



**Former Glaisnock Shopping Centre, Cumnock
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report
Project 4670**

**Former Glaisnock Shopping Centre, Cumnock
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: Construction Property and Land Consultancy


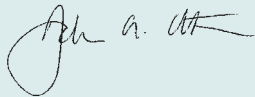
NGR: NS 56946 20110

Project Number: 4670

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Illustrations: Jennifer Simonson

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

DRAFT 02/05/17	Warren Bailie Project Manager	FINAL 02/05/17	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

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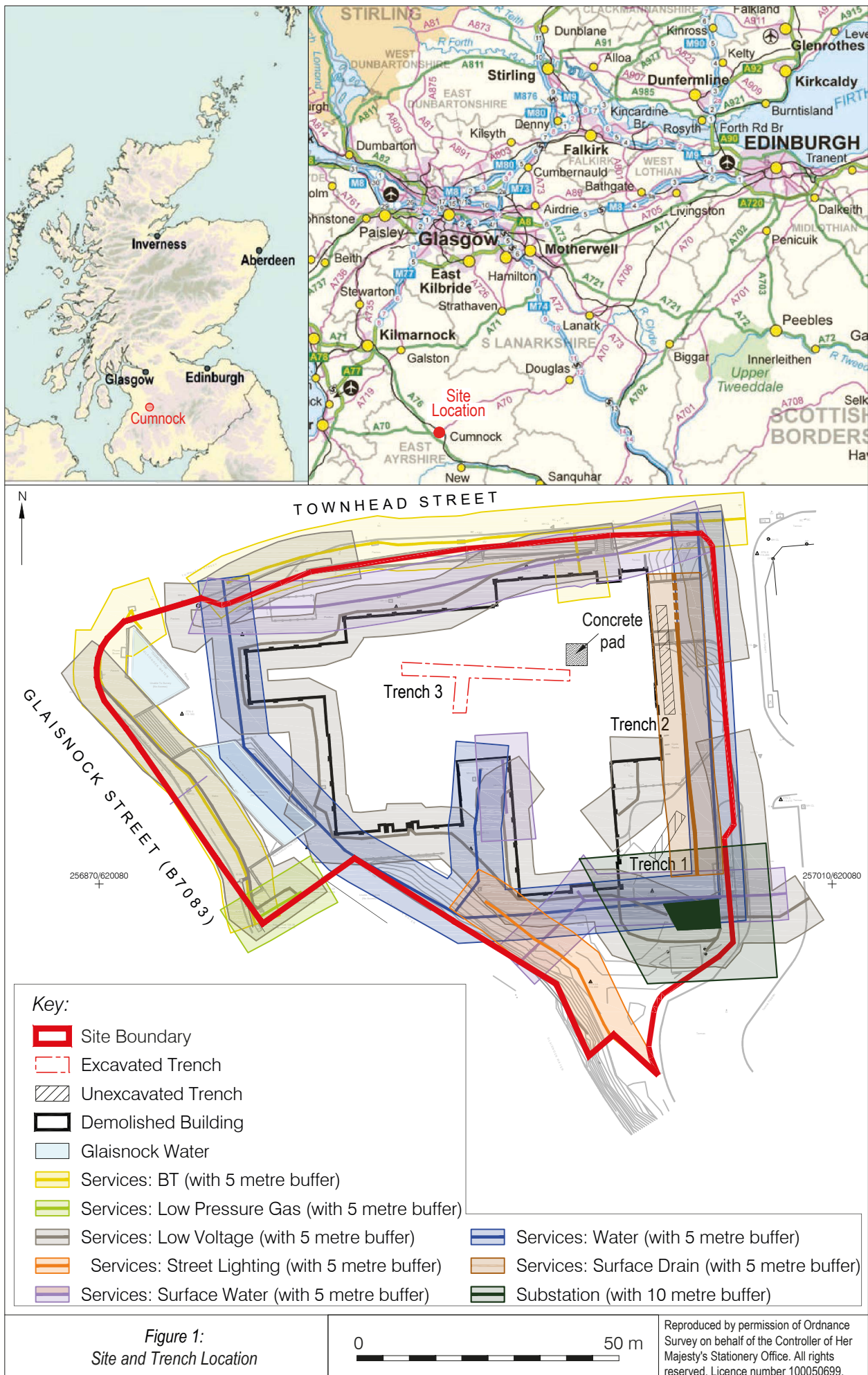
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, working on behalf of Construction Property and Land Consultancy, on an area proposed for the erection of a shopping centre (Planning Reference: 16/0838/PP) comprising foodstore and five mixed use units and construction of associated car parking, access, pedestrian area and landscaping off Townhead Street, Cumnock (Figure 1). The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was written in consultation with West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) acting as advisors to East Ayrshire Council. During the works no archaeological features or structures were encountered except debris from the recently demolished Glaisnock Shopping Centre.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Construction Property and Land Consultancy on an area proposed for the erection of a shopping centre and associated infrastructure in accordance with the relevant archaeology guidance specified by WoSAS on behalf of East Ayrshire Council. Following consultation with WoSAS, a 3% evaluation of the available area (2,723 m²) outwith the services buffer was proposed, this equated to three trenches. Due to site constraints trenching was abandoned in trenches 1 and 2 in the eastern area of the site due to the close proximity of an electrical sub-station and an unknown surface drain. The centrally positioned trench 3 was extended both east/west and north/south during the works to further investigate the area although no archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered. This equated to 82 m² of the development area. The work was carried out on 27th April 2017. This work comprised Stage 1 mitigation of the archaeological works.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site is located in central Cumnock at NGR NS 56946 20110. The development area is bounded by Townhead Road to the north, by Glaisnock Street to the west and by Glaisnock Water to the south-west. To the east along Townhead Street there is a set of retail units with a parking area to the rear, which lies to the south-east of the proposed development. The development site was topographically flat although Townhead Street sloped southwards towards the river.
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology is Alluvium – silt sand and gravel deposits, while the solid geology consists of Scottish Middle Coal Measures formation – Sedimentary Rock Cycles (British Geological Survey Map Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The development area lies within the Conservation Area of Cumnock (Including Netherthird, Skerrington and Craigens) with 36 known cultural heritage sites within 100 m of the site centrepont. There are multiple periods represented, with a Bronze Age collared urn and cist (WoSAS Pin: 8097) noted just south of Glaisnock Water, as well as sites of the Medieval and Modern periods. The site of the former Glaisnock shopping centre, now demolished, overlies a former Weaving Factory (Canmore ID: 43594) of unconfirmed date. There are three pairs of listed buildings along the south-west edge of the development on Glaisnock Street; Nos. 55 and 57 (LB24109) are C-Listed and late-nineteenth century in date, Nos. 61 and 63 (LB24110) are B-listed and nineteenth century in date, and Nos. 65 and 67 (LB24111) are B-listed and also nineteenth century in date.
- 4.2 In September of 1509 James Dunbar of Cumnock obtained from James IV a charter creating the church lands of Cumnock into a burgh of barony (WoSAS Pin 12797). Burghs like this were centres of trade and industry throughout Scotland. The barony of Cumnock was sold by John Dunbar of Cumnock in about 1602 and after several owners came into the possession of the Earl of Dumfries. In 1650 the parish of Cumnock was divided into Old and New Cumnock. The first detailed cartographic representation of the settlement of Cumnock is on Roy's Map of 1747-55.
- 4.3 No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the bounds of the proposed development area.

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- To identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the proposed development area, and
- To ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation are recorded to an appropriate level.

5.2 The objectives were therefore:

- To conduct an archaeological evaluation of the available area within the development to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits to determine their character, date and extent if surviving, and
- To submit a report to data structure level for approval to WoSAS on behalf of East Ayrshire Council on completion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will include an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

5.3 The scope of the archaeological evaluation was to establish:

- that if the archaeological evaluation encounters no significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological fieldwork was required for this development.

Methodology

6.1 All work was conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:

- *Code of conduct* (2014);
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014);
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014).

Archaeological Evaluation

6.2 A photographic record was made of the development area prior to commencement of the fieldwork.

6.3 The former shopping centre building had been demolished and reduced to basement level at around 4.5 m to 5 m below ground service. All foundations had been grubbed out. Although one trench was excavated within the former footprint to test and confirm these demolition levels, the remaining two trenches to the east were located outwith the footprint where the underlying strata was potentially disturbed to a lesser degree (Figure 1).

6.4 The total available area for evaluation within the 7, 948 m² development area, when taking account of service buffers, equated to 2, 723.25 m². The required 3% evaluation (81.7 m²) equated to a series of three evaluation trenches (Figure 1) (1 x 20.85 m and 2 x 10 m) all measuring 2 m wide. This number was reduced to one centrally positioned trench (82 m²) due to the presence of unknown services in the eastern area prohibiting excavation. The trench was excavated using a 360 back acting machine, equipped with a flat (toothless) bucket, under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.

6.5 The overburden was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.

- 6.6 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. The trench was surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.7 WoSAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals.
- 6.8 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trench, the backfilling was undertaken by a back-acting machine. No specialist backfilling was proposed.

Results

- 7.1 The results should be read in conjunction with the detailed results found in Appendices B-C and Figure 1.
- 7.2 The site was completely covered with demolition rubble from the recently demolished Glaisnock Shopping Centre except a small tarmac strip at the eastern end where trenches 1 and 2 were to be excavated (Plates 1 and 2). These trenches were abandoned due to the presence of an unknown surface drain to their immediate east and an electrical sub-station in the south-east corner (Figure 1).



Plate 1: Pre-excavation of development area.



Plate 2: Eastern end of site.

- 7.3 The centrally positioned trench 3 was completely covered in rubble comprising pink blaes 001 with a large amount of demolition rubble comprising concrete, stone, wiring and metal fragments. This deposit measured between 0.3 m and 0.7 m in depth with its eastern end shallower than its western end. Below was found a natural subsoil 002 comprising orange brown sandy gravel with cobbles and pebbles. It measured 0.2 m in depth and was found throughout except in the extreme western and southern ends of the trench. Due to the possibility of this deposit being re-deposited material related to previous construction phases, a test trench was excavated through it in the western end of the trench. This revealed a natural beige/orange coarse sand deposit 003 with gravel inclusions which measured 0.2 m in depth (Plate 3). Below was found a beige coarse sand 005. The test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.7 m from the present demolition ground surface. At this level there was slight water seepage and the deposit was compact and firm despite comprising sand. Deposits 002, 003 and 005 were all presumed to be natural in origin (Plate 4).
- 7.4 The north-south leg and extreme western end of the trench differed with a very stiff grey clay 004 containing fragments of building rubble found below demolition deposit 001. It measured between 0.1 m and 0.4 m in depth and was presumed to be redeposited and related to previous onsite construction phases. At the extreme western end of the trench was found deeper blaes layers and a concrete foundation block (Plate 5). The subsoil was not encountered in this area. The extreme southern end was similar containing deeper construction deposits.



Plate 3: Western end of trench 3 deposits 001-003.



Plate 4: Western end of trench 3 deposits 001-003, 005.



Plate 5: Eastern end of trench 3 deposits 001 and 004 with concrete foundation.

Discussion

- 8.1 The present work programme uncovered no features relating to any *in situ* buildings related to a Weaving Factory or associated structures during investigative work. Demolition debris relating to the recently demolished shopping centre was encountered across the site with deeper deposits found to the west and south of trench 3. Subsoil deposits were found surviving in this area below demolition debris. However, the discovery of deeper demolition layers in the south and west of trench 3 would suggest that subsoil survival is variable across the site. The lack of any old topsoil or soil layers above the subsoil would suggest that the site had previously been stripped prior to previous construction phases. The survival of any archaeological deposits would therefore be minimal.

Conclusion

- 9.1 The evaluation work has revealed that no significant archaeologically sensitive features exist within the proposed development area and therefore no further archaeological work is required. However, GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only and the final decisions on the nature and extent of any further archaeological work rest with the planning authority.
- 9.2 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix D. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1 – 283870) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the archaeological

advisor to East Ayrshire Council will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Warren Cooper of Construction Property and Land Consultancy for commissioning us to conduct the evaluation. Plant and operator were supplied by Brown Plant Hire. Technical support was from Clark Innes. The evaluation was conducted by Maureen Kilpatrick with assistance from Johnnie Atkinson and the trenches were surveyed by Maureen Kilpatrick and Johnnie Atkinson. The illustrations were produced by Jennifer Simonson. The report was desk top published by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Warren Bailie.

**Former Glaisnock Shopping Centre, Cumnock
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> [accessed 27th April 2017].

West of Scotland Archaeology Service <http://www.wosas.net/search.php> [accessed 28th April 2017]

Appendix B: List of Trenches

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	-	-	-	-	-	Not excavated due to presence of unknown services
2	-	-	-	-	-	Not excavated due to presence of unknown services
3	41	2	0.3 - 1.7	Red blaes deposit with large amount of demolition debris 001 (depth 0.3 m - 0.7 m), Below was a very stiff grey clay with demolition fragments 004 (depth 0.1 m - 0.4 m).	Orange/brown sandy gravel with cobbles and pebbles 002 (depth 0.2 m). Below was a beige/orange sand with gravel 003 (depth 0.2 m). Below this was a beige sand 005	Overburden comprising demolition debris and construction layer with subsoil below

Appendix C: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	001	General pre-ex	S
2	-	001	General pre-ex	SE
3	-	001	General pre-ex	SE
4	-	001	General pre-ex	NE
5	-	-	General pre-ex	N
6	-	001	General pre-ex	NW
7	-	001-003	South facing section of Trench 3	SW
8	-	001-003	South facing section of Trench 3	S
9	-	001-003, 005	South facing section of Trench 3	S
10	-	001-003, 005	General shot of Trench	E
11	-	001-003, 005	General shot of Trench	W
12	-	001, 003-004	Post-ex N/S Leg	S
13	-	001-002, 004	East facing section of N/S Leg	E
14	-	001-002, 004	West end E/W post-ex	E
15	-	001-002, 004	Post-ex E/W Trench	E
16	-	001	Concrete foundation and blaes at head of Trench	E
17	-	001-002, 004	North facing section of west end of Trench	S
18	-	001-002, 004	West facing section of N/S leg of Trench	E
19	-	001	Post-ex general shot	NE
20	-	001	Post-ex general shot	NW
21	-	-	Surface drainage	S
22	-	-	Surface drainage	W
23	-	0014	Surface drainage	S
24	-	-	Surface drainage	N
25	-	-	Surface drainage	N
26	-	-	Sub-station (electrical)	NW
27	-	-	Location of Trench	N
28	-	-	Location of Trench	NW

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
29	-	001	Location of Trench	S
30	-	001	Shot of Sub-station from a distance	N
31	-	001	Concrete pad and Trench location	SE
32	-	001	Post backfilling	SE

Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation Entry

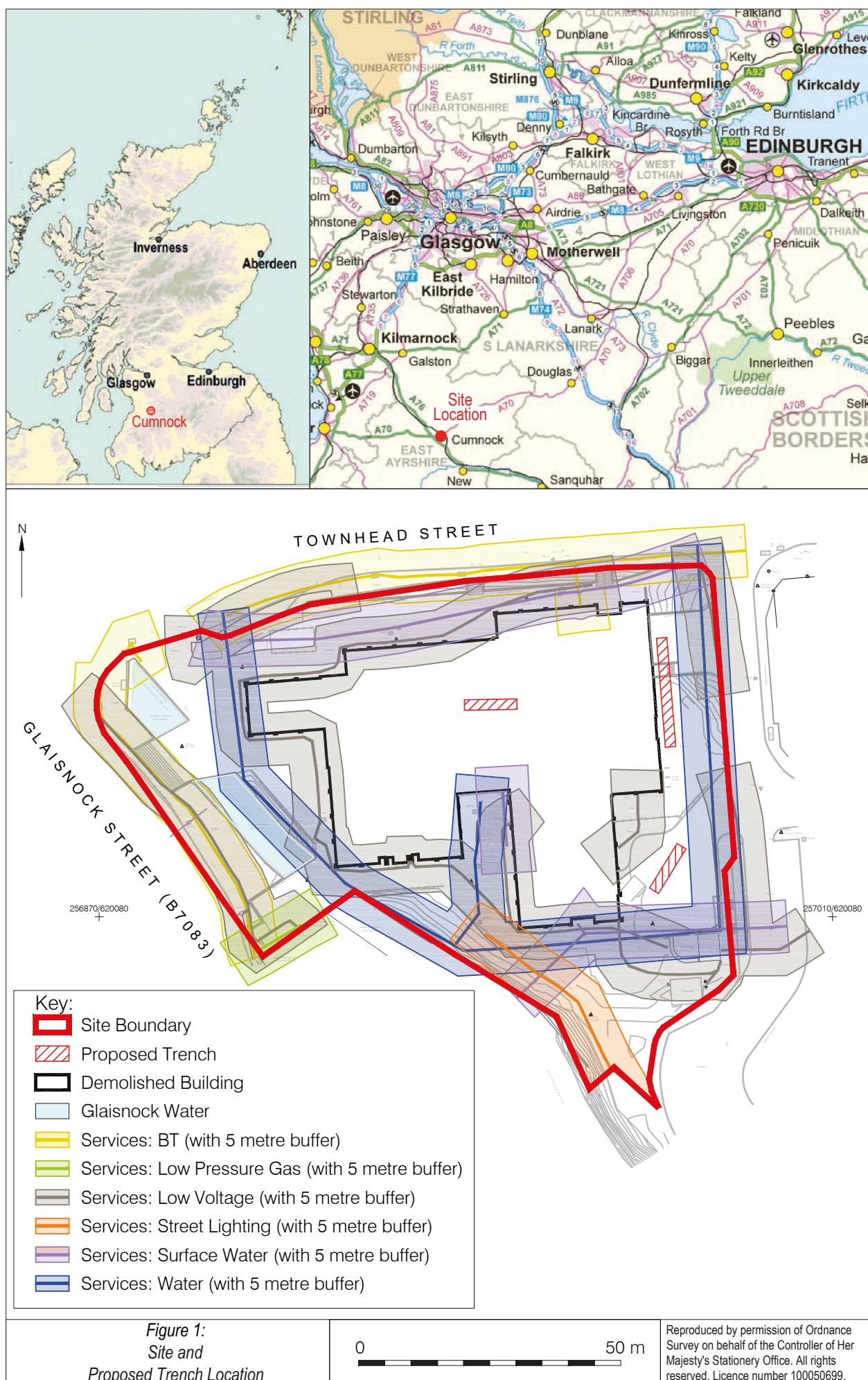
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Former Glaisnock Shopping Centre, Cumnock
PROJECT CODE:	4670
PARISH:	Old Cumnock
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	--
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 10 figures)	NS 56946 20110
START DATE (this season)	27 th April 2017
END DATE (this season)	27 th April 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on an area proposed for the erection of a shopping centre (Planning Reference: 16/0838/PP) comprising foodstore and five mixed use units and construction of associated car parking, access, pedestrian area and landscaping off Townhead Street, Cumnock. During the works no archaeological features or structures were encountered except debris from the recently demolished Glaisnock Shopping Centre.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Construction Property and Land Consultancy
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
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 will be deposited with the NMRS

Appendix E: Written Scheme of Investigation

FORMER GLAISNOCK SHOPPING CENTRE, CUMNOCK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4670



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the evaluation of the area proposed for the erection of a shopping centre (Planning Reference: 16/0838/PP) comprising foodstore and five mixed use units and construction of associated car parking, access, pedestrian area and landscaping off Townhead Street, Cumnock (Figure 1). This document will require to be agreed by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), the archaeological advisers to East Ayrshire Council, 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 in support of the erection of the new shopping centre and associated infrastructure in accordance with the relevant archaeology guidance specified by WoSAS on behalf of East Ayrshire Council. Following consultation with WoSAS, a 3% evaluation of the available area (2, 723 m²) outwith the service buffers will be undertaken.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the 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 *addenda* to this document. These *addenda*, 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 the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located in central Cumnock at NGR NS 56946 20110. The development area is bounded by Townhead Road to the north, by Glaisnock Street to the west and by Glaisnock Water to the south-west. To the east along Townhead Street there is a set of retail units with a parking area to the rear, which lies to the south-east of the proposed development.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The development area lies within the Conservation Area of Cumnock (Including Netherthird, Skerrington and Craigens) with 36 known cultural heritage sites within 100 m of the site centrepoin. There are multiple periods represented, with a Bronze Age collared urn and cist (WoSAS Pin: 8097) noted just south of Glaisnock Water, as well as sites of the Medieval and Modern periods. The site of the former Glaisnock shopping centre, now demolished, overlies a former Weaving Factory (Canmore ID: 43594) of unconfirmed date. There are three pairs of listed buildings along the south-west edge of the development on Glaisnock Street; Nos. 55 and 57 (LB24109) are C-Listed and late-nineteenth century in date, Nos. 61 and 63 (LB24110) are B-listed and nineteenth century in date, and Nos. 65 and 67 (LB24111) are B-listed and also nineteenth century in date.
- 4.2 In September of 1509 James Dunbar of Cumnock obtained from James IV a charter creating the church lands of Cumnock into a burgh of barony (WoSAS Pin 12797). Burghs like this were centres of trade and industry throughout Scotland. The barony of Cumnock was sold by John Dunbar of Cumnock in about 1602 and after several owners came into the possession of the Earl of Dumfries. In 1650 the parish of Cumnock was divided into Old and New Cumnock. The first detailed cartographic representation of the settlement of Cumnock is on Roy's Map of 1747-55.
- 4.3 No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the bounds of the proposed development area.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are:

- To identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the proposed development area, and
- To ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation are recorded to an appropriate level.

5.2 The objectives are therefore:

- To conduct an archaeological evaluation of the available area within the development to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits to determine their character, date and extent if surviving, and
- To submit a report to data structure level for approval to WoSAS on behalf of East Ayrshire Council on completion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will include an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

5.3 The scope of the archaeological evaluation will establish:

- that if the archaeological evaluation encounters no significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological fieldwork will be required for this development.

Fieldwork Methodology

6.1 All work will be conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:

- *Code of conduct* (2014);
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014);
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014).

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.2 A photographic record will be made of the development area prior to commencement of the fieldwork.
- 6.3 The former shopping centre building has been demolished and reduced to basement level at around 4.5 m to 5 m below ground service. All foundations have been grubbed out. Although one trench is proposed within the former footprint to test and confirm these demolition levels, the remaining two trenches to the east are located outwith the footprint where the underlying strata is potentially disturbed to a lesser degree (Figure 1).
- 6.4 The total available area for evaluation within the 7, 948 m² development area, when taking account of service buffers, equates to 2, 723.25 m². The required 3% evaluation (81.7 m²) equates to a series of three evaluation trenches (Figure 1) (1 x 20.85 m and 2 x 10 m) all measuring 2 m wide. Trenches will be excavated using a 360 back acting machine, equipped with a flat (toothless) bucket, under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.5 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.6 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All trenches will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.7 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate

specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.

- 6.8 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the clients and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered within any of the trenches proposed, the area of investigation may be expanded, in consultation with the client and WoSAS, with the aim of defining the full extent of the archaeological features.
- 6.12 WoSAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals.
- 6.13 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the clients and WoSAS on a WSI addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.14 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling will be undertaken by a back-acting machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological evaluation will be submitted to the client within two-four weeks of completion of 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 evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this WSI for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 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;
 - planning application reference number;
 - 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 field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;

- plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
 - bibliography.
- 7.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS.
- 7.5 The DSR is to be submitted to the client within 4 weeks of fieldwork completion, any PERD within 3 months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.
- 7.6 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 Ltd.

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 archaeological fieldwork, 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 until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: Warren Bailie
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Maureen Kilpatrick
 - Project Assistant: Johnnie Atkinson
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian Sneddon
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, 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 is 27 April 2017 for the archaeological fieldwork, this will be confirmed on agreement of this WSI. WoSAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is estimated that the evaluation will take one day to complete, including backfilling, with minimal findings.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). It is standard GUARD 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's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

Sources Consulted

<http://maps.nls.uk/>

<http://pastmap.org.uk/>

<http://www.wosas.net>

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