



**Guthrie Hill and Smithy Croft, Arbroath
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report
Project 4652**

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Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: Angus Council


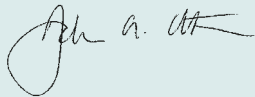
NGR: NGR NO 6421 4145

Project Number: 4652

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DRAFT 11/05/17	Warren Bailie Project Manager	FINAL 11/05/17	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, working on behalf of Angus Council, on the proposed development at Guthrie Hill and Smithy Croft, Arbroath. These works were in relation to Planning Application 16/00821/FULL for the erection of 40 dwelling units, and the associated formation of landscaping, access improvements and roads, and the demolition of a redundant toilet block. The proposed development comprised an initial desk-based assessment which forms the Archaeological Background for this report and the WSI. The proposed archaeological evaluation amounted to 5-7% of the development area. These measures were recommended by the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS) advisors to Angus Council on archaeological issues. This was reduced to 2.52 % during fieldwork due to the extent of the existing tree canopy inhibiting excavation and a possible unknown buried service at Trench 3 location (Figure 1).
- 1.2 During the work no archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered relating to earlier periods of use on site except modern demolition material.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Angus Council on an area proposed for the erection of 40 dwellings and associated infrastructure. Following consultation with ACAS, a 5-7% evaluation of the available area (3,251.95 m²) outwith the services buffer was proposed, this equated to five trenches (162 m²). Due to site constraints trenching was reduced in Trenches 1, 4 and 5 with no machine excavation possible in Trench 3 due to the presence of an unknown service and adjacent tree cover. This equated to 82 m² of the development area. The work was carried out on 1st May 2017. This work comprised Stage 1 mitigation of the archaeological works.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development site lies in the historic core of the town of Arbroath, Angus. The overall development area available for evaluation measures 9,318 m² and is centred on NGR NO 6421 4145 at c 15 m OD on ground sloping gently to the west. The site is bounded on the north-west by the A92, on the south-east and east by Barngreen Road, and on its south and west sides by car-parks.
- 3.2 The northern and southern areas of the site are flat and covered with grass turf with mature trees, while the central area is open although much disturbed due to the recent demolition of flats which previously occupied the site.
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology is Glaciofluvial deposits – gravel, sand and silt, while the solid geology consists of Auchmithie Conglomerate member, Sedimentary Bedrock (British Geological Survey Map Viewer (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>)).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A desk based assessment (Bailie 2017) was undertaken prior to evaluation work commencing to establish the archaeological and historical context of the site. This assessment found that the Site had been built upon since at least the late eighteenth century with the most recent development taking place in the mid-twentieth century.
- 4.2 However, excavations in the vicinity of the development area have revealed Medieval and post-Medieval structures, deposits and artefacts. The structures uncovered include some of the Abbey precinct wall, a metalled road, wells and a gateway. One Medieval midden deposit has been uncovered and a second is known, but has not yet been subject to archaeological investigation.

- 4.3 The trial trench evaluation was limited by the locations of live services (Figure 1), but targeted the area south of Smithy Croft to attempt to reveal foundation levels of some of the structures known to have existed in this area. This area once included the smithy after which Smithy Croft was presumably named, as well as the burgage plots associated with the houses on Smithy Croft and North Port/Barn Green. Other trenches targeted the burgage plots and the former rows of buildings on the north side of Smithy Croft and on the north side of Guthrie Hill.
- 4.4 No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the bounds of the proposed development area.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological works were as follows:
- conduct an archaeological evaluation of 5 % of the available evaluation area (9, 318 m² minus 6, 066.05 m² service buffer areas), 3, 251.95 m² of the proposed development;
 - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to ACAS on behalf of Angus Council.
 - Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying post-excavation research design (PERD) and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Methodology

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.1 The available area for evaluation on the site equated to 3, 251.95 m² (9, 318 m² minus 6, 066.05 m² service buffer areas). The 5% evaluation proposed for this area (162.6 m²) necessitated one 25 m trench, one 26.3 m trench and three 10 m trenches, each measuring 2 m wide. Due to additional constraints dictated by tree canopy and an additional unknown service the evaluation was further reduced to 2.52 % of the available area. This equated to one 5 m trench, one 10 m trench and two 13 m trenches, all measuring 2 m wide. All trenches were excavated using a back-acting machine with a smooth-edged bucket under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.2 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location 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.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.
- 6.5 All trenches were backfilled on completion of the evaluation. No specialist backfilling took place.

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 central area of the site was covered with demolition rubble from the recently demolished flats (Plate 1), while the northern and southern areas were covered with grass and mature trees (Plate 2). Trenches 4 and 5 in the southern area of the site were shorter than originally proposed due to the presence of extensive tree canopy, and a boundary fence between the Site and the nearby Council building and carpark, restricting safe and feasible access. Both measured 13 m in length and revealed topsoil 001 comprising light brown silt which measured between 0.28 m and 0.3 m thick. Below was found a modern demolition layer 002 comprising black brown silt with cinder, brick, stone, wire, clay and cast iron pipe fragments. It measured between 0.2 m and 0.6 m in depth. Below this was subsoil 003 comprising pink brown sand. This was located at a depth between 0.6 m and 1.1 m below the present ground surface (Plate 3). Trench 1 in the north of the Site had similar deposits to Trenches 4 and 5. This was also shortened to 5 m in length due to the presence of trees at its south-west end.
- 7.3 Trench 2 was in the central area of the Site and close to the grubbed out remains of one of the recently demolished flats. Its upper layer comprised modern hardcore stone 005 which measured 0.5 m in depth. Below this was demolition deposit 002 which measured between 0.1 m and 0.15 m in depth. Below this was found subsoil 003 (Plate 4).
- 7.4 Trench 3 located on a small grassy plot next to the A92 was not excavated due the presence of trees and an unknown service traversing the eastern area (Figure 1).



Plate 1: Central area of the site pre-excitation.



Plate 2: Southern area of the site.



Plate 3: Trench 4 south facing section.



Plate 4: Post-excitation of trench 2.

Discussion

- 8.1 The present work programme uncovered no archaeological features or artefacts relating to earlier phases of activity on site. Modern post-nineteenth century demolition debris was found in all trenches above the subsoil layer. The absence of any soil layers between the subsoil and demolition deposits would suggest the site has been stripped prior to the most recent construction phases. The potential for the survival of any archaeological deposits would therefore be minimal, and in the case of the evaluation here no significant archaeological deposits were uncovered.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The evaluation work has revealed that no significant archaeologically sensitive deposits exist within the areas evaluated for the proposed development. There is a low risk of significant archaeologically sensitive deposits surviving elsewhere across the development, therefore it is likely that no further archaeological work will be 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 – 284068) 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 Angus 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 Angus Council for commissioning us to conduct the evaluation. Plant and operator were supplied by Scott Mackie Ltd. Technical support was from Clark Innes. The evaluation was conducted by Maureen Kilpatrick. 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.

**Guthrie Hill and Smithy Croft, Arbroath
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

Bailie, W 2017 *Guthrie Hill and Smithy Croft, Arbroath, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Evaluation, Written Scheme of Investigation*, GUARD Archaeology Ltd, Glasgow.

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> [accessed 28th April 2017].

Appendix B: List of Trenches

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	5	2	0.67	Beige/brown silt with cobble and pebbles (depth 0.4 m). Below was a black/brown silty demolition deposit with cinder, brick and stone fragments (depth 0.2 m)	Loose pink brown sand	-
2	10	2	0.72	Loose grey silt with stone hardcore (depth 0.5 m). Below was a black/brown demolition deposit with rubble and brick inclusions (depth 0.1 m - 0.15 m)	Loose pinky beige sand	-
3	Not excavated					
4	13	2	1.4	Beige/brown silt with cobble and pebbles (depth 0.28 m). Below was a black/brown silty demolition deposit with cinder, brick, stone and drain fragments (depth 0.2 m)	Loose pink beige sand	-
5	13	2	0.8 - 1.0	Beige/brown silt with cobble and pebbles (depth 0.3 m). Below was a black/brown silty demolition deposit with cinder, brick, stone and drain fragments (depth 0.4 m - 0.6 m)	Loose pink beige sand	-

Appendix C: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	Pre-excavation of site	N
2	-	-	Pre-excavation of site	E
3	-	-	Pre-excavation of site	E
4	-	-	Pre-excavation of site	E
5	-	-	Pre-excavation of site	S
6	-	-	Pre-excavation of site	S
7	-	-	Pre-excavation of site	N
8	-	-	Pre-excavation of site	N
9	-	-	Pre-excavation of site	W
10	-	-	Pre-excavation of site	E
11	Tr 4	001-003	East facing section	E
12	Tr 4	003	Post-excavation	W
13	Tr 4	001-003	West facing section	W
14	Tr 4	003	Post-excavation	S
15	Tr 4	003	Post-excavation	S
16	Tr 3	-	Pre-excavation	E
17	Tr 3	-	Pre-excavation	E
18	Tr 4	-	Backfilling of trench	N
19	Tr 5	001-003	South facing section	S
20	Tr 5	001-003	Post-excavation	E
21	Tr 5	001-003	Close-up of demolition material 002	N
22	Tr 5	001-003	Close-up of demolition material 002	SW
23	Tr 2	001	Working shot	E
24	Tr 2	001-003	Post-excavation	N
25	Tr 2	001-003	West facing section	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
26	Tr 1	001-003	North-west facing section	NW
27	Tr 1	003	Post-excavation	SW
28	Tr 1	-	Backfilling of trench	E
29	Tr 1	-	Backfilling of trench	E
30	-	-	Backfilled southern area	NE
31	-	-	Backfilled southern area	NE
32	-	-	Backfilled southern area	E
33	-	-	Backfilled central area	E
34	-	-	Backfilled central area	E
35	-	-	Backfilled central area	S
36	-	-	Backfilled central area	S
37	-	-	Backfilled central area	S
38	-	-	Backfilled central area	S
39	-	-	Backfilled northern area	E
40	-	-	Backfilled northern area	NE

Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation Entry

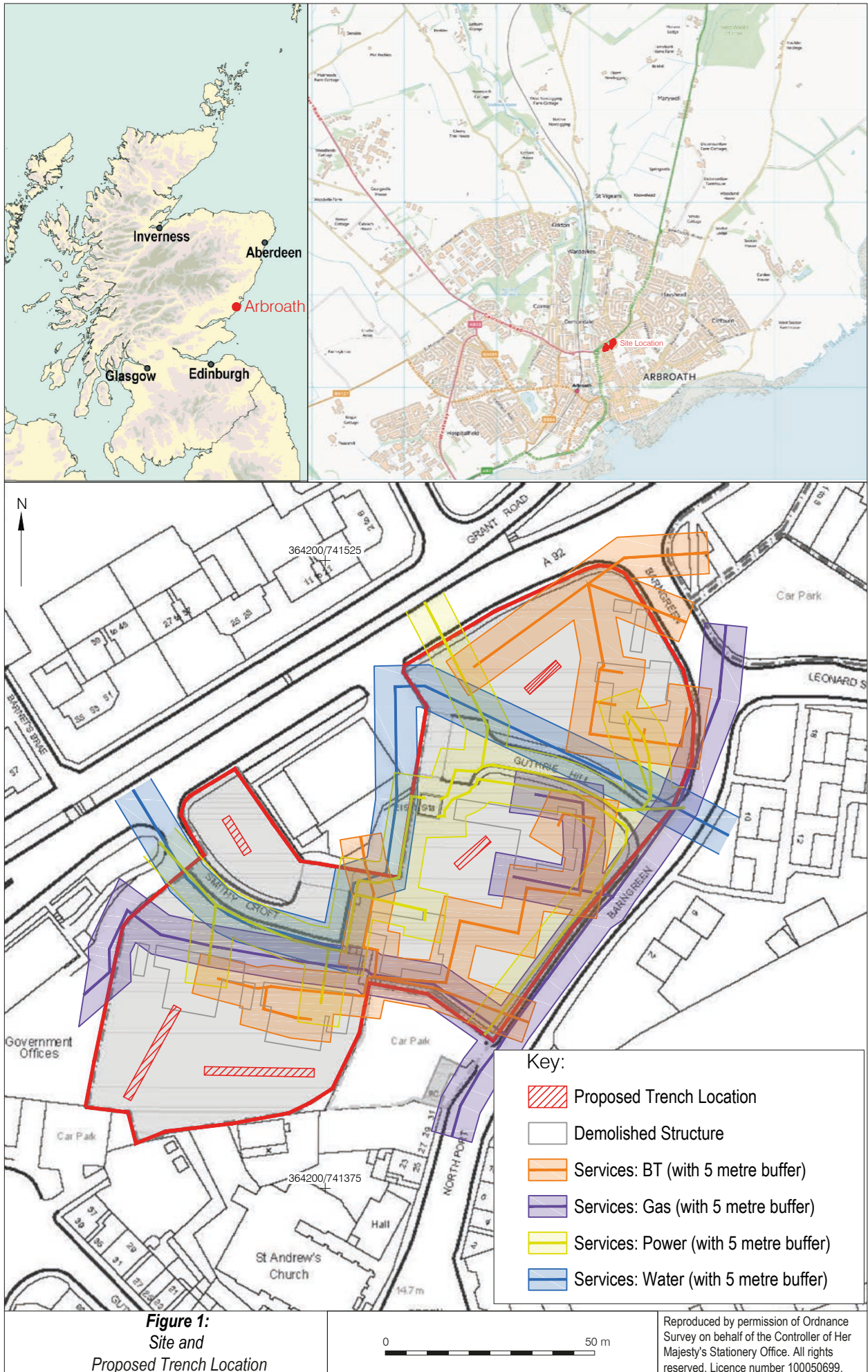
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Angus Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Guthrie Hill and Smithy Croft
PROJECT CODE:	4652
PARISH:	Arbroath and St. Vigean
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 10 figures)	NGR NO 6421 4145
START DATE (this season)	1 st May 2017
END DATE (this season)	1 st May 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 the proposed development at Guthrie Hill and Smithy Croft, Arbroath. These works were in relation to Planning Application 16/00821/FULL for the erection of 40 dwelling units, and the associated formation of landscaping, access improvements and roads and the demolition of a redundant toilet block. The proposed development comprised an initial desk-based assessment which forms the Archaeological Background for this report and the WSI. The archaeological evaluation amounted to 5-7% of the development area. This was reduced to 2.52 % during fieldwork due to the presence of tree canopies inhibiting excavation and an unknown buried service in one location. During the work, no archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered relating to earlier periods of use on site with the exception of modern demolition material.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Angus Council
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**GUTHRIE HILL & SMITHY CROFT, ARBROATH**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4652



Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out GUARD Archaeology Limited's approach to the desk-based assessment and evaluation for the proposed development at Guthrie Hill and Smithy Croft, Arbroath by Angus Council. These works are in relation to the Planning Application 16/00821/FULL for the erection of 40 dwelling units, and the associated formation of landscaping, access improvements and roads and the demolition of a redundant toilet block. The proposed development requires an initial desk-based assessment, which forms the Archaeological Background for this WSI followed by a 5-7% archaeological evaluation within the development area. These measures were recommended by the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS) who advise Angus Council on archaeological issues.

Site Location

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies in the historic core of the town of Arbroath, Angus. The overall development area available for evaluation measures 9,318 m² and is centred on NGR NO 6421 4145 at c 15 m OD on ground sloping gently to the west. The site is bounded on the north-west by the A92, on the south-east and east by Barngreen road, and on its south and west sides by car-parks.

Archaeological Background

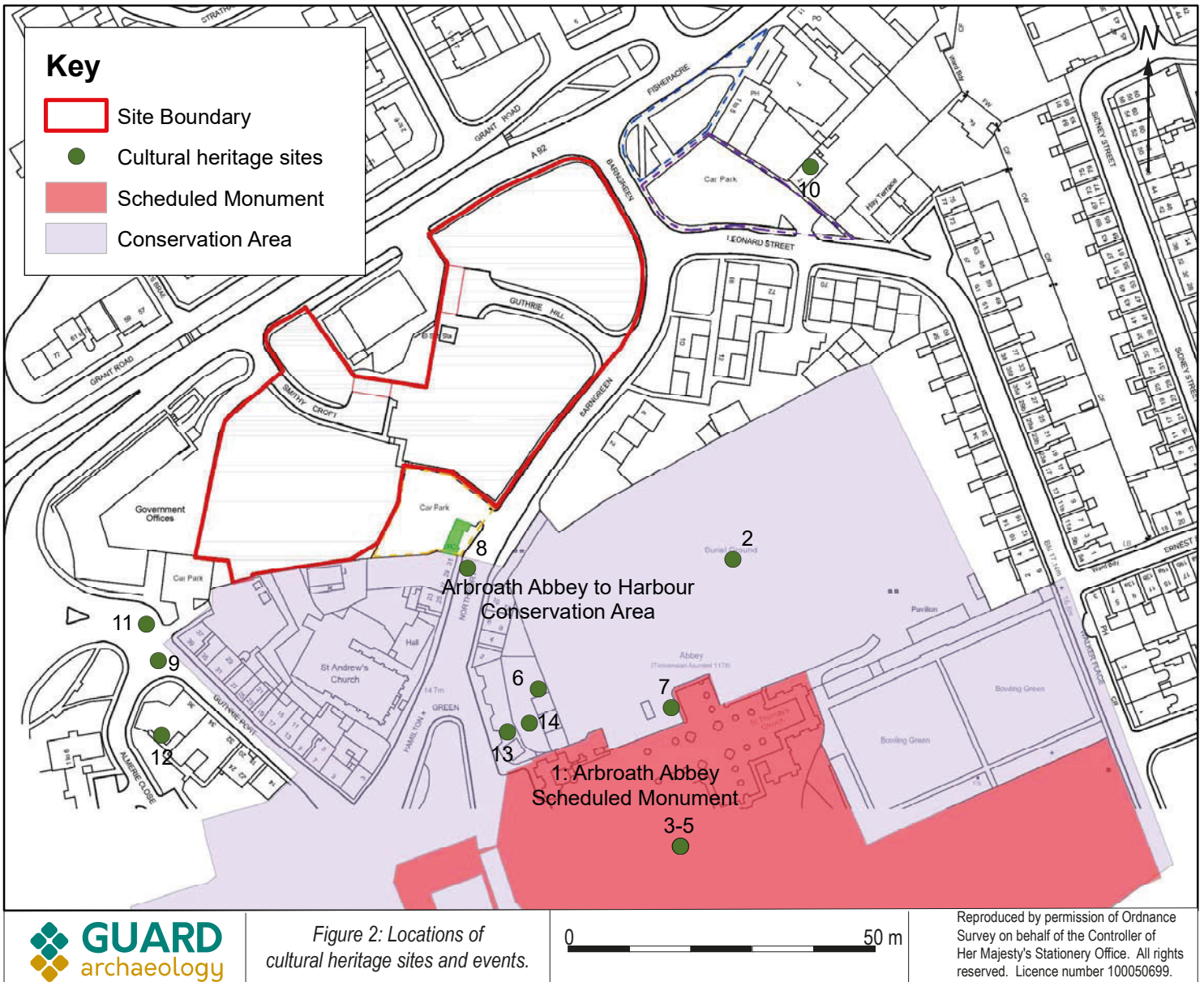
- 3.1 A brief desk-based assessment was undertaken to establish the archaeological and historical context for the trial trench evaluation. The desk-based assessment involved the examination of early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps; inspection of other early maps such as those held in the National Map Library of Scotland; interpretation of vertical aerial photographs held in the National Monuments Record of Scotland and the inspection of any other relevant documentation. A summary of the conclusions as they relate to the archaeology of the site, including recommendations for the evaluation stage can be found at the end of this section (Paragraphs 3.21 to 3.23)
- 3.2 The development site is located to the north of the historic centre of Arbroath, which has been a royal burgh since at least 1599, and appears to have enjoyed the privileges of a royal burgh since before that date. Despite assertions that the royal burgh status was conferred by King William the Lion in 1288, there is no extant charter that proves this and, according to nineteenth century account of the parish, prior to the Reformation, Arbroath was "merely the abbot's burgh" (Gleig 1834-45, 89).

Medieval Period Remains

- 3.3 Arbroath Abbey, or the Tironesian Abbey of Arbroath (Site 1), was founded by King William the Lion in 1178 and was "one of the largest ecclesiastical structures ever raised in Scotland" (Barrow 2003, 50). The abbey was dedicated to St Thomas of Canterbury on 8th May 1233, but is perhaps most famous for having been the location of the 1320 Declaration of Arbroath. Of this, Gleig writes that

in ancient times, one of the most important [historical events] was the celebrated Assembly of the Estates of Scotland held in the abbey in 1320, when a declaration was drawn up and signed, asserting the independence of the Scottish Church and kingdom, in language to which the Roman pontiff was not much accustomed in those days. (Gleig 1833, 75-76).

- 3.4 In addition to the abbey church (NMRS NO64SW 18; LB 21130), the abbey precinct contained the category A Listed Abbot's House (NMRS NO64SW 18.05; LB 21134), a category A Listed Conventual building (NMRS NO64SW 18.02; LB 21131), a cloister, a chapter house, a refectory, a burial ground (Site 2; NMRS NO64SW 18.01), a category A Listed pend (NMRS NO64SW 18.03; LB 21132) and a gatehouse range. The abbey precinct was surrounded by substantial walls which, in addition to emphasising the cloistered lives of the monks, had a defensive function in protecting the church's assets. The precinct wall and the category A Listed Regality Tower (NMRS NO64SW 18.04; LB 21133) have survived at the north end of High Street, and the wall appears to have followed the course of High Street to the junction with Ponderlaw Street. The abbey, the surviving buildings and some of the former precinct area are now a Scheduled Monument. Gleig describes the precinct as follows



The precincts of the abbey were inclosed with a stone wall from 20 to 24 feet in height; and formed an area 1150 feet in length from north to south, and in breadth 706 feet at the north, and 484 at the south end. At the north-west corner there is a tower, still entire. . . formerly used as the Regality prison. The ground floor [of which] is now converted into a butcher's shop. (Gleig 1833, 77-78)

- 3.5 Finds from the abbey include a fourteenth century silver ring brooch (NMRS NO64SW 80; HER NO64SW0080), two early thirteenth century brass seals (NMRS NO64SW 78; HER NO64SW0078), and a thirteenth century Merelles game board (NMRS NO64SW 79a; HER NO64SW0079). These are recorded on Figure 2 as Sites 3-5 respectively.
- 3.6 In 1963, a Medieval midden (Site 6) was identified outside the west door of the abbey during demolition of seventeenth century houses (HER NO64SW0066). To the rear of these buildings was a steep bank behind which was the wall of the abbey burial ground. The bank consisted of midden material, bones, stones, burnt debris and pottery of late Medieval date, and Medieval pottery sherds were also found amongst the debris from the demolished houses. Neither the midden nor the bank has been excavated.
- 3.7 The West Gate of the abbey (Site 7) was the location of a battle fought in 1446 between the Ogilvies and the Lindsays over an appointment to the office of Bailie of the Regality (NMRS NO64SW 15). Human remains found on both sides of the Brothock are believed to be those who died in this battle.

Post-Medieval Period Remains

- 3.8 Arbroath was not a formally walled town in the defensive sense, but appears to have possessed strong walls at the foot of the burgages. There are thought to have been three ports providing access to the burgh, the North Port (Site 8), Guthrie Port (Site 9) and West Port (NMRS NO64SW 73). The precise site of the North Port is not now immediately identifiable, but the general location can be established from the modern street name, while a narrowing of the street appears on Wood's plan may indicate its site. The date of construction is not known, though it seems a fair assumption that the North Port post-dated the Reformation, this area previously being under ecclesiastical control. The North Port was taken down in 1764 during road widening.
- 3.9 Immediately outwith the development area is 2 Hays Lane (Site 10), a category C Listed Building dating from about 1800.

Cartographic Regression

- 3.10 The earliest maps consulted offer no information about the development area and very little about Arbroath in general, merely depicting Arbroath Abbey (Pont 1583-96; Gordon 1636-52; Blaeu 1662; Edward 1678).
- 3.11 Roy's 1747-55 map showed Arbroath Abbey at the north-east limit of the town. The development area to the north of this structure was then uncultivated land occupying a small rise (Figure 3). By the end of the eighteenth century, Arbroath had expanded to the north, and Ainslie's map records buildings on the west side of North Port, including some on Smithy Croft.
- 3.12 The cartographic sources show that Arbroath continued to expand in the nineteenth century and Wood's 1822 plan of the town showed additional buildings within the development area, including a smithy (Figure 4). The 1865 Ordnance Survey 6" map, although less detailed in some aspects than Wood's map, recorded the plots to the rear of the houses on Smithy Croft/High Street, and the 1904 and 1926 maps did not record anything new within the development.
- 3.13 The 1947 Ordnance Survey map recorded a large structure to the east of the junction of Bog Lane and Strathmore Avenue, and the Ordnance Survey map of 1957 added no further detail.



Figure 3:
Excerpt from Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland*. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Figure 4:
Excerpt from Wood's 1822 *Plan of the Town of Arbroath from actual survey*. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

Aerial Photographs

- 3.14 Three series of aerial photographs from the mid-twentieth to the early twenty-first century were viewed using The National Collection of Aerial Photographs' on-line search facility. The sequence of photographs did not record any previously unknown cultural heritage remains, but generally charted the development of the Site from 1947 to 2010.
- 3.15 In 1947, some houses were recorded at Smithy Croft/High Street, but areas of the development were derelict. In this immediate post-war period, new housing was being constructed on the north side of Grant Road (Sortie CPE/Scot/UK/0233; Frame FFO 0132; Flown 4/7/1947). The 1951 series of photographs recorded some of the now-demolished buildings on High Street, showing them to be two-storey buildings with plots to the rear. Much of the housing on Smithy Croft had been cleared (No sortie no; Frames SAW035399 and SAW035401; Flown 14/4/1951). By 2010, the car park, the Government buildings and 11-23 Smithy Croft had been built. (Sortie 2010/53; Frame DP096492; Flown 9/9/2010).
- 3.16 No previously unknown cultural heritage sites were recorded on any of the aerial photographs consulted.

Archaeological Investigations

- 3.17 A watching brief in 1989 uncovered nineteenth century building foundations and four late Medieval carved stone heads (HER NO64SW0136; Site 11).
- 3.18 A 1989 excavation adjacent to Guthrie Port revealed two wells, one of which may have been a municipal or burghal structure. Finds from the excavation included eighteenth century glass, pottery, clay pipe fragments and metal objects such as coins, thimbles, pins, buttons, lead seal and buckles (HER NO64SW0093; Site 12).
- 3.19 Excavations undertaken in 2000 in advance of construction of the new Abbey Visitor Centre uncovered part of the precinct wall, a fragment of a previously unknown gateway and traces of a metalled road into the precinct. Four human burials recovered within the precinct may represent monk's burials. Finds from the excavation carved stones, some with mason-marks, dumps of stone chippings, metal working debris, coins, window glass, pottery, buckles and animal bones (HER NO64SW0202; Site 13).
- 3.20 A watching brief carried out in 2012 revealed an earlier ground surface, a midden and pottery, all dating from the Medieval period (HER NO64SW0276; Site 14).

Conclusions and Recommendations

- 3.21 This assessment has found that the Site has been built upon since at least the late eighteenth century, and that development from about the middle of the twentieth century has removed all surface traces of these earlier structures.
- 3.22 However, excavations in the vicinity of the development area have revealed Medieval and post-Medieval structures, deposits and artefacts. The structures uncovered include some of the Abbey precinct wall, a metalled road, wells and a gateway. One Medieval midden deposit has been uncovered (Site 14) and a second is known, but has not yet been subject to archaeological investigation (Site 6). As Medieval and post-Medieval deposits, structures and artefacts have been uncovered in the area around the Site, there is good potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains within the development area itself.
- 3.23 While the trial trench evaluation is limited by the locations of live services, targeting the area south of Smithy Croft may reveal foundation levels of some of the structures known to have existed in that area. This could include the smithy after which Smithy Croft was presumably named, as well as the burgage plots associated with the houses on Smithy Croft and North Port/Barn Green. Other trenches would target the burgage plots and the former rows of buildings on the north side of Smithy Croft and on the north side of Guthrie Hill.

Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The main aim of the archaeological evaluation is to establish the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological works are as follows:
- conduct an archaeological evaluation of 5 % of the available evaluation area (9, 318 m² minus 6, 066.05 m² service buffer areas), 3, 251.95 m² of the proposed development;
 - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to ACAS on behalf of Angus Council.
 - Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying post-excavation research design (PERD) and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Methodology

Archaeological Evaluation

- 5.1 The available area for evaluation on the site equates to 3, 251.95 m² (9, 318 m² minus 6, 066.05 m² service buffer areas). The 5% evaluation of this area (162.6 m²) will necessitate 1 trench x 25 m, 1 trench x 26.3 m and 3 x 10 m trenches, each measuring 2 m wide. All trenches will be excavated using a back-acting machine with a smooth-edged bucket under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist. In the event of significant archaeology being uncovered during the initial 5% evaluation and subject to the decision of ACAS, an additional contingency of 2% (32.5 m²) may be required for further evaluation.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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 in order 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.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and ACAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and ACAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 5.8 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the 5-7% evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and ACAS on a WSI addendum for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 5.9 ACAS 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.

- 5.10 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.
- 5.11 All trenches will be backfilled on completion of the evaluation. No specialist backfilling will take place.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 6.1 A report incorporating the results of the evaluation will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of all fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to the ACAS. The report will include a full descriptive text that will analyse and characterise the results of the evaluation. It will also include lists of all the archaeological records, drawings and photographs and artefacts recovered.
- 6.2 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;
 - Planning reference number;
 - 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 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.
- 6.3 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to ACAS.
- 6.4 The DSR will be submitted within two weeks of fieldwork completion, any necessary PERD within three months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.
- 6.5 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

- 7.1 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

- 8.1 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

- 9.1 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.
- 9.2 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, ACAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 10.1 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

- 11.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
 - Project Officer (Desk-based research): Christine Rennie
 - Project Director (On-site Archaeologist): Maureen Kilpatrick
 - Project Manager: Warren Bailie
- 11.2 GUARD Archaeology's Operations Manager, Warren Bailie, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works.

Monitoring

- 12.1 The proposed archaeological evaluation will take place in early May 2017. ACAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number of the attending Archaeologist prior to the start date for archaeological works so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 13.1 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 can be viewed upon request and GUARD Archaeology Limited's Health & Safety Policy is attached.

13.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover.

References

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