



**Daldowie Road, Uddingston
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report
Project 4882**

**Daldowie Road, Uddingston
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: AS Homes Scotland Limited


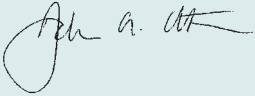
NGR: NS 67340 62943

Project Number: 4882

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Project Manager: Iraia Arabaolaza

DRAFT 22/02/18	Iraia Arabaolaza Project Manager	FINAL 22/02/18	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

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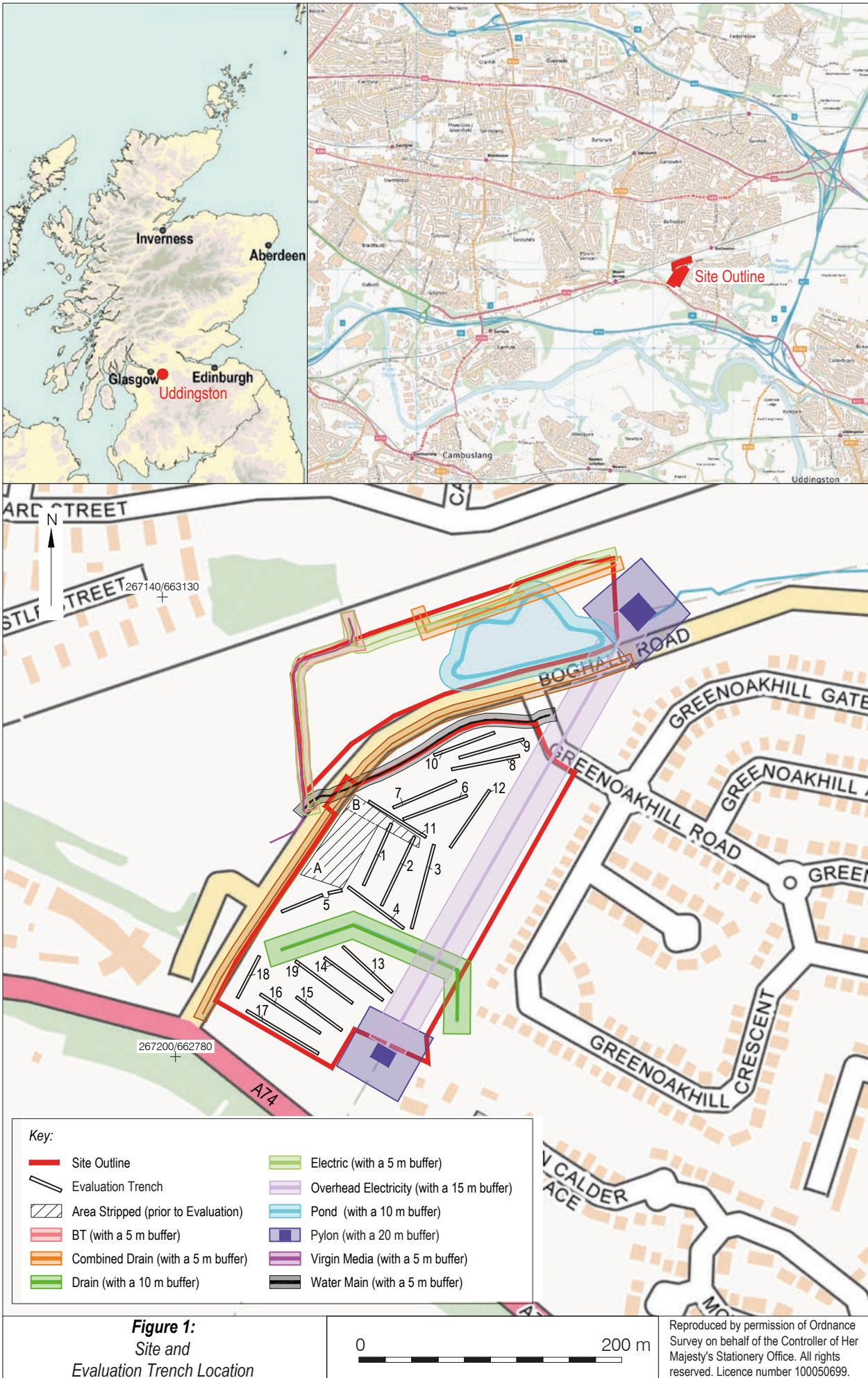
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 This data structure report sets out the archaeological results for the evaluation of Daldowie Road, Uddingston, Glasgow undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited on behalf of AS Homes Scotland Limited between the 5th and the 8th of February 2018. A total of 19 trenches were excavated across the main field in the development area; no previously unknown archaeological deposits were uncovered during the evaluation. The northern field was left unevaluated due to the presence of asbestos contamination and the marshy conditions of the ground.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the methodology undertaken and the results for the archaeological mitigation works required for the proposed residential development with associated access roads and landscaping at Daldowie Road, Uddingston, Glasgow in accordance with condition 16 of the outline planning consent (Ref: 16/03252/DC). In accordance with the recommendation from WoSAS, an archaeological evaluation of the development area was undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains.
- 2.2 Both the fieldwork and report were conducted following Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance and standards of which GUARD Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (By-laws: Code of Conduct, 2014). An OASIS entry has also been produced for this project (Reference: guardarc1-308819).

Site Location

- 3.1 The development site, divided into two fields by Boghall Road, is located to the south of Baillieston (centred at NGR: NS 67340 62943). The development comprised a total area of 55,776 m²; however, the available area for evaluation was 33,312 m² taking account of service buffers and the pond in the northern field. The development area is bounded to the south by Hamilton Road, to the west by Daldowie Road, existing housing to the east and by a train line to the north. Both fields are currently greenfield sites with some tree planting identified on the road verges of the larger of the two fields.
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology is Till, Devensian - Diamicton, while the solid geology consists of Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type (British Geological Survey Map Viewer: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The now-dismantled Hamilton and Bothwell railway line, went across the south side of the larger field. No other archaeological remains have been identified within the development area. However, south-west of the proposed development area a Bronze Age burial ground was discovered during the working of a sand-pit at Greenoakhill (WoSAS ID: 9401; CANMORE: 45049). Several cists were recorded on the summit of a ridge about 100m south-west of Boghall. Although it was suggested at the time that there was a covering cairn, photographs of the site preserved in the National Monuments Record of Scotland do not confirm this, and it seems more likely that the site was a flat cemetery. Four cists (Nos 2, 4, 6 and 7) were subsequently reconstructed in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum where all the finds from the site have been deposited.
- 4.2 The existence of the Bronze Age burials was first indicated by the discovery of three pottery vessels, but only one of these, a Food Vessel, survives. It is said to have been found in a cist, but the associations of the other vessels are not known, although no doubt they originally accompanied burials. A total of five cists were discovered; all of them contained grave goods while four contained inhumations. A skeleton was discovered at a depth of about 1.5m from the surface in what may have been the remains of a wooden coffin. Finally, a deposit of cremated bone and a flint knife were recovered after riddling soil from an area in the centre of the sand-pit. The association of another Food Vessel from Greenoakhill, also preserved in the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, is uncertain. On the date of visit from the Royal Commission on the

Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland in 1972, the manager of the sand-pit recalled that a skeleton had been discovered during digging operations about 1953, but no further details of this find are known.

- 4.3 South of the development site, running along A74 Hamilton Road, a Roman road known as Castledykes - Bothwellhaugh - Balmuidy is recorded (WoSAS ID: 12166). Having passed Fallside the line of the road gradually converged with that of the Old Edinburgh Road (B7001); traces of the Roman causeway were formerly visible in fields on the S side of the modern highway, but these are now almost entirely ploughed away or built over. Roy records traces that were once visible to the east of Tollcross and between the Dalmuir Burn and Old Kilpatrick. He believed that it continued down the right bank of the River Clyde as far as the west end of the Antonine Wall. On the other hand, it is equally possible that the road to Old Kilpatrick was merely a branch and that the main road continued to Balmuidy, where, in the 2nd century at least, there was a bridge across the River Kelvin. The route from 'Clyde to Calder mentioned by Sibbald is most probably the Military Way which served the garrisons on the Antonine Wall, and the same author's assertion that the Clydesdale road ended at 'Mauls Mire' on the borders of Renfrew must be considered either as a fanciful invention or the result of a confusion with Mall's Castle and Castlemilk near the line of the Roman road in Annandale.
- 4.4 Roy's map of 1752-55 depicts the development area as arable fields. By the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899s, the Hamilton and Bothwell railway line is depicted south of the development area and Rosebank Cottage is noted north of the largest development field. West of the proposed development area, Daldowie Colliery Pit No. 1 is recorded. The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1914 indicates that no changes have occurred since the 2nd edition. Although some recent ground disturbance has occurred during the re-alignment of Daldowie Road and Boghall Road, it does seem that most of the site was used as undisturbed greenfield in the past.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to identify:
- the extent and nature of known archaeological features within the development area;
 - as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits within the development area.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation within the development area to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for agreement of WoSAS, acting on behalf of the Planning Authority, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Fieldwork 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), and
 - Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014).

Archaeological Evaluation

7.1 The archaeological evaluation of the development area comprised the machine excavation of trenches amounting to 8% (2,075 m²) of the 25,941 m² available area out with services, associated buffers, and northern field including pond. The evaluation trenches across the development area comprised 19 trenches, 16 measuring 50 m long, one 35 m long, one 40 m long and one 60 m long, all measuring 2 m wide. An area approximately 65 m long and 6 m wide stripped by the developers prior to evaluation was also recorded, amounting to 390 m²; meaning that more than the required 2,075 m² was inspected/evaluated (Figure 1) (Plate 1).



Plate 1: General view of Area B after being stripped by developers

- 7.2 All machine excavation of trenches was supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The machine excavator was fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 7.3 The topsoil 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.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches was undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling was proposed, nor was the backfilling of trenches supervised by the on-site archaeologist.

Results

- 8.1 A total of 19 trenches were monitored under archaeological supervision in the main area of the site (Figure 1) bordered to the west by Daldowie Road and Boghall Road, the results of which are set out in Appendices B-D. In addition, one area of approximately 25 m by 45 m and one access track measuring around 6 m by 65 m were stripped by the developer prior to the arrival of the archaeologist.
- 8.2 The stripped area (Area A) was partially backfilled and cabins, stock piles and spoil heaps were placed on top. The access track (Area B) had been left more or less untouched since it was opened. Both areas were visually inspected and recorded and no significant archaeology was present.
- 8.3 Due to the presence of asbestos contamination and the wet nature of the northern field, none of the five proposed trenches were excavated in this area (Plate 2).
- 8.4 Topsoil across the site consisted mostly of soft to firm dark grey brown sandy silt between 0.2 and 0.6 m thick, overlying firm mid orange brown sandy silt to mid- greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand subsoil with some gravel. Occasional plough marks and field drains crossed these trenches, but no archaeology was noted in any of the investigated areas.
- 8.5 At the south-east end of TR005, a deposit of soft to firm mid-brownish grey clayey sand was excavated to a depth of 2.3 m before the sides of the trench became unstable. At this point the end of the trench was backfilled and excavation continued at a depth of 1.2 m for the rest of TR005. At approximately the centre point of the trench, the natural subsoil level rose above the 1.2 m limit, reflecting the natural topography of the site prior to modern infilling.



Plate 2: View of 'The Pond', boggy area in NW field



Plate 3: TR006 post-excavation view

- 8.6 Intermediate deposits were identified in trenches 010 and 011, consisting of 0.90 to 1.00 m thick soft to firm dark greyish brown sandy silt backfill material containing rubble, wire, plastic and other rubbish. Trench 019 oriented along the possible line of the dismantled railway revealed a 0.7 m thick deposit of firm dark grey black silty clay with shale and inclusions of gravel and cobbles. A line of ceramic bricks found to read "S&TE CABLES", was recorded running approximately north-east to south-west in TR019.

Discussion

- 9.1 The evaluation identified no features or finds of archaeological significance on the proposed development site, within the area evaluated. Plough scars and field drains observed in many of these trenches suggest that the land was improved at some point in the past and used as farm land.
- 9.2 Deep deposits of backfilled material and made ground recorded in TR005, TR10 and TR011, are likely related to mining operations carried out in the area in the nineteenth century or the more recent road realignment works. While the shale deposit revealed in TR019 may be indicative of the now dismantled Hamilton and Bothwell railway which once crossed the southern portion of the development area.

Recommendations

- 10.1 The evaluation work revealed that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development area. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required in this field. However, no archaeological evaluation was carried out in the part of the development area across Boghall road to the north west, WoSAS may recommend further mitigation works in this area during or prior ground-breaking work. However, this area is known to be contaminated with asbestos and the developer is likely to conduct remedial works on these deposits before building up from the made ground levels.
- 10.2 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 11.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited would like to thank AS Homes Scotland Limited and Tough Construction Limited for their assistance prior to undertaking works and during the works on site. The archaeologist on site was Kenneth Green. Technical support was provided by Clark Innes, Aileen Maule and Jen Cochrane. Illustrations were by Jennifer Simonson. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Iraia Arabaolaza.

**Daldowie Road, Uddingston
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

British Geological Survey, accessed 15/02/18

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>

National Library of Scotland 2018, map images, accessed 09/02/18 <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/>

Appendix B: Trench Descriptions

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
001	50.00	2.00	0.30	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt. Gravel.	Occasional plough marks on subsoil. No archaeology.
002	50.00	2.00	0.31	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt. Gravel.	No archaeology.
003	50.00	2.00	0.32	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt. Gravel.	No archaeology.
004	50.00	2.00	0.35	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt. Gravel.	Very wet gravelly field drain SW-NE 15 to 20 m from east end of trench. No archaeology.
005	50.00	2.00	up to 2.50	0.20 m soft dark grey black silt with roots. Thin band, organic, almost peat like in places.	003 - not fully excavated. Soft to firm mid brownish grey clayey sand. Dug to 2.30 m through this deposit at SW end of trench until sides began to collapse	Firm mid brownish orange clayey silt. Occasional gravel.	Subsoil first encountered at approximate centre of trench at 1 m depth below topsoil and 003. Very boggy towards NE end - trench terminated and restarted 4 m further on to avoid bog. No archaeology.
006	50.00	2.00	0.25	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt. Gravel.	SE-NW field drains. Occasional plough marks. No archaeology.
007	50.00	2.00	0.30	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm mid greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	E-W field drains with ashy gravel backfill. No archaeology.
008	50.00	2.00	0.35	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm mid greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	E-W small drains. No archaeology.
009	50.00	2.00	0.40	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm mid greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	Possible disused services, cast iron pipe and thick ceramic drain pipe revealed.. No archaeology
010	50.00	2.00	1.20 max	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.	003 - 1.00 m soft to firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt with rubble, plastic, bricks etc. Backfill or made ground, deeper than 1.20 m in southern half of trench	Firm mid greyish orange/red slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	Natural subsoil was revealed at approx 1.10 to 1.20 m below topsoil and 003 backfill. Natural was only visible for northern 20 to 25 m of trench.

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
011	50.00	2.00	1.20	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.	003 - 1.00 m soft to firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt with rubble, plastic, bricks etc. Backfill or made ground, deeper than 1.20 m in southern half of trench	Firm mid greyish orange/red slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	Not as much rubbish in 003 as in TR010. 003 visible only for western most 10 m of trench.
012	50.00	2.00	0.40	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm mid greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	No archaeology.
013	50.00	2.00	0.40	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm mid greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	No archaeology.
014	50.00	2.00	0.50	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm mid greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	No archaeology.
015	40.00	2.00	0.30	Firm mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with gravel, roots		Firm mid greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	Terminated at 40 m as digger couldn't go back any further. No archaeology.
016	50.00	2.00	0.30 to 0.80	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.	003 - 0.50 m firm dark grey brown sandy silt with roots. Possible old topsoil deposit. Grassy/rooty at interface with 001. Visible in section for first 10 - 12 m at western end.	Firm mid greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	No archaeology.
017	60.00	2.00	0.30	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm mid greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	Plough scars, field drains. No archaeology.
018	35.00	2.00	0.50 to 0.85	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm mid greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	Topsoil was wet. 15 to 20 m uphill to north, topsoil became very wet and more clayey, up to 0.85 m depth. Large drain noted 3m from south end of trench filled with ashy backfill material. Trench terminated at 35 m due to rapid ingress of water and wet, soft clayey topsoil.

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
019	50.00	2.00	1.2	Firm mid brown grey silty clay with occasional gravel	003 - excavated to 0.70 m depth. Firm dark grey black silty clay with shale. Contained gravel and cobbles. Thick deposit of clayey material with frequent shale fragments, possibly made-up ground for embankments/platforms/old railway. Approx 25 - 30 m visible in trench.	Firm mid greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	Natural subsoil visible for wettern 3 m before 003 becomes too deep to excavate. Reappears 20 m from east end at 0.50 m depth. Line of brick tiles marked "S&TE" and "CABLES" uncovered 15 to 20 m from east end of trench at approx 0.60 to 0.80 m depth. This portion of trench was backfilled immediately.
Area B	65.00	6.00	0.35 to 0.40	soft to firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy silt. Rooty.		Firm mid greyish orange slightly clayey silty sand with gravel.	Area stripped by developers to make a road and compound area prior to archaeological evaluation. No archaeology noted in this stripped area.

Appendix C: List of Digital Images

Film No.	001			
Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	Film 1 I.D. Shot	-
2	Area A	-	Location / area stripped on arrival	NE
3	Area A & Area B	-	Location / area stripped on arrival	E
4	Area B	-	Location / area stripped on arrival	W
5	-	-	TR001 I.D. Shot	-
6	-	002	TR001 plan	S
7	-	001/002	TR001 section	W
8	-	-	Stripped area as seen from south end of TR001	SE
9	-	002	TR002 plan	S
10	-	001/002	TR002 section	W
11	-	-	TR003 I.D. Shot	-
12	-	-	TR003 location / digger clearing vegetation	NE
13	-	002	TR003 plan	S
14	-	001/002	TR003 section	E
15	-	-	TR004 I.D. Shot	-
16	-	002	TR004 plan	W
17	-	001/002	TR004 section	S
18	-	003	TR005 south west end at start of trench - 2 m depth	SW
19	-	-	TR005 I.D. Shot	-
20	-	003	TR005 sides becoming unstable	SW
21	-	002	TR005 oblique view plan	NE
22	-	002	TR005 oblique view plan	SW
23	-	001-003	TR005 section prior to boggy area	SE
24	-	001-003	TR005 plan after boggy area	SW
25	-	-	TR006 I.D. Shot	-
26	-	002	TR006 plan	NE
27	-	001/002	TR006 section	NW
28	-	-	TR007 I.D. Shot	-

Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
29	-	002	TR007 plan	SW
30	-	001/002	TR007 section	NW
31	-	-	TR008 I.D. Shot	-
32	-	002	TR008 plan	SW
33	-	001/002	TR008 section	NW
34	-	-	TR009 I.D. Shot	-
35	-	002	TR009 cast iron pipe	NW
36	-	002	TR009 heavy duty ceramic pipe	NW
37	-	002	TR009 plan	SW
38	-	001/002	TR009 section	NW
39	-	001-003	TR010 002 at centre	SW
40	-	002	TR010 section at centre	W
41	-	002	TR010 002 at centre	NW
42	-	003	TR010 blue pipe south end	W
43	-	001-003	TR010 plan	SW
44	-	001-003	TR010 section	NW
45	-	001-003	TR010 section	SE
46	-	-	TR011 I.D. Shot	-
47	-	001-003	TR011 point at which 003 disappears	N
48	-	002	TR011 plan	E
49	-	001/002	TR011 section	S
50	-	-	TR012 I.D. Shot	-
51	-	002	TR012 plan	S
52	-	001/002	TR012 section	E
53	-	-	Post ex location	NW
54	-	-	Post ex location	NE
55	-	-	Post ex location	S
56	Area B	002	Area B plan	E
57	Area B	001/002	Area B section	N
58	-	-	TR013 I.D. Shot	-
59	-	-	TR013 location	E
60	-	002	TR013 plan	E
61	-	001/002	TR013 section	N
62	-	-	TR014 I.D. Shot	-
63	-	002	TR014 plan	E
64	-	001/002	TR014 section	N
65	-	-	TR015 I.D. Shot	-
66	-	-	TR015 trees and mound where trench ends	E
67	-	002	TR015 plan	W
68	-	001/002	TR015 section	N
69	-	-	TR016 I.D. Shot	-
70	-	001-003	TR016 section	S
71	-	002	TR016 plan	E
72	-	001/002	TR016 section	S
73	-	-	South end of site location	NE
74	-	-	TR017 I.D. Shot	-
75	-	001	TR017 plan	E
76	-	001/002	TR017 section	N
77	-	-	TR018 I.D. Shot	-
78	-	002	TR018 possible drain / service	S
79	-	001	TR018 wet clay topsoil	NW
80	-	002	TR018 002 rising up out of wet clay deposits	SW
81	-	002	TR018 plan (from south while machine backfills north)	S
82	-	001/002	TR018 section (at south end while machine backfills north)	W
83	-	-	TR019 I.D. Shot	-

Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
84	-	001-003	TR019 section, west end	S
85	-	002/003	TR019 002 reappearing in middle of trench	W
86	-	001/003	TR019 section to show 001 and 003 looking mixed	S
87	-	-	TR019 tiles covering power cable	SW
88	-	002	TR019 plan	W
89	-	001-003	TR019 section	S
90	-	-	access to NW field	SE
91	-	-	southern most trench location in NW field	SE
92	-	-	Verge - digger's access to NW field	SW
93	-	-	Location shot of NW field	SW
94	-	-	The bog in NW field	S
95	-	-	The bog in NW field	S
96	-	-	Looking out from bog in NW field	N
97	-	-	Looking out from bog in NW field	NW

Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow city
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Daldowie Road, Uddingston
PROJECT CODE:	4882
PARISH:	City of Glasgow
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Kenneth Green, Iraia Arabaolaza
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	none
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	none
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	none
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 673 629
START DATE (this season)	05/02/18
END DATE (this season)	08/02/18
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	none
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited at Daldowie Road, Uddingston, Glasgow between the 5 th and the 8 th of February 2018. Nineteen trial trenches were excavated across the main development area; no previously unknown archaeological deposits were uncovered during the evaluation.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Not know
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	AS Homes Limited
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	none
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elder Park Street, Govan, Glasgow. G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NRHE

Appendix E: Written Scheme of Investigation

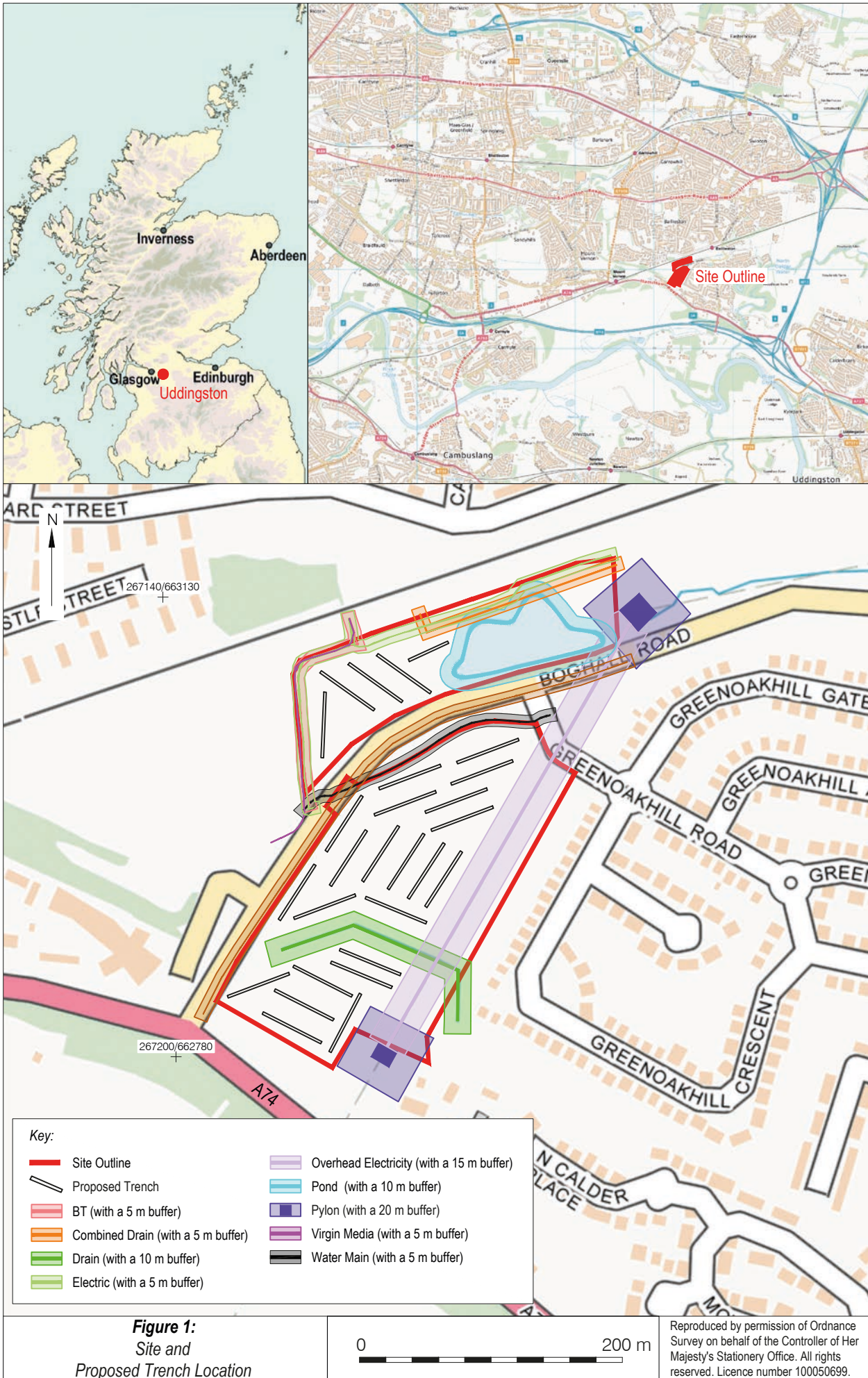
DALDOWIE ROAD, UDDINGSTON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4882





Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the evaluation of Daldowie Road, Uddingston, Glasgow and will require to be agreed by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS hereafter), acting on behalf of the Planning 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 the erection of residential development with associated access roads and landscaping at a site bounded by Daldowie Road, Uddingston, Glasgow in accordance with condition 16 of the outline planning consent (Ref: 16/03252/DC). In accordance with the recommendation from WoSAS, an archaeological evaluation of the development area will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains. Should significant remains be identified, and it is not possible to preserve them in situ, a further requirement for archaeological works to ensure their preservation through record is likely to be required.
- 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 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 development site, divided in two fields by Boghall Road, is located to south of Baillieston (centred at NGR: NS 67340 62943). The total development area comprises a total of 55,776 m²; however, the available area for evaluation is 33,312 m² taking account of service buffers and the pond in the northern field. The development area is bounded to the south by Hamilton Road, to the west by Daldowie Road, existing housing to the east and by a train line to the north. Both fields are currently greenfields with some tree planting identified on the road verges of the bigger field.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A now-dismantled Hamilton and Brothwell railway line, went across the south side of the biggest field. No other archaeological remains have been identified within the development area. However, south-west of the proposed development area a Bronze Age burial ground was discovered during the working of a sand-pit at Greenoakhill (WoSAS ID: 9401; CANMORE: 45049). Several cists were recorded on the summit of a ridge about 100m SW of Boghall. Although it was suggested at the time that there was a covering cairn, photographs of the site preserved in the National Monuments Record of Scotland do not confirm this, and it seems more likely that the site was a flat cemetery. Four cists (Nos 2, 4, 6 and 7) were subsequently reconstructed in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum where all the finds from the site have been deposited.
- 4.2 The existence of the burials was first indicated by the discovery of three pottery vessels, but only one of these, a Food Vessel, survives. It is said to have been found in a cist, but the associations of the other vessels are not known, although no doubt they originally accompanied burials. A total of five cists were discovered; all of them contained grave goods while four contained inhumations. A skeleton was discovered at a depth of about 1.5m from the surface in what may have been the remains of a wooden coffin. Finally, a deposit of cremated bone and a flint knife were recovered after riddling soil from an area in the centre of the sand-pit. The association of another Food Vessel from Greenoakhill, also preserved in the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, is uncertain. On the date

of visit from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland in 1972, the manager of the sand-pit recalled that a skeleton had been discovered during digging operations about 1953, but no further details of this find are known.

- 4.3 South of the development site, running along A74 Hamilton Road, a Roman road known as Castledykes - Bothwellhaugh - Balmuirdy (?) is recorded (WoSAS ID: 12166). Having passed Fallside the line of the road gradually converged with that of the Old Edinburgh Road (B7001); traces of the Roman causeway were formerly visible in fields on the S side of the modern highway, but these are now almost entirely ploughed away or built over. Roy records traces that were once visible to the east of Tollcross and between the Dalmuir Burn and Old Kilpatrick. He believed that it continued down the right bank of the River Clyde as far as the west end of the Antonine Wall. On the other hand, it is equally possible that the road to Old Kilpatrick was merely a branch and that the main road continued to Balmuirdy, where, in the 2nd century at least, there was a bridge across the River Kelvin. The route from 'Clyde to Calder mentioned by Sibbald is most probably the Military Way which served the garrisons on the Antonine Wall, and the same author's assertion that the Clydesdale road ended at 'Mauls Mire' on the borders of Renfrew must be considered either as a fanciful invention or the result of a confusion with Mall's Castle and Castlemilk near the line of the Roman road in Annandale.
- 4.4 Roy's map of 1752-55 depicts the development area as arable fields. By the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899s, Hamilton and Brothwell railway line is depicted south of the development area and Rosebank Cottage is noted north of the biggest development field. West of the proposed development area, Daldowie Colliery Pit No. 1 is recorded. The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1914 indicates that no changes occur between these editions. Although some recent ground disturbance has occurred during the re-alignment of Daldowie Road and Boghall Road, it does seem that most of the site was used as undisturbed greenfield in the past.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify:
- the extent and nature of known archaeological features within the development area;
 - as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits within the development area.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation within the development area to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for agreement of WoSAS, acting on behalf of the Planning Authority, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

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), and
 - *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014).

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.2 The archaeological evaluation of the development area will comprise the machine excavation of trenches amounting to 8% (ie 2,665 m²) of the 33,312 m² available area out with services, associated buffers and pond. This will evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any

archaeological features. The evaluation trenches across the development area will comprise 27 trenches, 26 measuring 50 m long and one 33 m long, all measuring 2 m wide, amounting to 2,665 m² in total (Figure 1).

- 6.3 All machine excavation of trenches will be supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The machine excavator will be fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 6.4 The topsoil 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.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 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 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client 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.
- 6.10 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left in situ pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on WSI addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.11 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed, nor will the backfilling of trenches be supervised by the on-site archaeologist.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two to 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 deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the distribution of evaluation trenches, archaeological features and will include archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will be accompanied by 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 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 fieldwork;
 - 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 A pdf copy of the report will be prepared for the client and a digital PDF copy will be sent to WoSAS.
- 7.5 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

- 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 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 Record of the Historic Environment 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 January 2016. 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
 - Additional archaeologists: TBC
 - Technical Support: Aileen Maule
 - Project Manager: Iraia Arabaolaza
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, Iraia Arabaolaza, 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 fieldwork will be confirmed in due course. WoSAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the evaluation of 8% of the development area will take 3 days to complete. It is estimated that the unsupervised backfilling of trenches will take 2 days to complete and will immediately follow the conclusion of the evaluation.
- 13.2 On completion of the evaluation a report to data structures level will be completed within four weeks.
- 13.3 Should post-excavation analysis and reporting be merited, a PERD will be produced within one month of completion of all fieldwork at the site. Submission of final publication reports, should they be warranted, will be undertaken within a year of agreement of the PERD.

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.

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