







**Land East of Shira Lodge,
Main Road,
Cardross,
Argyll and Bute
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**



January 2017

Document control sheet

Client: Homes for Heroes & the Chrystal Trust for
Bloomhill Fields
Project: East of Shira Lodge, Cardross Job No: 261
Document Title: Archaeological Evaluation DSR

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Document Status: FINAL				

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Executive Summary

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Mr Colin Donald on behalf of the Chrystal Trust for Bloomhill Fields and Homes for Heroes to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed development of a greenfield site to the East of Shira Lodge in Cardross. The client proposes to erect two dwellings and associated vehicular access. The dwellings will be social housing designed for disabled veterans from the armed forces.

The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by Argyll and Bute Council. The condition required that a programme of archaeological evaluation be completed in advance of the proposed development.

The archaeological evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of six evaluation trenches across the footprint of the proposed development. The site was shown to be archaeologically sterile, with extensive drainage work having taken place on the flatter ground at the base of the slope.

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the planning condition be discharged.

A record of the work has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-274114) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by the Chrystal Trust for Bloomhill Fields and Homes for Heroes to undertake archaeological investigations in advance of the proposed construction of two dwelling houses on land to the east of Shira Lodge in Cardross, Argyll and Bute (NGR: NS 34906 77316 centred). The client proposes to erect two dwellings and create vehicular access.
- 1.1.2 The site was identified by the West of Scotland Archaeological Service (hereafter WoSAS), archaeological advisors to Argyll and Bute Council, as being located in an area of archaeological potential. Following submission of two Planning Applications (15/03005LIB and 15/03004/PP), WoSAS recommended that a programme of archaeological investigation be carried out prior to development. The condition states:
- 'No works shall take place within the development site... until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, agreed by the West of Scotland Archaeological Service, and approved by the Planning Authority.'*¹
- 1.1.3 The primary archaeological concern for the development relates to the proximity of Cardross Old Parish Church, which borders the plot to the east. The accompanying consultation response by WoSAS requested that archaeological monitoring be undertaken during ground-breaking works associated with development. However, following discussion between ARCHAS and WoSAS² it was agreed that a 10% evaluation of the development area would be completed prior to site works commencing, with one of the trenches placed parallel to the adjacent Church boundary to ensure any potential human remains associated with the earlier Church were identified.²
- 1.1.5 ARCHAS produced a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) outlining the methodology to be followed and standards maintained during the work. This WSI was accepted WoSAS on 8th December 2016.
- 1.1.6 The archaeological evaluation was completed on Thursday 12th December 2016 by Ross Cameron and Alastair Rees. The day was very cold and overcast.
- 1.1.7 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (hereafter ClfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents produced by the ClfA.

¹ WoSAS, 15/03005/LIB, 15/03004/PP Decision Notice

² WoSAS (Martin O Hare) 2nd December 2016 *pers comm*

1.2 Site Location and Setting

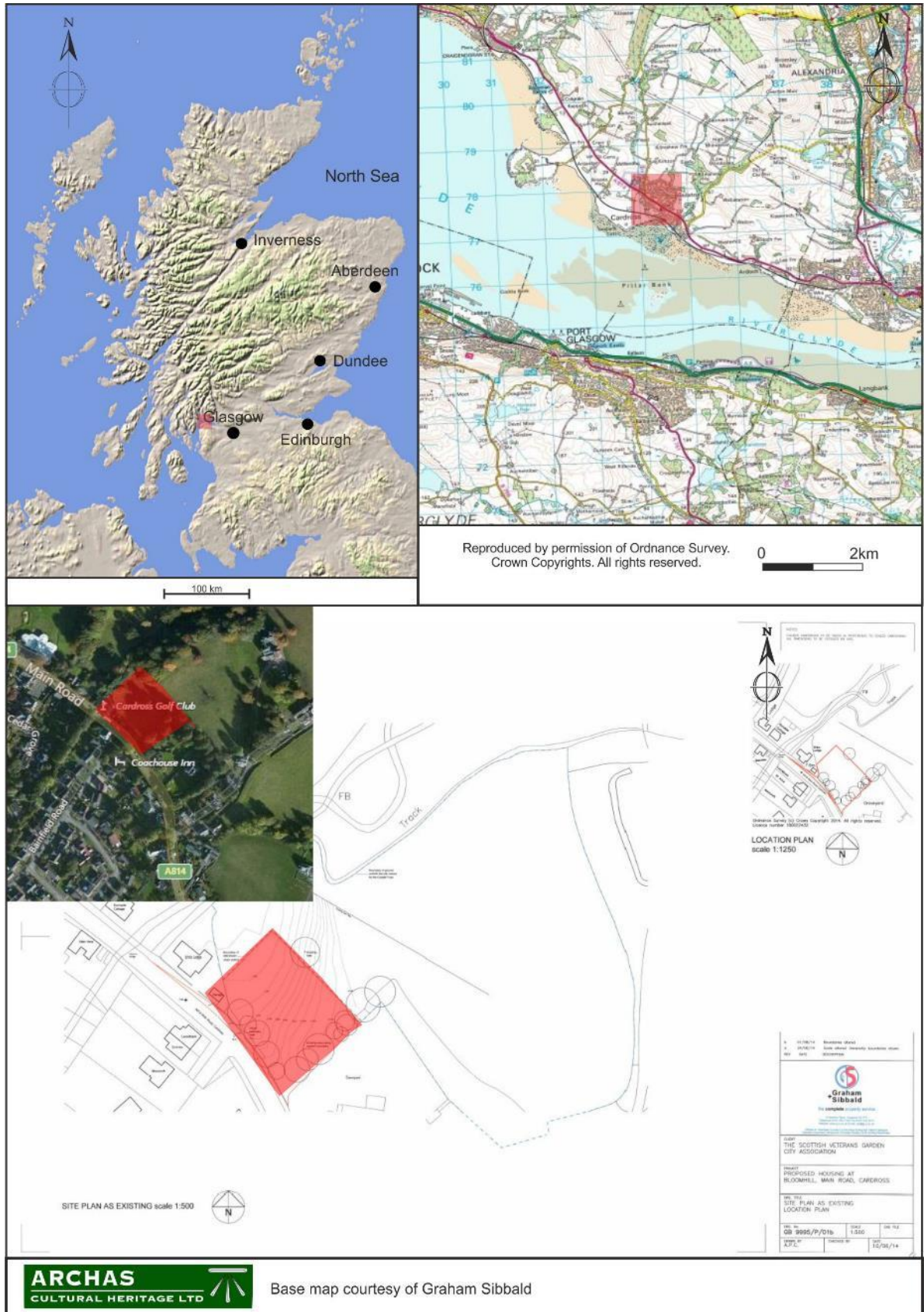


Figure 1: Site location with the area requiring archaeological investigation marked red. Microsoft product screen shot(s) reprinted with permission from Microsoft Corporation.

General

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site lies at the eastern end of the village of Cardross in a parcel of agricultural land bordered to the south east by the remains of Cardross Old Parish Church.
- 1.2.2 The overall development area measures approximately 2,100m² and is centred on NGR: NS 34906 77316.

Study Area

- 1.2.3 The site comprises the lower part of an agricultural field lying on the north side of Main Road, Cardross (Plate 1). A stone boundary wall runs along the front of the site and there is presently no direct pedestrian or vehicular access onto Main Road. Cardross Old Parish Church and Graveyard, a Category B Listed Building, is located to the east. To the west of the site is Shira Lodge, a Category C Listed Building. Mature trees and shrubs exist along the southern and eastern boundaries of the site.



Plate 1: Looking NE across the proposed development area (Photograph 003)

- 1.2.4 The site is accessed through the road leading to Bloomhill Nursing Home from Carman Lane to the north east of the site.

Geology

- 1.2.5 The drift geology of the proposed development comprises Raised Marine Deposits, Devensian – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and were formed in shallow seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments.
- 1.2.6 The underlying bedrock geology is from the Stockiemuir Sandstone Formation - Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 359 to 385 million years ago in the Devonian Period. These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat; includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium.

2 Brief Archaeological & Historical Background

2.1 General

2.1.1 Readily accessible historical and archaeological records were consulted in order to gain an understanding of the relevant history of the development area. These resources included the National Monuments Record of Scotland (hereafter NMRS), the Map Library as held by the National Library of Scotland (hereafter NLS) and the Statistical Accounts of Scotland. Consultation of these resources for the wider area allows the archaeological team to better appreciate the likelihood of the archaeological deposits likely to exist in the area.

2.2. Archaeological Potential

2.2.1 The proposed development lies immediately adjacent to the remains of Cardross Old Parish Church. The Church, constructed in 1826, was built to replace an earlier parish church that had previously occupied the site. The first church on this site was erected in 1643-4 after the parish boundaries had been redrawn and the centre of the parish moved from Leven Grove Park, Dumbarton.

2.2.2 There are no remains of the 17th century church to be seen, although the graveyard does contain 17th and 18th century gravestones along the western boundary wall.

2.2.3 Assessment of the NMRS and WoSAS Sites and Monuments Record (hereafter SMR) failed to reveal any previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Shira Lodge or Cardross Parish Church.

2.3 Map Regression

Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps

2.3.1 William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland completed from 1747-55 clearly shows the approximate location of "Cardross Kirk" in relation to the Kilmahew Burn and depicts most surrounding fields either as under cultivation or undeveloped farmland (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Extract from William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55 showing the general development area in undeveloped farmland. NLS

2.3.2 John Thomson's plan of Dunbartonshire within his Atlas of Scotland in 1832 shows Cardross Kirk as probably the only building present at that time.



Figure 3: Extract from John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland showing "Dunbartonshire" from 1832 with Cardross Kirk noted. NLS

Ordnance Survey Maps

- 2.3.3 The first Ordnance Survey map of the area was compiled in 1857 as part of the Ordnance Survey 25 inches to the mile series.
- 2.3.4 The 25 inch to 1 mile Dumbarton Sheet XXI.4 (Cardross) from 1857-63 clearly shows the development area as a well-defined plot, surrounded by Shira Lodge, the Church and the Manse as these exist around the perimeter of the site today. A *burial ground* is shown on the western limits of the church boundary where the early grave slabs are presently noted.



Figure 4: Extract from the 25 inch to 1 mile Sheet XXI.4 published in 1857 showing the development area as a clearly defined plot free of any development much as survives today. NLS

2.4 Conclusions

- 2.4.1 The historical assessment has shown that the proposed development is relatively undisturbed and is close to the site of the earlier Cardross Kirk and associated burial ground.
- 2.4.2 The map regression shows no sign of development on the site between 1747 and the present day suggesting little disturbance through this period.

3 Methodology

3.1 Field Evaluation

- 3.2.1 The purpose of an archaeological field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site by opening an agreed number of trenches or investigating a previously agreed percentage of the overall area. The results of these investigations allow the archaeological team to assess the presence, absence, potential and importance of archaeological deposits surviving across the site, while meeting the requirements of the Planning Condition as outlined by Argyll and Bute Council. In practice, this requires a number of trenches to be opened in a systematic and organised manner across the footprint of the proposed development. These will be plotted to ensure good spatial coverage to assess the survival and further potential for any archaeological deposits to survive.
- 3.2.2 The results of this phase of works and subsequent recommendations by ARCHAS allow WoSAS, as advisers to Argyll and Bute Council, to make an informed decision as to whether the site should be investigated further or accept the archaeological condition as having been met. ARCHAS will make recommendations relating to any future mitigation, but the decision for any further archaeological intervention ultimately rests with Argyll and Bute Council as advised by WoSAS.
- 3.2.3 For the proposed development, WoSAS requested that a minimum of 10% of the site be investigated. The proposed trench plan (Figure 5) was designed as a guide for the placement of trenches and suggested the excavation of five 30m long trenches accounting for a total of 240m². This plan was designed to be flexible and altered depending upon ground conditions, while maintaining good spatial coverage.

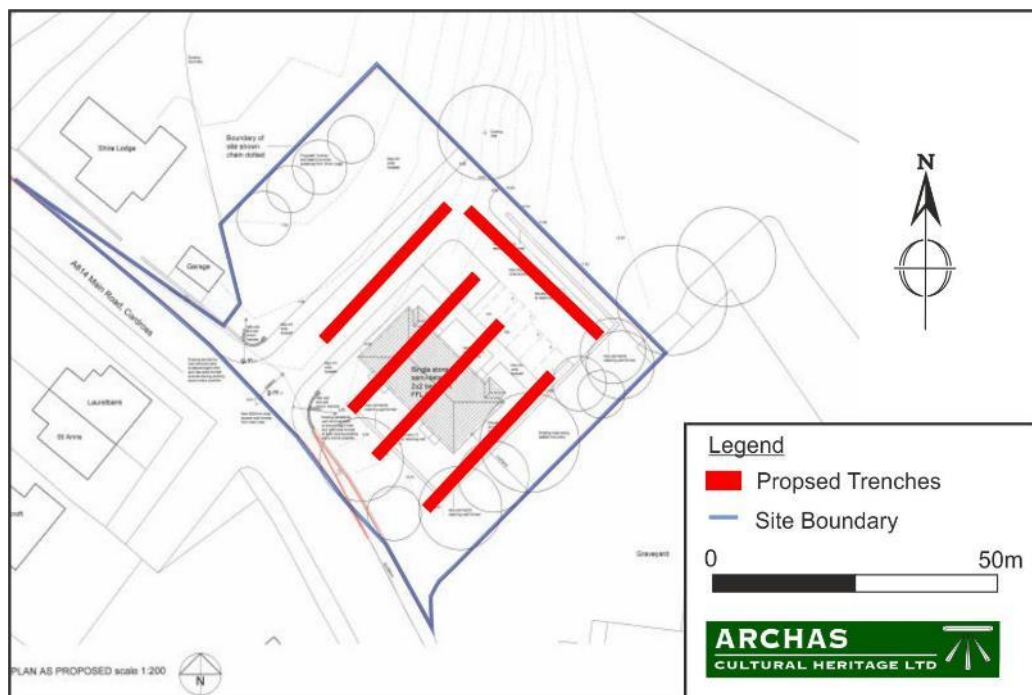


Figure 5: Proposed trench locations. ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd after Graham and Sibbald

- 3.2. In the event, a total of six trenches were opened (Figure 6). Due to the sloping nature of the site, it was necessary to re-orientate the trench plan so that trenches ran down the slope as opposed to along the contours to facilitate safe machine excavation due to the muddy and sloping ground.

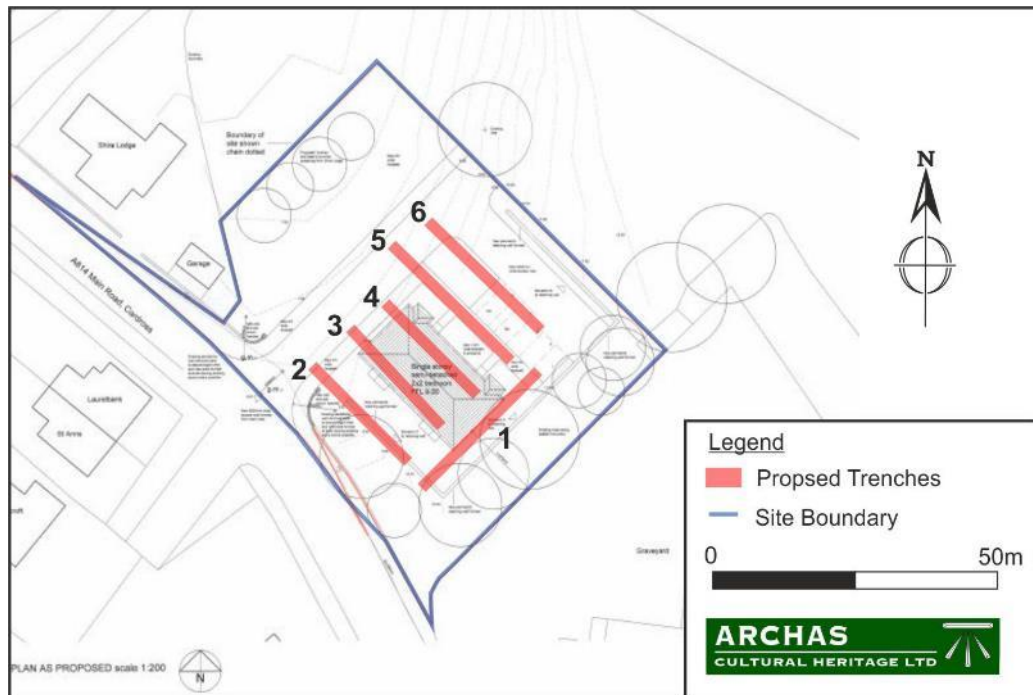


Figure 6: Trenches as excavated. ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd after Graham and Sibbald

- 3.2.6 The trenches were excavated by a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.50m wide toothless bucket under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- 3.2.7 In all excavated trenches natural subsoil was identified. All trenches and soil deposits were recorded to ARCHAS Ltd and Cifa standards and relevant details noted down on ARCHAS *pro forma* trench record sheets.

4 Results

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at on the proposed development site east of Shira Lodge in Cardross failed to reveal any archaeological remains of any significance, with the site having undergone significant drainage work.



Plate 2: Working shot showing the locations of the trenches during backfilling (Photograph 039)

- 4.1.2 A description of all trenches and the key deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. In each case the initial letter applied to a context define the trench in which it was located. For example **(101)** would be the first deposit recorded in Trench 1. All context numbers are recorded in **bold**.

- 4.1.3 Details and dimensions of trenches excavated can be viewed in Appendix C.

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was excavated on a north east to south western alignment adjacent to the perimeter of Cardross Old Parish Church (Plate 3). Much of the site is located on sloping topography, but Trench 1 runs along an area flat ground at the top of the hill and was considered the most likely place for archaeological deposits to be located. The location Trench 1 was a specific requirement for the evaluation following discussions with WoSAS.
- 4.2.2 The turf and topsoil **(101)** proved to be a moderately compact mid brown loam with occasional small stone inclusions and bioturbation. Surprisingly for a trench located at the top of a steep slope, **(101)** was waterlogged, particularly at the north eastern end.
- 4.2.3 The natural subsoil **(102)** comprised firmly compact, bright orange brown sandy gravel with areas of black manganese staining.
- 4.2.4 Between the topsoil **(101)** and **(102)** a moderately compact, mid grey brown transition layer **(103)** of mixed ploughsoil with diffuse edges was visible. This is a mixture of topsoil and subsoil indicative of a soil which has been ploughed.



Plate 3: Working shot showing the location of Trench 1 with the boundary of Cardross Old Parish Church adjacent (right) (Photograph 004)

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was opened at right angles to Trench 1, running in a north west to south eastern direction down the western running slope.
- 4.3.2 The deposits in Trench 2 followed the same pattern of topsoil (**201**), ploughsoil (**202**) and natural subsoil (**203**) visible in Trench 1. However at the north west end of Trench 2 at the base of the slope, a deposit of made ground (**204**) was recorded.
- 4.3.3 (**204**) is a black brown fine grain silt with occasional pieces of modern detritus and is clearly related to hillwash and a degree of drainage work at the base of the slope.

4.4 Trench 3

- 4.4.1 A small, negatively cut feature [**304/305**] was recorded below the topsoil (**301**) and ploughsoil (**303**) 11m from the north eastern end of Trench 3.
- 4.4.2 Located against the south western baulk of Trench 3, this feature was investigated and proved to be an amorphous spread with diffuse, gradual, undulating edges and a clear, sloping base. The fill (**305**) comprised mid grey brown silt with infrequent small rounded Fe stone inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal.



Plate 4: Pre-excitation view of [**304/305**] (Photograph 022)



Plate 5: NW facing section of [**304/305**] (Photograph 035)

4.5 Trench 4

4.5.1 Trench 4 also contained a topsoil (**401**), transition ploughsoil (**403**) and undisturbed natural subsoil (**402**) (Plate 6 and Plate 7). However, two possible features were also recorded.



Plate 6: Post-excitation view of Trench 4 (Photograph 023)



Plate 7: SW facing section of Trench 4 (Photograph 024)

4.5.2 12m from the south eastern end of Trench 4, a loose to moderately compact mid to dark brown silt was recorded (**404**). Investigation of this deposit revealed a quantity of modern detritus including fragments of Fe and linoleum. Given the nature and location of this deposit, it seems clear that this is a tree throw hole containing some re-deposited material.

4.5.3 A NE-SW aligned rubble drain (**405**) was also recorded cutting through the natural subsoil (**403**) 17m from the south east terminal of Trench 4. This contained compact yellow and white brown stones and fragments of 19th-20th century ceramic (not retained).

4.6 Trench 5

4.5.1 As the excavation of the evaluation trenches continued to the north east, these were becoming noticeably deeper, particularly at the base of the slope. This was clearly noticeable in Trench 5.

4.5.2 A north to south aligned field drain (**504**) was also recorded cutting across Trench 5. The width and scale of (**504**) suggested significant drainage issues.

4.7 Trench 6

4.7.1 The pattern of deposits in Trench 3 essentially mirrored those in Trenches 1 to 5. The transition ploughsoil (**603**) was not readily apparent at the south eastern end of Trench 6, at the top of the hill, but deeper accumulations of up to 0.20m were apparent on the lower slopes and base.

4.7.2 The lower slopes of the hill were also seriously compromised by drainage work, mixing of soil and re-deposited natural subsoil. This made ground (**604**) was mechanically excavated to assess its overall depth and found to extend around 1.50m below the ground surface.

5 Summary and Discussion

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The proposed development site east of Shira Lodge in Cardross was identified as one with archaeological potential. Located in close proximity to a historic church and burial ground, map regression showed the site to be free of recorded development post-1750, indicating that any earlier remains may have survived intact.
- 5.1.2 However, no significant archaeological features were recorded during the evaluation. No features were recorded in Trench 1, while Trenches 2-6 all showed evidence for drainage work to varying degrees.
- 5.1.3 The only Trench with any archaeological features recorded was Trench 3, where a small, diffuse, negatively cut feature was recorded. However, the function and date of this ephemeral feature is unclear. A sample of the fill was taken as a precautionary measure.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation on the proposed development site east of Shira Lodge failed to reveal any significant archaeological deposits.
- 6.1.2 The topography of the site was not particularly conducive to occupation, with a slope running from roughly ESE to WNW. In addition, despite the slope, both the top and bottom of the hill were very wet, retaining large volumes of water. Attempts had clearly been made to remedy this issue, with an extensive drainage network being dug, primarily at the base of the slope.
- 6.1.3 No features were recorded in the area of greatest archaeological sensitivity, on the flat ground adjacent to the burial ground. The sole feature of any note was a small, ephemeral pit in Trench 3, but excavation of this provided no evidence of a date or function.
- 6.1.4 The evaluation clearly indicates that the proposed development site is archaeologically sterile.
- 6.1.5 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the proposed development be allowed to proceed and the planning condition be discharged.
- 6.1.6 While ARCHAS can provide recommendations as to any future work on site, the final decision for any further archaeological mitigation rests with Argyll and Bute Council as advised by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Acknowledgements

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd would like to thank Mr Colin Donald for commissioning us to undertake the work and for his company, assistance and good humour during the site works.

Doherty and Lafferty Plant Hire Ltd has our gratitude for persevering with an often difficult job and ensuring the required number of trenches were opened and backfilled in the same day.

We must also note the assistance provided by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and Martin O'Hare for their assistance and guidance during the project.

Bibliography

Electronic References

www.bgs.ac.uk

www.pastmap.org.uk

www.rcahms.gov.uk

Appendix A Context Register

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
101	1	Deposit	Moderately compact, water-logged, organic loam with occasional small stones and roots.	D: c.0.25-0.30m	Turf and topsoil.	12/12/16	RC
102	1	Deposit	Firmly compact bright orange brown sandy gravel with areas of black manganese staining.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil.	12/12/16	RC
103	1	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown gritty loam.	D: 0.15-0.20m	Buried mixed ploughsoil. Transition between (101) and (102).	12/12/16	RC
201	2	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown gritty loam.	D: <0.30m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (101).	12/12/16	RC
202	2	Deposit	Firm to loosely compact, orange brown sand and gravel with frequent small to medium stone inclusions.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil. Same as (102).	12/12/16	RC
203	2	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown gritty loam.	D: 0.20m	Buried mixed ploughsoil. Transition between (201) and (202).	12/12/16	RC
204	2	Deposit	Moderately compact black brown fine grain silt with occasional modern detritus and 19th century ceramic.	D: c.0.15-0.20m	Made ground.	12/12/16	RC
301	3	Deposit	Moderately compact, water-logged, organic loam with occasional small stones and roots.	D: c.0.25m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (101).	12/12/16	RC
302	3	Deposit	Firmly compact bright orange brown sandy gravel with areas of black manganese staining.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil.	12/12/16	RC
303	3	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown gritty loam.	D: 0.20m	Buried mixed ploughsoil. Transition between (301) and (302).	12/12/16	RC
304	3	Cut	Aligned NW-SE against baulk. Amorphous spread with diffuse, gradual, undulating edges and a clear base.	1.30m SW-NE by >0.55m NW-SE	Unidentified pit. Filled by (305).	12/12/16	RC
305	3	Fill	Mid grey brown silt with infrequent small rounded Fe stone inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal.	D: 0.28m	Fill of [304].	12/12/16	RC
401	4	Deposit	Moderately compact, water-logged, organic loam with occasional small stones and roots.	D: c.0.25m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (101).	12/12/16	RC

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
402	4	Deposit	Firmly compact yellow brown, sandy gravel with areas of black manganese staining.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil.	12/12/16	RC
403	4	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown gritty loam.	D: 0.15m	Buried mixed ploughsoil. Transition between (401) and (402).	12/12/16	RC
404	4	Deposit	Soft to moderately compact mid-dark grey brown silt and modern detritus (including Fe, linoleum etc.).	2.30m NW-SE by >1.20m NE-SW. D: >0.70m	Tree throw hole.	12/12/16	RC
405	4	Feature	NW-SE aligned linear of firmly compact yellow and white brown re-deposited natural sandy gravel, with stone inclusions.	>1.50m by 0.50m D: 1.10m	Deeply cut rubble drain. Contains 19th century ceramic fragments.	12/12/16	RC
501	5	Deposit	Moderately compact, water-logged, organic loam with occasional small stones and roots.	D: c.0.25m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (101).	12/12/16	RC
502	5	Deposit	Firmly compact yellow brown, sandy gravel with areas of black manganese staining.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil.	12/12/16	RC
503	5	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown gritty loam.	D: 0.15-0.50m	Buried mixed ploughsoil. Transition between (501) and (502).	12/12/16	RC
504	5	Feature	N-S aligned linear of firmly compact yellow and white brown re-deposited natural sandy gravel, with small-medium angular stone inclusions.	>1.50m by 0.50m D: 1.10m	Deeply cut rubble drain.	12/12/16	RC
601	6	Deposit	Moderately compact, water-logged, organic loam with occasional small stones and roots.	D: c.0.20m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (101).	12/12/16	RC
602	6	Deposit	Very firmly compact mottled grey brown and red brown, sandy gravel with areas of black manganese staining.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil.	12/12/16	RC
603	6	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown gritty loam.	D: 0.20m	Buried mixed ploughsoil. Transition between (601) and (602). Not readily apparent for 12m on flatter top of hill, but deeper accumulations towards base of slope.	12/12/16	RC
604	6	Deposit	Extensive softly compact made ground and levelling.	D: 1.30m	Made ground. Evidence of extensive drainage work.	12/12/16	RC

Appendix B

Photographic Register

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	S	-	-	Pre-excavation view of proposed development site	12/12/16	AR
002	NE	-	-	Pre-excavation view of proposed development site	12/12/16	AR
003	NE	-	-	Pre-excavation view of proposed development site	12/12/16	AR
004	NE	1	-	Working shot - Excavation of Trench 1	12/12/16	RC
005	NE	1	-	Working shot - Excavation of Trench 1	12/12/16	RC
006	NE	1	-	Working shot - Excavation of Trench 1	12/12/16	RC
007	NNW	1	-	Working shot - Excavation of Trench 1	12/12/16	RC
008	NNW	1	-	Working shot - Excavation of Trench 1	12/12/16	RC
009	SE	1	-	Working shot - Excavation of Trench 1	12/12/16	RC
010	SE	1	-	Working shot - Excavation of Trench 1	12/12/16	RC
011	NE	1	(102)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	12/12/16	RC
012	NE	1	(102)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	12/12/16	RC
013	NE	1	(101), (103)	SE facing section of Trench 1	12/12/16	RC
014	NW	2	(202), (204)	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	12/12/16	RC
015	NE	2	(201), (203)	SW facing section of Trench 2	12/12/16	RC
016	NNW	3	-	Working shot - Excavation of Trench 3	12/12/16	RC
017	NW	3	-	Working shot - Excavation of Trench 3	12/12/16	RC
018	W	3	-	Working shot - Excavation of Trench 3	12/12/16	RC
019	NW	3	(302)	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	12/12/16	RC
020	NE	3	(301), (303)	SW facing section of Trench 3	12/12/16	RC
021	SE	3	[304], (305)	Pre-excavation view of possible feature [304/305]	12/12/16	RC
022	SW	3	[304], (305)	Pre-excavation view of possible feature [304/305]	12/12/16	RC
023	NW	4	(401), (403)	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	12/12/16	RC
024	NE	4	(401), (403)	SW facing section of Trench 4	12/12/16	RC
025	NW	5	(501), (503)	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	12/12/16	RC
026	NE	5	(501), (503)	SW facing section of Trench 5	12/12/16	RC
027	S	5	(504)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 5 showing rubble drain (504)	12/12/16	RC
028	S/V	5	(504)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 5 showing rubble drain (504)	12/12/16	RC
029	NNW	6	-	Working shot - Excavating Trench 6	12/12/16	RC
030	NE	6	(601), (603)	SW facing section of Trench 6	12/12/16	RC
031	NW	6	(604)	Working shot - Deep excavation through made ground (604) at NW end of Trench 6	12/12/16	RC
032	NW	6	(604)	Working shot - Deep excavation through made ground (604) at NW end of Trench 6	12/12/16	RC
033	NW	6	(604)	Post-excavation view of Trench 6	12/12/16	RC
034	SE	6	[304], (305)	Post-excavation view of slot through [304/305]	12/12/16	RC

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
035	SE	6	[304], (305)	NW facing section of [304/305)	12/12/16	RC
036	SE	6	[304], (305)	NW facing section of [304/305)	12/12/16	RC
037	SW/V	6	[304], (305)	NW facing section of [304/305)	12/12/16	RC
038	SW/V	6	[304], (305)	NW facing section of [304/305)	12/12/16	RC
039	SE	-	-	Mid-excavation shot - backfilling trenches	12/12/16	RC

Appendix C Trench Register

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Orientation</i>
1	28.5	1.50	NE-SW
2	23.3	1.50	NW-SE
3	23	1.50	NW-SE
4	22.3	1.50	NW-SE
5	28.7	1.50	NW-SE
6	27	1.50	NW-SE

Appendix D Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll and Bute Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Land East of Shira Lodge, Cardross
PROJECT CODE:	261
PARISH:	Cardross
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 34906 77316
START DATE (this season)	12/12/16
END DATE (this season)	12/12/16
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed development on a greenfield site to the East of Shira Lodge in Cardross. The client proposes to erect two dwellings and associated vehicular access. The dwellings will be social housing designed for disabled veterans from the armed forces.</p> <p>The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by Argyll and Bute Council. The condition required that a programme of archaeological evaluation be completed in advance of the proposed development.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of six evaluation trenches across the footprint of the proposed development. The site was shown to be archaeologically sterile, with extensive drainage work having taken place on the flatter ground at the base of the slope.</p> <p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the planning condition be discharged.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Private Client
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd Suite B2 Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
EMAIL ADDRESS:	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	NMRS and WoSAS SMR (intended)