

CBWF11



Planning Application Reference 08/02003/DC

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

Site at Cathkin Braes/Cathkin Road Carmunnock, Glasgow

Client: SSE Renewables

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INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An application for development (08/02003/DC), by SSE Renewables (the client), for erection of one wind turbine and one permanent meteorological mast, with associated infrastructure and access roads at Cathkin Braes has been approved by Glasgow City Council (the LPA). A condition of that approval (No.16) relates to archaeology.
- 1.2 The client is currently ensuring that all conditions are addressed to the satisfaction of the LPA. The condition relating to archaeology states:

Prior to works taking place within the development site as outlined in red on the submitted plan, the developer shall submit a written scheme of investigation (which must be agreed by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service) for the written approval of the Planning Authority. No development shall take place on the site until this scheme is approved and the resultant programme of works implemented. Thereafter all recording and recovery of archaeological resources within the development site affected by the proposal shall be undertaken to the satisfaction of the planning authority in agreement with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

- 1.3 The client has commissioned Headland Archaeology to agree a programme of archaeological work with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (the curator), and to encapsulate that programme within a written scheme of investigation (WSI - this document) to be submitted for agreement.
- 1.4 A watching brief on Site Investigation works has been undertaken by Headland Archaeology (Archive Report October 2011). This document takes this work into account and is designed in cognisance of discussions with the curator.
- 1.5 The work will take the form of a trial trench evaluation and will provide further information about the archaeological resource, to enable appropriate decisions to be reached regarding the need or otherwise for further mitigation.
- 1.6 This WSI takes into account relevant IfA Standards and Guidance.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

- 2.1 The application area is immediately west of Cathkin Braes Country Park and covers an area of approximately 3ha (NGR NS 6131 5823). It is currently occupied by sloping rough grassland.
- 2.2 The site is around 195 m OD and is covered by 0.2-0.4 m of topsoil underlain by geological deposits of clay with bedrock outcrops (Headland Archaeology Archive Report 2011).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 As noted above a previous report relating to the site has been consulted (Headland Archaeology Archive Report 2011).
- 3.2 The name Carmunnock is deemed to derive from the Gaelic *Coire Manaich*, the glen or corrie of the monk. Early church records show the name as *Cormannoc* in 1177 and as *Carmanok* in 1359. There are references in the records to an early Christian settlement in Carmunnock in the 8th century. In the 12th century the land was owned by Henry of Carmannock and by the mid-15th century by James Lord Hamilton. His successors held the land until the mid-17th century, when it passed to Stuart of Castlemilk. Cathkin Braes Country Park includes a plantation of trees, which was formerly part of the Castlemilk estate.

- 3.3 The earliest map showing the area in detail is Roy's Military survey (1747-55), which shows the 'Kirk of Kilmunock' (Carmunnock) and 'Caskinhill' to the east. Ross's map of 1773 does not show Carmunnock but there is a building shown at Cathkin, possibly the mill. Richardson's map of 1795 shows a half circle of trees in the area of the site, possibly representing the location of Queen Mary's cairn; Carmunnock town is shown on Forrest's map (1816), with Muirside farm to the south of the site. Ainslie's map (1821) has Cathkin Mill marked to the east. The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows a circular earthwork marked 'Camp' on what is now the golf course; this is the earthwork recorded on Canmore (44949). The first edition OS map also shows the north-east boundary of the site (the edge of the country park), which remains unchanged.
- 3.4 Two Roman coins were recovered towards the eastern end of the site in 1982 (WoSAS PIN 9302) and Queen Mary's Cairn (Canmore ID 44909), which was completely removed in 1972 was also located in this area. The site of three more possible cairns lie to the northeast of the development site (Canmore IDs 44914, 44919, and 449120). To the south of the site lies a circular earthwork (Canmore ID 44949), which is now used as a green on the Cathkin Braes golf course.
- 3.5 The watching brief on Site Investigation works did not record any archaeological features, deposits or finds.

4 OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 In general, the purpose of the evaluation is to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the archaeological significance and potential of the proposed development site.
- 4.2 More specific aims of the evaluation include:
- Establishing the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present.
 - Establishing the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present.
- 4.3 The results of the evaluation will be used to inform a strategy for further archaeological mitigation if appropriate.
- 4.4 The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited in the National Monuments Record of Scotland to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

5 SCHEDULE

- 5.1 Subject to receipt of the necessary approval from the curator, the programme of trial trenching will be completed within 1 week (on-site) commencing 26/3/12. A draft report will then be delivered to the client and, on approval, to the curator within 4 weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

6 PROJECT TEAM

- 6.1 The project will be managed for Headland Archaeology by Simon Stronach (Project Manager); the field team will consist of a suitably qualified Project Officer with 1 other staff member from Headland Archaeology. *Curricula vitae* of key personnel can be supplied on request. The project team will familiarise themselves with the background to the site and will be aware of the project's aims and methodologies.

- 6.2 Specialist artefact analyses will be managed by Julie Franklin who is Headland's Finds Manager. Julie will undertake finds assessment within her areas of competence (medieval and post-medieval ceramics, metalwork, glassware, clay pipes, ceramic building material and other small finds) and assisted by Julie Lochrie (lithics, prehistoric pottery). Further consultation will be sub-contracted to recognised period specialists if appropriate.
- 6.3 Environmental analysis will be managed by Dr Scott Timpany. Headland has in-house specialists who can undertake analysis of pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and thin sections. Faunal remains will be assessed by Claudia Suarez and human remains by Carmelita Troy (although it is not anticipated that the latter will be removed during an evaluation project).
- 6.4 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd is a Registered Organisation and abides by the Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards of the Institute for Archaeologists. The company has all the necessary technical and personnel resources for the satisfactory completion of the evaluation.

7 INSURANCE & COPYRIGHT

- 7.1 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd is fully indemnified and all necessary insurances can be presented on request.
- 7.2 Copyright will be retained by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. Headland will licence the client, curator and other bodies as necessary for use in matters relating to the project and for use of the project archive by NMRS. This licence will also extend to non-commercial use.

8 HEALTH & SAFETY

- 8.1 All of Headland's work is undertaken in accordance with current H&S legislation. A risk assessment and method statement will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All staff will wear appropriate PPE and this will include high-visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear. Suitable site welfare facilities will be provided.

9 ACCESS & SERVICES

- 9.1 This WSI is submitted on the understanding that there will be machine-access to all relevant areas of the site. A plan of any services within the proposed development area will also be provided by the client or their agents where appropriate. Any obstructions/spoil heaps/livestock etc. will be removed by the client prior to trenching.

10 STRATEGY

- 10.1 Trial trenches will be excavated within the footprint of the proposed development, ie. access road, turbine base, turning heads, compounds etc. (see attached plan). They will achieve coverage across the site. The area sampled will amount to c.8% of the footprint area (8000 sq m) or 8 number of 50 x 1.6 m trenches (640 sq m). Trenches will be positioned using a dGPS in order to ensure they lie within the footprint and as guided by on-site topography.

11 METHOD

FIELDWORK

- 11.1 Trenches will be opened with a mechanical excavator, suitably equipped with a toothless ditching bucket of adequate width (usually 1.6 m). All trenches will be excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision to remove topsoil

and deposits of modern make-up and will be excavated in controlled spits. Machine excavation will terminate at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. Spoil will be stored beside the trench.

- 11.2 Excavation of archaeological deposits and features required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation will continue by hand (except where agreed otherwise with the curator). On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools where required. The stratigraphic sequence will be recorded in full in each of the trenches, even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 11.3 A sufficient quantity (to adequately evaluate the site) of identified features will be investigated and recorded. This will typically involve excavation of 50% of discrete features, and a 1m slot of linear features. Where features form a definite arrangement a sample of features within the arrangement will be sample excavated. Features not suited to excavation in evaluation trenches will be investigated in plan only. This would typically apply to areas of complex, intercutting features such as structures with *in-situ* floor surfaces, kilns and other 'special' features, all of which benefit from open area investigation and suffer when excavated during trial trench evaluations. No features will be wholly excavated; similarly, structures and features worthy of preservation will not be unduly excavated.
- 11.4 Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations below approximately 1m below existing ground level will not be entered by site staff without suitable battering or stepping of trench edges. Localised stepping of trench edges may be undertaken to allow safe inspection and investigation of deep deposits sufficient to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation.
- 11.5 Trenches may be machine-excavated to depths greater than approximately 1 m and inspected from the surface. Test pits may be excavated to investigate deep depositional sequences; any such test pits will be located within blank areas of existing trenches, will not be entered by site staff, and will be backfilled immediately after excavation.

RECORDING

- 11.6 All recording will follow IfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological evaluations. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples will be given unique numbers. All recording will be undertaken on *pro forma* record cards. In the event that stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled. 35mm colour transparencies and prints will be taken; a graduated metric scale will be clearly visible. Digital images may be taken for illustrative purposes.
- 11.7 A site plan including all identified features, areas of excavation and other pertinent information will be recorded digitally. The site plan will be accurately linked to the National Grid. Where appropriate, sections and stratigraphic sequences will be recorded digitally and heights calculated above Ordnance datum. Digital recording will be undertaken using a differential GPS or an EDM linked to a hand-held computer in order to allow data checking while in the field. If additional detailed recording of features and sections is required (ie. where their complexity means that archaeological information could be lost if recorded digitally) then plans and sections will be hand-drawn on permatrace at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections).
- 11.8 Headland maintains a digitally-based library of guidance documents that includes information on field evaluation and recording. Relevant parts can be forwarded on request.

SAMPLES AND ARTEFACTS

- 11.9 Finds will be routinely recorded by context and recorded 3-dimensionally where appropriate (ie. where their position within a context can provide further significant information or the find is of particular significance). Any artefacts retrieved during the evaluation will be cleaned using appropriate techniques and packaged and stored in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). All artefacts recovered during the evaluation will be cleaned, marked and catalogued. Headland's in-house finds specialists will be available to provide advice remotely or on site if necessary. Conservation will be undertaken by Scottish Conservation Studio (for metalwork) and AOC Ltd (for organics).
- 11.10 Deposits identified as archaeologically significant will be sampled for environmental material and other finds (e.g. bone, pottery etc.). Bulk samples will be taken from selected deposits for wet sieving and floatation in order to recover any environmental material. A bulk sample will typically be 40 litres. However, where large deposits are encountered more than one bulk sample may be taken. Similarly, small deposits such as the fill of postholes may contain less than 10 litres of sediment and will be fully sampled. A representative proportion of samples taken on site will be processed and assessed with the results and recommendations for any further work included in the evaluation report.
- 11.11 Where waterlogged deposits are encountered (such as peat) appropriate sampling techniques will be employed so as to maximise the environmental information gained from such deposits. This may include the taking of monolith or core samples for pollen and non-pollen palynomorphs (e.g. testates and fungal spores) and large specialist samples for plant macrofossil, wood (including waterlogged wood) and insect analyses.
- 11.12 Headland's Environmental Specialist, Dr Scott Timpany, will liaise with site staff to ensure an appropriate strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains develops in tandem with fieldwork results.

12 MONITORING

- 12.1 Access to the site will be afforded to the curator for monitoring purposes.

13 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

- 13.1 On completion of the evaluation Headland will produce a site archive and an archive report that includes all relevant specialist assessments of excavated material. An online OASIS report will be completed and will be accompanied by a pdf report and boundary file. A summary report will be submitted for inclusion in *Discovery and Excavation Scotland*.
- 13.2 Final report contents and format will be in line with IfA standards & guidance and curator requirements. Copies of the report will be sent to the client for onward transmission to the local planning authority; copies (paper & electronic) will also be submitted to the curator, to be deposited in the HER. Draft reports will be submitted within 4 weeks of the completion of fieldwork.
- 13.3 The project archive will be compiled in accordance with the guidelines published by the Institute for Archaeologists on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (July 2007). The documentary and digital archive will be submitted to RCAHMS within six months of completion of all work on this project. All finds will be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel, which will determine the ultimate destination of the material archive. Once this is determined, and within three months, arrangements will be made with the specified museum for transfer of material and title.

14 HUMAN REMAINS

- 14.1 All finds of human remains will be reported to the client, curator and local police. None will be excavated during the course of the present program of work. If human remains are to be excavated during subsequent work all excavation and treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains will be undertaken in cognisance of IfA Technical Paper Number 13 (Brickley & McKinley & 2004) and relevant Historic Scotland policy on the treatment of human remains.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Archives Forum Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (published by the IfA 2007).

Brickley M & McKinley J 2004 Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains (IfA Paper No 7).

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SPP: Scottish Planning Policy (February 2010;
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/02/03132605/0>)

Watkinson D & Neal V First aid for finds, (Third Edition 1998).