

Archaeological Monitoring
Keithick Mills
Near Coupar Angus
PERTH AND KINROSS

CG08



Culvert (08)

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AT KEITHICK MILLS
NEAR
COUPAR ANGUS
CG08**

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Illustration 1: Location of Keithick Mills

Illustration 2: Overall plan of Archaeological Features along the Hydroelectric Scheme

Illustration 3: The 25 inch 1st and 2nd edition OS maps

Illustration 4: Plans and Section

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ABSTRACT

Highland Eco-Design Ltd on behalf of their client commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a small hydroelectric scheme at Keithick Mills, Perth and Kinross. The scheme was located along the Coupair Burn between NGR NO 20352 38248 and NO 20166 38225. The development was thought to possibly impact on remains of the Mills of Keithick, and the monastic grange and medieval settlement of Keithick. The archaeological work (site code CG08) was carried out in stages between the 12th of July and the 11th of September 2012 in mostly dry weather conditions. During the watching brief no early remains were found, though a number of 18th or 19th century remains were revealed which relate to the Mills and a nearby rock cut lade. These included a 19th century pump house containing a waterwheel and several stone culverts. At the E end of the lade the remains of a sluice were discovered as well as an overflow channel.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Highland Eco-Design Ltd on behalf of their client commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological monitoring during the construction of a small hydroelectric scheme at Keithick Mills, Perth and Kinross. The scheme was located along the Coupar Burn between NGR NO 20352 38248 and NO 20166 38225. The work (site code CG08) was undertaken in stages between the 12th of July and the 11th of September 2012 in mostly dry weather conditions.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 09/02125/FLL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to establish the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains revealed by the development through ground cutting works. There was also a requirement to record any upstanding historic structures affected by the development to RCAHME level 1 specification.

1.3 Reporting

Copies of this report will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and the local authority Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Jamie Wallace of Highland Eco-Design Ltd for his assistance and guidance throughout this project. Highland Eco-Design Ltd on behalf of their client funded this archaeological work.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The hydroelectric scheme is located in a small but densely wooded valley along the Coupar Burn, just before the Mills of Keithick. Here the burn has cut its way through Devonian Sandstone, creating a series of rapids and small waterfalls. At the W end of the rapids are the remains of a large weir. This structure, originally a stone wall with wooden gates / sluices above, would have created a mill pond upstream which may have helped supply the nearby mills with water power. In 2009 this structure was partly demolished by Tayside Salmon Fisheries Board with funding from SEPA to enable fish to pass freely up the burn.

Running parallel to the burn on its N side is a narrow rock cut mill lade starting at NO 20309 38242 and ending just before the first mill at NO 20194 38233 where the ground descends steeply. On map the route of the lade is shown continuing to the W of Keithick Mills down to Brunty Mill, eventually joining the burn near Keithick burial ground.

To the North of the development lies Keithick House and grounds. To the S, ploughed fields extend up to the embankment of an abandoned railway, the 'Strathmore route' of the Scottish North Eastern Railway.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The development was thought to possibly impact on remains of the Mills of Keithick, and the monastic grange and medieval settlement of Keithick.

The lade and four mills are depicted on Stobie's late 18th century map at Mills of Keithick: three mills are shown on the north side of the lade and the Coupar Burn, and one at the confluence of the two. By the 19th century two mills operated on the lade, one of which is adjacent to the proposed development.

The Cistercian Abbey of Coupar Angus is known from historical documents to have had a grange at Keithick, however this monastic settlement has not been located as yet. The Gazetteer of Monastic Granges compiled with funding from Historic Scotland identified the Mills of Keithick to be a likely location for the grange with the result the lade and any associated remains could date from the medieval period (the Abbey was founded in the late 12th century).

Further, the area to the north of Mills of Keithick is also considered to have archaeological potential as the site of the settlement of Keithick, a burgh of barony granted in 1492. This settlement and market was removed following depopulation, and Keithick House and estate established in the early 19th century.

2.3 Archaeological Method

An initial visit was made to view any upstanding archaeological remains and to discuss with the developer the nature of forthcoming ground cutting works and associated haul roads. It was gathered from this meeting that only one building would be affected by the development, a small 19th century pump house. This structure was extensively photographed, internally and externally and notes taken down on its form and function.

Following this there was a series of visits to view ground cutting at either end of the rock cut lade. This included monitoring the site of the powerhouse, the archimedes' screw turbine and cable trench at the W end, and the intake and fish trap at the E. There was no significant alteration of the rock cut lade itself during the development as the original channel provided a stable base for the new pipeline.

3 Results

3.1 Archaeology at the W end of the Lade (Illus 2, 3 and 4)

Excavation of the trench for the archimedes' screw turbine and powerhouse led to the partial demolition of a small 19th century building constructed next to the burn as well as the discovery of several culverts.

The building (24) is roofless and roughly 3.5m square, with walls constructed from lime mortared, tooled red sandstone blocks, presumably local. The S half of the building has been constructed out over the main burn with the S wall foundations constructed in the water.



W elevation of the Pump House

The interior of the building is divided in two, the S half comprising a pit descending down to the level of the burn, over which a cast iron waterwheel is suspended. A hole low down in the W wall would have let water out into the burn from this pit. The axle of the waterwheel connects to pivots, one in the S wall and another on a low sandstone wall running E-W across the centre of the building. The axle is connected to a reciprocating piston which is part of a water pump. Just above the waterwheel in the E wall is a pipe which would have supplied the water. The N half of the building is essentially a flat maintenance platform accessed via a narrow door in the W wall. The water pipe from the pump appeared to exit through a small hole near the wall foundation to the S of the doorway.



Interior of the Pump House

This building dates to the second half of the 19th century (confirmed by map evidence) and seems to have been constructed as a pump house to supply water to the nearby Mill buildings, or possibly Keithick House. The waterwheel would have been fed by the large mill pond which once lay behind the large weir across the burn. The pipe feeding the waterwheel would have been located low down in the weir to provide water under pressure. During the excavation of the trench for the archimedes' screw the NW corner of the pump house was accidentally demolished.

Nearby, a group of stone culverts were exposed to the NW of the pump house. These comprised parallel drystone walls (c. 0.45m high) built on platforms cut into the bedrock and covered by non-uniform flat sandstone slabs. Three distinct sections of culverts were identified and given separate context numbers. To the E (09) extended uphill towards the mouth of the lade but was truncated by modern activity. Joined to this was (08) which extended up into the bank towards the nearby mill building. Where these two culverts joined (07) ran SW downhill to join the burn.



Looking up Culvert (07)

The quality of the masonry suggests a 19th century date, though there was nothing to conclusively date the structures. It seems likely that the branch (09) acted as an overflow channel for the lade, while (08) was probably used to drain outflow from the nearby mill building.

Around the exit of the lade and extending down to culvert (09) was an extensive area of disturbed ground containing mixed topsoil, cobbles, silt, masonry and a piece of drain pipe. This deposit could be associated with the demolition and clearance of a building / extension which used to lie against the S face of the nearby mill building. This building is shown on the first edition OS map but not on the second (see illus 3). Perhaps debris from its demolition was spread across the neighbouring bank. A group of worked stones (05) found on the surface nearby may have once been part of an access cover for a cistern or one of the culverts.

3.2 Archaeology at the E end of the Lade (Illus 2, 3 and 4)

The lade [15] is almost entirely rock cut, but about half way along, a mound of spoil has been thrown up to the S forming a 2m high bank (02). The function of this bank remains unclear, though it may have been formed by dumping material cut from the lade. To the W of this mound is a very short section of wall (01), a revetment for the bank. This wall contains an iron rod with a nut and bolt which may have once held wire or a screen to catch debris floating down the channel.

There are several features of interest around the lade entrance; the most important being remains showing where a sluice was located (13). These comprise flat sandstone slabs mortared into position with mortared surfaces on either side. Between two of the stones is a slot, the location of a sluice gate.



Remains relating to a sluice at the entrance to the lade (13)

To the S of this sluice, a revetting wall (10) extends from the entrance of the lade across to the burn and along its N bank. This wall would have been built to protect the lade entrance and the N bank of the burn from erosion. Opposite and running parallel to the E face of this wall was another shorter section of revetting wall (11).



Wall (10)



Wall (11) opposite (10)

Together the two walls probably formed an overflow channel which would have been required when the lade sluice was closed. The steepness of the bank between the two walls suggests there was also possibly once a weir here (12) to keep the water level high at the entrance to the lade. Along the N side of the lade by the sluice was another

revetting wall (23) revealed as the lade was widened for the current hydro scheme. Like wall (10) this would have protected the bank near the sluice from erosion.

When scraping back the ground to the N of the fish ladder, a v-shaped rock cut feature (06) was revealed which could possibly be man made, but may be natural. Its function remains unknown.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

Despite the known historical origins of Keithick, the structures and remains revealed during this watching brief appear to be late, dating from the 18th or 19th centuries. The absence of medieval / post-medieval remains (even any pottery) is a sign that perhaps earlier mills along the Coupar Burn were located further to the W. This is hinted by Stobie's map where the four early mills and lade are shown close to a steep bend in the burn which may well be the bend at Brunty Mill. If this is the case, then the length of lade investigated during this development perhaps relates to the establishment of Keithick House and Estate in the early 19th century.

There are no recommendations for further work, however the decision ultimately rests with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

5 Bibliography

- OS 25 Inch 1st edition Map
- OS 25 Inch 2nd edition Map
- Stobie's Map, 1783
- PKHT Terms of Reference for 09/02125/FLL

Appendix 1 Context Register

<i>No:</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Phase</i>
01	A 2m long 0.5m high section of of mortared stone walling constructed from flat sandstone blocks c. 35cm x 16cm. The wall has been built against the S bank of the lade about half way along. Wall acts as a revetment to stop the bank behind (02) falling into lade. There is a bolt sticking out of the stonework.	Unknown but probably 19 th / 18 th century
02	A large bank of spoil thrown up on the S side of the lade about a third of the way down the lade and behind (01). Bank measures c. 18m long, 7m wide and up to 2m high measured from the bottom of the lade (the actual height is probably less as the bank obscures the level of the bedrock).	Unknown but probably 19 th / 18 th century
03	Top soil, silty clay loam, same as (17).	-
04	Disturbed area revealing cobbles and stone fragments in topsoil area just to SW of lade channel exit. This deposit is the same as that encountered when excavating the cable trench (18).	Modern
05	Three large slabs, haphazardly arranged, located top of slope above lade exit N side, a) 1.26 X 0.61, and 0.13 thick: b) 1.19 X 0.62 and 0.12m thick: c) 1.65 X 0.64m and 0.12 thick located approx NO 20185 38234. Slabs have 0.06m wide groove down one long side. One slab has fitting of a small metal lifting ring . Slabs look like they may have been covering for cistern	Unknown but probably 19 th / 18 th century
06	A rock cut feature to the E of the lade, 1.15 wide max 0.44m deep forms V shaped cut or indent into natural rock, function unknown.	Unknown
07	Box culvert or conduit, part of mill race N-S aligned forms leg of Y junction with 08 and 09 ex	Probably 19 th century
08	Box culvert or conduit, W part of mill race system NW-SE joins with 07 and 09	Probably 19 th century
09	Box culvert or conduit, E part of mill race system NE-SW joins with 07 and 08	Probably 19 th century
10	A mortar and stone revetting wall running around a bank on the S side of the lade entrance. The E and S faces and SW corners of this wall were visible. At the W end the wall is 0.35m high; at the E, 1.5m high. The E face of the wall is 4.85m long.	Probably 19 th / 18 th century
11	A short mortar and stone revetting wall 2.1m long, 1.5m high and 0.5m wide to the N of the E face of wall (10). Only the W face of this wall is exposed, the other having been built into a bank. This wall runs N-S parallel to (10) and may have been part of an overflow channel running between the burn and the lade.	Probably 19 th / 18 th century
12	Possible weir between walls (10) and (11) where ground descends steeply to S, not exposed.	Probably 19 th / 18 th century
13	Sluice gate floor, 1.15m wide. A flat surface formed from mortared sandstone blocks with mortared surfaces on each side. The mortared surfaces are bounded by wall (10) to the S and a rock cut edge to the W, 0.16m high. Between two of the stones is a slot 4cm deep which would have taken a metal sluice gate. The E slab is	Probably 19 th / 18 th century

	angled at c. 30 degrees descending to the E.	
14	Deposit between the lade and the burn on the E side of walls (10) and (11). A mid brown silty loam with abundant tree roots. c. 80m thick.	Probably 19 th / 18 th century
15	The rock-cut lade channel.	Probably 19 th / 18 th century
16	A deposit of sand (probably natural) noted to the E of wall (11). This sand abuts the E side of wall (11). It is likely that the sand was cut into when the wall was created. This deposit is 0.35-0.45m thick and lies above natural bedrock.	Natural alluvial sand
17	Topsoil at cable trench, same as (03).	-
18	A thick deposit at S end of cable trench extending the full depth of the trench (0.75m). A heavily mixed reddish brown deposit containing topsoil, silt, fragments of rock (some large slabs up to 0.45 x 0.1 x 0.45m), smaller stones and a piece of drain pipe. This deposit lies on the N bank of the where the lade channel exits and represents disturbance to the E of one of the mill buildings.	Modern
19	A natural yellow sand revealed in the N end of the cable trench below topsoil (17).	Natural
20	Subsoil noted in cable trench in various places, mainly at the S end of the trench. A greyish-brown silt, v clean below (18) and (17).	-
21	A red silt towards base of cable trench noted about half way down the trench. Deposit contains fragmented rock and occasional rounded boulders, below (19).	Natural
22	Demolition rubble, sloping pile c 2m high accumulated from demolished buildings on W side of building 02	Modern
23	Mortar and stone revetting wall against the bank on the N side of sluice slot (13). This wall was removed when the entrance to the lade was enlarged.	Probably 19 th / 18 th century
24	19 th century Pump House.	Probably 19 th century

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

12July12

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC1153.jpg	Shot of the E end of the rock cut lade	E
DSC1154.jpg	Looking along the rock cut lade	W
DSC1155.jpg	Close up of rock cut face in the lade	NW
DSC1156.jpg	Looking down the W end of the rock cut lade	W
DSC1157.jpg	Proposed site of the Archimedes screw	SW
DSC1158-	Shots of W facing external elevation of the small 19 th century building	E

61.jpg	(pumphouse)	
DSC1157-66.jpg	Looking down into the interior of the small 19 th century building (pumphouse)	NE / E
DSC1167-69.jpg	Looking down into the interior of the small 19 th century building (pumphouse)	N
DSC1170-1.jpg	Photo of small hole in N wall of the pumphouse (interior).	N
DSC1172.jpg	A piston mechanism for a pump on N half of pumphouse	S
DSC1173.jpg	Various valves and water pipes for pump in pumphouse	SW
DSC1174.jpg	Hole for water inlet powering the water wheel	E
DSC1175-6.jpg	General shots of the internal elevation of the W wall	W
DSC1176-9.jpg	General shots of the internal elevation of the S wall and waterwheel	S
DSC1180-81.jpg	Iron bracket fixed into wall, function unknown	W
DSC1182.jpg	Close up of bricked up hole immediately to the S of the door jamb	W
DSC1183.jpg	Close up of doorway from the inside.	W
DSC1185-6.jpg	Shots looking back at the start of the rock cut lade	E
DSC1187.jpg	View of walling (01) half way along the rock cut lade	S
DSC1200.jpg	Shot looking up rock cut lade with spoil (02) on S side	E
DSC1201-2.jpg	Shot looking down the rock cut lade, about half way along	W
DSC1203.jpg	Shot showing cut bedrock in the lade	NW
DSC1204.jpg	Shot showing cut bedrock in the lade	SW
DSC1205-6.jpg	The bedrock at the bottom of the lade	W
DSC1207.jpg	An iron bolt fixed into walling (01) along the lade	S
DSC1209-10.jpg	Spoil (02) thrown up on the S side of the lade.	E

28August12

DSCF7661-2.jpg	General shot of bank clearance near the site of the Archimedes screw	NW, W
DSCF7663.jpg	Shot of pumphouse	S
DSCF7664-	Shots during excavation bank next to pumphouse	SW

5.jpg		
DSCF7666.jpg	Shots during excavation bank next to pumphouse	NW
DSCF7667.jpg	Water pipe revealed when excavating bank next to pumphouse	W
DSCF7668-70.jpg	General shots of interior of pumphouse	various
DSCF7671-6.jpg	General working shots when building coffer dam on N bank of river near the pumphouse	various
DSCF7677-80.jpg	Views of the coffer dam and pumphouse from the S bank of the river	NE

28August12

DSCF7681.jpg	Spoil created through creation of haul road between mills	W
DSCF7682.jpg	Spoil created through creation of haul road between mills	N
DSCF7683.jpg	Forming the haul road	N
DSCF7684.jpg	Forming the haul road	NE
DSCF7685.jpg	The haul road between the mills	N
DSCF7686-8.jpg	Looking down from the haul road between the mills	SW
DSCF7689.jpg	Grinder in the eastern mill building	-
DSCF7690.jpg	General shot inside in the eastern mill building	NE
DSCF7691.jpg	Shot looking at the western mill building from the hall road	W
DSCF7692.jpg	General shots improving the haul road	SW
DSCF7693-4.jpg	Slabs (05) at the top of the bank behind the site of the new powerhouse	W
DSCF7695.jpg	Slabs (05) at the top of the bank behind the site of the new powerhouse	E
DSCF7696-7701.jpg	Various shots of Slabs (05)	Various
DSCF7702.jpg	Overall shot of the E end of the lade	W
DSCF7703.jpg	The coffer dam in place	E
DSCF7704.jpg	Shot of haul road between mills	N
DSCF7705.jpg	Ground reduction to the E of the lade	SE

DSCF7706-14.jpg	Shots of possible man made slot (06) in bedrock revealed when reducing ground the the E of the lade	various
DSCF7715.jpg	Excavation of trench for Archimedes screw	SW
DSCF7716.jpg	General ground reduction on N side of pumphouse revealing 19 th and 20 th century pipes	W
DSCF7717.jpg	Ground reduction near pumphouse	N
DSCF7718.jpg	Ground reduction at site of Archimedes screw revealing bedrock	N
DSCF7719.jpg	General working shot	W
DSCF7720-4.jpg	Ground reduction at site of Archimedes screw	Various
DSCF7725-30.jpg	Excavation at NW corner of pumphouse, slot to S of doorway revealed	E, NE
DSCF7731-2.jpg	Shots of coffer dam	NE
DSCF7733.jpg	Shot looking down line of Archimedes screw trench	SW
DSCF7734-9.jpg	Shots after excavation to N and NE of pumphouse	Various
DSCF7740.jpg	Culvert (07) revealed near Archimedes screw trench	N
DSCF7741-2.jpg	Culvert (07) revealed near Archimedes screw trench	E
DSCF7746-8.jpg	Shots looking into culvert (07)	N
DSCF7749-55.jpg	General excavation shots around culvert (07) and revealing culver (09)	various
DSCF7756-7.jpg	Shots of culvert (09) [number of board wrong]	W
DSCF7758-9.jpg	Shot of culvert (08) [number of board wrong]	NE, N
DSCF7760.jpg	General shot of the culverts	N
DSCF7761-2.jpg	Culvert (08) [number of board wrong]	S
DSCF7763.jpg	Culvert (09)	S
DSCF7764-5.jpg	Culvert (08)	E
DSCF7766-	General excavation around Culvert (09)	various

68.jpg		
DSCF7765.jpg	Topsoil scraped back by the exit of the lade	N
DSCF7766-86.jpg	Excavation around culvert (09)	various
DSCF7787-95.jpg	Shots taken when excavation through culvert (09), with the N wall which has been left in situ	various
DSCF7796-7803.jpg	Shots showing the base slabs of culver (09) and the N wall which has been left in situ	NW

5&5Sept12

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSCF7823-4.jpg	Shot of sump excavated W of pumphouse	SW, S
DSCF7825-7.jpg	Clearing trees and vegetation E of the lade	various
DSCF7828-32.jpg	The S face of wall (10)	N, NE
DSCF7833-40.jpg	Shots of the E face of wall (10) which had tumbled forward	W, NW
DSCF7841-2.jpg	Wall (10) revealed by cleaning back tumble	W, NW
DSCF7843-5.jpg	Wall (11)	NE-E
DSCF7844-50.jpg	Excavation between wall (10) and (11)	various
DSCF7851-54.jpg	The E face of wall (10) cleaned up [number of board wrong]	W, NW, SW
DSCF7855-8.jpg	Slot (12) cut into bedrock for sluice	W, N
DSCF7859-63.jpg	Various shots of channel deposit (14) between sluice and the burn. [number of board wrong]	Various, mainly S and SW
DSCF7864.jpg	General working shot at E end of lade	SW
DSCF7865.jpg	Shot of sump E of pumphouse	SW
DSCF7866-7.jpg	Shot showing Archimedes screw trench next to pumphouse. The prop holding up the pumphouse later fell away taking with it the corner of the	E

	building.	
DSCF7868-70.jpg	The N wall of culver (09) left in situ	N, NE
DSCF7871-2.jpg	Laying out the trench for the fish channel	E
DSCF7873.jpg	Excavation of the fish channel trench	E
DSCF7874-85.jpg	Widening the entrance of the lade to the N. This process demolished revetting wall (23) [number of board wrong]	NW
DSCF7886.jpg	Shot of soil removal E of the lade	E
DSCF7887-9.jpg	General shots of the sluice slot at the entrance to the lade	W, N
DSCF7890-5.jpg	Scraping back the topsoil revealing the bedrock E of the lade	various
DSCF7896.jpg	Shot of the sluice slot at the entrance to the lade	NE
DSCF7897-9.jpg	Scraping back the topsoil revealing the bedrock E of the lade	various
DSCF7900-2.jpg	General shots of the sluice slot at the entrance to the lade	various

11Sept12

DSC_0000-5.jpg	Shots taking trees down E of wall (11)	E, SE
DSC_0006-8.jpg	Shot showing sandy deposit (16) behind wall (11) and bedrock	E
DSC_0009.jpg	View into woodland at the top of the Archimedes screw	N
DSC_0010-12.jpg	Excavation of cable trench down towards the site of the proposed powerhouse	S
DSC_0012-15.jpg	Excavation of cable trench up from the site of the proposed powerhouse	SE-NE
DSC_0016.jpg	Shot looking up cable trench to N	N
DSC_0017.jpg	Shot looking down cable trench to SE	SW

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Annotated A3 plan of features / trenches along lade	1:500
2	Plan of feature (06) and notes	
3	Notes, a plan of (13) and a section of (09)	1:20, 1:10
4	Notes	-
5	Notes	-

Appendix 4 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Archaeological Monitoring at Keithick Mills
PROJECT CODE:	CG08
PARISH:	Coupar Angus
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Barton, T, Cachart, R
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief, Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	NO23NW 41, NO23NW 40
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Mill, Lade, Pump, Sluice
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NO 20309 38242
START DATE	12-07-12
END DATE	11-09-12
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Highland Eco-Design Ltd on behalf of their client commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a small hydroelectric scheme at Keithick Mills, Perth and Kinross. The scheme was located along the Coupar Burn between NGR NO 20352 38248 and NO 20166 38225. The development was thought to possibly impact on remains of the Mills of Keithick, and the monastic grange and medieval settlement of Keithick. The archaeological work (site code CG08) was carried out in stages between the 12 th of July and the 11 th of September 2012 in mostly dry weather conditions. During the watching brief no early remains were found, though a number of 18 th or 19 th century remains were revealed which relate to the Mills and a nearby rock cut lade. These included a 19 th century pump house containing a waterwheel and several stone culverts. At the E end of the lade the remains of a sluice were discovered as well as an overflow channel.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Highland Eco-Design Ltd on behalf of their client
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	None
ADDRESS OF MAIN	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX

CONTRIBUTOR:	
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
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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.

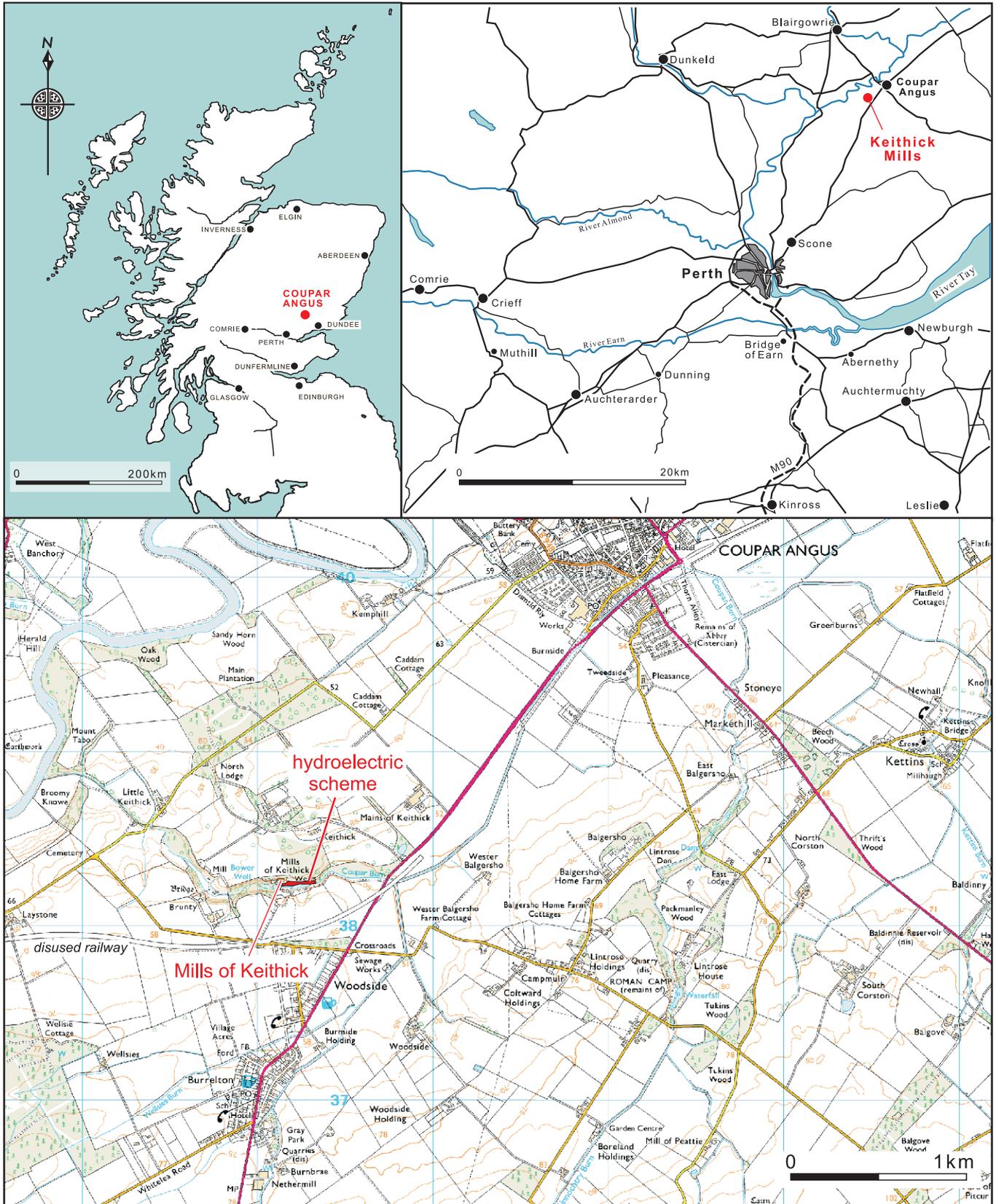
We operate a strict health and safety policy and conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertakes Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

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.

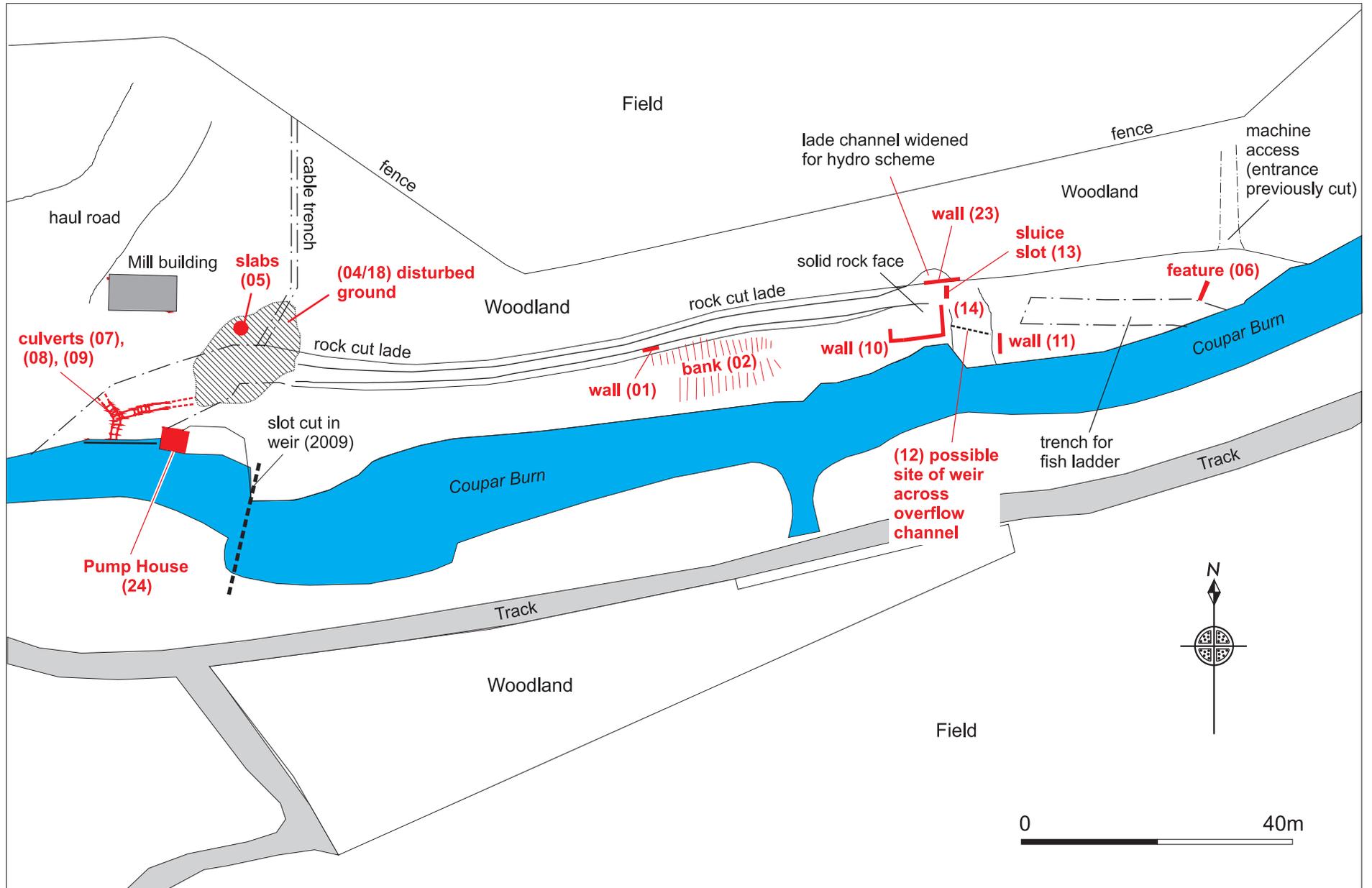
Illus 1

Location of Keithick Mills



Illus 2

Overall plan of Archaeological Features along the Hydroelectric Scheme



Illus 3 The 25 inch 1st and 2nd edition OS maps

