Archaeological Watching Brief
New Footpath
King's Park, Stirling

ST19

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
NEW FOOTPATH
KING'S PARK, STIRLING

ST19

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

ABSTRACT

Alder Archaeology Lt was commissioned by Stirling Council, Roads Transport and Open Space Department to undertake an archaeological watching brief (Alder site code ST19) on the excavation for the construction of a new footpath in King's Park, Stirling. The overall length of the footpath was approximately 300m, with the mid part of the route being centred on NGR NS 7904 9306. The work was undertaken during the period 5-12 May 2010 in good weather conditions. The site was considered to have potential archaeological significance because a previous investigation in the 1970's recorded the remains of a Roman road just inside the park's main south eastern gateway at the south end of the new footpath. There is also written evidence of First World War practice trenches near the route. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan shows that part of the route is over a 19th century horse racing circuit. The watching brief found one cut feature that could be possibly be the result of activity during the First World War. A deposit of in-situ natural gravel at the south end of the trench may have provided surfacing for the recorded Roman road. The excavation for the new footpath revealed natural sands and gravels below stony topsoil with little evidence of any substantial activity associated with the historic park.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Stirling Council, Roads Transport and Open Space Department commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the topsoiling and excavation required for a new footpath on the east side of King's Park, Stirling. The centre of the route was located at NGR NS 7904 9306. The work (Alder site code ST19) was undertaken during the period 5-12 May 2010 in good weather conditions.

The terms of reference for this project were written by Lorna Main, Stirling Council, Archaeology Officer and the Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by Alder Archaeology.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to record the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains surviving within the excavated footprint of the new footpath. Attention was focused on the possibility of encountering practice trenches dating from the First World War towards the S end of the route and a Roman road previously recorded quite close the southern terminus of the route.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this watching brief. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and Stirling Council's Sites and Monuments Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

The proposal for the new footpath did not require planning consent. This report on the watching brief is the final part of a programme of archaeological work designed to address the archaeological implications of the topsoiling and excavation required for the new footpath through the historic King's Park.

1.5 Acknowledgements

Alder Archaeology wish to thank Harry Doy, Project Engineer, and Lorna Main Stirling Council Archaeology Officer for their assistance, advice and guidance throughout this project. The watching brief was fully funded by Stirling Council, Roads, Transport and Open Space Department.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The new pathway is on the E side of King's Park to the W of Victoria Place. It is designed to provide a remote footpath from the existing internal path/road network to the pedestrian access gate at NS 79005 93191 from Victoria Place. It will connect to the present internal roadway of the park at its southern end at NS 79087 92928.

At its N end the course for the footpath starts from a park gate at Victoria Place and extends for a distance of 25m to the W, where it makes a 90º turn to the S. The main N-S part of the footpath extends for a distance of 275m, running more or less parallel with Victoria Place, between 25m and 40m to the W of Victoria Place. At the S end the pathway forks to join the existing internal pathway near the park's main gate and ornamental King's Park fountain.

2.2 **Archaeological Potential**

Limited archaeological work has previously been undertaken in the Park, namely a small excavation in 1970s by volunteers from the Stirling Field and Archaeological Society. This work was undertaken as part of a wider research project attempting to locate the line of the Roman road as it passed northwards through Stirling towards a crossing of the River Forth, possibly in the vicinity of the former Kildean Auction Mart.

It has been reported that evidence of the Roman road was found just inside the main gates of the King's Park itself, running under the main entrance gate and under the site of the ornamental King's Park Fountain (*Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* 1974, pp65-6). It may then continue northwards on the line of the raised embankment which was formerly a racing track around the Park, as a road was also recorded as part of the same project just to the north of the Fountain on the north side of the hedge in the vicinity of NS 79098 92950 (ibid p66) where it is described as a gravel spread, 10.5m wide and 0.55m thick, under 0.25m of topsoil with the natural below and to each side being soft sand.

There is also evidence of practice trenches in the area of NS 79098 92975, 15-20m to the E of the line of the footpath construction trench towards its S end. These trenches are believed to have been dug during the First World War and involved troops stationed at Stirling Castle. A network of linear features can still be seen either as sunken areas in the grass or, in certain conditions, as different coloured patterns in the vegetation. There is no formal record of these.

The 1st edition OS map shows that the race track, constructed around 1800 when the Park Loch was drained, took the same course as part of the new footpath. The area of the change in direction at the N end of the footpath is over the former race course and at the S end the embankment was erected to carry the racing circuit over the drained Park Loch. The last race meeting was held in King's Park in 1854.

This area of King's Park was also previously part of the King's Park golf course.

2.3 **Archaeological Method**

The watching brief methodology involved the constant monitoring of the excavation required for the course of the footpath which was approximately 300m in length 2.60m in width and 0.45m in depth. Excavation was undertaken using a smooth edged ditching bucket by excavating in spits down to the required formation depth. A small tracked 360º digger and a JCB type excavator were used. To further understand some deposits at the base of the construction trench small sondages were hand excavated. The construction trench progressed in a westerly direction for 25m and then in a

southward direction for 275m. Where necessary, excavation of the trench was halted for the hand cleaning and recording of archaeological features and deposits. Natural deposits were also recorded.

For the main N-S part of the construction trench the location of features and deposits were recorded by measurement in a southwards direction from the N end of the construction trench, starting at 0m.

2.4 **Results of Investigations (Illus 2 and 3)**

The watching brief commenced at the N end, where the construction trench was aligned in an E-W direction at the park gate to Victoria Place. Here the ground dipped slightly from E to W. Below topsoil (01) was a makeup layer of mid-brown stony silt loam (02) and (03), 0.45-50m in depth which formed a ramp up to the gate. Natural sand (04) was observed in the base of the trench at 10m to the W of the park gateway. At 25m; the construction trench turned 90º and continued in a southwards direction.

For the N-S part of the construction trench context locations were measured in a southward direction from the N end of the trench, starting at 0m.

The trench progressed southward for approximately 30m through a sunken pathway gently rising to the N between immature trees. Excavation revealed root disturbed sandy loam which bottomed onto a base of clean natural sand. This area was over the site of the race course as it came down slope and onto the embankment.

At 20m; topsoil reached a depth of 0.22m over natural clean sand (04).

At 36m; below the topsoil was a deposit of silty sand with abundant pebbles (06), 0.26m thick over natural sand. Deposit (06) was considered to be a subsoil or quite possibly makeup or surfacing for the former racecourse. No finds were recovered from (06).

At 45m; (02) reached a depth of 0.35m below topsoil and merged with silty loam (07) to a depth of 0.70m below the level of site surface, no finds were recovered from (07) which had the appearance of being a natural deposit.

At 55m; topsoil overlay a deposit of grey brown silt with a moderate amount of medium to small stone (09) at least 0.60m in depth. Deposit (09) contained no finds and was interpreted as possible natural.

At 69m; sandy silt (10) overlay natural sand, the sandy silt contained no finds and may have been a natural deposit or possibly clean silt used on the racetrack course.

At 92m; below topsoil was a layer of gravely sand overlying banded natural sand (12). The banded sand was reached at only 0.20m below the site surface at this location.

At 103; a deposit or dump (13) of 19th century broken bottles was found below the topsoil, these were buried in a rough pit measuring 1.18m N-W and 0.70m E-W. The pit had been excavated into natural banded sand (12).

At 110m; natural banded sand (12) was reached at a depth of only 0.18m below the site surface.

At 112m; the banded sand (12) abutted a deposit of gravel and medium sized cobbles (14) on its S side. The stony gravel appeared to be a natural deposit. Within (14) was a lens of dark silt (15) containing cobbles which extended into natural sand. Context (15) contained no finds and was considered to be a natural deposit.

At 133m; below the topsoil was a deposit of stony subsoil (16) up to 0.40m thick which bottomed onto natural gravelly sand (19). Deposit (16) contained 19/20th century pottery sherds in its upper level. At 140m; a sherd of medieval/post medieval pottery was found deeper within deposit (16). This subsoil deposit (16) may well have represented an earlier pathway or the surface of the race track. At 157m; deposit (16) was observed to be 0.32m thick. At 160m; deposit (16) was 0.40m thick. At 177m; Deposit (16) was 0.40m thick and bottoming onto a natural deposit (19), of brown fine sand 0.12m thick. Darker patches in (19) indicated tree root disturbance.

At 185m; a ceramic field drain fill (17) and cut (18) crossed the trench in NNE-SSW direction. The field drain had been cut into deposit (16).

At 201m; a cut feature was observed at the base of the trench on the W side. The fill (20) comprised mixed loam and redeposited natural sand with some modern finds of pottery and metal. The cut (21) had vertical sides with slightly rounded corners and measured 1.64m N-S and 0.80m E-W with a depth of 0.95m below site surface level. The W edge of the feature coincided with the W edge of the construction trench. The cut had been made through (16) and natural banded sands (22). The finds from the fill of this feature indicate that it may well have been dug and backfilled in the early 20th century, perhaps as part of army exercises carried out in King's Park during the First World War.

At 210m; deposit (16) was 0.30m thick over natural brown gravel (23). At 231m deposit (16) was 0.28m thick over natural light sand and gravel (23).

At 226m; below turf was a compacted deposit of silty loam (24) which seemed like a former surface, it may however have been formed by compaction of the topsoil by the construction site traffic.

At 234m; a field drain fill (24), cut (25) aligned SSE, started in mid trench and continued into the trench E section at 237m.

At 237m; a linear feature was recorded close to the E edge of the trench. It had a fill of mid brown silty loam (28). The cut (29) was 0.24m wide and 0.20m deep (measured from surface of trench base). This feature continued in a northerly direction to the end of the construction trench. This feature looked like a field drain but upon excavation no ceramic drainage pipes were found.

At 246m; a find, context (30) was excavated by the machine from within the topsoil. Context (30) was a flanged, heavy iron object 1.08m long and 0.08m wide, of modern manufacture. Its function is unknown.

At 243m; a linear feature, fill (31) and cut (32) was recorded. The fill was redeposited natural and the cut was straight sided, 0.36m wide and 0.60m, long. At its W end it abutted cut (29). This feature appeared to be a field drain but did not contain ceramic drainage pipes.

At 252m; a field drain fill (33) with ceramic pipes in cut (34) cut through fill (28) of the linear cut (29).

At 255m; a linear feature, fill (37) and cut (38) extended to the S end of the construction trench. The feature was aligned NNW-SSE and abutted cut (29). This feature, like cut (29) had the appearance of a field drain but did not contain ceramic drainage pipes.

At 258m; close to the start of the E fork of trench deposit (16) overlay a deposit of clean sand (36), 0.10m thick, forming the base of the trench. Deposit (36) was considered to be natural and overlay a heavy gravel deposit (35), 0.30m plus deep. Deposit (35) looked like the type of gravel that could be a road surface but was at this location deemed to be an in-situ natural deposit.

At 260m; the trench forked to the SE and the SW. The area between the divide was also excavated resulting in an excavated triangular area with a base 20m long at the S end of the construction trench where it was to join the existing pathway.

At 262m; seen in the section of the W curve towards the end of the construction trench, were two bands of sandy silt (43) and (39) which overlay clean light brown sand (41). Deposit (41) was the same clean sand as deposit (36) which overlay heavy gravel (35).

At 267m; on the E curve of the construction trench sand deposit (41) overlay the heavy gravel of deposit (40). Deposit (40) was a continuation of the heavy gravel deposit (35). Deposit (40) formed the base of the construction trench and like deposit (35) had the appearance of road metal but was overlain by natural sand (41) indicating that here it was natural in-situ gravel and not in fact a road surface.

3 Interpretation

3.1 **The Roman Road**

Evidence for the Roman road, previously identified as running beneath the King's Park entrance gates and ornate fountain, was not positively identified; however at 257m; there was a deposit of heavy gravel (35) and (40) at the base of the trench below natural clean sand, deposit (36) and (41). The gravel and clean sand deposits found on the watching brief are similar to those described in the 1970's as evidence of the Roman road. Heavy gravel deposits (35) and (40) appeared as though they could be road metal for the Roman road but the presence of in-situ natural sands (36) and (41) over the gravel at this location indicates that the gravel is also a natural deposit. Although the gravel was considered to be natural at this location it does not of course exclude the possibility that it was quarried and used as road metal for a road further to the NE at the location of the fountain. Within the construction trench the heavy gravel deposits appear to be dipping down to the W which means that that they may well be closer to

the site surface or even outcropping further to the E, at the location where the Roman road was reported to be only 0.25m below the site surface.

3.2 **Medieval Activity**

The only indication of medieval activity was the recovery of one sherd of medieval/post medieval pottery from deposit (16) at 140m. There was no evidence for medieval rig and furrow cultivation that would have been manured by night soil from the town that often contained rubbish with pottery sherds. Also, being the 'King's Park' it is unlikely that any cultivation ever took place here. The pottery sherd is considered to be a stray find, associated with some gathering or other activity in the King's Park during that period.

3.3 **The Race Course**

At the N end of the construction trench between the gateway and the turn to the N the makeup layer (02) for the ramping up to the park gate was considered to be part of the surface material for the race track

As the trench progressed northwards for approximately 30m, excavating a sunken pathway between immature trees, there was no substantial evidence of a formal racetrack surface, although at this location the race course followed the slope down and onto the embankment. At 36m abundant pebbles in silty sand (06) could indicate the remains of the race track surface at this location.

The race track was not positively identified anywhere along the course of the excavation although deposits (07), (09), (10) may conceivably have been part of the track. The most likely deposit representing the racecourse was the stony deposit (16), 0.32-0.40m thick, first identified at 133m and which continued until at least 210m.

3.4 **Nineteenth/Twentieth Century Activity**

In the topsoil were abundant sherds of 19/20th century pottery indicating heavy general use of King's Park. Of particular interest was the 19th century dump of broken glass bottles (13) at 103m in a pit cut into the natural sand. This dump probably represents the convenient disposal of broken glass after some social event in the park.

Ceramic field drains dating from the 19/20th centuries were located at 185m, 234m and 252m. It was considered odd that these drains had been inserted, as the underlying geology (gravel, sands and silts) indicated that the park should be relatively free draining. These drains may have been inserted when this part of King's Park was in use as a golf course to alleviate areas where water tended to pool.

Other linear features appeared as field drains at first sight but when excavated they did not contain ceramic pipes, only silty loam. These were found at 237m, 243m and 255m. One of theses features was cut by a field drain containing ceramic pipes. Although they did not contain pipes it is possible that the backfill may have conducted water, acting as a drain.

One unstratified find of interest was a black moulded glass oval with impressed floral design and raised beaded decoration around edge. It was probably part of a 19th century brooch/pendant.

3.5 **Possible First World War Activity**

One feature was considered to possibly date from the First World War period. At 201m; a cut feature was investigated on the W side of the trench. The finds from the fill of this feature indicate that it may well have been dug and backfilled in the early 20th century, perhaps as part of army exercises carried out in King's Park during the First World War. This feature was not however a 'trench' in the military sense of the word. It was really a 'pit', but possibly enhanced with sandbags it may have been a one-man 'rifle pit'.

An item that may have belonged to this era was found just below topsoil at 246m; context 30. It was a flanged heavy iron object 1.08m long and 0.08m wide, with a half round mid section, of modern manufacture. It had the appearance of a cable guard but the exact use of this object is unknown. Apparent hammering at both ends could suggest that it had been reused as a post or stake.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 **Conclusions**

Alder Archaeolology concludes that the watching brief on the construction trench for the new pathway within historic King's Park was sucessful in that it revealed further evidence associated with the previous finding of a Roman road. It was considered that the gravel deposits recorded in the construction trench comprised in-situ natural gravel and was not in fact part of a Roman road. However it is possible that these deposits may have outcroped further to the E (at the fountain) and had been used for road construction at that location, as recorded in the 1970's report. With regard to the First World War trenches, one feature was identified with a fill containing finds that may well have been associated with these activites.

4.2 **Recommendations for Further Work**

The excavation trench for the new footpath is now complete and no further archaeological work is required on the site.

5 References

Alder Archaeology Ltd 2010 *Kings Park, Stirling Archaeological Watching Brief Method Statement*

Milne, D 'Roman Road', 1974 *Discovery Excav Scot* 1974, 65-6

Ordnance Survey Maps Six-inch 1st edition, Scotland, 1843-1882, Stirlingshire, Sheet XVII Published 1865

Stirling Council 2010 *King's Park, Stirling, Proposed New Footpath Terms of Reference for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

Appendix 1 Context Register

Note: Measurements given at end of some context descriptions indicate the distance of that context as measured from the N end of main N-S construction trench.

No:	*Description*
01	Turf and topsoil
02	Deposit, stony mid brown silt loam, 0.45-0.50m thick deposit ramping up to gateway at E end of pathway and occurring along the E-W part of the pathway excavation
03	Deposit, over 02 , 0.20m thick, part of topsoil
04	Deposit, natural clean sand/ gravel more gravel with depth, at base of trench
05	Deposit, natural gravel, patch in natural clean sand
06	Deposit, mid to dark brown silty sand abundant small pebbles, belwo turf, 0.11-0.25m thick, possible makeup for former horse racing track, no finds
07	Deposit, below 02, mid brown-dark silty loam, possible makeup for race track, 19/20th Century pottery
08	Deposit, ligh brown banded natural sand
09	Deposit, grey brown silt with moderate amount of small stone, no finds and possibly natural, below 01, 0.60m plus thick
10	Deposit, compacted mid brown sandy silt over light brown sand 0.38m thick; recorded at 69m
11	Deposit, loose gravelly brown sand, 0.10m thick over 10 and 12
12	Deposit, natural clean banded sands some pebbles and occasional pockets of gravel, 0.28m plus thick, below turf and topsoil; recorded at 92m
13	Deposit, fill, abundant broken 19th century bottles forming fill in pit about 0.40m deep, 1.18m long (N-S) and 0.70m wide; recorded at 103m
14	Deposit, stony gravel up to medium sized cobbles, below turf and topsoil
15	Deposit, mid brown silt below topsoil contains cobbles as in ctx 14, crosses trench diagionally, further explored in 0.40m deep sondage, no finds, appears to be a natural deposit extending into clean sand, extends to at least 0.66m below site surface; recorded at 116m
16	Deposit, subsoil, mid brown sandy silt, 0.25-0.50m deep, some 19th century pottery in surface of this deposit; recorded at 133m and 157m at 133m a sherd of medierval pottery found
17	Field Drain red ceramic pipes with flat top (laid upside down), aligned NNE-SSW, 0.13m diameter, at 185m
18	Cut for field drain 17, straight sided 0.19m wide

19	Deposit, below 16, natural light orange brown fine sand natural over gravelly sand 0.13m thick
20	Deposit, fill, mixed natural sand with dark silty humic loam, contains modern finds pottery, fence staple, wire etc, backfill into rectangular pit, N edge at 201m , possibly WW1
21	Cut, filled with deposit 20, straight sided cut through banded natural sands of 22, 1.64m long (N-S) 0.84m wide and 0.95m deep, possibly WWI period but not certain
22	Deposit, natural banded sand below 16, seen in sondage into fill 20
23	Deposit, orange brown gravel at trench base, natural below 16 at 210m
24	Deposit, compacted deposit 16, top of former pathway below turf (could be due to recent vehicle traffic for path construction) at 226m less compact with depth
25	Field Drain fill in cut 26, red ceramic, with flat base (at bottom) starts in trench centre, flows SSE, starts at 234m
26	Cut for field drain 25, 0.24m wide, enters E section at 237m
27	Not used
28	Deposit, fill of cut 29
29	Cut for 28, straight side flat bottom 0.24m wide extends along E edge of trench from 237m and extends sourthwards to 260m, appears as a field drain cut and fill but contains no ceraminc pipes or other water conducting material, appears to be modern
30	Iron object, perhaps steel cold rolled, 1.08m long and 0.08m wide with flat flanges and semi circular mid section (looks like cable guard) purpose unknown, modern
31	Deposit, fill dark sandy gravel, redeposited natural, fill of cut 32
32	Cut, straight sided, 0.36m wide and 0.60m, long at its W end abuts abuts cut 29, looks like field drain but no ceramic pipe, at 243m
33	Deposit, fill, in cut 34 with ceramic field drain, crossing trench E-W, at 252m
34	Cut 0.16m wide for field drain fill 33
35	Deposit, heavy gravel, natural below formation level, slopes slightly to W extending under clean sand this is thought to be a deposit of natural gravel, starts on E side of trench at 259m
36	Deposit, clean sand over gravel 35 and below deposit 16
37	Deposit, fill, mid brown silty loam mixed with gravel, bottoms onto gravel 35, has appearance of field drain fill starts at 255m
38	Cut, for 37, 0.33m wide and 0.23m deep aligned NNW-SSE extends from cut 29, looks like field drain but no pipes,
39	Deposit, mid brown sandy silt, 0.12m thick, natural, bottoming southermost part of trench, below darker sandy silt 43
40	Deposit, heavy gravel a more eastern part of 35 at the S end of the trench, dips down to W to underlie clean sand 41 only 0.20m below site surface, considered to be natural in-situ gravel as it extends below sand 41

41	Deposit, clean light brown sand occasional medium to large rounded stone, below deposit 39, same as 36 over heavy gravel 40
42	Deposit, band of small gravel over clean sand deposit 41, 0.11m thick
43	Deposit, grey brown sandy silt, over 39, 0.11m thick, natural below 16, over heavy gravel 35

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

Image No	*Description*	*View*
1-2	General of King's Park	N
3	King's Park fountain	N
4	Detail of fountain	N
5	General of fountain	N
6-9	General of area of new footpath	N
10	Causeway across hollow in landscape, former horse race track	NW
11	General of part to E of new footpath	S
12-13	Area at N end of footpath	SE and S
14-15	Proposed course of foot path from near the N end	S
16	Area around fountain	N
17	Start of excavation adjacent to park entrance off Victoria Place	N
18	As above	NE
19	Detail of loose sand deposit below topsoil at Victoria Place entrance	N
20	General machining	NW
21	Sandy deposit 02	W
22-23	General of working at S end of site	SE
24	Sondage into 02	E
25	Start of turf stripping on main N-S part of pathway	S
26-27	General of removal of sandy loam down to base of footpath trench	S
28	Ctx 05, natural gravel patch in clean natural sand	NE
29	Ctx 05, location	N

30	General of parkscape to E of works	NW
31	General of parkscape in area of works	SW
32	N end of footpath after laying down of type 1 base fill	W
33	General working	NW
34	Deposit 06 dk brown sand	SW
35-36	Deposit, 07, dk silty loam	SW
37-38	General of deposit 08, light brown banded sand	S
39-42	General of parkscape from W to N	W to N
43	Deposit 09, grey brown silt below 01	NE
44	Section across construction trench	S
45	General working, showing clean sand of 08	S
46	General working, rolling hardcore into construction trench	N
47	General working, placing blaese into base of trench	N
48-52	Deposit 13, broken 19th C bottles in pit, at trench base	S, SE
53	General stripping of turf	SW
54-56	Ctx 14, gravel and small cobbles below turf	W, SW
57-59	Ctx 15, silt and cobbles	SW
60-61	Ctx 16, poss subsoil post med pottery sherd found in this	SW
62	Stripping off turf and top soil in spits	SW
63	Stirling Castle from King's Park	NW
64	General of working site with Stirling Castle in background	NW
65	General stripping of deposit 16	NE
66-67	Footpath with hardcore layer at N end of site	N, S
68-70	General of stripping 16	S, SW
71-74	Field Drain 17	NE, SW
75-76	Deposit 19, fine natural sand	SW
77	General stripping of turf	SE
78-79	Context 20, sondage dug into pit fill that contains with modern finds, possibly from WWI	SW

80	Context 20	S
81	Context 20	NE
82	Context 20	SE
83	Context 20, sondage	SW
84, 85	Tarmac surface on new ootpath at N end	W, E
86	Type 1 fill being rolled onto footpath	SW
87	General stripping of turf near S end of footpath	SW
88-89	Deposit, 24, compacted deposit 16 looks like surface below turf but could be due to works's traffic	S, SE
90-92	Field drain 25	S, SE
93-94	Sondage into fill 28, for cut 29 looks like field drain but no pipes	S
95-97	Iron object, perhaps steel cold rolled, 1.08m long and 0.08m wide with flat flanges and semi circular mid section (looks like cable guard) purpose unknown, modern (showing each face)	S
98-99	Deposit, fill 32, looks like field drain but no pipes	NE
100-101	Ctx 33 field drain	E
102-103	Ctx 35 deposit of heavy gravel at base of trench	E, SE
104-105	Sondage into ctx 35	E
106	Working at S end of site showing sand 36 on W side of works	S
107-108	Working a S end of site showing gravel for existing French drain	SE, SW
109-110	Fill 37 of what looks like field drain but not pipes	SW
111-113	Deposit 39, mid brown sandy silt, bottoming trench	NW, SW
114	General working at S end of footpath trench	S
115-116	Plastic French drain for existing drainage at site S end	NE
117-123	Context, deposit 40, grey brown sandy silt over heavy gravel 35	SE, NE
124-125	General at S end of site at finish of footpath trench excavation	S, SE
126-127	19th C black glass jewellery piece	

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

Sheet No.	*Description*	*Scale*
1	Permatrace sheet with ctx 01-08 numbers and descriptions, overlaid on plan of projected course of footpath section drawings 1-3	
2	Permatrace sheet ctx numbers 07-16, section drawings 4-10	1:10; 1:20
3	Permatrace sheet ctx 16-27, descriptions, section drawings 11-14	1:20
4	Permatrace sheet ctx 28-43 descriptions, section drawings 15-17	1;20

Appendix 4 Finds Register

ST 19 Finds List

Context	Material type	Details
16	Pottery	1 body sherd redware. Spots of glaze externally; reduced fabric. Late medieval/post-medieval
20	Pottery	1 body sherd tin-glazed earthenware (TGE). 1 rim sherd TGE, blue and white transfer-printed pattern 1 sherd redware, unglazed. Post-medieval/modern?
20	Ceramic building material(CBM)	3 fragments brick
20	Metallic residue	1 lump metal-working debris
20	Stone	2 burnt stone fragments
20	Iron	1 staple 1 piece twisted wire (?6 stranded) 1 nail with oval/rectangular head and flattened rectangular shaft 1 nail shaft (flattened rectangular shaft) 1 corroded nail shaft
30	Iron	Large strip? wrought iron with central semi-circular channel in one face. Broken and twisted in area of circular bolt-hole. Length=1130mm Width=99mm Thickness=40mm

subsoil	Iron	Nail with rectangular/oval head, flattened tapering rectangular shaft and flattened tip length=108.5mm maximum diameter head=14.3mm
unstratified	Glass	Moulded glass oval with impressed floral design and raised beaded decoration around edge. Probable part of 19th century brooch/pendant.

Appendix 5 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Archaeological Watching Brief King's Park, Stirling
PROJECT CODE:	ST19
PARISH:	Stirling
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Ray Cachart
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Possible Roman Road and possible World War I activity
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Cut feature possibly WWI eara
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 7904 9306
START DATE	5 May 2010
END DATE	12 May 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	Roman Road recorded in King's Park Discovery & Excavation in Scotland 1974, pp65-6
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Alder Archaeology Lt was commissioned by Stirling Council, Roads Transport and Open Space Department to undertake an archaeological watching brief (Alder site code ST19) on topsoiling and excavation for the construction of a new footpath in King's Park, Stirling. The work was undertaken during the period 5-12 May 2010 in good weather conditions. The site was considered have archaeological significance because a previous investigation in the 1970's recorded the remains of a Roman Road just inside the park's main south eastern gateway. There is also written evidence of practice trenches being excavated near the route of pathway during WWI. The watching brief found one cut feature that could be possibly be the result of activity during WWI and a deposit of what was considered to be in-situ natural gravel at the S end of the trench. In general deposits comprised natural sands and gravels below stony topsoil and subsoil.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Developer
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	None
ADDRESS OF MAIN	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX

CONTRIBUTOR:	
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 6 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

6.1 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.

6.2 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*.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

6.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

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

6.6 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.