

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Glasgow Road CSO, Waterfoot
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report
Project 4229**

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Glasgow Road CSO, Waterfoot Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Scottish Water


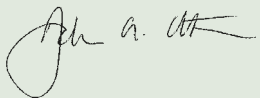
NGR: NS 56912 55000

Project Number: 4229

Report by: Kevin Mooney

Illustrations: Gillian McSwan

Project Manager: Kevin Mooney

DRAFT 13/05/16	Kevin Mooney Project Manager	FINAL 13/05/16	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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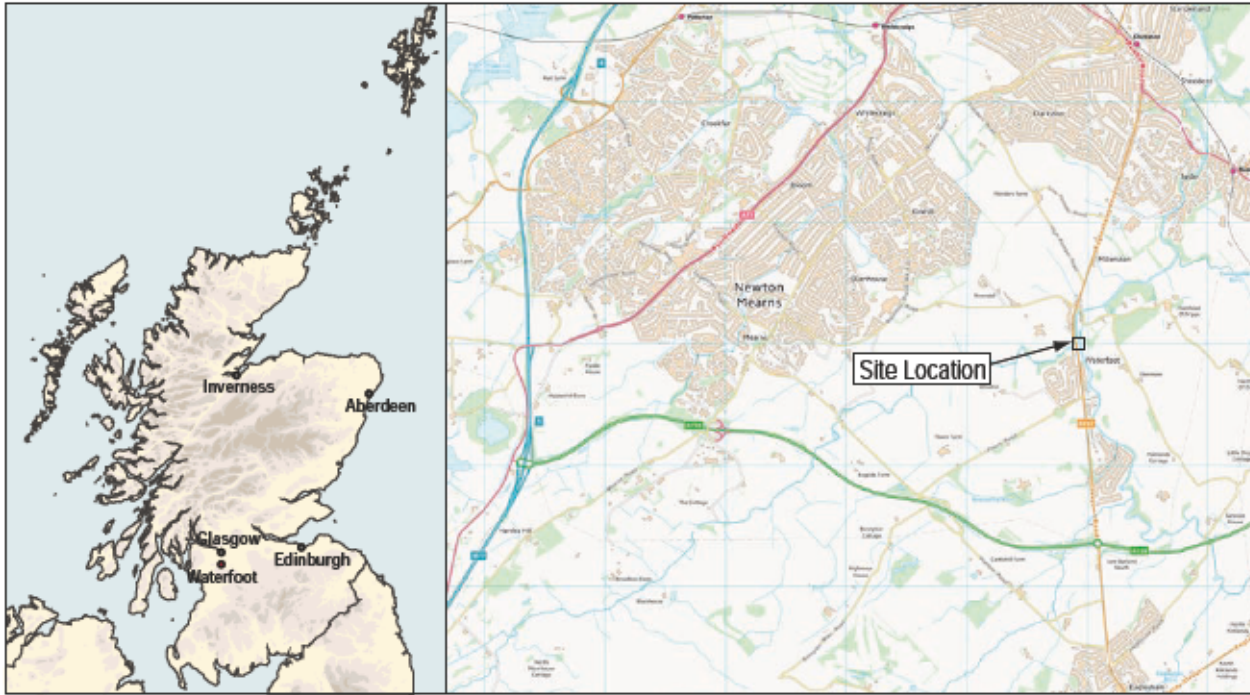
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited on behalf of Scottish Water over a period of two days, during the upgrade of the Glasgow Road CSO scheme (Planning Reference 2015/0365/TP). This phase of mitigation was required by East Renfrewshire Council, under advice from the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). The fieldwork took place on the 11th April and 04th May 2016.
- 1.2 The watching brief comprised of the monitoring of all ground disturbance works in areas of potential archaeological sensitivity connected with the historic water management system. During the course of the monitoring, evidence of the lade associated with the eighteenth century Dripps Mill was noted and recorded.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Scottish Water during the upgrade of the Glasgow Road CSO at Glasgow Road, Waterfoot, East Renfrewshire. During the course of the watching brief, all ground breaking work in areas of archaeological sensitivity associated with the historic water management in the area was monitored.
- 2.2 The watching brief was carried out over two days between the 11th April 2016 and the 4th May 2016, during which evidence of the lade associated with the eighteenth century Dripps Mill was noted and recorded. All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Limited is a registered organisation.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The Watching Brief areas were located along the north banks of the White Cart Water west of the confluence of the Earn Water in the village of Waterfoot, East Renfrewshire centred on NGR NS 56912 55000. The development area was sandwiched between the White Cart Water and Glasgow Road and included wooded areas, areas of undergrowth and open river bank.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A brief desk based assessment into the known history and archaeology of the area had identified the presence of elements of the water management system associated with the eighteenth century Dripps Mill (also known as Waterfoot Mill) and including the weir to the south of the new outflow location and a section of lade that ran between the Earn Water and discharged to the west of the weir (CANMORE ID:43837; Hume 1974, 162). The heavily overgrown lade location was identified by ACFA in 2010 (WoSAS Event ID: 4495)
- 4.2 Given the presence of these remains there was a potential for encountering buried archaeology during the ground breaking works in the location of the lade and potential elements of the landward weir system in the vicinity of the new outflow.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief was to ensure that important archaeological remains were not destroyed without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief were as follows:
 - to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works to record potential archaeological deposits;
 - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on completion of the archaeological works

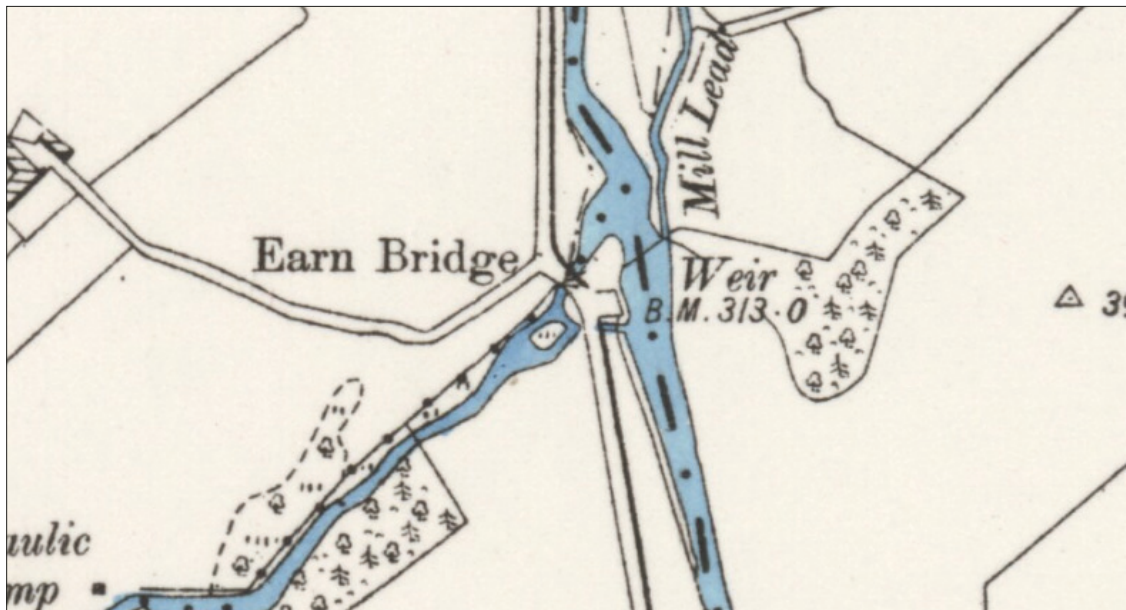


Plate 1: Ordnance Survey, 1899 – Lanarkshire Sheet XVI.NW.

Methodology

- 6.1 The scope of the watching brief included archaeological monitoring of all tree root grubbing-up and below ground interventions to ensure that no significant archaeological remains were disturbed, without first being recorded within the vicinity of the weir and the new outflow. The watching brief included the monitoring of all topsoil and/or overburden stripping operations by machine, as ground-breaking works (eg excavation of all trenches) may have revealed remains or deposits associated with important elements of the water management system.
- 6.2 All ground disturbances were monitored by an archaeologist, under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. The number of watching brief archaeologists was one archaeologist per machine. All machines used for topsoil stripping were fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket for removal of any overburden layers to ensure the subsoil interface was not disturbed and any archaeological features could be clearly identified.
- 6.3 The topsoil and subsoil horizons were removed in turn down to the top of the 'natural' underlying geology, or the surface of the first significant archaeological horizon.
- 6.4 Archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the Watching Brief Archaeologist to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. The features were recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- 6.5 No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the excavations.
- 6.6 No bulk soil samples were recovered from site during the excavations.
- 6.7 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.8 All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Results

- 7.1 The fieldwork was undertaken in a number of stages, initially with a topsoil strip around the immediate area around the historic water management features then a secondary visit to

monitor the excavations of the water pipe trench, specifically in the location that it was believed to have cut the eighteenth century lade.

- 7.2 The initial topsoil strip of the area was undertaken prior to deeper excavations taking place. From the outset no features were visible on the surface with only a slight linear depression at the north-west periphery of the site indicating the possibility of the sub-surface survival of the lade.
- 7.3 The topsoil strip across the area revealed no archaeological remains relating to the weir or lade, however much of the ground appeared relatively disturbed due to fly tipping and removal of trees. Fragments of red brick alongside degraded plastic bags containing refuse were present within the topsoil.
- 7.4 Monitoring of subsequent excavations in the area the lade was believed to exist, exposed the original cut of the lade, visible in section within the trench for the new water pipe (Figure 2). The topsoil, 001, removed across the site consisted of a dark brown/black thin peaty deposit, extending to a maximum depth of 0.35 m to 0.45 m. Due to a significant amount of refuse dumped across site these topsoil deposits appeared mixed with modern detritus throughout. The subsoil, 002, across the site consisted of a sterile grey/orange silt/clay with no visible inclusions.

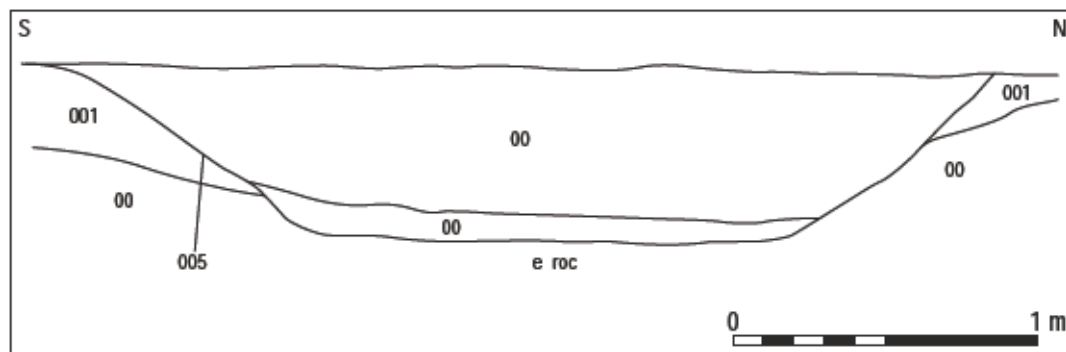


Figure 2: Section, east facing through lade 005.

- 7.5 The lade cut, 005, was visible in section within the excavated trench side wall. The feature appeared to cross the excavation obliquely with a maximum width of 3.2 m extending to a maximum depth of 0.58 m – minus the original topsoil of 0.3 m.
- 7.6 The lower deposit contained within the cut of the lade comprised a loose grey deposit of well sorted gravel and silt, 004. This deposit was contained within the base of the lade and extended to a maximum depth of 0.15 m.
- 7.7 Directly above this a highly compacted dark grey/brown clay loam was present (003) extending to a depth of 0.5 m. This compacted layer comprised of significant quantities of modern refuse, including plastic bags containing refuse, plastic but also large granite boulders – up to 0.7 m in diameter.
- 7.8 The excavations monitored were the only excavations cutting the lade system itself, so no further monitoring of excavations to the south, outside with the historic management system were undertaken.
- 7.9 An online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been created, and awaits the uploading of the Data Structure Report once all works have been completed. Once the Data



Plate 2: Oblique shot of pipe trench with 005 visible in section – taken from the east.

Structure Report has become a public document by submission or incorporation into the local Sites and Monuments Record, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain in the OASIS website. A summary of the results of the watching brief will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland for publication. A copy of the summary is included in Appendix D.

Discussion

- 8.1 The monitoring of ground disturbance works associated with the construction of the new CSO have revealed elements of the historic water management system existing as sub-surface archaeology invisible on the surface. It is likely that the lade was backfilled at a point in time, possibly relating to the upgrading and landscaping of the riverbank area when paths had been added.
- 8.2 The two distinct fills contained within the lade cut appear as a compacted upper backfill, 003, comprising of large boulders up to 1 m in diameter mixed with compacted clay and refuse. The lower deposit appears to have been a well sorted gravel deposit, likely to relate to river bed deposits. No material culture was recovered during the excavations and much of the upper fill appeared contaminated with modern material.
- 8.3 Subsequent recording of this feature enables us to show that further subsurface remains relating to the eighteenth century water management may survive elsewhere along the banks of the White Cart. The recording of features like the lade at Waterfoot can increase our knowledge of human agency, impact and management on our river systems throughout the eighteenth century

Recommendations

- 9.1 The monitoring work has established that the upgrade to the existing CSO encountered evidence of historic water management at the location the CSO upgrade crossed the location of the existing lade feature visible on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Maps.
- 9.2 Given that no further excavations will impact on the lade or historic water management features and all ground works associated with the proposed development have been monitored for archaeological survival, all encountered features recorded, and following consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, it is recommended that no further monitoring work should be required.
- 9.3 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with WoSAS, archaeological advisor to East Renfrewshire Council, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Simon Brassey of Scottish Water for his assistance. Ground work was undertaken by Amey Black and Veitch with thanks to Scott Henry with archaeological monitoring undertaken by Kevin Mooney and Eduardo Pérez-Fernández. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The illustrations were produced by Diarmuid O'Connor, and the report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Kevin Mooney.

**Glasgow Road CSO, Waterfoot
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: List of Contexts

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Topsoil deposits, Moderate compaction dark brown, black peaty matrix with small stones and roots present. Visible across site 0.16 to 0.36 m in depth. Modern refuse inclusions throughout.	Topsoil deposits
002	Subsoil deposits, Medium-firm compaction clay silt with no inclusions. Extends to an unknown depth across site.	Subsoil deposits
003	Intermediate deposits, firm compaction dark grey/brown clay loam with large boulders and modern refuse inclusions. Visible within 005, 2.3 m in width extending to a depth of 0.50 m.	Compacted backfill within cut of lade
004	Medium loose grey gravel, well sorted, silt deposit, shallow in depth 0.15 m contained within the base of the lade cut 005.	Possible river deposits at base of lade.
005	Convex in shape, 0.58 m at deepest cutting the trench obliquely 3.2 m in width. Gently sloping sides with a flat base. Running NE – SW, containing two distinct fills 003 and 004	Cut for lade

Appendix B: List of Digital Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID SHOT	
2	-	-	General shot of N area from road	W
3	-	-	General shot of S area from road	N
4	-	-	General shot of works	W
5	-	-	Shot of topsoil strip from N end of site	N
6	-	-	Shot of topsoil strip from N end of site	N
7	-	-	Section of topsoil at N end of site	S
8	-	-	Shot of rubble in topsoil	E
9	-	-	Stripped area N of wall	W
10	-	-	Stripped area N of wall	N
11	-	-	Shot of E area of site stripped	S
12	-	-	Weir – general shot	N
13	-	-	Weir – general shot	W
14	-	-	Shot of brick	E
15	-	-	Shot of wall and stripped area	S
16	-	-	Shot of collapse of S of wall	SE
17	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
18	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
19	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
20	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
21	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
22	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
23	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
24	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
25	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
26	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
27	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
28	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
29	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-
30	-	-	General shot of trench excavated across lade	-

Appendix C: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Renfrewshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Glasgow Road CSO, Waterfoot
PROJECT CODE:	4229
PARISH:	Mearns
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Kevin Mooney
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NS55NE43
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Historic water management, Mill, Lade, Weir
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Lade
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 56912 55000
START DATE (this season)	11 th April 2016
END DATE (this season)	04 th May 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited on behalf of Scottish Water over a period of two days, during the upgrade of the Glasgow Road CSO scheme (Planning Reference 2015/0365/TP). The fieldwork took place on the 11th April and 04th May 2016 .</p> <p>The watching brief comprised of the monitoring of all ground disturbance works in areas of potential archaeological sensitivity connected with the historic water management system. During the course of the monitoring, evidence of the lade associated with the eighteenth century Dripps Mill was noted and recorded.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Water
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation**GLASGOW ROAD CSO, WATERFOOT:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4229

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the watching brief required for parts of the Glasgow Road CSO scheme in the village of Waterfoot, East Renfrewshire. This Written Scheme of Investigation will require to be approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for selected parts of the Glasgow Road CSO scheme in the village of Waterfoot, East Renfrewshire (Planning Ref: **2015/0365/TP**). West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) have recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during ground-breaking works in areas of potential archaeological sensitivity. The ground-breaking works to be monitored during this watching brief will comprise stripping topsoil/overburden from areas connected with the historic water management system and in particular lade associated with the site, the new outflow point into the Cart Water and during any grubbing up of timber stumps/roots at both locations. If any archaeological deposits are encountered sufficient time will be allowed for these to be investigated and recorded.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post-excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addendums. These WSI addendums, if required, will be submitted for the approval of WoSAS, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by Scottish Water.

Site Location

- 3.1 The Watching Brief areas are located along the north banks of the White Cart Water west of the confluence of the Earn Water in the village of Waterfoot, East Renfrewshire. The development area is sandwiched between the White Cart Water and Glasgow Road and includes wooded areas, areas of undergrowth and open river banks.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A brief desk based assessment into the known history and archaeology of the area has identified the presence of elements of the water management system associated with the eighteenth century Dripps Mill (also known as Waterfoot Mill) and including the weir to the south of the new outflow location and a section of lade that ran between the Earn Water and discharged to the west of the weir (CANMORE ID: 43837; Hume 1974, 162). The heavily overgrown lade location was identified by ACFA in 2010 (WoSAS Event ID: 4495).
- 4.2 Given these remains, there is a potential for encountering buried archaeology during the ground-breaking works in the location of the lade and potential elements of the landward weir system in the vicinity of the new outflow.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure that important archaeological remains are not destroyed without first being properly recorded. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:
 - undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works to record potential archaeological deposits;

- submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on completion of the archaeological works
- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with 2.2 above.

Methodology

- 6.1 The scope of the watching brief will include archaeological monitoring of all tree root grubbing-up and below ground interventions to ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed, without first being recorded within the vicinity of the weir and the new outflow. The watching brief will include the monitoring of all topsoil and/or overburden stripping operations by machine, as ground-breaking works (eg excavation of all trenches) may reveal remains or deposits associated with important elements of the water management system.
- 6.2 All ground disturbances will be monitored by an archaeologist assisted, where necessary, by further archaeologists under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. The number of watching brief archaeologists required during stripping operations will be dependent upon the number of machines employed at any one time (one watching brief archaeologist per machine). All machines used for topsoil stripping will be fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket for removal of any overburden layers to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified.
- 6.3 The topsoil and subsoil horizons will be removed in turn down to the top of the 'natural' underlying geology, or the surface of the first significant archaeological horizon. The banksman will leave as clean a 'finish' as possible to be sufficient to identify, hand excavate and record any exposed archaeological features and to reduce the time required for hand-cleaning.
- 6.4 Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the Watching Brief Archaeologist to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- 6.5 Suitable down time will be provided to the Watching Brief Archaeologist in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered on site. If significant archaeology is encountered, requiring more than one day to excavate and record, an on-site meeting will be arranged as soon as possible between the GUARD Project Manager, the client's agent and WoSAS Officer to agree appropriate mitigation measures (eg full excavation).
- 6.6 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context.
- 6.7 All hand-excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence. This may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address soil development at the site.
- 6.8 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.9 In the event that human remains are encountered during the watching brief, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be notified immediately and no further work will take place on site until agreement on how to proceed has been reached with all parties.
- 6.10 If any archaeological deposits encountered are sufficiently significant or complex to require more than one day to record, and these cannot be preserved in situ, appropriate mitigation works, such as excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication, may be required by WoSAS as necessary follow-up works, in accordance with the condition of planning consent. Any mitigation will be undertaken following agreement between the client and WoSAS.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological watching brief will be submitted to the client within four weeks of completion of all fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to WoSAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the results of the watching brief. It will also include lists of all the archaeological records, drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 The report will include the following:
- executive summary
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code
 - contractor's details including date work carried out
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details
 - description of the site history, location and geology
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated
 - discussion of the results of the watching brief
 - feature descriptions
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
 - bibliography
- 7.3 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS.
- 7.4 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Limited.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the work, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): TBC
 - Technical Support: Aileen Maule
 - Project Manager: John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, John Atkinson, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological works is January 2016. WoSAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. Archaeological watching brief work during ground-breaking works will be undertaken in accordance with the main contractor's schedule.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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