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Redevelopment of North Building, Renfrewshire Council Headquarters, Cotton Street, Paisley: Block D

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. 3349

 0131 273 4380

 0131 273 4381

 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

The Old Engine House
Eskmills Business Park
Musselburgh
East Lothian
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380

Fax: 0131 273 4381

email: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Author	Ewan MacNeilage MA & Stuart Mitchell MA ACIfA
Illustrator	Shelly Werner BA MPhil PhD MCIfA
Editor	Bruce Glendinning BSc Pg Dip MCIfA
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Renfrewshire Council Headquarters,
Cotton Street, Paisley: Block D**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken from March to July 2015 during ground-works for a residential development at North Building, Renfrewshire Council Headquarters, Cotton Street, Paisley (NGR NS 4868 6400) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Westpoint Construction (Scotland) Ltd.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 11 March 2015 for this programme of works was produced by CFA on behalf of Westpoint Homes Ltd. The WSI was designed to meet the requirements of Renfrewshire Council, as advised by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

1.2 Background

This programme of work was undertaken during the construction of Block D of the development and represents the final phase of development on the site. Earlier phases of development proceeded this phase and were subject to archaeological works.

An initial map regression (Haines & Glendinning 2008) was undertaken which indicated that the development site was part of Paisley Abbey Precinct until built over during the expansion of Paisley sometime between 1774 and 1796. At this time the site was covered by a number of streets lined with buildings including the United Presbyterian Church, graveyard and Parish school. The map regression identified areas where archaeological remains had the potential to survive (Areas A - C) (Fig. 1)

These streets were then cleared in the early 1960's to make way for the construction of the Council Buildings. A study of topography and levels has shown that in order to construct the Council Offices and the attendant parking a presumably natural slope between Mill Street and Cotton Street was benched out to create a level platform for construction (Haines & Glendinning 2008).

During the watching brief on the earlier phases of work a small number of features including cobble, brick and sandstone flagstone surfaces were identified. It was not possible to reconcile these features with the mapped evidence of structures predating the redevelopment of the area for the council buildings. Features that could be reconciled with the map evidence of the former layout of the area included part of the old alignment of Cotton Street and a section of the southeastern wall of the former united Presbyterian Church (Hickman 2015).

The focus of this report (Block D) was within the footprint of the former graveyard for the United Presbyterian Church. Little is known about exactly when or how the graveyard was cleared. Council papers from 8th July 1970 discuss the costs of clearing the graveyard, however there is no formal record of this (council minutes or newspaper indexes) having happened. The congregation of the church moved to Sandyford Church and the son of the Church Officer at the time of the transfer from Thread Street to Sandyford, remembers bodies being exhumed from the graveyard at

Thread Street and re-interred at Hawkhead Cemetery (David Weir Renfrewshire Council *pers comm*).

Due to the lack of information regarding the graveyard clearance an archaeological evaluation of Block D (Savory & Glendinning 2008) was carried out by CFA in December 2014. The area available for the evaluation was constrained by the on-site conditions. However, it identified two lengths of sandstone wall, which corresponded to the graveyard boundary wall as depicted on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Paisley (1867-68), and stonework which corresponded with edge of Mill Street, as depicted on the same map. Extensive deposits of made ground were encountered to depths generally greater 2.6m below the current site surface, at which point the excavations ceased.

The evaluation was not sufficient to be sure that no bodies remained interred on the site so a watching brief was required during construction.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the programme of archaeological works were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the watching brief area and to propose mitigation measures where necessary.

2. WORKING METHODS

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance as appropriate.

Groundbreaking works including the initial site strip/site reduction and foundation/service excavation were carried out using a 360° mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision.

Where burials were partially exposed within the foundation trenches they were fully exposed by extending the trenches. Where burials were exposed in the section of the foundation trench and it was possible to leave them in situ without further damage occurring to the remains they were left.

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

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

The coffins and skeletons were recorded with coffin and skeleton sheets and given matching numbers, they do not have context numbers. Context numbers were given to deposits and features.

The foundation design for Block D was a piled solution with ring beams. The piles were driven with the ring beams and pile caps being excavated. The made ground

made ground (001) that covered the site was not bottomed during the excavation. The only deep excavation that was proposed was along the western side of the Block where the foundations had to be excavated to natural. Due to the difference in level from east to west across the footprint of the block the excavations in this area were over 1m deeper than the rest of the area.

Modern made ground (001) covered the whole area. Across the eastern part of the site it was greater than 3m deep thinning down to 1.0m to 1.5m deep along the western side of the site. Along the western side of the site an intermittent deposit of dark greyish brown/black flecked waterlogged clay (007) that was 0.4 to 0.5m deposit was present. This was not exposed elsewhere either because the made ground was not bottomed or as was obvious in places along the western edge of the site that modern disturbance had reached bedrock.

3.2 Human Burials

The remains of 9 coffin burials (1, 3-10) were identified within the clay deposit (007). Most of the burials had been damaged by construction or demolition activities predating this phase of development. The burials were all aligned east to west, with the heads to the west. A small disarticulated collection of bones beside Burial 1 was initially given the identifier “*Burial 2*” however is not described below as it is now understood to be loose disarticulated bone rather than a burial. Burials 4 and 5 were exposed only slightly in section and were left *in situ*.

A full discussion of the skeletal remains is provided in Section 4.

Burial 1

The burial had been damaged in the past and a large part of the northern side of the burial was missing. The coffin was constructed from wooden planks. The coffin’s lid has been displaced as well as the southern half of the sidewalls. The coffin had filled with the overlying clay deposit and no cut was visible. Within the coffin were the remnants of a human skeleton of adult age, badly damaged and displaced. The coffin was 2m in length, and survived to 0.5m wide across the shoulders.

Burial 3

The coffin was constructed from wooden planks, with an intact wooden lid. No cut was visible. The coffin was 0.9m in length and 0.24m wide which indicated this was a child or infant’s coffin. Upon excavation it was discovered that the coffin had filled with the overlying clay deposit. Within the coffin were the remains of an infant burial.

Burial 4

The side walls of the coffin Burial 4 were exposed in the north-facing section of the foundation trench. It was agreed that that this would not be exposed any further and that it could be preserved *in situ*. Wooden shuttering was placed next to the coffin before the concrete was poured in this section of the foundation.

Burial 5

This burial was located in the west facing section of a foundation trench. The head end side of the coffin had been removed and the cranium was visible inside the coffin. The skeletal remains themselves were not disturbed and ran out of the trench under the already laid foundations (which were at a higher level) so it could not be excavated without destroying the foundations. It was therefore preserved in situ and wooden shuttering was placed next to the coffin before the concrete was poured in this section of the foundation.

Burial 6

The wooden coffin was badly damaged and had collapsed, it measured 1.5m long by 0.5m wide and had filled with the overlying clay deposit. The partial remains of a skeleton were recovered. No grave cut was observed.

Burial 7

This burial had been previously disturbed and almost the entire northern side was missing. The wooden coffin measured 1.9m in length, and 0.7m in maximum width and had partially collapsed. The coffin had filled with the overlying clay deposit. The partially complete remains of a skeleton were discovered within the coffin. No grave cut was observed.

Burial 8

The wooden coffin had been completely truncated on its south side by a service track. The majority of the coffin had collapsed or was not present. The remainder of the coffin measured 1.35m in length and 0.23m in width. The coffin contained the partial remains of a human skeleton where it was not affected by the service cut. The coffin where it survived was filled with the overlying clay deposit. No grave cut was observed.

Burial 9

The wooden coffin had been partially truncated along its northern side by later excavations. A substantial level of collapse was visible in the structure of the coffin and the lid had been destroyed. The coffin measured 2.0m in length by 0.5m in maximum width and had filled with the overlying clay deposit. The coffin contained a mostly complete skeleton. No grave cut was observed.

Burial 10

Burial 10 was contaminated with hydrocarbons such as fuel oil. It was therefore deemed to be hazardous and was simply exhumed and double bagged and no further analysis has been possible.

3.3 Architectural Remains (Fig. 2)

Two parallel walls (**002 & 003**) aligned north to south were identified on the southern side of the watching brief area. They were identified at the formation depth for the foundations at this location. Wall (**002**) was a double faced mortar bonded sandstone wall with a rubble core. The wall had an identified length of 5.5m and a width of 0.8m. Wall (**003**) was discovered just east of wall (**002**). It was also of double faced mortar bonded sandstone construction with a rubble core. The wall had an identified length of 3.8m and was 0.8m in width.

Two parallel walls (**004 & 005**) aligned north to south were identified on the norther side of the watching brief area. These were identified at the formation level for the foundations. Wall (**004**) was a mortar bonded double faced sandstone wall with the internal void filled with rubble. The wall ran for a visible length of 11.5m and was 1.0m in width. Wall (**005**) was constructed from double faced sandstone blocks, with a small rubble filled void between. This wall was 6.8m in length and 0.6m in width.

The alignment and position of Walls **002** and **004** are very similar and it is likely that they are parts of the same wall. The same is true for Walls **003** and **005**. Additionally Wall **002** would appear to be part of wall **0105** identified in the initial evaluation and Wall **003** would appear to be part of Wall **0103** identified at the same time (Savory & Glendinning 2014). A further section of Wall was identified in this evaluation; Wall **0201**. It was considered at the time that Walls **0103** and **0201** were the same wall. This evidence indicates that the level of preservation of these walls was slightly better than the results of this phase of the work suggested. It is likely that this is due to the surviving remains of the walls being buried deeper than the foundation excavations reached.

4. OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS - By Angela Boyle

4.1 Introduction

Six skeletons (Skeletons 1, 3, 6, 7, 8 & 9) were sent for osteological analysis.

In this text Skeleton numbers relate directly to Burial numbers used elsewhere.

4.2 Methodology

Standard osteological analyses (eg Mays et al 2002; Brickley and McKinley 2004) were employed to provide data on the demographic composition of the group. For adults, age estimation was based on degeneration of the auricular surface (Lovejoy et al 1985), the pubic symphysis (Todd 1921a/1921b; Brooks and Suchey 1990) and dental attrition (Miles 1962). For subadults, age estimation was based on dental eruption (Moorees et al 1963), epiphyseal fusion (Scheuer and Black 2000) and diaphyseal length (Maresh 1970). Sexually dimorphic features of the pelvis and cranium were used to diagnose osteological sex based on standard recommendations (eg Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Schwartz 1995; Mays et al 2002; Brickley and McKinley 2004). Osteometric measurements were used as secondary sexual indicators. Calculation of stature was estimated from the maximum length of major long bones (Trotter 1970). The descriptions given in Berry & Berry (1967) and

Finnegan (1978) were used to record skeletal non-metric traits. Dental anomalies were described by reference to Hillson (2005). Measurements on the skull and post-cranial skeleton were taken using landmarks described by Brothwell (1981) and Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). In addition to being employed as secondary indicators in the estimation of sex, they were used to quantify size and body proportions (such as the platymeric and platycnemic indices) that may be activity related. The terminology and descriptions of skeletal pathology were based largely upon standard reference texts, such as Aufderheide & Rodriguez-Martin (1998) and Ortner (2003). Joint disease was recorded according to the recommendations of Rogers & Waldron (1995). Dental pathologies were described in accordance with Hillson (2005), Ortner (2003) and others as appropriate.

4.3 Results

Condition of the material

It is important to record the condition of the human remains as this has a direct bearing on the quality of information that can be recovered. Therefore completeness, fragmentation and condition are recorded. Completeness is the percentage of the skeleton that is available for analysis. Skeletons 3 and 6 were 26-50% complete, Skeletons 7 and 8 were 51-75% complete, while Skeletons 1 and 9 were 76-100% complete. Fragmentation is the average level of fragmentation of the skeleton as a whole and is scored as low (<25% of the skeleton is fragmented), medium (25-74% of the skeleton is fragmented) or high (>75% of the skeleton is fragmented). Fragmentation of Skeletons 1 and 8 was low while that of Skeletons 3, 6, 7 and 9 was medium. Condition of the material is scored using the criteria of Brickley & McKinley (2004). Only Skeleton 1 was scored as 0 (surface morphology clearly visible with fresh appearance to bone and no modification) while Skeletons 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were all scored as 2 (more extensive surface erosion).

Age and sex

The group comprised a single infant (Skeleton 3), an adolescent (Skeleton 8), a young adult (Skeleton 9), two prime adults (Skeletons 1 and 6) and an adult aged upwards of 18 years. There were three males (Skeletons 1, 6 and 9), one female (Skeleton 7) and one possible female (Skeleton 8). In keeping with standard practice no attempt was made to sex subadults.

Stature

It was possible to calculate the stature of two of the adults using the regression formulae of Trotter (1970). The estimate for Skeleton 1, a prime adult male, was 172.71cm +/- 4.05, while that of Skeleton 7, an adult female aged upwards of 18 years, was 171.43cm +/- 3.72.

Indices

Few metric measurements could be taken due to the incomplete nature of many of the bones. The cranial index for Skeleton 1 was brachycranial (broad or round headed). The meric and cnemic indices are used to express the degree of flattening of the femur

and tibia respectively. The femur of Skeleton 1 was eurymeric and the tibia was eurycnemic. The left tibia of Skeleton 6 was eurycnemic as was the left tibia of Skeleton 7 while the right was mesocnemic. The femur of Skeleton 7 was eurymeric. The left tibia of Skeleton 8 was mesocnemic while the right was eurycnemic.

Skeletal pathology – Infection

Infection manifests on bone in the form of inflammation and may involve the marrow cavity ('osteomyelitis'); the cortical bone ('osteitis'); or the fibrous sheath that covers the bone, the periosteum ('periostitis'). These changes may be observed as a result of tuberculosis, leprosy, syphilis (among others) or, where the pattern of change is non-diagnostic and the pathogen is unknown, non-specific infection. Infection may arise as a result of pathogens spreading from an adjacent lesion via the bloodstream (for example, as seen in trauma, chronic skin ulceration, paranasal sinusitis, middle ear cavity infection, a dental abscess and visceral rib surface inflammation), or as a result of direct implantation into bone (for example, as seen in puncture and penetrating injuries).

Periostitis is the most commonly observed lesion in archaeological populations in this category. The changes may occur as a result of infection, or they may accompany other conditions of a metabolic, neoplastic or traumatic nature (Resnick & Niwayama 1995). Skeleton 1 exhibited periostitis which affected the proximal left humerus immediately below the head of the bone (anterior, medial and proximal surfaces) as well as the left and right distal fibulae (medial surface above malleolus).

A number of the long bones of Skeleton 8 exhibited periostitis: the right distal fibula above the articular surface, the distal third of the left ulna and the left radius, and the proximal third of the left femur.

The right hip joint of Skeleton 1 has been affected by an infectious process, the cause of which is unclear. The proximal left femur has irregular new bone formation which broadly follows the intertrochanteric line on the anterior surface. Similar new bone formation is present above the lateral edge of the acetabulum. This is overlaid by post-mortem damage which has caused considerable damage to both the acetabulum and the femur head.

Skeletal pathology - Metabolic

Skeleton 7 exhibited mild inactive (healed) cribra orbitalia which affected the right side only. Cribra orbitalia is identified on dry bone as the thinning of compact bone of the orbital roof (the eye socket) in combination with increased porosity. The condition has been linked to iron deficiency anaemia although its aetiology is complex.

Skeletal pathology - Joint disease

Schmorl's nodes affected the bodies of TV12 of Skeleton 1 and mild porosity affected the bodies of CV6, CV7 and TV1. The latter is indicative of slight degenerative joint disease. Schmorl's nodes are very common in both modern and archaeological populations. Clinically, they usually present no symptoms, affect males more than females, and typically appear in adolescence when bone is relatively supple (Hilton et

al 1976; Kelley 1982). Their cause may be multi-factorial, but in the palaeopathological literature greater emphasis is placed on their association with repetitive trauma to the spine, usually occurring over a long period of time (Waldron 2007, 94). Schmorl's nodes have been linked to physical activities such as contact sports (Resnick & Niwayama 1988, 1530) and acute trauma (Fahey et al 1998). The lower thoracic and upper lumbar vertebrae are most affected in archaeological bone (Rogers & Waldron 1995, 27). The thoracic vertebrae have average mobility but also act as weight bearing, suggesting that Schmorl's nodes here form as a consequence of compression and movement (Knüsel 2000, 12).

Dental pathology

All six skeletons had surviving dentition and of that number five exhibited two or more dental pathological conditions.

Skeletons 1, 6, 7 and 9 all exhibited ante-mortem tooth loss and slight or medium periodontal disease. Inflammation of the soft tissues of the jaw (gingivitis or gum disease) subsequently transfers to the bone (periodontitis). The resulting resorption of bone can result in ante-mortem tooth loss as the roots are exposed. Ante-mortem tooth loss may also result from abscess development secondary to caries, periodontal disease secondary to calculus formation, pulp exposure and abscess formation secondary to severe attrition, dental intervention ('pulling teeth') and trauma.

Skeletons 1, 6 and 9 had slight calculus deposition. Calculus is a build-up of mineralised dental plaque which can result from a high protein diet and poor dental hygiene.

Three skeletons had caries. Caries are cavities that result from the demineralisation of teeth when they are attacked by acids that develop when bacteria ferment sugars, especially sucrose. Skeleton 1 had a single pinpoint caries on the buccal surface of the lower left second molar. The single surviving lower left third molar of Skeleton 6 had two caries, one occlusal (small) and one mesial (small). A small caries was located on the lingual surface of the lower left canine of Skeleton 8. Skeleton 9 had three small caries affecting the upper right (mesial surface) and left second (distal and occlusal surfaces) molars.

Skeleton 6 had a single abscess which had resulted in loss of the tooth. The perforation of the buccal surface of the mandible was overlaid by post-mortem damage. Skeleton 7 had two abscesses. One third of the lower right first molar had been destroyed and the roots were exposed on the buccal surface. The surrounding bone showed signs of infection. One half of the lower left second molar had been destroyed and the roots were partially exposed on the buccal surface. The infection on the surrounding bone was less severe than the other tooth. A single abscess affected lower left first molar of Skeleton 8. The entire crown had been destroyed leading to exposure of the pulp cavity.

Both lower canines of Skeleton 1 had enamel hypoplastic pits. The lower left canine of Skeleton 8 had two hypoplastic grooves. Skeleton 9 had more severe hypoplasia. Deep pits and grooves affected the upper right first incisor, the lower first and second incisors, lower canines and lower first premolars. Dental enamel hypoplasia occurs as

a result of disruption to the growth of the dental enamel during childhood. The disruption may be caused by numerous factors, childhood illnesses and malnutrition being among them. Because of its multifactorial aetiology, the condition is regarded as a non-specific indicator of physiological stress during childhood (eg Roberts & Manchester 2005, 76-7). The low rate here may suggest that these individuals were relatively well nourished during childhood and not exposed to high disease loads.

The lower right second molar of Skeleton 1 had only the roots surviving. The ragged edges suggest this was caused by trauma rather than decay.

Table 1. Rates of dental pathology

	AMTL	Caries	Abscess	Calculus	Enamel hypoplasia	Periodontal disease
Skeleton 1	2/16	1/9	0/16	7/9	2/9	7/9
Skeleton 3	0/20	0/10	0/20	0/10	0/10	0/10
Skeleton 6	19/25	1/1	1/25	1/1	0/1	1/1
Skeleton 7	2/14	0/12	2/14	0/12	0/12	12/12
Skeleton 8	0/6	1/3	1/6	0/3	1/3	0/3
Skeleton 9	3/18	3/15	0/18	10/15	9/15	7/15
TPR	25/99	6/50	4/99	18/50	12/50	27/50
%	25.25%	12%	4%	36%	24%	54%
Cox and Roberts 2003	23.41%	11.22%	2.20%	21.43%	0.57%	12.89%

Key: AMTL = ante-mortem tooth loss; TPR = true prevalence rate

A comparison with rates for dental pathology published by Roberts & Cox (2003, 323, tabs 6.12, 6.13-6.17) and derived from country-wide data indicates considerable variation, although the significance should not be over-emphasised given the small number of skeletons in this assemblage.

Taphonomic processes

The crowns of Skeletons 3 and 7 were stained blue-black. Skeleton 7 exhibited blue-grey staining on the proximal left and right femora, distal right humerus, frontal and left temporal. Black staining was seen on the skull and ribs of Skeleton 1.

Intrusive bones

A small number of intrusive bones were associated with two of the skeletons. In the case of Skeleton 1, a left distal adult fibula and a right proximal adult fibula. Right midshafts of adult femur and tibia and two long bone shaft fragments of probable adult femur were associated with Skeleton 7.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd prior to the construction of a residential development at Block D, Cotton Street, Paisley. For the most part foundation trenches were excavated solely through made ground containing modern demolition debris to the formation level. However, along the western edge of Block D, deeper excavations were required to the natural bedrock. In this section the remains nine human burials were discovered. These burials are the surviving remains of the graveyard of the United Presbyterian Church which was apparently cleared prior to the redevelopment of the area.

Seven of the burials were fully excavated and two were left *in situ* as they were located within deposits which were to remain undisturbed by the development. Of the seven burials that were exhumed six were sent for osteological analysis, the seventh was contaminated with fuel oil so was not safe to analyse.

All of the graves had been disturbed to some extent so the skeletons were all to some extent incomplete. However, the group comprised a single infant (Skeleton 3), an adolescent (Skeleton 8), a young adult (Skeleton 9), two prime adults (Skeletons 1 and 6) and an adult aged upwards of 18 years. There were three males (Skeletons 1, 6 and 9), one female (Skeleton 7) and one possible female (Skeleton 8).

What was interpreted as the remains of two parallel walls were identified along the eastern side of the watching brief area. It was not possible to accurately overlay the position of these walls on to the earlier OS maps due to the inherent inaccuracy of earlier maps but it certainly appears that at least one of these walls was the former wall of the graveyard.

CFA does not recommend any further archaeological work in relation to this programme of works. However the final decision on any further mitigation measures lies with WoSAS.

The skeletal remains will be sent to Renfrewshire Council for reburial.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the RCAHMS and copies of reports will be lodged with the City of Edinburgh Council Sites and Monuments Record.

A summary statement to be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 3) this is considered sufficient to disseminate the results of this programme of works. An OASIS Scotland entry will also be completed.

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APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context No.	Description
001	Bedrock
002	Modern Overburden
003	Sandstone Wall
004	Sandstone Wall
005	Sandstone Wall
006	Sandstone Wall
007	Graveyard soil – dark greyish brown/black flecked waterlogged clay

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

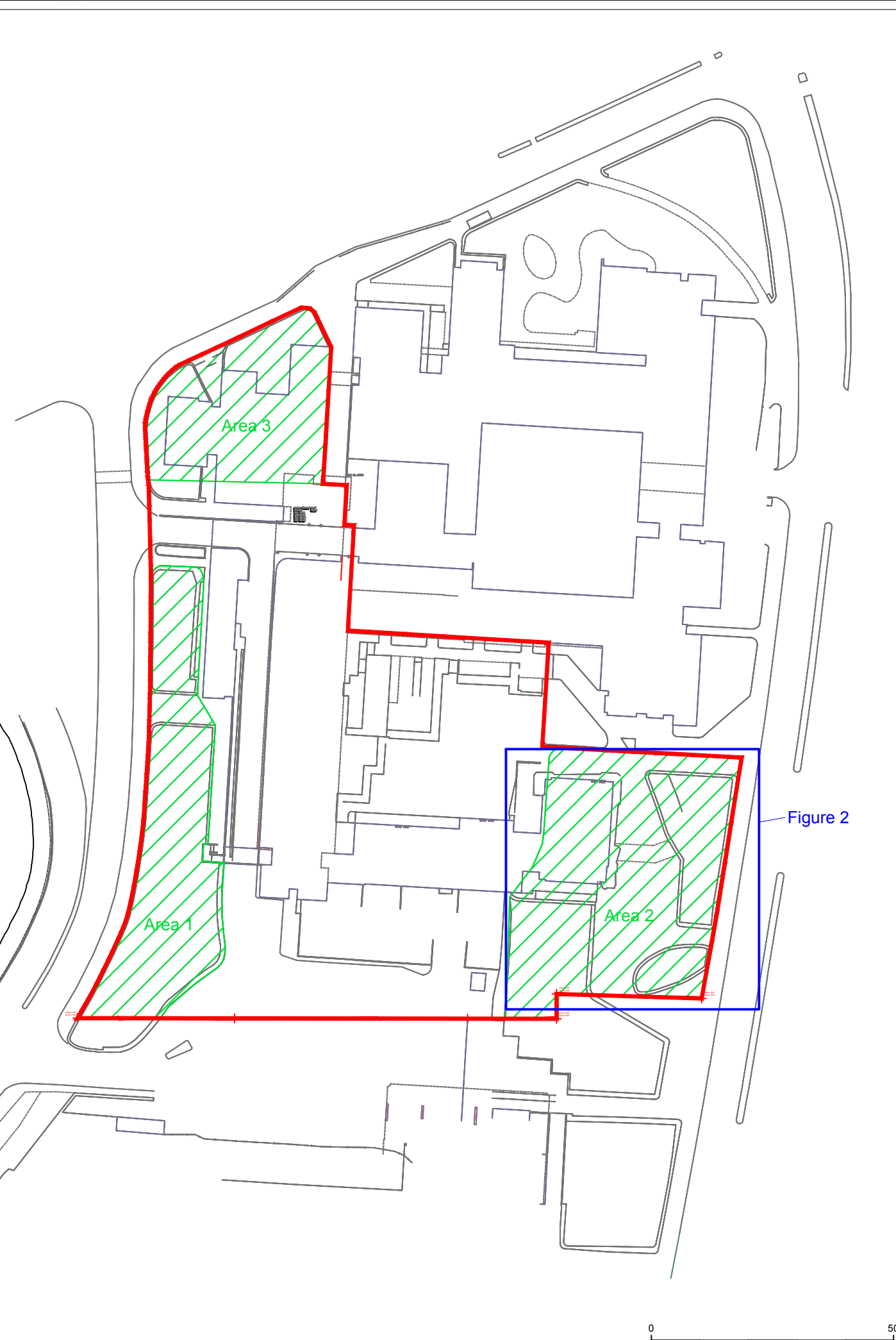
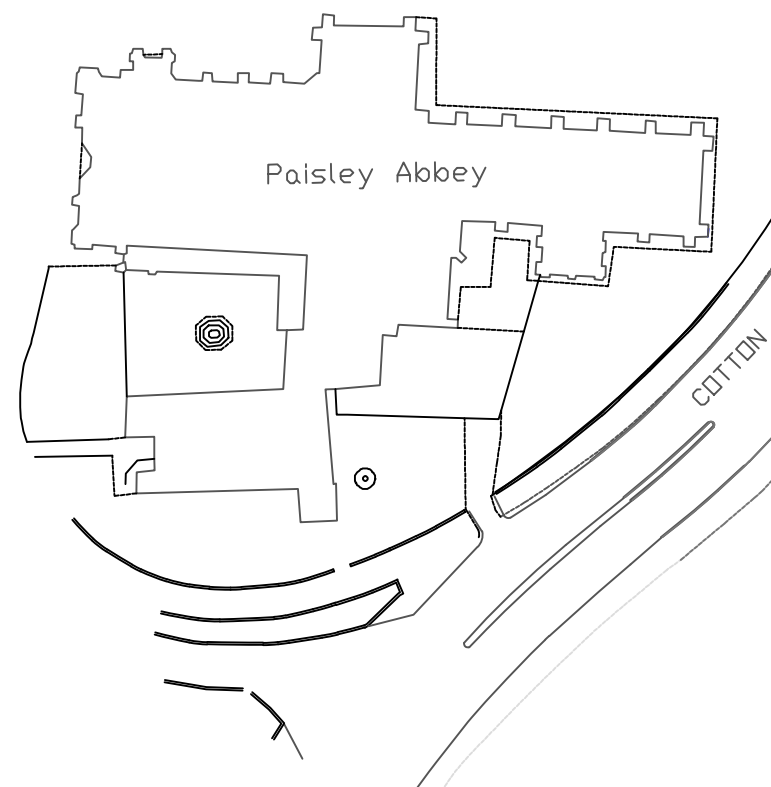
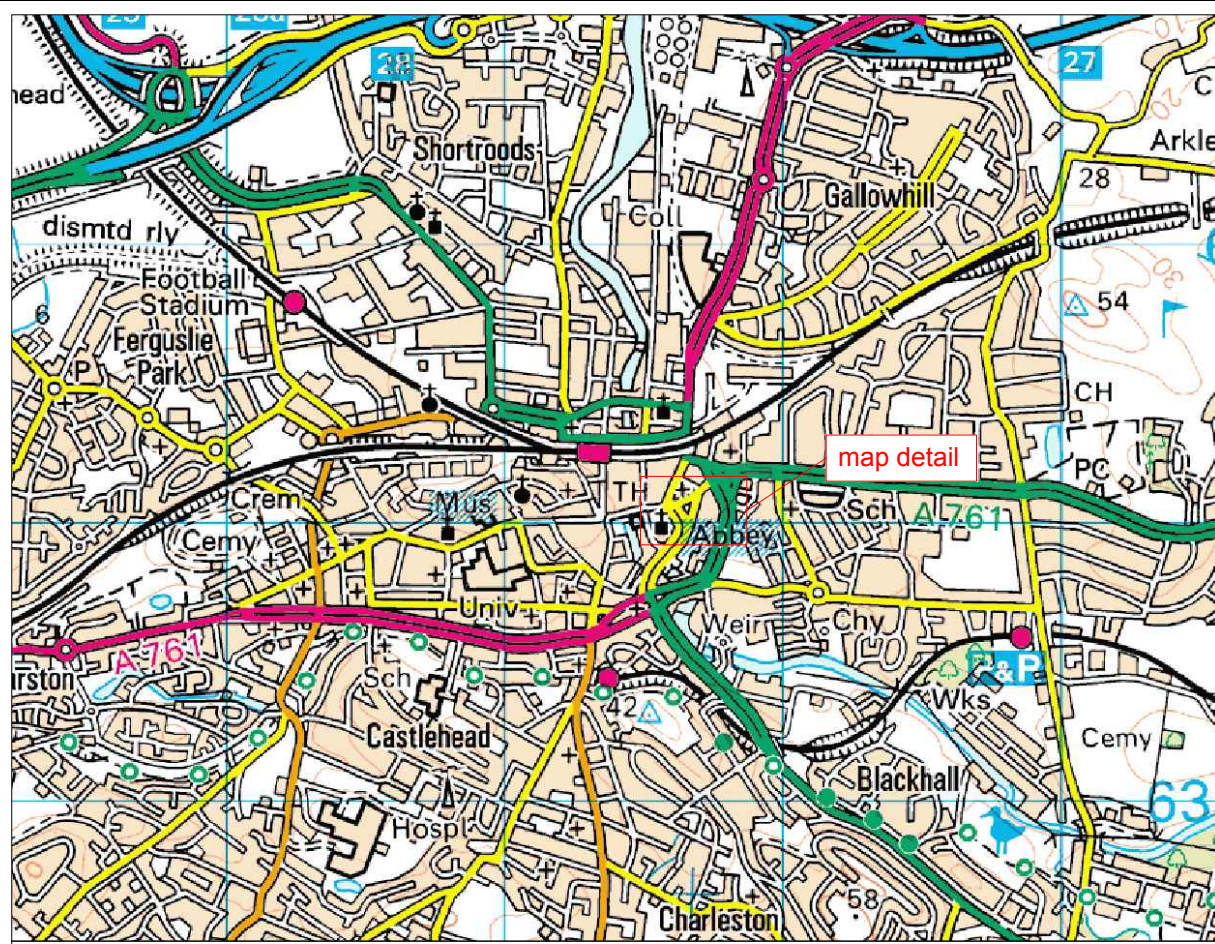
Photo No.	Description	Taken from
1	Working shot	SE
2	Working shot	SW
3	Fragment of headstone	
4	Fragment of headstone	
5	Fragment of headstone	
6	Wall 002	N
7	Wall 002	N
8	Section through wall 002	E
9	Wall 003	NW
10	Working shot	
11	Wall 003	W
12	Wall 003	
13	Wall 003	
14	Walls 004 and 005	N
15	Walls 004 and 005	N
16	Walls 004 and 005	E
17	Walls 004 and 005	W
18	Working shot	S
19	Working shot	SE
20	Working shot	S
21	Working shot	NW
22	Working shot	NW
23	Working shot	NW
24	Working shot	N
25	Working shot	S
26	Working shot	E
27	Working shot showing overburden and made ground	NE
28	Working shot showing overburden and made ground	NW
29	Working shot showing overburden and made ground	NE
30	Working shot showing overburden and made ground	NE
31	Working shot showing overburden and made ground	E
32	Working shot showing overburden and made ground	NE
33	Working shot showing overburden and made ground	E
34	Working shot showing overburden and made ground	E
35	Working shot showing overburden and made ground	S
36	Working shot showing overburden and made ground	S
37	Working shot showing overburden and made ground	E
38	General view of site	S
39	Burial 1	W
40	Burial 1	SW
41	Burial 1	W
42	Burial 1	W

43	Burial 1	W
44	Burial 1	N
45	Burial 1	N
46	Working shot	NE
47	Working shot	SE
48	Burial 3 as revealed prior to cleaning	E
49	Burial 3	N
50	Burial 3 from above	
51	Burial 3	N
52	Burial 3 post removal of human remains	N
53	Burial 3 post removal of human remains	N
54	Burial 3 post removal of human remains	N
55	Burial 3 post removal of human remains	N
56	Burial 4 in situ	N
57	Burial 5 in situ	W
58	Burial 5 in situ	
59	Burial 6, foot end of coffin revealed in section	E
60	Burial 6 side revealed in section	N
61	Burial 7	E
62	Burial 7 collapsed lid	E
63	Burial 7 coffin	E
64	Fragment of gravestone	
65	Working shot showing soil profile	SE
66	Working shot showing soil profile	SE
67	Burial 8	S
68	Ceramic pipe within collapsed section	W
69	Burial 9 with collapsed lid	N
70	Burial 9 with collapsed lid	N
71	Burial 9 human remains	S
72	Burial 9 human remains	S
73	Burial 9 post removal of human remains	S
74	Working shot, north end of site	NE
75	Working shot	SE
76	Working shot	SE
77	Brick rubble surface or foundation layer	S
78	Working shot showing contamination	S
79	Working shot showing contamination	S
80	Working shot showing contamination	S
81	Working shot, breaking brick rubble	E
82	Burial 10 showing contamination	E
83	Burial 10 showing contamination	E
84	General shot showing flooding after water main breakage.	SE
85	General shot showing flooding after water main breakage.	SE
86	General shot showing flooding after water main breakage.	N
87	Working shot showing profile of deposits	NE
88	Working shot showing profile of deposits	SE
89	Working shot showing profile of deposits	SE
90	Working shot showing deposits	SE
91	Profile of deposits	S
92	Foundation excavated to bedrock	S
93	Foundation excavated to bedrock	SE
94	Profile showing made ground deposits	E

APPENDIX 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Renfrewshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Redevelopment of North Building, Renfrewshire Council Headquarters, Cotton Street, Paisley Block D: watching brief
PROJECT CODE:	PABB
PARISH:	Paisley
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Bruce Glendinning
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR	NS 4868 6400
START DATE (this season)	March 2015
END DATE (this season)	July 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd prior to the construction of a residential development at Block D, Cotton Street, Paisley. For the most part foundation trenches were excavated solely through made ground containing modern demolition debris to the formation level. However, along the western edge of Block D, deeper excavations were required to the natural bedrock. In this section the remains nine human burials were discovered. These burials are the surviving remains of the graveyard of the United Presbyterian Church which was apparently cleared prior to the redevelopment of the area.</p> <p>Seven of the burials were fully excavated and two were left <i>in situ</i> as they were located within deposits which were to remain undisturbed by the development. Of the seven burials that were exhumed six were sent for osteological analysis, the seventh was contaminated with fuel oil so was not safe to analyse.</p> <p>All of the graves had been disturbed to some extent so the skeletons were all to some extent incomplete. However, the group comprised a single infant (Skeleton 3), an adolescent (Skeleton 8), a young adult (Skeleton 9), two prime adults (Skeletons 1 and 6) and an adult aged upwards of 18 years. There were three males (Skeletons 1, 6 and 9), one female (Skeleton 7) and one possible female (Skeleton 8).</p> <p>What was interpreted as the remains of two parallel walls were identified along the eastern side of the watching brief area. It was not possible to accurately overlay the position of these walls on to the earlier OS maps due to the inherent inaccuracy of earlier maps but it certainly appears that at least one of these</p>

	walls was the former wall of the graveyard.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Westpoint Homes Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	The Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Historic Environment Scotland Council Sites and Monuments Record (Report)



Key:

- Development Area
- Archaeologically Sensitive Area



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Old Engine House
 Eskmills Park
 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 T: 0131 273 4380
 F: 0131 273 4381
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 1 Report No: 3349

Title:
Location Plan

Project:
Redevelopment of North Building, Renfrewshire Council Headquarters, Cotton Street, Paisley

Client:
Westpoint Homes Ltd

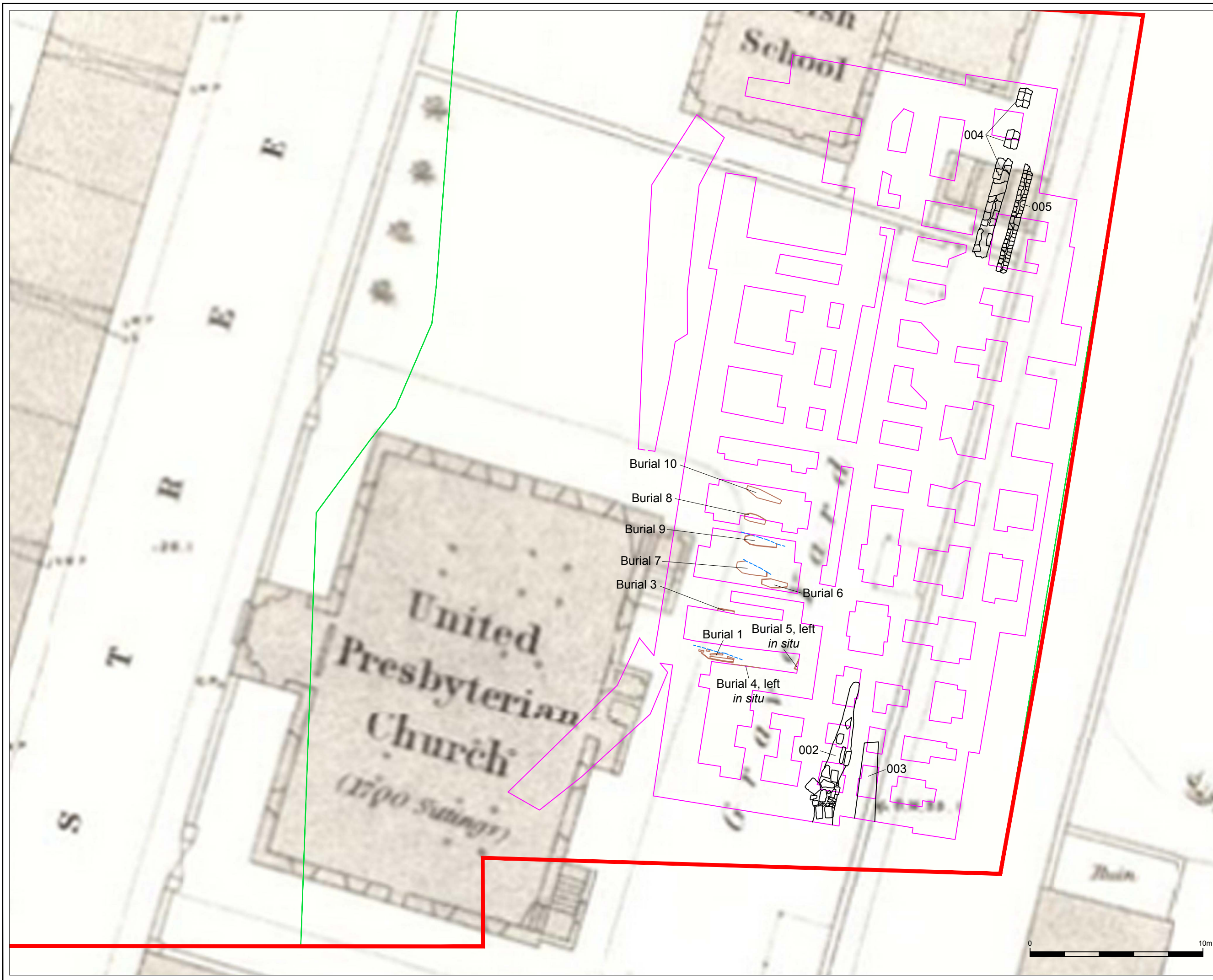
Scale at A3:
1:1000

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
GC	SW	19/11/15

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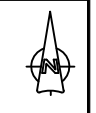
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Figure 2



Key:

- Development Area
- Watching Brief Areas
- Coffin
- Line of disturbance to burials



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Old Engine House
 Eskmills Park
 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 T: 0131 273 4380
 F: 0131 273 4381
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: **2** Report No: **3349**

Title:
Location of burials and walls

Project:
 Redevelopment of North Building,
 Renfrewshire Council
 Headquarters, Cotton Street,
 Paisley: Block D, Archaeological
 Watching Brief

Client:
Westpoint Homes Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:200

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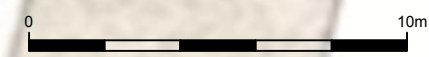




Fig. 3 Burial 1, pre-excitation



Fig. 4 Burial 1, after cleaning



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Old Engine House
 Eskmills Park
 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 T: 0131 273 4380
 F: 0131 273 4381
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

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Client: Westpoint Homes Ltd					
Project: Redevelopment of North Building, Refrewshire Council Headquarters, Cotton Street, Paisley: Block D, Archaeological Watching Brief					



Fig. 5 Burial 3, pre-excavation



Fig. 6 Burial 3, coffin after cleaning



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 Old Engine House
 Eskmills Park
 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 T: 0131 273 4380
 F: 0131 273 4381
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

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Fig. 7 Burial 5, exposed in section



Fig. 8 Burial 4, exposed in section



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 Old Engine House
 Eskmills Park
 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 T: 0131 273 4380
 F: 0131 273 4381
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
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Fig. 9 Burial 7, pre-excavation



Fig. 10 Burial 7, coffin after cleaning



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 Old Engine House
 Eskmills Park
 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 T: 0131 273 4380
 F: 0131 273 4381
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

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Fig. 11 Burial 6, burial exposed in section prior to full excavation



Fig. 12 Burial 8



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 Old Engine House
 Eskmills Park
 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 T: 0131 273 4380
 F: 0131 273 4381
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
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Fig. 13 Burial 9, coffin lid collapsed over skeleton



Fig. 14 Burial 9, exposed skeleton



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 Old Engine House
 Eskmills Park
 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 T: 0131 273 4380
 F: 0131 273 4381
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