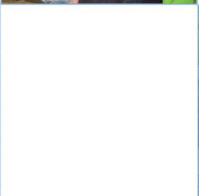
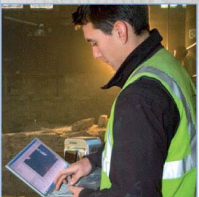
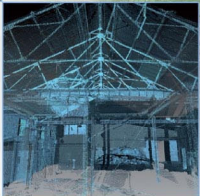
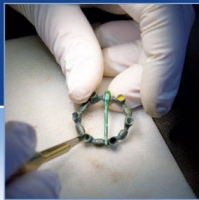


Dunoon Primary, Dunoon Archaeological Works: Updated Data Structure Report

12th April 2019
AOC Project No: 23654



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Dunoon Primary, Dunoon Archaeological Works: Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Currie and Brown 3rd Floor 140 West George Street Glasgow G2 2HG
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NS 17335 76583
AOC Project No:	23654
Oasis No.	1-349236
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Date:	12th April 2019

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken at Dunoon Primary School, Dunoon. The works were requested by Argyll and Bute Council with respect to the demolition of buildings and erection of temporary kitchens followed by the construction of a permanent structure adjacent to this.

During initial works conducted in 2017-2018 a series of walls were encountered relating to previous phases of the school buildings on site.

During the final phase of the watching brief, a dry-stone wall was encountered, which probably pre-dates the construction of the school.

No further works are recommended. This will need verification by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), who advise Argyll and Bute Council on archaeological matters.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Development background

- 1.1.1 A programme of archaeological works was required by Argyll and Bute Council with respect to the demolition of buildings and erection of temporary kitchens followed by the construction of a permanent structure adjacent to this. The need for and scope of the works was determined by the Argyll and Bute Council, who are advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).
- 1.1.2 The programme of archaeological works required is in keeping with best practice outlined in current planning policy and guidelines: Scottish Planning Policy (2014) & PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology (2011).

1.2 Site location

- 1.2.1 Dunoon lies on the eastern Cowal Peninsula, on the Firth of the Clyde. Dunoon Primary School is located in the south of Dunoon. The site is bounded by Hillfort Road to the west, two storey shops and offices to the north, a car park and Kirk Street to the east, the back of houses along Castle Street to the south east and two storey shops to the south west. The site is centred on NGR: NS 17335 76583 (Figure 1).

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 Although the origins of Dunoon may originate in the 6th century, the medieval Dunoon Castle was constructed in the 12th century and was in the hereditary hands of the Campbells under Royal keepership (Argyll and Bute Council, 2016:4). There are no known earlier remains recorded in Dunoon.



Figure 3 - William Roy, Military Map of Scotland, Highland, 1747-52

- 1.3.2 During the medieval period Dunoon was also an episcopal town, with a Bishop's Palace (WoSAS Pin: 5320. Argyll and Bute Council, 2016:4). Although the "Palace" was most likely a town house given to the Bishop's use after the Reformation (Orig Paroch Scot, 1854), it is likely that the original building was larger. The Palace is thought to underlie Dunoon Primary School. The ruins of the

Bishop's Palace are depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey of 1869 (Figure 4), and the "site" of the Palace is annotated on the Ordnance Survey map dated 1899 (Figure 5).

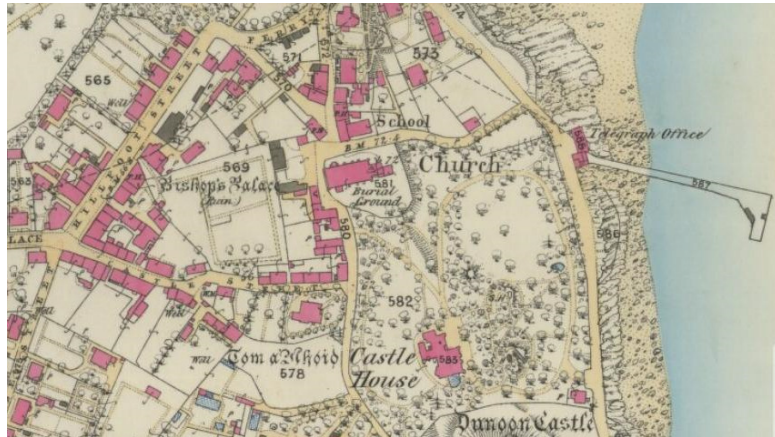


Figure 4 - Ordnance Survey, Argyll and Bute, Sheet CLXXXIV.6, Survey Date: 1864.
Publication Date 1869

1.3.3 Early historic maps are schematic and lack detail. Roy's 1747-52 map (Figure 3) annotates the site of Dunoon, as well as the location of Dunoon Castle. Similarly, Kirkwood, 1804, Ainslie, 1821 and Thomson, 1832 (Not Illustrated) locate Dunoon and Dunoon Castle, however these maps provide no further information about the site of Dunoon Primary School.

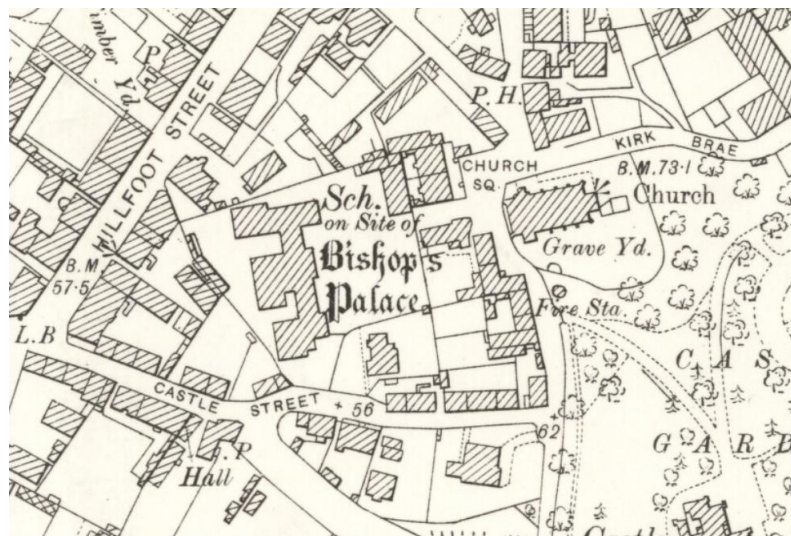


Figure 5 - Ordnance Survey, Argyll 184.06 & 10 (Includes Dunoon and Kilmun),
Date Revised 1898. Publication Date: 1899

1.3.4 As previously stated the ruins of the Bishop's Palace are annotated on the 1869 Ordnance Survey (Figure 4), on the location of the later Dunoon Primary School. There are also several small, rectangular buildings and plot boundaries drawn to the north of the Bishops Palace which would underlie Dunoon Primary School. By 1899 (Figure 5), the plot of the Bishops Palace is occupied by a "School" (NS17NE57). The School occupies the plot behind Hillfort Road and is orientated north to south. Some of the southern parts of this original School burnt down in 1958. Between the School

and Hillfort Road there are individual plots and buildings depicted on the 1864 and 1899 Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 4 and 5).



Figure 6 - Ordnance Survey, Argyll and Bute Sheet CLXXXIV.NW (Includes Dunoon and Kilmun), Probable Publication Date: ca 1950

- 1.3.5 An extension to this school was constructed between 1899 and 1901 and forms the present Dunoon Primary School. The extension would have needed to demolish any buildings between the old school and Hillfoot Street. This building is Category B Listed (LB50809) with 1907 alterations and extensions and is depicted on the 1950 Ordnance Survey (Figure 6). The Listing also covers the Janitors House within the School Grounds.
- 1.3.6 Previous archaeological works by GUARD in the vicinity of the Bishop's Palace failed to find any trace of the Palace although post medieval remains and drains were observed (WoSAS Pin 1417).

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- i) To safeguard the archaeological resource from any adverse impacts created by groundworks associated with the development:
 - ii) To liaise with Argyll and Bute Council, WoSAS and the client in the event of significant archaeological features and/or small finds being unearthed as to the most appropriate response in safeguarding these features by either preservation *in situ*, if at all feasible, or by archaeological recording;
 - iii) To report on the results of the watching brief.

3 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

- 3.1 The watching brief involved the monitoring of all ground breaking works associated with the development, including the grubbing out of foundations of the buildings to be demolished.
- 3.2 An initial phase of Archaeological Works was undertaken in 2017-2018; on 19th and 20th of July, 14th – 17th of August, 23rd – 27th of November 2017 and the 17th of January 2018. Weather conditions were variable during the watching brief but mostly wet with the main visibility issue being water ingress into the excavated areas.
- 3.3 A second phase of Archaeological Works was undertaken between the 20th of March and 03rd of April 2019. Weather conditions were variable, but this did not affect visibility.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 Two areas were watched during this initial watching brief. Firstly, the grubbing out of foundations and pit excavation for footing for a temporary building adjacent to the games hall (see Figure 6) and secondly, the foundation excavation for a new permanent building to the west of this (see Figure 6).



Plate 1: Wall section/elevation and clay drain pipe

- 4.2 In the first area during the grubbing out of founds and pit excavation phase of works, large areas of made ground [101] up to 0.2 m deep were visible, overlying a dark brown sandy soil, [102] rich in 19th/20th century white glazed ceramics, glass and metal debris. This was interpreted as a 19th century soil and was observed out-with the foundation of the early school buildings. This soil [102] was up to 0.45m deep underneath the made ground [101]. In the far south east corner of the observation area, out-with the demolished buildings and below the 19th century soil was a dark brown/grey sandy silt [103] with frequent charcoal inclusions, depth unknown. Within this soil [103] was retrieved a sherd of Scottish post medieval reduced ware (Find No.1).
- 4.3 During the ground reduction works for the new building foundations a series of wall foundations were visible which appear to line up with the school buildings that burned down in 1958 (See Figure 6). These walls. [104] were of the same construction and materials of the school buildings still standing and were contained within the same 19th century soil observed in the first area, below an area of made ground, presumably made up of the demolition material from the old school buildings that burned down. These wall foundations were up to 1.0 m in depth and were constructed of large irregular rectangular angular slabs of slate like stone bonded with a light yellow sandy mortar (see Plate 1).
- 4.4 The post medieval soil observed in the first area was not observed in the second watching brief area and instead below the 19th C soil and building founds a natural red orange gravel [105] was observed.
- 4.5 The second phase of Archaeological Works in 2019, focused on the area to the north and east of the site, c. 35m x 26m. Initial ground reduction uncovered early foundations of the school.
- 4.6 A large rectangular concrete slab (1901) which formed the original lane surface was uncovered in the lane to the west of the building footprint. Three deposits (1902), (1903) and (1904) were uncovered layered across the development area creating a levelled surface for the subsequent building of the school.
- 4.7 Approximately 8m from the N edge of site, a dry-stone wall, orientated NE-SW and measuring 10.2m long x 0.4m wide x 0.5m high, was uncovered below the levelling deposits (1903) and (1904). The wall was comprised of 6 courses of mid-sized flat rectangular stones, with no bonding material. It had been truncated at the NE and SW by an unknown event.



Plate 2: View of Drystone Wall [1906]



Plate 3: NW section of Drystone Wall [1906]



Plate 4: Stripping of area to formation level

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 During the 2017-18 watching brief no remains of any buildings or features prior to those visible on the Ordnance Survey maps included above were encountered during these works. The post medieval soil observed was contained to one small area and ran alongside the property boundary betwixt the school grounds and the adjacent house. It is likely that the various phases of Dunoon Primary School have removed any trace of earlier buildings or features within and adjacent to its footprint. It is however still possible that outside of these areas earlier features may be present.
- 5.2 During the 2019 watching brief the only remains of any significance was a dry stone wall at the N end of site, which may be an earlier phase of the school or have some relation to the Bishop's Palace (Figure 4), which is the only know structure pre-dating Dunoon Primary School. However, due to the multiple phases of building in this area, there is unlikely to be any further structures in the immediate area.
- 5.3 No further archaeological works are recommended. This will need verification by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), who advise Argyll and Bute Council on archaeological matters.

6 REFERENCES

AOC 2017 *Dunoon Primary, Dunoon, Archaeological Works: Written Scheme of Investigation* unpublished client report, AOC Archaeology

Argyll and Bute 2016. *Dunoon Conservation Area Appraisal and Conservation Area Strategy*

OPS. 1854. *Origines parochiales Scotiae: the antiquities ecclesiastical and territorial of the p arishes of Scotland. Vol 2, Part1*, Edinburgh

Scottish Government 2014 *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014)

Scottish Government 2011 PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology

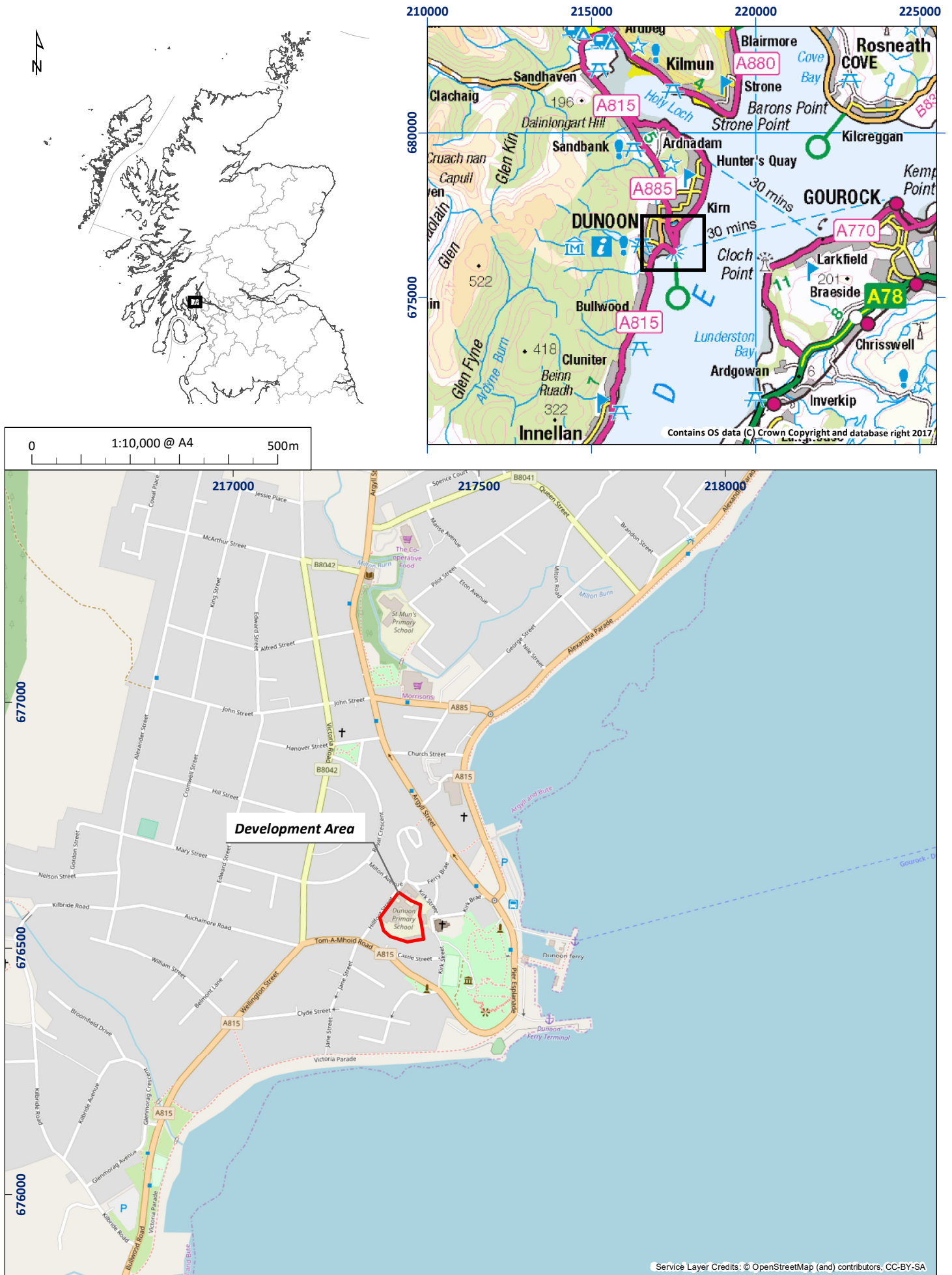
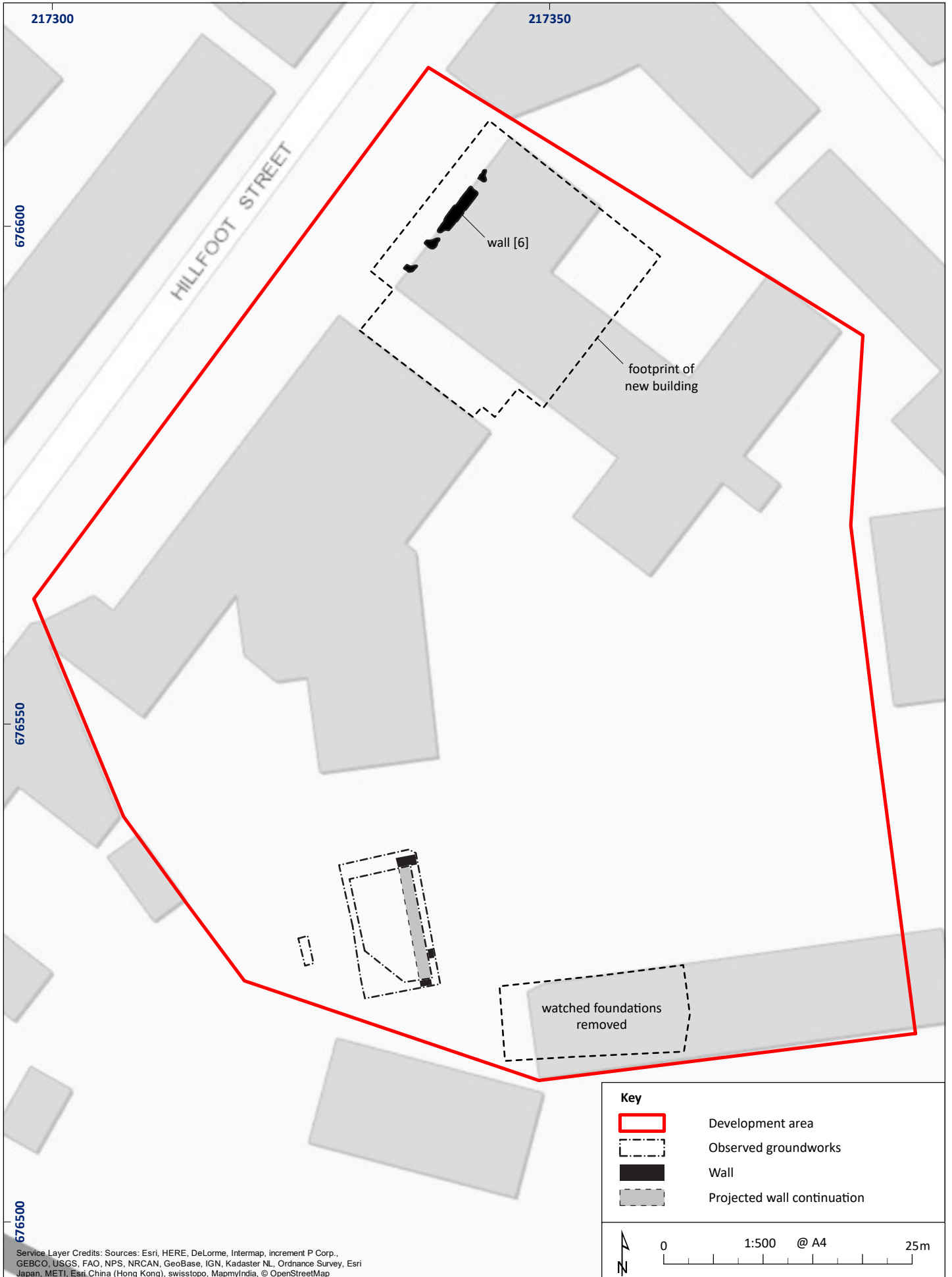


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/23654/DSR/01/02



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap

Figure 2: Site plan

01/23654/DSR/02/01

**Dunoon Primary School,
Argyll and Bute
Archaeological Watching Brief:
Data Structure Report
Appendices**

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

Camera 1

Frame	Description	From	Date
1	Pre ex site photo	NE	19/7/2017
2-6	General site excavation shots	VAR	19/7/2017
7	Wall [104] exposed	E	19/7/2017
9-10	Pipe Burst	VAR	19/7/2017
11-13	Working Shots	VAR	19/7/2017
14	Subsoil [105] at 0.5m	E	19/7/2017
15-17	Trench inundated with water	VAR	19/7/2017
18	Pre-ex foundations to West	E	19/7/2017
19-20	Working shots – clearing rubble	NW	19/7/2017
21-23	Pre ex founds after rubble cleared	W	20/7/2017
24-25	Working shots	VAR	20/7/2017
26-29	South facing section	S	20/7/2017
30	Working shot	SE	20/7/2017
31	[102] undisturbed	NW	20/7/2017
32-35	Working shots	VAR	20/7/2017
36	End of Demo WB	NW	20/7/2017
37-39	Pre ex shots of area to be dug	VAR	14/8/2017
40	Double pit on W side example of work	W	14/8/2017
41	Working shot pit and digger	W	14/8/2017
42	Different double size pit on W edge with clay pipe	W	14/8/2017
43-44	Working shots showing water issues	NW	15/8/2017
45-46	Progress/general shots	W	15/8/2017
47-48	Stratigraphy under tarmac	W	15/8/2017
49	Final extent of works	S	17/8/2017
50-51	Final extent of works	W	17/8/2017
52-56	Final extent of works from above as taken by digger driver	E	17/8/2017

Camera 2

Frame	Description	From	Date
1	Title photo	-	23/11/2017
2-4	Pre ex site photos	VAR	23/11/2017
5-7	Wall remains	VAR	23/11/2017
8	Section of trench	E	23/11/2017
9	Wall W section	W	23/11/2017
10	Base of trench at S end	E	23/11/2017
11	South facing section near wall showing founds and electric cable and backfill	S	23/11/2017
12-14	Post ex N trench	VAR	23/11/2017
15-24	Post ex end of day	VAR	24/11/2017
25-28	Working shots	VAR	27/11/2017
29-30	Post ex corner area	N + E	27/11/2017
31-32	Exposing wall [104]	N	27/11/2017
33-34	Wall section [104] elevation and clay drain pipe	N	27/11/2017
35-37	Post ex end of day	VAR	27/11/2017
38	Working shot of trench	S	17/01/2018

39-40	East facing section of completed trench	E	17/01/2018
41	Post ex trench	S	17/01/2018
42	East facing section of trench	E	17/01/2018

2019

Frame	Description	From	Date
1	Shots of site prior to stripping	VAR	20/03/2019
2	Shots of site prior to stripping	VAR	
3	Shots of site prior to stripping	VAR	
4	Shots of site prior to stripping	VAR	
5	Shots of site prior to stripping	VAR	
6	Removing rubble before stripping begins	VAR	
7	Removing rubble before stripping begins	VAR	
8	Removing rubble before stripping begins	VAR	
9	Removing rubble before stripping begins	VAR	
10	Breaking up slabs to reveal stony gravel	VAR	
11	Breaking up slabs to reveal stony gravel	VAR	
12	Large water pipes uncovered	VAR	
13	Large water pipes uncovered	VAR	
14	Large water pipes uncovered	VAR	
15	Outflow drain uncovered next to water pipes	VAR	20/03/2019
16-17	Water pipe uncovered by demolition team	VAR	21/03/2019
18-19	Water pipe burst by demolition team	VAR	21/03/2019
20-30	Selection of post-ex photos of bottles (Small finds 1 + 2)	VAR	21/03/2019
31-32	Section of large area showing contexts (1901), (1902) and (1903)	VAR	23/03/2019
33	Photo showing repair (water pipe)	VAR	23/03/2019
34-36	Rubble being cleared	VAR	23/03/2019
37-42	Large area stripped down past foundations	VAR	23/03/2019
43-44	Tarmac of pathway stripped to expose water pipe	VAR	25/03/2019
45-46	Small area in south of site stripped to removed foundations	VAR	25/03/2019
47-51	Images showing water pipe being exposed	VAR	25/03/2019
52-54	Small area stripped back in east of site (Vegetation)	VAR	26/03/2019
55-57	Area of entire west side stripped to remove dead pipe and free up area around live water pipe	VAR	26/03/2019
58-67	Area stripped to 'formation' level (around water pipe) prior to rolling site and marking out new foundations.	VAR	27/03/2019
68-72	Stripping remainder of site to 'formation' level into natural sand	VAR	27/03/2019
73-75	Stripping /rolling ground to formation level	VAR	29/03/2019
76-78	NW facing section of wall (1906)	NW	29/03/2019
79-88	Plan view of wall (1906)	VAR	29/03/2019
89-91	NW facing section of slot in wall (1906)	NW	29/03/2019
92-93	Spray paint marking foundations	VAR	01/04/2019
94	Small hole dug to incorporate water pipe connector	W	01/04/2019
95-96	Digging of foundations started	VAR	01/04/2019
97-99	Shots showing natural in section (NW corner)	VAR	01/04/2019
100-102	Working shots of foundation being excavated	VAR	01/04/2019

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context No.	Type	Description
[101]	Deposit	Made ground. Relatively modern 20 th century made ground deposit comprising sandstone crush from demolition works, soil, gravel and modern detritus. Lies over [102] and [104].
[102]	Deposit	Dark brown sandy soil, rich in 19 th /20 th century white glazed ceramics, glass and metal debris. This was interpreted as a 19 th century soil and was observed outwith the foundation of the early school buildings. This soil was up to 0.45m deep underneath the made ground [101] and over [103].
[103]	Deposit	Dark brown/grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions, depth unknown. Within this soil was retrieved a sherd of Scottish post medieval reduced ware Find No.1.
[104]	Wall	Sandstone wall foundations were up to 1.0 m in depth and were constructed of large irregular rectangular angular slabs of slate like stone bonded with a light yellow sandy mortar. Correspond to early 20 th century mapping. Within deposit [102] and under made ground [101].
[105]	Subsoil	Orange gravel and sands natural geology

2019

Context No.	Type	Description
1901	Deposit	Large rectangular, concrete man-made slabs used as a floor surface of a lane between two previous structures (one still standing) in north-west and west of site Probably covering an area of 15m x 3-4m x 0.07-0.02m deep In other area of the site, i.e. under demolished building, context (001) is not present. 20 th and 21 st century lane floor surface between buildings in north-west and west area of site. Deposit (used as lane between buildings)
1902	Deposit	Large rubble layer spread across entire site. Made up of slate/large stones/small stones and broken stone. First context to appear in every area apart from north-west and west area where slab layer (001) was present primarily. Between 0.1m and 0.35m in depth Large rubble layer probably used in 20 th century to create a flat area for building on site.
1903	Deposit	Sandy silty grit also used a part of the foundation process for previous structure. Dimensions of layer vary across site. Under main building the depth ranges from 0.1m to 0.25m. In north-west and west area underneath the 'lane' it ranges from 0.35-0.5m. Used in the foundation building process for structure relating to the school building in the mid-20 th century.

1904	Deposit	<p>Concrete base foundation across entire site. Varies in depth dependant on the ground underneath, between 0.16m and 0.3m. As with all contexts relating to building structures, they vary across the site due to undulations and structural requirements.</p> <p>Layer of concrete underneath (001), (002) and (003) used structurally as a base foundation for under built areas on-site.</p>
1905	Deposit	<p>Natural sub-soil found at carrying depths across the site. Shallowest in the north-east corner at around 0.4m, ranging up to 1.2m especially in the east and west of site.</p> <p>Takes the form of sandy gravel varying from yellowish brown to orange in colour. Very loose in compaction.</p> <p>Natural</p>
1906	Structure	<p>A section of wall with six stone courses remaining. Drystone building technique utilised. No mortar. Flat building stones of various sizes and thickness used but relatively between 0.05m and 0.16m in thickness and up to 0.6m in length and 0.5m in width. The first (top) coarse was not remaining in all areas leaving a patchy view in plan. Located north-east to south-west in the north area of the trench.</p> <p>Coordinates of each end West – 217334.094/676596.352 East – 217340.629/676604.197</p> <p>Possible section of remaining wall for building located onsite prior to previous school building being erected. Date unknown</p>
1907	Deposit	<p>Dark brown silty clay. Very compacted in nature and moulds to new shape easily when squeezed. Lies adjacent to the wall [006] on either side abutting against it.</p> <p>Inclusions of stones (varying sizes) metal, rust, pottery and glass throughout. 0.5m in depth/10m length/3.5m wide</p> <p>May have been related to wall [006] during its use and after demolition became a sort of rubble in-fill.</p>

APPENDIX 3: Finds Register

Find No.	Context No.	Description
1	[103]	Single sherd Scottish post medieval reduced ware

2019

Find No.	Context No.	Description
1	(1907)	3 fragments of rusted metal, one with pottery stuck to it

APPENDIX 4: Drawing Register (2019)

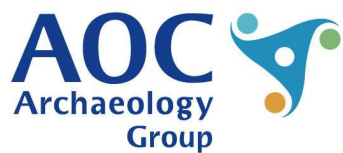
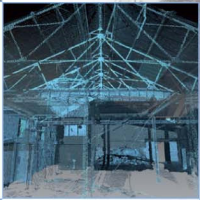
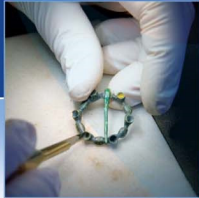
Sheet No.	Drawing No.	Description	Scale
1	1	Plan view of wall section [1906]	1:20
1	2	1m section of NW facing section of wall [1906]	1:10

APPENDIX 5: Sample Register (2019)

Context No.	Quantity
(1907)	1 bag

APPENDIX 4: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll and Bute Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Dunoon Primary
PROJECT CODE:	23654
PARISH:	Dunoon
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Jessica Lowther
Update:	Anne-Aymonne Marot and Harry Francis
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S)	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Nil
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 2123 5544
START DATE (this season)	20/03/2019
END DATE (this season)	03/04/2019
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken at Dunoon Primary School, Dunoon. The works were requested by Argyll and Bute Council with respect to the demolition of buildings and erection of temporary kitchens followed by the construction of a permanent structure adjacent to this.</p> <p>During the 2018 works a series of walls were encountered relating to previous phases of the school buildings on site.</p> <p>During the 2019 works a dry-stone wall was encountered, which may pre-date the construction of the school.</p> <p>No further works are recommended. This will need verification by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), who advise Argyll and Bute Council on archaeological matters.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	To be confirmed
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Currie and Brown 3rd Floor 140 West George Street Glasgow G2 2HG
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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