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Glen Ogil Reservoir Hydroelectric Scheme (Tannadice WwTW), Tannadice, Angus

> Archaeological Watching Brief Report No. 2155

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report represents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd in November 2012 during the excavation of a trench for a new water pipeline adjacent to Tannadice Waste Water Treatment Works (WwTW) to the south of Tannadice, Angus (NGR NO 4765 5777, Fig. 1 inset). The work was commissioned by Scottish Water.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 19 July 2012 was produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd and approved by Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS), acting as archaeological advisors to Angus Council. This required that an archaeological watching brief be conducted where the water pipeline crossed the corner of an agricultural field adjacent to the WwTW (Fig. 1A). Elsewhere, the pipeline trench was excavated through the access track to the treatment works and the main road and so an archaeological presence was not required.

1.2 Archaeological Background

A cropmark enclosure known as Barnyards (RCAHMS Site No. NO45NE 27) lies c.200m to the north-east of the treatment works (Fig. 1A). This enclosure may contain a prehistoric settlement and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A second Scheduled site, that of an unenclosed settlement (RCAHMS Site No. NO45NE 28) lies to the west on the opposite side of the River South Esk. A third Scheduled site (RCAHMS Site No. NO45NE 25) lies to the south-west and contains a barrow, pits, pit alignments and a ring-ditch.

Other known archaeological sites in the immediate area include Barnyards Castle (RCAHMS Site No. NO45NE 10) and a cist (RCAHMS Site No. NO45NE 22). Findspots include that of a coin hoard (RCAHMS Site No. NO45NE 20) and a gold finger ring (RCAHMS Site No. NO45NE 65). Tannadice WwTW therefore lies in an area of very high archaeological potential.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the programme of archaeological works were

- To conduct a watching brief during ground breaking works in order to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the development area, and propose mitigation measures where necessary..
- To mitigate the effects of construction on any archaeological deposits or features identified through excavation and recording and produce a report on them.

2. WORKING METHODS

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.

The removal of soil deposits was carried out using a tracked excavator with a flatbladed bucket.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

Numbers in bold in the following text refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 1. The remainder of the site records form Appendices 2-3. Appendix 4 provides the draft of an entry for submission to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2013*.

3.2 Excavation

Within the agricultural field, the trench measured 24m by 3m (Fig. 1A-B). Topsoil with a depth of 0.3m was removed by machine. One pit (**001**) was recorded, cut into natural yellow sand subsoil (**006**).

Pit **001** was oval and aligned close to NE-SW. It measured 1.4m by 1m and was 0.5m deep. Four fills were recorded (Fig. 2). All had been affected by modern roots from trees alongside the access track to the treatment works. Other areas of disturbance are likely to be burrows. The upper levels of the natural subsoil were similarly disturbed.

The pit's basal fill (002) consisted of a mottled yellow sand with patches of dark greybrown sand and contained occasional small cobbles. This was overlain by a more homogeneous light yellow-brown silty sand (003), also with occasional small stones. Deposit 003 was overlain by a stony layer (004), with many of the stones reddened and either cracked or degrading. Included in 004 was a matrix of grey-black silty sand. The upper fill consisted of a homogeneous and sterile grey-brown silty sand (005).

The pit was fully excavated (Fig. 3). No finds were recovered.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The watching brief at Tannadice WwTW was successfully completed. A single pit was located and fully excavated. No finds were recovered and features such as this cannot be assigned to any particular period, although a prehistoric date is most likely. The results nevertheless confirm the widespread nature of the archaeological resource in the area.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and copies of reports will be lodged with Angus Council.

A summary statement of the results of this programme of work will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 4) and submitted online via the OASIS protocol.

Context	Туре	Fill of	Description
no			
001	Cut		Cut for oval pit
002	Fill	001	Mottled yellow sand with patches of dark grey-brown sand and containing occasional small cobbles
003	Fill	001	Homogeneous light yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small stones
004	Fill	001	Stones, many reddened and either cracked or degrading with a matrix of grey-black silty sand
005	Fill	001	Homogeneous, sterile grey-brown silty sand
006	Fill		Natural yellow sand. Heavily bioturbated

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

APPENDIX 2: Digital Photographic Register

Number	Description	From	Conditions
1	General view of the trench area pre-ex	Ν	Overcast
2	Pit 001 pre-ex	Е	Overcast
3-4	Pit 001 and general view of the trench	Е	Overcast
5	Pit 001 and general view of the trench	NW	Overcast
6-9	Pit 001 SE facing section	SE	Overcast
10-11	Pit 001 post-ex	SE	Overcast
12-13	Pit 001 post-ex	S	Overcast

APPENDIX 3: Drawings Register

Dwg no.	Sheet no.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description / contexts
1	1	1:200	Plan	General location plan of the trench
2	1	1:40	Plan	Trench plan showing location of pit 001
3	1	1:10	Section	Pit 001 SE facing section & fills 002-005
4	1	1:20	Plan	Pit 001 post-ex

APPENDIX 4: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Angus
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Glen Ogil Reservoir Hydroelectric Scheme (Tannadice WwTW), Angus
PROJECT CODE:	GLEO
PARISH:	Tannadice
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ian Suddaby
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Pit
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 4765 5777
START DATE (this season)	November 2012
END DATE (this season)	November 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a water main trench adjacent to Tannadice WwTW. A single pit with four fills was found. No finds were recovered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	-
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Water
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in RCAHMS, Reports lodged with SMR and RCAHMS.

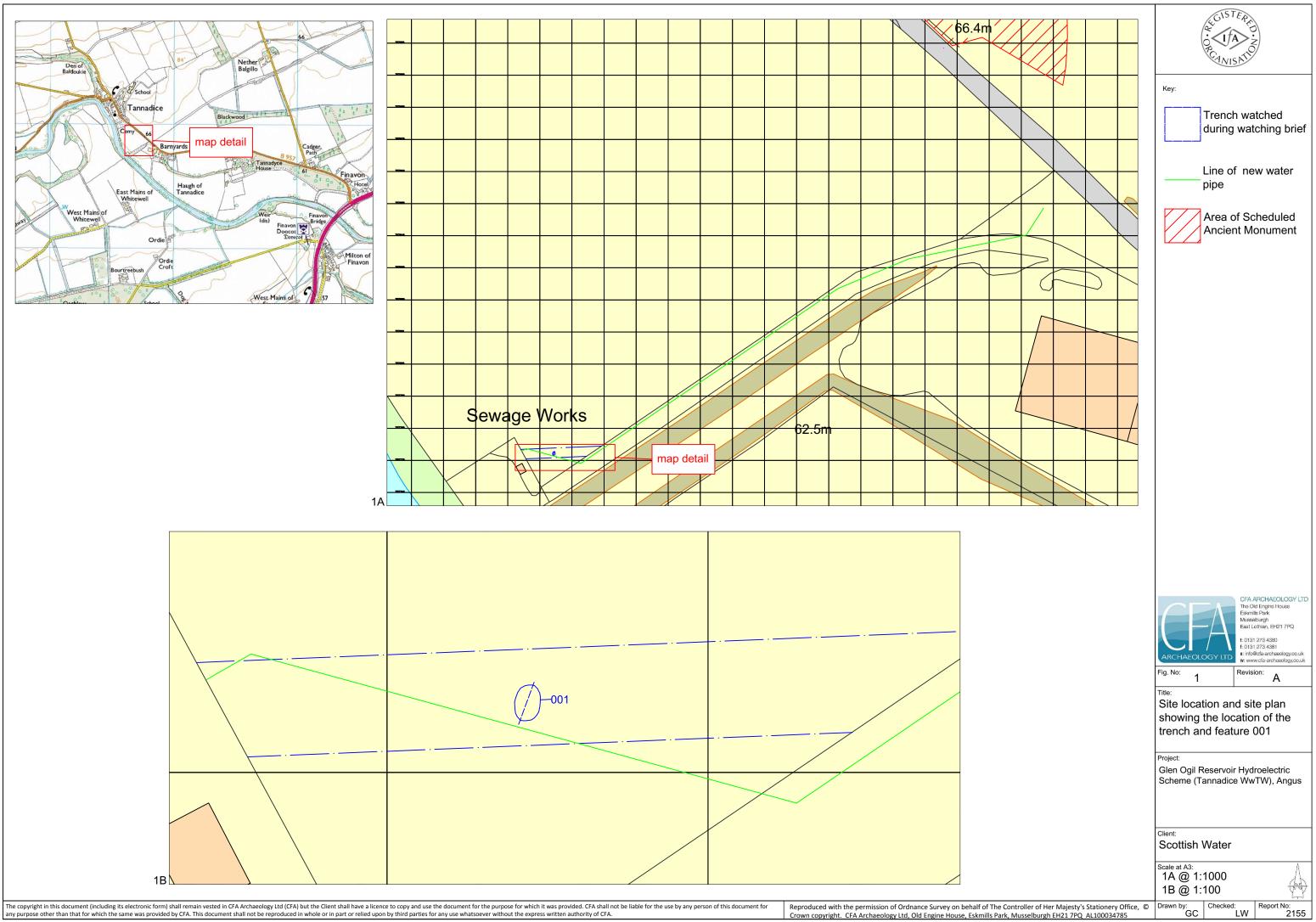




Fig. 2: Pit 001 north-east facing section



Fig. 3: Pit 001 post-excavation from the east

Fig. No: 2-3		Revision: A	Project: Glen Ogil Reservoir Hydroletric Scheme (Tannadice WwTW) Angus	& CISTER		CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park, Musselburgh
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