

Duke Street, Glasgow: Archaeological Evaluation

Data Structure Report

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Overview

1. This Data Structure Report reports a programme of archaeological investigative works required by Cruden Estates Ltd, with regards to the residential development at Duke Street, Glasgow. The preliminary archaeological investigative works were designed to determine the nature, form and extent of any archaeology present on the development site and hence to inform both the determination of planning consent and the appropriateness of further archaeological mitigation.
2. Glasgow City Council has requested additional information regarding the archaeological character of the proposed development site, on the basis of the advice of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.
3. In broad terms, Medieval Glasgow had two centres of occupation: an upper ecclesiastical settlement near the cathedral to the north, and a lower mercantile settlement around the Gallowgate and Trongate to the south. These two settlements were linked by High Street, along which burgage plots may have been laid out at a fairly early date. There has been no modern archaeological study of this portion of the High Street, with works having focused on the Cathedral and to the south of Duke Street.
4. Within the development site the ground of greatest potential is the frontage onto the High Street as it winds down from the Cathedral, although the continued use of this same frontage and various road re-alignments may well have compromised earlier archaeology. In contrast the line of Duke Street was imposed upon the earlier High Street without respecting the existing land boundaries or ownership in 1794; hence the frontage onto Duke Street is relatively modern. The core of the site, however, is likely to have been backplots until the nineteenth century, though by the mid nineteenth century the whole of the development site was in effect built over.
5. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd has been appointed to act with regard to the archaeological issue by Cruden Estates Ltd. The design and scope of the works has been agreed in consultation with West of Scotland Archaeology Service. The project works have been defined by a Method Statement (Rees 2010) that was agreed with West of Scotland Archaeology Service, archaeological advisor to planning authority, Glasgow City Council.

Archaeological and Historical Background

6. A bishopric was established at Glasgow by David I between 1114 and 1118, when he ruled southern Scotland prior to becoming king. The cathedral was on a site traditionally associated with St. Kentigern (also known as St. Mungo, the patron saint of Glasgow) in the sixth century. The burgh was founded by a charter granted by William the Lion in favour of the bishop of Glasgow in 1175, although in all likelihood some form of settlement may already have been in existence. At the same time, the King granted the bishop the right to hold a weekly market on a Thursday. In addition the bishop was granted, between 1189 and 1198, the right to hold annual fairs (Gunn & Newbiggin 1921).
7. The location of the early burgh is not clear but, by the 13th century at the latest, the mercantile centre of Glasgow was at the junction of Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate and High Street (Glasgow Cross). This was where the tollbooth was built for the collection of taxes such as "ladle duty" and other burgh administration. The tower situated at the bottom of High Street is the steeple of the tollbooth built in 1626, which was itself built to replace a previous tollbooth (Stevenson & Torrie 1990).
8. In broad terms Medieval Glasgow had two centres of occupation: an upper ecclesiastical settlement near the cathedral to the north, and a lower mercantile settlement to the south around the Gallowgate and Trongate. These two settlements were linked by High Street, along which burgage plots may have been laid out fairly early on - although development does not appear to have been rapid (ibid).

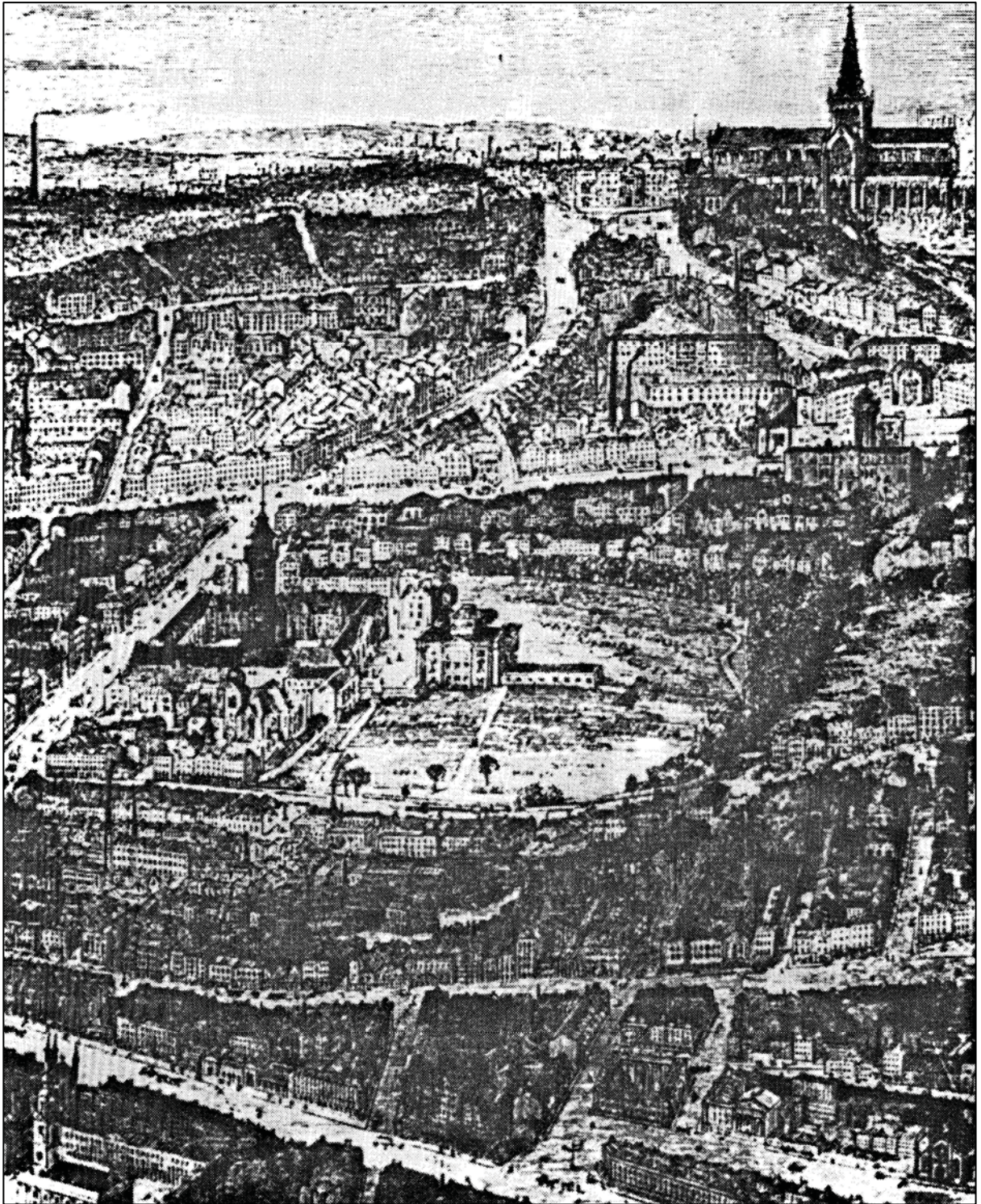


Figure 1: 1864 view looking across Glasgow College to the Cathedral

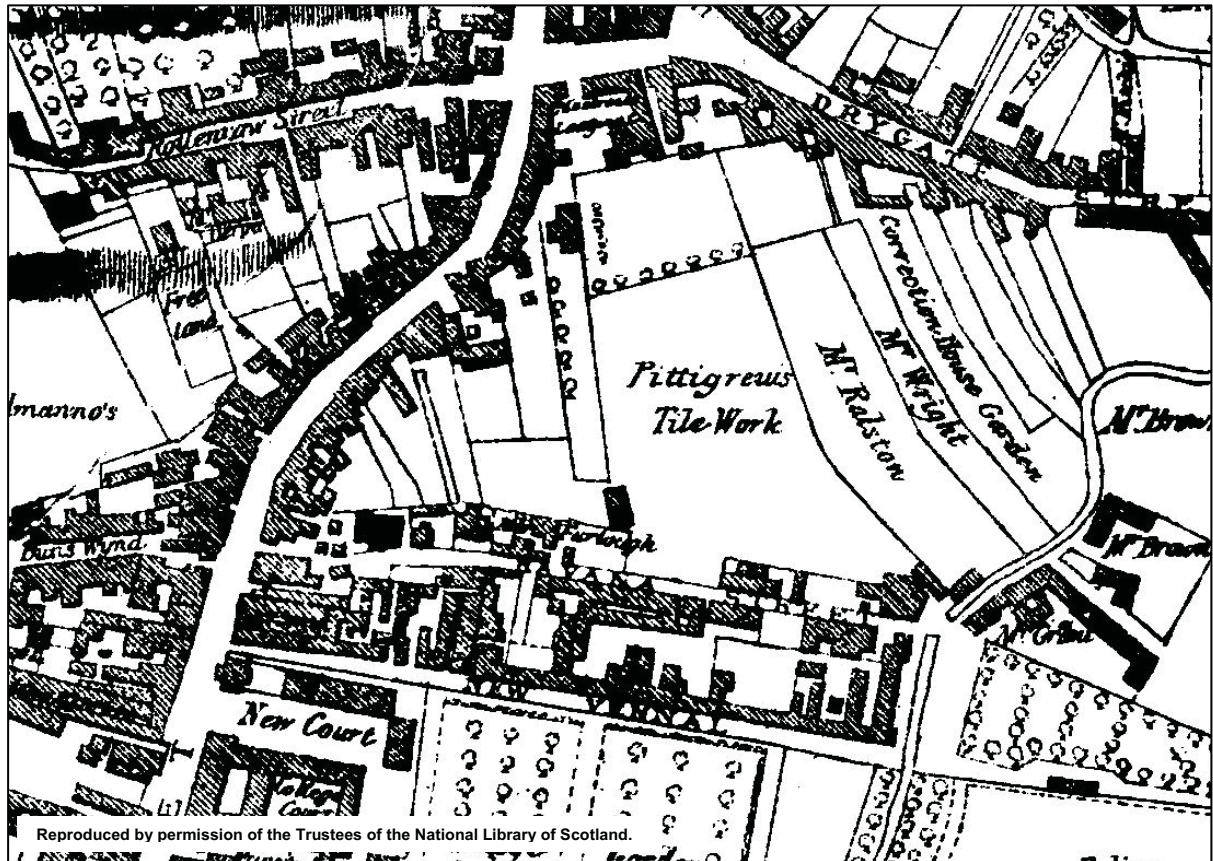


Figure 2a: Detail from McArthur (1778) Plan of the city of Glasgow



Figure 2b: Detail from Fleming (1807)

9. The development area can broadly be characterised into three historic areas:
 - ❖ the frontage onto the upper portion of the High Street;
 - ❖ the backlands extending back from the upper portion of the High Street and
 - ❖ the frontage onto Duke Street.
10. There are no specific known archaeological sites within the development area, beyond its location within the medieval core of the burgh of Glasgow. The prompt for the archaeological investigative works was the potential for currently unknown archaeological sites.

The frontage onto the upper portion of High Street

11. The High Street as it falls from its junction with Rottenrow to that with Duke Street follows a sinuous route, curving right (west) before curving back left (east), taking this form to cope with the steeply falling ground (Figure 1).
12. As already identified above, the burgh was founded in 1175 AD and developed around the two centres of activity conjoined by the High Street. As such, settlement along the High Street may date from the twelfth century, although there have been no recorded investigations on this portion of the High Street.
13. The first sound detailed mapping shows a continuous street frontage (McArthur 1778, Fig. 2a), although this may mask a dynamic environment that saw frequent reconstruction and remodelling. Fleming's town plan (1807, Fig. 2b) contrasts with McArthur's, showing - 30 years later - that large sections of the frontage in the northeastern corner of the development area had been removed.
14. By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in 1857 (Fig. 3a) the full frontage onto the High Street had been restored. The pre-Ordnance Survey accuracy of mapping obscures whether there has been any realignment or broadening of the road, although the loss of the fore-structures shown on Fleming (Fig. 2b) suggests that there may have been an attempt during this period to broaden the roadway.
15. In contrast the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey in 1893 (Fig. 3b) shows the northwestern frontage having been cleared and road widening having taken place. This is in part exaggerated by widening works having occurred on both sides of the roadway and the change in position of the Rottenrow junction, which has moved east.
16. However, it is clear that the new frontage buildings in the northeast are not those depicted on the 1st edition and that these new structures universally stand further south. Subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping (1914 and 1932-8) show that the full street frontage was re-established and continued until the late 20th century, when the site was substantially cleared.

Backlands from the upper portion of High Street

17. The backlands of upper High Street as it climbs towards Rottenrow appear more ambiguous in their extent. They have been assumed to run west to east, being halted by the limits of the first backland in the continuation of Rottenrow beyond the end of the High Street (Renwick & Lindsay 1921). This cannot be confirmed as the first sound mapping indicates that these High Street backlands appeared to fall to the south (1778 McArthur, Fig. 2a) leaving a piece of seemingly open land to the north of Havana Street.
18. The first apparent documented use of this land was in 1778, when it was noted by McArthur as Pettigrew's Tile Work, which stood to the east of the development site. This industry though, appears to have been of short duration and after the creation of Duke Street, seems to have gone out of business altogether.
19. Access to the backlands became easier with the forming of Burrell's Lane, presumably created in conjunction with the formation of Duke Street in the very late eighteenth century (see below). This saw an increase in the number of structures within the backlands (see 1807 Fleming, Fig. 2b) although some ground appears to have been used

as gardens, with trees depicted. From the mid nineteenth century the Ordnance Survey has depicted an intensive use of the backland area with continuous structures and yards.

20. The ground to the east of the site was depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey as the North Prison, subsequently expanding and becoming the Duke Street Prison. The boundary wall standing on the east side is most likely the boundary wall of this prison, remodelled at its northern end in the late nineteenth century when the High Street was realigned and the prison expanded.

Duke Street

21. Duke Street is a road which was forced across the pre-existing line of High Street without respecting the extant land boundaries or ownership. This road was first laid out in 1794 and crosses the High Street at the base of the climb to the Cathedral. It then runs east to cross the Molendinar Burn to the south of Drygate Bridge.
22. This road was originally proposed by the Carron Company of Falkirk as a more direct route from Glasgow through Cumbernauld to Carron. Initially named Carntyne Road this road was renamed Duke Street after the Duke of Montrose's lodgings which overlooked it (Foreman 1997).
23. Alternatively it has been proposed that the road was named after the Duke of York, the contemporary commander of the British Army, as an indication of loyalty (ibid).
24. The frontage on Duke Street was established very rapidly after its creation, with Fleming (1807, Fig. 2b) depicting half of the frontage from the development area as already filled with structures.
25. The Ordnance Survey shows a continuous frontage from the mid 19th century, a situation which continued until site clearance in the late twentieth century. As a broad intrusive road, there is no suggestion of the realignment or alteration of this street frontage.

Ground Conditions

26. The development area predominantly occupies a relatively level area of ground adjacent to the High Street, which then falls steadily to Duke Street. The ground is generally unenclosed amenity ground with a number of mature trees standing upon it. The south-western corner of the development area is occupied by a single storey building, the Lampost Bar, which fronts onto Duke Street. To the rear is a gravel car park that is accessed from Burrell's Lane.
27. The site is bounded to the north by High Street, to the south by Duke Street, to the west by Burrell's Lane and to the east by the former prison boundary wall. A public footpath runs through the site on the eastern side adjacent to the boundary wall.
28. Site Investigations have been undertaken in two stages, by White Young Green in 2005 and by IKM in 2010. The 2005 works were limited to five boreholes which characterised made ground depths of between 1.4 and 1.6m.
29. The subsequent 2010 works focused more on trial pits, and provided a more accurate gauge of made ground depths. These 19 trial pits delivered made ground depths of between 0.8m and 2.1m. These are interpreted in Figure 4.
30. The presence of (relatively) shallow depths of made ground in the northeast corner of the site adjacent to greater depths (more than 2m) suggest that cellarage or other forms of truncation have occurred on the slope. Further archaeological interpretation from made ground descriptions in site investigation works remains challenging as often surfaces and layers of material are not differentiated from foundations.

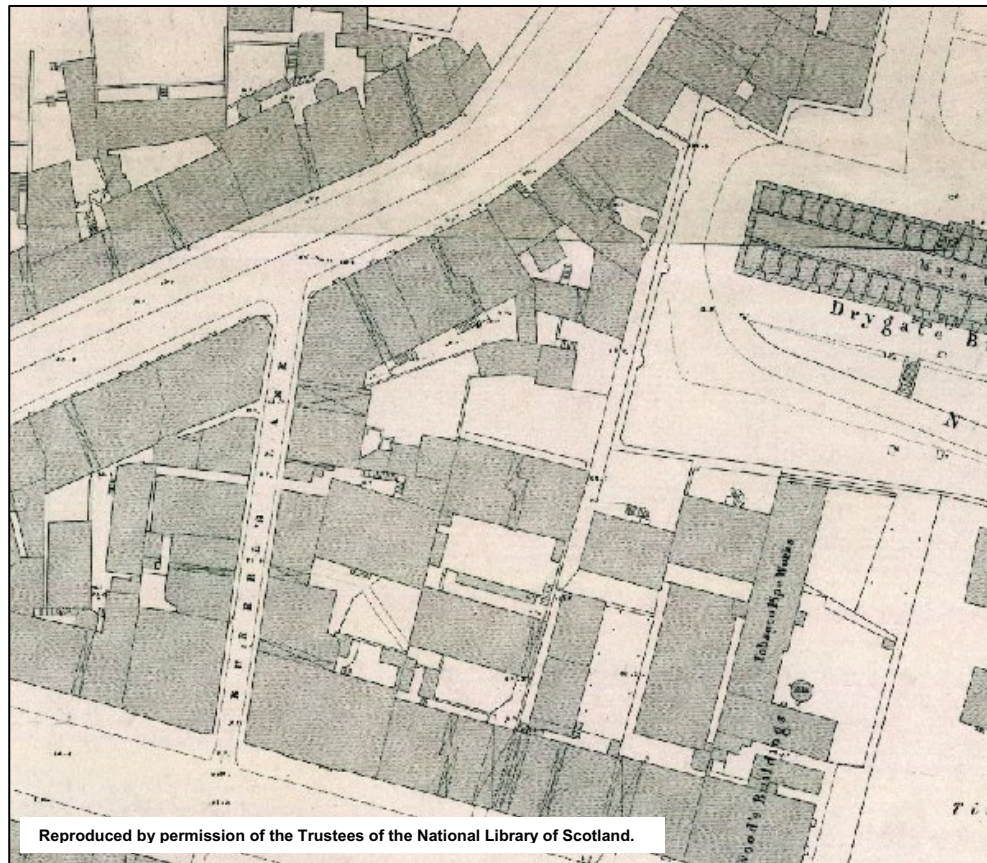


Figure 3a: Detail from 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1857)

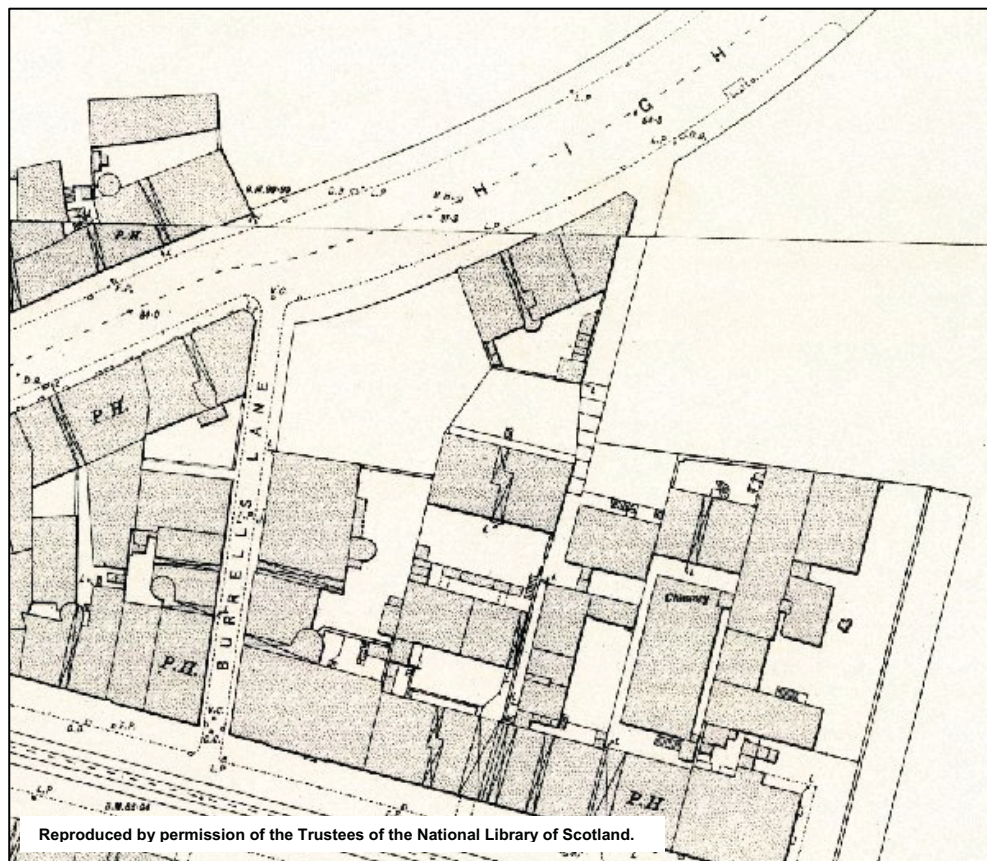


Figure 3b: Detail from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1893)

Project Works

31. A programme of archaeological works was undertaken from the 11th to the 12th of August 2010 and included the excavation by machine of a series of evaluation trenches within the development area in order to examine approximately 70m² of the proposed development area. Trenches were excavated using a JCB 3cx using a 1.8m ditching bucket. In practice approximately 42 linear meters of trenching were opened resulting in approximately 75m² of trenching.
32. The trenches were for the most part located as shown in the Method Statement (Rees 2010 and Figure 4 *infra*). The only exception was in Trench 2, which was moved one meter north in order to protect cars in the car-park. The entire excavation area was surveyed using a CAT scanner prior to excavation works commencing. Although the readings proved to be unreliable the excavation proceeded carefully on the basis that services may be present. No active services were uncovered in the course of the evaluation works.
33. Within each trench the aim was to evaluate the archaeological strata to a depth of 2m. The presence of numerous historic structures and unconsolidated made ground meant that the general trench could not feasibly be reduced to this depth without potentially damaging historic structures. In consequence a sequence of test pits were sunk from the general bed of trenches to continue the evaluation of the strata on-site to depths that could not be accessed through the general trench.
34. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings: Evaluation

35. All four evaluation trenches (Figure 6) were excavated using a JCB 3cx excavator; details of the trenches may be found in Appendix 1 of this document. The trenches were located in accessible portions of the development area. The excavation area is bordered on the east edge by a concrete path; the south-west corner is occupied by a public house with a car park to the immediate north. The remainder of the development area is partially covered in large mature trees (Figure 5a).
36. The evaluation trenches were excavated in the order Trench 3, 4, 1 and 2 so that those which were more awkward or least accessible were excavated first. Trench 3 was 18m long and ran roughly south-west to north-east, adjacent to the northern boundary of the development area, i.e. roughly parallel with High Street. According to the previous site investigations the north-eastern end of Trench 3 should have uncovered made ground to a depth of less than 1.2m. At the south-western end made ground was predicted to continue to depths of more than 2m.
37. Trench 3 was excavated to a minimum depth of 1.2m and for the most part continued to a depth of 1.5m although danger of collapse made the deeper portions of the trench unsafe to enter (Figure 5b). The entire 1.5m depth of Trench 3 was excavated through layers of made ground and structural material (302). In several places in the trench *in-situ* structural remains were noted (Figures 7 a & b) including; a sandstone wall face (304), two parallel sandstone wall faces (306) and (308), a concrete surface (310) and a rectangular brick structure (312).
38. The sandstone walls were all constructed of large cut sandstone blocks (Figure 8a), typically measuring 800mm by 400mm by 300mm, and pieces of similar blocks were noted amongst the layers of made ground. Similarly, fragments of brick were also common in the made ground indicating the demolition of more modern structures. In two areas of the trench no in-situ structural remains were located and so these were chosen as suitable locations for test pits.
39. A sequence of test pits was excavated to assess sediments that were deeper than the general bed of the trench. These test pits were placed in locations that did not impact on historic structures that were present within the larger trench.



Figure 5a: General View of Site, Pre-Excavation



Figure 5b: Trench 3 – General View, Post-Excavation

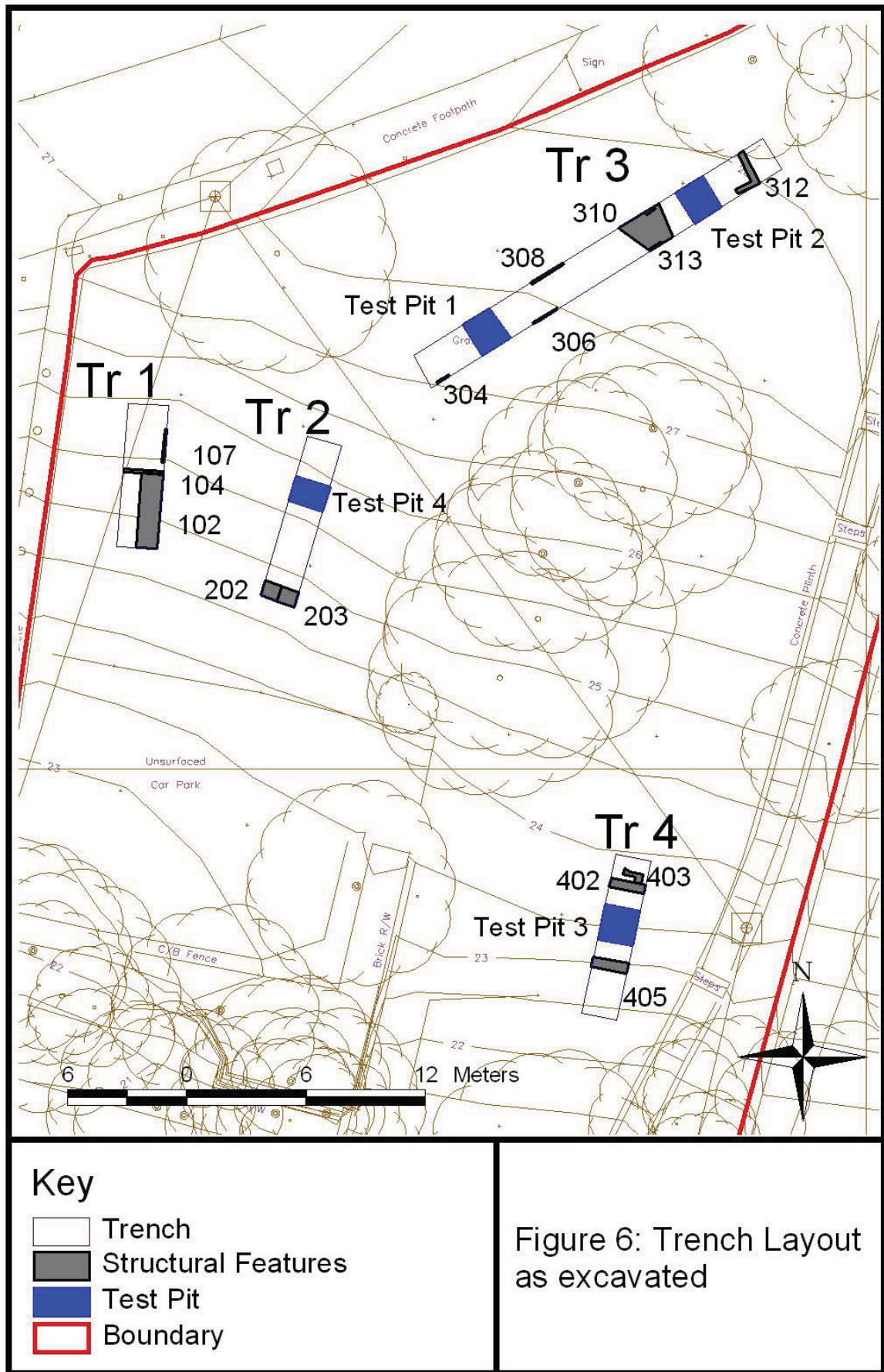


Figure 6: Trench Layout as excavated with key features and test pits identified

40. Test Pit 1 was excavated near the north-eastern end of Trench 3 to a depth of 2m. Although more homogeneous sediments of grey silty clay (314) were uncovered the continued inclusion of sandstone and brick fragments meant that this was also identified as made ground. Test Pit 2, near the south-western end of Trench 3, was excavated into similar deposits of grey silty clay to a depth of 2.2m (Figure 8b). In this test pit the top of a line of sandstone blocks was uncovered along with a disused water pipe. Clearly, even at a depth greater than 2m the northern end of the development area was still in made ground.
41. Trench 4 was excavated among the trees in the eastern central portion of the development area, just to the east of the car park. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.3m for 8m in length, running north to south (Figure 9a). The southern end of Trench 4 was made ground composed of brick and sandstone fragments (407); this deposit was extremely prone to collapse. The remains of a sandstone wall (405) were uncovered around the centre of the trench running east-west. To the north of this wall layered deposits of made ground were uncovered ((408), (409), (410) and (404)) and in the north end a shallow brick structure (403) prevented further excavation.
42. Test Pit 3 was excavated through the approximate centre of Trench 4 to a depth of 2.3m. The lower sediments uncovered by this test pit were compact sandy silt containing frequent flecks of charcoal (411). Although this deposit contained no structural material it cannot confidently be described as *in-situ* subsoil, however, it may be re-deposited subsoil. Further excavation would have drastically increased the risk of the trench collapsing.
43. Trench 1 was excavated along the north-western boundary of the development area, running north-south and adjacent to Burrell's Lane (Figure 9b). The southern half of Trench 1 contained a level brick surface (102) ending in a wall (104) (Figure 9b), and so the southernmost point was excavated to a depth of 300mm. Because of the slope of the ground, the centre of the trench reached approximately 1m deep with the northern end, excavated through made ground (106), achieving a depth of 1.3m. The made ground was composed of sandstone, brick and other demolition rubbish. The risk of collapse in this area meant that further excavation ran the risk of undermining the adjacent road surface.
44. Trench 2 was excavated in the approximate northern centre of the development area (Figure 10a). Initially Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. The first 1.2m was composed of layered made ground ((207), (208), (209) and (210)) containing fragments of sandstone and brick. Beneath the made ground was a layer of silty clay (205) which may have been re-deposited subsoil. Upon further excavation of Test Pit 4 archaeologically sterile subsoil (211) was reached at depths greater than 1.4m (Figure 10b).

Discussion

45. The archaeological evaluation successfully excavated the four agreed trenches within the proposed development area. However, extensive remains of historic structures (predominantly walls and surfaces) were exposed in all four trenches. Within the narrow width of the trenches excavated (1.8 to 2m) it was not credible to match these structures to the mapped extent of buildings structures with confidence (see building density and change shown on Figures 2 and 3). Their character, predominantly massive sandstone walls, suggest that they are the remnants of buildings that have stood on the site from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
46. Within those sediments examined no evidence was recovered of the medieval occupation of the area. Specifically there were no structures uncovered that were formed of clay or lime mortar bonded walls, nor any structures built of rubble or other un-dressed masonry. Further no material culture (especially pottery sherds) were recovered that would suggest medieval or post-medieval occupation. Indeed, all material culture observed on-site was from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (and hence typically not recovered).



Figure 7a: Trench 3, Sandstone Structure (304) in S facing section



Figure 7b: Trench 3, Post-Excavation, with (302) and (303) in foreground



Figure 8a: Trench 3, Sandstone Structure (306)



Figure 8b: Trench 3, Test Pit 2 Fully Excavated, with (314) revealed at base

47. Within one trench, Trench 2, a natural subsoil (211) was located that was judged to be *in-situ* and hence archaeologically sterile drift geology. This was only uncovered in a very small area (approximately 1.8m²) and was at a depth of 1.4m below modern ground surface. Given that the site was tested to more than 2m it is notable that only at one point was *in-situ* subsoil exposed and that this shallow survival was in the centre of the site, distant from the frontages onto High Street, Duke Street and Burrells Lane. However, note that no topsoil or other comparable sediment was noted overlying the fragment of shallow *in-situ* subsoil, implying that even this shallow fragment had been subject to some scale of truncation.
48. Examination of the remains in Trench 3, at the northern limit of the site, exposed a sequence of large scale structures that presumably formed the frontage onto the High Street. This frontage, of tenement structures, was mapped in 1857 before the realignment of the High Street (see Fig. 3a) and after in 1893 (Fig. 3b). The realignment of the street clearly led to it overlying the original frontage, with a wholly new set of tenements being constructed further south in the late nineteenth century. The reasonable inference is that the 1857 survey depicted a landscape that was relatively stable from the eighteenth century (see Fig. 3a) and hence comparable to the medieval and post-medieval landscape. In contrast the 1893 survey depicts a landscape that is likely to have been substantially remodelled to cope with the expansion, realignment and probable re-grading of the High Street.
49. The sediments in Trench 3 were excavated to a depth of more than 2m below the corresponding level of High Street. Accepting that the widening of High Street in the late nineteenth century may have led to localised re-grading it remains reasonable that these large sandstone walls represent the foundations and/or cellars of nineteenth century tenement buildings. As all these walls appear to have demolition rubble and general made ground abutting them at depth suggests that this material is the fill of and originally void space between the walls – i.e. cellars. The relative depth of these cellars in comparison both with shallow subsoil noted by the site investigation works in the northeast corner of the site and by these works in Trench 2 implies that these cellars massively truncated the underlying subsoil.
50. A sandstone wall (405) was uncovered running east-west in Trench 4 and was noteworthy because it seemed to delimit an area of demolition-filled made ground to the south from progressive layers of backfill to the north. This suggests that it may have been the rear wall of a structure facing onto Duke Street subsequently demolished to the south of the wall. The build-up of made ground in the northern part of Trench 4 is more difficult to explain, however; it would appear that it continues to a considerable depth, more than 2.5m.
51. Brick structures were common upon the site and as well as being noted in Trenches 1, 3 and 4, additional brick walls were also noted in the sections of Trench 1 and 3. There was also a considerable quantity of red brick in the made ground suggesting the demolition of several brick structures. These structures are probably of nineteenth or twentieth century origin and may reflect the use of brick within structures that were faced on their street frontage with dressed sandstone masonry.
52. Overall the balance of the evaluation is that the majority of the development site has been severely truncated by nineteenth and twentieth century development. This same development has also led to an increase in levels through dumping of demolition material.

Recommendations

53. The evaluation has been a partial assessment due to the nature of the site both in terms of its current usage and the depth of made ground. Within this limitation, all of the remains uncovered in the course of the investigative works appear to be of nineteenth or twentieth century origin. Further no medieval or post-medieval material culture was recovered. Trench 2 exposed *in-situ* subsoil at 1.4m below current ground surface while preceding geotechnical works had also encountered subsoil in very localised



Figure 9a: Trench 4, General View, Post-Excavation, from N end



Figure 9b: Trench 1, Post-Excavation, with Brick Structure (104) exposed and sunken surface (102) in foreground



Figure 10a: Trench 2, General View, Post-Excavation



Figure 10b: Trench 2, Test Pit 4, Fully Excavated, with Natural Subsoil (211) exposed

areas at similar shallow depths.

54. Overall the balance of the assessment is that the majority of the development site has been severely truncated by nineteenth and twentieth century development. This same development has also led to an increase in levels through dumping of demolition material. The surviving shallow *in-situ* subsoil highlights a limited potential for islands of survival, although no medieval or post-medieval material has been recovered to date.
55. On balance we would recommend that where deep made ground exists, provisionally greater than 1.6m, then there is no reasonable potential for the survival of strata relating to the medieval or post-medieval occupation of Glasgow. With these depths of made ground we infer that the medieval landscape has been massively truncated by construction, including cellarage, in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
56. Where made ground is shallower than 1.6m there is the potential for a subsoil surface to survive that could reasonably hold evidence of the medieval or post-medieval occupation of Glasgow. However, the subsoil surface inspected by both this investigation and previous geotechnical investigations were clearly truncated given the absence of overlying topsoil-like strata. Also no medieval or post-medieval material has been recovered. Therefore the overall potential for significant archaeological remains to be recovered appears limited.
57. There is insufficient evidence of significant archaeological strata or the potential for it to constrain or prevent the development proposal on archaeological grounds. In keeping with planning guidance for situations where the likely archaeological remains are of a very minor or uncertain nature, after evaluation, we would recommend that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken in support of development ground breaking works (see Para 35, PAN 42 Archaeology (Scottish Office, 1994)). The watching brief should be specifically targeted to the shallower works (ie less than 1.6m from current ground levels) to identify and check the character of shallow subsoil surfaces where these survive.
58. There may be benefit, to suppress uncertainty left by the access and ground availability issues during this evaluation, to conduct an additional stage of investigative trenching. This would need to be conducted once the trees have been removed, the standing building demolished and the site secured. Given the integration of this evaluation and the preceding geotechnical investigations, we would anticipate that such works would deliver a more refined understanding of the areas with shallow subsoil rather than any revision of the overall site history or broad character of sediments.
59. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Glasgow City Council and their advisors, West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

60. A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken for Cruden Estates Ltd., in association with a residential development at Duke Street, Glasgow. These were designed to determine the nature, form and extent of any archaeology present, thereby informing both the determination of planning consent and the appropriateness of further archaeological mitigation.
61. The works confirmed observations already made during site investigation works carried out by White Young Green and IKM in 2005 and 2010 respectively, that the site was extensively covered by made ground. The evaluation trenches indicated that the distribution and nature of this made ground probably resulted, at least in part, to the filling of cellars associated with earlier tenement buildings of late nineteenth or early twentieth date, the remains of which still survived as foundations and wall footings. The construction of these cellars, particularly in the northern and southern parts of the site, is likely to have removed any evidence for earlier occupation.
62. Only in the central portion of the site, was evidence of *in-situ* subsoil revealed where there might be a potential for the survival of features of archaeological significance. This, however, is very limited; it is more likely instead that ground levels were reduced over

the entire site prior to construction during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, thereby removing any pre-existing deposits of medieval or post-medieval date.

References

Documentary

Foreman, Carol	1997	<i>Street Names of the City of Glasgow – A New Historical Guide</i> , Edinburgh
Gunn, J & Newbigin, M	1921	<i>The City of Glasgow. Its Origin, Growth and Development</i> , Edinburgh.
Rees, T	2010	<i>Duke Street, Glasgow: Archaeological Evaluation, Method Statement</i> , Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
Renwick, R & Lindsay, J	1921	<i>History of Glasgow Vol 1</i> , Glasgow
Scottish Office	1994	<i>Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology – the Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures</i>
Stevenson, S J & Torrie, E P D	1990	<i>Historic Glasgow: the archaeological implications of development</i> , Scottish Burgh Survey

Cartographic

1778	McArthur, J	Plan of the city of Glasgow
1807	Fleming, Peter	Town Plan of Glasgow
1858	Ordnance Survey	Town Plan of Glasgow, 1 st Edition
1893	Ordnance Survey	Town Plan of Glasgow, 2 nd Edition

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. See Figure 4 for trench locations.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
01	North to South	8 x 2 m 16m ²	150 to 160mm	Subsoil not reached through layers of made ground.	Red brick structure (104).	None	Red brick, modern plastic, metal (not retained)
02	North to South	8 x 1.8m 14.4m ²	100 to 140 mm	Compact, orange-brown silty clay, with small to medium sub-angular stones (211).	Red brick structure (202). Much evidence of modern fill comprising demolition debris (209)	None	Red brick, slate, modern glass (not retained)
03	East to West	18 x 1.9m 34.2m ²	100 to 140 mm	Subsoil not reached through layers of made ground.	Sandstone structure (304), red brick structure (312).	None	Red brick, slate (not retained)
04	North to South	8 x 1.8m 14.4m ²	240 to 270mm	Light brown, moderately compact, silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks – may be re-deposited.	Sandstone wall (405).	None	Red brick, slate, plastic, metal (not retained)

Appendix 2: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site regardless of the process by which that information was gathered (e.g. evaluation or strip, map & sample).

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
101	Trench 1	Deposit	Mid-dark brown sandy silt. Abundant root inclusions and occasional small stone inclusions.	Topsoil
102	Trench 1	Structure	Red brick and concrete structure. Located in base of Trench 1, eastern part. Only one course visible but possibly goes deeper. Runs under red brick wall 104 to the north, although not visible on northern side of 104. Southern limit obscured by limit of excavation of trench. Western side is bounded by 103 as is east side. Runs north to south.	Floor surface relating to cellars of tenements once located in the area.
103	Trench 1	Deposit	Very light brown (mottled yellow and black) silty sand. Frequent red brick fragment inclusions, moderate coal and charcoal inclusions, abundant stone flecks, very small and small stones. Occasional medium stones, occasional sandstone inclusions. Located west and east of 102. Located in base of Trench 1. Southern, western and eastern limits are obscured by limits of excavation. Northern side appears to run under wall 104.	Deposit. Levelling or construction deposit, possibly related to structure 102.
104	Trench 1	Structure	Red brick structure. Located in middle of Trench 1. Runs west to east across trench. 4 courses high is visible, although could go deeper than this. West and east ends of structure are obscured by limits of excavation. Appears to sit above 102 although this can not be confirmed. Looks to relate to 102, could once have been part of the same structure.	Red brick building foundations or interior wall of building. Likely to be related to tenement cellars once located in the area.
105	Trench 1	Deposit	Light-mid brown sandy clay. Frequent very small stone inclusions, occasional charcoal inclusions, and occasional red brick fragment inclusions. Located in base of Trench 1. Only visible in small area on eastern side of trench but likely to cover a larger area but the rest of the base of Trench 1 is obscured by 106.	Possible re-deposited natural once used as levelling deposit.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
106	Trench 1	Deposit	105 mixed with general accumulated debris (red brick fragments, modern plastic, metal, stone flecks – large stones) and rubble from collapsing adjacent section (east facing section). Located in northern half of Trench 1. Obscures most of northern base of Trench 1.	Mix of deposits resulting from collapsing section
107	Trench 1	Structure	Red brick structure. Only visible in west facing section of trench 1 (northern part). 4 courses high (visible) but likely to extend deeper. However due to unstable material within east-facing section it could not be excavated further due to risk of collapse. Structure is likely to be related to red brick wall 104 and floor surface 102.	Remains of red brick wall relating to tenement cellars once located in the area.
108	Trench 1	Deposit	Light-mid brown (mottled yellow and black) silty sand. Frequent red brick fragment inclusions, frequent sandstone inclusions, abundant stone flecks, frequent very small to small stones, occasional medium stones. Only visible in west-facing section of Trench 1. Below 001.	Levelling deposit
201	Trench 2	Deposit	Dark brown friable sandy silt. Abundant root inclusions, occasional very small to small stone inclusions.	Topsoil
202	Trench 2	Structure	Red brick structure. Linear, mortared. Located in southernmost end of Trench 2. Runs west to east. West end is obscured by limits of excavation. East end is immediately adjacent to 203. Butts against 203. No evidence of 202 and 203 being mortared together.	Red brick foundations relating to tenement cellars once located in the area.
203	Trench 2	Structure	Linear stone structure, with evidence of mortar bonding. Stone has been worked into blocks. 2 blocks are visible. Runs west to east. Located in southernmost end of Trench 2. West end is immediately adjacent to 202. Butts against 202, but no evidence that 202 and 203 are mortared to each other.	Stone foundations relating to tenement cellars once located here.
204	Trench 2	Deposit	Light brown/orange loose sandy clay. Moderate charcoal inclusions, occasional very small stone inclusions. Located in the base of Trench 2 on the east side.	Construction/leveling deposit.
205	Trench 2	Deposit	Firm blue/dark brown clay. Forms base of Trench 2. Frequent charcoal inclusions, frequent very small to medium stone inclusions, frequent sandstone inclusions, frequent coal	Redeposited natural

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			inclusions.	
206	Trench 2	Structure	Ceramic pipe protruding from east facing section of Trench 2.	Service pipe
207	Trench 2	Deposit	Very light brown (mottle grey) friable silty sand. Frequent charcoal inclusions, abundant stone flecks and very small stones. Frequent red brick fragments. Deposit also looks to contain mortar, approx. 20% mortar. Only visible in west-facing section of Trench 2. Below 201, above 208.	Construction/leveling deposit.
208	Trench 2	Deposit	Black firm deposit, with coal chunks and ash, abundant stone flecks, very small to small stone inclusions. Frequent red brick fragments, rare slate pieces, rare glass shards. In a silty sand matrix. Only visible in west-facing section of Trench 2. Below 207, above 209.	Coal deposit.
209	Trench 2	Deposit	Compact building debris. Red brick fragment inclusions, frequent stone flecks, very small – medium stone inclusions. Frequent coal chunks, charcoal chunks and flecks, frequent mortar fragments. In a sandy matrix. Only visible in west-facing section Trench 2. Below 208, above 210.	Make-up or demolition deposit.
210	Trench 2	Deposit	Loose orange sand. Frequent stone flecks, very small stone inclusions, frequent root inclusions and occasional medium stones. Only visible in west-facing section of Trench 2. Below 209, above 205.	Construction sand.
211	Trench 2	Deposit	Compact orange brown silty clay. Small to medium sub angular stones. No inclusions. Located within Test Pit 4 within Trench 2.	Subsoil.
301	Trench 3	Deposit	Mid-dark brown silt. Abundant root inclusions, occasional small stone inclusions.	Topsoil.
302	Trench 3	Deposit	Dark brown (mottled) consisting of general building or demolition debris (red brick fragments, sandstone fragments, coal chunks, charcoal, slate pieces) in clayey sand matrix. Located in base of Trench 3.	Make-up/levelling deposit.
303	Trench 3	Deposit	Orange sand. Rare charcoal inclusions, rare small stone inclusions. Located in base of Trench 3 (eastern part).	Construction sand.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
304	Trench 3	Structure	2 large worked stones located in east end of Trench 3, south-facing section. Stones only visible in section, square in profile. Largest is 0.55m x 0.3m in extent. Sandstone, no evidence of mortar although stones fit on top of the other	Remains of sandstone foundations for tenement cellars.
305	Trench 3	Structure	One large stone that does not appear worked. No evidence of mortar. Remains of ceramic pipe jut out from section (north facing section) directly above stone. Located in eastern part Trench 3. Sandstone.	Possible remains of foundations for tenements now demolished due to presence of pipe.
306	Trench 3	Structure	Sandstone structure. Linear, only visible in south-facing section, Trench 3. At least 2 courses high but possibly extends deeper. Located in eastern part Trench 3. Looks to be part of the same structure as 308 and 309. Stone is worked into blocks. Approximately 1.0m visible in section. Profile of structure is blackened, possible soot or heat damaged?	Sandstone foundations for building relating to tenement cellars.
307	Trench 3	Deposit	Black deposit, looks to be a coal deposit. Abundant stone flecks and very small to small stone inclusions. Located in three separate spreads in the base of Trench 3 (middle part).	Black coal deposit.
308	Trench 3	Structure	Sandstone structure, worked into square blocks. Located in middle part of Trench 3. Section is caving in here – no more identification possible. Located 1.0m from top of ground level. Located in north facing section Trench 3. Looks to be the same as 306 and 309 but this can not be confirmed.	Remains of building foundations relating to tenement cellars once located in the area.
309	Trench 3	Structure	Sandstone blocks, worked. Located in western part of Trench 3. Approximately 0.7m from top of ground level. Located in north-facing section Trench 3. Possibly related to 308 and 306 but this can not be confirmed.	Remains of foundations for tenement cellars once located in the area.
310	Trench 3	Structure	Concrete deposit. Located in western part of Trench 3. Northern and southern limits of deposit are obscured by limits of excavation. Structure 313 is above this deposit. It is possible the two structures are related but there is no evidence for this.	Concrete surface.
311	Trench 3	Deposit	Black deposit, appears to be a coal deposit. Largest chunk is 0.1m x 0.1m. Located in base of Trench 3, in western part.	Black deposit within trench 3.
312	Trench 3	Structure	Red brick structure. L-shaped in plan. 2 skins wide –one skin	Red brick foundations relating to tenement

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			horizontal one vertical. Mortar bonded. The leg of the L shape is one skin. Located in westernmost part of Trench 3.	cellars.
313	Trench 3	Structure	Red brick structure. Only visible in section. Visible in both north-facing and south-facing sections of Trench 3. 5 courses visible in section, looks to be interior corner structure. Lies above concrete deposit 310. The two are possibly related but this can not be confirmed.	Red brick wall relating to tenement cellars once located in the area.
314	Trench 3	Deposit	Very compact dark grey clayey silt. Stones and rough brick, flecks of coal. Located within Test Pit 1 in the eastern part of Trench 3. Also located within Test Pit 2 in the western part of Trench 3.	Re-deposited natural?
401	Trench 4	Deposit	Light-mid brown sandy silt. Abundant root inclusions, occasional small stone inclusions.	Topsoil
402	Trench 4	Structure	Concrete deposit. Located in northernmost part of Trench 1. Lies below 403 and above a make-up deposit which does not have a context number. (The make-up deposit beneath could not be investigated further due to the unstable nature of the material within the sections and risk of collapse). Concrete deposit is 0.07m thick.	Concrete surface, looks to be a foundation for red brick structure 403 directly above.
403	Trench 4	Structure	Red brick structure, consisting of 4 lines of red brick no more than 2 courses high. Mostly demolished at a level of 0.3m below the current ground surface.	Red brick foundations.
404	Trench 4	Deposit	Very dark brown to black in colour, with inclusions of red brick and small to medium stone fragments.	Layer of made-up ground.
405	Trench 4	Structure	A number of sandstone blocks forming a linear structure, surviving to a height of 1 course.	Remains of possible sandstone wall.
406	Trench 4	Deposit	Sandstone blocks, chunks and fragments, and fragments of red brick and slate, set within a grey-yellow sand matrix. Fragments of plastic are also present.	Demolition debris
407	Trench 4	Deposit	Mid-light brown rubble deposit, with abundant complete and fragmentary bricks. There is one stone slab, various pieces of metal and there are numerous red bricks at the south end. The	Demolition debris.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			latter do not appear to form a structure.	
408	Trench 4	Deposit	Deposit of coal and ash, root-free, containing fragments of red brick, chunks of coal, and small to medium stone fragments. Lies beneath topsoil.	Deposit of burnt material.
409	Trench 4	Deposit	Light-mid-brown clay, with frequent flecks of stone, occasional flecks and chunks of charcoal, occasional inclusions of small stones, and isolated red brick fragments.	Layer of made-up ground.
410	Trench 4	Deposit	Mottled yellow degraded sandstone in a sandy yellow matrix. With inclusions of slate, small-medium fragments of stone, red brick fragments, coal and charcoal, and slate fragments.	Demolition debris.
411	Trench 4	Deposit	Light brown silty sand, moderately compact, with occasional charcoal flecks and no other inclusions, encountered at a depth of 2m.	Natural, possibly re-deposited.

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	81	Post-ex shot of Trench 3	SW	11/08/10
2	82	Post-ex shot of Trench 3	SW	11/08/10
3	83	Post-ex shot of Trench 3	SW	11/08/10
4	84	Pre-ex shot of southern area of site	N	11/08/10
5	85	Pre-ex shot of southern area of site	N	11/08/10
6	86	Pre-ex shot of south-western area of site	N	11/08/10
7	87	Pre-ex shot of south-western area of site	N	11/08/10
8	88	Shot of eastern end Trench 3, showing sandstone blocks in section	S	11/08/10
9	89	Shot of eastern end Trench 3, showing sandstone blocks in section	S	11/08/10

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
10	90	Shot of Trench 3 showing sandstone structure in south-facing section	SW	11/08/10
11	91	Shot of Trench 3 showing sandstone structure in south-facing section	SW	11/08/10
12	92	Shot of concrete surface in base of Trench 3	E	11/08/10
13	93	Shot of concrete surface in base of Trench 3	E	11/08/10
14	94	Shot of brick structure in base of Trench 3	E	11/08/10
15	95	Shot of brick structure in base of Trench 3	E	11/08/10
16	96	Post-ex shot of Trench 3	NE	11/08/10
17	97	Post-ex shot of Trench 3	NE	11/08/10
18	98	Post-ex shot of Trench 3	NE	11/08/10
19	99	Post-ex shot of Trench 3	NE	11/08/10
20	100	Post-ex shot of Trench 3 showing north-facing section	NE	11/08/10
21	101	Post-ex shot of Trench 3 showing north-facing section	NE	11/08/10
22	102	Post-ex shot of Trench 3 showing south-facing section	E	11/08/10
23	103	Post-ex shot of Trench 3 showing south-facing section	E	11/08/10
24	104	Post-ex shot Trench 3 showing brick and sandstone in north-facing section	W	11/08/10
25	105	Post-ex shot Trench 3 showing brick and sandstone in north-facing section	W	11/08/10
26	106	Pre-ex shot of southern area of site	N	11/08/10
27	107	Pre-ex shot of southern area of site	N	11/08/10
28	108	Pre-ex shot of southern area of site	SE	11/08/10
29	109	Pre-ex shot of southern area of site	SE	11/08/10
30	110	Mid-ex shot of Trench 4	N	11/08/10
31	111	Mid-ex shot of Trench 4	N	11/08/10
32	112	Mid-ex shot of Trench 4	S	11/08/10

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
33	113	Mid-ex shot of Trench 4	S	11/08/10
34	114	Post-ex shot of Trench 4 with scales	S	11/08/10
35	115	Post-ex shot of Trench 4 with scales	S	11/08/10
36	116	Post-ex shot of Trench 4 showing west-facing section	S	11/08/10
37	117	Post-ex shot of Trench 4 showing west-facing section	S	11/08/10
38	118	Post-ex shot of Trench 4 showing east-facing section	S	11/08/10
39	119	Post-ex shot of Trench 4 showing east-facing section	S	11/08/10
40	120	Post-ex shot of Trench 4 showing collapsed part of east-facing section	E	11/08/10
41	121	Post-ex shot of Trench 4 showing collapsed part of east-facing section	E	11/08/10
42	122	Working shot showing Trench 3	E	11/08/10
43	123	Working shot showing Trench 3	E	11/08/10
44	124	Mid-ex shot of Test Pit 1	SW	11/08/10
45	125	Mid-ex shot of Test Pit 1	SW	11/08/10
46	126	Mid-ex shot of Test Pit 1	SW	11/08/10
47	127	Mid-ex shot of Test Pit 1	SW	11/08/10
48	128	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 1 (full depth)	SW	11/08/10
49	129	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 1(full depth)	SW	11/08/10
50	130	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 1(full depth)	SW	11/08/10
51	131	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 1(full depth)	SW	11/08/10
52	132	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 1(full depth)	SW	11/08/10
53	133	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 1(full depth)	S	11/08/10
54	134	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 1(full depth)	S	11/08/10
55	135	Mid-ex shot of Test Pit 2	E	11/08/10

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
56	136	Mid-ex shot of Test Pit 2 (half depth)	E	11/08/10
57	137	Mid-ex shot of Test Pit 2 (half depth)	E	11/08/10
58	138	Mid-ex shot of Test Pit 2 (half depth)	S	11/08/10
59	139	Mid-ex shot of Test Pit 2 (half depth)	S	11/08/10
60	140	Mid-ex shot of Test Pit 2	E	11/08/10
61	141	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 2 (full depth)	S	11/08/10
62	142	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 2 (full depth)	S	11/08/10
63	143	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 2 (full depth)	E	11/08/10
64	144	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 2 (full depth)	E	11/08/10
65	145	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 2 (full depth)	E	11/08/10
66	146	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 2 (full depth)	E	11/08/10
67	147	Working shot showing Trench 4	N	11/08/10
68	148	Working shot showing Trench 4	N	11/08/10
69	149	Mid-ex shot of Test Pit 3	S	11/08/10
70	150	Mid-ex shot of Test Pit 3	S	11/08/10
71	151	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 3 (full depth)	E	11/08/10
72	152	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 3 (full depth)	E	11/08/10
73	153	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 3 (full depth)	S	11/08/10
74	154	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 3 (full depth)	S	11/08/10
75	155	Post-ex shot of Test Pit 3 (full depth)	S	11/08/10
76	156	Post-ex shot showing Trench 4 backfilled	NE	11/08/10
77	157	Post-ex shot showing Trench 4 backfilled	NE	11/08/10
78	158	Post-ex shot showing Trench 4 backfilled	N	12/08/10

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
79	159	Post-ex shot showing Trench 4 backfilled	N	12/08/10
80	160	Post-ex shot showing Trench 3 backfilled	E	12/08/10
81	161	Post-ex shot showing Trench 3 backfilled	E	12/08/10
82	162	Post-ex shot of Trench 1	S	12/08/10
83	163	Post-ex shot of Trench 1	S	12/08/10
84	164	Post-ex shot of Trench 1 showing east-facing section	SE	12/08/10
85	165	Post-ex shot of Trench 1 showing east-facing section	SE	12/08/10
86	166	Post-ex shot of Trench 1 showing west-facing section	SW	12/08/10
87	167	Post-ex shot of Trench 1 showing west-facing section	SW	12/08/10
88	168	Post-ex shot of Trench 1 showing west-facing section and close up of red brick structure in section	SW	12/08/10
89	169	Post-ex shot of Trench 1 showing west-facing section and close up of red brick structure in section	SW	12/08/10
90	170	Post-ex shot of Trench 1 showing west-facing section and close up of red brick structure in section	SW	12/08/10
91	171	Post-ex shot of Trench 1 showing west-facing section and close up of red brick structure in section	SW	12/08/10
92	172	Working shot showing Trench 1	N	12/08/10
93	173	Working shot showing Trench 1	N	12/08/10
94	174	Post-ex shot of Trench 2	S	12/08/10
95	175	Post-ex shot of Trench 2	S	12/08/10
96	176	Post-ex shot of Trench 2 showing west-facing section	SW	12/08/10
97	177	Post-ex shot of Trench 2 showing west-facing section	SW	12/08/10
98	178	Post-ex shot of Trench 2 showing east-facing section	SE	12/08/10
99	179	Post-ex shot of Trench 2 showing east-facing section	SE	12/08/10
100	180	Post-ex shot showing Trench 1 backfilled	SE	12/08/10
101	181	Post-ex shot showing Trench 1 backfilled	SE	12/08/10

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
102	182	Working shot showing Trench 2	S	12/08/10
103	183	Working shot showing Trench 2	S	12/08/10
104	184	Post-ex shot of Trench 2 showing Test Pit 4	SW	12/08/10
105	185	Post-ex shot of Trench 2 showing Test Pit 4	SW	12/08/10
106	186	Post-ex shot of Trench 2 showing Test Pit 4	V	12/08/10
107	187	Post-ex shot of Trench 2 showing Test Pit 4	V	12/08/10
108	188	Post-ex shot of Trench 2 showing Test Pit 4	V	12/08/10
109	189	Post-ex shot of Trench 2 showing Test Pit 4	S	12/08/10
110	190	Post-ex shot of Trench 2 showing Test Pit 4	S	12/08/10

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1	1	Trench 3	Plan	1:50	Plan of Trench 3	DG	11/08/10
2	1	Trench 3	Section	Not to Scale	Sketch of N-Facing Section, Trench 3	DG	11/08/10
3	1	Trench 3	Plan	Not to Scale	Plan of Test Pits 1 & 2 Within Trench 3	DG	11/08/10
4	2	Trench 4	Plan	1:50	Plan of Trench 4	DG	11/08/10
5	2	Trench 4	Section	Not to Scale	Sketch of E-Facing Section, Trench 4	DG	11/08/10
6	2	Trench 4	Plan	Not to Scale	Plan of Test Pit 3 – Within Trench 4	DG	11/08/10
7	3	Trench 1	Plan	1:50	Plan of Trench 1	DG	12/08/10
8	3	Trench 1	Section	Not to	Sketch of W-Facing Section, Trench 1	DG	12/08/10

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
				Scale			
9	4	Trench 2	Plan	1:50	Plan of Trench 2	DG	12/08/10
10	4	Trench 2	Section	Not to Scale	Sketch of W-Facing Section, Trench 2	DG	12/08/10
11	4	Trench 2	Plan	Not to Scale	Plan of Test Pit 4 Within Trench 2	DG	12/08/10

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Duke Street
PROJECT CODE:	10040
PARISH:	Glasgow
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alan Matthews
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, 6 figures)	NS 600 653
START DATE (this season)	11 th August 2010
END DATE (this season)	12 th August 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area, which had been extensively disturbed following the construction of substantial buildings, with associated cellarage, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Cruden Estates Ltd.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Contact Details

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64. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

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