

Castlegait, Glamis, Angus: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



by Peter Klemen
issued 19th February 2015
on behalf of FJE Homes

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

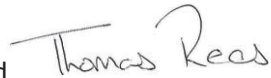
Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed 

Date19th February 2015....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked 

Date19th February 2015....

Copyright Rathmell Archaeology Limited. All rights reserved.

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from Rathmell Archaeology Limited. If you have received this report in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify Rathmell Archaeology Limited.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the commissioning party and unless otherwise agreed in writing by Rathmell Archaeology Limited, no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report. No liability is accepted by Rathmell Archaeology Limited for any use of this report, other than the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided.

Opinions and information provided in the report are on the basis of Rathmell Archaeology Limited using due skill, care and diligence in preparation of the same and no explicit warranty is provided as to their accuracy. It should be noted and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been made.

Contents

Introduction	4
Archaeological and Historical Background	4
Historic Mapping	5
Known Archaeological Sites	7
Project Works.....	7
Findings.....	7
Discussion	9
Recommendations	15
Conclusion	15
Acknowledgements	15
References	15
Documentary	15
Cartographic.....	15
Appendix 1: Trench Details.....	17
Appendix 2: Registers.....	19
Context Register.....	19
Photographic Register	20
Drawing Register	21
Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland	23
Contact Details	24

Figures

Figure 1a: Roy’s Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands 1747-52).....	6
Figure 1b: 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1865).....	6
Figure 2: Plan of trenches as excavated.....	8
Figure 3a: View to the east demonstrating welfare/storage cabins and previously disturbed areas and soil bunds.....	10
Figure 3b: Previous disturbance caused by the laying of drainage.....	10
Figure 4a: Demonstrating the east and southeast areas of the site that had topsoil removed prior to the evaluation works commencing and the slight south-north slope.....	11
Figure 4b: Demonstrating the northeast area of the site that had topsoil removed prior to the evaluation works commencing.....	11
Figure 5a: Working shot of JCB145 excavating.....	12
Figure 5b: Demonstrating the scrub vegetation.....	12
Figure 6a: View along Trench 1 demonstrating context (002).....	13
Figure 6b: View along Trench 3 demonstrating context (004).....	13
Figure 7a: Northwest end of Trench 7 demonstrating context (006), characteristic of a temporary road/track surface.....	14
Figure 7b: Post-excavation demonstrating how trenches were sited around the existing disturbance.....	14

Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for FJE Homes in respect to the erection of 21 dwelling houses and garages/car ports on land at Mary Countess Way, on the southern edge of Glamis, Angus (NGR: NO 3838 4640). The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
2. Angus Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken as a requirement of the issued planning application (Planning ref: 14/00345/FULL). Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service who advise Angus Council on archaeological matters provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on site.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited were appointed by FJE Homes to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works prior to the development of the site. The project works were outlined in the combined Desk-Based Assessment and Written Scheme of Investigation (Klemen 2015), which was agreed with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

Archaeological and Historical Background

4. The site covers an area of 1.16ha and is a roughly rectangular shaped parcel of ground located to the southwest of the centre of Glamis with the A94 bounding the site to the south. The development area is located within flat ground which has previously been subjected to partial disturbance, with the presence of a roadway and services having been laid as part of an earlier phase of development. On its northern and eastern boundaries there is housing, and on the western side there is a 19th century cemetery.
5. Located in the fertile Strathmore, the area has some of Scotland's best arable farmland, and as such, has meant that Glamis has a deep and long historical presence. The most notable historic asset is Glamis Castle (Canmore ID: 32055) which has been the home of the Lyon family since the 14th century, with the present building dating largely from the 17th century.
6. There has been a castle on the site since 1376, when it was granted by Robert I to John Lyon, Lord Glamis. Glamis Castle has remained in the Lyon (later Bowes-Lyon) family ever since until the present time.
7. Much of the present village dates to the 18th century, and was built by the 9th Earl of Strathmore, partly to re-house estate workers whose cottages had been removed during redevelopment of Glamis Castle and its surrounding estate. This is visible in Main Street which comprises a mix of 18th and 19th century houses. Glamis was made a Burgh of barony in 1491 by James IV.
8. The area now occupied by the village of Glamis was a centre of early Christian settlement, with multiple Pictish stones (HER ID: NO34NE0002, NO34NE0034) and an early cross recorded (HER ID: NO34NE0016). With the proposed development area located in close proximity to the site of the early Christian settlement and cemetery, there is a strong possibility of remains surviving within its limits.
9. During works for a new car park required for a new office block at Glamis, two long cists were discovered (Canmore ID: 166248, HER ID: NO34NE0068). They were both roughly 1.9m long by 0.6m wide. No cap stones were evident but the infill remained undisturbed. The cists lay 15m apart. A large flat stone was noted to the south of the most easterly one, which could perhaps indicate another cist. Both cists lay on the same axis WNW-ESE. The cists were left unexcavated, covered with a membrane, sand and then hardcore and preserved *in situ*. No others were noted but there is a high possibility that these represent part of a larger cairn cemetery (Grieg 2006).
10. The church of Glamis (Canmore ID: 32062, HER ID: NO34NE0016) is on record in 1178, but the site is probably that of an Early Christian foundation. The church was granted to Arbroath Abbey in the 12th century, and dedicated in 1242. The present Glamis Church, built in 1793, stands against the medieval south transept of St. Fergus's Church.

11. The remainder of the earlier church was removed when the new church was being built on its site and possibly incorporates part of the old foundations, as remains of arches may be seen at the base of the church wall between the vestry and the date. There is no record of any Celtic church building having stood at Glamis, though it is known that there was such a place.
12. Within the grounds of the church a number of Pictish stone fragments have been recorded. An impressive Class II Pictish cross-slab (Canmore ID: 32067, HER ID: NO34NE0002) dating to the 8th century stands in the garden of the former manse (also known as Glamis No.2). On one side it bears an elaborately decorated cross, flanked by four panels with characteristic Pictish carvings, including mythical beasts, a deer and triple disc symbols, and two men fighting with axes set below a cauldron from which two human legs project. On the other side of the stone there is a snake, a fish (probably a salmon) and a mirror.
13. Further to the cross-slab, there have been a number of findspots that have recovered fragments of Pictish stone. A fragment of Pictish cross-slab (Canmore ID: 32085, HER ID: NO34NE0024) (also known as Glamis No.3) was discovered in 1967. The fragment is of the lower part of a cross-slab and measures 59cm high, 55cm wide, and 13cm thick. The front has the foot of the cross-shaft, which is ornamented with interlace decoration. To the right is a panel containing the hindquarters of a beast (possibly a fox or a wolf), and part of a wing. On the left of the shaft is the lower half of the figure of a man. The back has only two pairs of legs in the top left-hand corner. It is not clear whether these represent the legs of two human figures standing close together or an animal.
14. In 1984 a thin slab (Glamis No.4), 34cm by 29cm which bears a fragment of a triple-oval symbol with central - double-comma - decoration was discovered in the rockery. It was subsequently lost until being rediscovered when the rockery was re-laid in 1995, cleaned and is now displayed in the church (Canmore ID: 32084, HER ID: NO34NE0034). Also found in 1995 was an architectural fragment of carved stone and a grave-slab. The architectural fragment appears to have a pillar and scroll work, suggestive of a corner post of the Romanesque period of the 11th/12th century AD (Canmore ID: 32086, HER ID: NO34NE0034).
15. In 1999 a stone animal corbel fragment, probably medieval, was donated to the Meffan Institute, Forfar. It had been dug up from the garden at Glamis Manse by a previous headmaster and measures 106mm by 97mm by 69mm (HER ID: NO34NE0034).

Historic Mapping

16. The County of Angus has had a long history of mapping and as a result there are a number of records that depict the changing characteristics of the landscape. Timothy Pont's survey titled Lower Angus and Perthshire east of the Tay (1583-96) (not shown) depicts Glamis Castle and the village as 'Kirk of Glames' along with the watercourse of the present day 'Dean Water' running to the north of the castle. The survey by Robert Gordon Anguss (1636-52) (not shown) simply depicts a structure at Glamis (spelt 'Glammiss') that is most likely the castle.
17. Herman Moll's The Shires of Angus or Forfar (1745) (not shown) depicts the castle and church at Glamis, and also Dean Water running to the north of the castle. Moll follows Robert's (1636-52) spelling of 'Glammiss' and is the first survey that depicts the north-south route of the present A928 as well as a southwest-northeast running road that possibly corresponds with the present A94.
18. Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands 1747-52) (Figure 1a) is the first survey to depict Glamis, using the current spelling, as a substantial settlement and the formal designed gardens of Glamis Castle. Roy's survey also depicts the courses of the present A928 and A94 that are shown by Moll (1745). Roy also depicts a minor road/track leaving Glamis to the southwest that is labelled 'Road to Glamis and Forfar' which is the present 'Coupar Angus Road'.

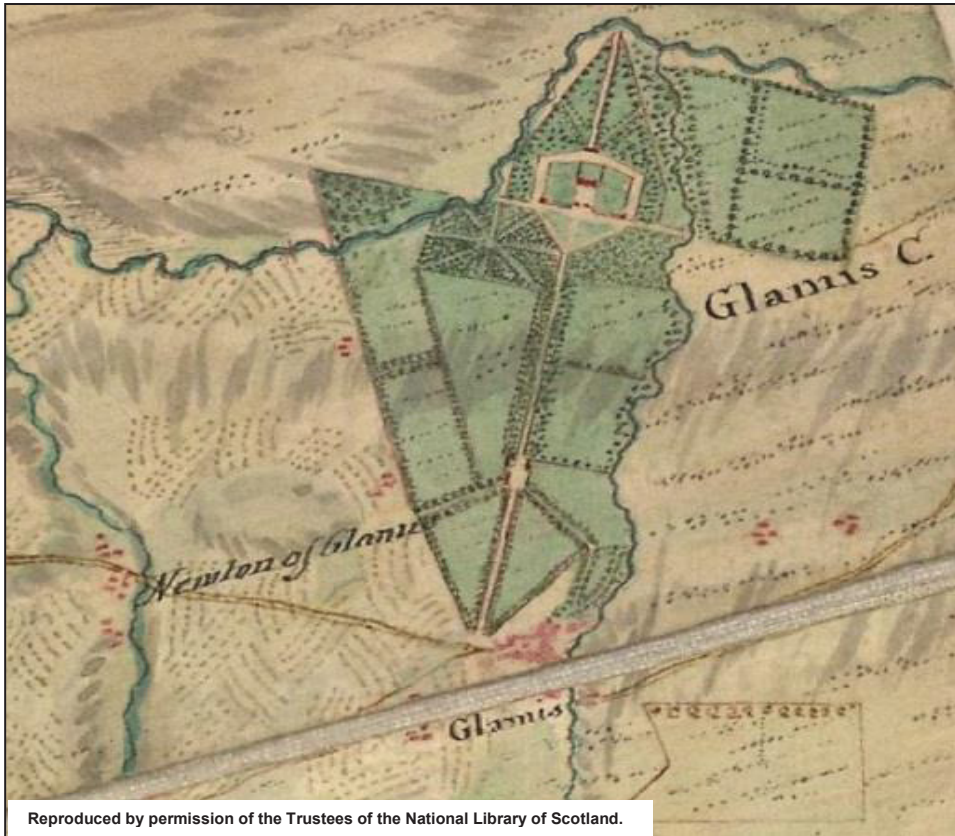


Figure 1a: Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands 1747-52)

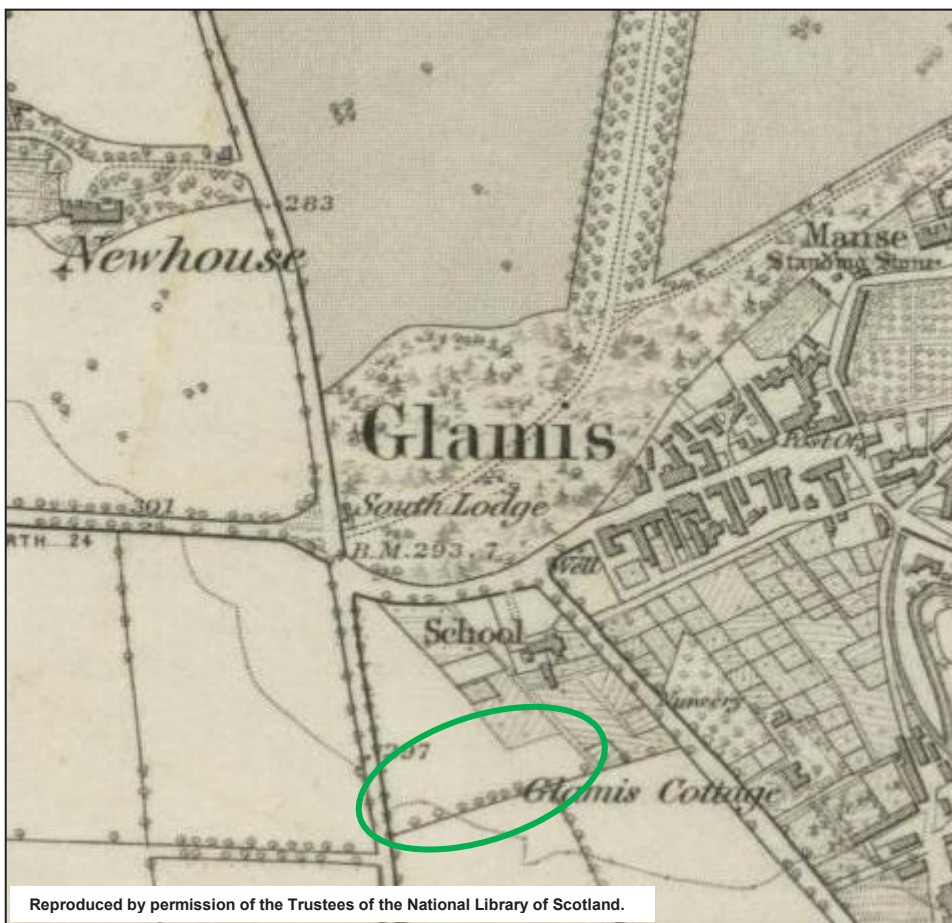


Figure 1b: 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1865)

19. Throughout the proceeding surveys by John Ainslie (1794), Map of the County of Forfar or Shire of Angus, John Thomson's Northern Part of Angus Shire: Southern Part (1832) and John Knox's Map of the Basin of the Tay, including the greater part of Perth Shire and Strathmore (1850) there is little change. The preceding roads depicted by both Moll (1745) and Roy (1747-52) (Figure 1a) are still depicted. There has been an increase in the number of roads in the wider area but no change to Glamis itself is recorded.
20. The 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1865) (Figure 1b) provides a detailed survey of the layout of Glamis Main Street and the form of the houses. There is also a substantial area of cultivated land/gardens located to the south of the centre of the village and surrounding the school to the north of the proposed development area. The area of the proposed development is also depicted as an open area with a tree lined boundary to the south (depicted by the green oval on Figure 1b).

Known Archaeological Sites

21. Within the development area there are no known or recorded archaeological sites. However, the existence of a number of early medieval finds and long cists in the surrounding area demonstrates the high potential for features to exist and extend into the proposed development area.

Project Works

22. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken over one day on the 6th February 2015, and was carried out in keeping with the methods outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Klemen 2015). This evaluation consisted of the excavation of a series of intrusive trenches to expose a 5% sample of the development area, which was approximately 1 ha, and therefore a minimum of 500m² was to be archaeologically examined (250 linear metres using a 2m bucket).
23. Due to a previous phase of development there had been disturbance in some portions of the development area. Due to these previous construction works and the installation of services, including a HV electricity cable, sections of ground, including roads and pavements along the northern edge of the area, were excluded from the area available for trenching. A safety buffer of 5m on either side of the electricity cables had also been excluded.
24. The present phase of development had already seen the placement of site huts for storage/welfare, and some sections of the development site had been cleared and piled into sealed bunds (Figures 3a, 3b, 4a & 4b). As a result, the positioning of some of the trenches had to be moved. Trenches 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, were moved to fit around the areas of bunding, disturbed areas and welfare/storage cabins (Figure 7b). In total 254.2 linear metres of trenching was excavated, slightly exceeding the required 5% sample. The position of the trenches is shown on the site plan (Figure 2).
25. All works were conducted in accordance with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service Standard Conditions for Fieldwork, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

26. Ten evaluation trenches were excavated across the development area, using a 360° JCB145LC mechanical excavator with a toothless 2m ditching bucket (Figure 5a). The details of the trenches can be found in Appendix 1 within this report.
27. The development site was flat with a slight south-north slope downward and scrub vegetation across the area (Figures 4a & 5b). Prior to the archaeological works being carried out, the topsoil in the central and eastern (Figures 4a & 4b) portions of the development area had been removed. Where trenches were located in these portions, the subsoil was cleaned back by machine for inspection.



Figure 2: Plan of trenches as excavated

28. In areas where the topsoil had not been removed prior to the start of works, it became clear that the topsoil had been shallow across the full extent of the development area, and that the subsoil exposed in the cleared areas was indeed the upper surface of the natural subsoil.
29. Topsoil (001) consisted of a loose compacted mid-grey brown sandy loam and humic mix with frequent roots and rootlets, ranging in depth from a minimum depth of 200mm to a maximum depth of 420mm.
30. In the eastern side of the site, where the topsoil (001) had been previously removed, it covered natural subsoil (002), which was a moderately compacted light brown sandy clay with frequent angular and sub-angular stones ranging in size from 10mm to 80mm (Figure 6a).
31. On the excavation of further trenches it became apparent that there were differentiations in the underlying natural across the site. Context (003) consisted of a compacted light brown orange clay with infrequent angular and sub-angular stones, ranging in size from 30mm to 200mm, while (004) was formed by a loose to moderately compacted orange brown sandy clay with angular and sub-angular stones, 10mm to 50mm in size (Figure 6b).
32. Further differentiations in the natural appeared primarily located in the western half of the site; (005) and (007). The natural (005) was a compacted light grey brown clay sand mix with angular and sub-angular stones differing in size from 20mm to 100mm. An orange brown loosely compacted sand with rounded and sub-rounded stones, 10mm to 50mm in size formed context (007).
33. Within Trench 9, the last 10.4m at the northwest end was covered by a very compacted stone layer formed by frequent small angular, sub-angular, rounded and sub-rounded stones ranging in size from 10mm to 50mm (006) which measured 200mm in depth. This would appear to be characteristic of aggregate used for a temporary road/track surface (Figure 7a). No finds were recovered from the feature.

Discussion

34. No evidence of significant archaeological remains or artefacts were found during the course of the evaluation works within the development area.
35. All of the trenches revealed natural subsoil which varied between clays and sand, and no features were found to be cut into the upper surface. At the southwest corner of the site, context (006) possibly represents the compacted surface of a temporary road/track and was the only anthropic feature recorded. (006) likely represents disturbance associated with a previous phase of 20th-21st century development of the site.
36. Historic mapping has demonstrated that the area has not had any significant activity associated with it, with the 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1865) (Figure 1b) demonstrating that the development site had lain outwith the main settlement area of Glamis at that time.
37. With the lack of any intensive modern development within the area there was the high potential that any early medieval features would have been recovered. This lack of any significant early medieval archaeological features, such as those recovered from Glamis village, may indicate that any remains are possibly sited in closer proximity to the centre of the village and that early medieval activity may only be focused in a small core area.



Figure 3a: View to the east demonstrating welfare/storage cabins and previously disturbed areas and soil bunds



Figure 3b: Previous disturbance caused by the laying of drainage



Figure 4a: Demonstrating the east and southeast areas of the site that had topsoil removed prior to the evaluation works commencing and the slight south-north slope



Figure 4b: Demonstrating the northeast area of the site that had topsoil removed prior to the evaluation works commencing



Figure 5a: Working shot of JCB145 excavating



Figure 5b: Demonstrating the scrub vegetation



Figure 6a: View along Trench 1 demonstrating context (002)



Figure 6b: View along Trench 3 demonstrating context (004)



Figure 7a: Northwest end of Trench 9 demonstrating context (006), characteristic of a temporary road/track surface



Figure 7b: Post-excitation demonstrating how trenches were sited around the existing disturbance

Recommendations

38. The archaeological mitigation works exposed natural deposits within the majority of the trenches excavated across the development area for the proposed housing development. Context (006) in Trench 9 is suggestive of a temporary road/track surface and the only anthropic deposit recorded. No significant archaeological material was recovered during the course of these works.
39. Given the lack of significant archaeological remains recovered during the course of the evaluation works, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends no further archaeological work be carried out within the development area, relating to this planning application (14/00345/FULL).
40. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Angus Council and their advisors, Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

41. A programme of archaeological works was required by FJE Homes in respect to the erection of 21 dwelling houses and garages/car ports on land at Mary Countess Way, on the southern edge of Glamis, Angus (NGR: NO 3838 4640; planning application 14/00345/FULL). The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
42. The archaeological investigative works consisted of an intrusive evaluation which was designed to assess a 5% sample of the proposed development area.
43. No significant archaeological features were exposed. The trenches revealed natural subsoil and no features had been cut into the upper surface across all of the trenches. The potential temporary road/track (006) was the only anthropic feature recorded in Trench 9. Based on this, we have recommended that no further works are required.

Acknowledgements

44. The author would like to thank Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service for their guidance on the structure of these archaeological works. We are grateful to the client, FJE Homes, for giving us the opportunity to carry out these works and for ensuring that the on-site works ran smoothly.

References

Documentary

- | | | |
|------------|------|---|
| Greig, M. | 2006 | 'Backdykes, Angus (Glamis parish), long cists', <i>Discovery Excav Scot</i> , vol.7 Dorchester. |
| Klemen, P. | 2015 | <i>Castlegait, Glamis, Angus: Archaeological Mitigation: Written Scheme of Investigation</i> . Unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. |

Cartographic

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|---|
| Pont, T. | 1583-96 | <i>Lower Angus and Perthshire east of the Tay</i> |
| Gordon, R. | 1636-52 | <i>Anguss</i> |
| Moll, H. | 1745 | <i>The Shire of Angus or Forfar</i> |
| Roy, W. | 1747-52 | <i>Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands)</i> |
| Ainslie, J. | 1794 | <i>Map of the County of Forfar or Shire of Angus</i> |
| Thomson, J. | 1832 | <i>Northern Part of Angus Shire. Southern Part (Bottom section)</i> |

Knox, J.	1850	<i>Map of the Basin of the Tay, including the greater part of Perth Shire, Strathmore and the Braes of Angus or Forfar</i>
Ordnance Survey.	1865	6-inch 1 st edition Ordnance Survey Forfarshire Sheet XXXVII

Appendix 1: Trench Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	NW-SE	2m by 20m 40m ²	Topsoil previously removed	Subsoil for whole length of the trench is a moderately compacted light brown sandy clay with frequent angular & sub-angular stones (10mm-80mm in size) (002).	None.	None.	None.
2	N-S	2m by 30.6m 61.2m ²	Topsoil previously removed	Subsoil for the first +6m was a light brown sandy clay with frequent angular & sub-angular stones (10mm-80mm in size) (002). The next 7m was compacted light brown orange clay with infrequent stones (30mm-200mm in size) (003). From +13m, for the remaining length of the trench the subsoil was a loose to moderately compacted orange brown sandy clay with frequent small stones (10mm-50mm) (004).	None.	None.	None.
3	SE-NW	2m by 30m 60m ²	Topsoil previously removed	The first +19.5m was a loose to moderately compacted orange brown sandy clay with frequent small stones (10mm-50mm) (004) with the remaining 10.5m formed by (003).	None.	None.	None.
4	ENE-WSW	2m by 31m 62m ²	260mm to 300mm	Subsoil for the first +17m is formed by a compacted light brown orange clay with infrequent stones (30mm-200mm in size) (003). The next 5m is formed by a compacted light grey brown clay with sand frequent stones (20mm-100mm in size) (005). The remaining	None.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
5	ENE-WSW	2m by 20m 40m ²	Topsoil previously removed	9m is formed by (003). Subsoil for whole length of the trench is a light brown sandy clay with frequent angular & sub-angular stones (10mm-80mm in size) (002).	None.	None.	None.
6	NNE-SSW	2m by 20.2m 40.4m ²	200mm for length	The first +6m is formed by compacted light grey brown clay with sand frequent stones (20mm-100mm in size) (005). For the next 2m this changes to (003) and at +8m changes back to (005) and at +14m the remaining length is formed by (003).	None.	None.	None.
7	NNE-SSW	2m by 30m 60m ²	Topsoil previously removed	Subsoil for the first +5m is formed by (005) and changes to a loose to moderately compacted orange brown sandy clay loam with small infrequent stones (10mm-50mm in size) (004) for 7m, changing back to (005) at +13m for the remaining length of the trench.	None	None.	None.
8	N-S	2m by 20m 40m ²	200mm to 280mm	The subsoil for the first +10.5m is formed by (005) with remaining 9.5m formed by (002).	None	None.	None.
9	E-W	2m by 22.4m 44.8m ²	50mm to 280mm	First +4m is formed of (002) and changes to (005) for the next 8m.	From +12m the remainder of the trench changed to a very compacted stone layer with small angular, sub-angular, rounded and sub-rounded stone (10mm-50mm in size) 190mm in depth (006). This stone layer formed a	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
10	SSW-NNE	2m by 30m 60m ²	250mm to 420mm	Subsoil for the first +7m is formed by a loosely compacted orange brown sand with frequent rounded and sub-rounded stones (10mm-50mm in size)	road surface. None.	None.	None.

Appendix 2: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the evaluation.

Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	4,6,8,9,10	Deposit	Loosely compacted, mid grey brown sandy loam mix, 300mm-400mm thick	Topsoil
002	1,2,5,8,9,10	Deposit	Moderately compacted light brown sandy clay with frequent angular and sub-angular stones ranging in size from 10mm-80mm	Natural subsoil.
003	2,3,4,6	Deposit	Moderately compacted light orange brown clay with infrequent angular and sub-angular stones, ranging in size 30mm-200mm	Natural subsoil.
004	2,3,4,7	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted orange brown sandy clay, small infrequent angular and sub-angular stones 50mm in size	Natural subsoil.
005	4,7	Deposit	Compacted, light grey brown clay with sand and frequent angular and sub-angular stone 20mm-100mm in size	Natural subsoil.
006	7	Deposit	Compacted stone layer, very frequent small angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 10mm-50mm	Hardcore used for a road/track surface.
007	10	Deposit	Loosely compacted orange brown sand, frequent rounded and sub rounded stone, 10-50mm in size	Natural subsoil.

Photographic Register

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
001	-	-	-	-	001	Pre-ex photo showing previous disturbance to site	NE	06/02/15
002	-	-	-	-	002	Pre-ex photo showing previous disturbance to site	NE	06/02/15
003	-	-	-	-	003	Pre-ex photo showing previous disturbance to site	SE	06/02/15
004	-	-	-	-	004	Pre-ex photo showing previous disturbance to site	W	06/02/15
005	-	-	-	-	005	Pre-ex photo showing previous disturbance to site	E	06/02/15
006	-	-	-	-	006	Pre-ex photo showing previous disturbance to site	NW	06/02/15
007	-	-	-	-	007	Pre-ex photo showing previous disturbance to site	W	06/02/15
008	-	-	-	-	008	Working shot	NE	06/02/15
009	-	-	-	-	009	Trench 1	SE	06/02/15
010	-	-	-	-	010	Trench 2	S	06/02/15
011	-	-	-	-	011	Trench 3	SE	06/02/15
012	-	-	-	-	012	Location where Trench 5 was going to be located, area had been previously disturbed	E	06/02/15
013	-	-	-	-	013	Trench 4	WSW	06/02/15
014	-	-	-	-	014	Trench 6	SSW	06/02/15
015	-	-	-	-	015	Looking west along north fence/boundary showing disturbance	E	06/02/15
016	-	-	-	-	016	Looking east showing the disturbance by drainage	W	06/02/15
017	-	-	-	-	017	Working shot	NE	06/02/15
018	-	-	-	-	018	Shows lack of topsoil in trench 7	SW	06/02/15
019	-	-	-	-	019	Trench 7	SSW	06/02/15

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
020	-	-	-	-	020	Trench 8	N	06/02/15
021	-	-	-	-	021	Working shot	E	06/02/15
022	-	-	-	-	022	Trench 9	W	06/02/15
023	-	-	-	-	023	Trench 10	NE	06/02/15
024	-	-	-	-	024	Trench 10	SSW	06/02/15
025	-	-	-	-	025	Area of hardcore to the north of trench 7	SE	06/02/15
026	-	-	-	-	026	Trench 5	E	06/02/15
027	-	-	-	-	027	Post-ex, western area of trench 7	S	06/02/15
028	-	-	-	-	028	Post-ex, looking east	W	06/02/15
029	-	-	-	-	029	Post-ex of trench 3, showing soil bunds and location	NW	06/02/15
030	-	-	-	-	030	Post-ex looking west, with trench 4, shows disturbance	E	06/02/15
031	-	-	-	-	031	Post-ex over trench 2, east side of site	N	06/02/15
032	-	-	-	-	032	Showing central area of site and disturbance	SE	06/02/15
033	-	-	-	-	033	Post-ex over to trench 2 and southeast area of site	NW	06/02/15

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1	1	Tr 1	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 1	PK	06/02/15
2	1	Tr 2	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 2	PK	06/02/15
3	1	Tr 3	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 3	PK	06/02/15
4	1	Tr 4	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 4	PK	06/02/15

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
5	1	Tr 7	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 7	PK	06/02/15
6	1	Tr 10	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 10	PK	06/02/15
7	1	Tr 6	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 6	PK	06/02/15
8	1	Tr 8	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 8	PK	06/02/15
9	1	Tr 9	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 9	PK	06/02/15
10	1	Tr 5	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 5	PK	06/02/15

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Angus
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Castlegait, Glamis, Angus
PROJECT CODE:	RA15015
PARISH:	Glamis
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Peter Klemen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 3838 4640
START DATE (this season)	6 th March 2015
END DATE (this season)	6 th March 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was required by FJE Homes in respect to the erection of 21 dwelling houses and garages/car ports on land at Mary Countess Way, on the southern edge of Glamis, Angus (NGR: NO 3838 4640), planning application (14/00345/FULL). The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.</p> <p>The archaeological investigative works consisted of an intrusive evaluation which was designed to assess a 5% sample of the proposed development area. The trenches revealed natural subsoil and no features had been cut into the upper surface across all of the trenches. The potential temporary road/track (006) was the only anthropic feature recorded in Trench 9. No significant archaeological material was recovered during the course of these works. Based on this, it was recommended that no further works were required within the area of the development.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	FJE Homes
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

Contact Details

47. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:
Ayrshire Office:
Rathmell Archaeology Ltd www.rathmell-arch.co.uk
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops
Kilwinning t.: 01294 542848
Ayrshire f.: 01294 542849
KA13 6PU e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
48. Dundee Office:
Rathmell Archaeology Ltd www.rathmell-arch.co.uk
North Tay Office Centre
48 Loons Road t.: 01382 645065
Dundee m.: 07827 913796
DD3 6AP e.: peter.klemen@rathmell-arch.co.uk
49. The Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:
Archaeology Service www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk
Aberdeenshire Council
Woodhill House t.: 01224 664221
Westburn House
Aberdeen
AB16 5GB e.: archaeology@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

End of Document