

Archaeological Excavation and
Watching Brief for
Forestry Access Road
Balquhandy, Dunning
Perth and Kinross

DG05



Blaeberry Hill Deserted Settlement with new access road in background

Alder Archaeology Ltd
55 SOUTH METHVEN STREET
PERTH PH1 5NX
Tel: 01738 622393
Fax: 01738 631626
Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND
WATCHING BRIEF
BALQUHANDY
DUNNING, PERTH AND KINROSS**

DG05

1	<i>Background</i>	1
2	<i>Details of Work</i>	2
3	<i>Interpretation</i>	5
4	<i>Conclusions and Recommendations</i>	6
5	<i>References</i>	6
<i>Appendix 1</i>	<i>Context Register</i>	7
<i>Appendix 2</i>	<i>Photographic Register</i>	8
<i>Appendix 3</i>	<i>Drawing Register</i>	11
<i>Appendix 4</i>	<i>Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry</i>	12
<i>Appendix 5</i>	<i>Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork</i>	14

Illustration 1: Site Location

Illustration 2: Location of excavation, watching brief and walkover features

Illustration 3: Detailed plan of excavation

Illustration 4: Sections

Author Ray Cachart
Illustrator Tamlin Barton MA
Editor David P Bowler BA(Hons), M Phil, FSA Scot, MIFA

ABSTRACT

Fountain Forestry commissioned Alder Archaeology Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation and watching brief, Alder site code DG05, along the route of a proposed forestry access road at Balquhandy Forest, Dunning, Perth and Kinross. The field work followed on from a desk-based assessment and a walkover survey. The area of archaeological interest was the course of the access route from the B934 into Balquhandy Forest which passes on the N side of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) reference 9437 of Blaeberry Hill, post medieval deserted settlement. The walkover took place on 25th March 2011 and covered part of the line of the proposed access road from NGR NO 0246 1042 to NO 03275 10859 and NO 03495 10849. Significant finds were walls and enclosures on the N side of the SAM associated with the deserted farmstead which were outwith the SAM but close to or on the proposed route of the access road.

Further work in the form of limited archaeological excavation was carried out during the period 17-18th May 2011 on the N end of a field boundary wall at NGR NO 02622 1045 which was on the line of the new access road. The northernmost 10m length of the boundary wall was deturfed and a 1m wide section was cut through it. The wall comprised a sparse internal core of field stone overlain with turf. No finds were recovered from the fabric of the wall.

During the period 6-7th June 2011 a watching brief was undertaken on topsoil stripping for the access road from NGR NO 0246 1042 to NO 0295 1042 as this part of the route was in close proximity to the SAM. The watching brief revealed no further significant archaeological features or finds.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Fountain Forestry Limited commissioned Alder Archaeology Limited to undertake archaeological excavation and a watching brief on the site of a proposed forest access road at Balquhandy Forest, Dunning. The work was undertaken in support of planning application 11/00247/FLL submitted to Perth and Kinross Council and follows on from a desk based assessment and walkover. The planning application applies only to the bell mouth access from the B934, the remainder of the access route does not require local authority planning consent and archaeological work on this part was carried out at the request of Fountain Forestry Ltd. The western part of the access road lies close to the northern boundary of Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) reference 9437, Blaeberry Hill post medieval deserted settlement. The SAM and area surrounding it is also recorded on the Perth and Kinross Environmental Record as MPK2005. The Alder site code for this work is DG05.

Limited excavation was carried out on a section of field boundary wall at NGR NO 02622 10458. This feature was accorded the status of considerable significance as it physically extended from the SAM. The watching brief was undertaken on topsoiling for the road line from NGR NO 0246 1042 to NO 0295 1042.

The excavation was undertaken during the period 17-18th May 2011 in good weather conditions. The requirement was to deturf and investigate 10m of field boundary which would have been destroyed by the required groundworks for the access road. The watching brief was carried out during the period 6-7th June 2011.

Terms of reference for the desk based assessment, walkover, excavation and watching brief were supplied by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

Alder Archaeology supplied A Written Scheme of Investigation for Deskbased Assessment and Walkover and also a Written Scheme of Investigation for Excavation and Watching Brief.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of the excavation was investigate and record the structure of the field boundary wall and if possible recover dating evidence for its construction from the wall core.

The main aim of the watching brief was to investigate and record any buried archaeological deposits or features that might be revealed during the groundworks for the proposed access road. Such buried remains might give an insight and dating to activity associated with the adjacent post medieval Blaeberry Hill Settlement.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on the excavation and watching brief for the access road. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal

Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

The excavation and watching brief are the final parts of a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy both the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent and the work requested by Fountain Forestry Limited for the construction of the access road.

1.5 Acknowledgements

Alder Archaeology wishes to thank Sarah Malone of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and Gavin Mann of Fountain Forestry Limited for their help and advice throughout this project. The work was fully funded by Fountain Forestry Ltd.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

Deserted Settlement

Blaeberry Hill deserted settlement community SAM is centred on NGR NO 02770 10380. It is located close to the S side of the route of the new access road.

In 1967 the Archaeology Society of Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, undertook a survey of the deserted farmstead on Blaeberry Hill (Stewart 1967). The drawings and photographs made during the survey have not been traced in the A K Bell Library, Perth, Perth Museum and Art Gallery or Queen Victoria School and are presumed lost.

Deserted crofting community. Buildings consist of long house with the contour and a possible weaving shed at the E end. Walls are unmortared with an inner and outer facing. No chimney in gable end which survives to a height of four courses. Farm range of four small compartments runs at right angles to house from W end. Enclosed stack yard but no corn kiln. N of the house a flat area has been cultivated and 5 yard rigs are still visible. W of the settlement at the back of a natural outcrop of rock is a circular banked enclosure with large boulders appearing at intervals on the perimeter and slightly hollowed out at the centre. Possibly a hut circle.

A feu charter of the settlement date 1565 still extant and in keeping of Mr Gow, Balquhandy Farm, Dunning.

Plans, sketches and photographs of the site were prepared by members of the Archaeological Society of the Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, and will be deposited in the Perthshire Room at Perth County Library, Rose Terrace.

M E C Stewart 1967

A farmstead, which comprises one unroofed L-shaped building of eight compartments, and two enclosures, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1866, sheet cxix). One roofless L-shaped range is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1977).

Information from RCAHMS (PM) 19 December 1996.

Scheduled as Blaeberry Hill, deserted settlement.

Information from Historic Scotland, scheduling document dated 16 February 2001.

This site may have been named as Cockersfold on Stobie's map of Perthshire (1783).

Excavation

The site of the excavation was a 10m long section of a field boundary wall aligned N-S, located at NGR NO 02622 10458 which was assigned site number 08 on the walkover survey. This section of wall line is the northernmost 10m of wall which extends northwards from within the SAM. The wall is 0.50-1.00m wide, 0.50-0.75m high, grass covered, almost zig-zagging down slope and extending outside the SAM to the edge of the plantation. There are four adjoining lengths of wall 08. The first is aligned E-W for 11m, the second is 26.50m N-S, the third is 11m, aligned NE-SW, and the fourth length is 28m and aligned NW-SE. The wall may have originally been two separate enclosures. Adjoining the W side of the fourth length of wall is enclosure 09. The enclosure comprised grass covered walls 0.50m wide, 0.50-0.75m high, and measured 2.50-3.50m wide and 8.50m long, with possible entrances in the E wall and in the S wall. It may have represented a shieling hut. The excavated section of wall was the last 10m of the wall's N end, immediately to the S of enclosure 09. This part of wall was to be destroyed by the construction of the access road, which will just avoid the enclosure.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The required access road will run in close proximity to the N side of the SAM. Walls extending northwards from settlement area terminate close to the line of the access road. The section of wall that was excavated extends southwards into the SAM and represented the final 10m of the N end of the wall which was to be destroyed by the cut for the access road.

2.3 Archaeological Method

A 10m length of wall 08 was deturfed down to the surface of its makeup, and a 1m wide section of wall was excavated. Standard archaeological recording methods were used (see appendix 6.1 below).

2.4 Results of Investigations

Excavation

The excavation area measured 10m N-S and 1.60-2.40m E-W. A 0.60 X 1.40m extension was excavated on the E side at the N end to look for a ditch along the edge of the wall. The excavated wall section was quite low, averaging around 0.13m in height. There was a virtually flat area between 3m and 5m from the excavation S end. The wall S of the excavated area was much more substantial, having a height of 0.60m. At the N end of the excavation the wall had a curved terminal end which may have represented the S side of an opening. If the wall had continued northwards into the plantation it would have been destroyed by the ground works required for the tree planting. Between 6 and 7m from the S end of the excavated area a 1m long section of the wall was excavated down to natural deposits.

Turf of rough grass and moss (0801), 0.13m thick growing over the wall line was removed by mattock down to a thin layer of organic silt (0802) which was removed by mattock and trowel. Deposit (0802) and all lower deposits had intensive root activity. Below (0802) was a layer of brown-black humic silt (0803) about 0.03m thick, representing the top of the main fabric or soil makeup of the wall. Below (0803) was

clayey silt with a moderate amount of stone fragments (0804) having a maximum thickness of 0.20m. Below and embedded into (0804) were larger stone fragments and small boulders (0805) representing the somewhat sparse stone core of the wall. Weathered and fragmented natural in-situ stone (0806) below (0804) and (0805) slightly outcropped through the natural gravely subsoil where the wall was bottomed in section.

At the E side of the wall slope at the S end, in the area of the extension, black humic silt 0.05m thick (0806) filled a 0.20m wide dip or channel (0807).

The excavation produced no finds or dating evidence associated with the wall.

Watching Brief

The watching brief commenced at the access road bell mouth adjacent to the B934 at NO 0246 1042, and continued on the N side of the SAM to NO 0295 1042, a distance of 600m. Context numbers were prefixed with 11 (for the general watching brief) and 04 (for mound identified as 04 in walkover). The cut for the access road varied in width between 9m and 13m. At NO 0274 1047 a 25m wide passing place/turning area was formed.

Turf and topsoil (1100) were noted at the bell mouth as being a clay loam 0.28m thick over a subsoil of brown orange clay (1101). Also in the area of the bell mouth were two open drainage ditches crossed by the access road. Ditch 1102 ran E-W into N-S ditch (1103), forming part of a general herring bone pattern of drainage ditches in this area.

A low embankment (1104) on the W side of track 02 comprised topsoil 0.30m thick over fractured rock. Track 02 was observed to be 3.5m wide, having a sparse metalling of gravel with small-medium sized stone. No dating evidence was recovered from the track.

The machine stripped black peaty topsoil (0401) from mound 04, below which was a brown subsoil 0.40m thick (0402) over weathered friable rock 0403. The rock was easily quarried by the machine and used as metalling for the access road.

To the E of mound 04 through the corridor in the plantation the ground sloped down from S to N with outcrops of rock on the S side.

Where the excavation of feature 08 took place the topsoiling verified that the rock at the base of the excavated area was natural. The machine cut through the upstanding 0.60m high section at the S end of the excavated area, and it could be seen that the wall here comprised turf with no inclusions of field stone.

To the SW of mound 10 was an area of boggy ground measuring 8 X 8m. The boggy topsoil comprise organic silty clay 0.75m deep, over an outcrop of fragmented stone with some smooth stone on the edge of the outcrop (1105).

To the E of mound 10 the access road was widened to form a turning area. The terrain here was almost flat and the topsoil comprised a brown silty loam, 0.30m thick (1106).

The soil over this area had the appearance of being suitable for the growing of crops but no evidence was recovered to show that it was actually used for horticulture.

At the 'pinch point' where the road passed the NE corner of the SAM, space was very limited and trees were felled to make room for the road.

As the access road continued eastwards beyond the SAM it ascended a riding or corridor through the plantation. At the base of the riding it crossed a deep modern drainage ditch beyond which was a natural spread of medium sized cobbles (1107) over an area 7 X 6m. Beyond the area of cobbles and about 30m up the slope into the riding was a boggy patch up to 1m deep (1108) which had formed in a natural hollow.

The watching brief terminated at NO 0295 1042, just beyond the boggy area of (1108), with no further features of interest being observed.

3 Interpretation

3.1

Excavation

Excavation of the wall feature revealed that there was no formal construction technique involved. A few stones from field clearance had been placed to form a roughly straight line over which turf had been dumped. The turf had rotted down to form a humic soil over and around the stone core. The shallow channel or dip, seen on the E side of the wall at the S end, was most probably the result of natural water erosion and subsequent silting at the bottom edge of the wall and not a deliberate attempt to create a ditch. The wall had the appearance of being a property subdivision or boundary, rather than a wall for the confinement of live stock. The rounded terminal N end of the wall may have represented the S side of a gap in the wall or indeed the wall's S end.

3.2

Watching Brief

Topsoiling for the access road had the potential to reveal buried archaeological features associated with the settlement. The watching brief revealed the sub-surface geological makeup of the terrain close to the N side of the SAM to an average depth of about 0.50m. It showed various outcrops of weathered rock below peaty topsoil, boggy areas and one area which had the appearance of being suitable for the growing of crops.

With regard to the archaeology very little of any relevance was identified, apart from the fact that wall 08 at the S end of the area of excavation did not have a core of fieldstone. No other features or finds from the deserted settlement extended into course of the new access road and no other finds of archaeological significance were identified.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1

Excavation

Excavation revealed that the construction of wall 08 was minimal, a sparse stone core overlain by turf. Such a low wall would appear to have a use as a boundary but not for the strict control of livestock.

Watching Brief

The watching brief revealed that activity along the northern periphery of the Blaeberry Hill settlement must have been rather limited as no sub-surface archaeological remains associated with activity from the settlement within the SAM were identified.

4.2 Recommendations for Further Work

As the excavated area now forms part of the access road and the remainder of wall 08 and enclosure 09 will not be physically affected by the access road no further archaeological work is required on these features. The monitoring of the groundworks for the access road is now complete and as no sub surface archaeology was identified further work here is not required. The final decision with regard to further archaeological work rests with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

5 References

Alder Archaeology *Balquhandy, South of Dunning Forest Access Road, Archaeological Deskbased Assessment and Walkover, Written Scheme of Investigation, March 2011*

Alder Archaeology *Balquhandy, South of Dunning, Forest Access Road Archaeological Watching Brief and Limited Excavation Written Scheme of Investigation May 2011*

Site Record for Blaeberry Hill Details NO01SW 19

Stewart, M E C 1967 'Blaeberry Farm, Dunning', *Discovery Excav Scot 1967*, 40

Appendix 1 Context Register

No:	Description	Phase
	Excavation Wall 08	
0801	Deposit, vegetation covering mound of wall, grass and moss (turf), 0.13m thick, same as surrounding vegetation on either side of wall line, easily stripped off with mattock	
0802	Deposit, humic silt, upper component of topsoil over wall line below grass and moss, filled with grass roots and rootlets, 0.03-0.05m thick, removed with mattock and trowel	
0803	Deposit, thin layer clayey organic silt, mainly brown with some black areas resulting from different vegetation (moss) surface of wall fabric 0.03m	
0804	Deposit, dark brown clayey silt, occasional small stones, very occasional large stone, makeup for wall structure probably result of decayed turf, 0.28m thick	
0805	Structure, stone fragments, small-large, some element at core of wall, not abundant, c. 0.20m high	
0806	Deposit, root filled black-brown organic clayey silt at edge of wall slope on E side at S end of excavation within extension at side of excavation area, 0.02-0.05m thick, possible fill of shallow ditch at edge of wall, cut 0807	
0807	Cut, 0.05m deep, shallow cut or dip at edge of wall slope, 0.20m wide, at edge of wall makeup 0803, rounded expanded U shape, possibly for drainage but not well defined	
0808	Stone very weathered and fragmented, at base of wall makeup 0805, weathered natural in-situ stone at base of wall embedded into subsoil and natural, not part of wall structure	
0809	Deposit, reddish silt some gravel, moderate amount of small-large stone natural deposit below 0804 and 0805	
	Watching Brief (prefixed with 11 and feature 04 in the walkover)	
1100	General topsoil at bellmouth adjacent to B934, clay loam with rough grass, 0.28m thick	
1101	Subsoil, mid brown orange clay	
1102	Secondary open drainage channel, modern, running E-W along line of NGR NO 02408 10401-02442 10414	
1103	Main pen drainage channel, modern, running N-S along line NGR NO 02439 10390-02442 10414-02447 10445	
1104	Low embankment on W side of trackway 02, topsoil over fragmented rock, partly	

	natural	
1105	Outcrop of natural fragmented rock, with some smooth boulders, natural outcrop in boggy ground to SW of mound 10	
1106	Topsoil at location of turning area, mid brown silty loam, 0.30m thick appears good for horticulture, over lighter subsoil 0.15m thick and stony natural	
1107	Spread of natural cobbles small, medium and some large, area 7 X 6m, at bottom of ascent into riding to E of NE corner of SAM centred on NGR NO 02864 10931	
1108	Boggy ground 1m deep and 10m E-W, filling natural undulation in ground,	
0401	Turf and topsoil over mound 04, praty, 0.30m thick	
0402	Subsoil gravelly, dark brown sandy silt 0.40m thick overlying 0403	
0403	Natural friable weathered sandstone forming mound 04, easily cut by machine and quarried for access road metelling	

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
	Excavation	
01	General of wall 08	N
02	General of wall 08 and mesh barrier to protect wall to the S of proposed road line	N
03-04	General of wall 08	S
05	General of wall 08	W
06	General of wall 08	NW
07-08	General of wall 08 to the S of mesh barrier	N
09	General working to deturf wall 08	NW
10	Detail of deturfing	NW
11	Detail of deturfing	NE
12	Wall 08 deturfed	N
13	Wall 08 deturfed	NW
14	Wall 08 deturfed	NE
15	Detail of deposit 0802	W
16	Detail of deposit 0802	SW

17	Detail of deposit 0802	NE
18-19	Detail of deposit 0802	SE
20	Detail of deposit 0802	S
21	Detail of deposit 0802	SW
22-23	Detail of deposit 0802	S
24	Start of excavation of section across wall 08	N
25	Excavation of section	SW
26	General working	N
27	Detail of excavation of section	SW
28	Detail of excavation of section	E
29	Detail of extension on E side S end of wall 08	W
30	Detail of extension on E side S end of wall 08	SW
31-32	Detail of stones in wall core 0804	N
33-34	Detail of extension on E side S end of wall 08	NE
35-36	Detail of base of wall core	NE
37-39	General working excavating wall core	NE
40-43	Detail of base of wall core showing natural underlying rock	NE-SW
44-45	General recording of wall core	SW
46-47	Top of wall core 0801 at excavation S end	SW
	Watching Brief	
48-49	General machine working at bellmouth	NE
50	Detail of 1104 low embankment on W side of track 02, soil over fractured rock	E
51	General topsoiling track 02	E
52-54	General machine at base of mound 04	E
55	Machining mound 04	E
56	Topsoil 0401 on mound	E
57	Topsoil on mound 04	N
58	Topsoil stripping on E side of mound 04	E

59	Machine working E side of mound 04	E
60	General view of stripped area to W of mound 04	W
61	Further stripping of top of mound 04	W
62	Detail of 0401	SW
63-64	Machine working up slope to E of mound 04	E
65	Machine working on SW side of mound 05	NE
66-67	Machine working on S side of mound 05	NE
68	Machine working on SE side of mound 05	E
69	Machine working eastwards past mound 05	E
70	Machine working eastwards	NE
71	Excavated area at wall 08	W
72	Excavated area at wall 08	E
73	Machine working eastwards past wall 08	NE
74	Detail of upstanding section at S end of excavated part of wall 08	S
75	Upstanding section at S end of excavated part of wall 08	SW
76	Detail of outcrop of fragmented rock 1105, on S side of access road cut	N
77	General of 1105	NE
78-79	General of stripping at turning area showing subsoil 1106	NE
80	General of stripping at turning area showing subsoil 1106	NNE
81	General of area at pinch point at NE corner of SAM where trees cut down for access road	NE
82	Machine working at area at 'pinch point' at NE corner of SAM where trees cut down for access road	NE
83	Machine lifting felled trees	NE
84	Machine lifting felled trees	NW
85	Machine lifting felled trees	N
86-87	General of cut for access road	N, NW
88	General of machine passed 'pinch point'	NE
89	Detail of 'pinch point' at NE corner of SAM, access road and felled trees	NW

90-91	General of machine working with ruin of abandoned settlement in foreground	NE
92	General of machine excavating passed deep ditch and entering riding passed NE corner of SAM	N
93	Detail of natural stone spread 1107	E
94	Working uphill	E
95	Boggy area 1108 close to W end of riding	E
96	General of machine working with ruin of abandoned settlement in foreground	E
97	Working in boggy ground 1108	E
98	End of Watching Brief at NO 0295 1042	E
99	View westwards from NO 0295 1042	W
100	General of road cut at NO 0295 1042 with ruin of abandoned settlement in foreground	E

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
01	Plan 01; S part of wall feature 08; with small extension at E side S end; plan of 0808 at base of excavation through wall;	1:20
02	Extension of plan of N end of feature 08; with plan of excavated area; section 01 N facing section of wall makeup	1:20; 1:10

Appendix 4 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief for Forestry Access Road, Balquhandy Dunning
PROJECT CODE:	DG05
PARISH:	Dunning
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Ray Cachart
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation and Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NO 01SW19
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Post Medieval settlement
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Walls and enclosures
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NGR NO 024 104
START DATE	Excavation 17 March 2011: Watching Brief 6 June 2011
END DATE	Excavation 18 March 2011: Watching Brief 7 June 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Alder unpublished archive report Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey Balquhandy, Forest Dunning, Perth and Kinross Stewart, M E C 1967 'Blaeberry Farm, Dunning', <i>Discovery Excav Scot 1967</i> , 40
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Fountain Forestry commissioned Alder Archaeology Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation and watching brief on the site a proposed access road at Balquhandy Forest, Dunning, Perth and Kinross. The Alder Archaeology site code for the project was DG05. This work followed on from a desk-based assessment and a walkover survey. The area of archaeological interest was part of a new forestry access route from the B934 into Balquhandy Forest which passes on the N side of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Blaeberry Hill post-medieval deserted farmstead. The walkover took place 25 th March 2011 and covered part of the line of the proposed access road from NGR NO 0246 1042 to NO 03275 10859 and NO 03495 10849. Significance finds were walls and enclosures on the N side of the SAM associated with the Blaeberry Hill deserted farmstead. Further work in the form of limited excavation was carried out during the period 17-18 th May 2011 on a section of field boundary wall at NGR NO 02622 10458 which was to be destroyed by the road line. The northernmost 10m length of a field boundary wall was deturfed and a 1m wide section was cut through it. The wall comprised haphazardly laid field stone overlain with turf. No finds or samples were recovered.

	During the period 6-7 June 2011 a watching brief was undertaken on topsoiling from NGR NO 0246 1042 to NO 295 1042 as this area is in close proximity to the SAM. The watching brief revealed no sub-surface archaeology.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None required
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Fountain Forestry
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	None
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 5 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

5.1 Recording Methodology

Alder Archaeology employs a Single Context Recording System that allows full cross-referencing of stratigraphy, finds and environmental samples, as well as site-wide phasing. All features will be planned at scale 1:20, and sections drawn at scale 1:10. Sections and profiles will be drawn and all features will be photographed with metric scale included. Environmental samples will be taken from archaeologically significant contexts, if the analysis of these samples would aid significantly in the interpretation of any features identified.

5.2 Human Remains

If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ and the local police will be informed. If removal is required this will take place in compliance with Historic Scotland's Policy Paper *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*.

5.3 Products and Reporting

A Data Structure Report will normally be prepared within a period agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design, after the completion of the fieldwork. This forms the basic level of reporting. Further reporting may be required on the basis of discoveries made during excavations.

A copy of the report and the project archive will be deposited in the NMRS. Further copies will be sent to the client, LAAO and others, as appropriate.

5.4 Artefacts

Finds of objects will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia*. We will report such finds, if recovered, with supporting documentation to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel for disposal to the appropriate museum.

5.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

A brief summary of the results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

5.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

We adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

We operate a strict health and safety policy and conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertakes Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

Alder Archaeology representatives will at all times wear protective footwear, high visibility clothing and other appropriate clothing. Hard hats will be worn if there is active plant on site or at all times if the site is deemed a hard hat area.

If lightly contaminated deposits are uncovered disposable boiler suits and gloves will be worn. A source of clean water will be made available for staff to clean hands with. If the health risk posed by site contamination is felt to be too high all further archaeological work will stop in that area.