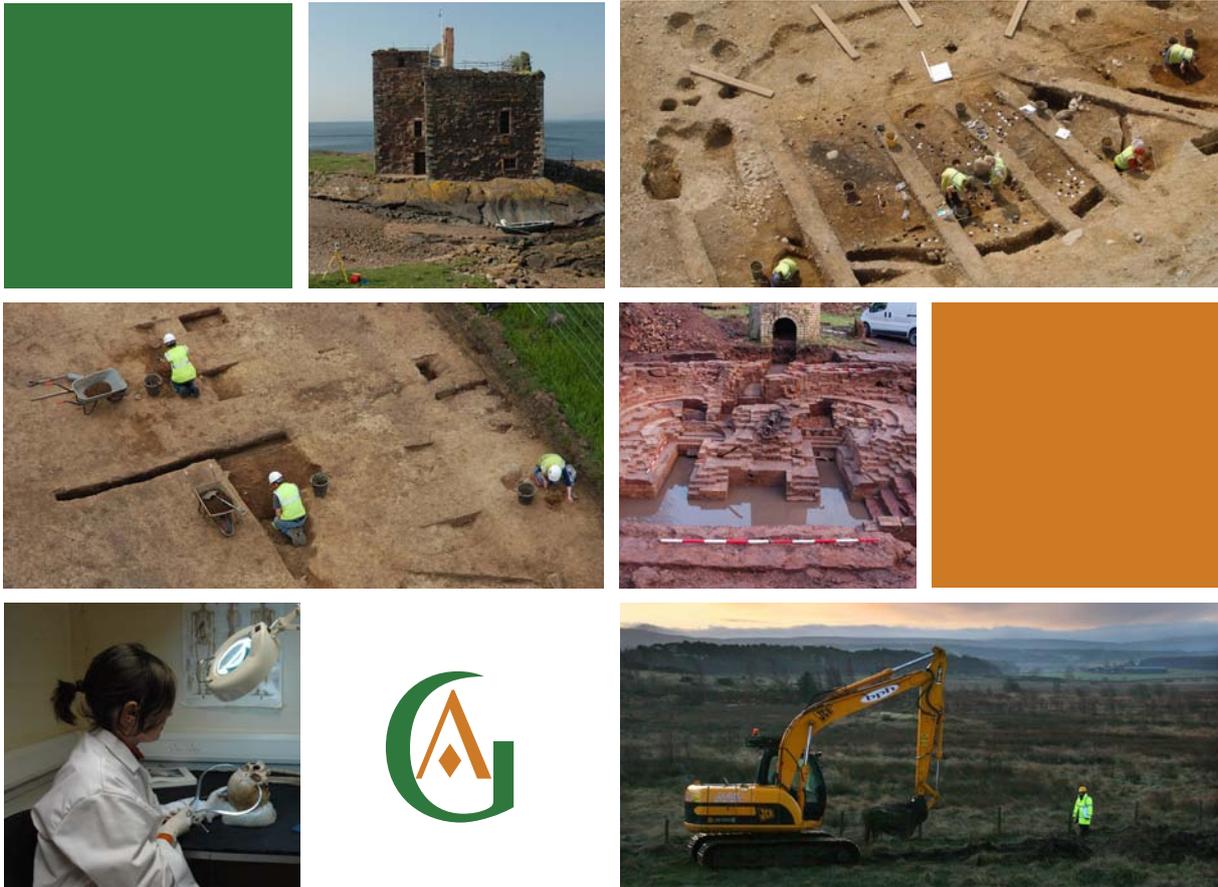


GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Falkirk Distillery Evaluation
Data Structure Report
Project 3204**

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Falkirk Distillery Evaluation

Data Structure Report

On behalf of: The Falkirk Distillery Company

NGR: NS 925 794

Project Number: 3204

Project Manager: Ronan Toolis

Report by: Bob Will

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

Approved by:



Date:

09/03/2011

*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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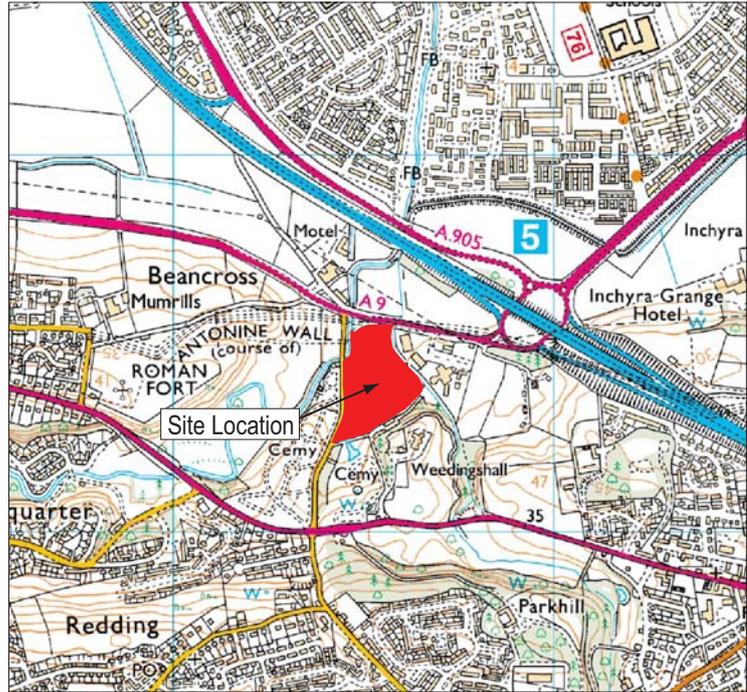
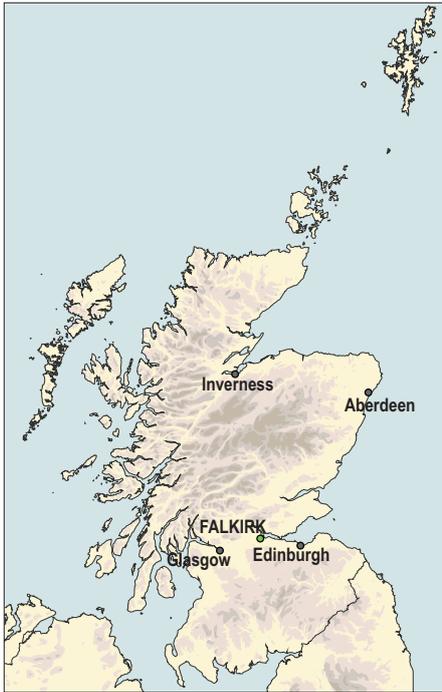
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0 250 m

Figure 1: Site location

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of the Falkirk Distillery Company, of the proposed Falkirk Distillery development area. The trial trench evaluation examined 6.3% of the total 3.690 ha development area to be subject to ground-breaking works. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered during the evaluation.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD between 8 and 11 February 2011, on behalf of the Falkirk Distillery Company, of an area proposed for the construction of a new distillery. The archaeological evaluation was required to meet condition 8 of the planning consent for the Falkirk Distillery development.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development area is centred around NGR NS 925 794, to the south of the A9 road, towards the east of Falkirk (Figure 1). The part of the development area subject to ground-breaking works, and therefore requiring evaluation, amounted to 3.69 ha in total and lay between 8 m and 18 m AOD.
- 3.2 The site is bounded by woodland to the south comprising remnants of a designed landscape surrounding Weedingshall House, the Salmon Inn slip road to the west, the A9 road with a buffer zone round the line of the Antonine Wall to the north and a small river or burn to the east. The site currently consists of rough undulating pasture with scrub bushes and small trees. The low lying flat ground to the north is very wet and boggy and was partly flooded when the evaluation took place.
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology consists of raised marine deposits, while the solid geology belongs to the Scottish Coal Measures Group (British Geological Survey 1:625000 series, <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There were no previously known archaeological sites within that part of the development area subject to the archaeological evaluation.
- 4.2 However, nine sites of archaeological interest were identified around the development area (Figure 1). These sites included:
- Site 1: Neolithic Roundhouse at NGR NS 9248 7907;
 - Site 2: Antonine Wall (Callendar Park – Polmonthill) World Heritage Site (NMRS NS97NW 46.00;) at NGR NS 9250 7956;
 - Site 3: Antonine Wall (East Beancross) Scheduled Ancient Monument and World Heritage Site (NMRS NS97NW 46.05, 46.09, 46.03; SAM 8832) centred at NGR NS 9237 7957;
 - Site 4: Mumrills Rig and Furrow (NMRS NS97NW 36) at NGR NS 923 795;
 - Site 5: Polmont Burn Roman Bridge Site (NMRS NS97NW 46.04) at NGR NS 9260 7951;
 - Site 6: Burnside Watching Brief (NMRS NS97NW 46.08) at NGR NS 9265 7950;
 - Site 7: Weedingshall Possible Shell Midden (NMRS NS97NW 37) at NGR NS 928 793;
 - Site 8: Weedingshall Possible Enclosure (NMRS NS97NW 27) at NGR NS 9265 7923;
 - Site 9: Weedingshall House (NMRS NS97NW 137) at NGR NS 92603 79221.

- 4.3 The excavation of a Neolithic roundhouse (Site 1) produced Neolithic pottery and oyster shells, part of a Bronze Age beaker and an Iron Age pit (Geoff Bailey pers comm.).
- 4.4 The northern part of the development area, outwith the area to be subject to archaeological evaluation, comprises the buffer zone of the Antonine Wall (Site 2), a World Heritage Site. To the immediate west of the northern part of the development area, on the other side of the road runs another section of the Antonine Wall (Site 3), designated as a Scheduled Monument Area. A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken within this area. A small excavation was undertaken on the line of the Antonine Wall in the field opposite to West Beancross Farm in order to establish with certainty the course of the Wall prior to the construction of the Laurieston Bypass. The Wall was found to be in good condition with the ditch 5 m to the north. Unusually, the rampart superstructure was composed of clay cheeks with a turf core (Bailey 1987, 2). In September 1994 a watching brief was carried out during the excavation of new drainage channels associated with the Laurieston by-pass at Beancross where these crossed the scheduled area associated with the Antonine Wall (Site 3). Part of a post-medieval stone culvert was found running towards the Roman ditch, where it channelled effluent from Beancross village and deposited it in the ditch. No Roman levels were encountered (Bailey 1994, 8).
- 4.5 Traces of ploughed-out broad rig (Site 4) are visible in the same field designated as a Scheduled Monument Area (Site 3) (Sloan 1985, 7).
- 4.6 The point where the Antonine Wall crosses the Polmont Burn was excavated (Site 5), revealing the bases of the Wall and Military Way at the edge of the stream (Bailey 1996, 355-57).
- 4.7 An archaeological watching brief (Site 6) was carried out prior to the construction of the Brewers Fayre and Travel Inn to the north-west of the development area. The development area lay on the route of the Antonine Wall, remnants of which were seen at the western edge during the excavation of a trench for a drain. No remains of the Antonine Wall were seen during the watching brief (Duffy 1999, 45).
- 4.8 RCAHMS aerial photography taken in 1985 identified a possible shell midden at this location (Site 7) to the east of the development area.
- 4.9 RCAHMS aerial photography taken in 1983 and transcribed in 1999 identified a possible enclosure at this location (Site 8) to the south of the development area.
- 4.10 Weedinghall House (Site 9) is a Children's Home and is associated with a designed landscape, located to the south of the development area. Within the papers of the Clerk family of Penicuik there is a miscellaneous account book of Robert Adam, the architect, which notes payment of £10 by Walker of Weedingshall for a plan by Robert Adam (GD18/4968 1791). Weedingshall House is depicted on Grassom's Map of 1817, the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1865 and later maps, which show its grounds extending around the house. On the same maps, the development area is depicted simply as enclosed fields.
- 4.11 While no known archaeological remains were recorded within the area to be subject to evaluation, the surrounding area contained prehistoric and especially Roman sites of high archaeological significance, suggesting that unknown buried archaeological features and finds could potentially survive within the development area.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the evaluation was to identify:
- as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits which may survive within the development area;
 - archaeological finds from any prehistoric, Roman or historic period.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological evaluation (Figure 1) to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving; determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered; and excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features encountered.
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology and Local History, on completion of the evaluation and any resulting excavation works if archaeology was encountered.
- Submit, if excavation works were required, an accompanying post-excavation research design (PERD) and costing alongside the data structure report, which would outline arrangements for final publication.

Methodology

- 6.1 The development area was photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The machine excavation of trenches aimed to examine 8% of the 36,900 m² development area, comprising 32.8 trenches (each 50 m long and 1.8 m wide), amounting to 2,952 m² in total.
- 6.3 If archaeology was encountered, machine excavation of trenches amounting to an additional 2% of the subject part of the development area was to be undertaken. These trenches would target the specific area where archaeological remains were encountered and would comprise trenches amounting to 738 m² in total.
- 6.4 Topsoil was stripped using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed c. 2 m wide ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in spits to the surface of the subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon. Any possible archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologists to determine their character and extent.
- 6.5 All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork. Trenches were surveyed and located within the National Grid using a Leica Smartrover, centimetre accurate Geographic Positioning System (GPS). Weather conditions for the evaluation were generally good.
- 6.6 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches was undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling was undertaken, nor was the backfilling of trenches supervised by an on-site archaeologist.

Results

- 7.1 Trenches were located to provide initially an 8% sample (2,952 m²) of the development area but this was reduced to 6.3% (2,322 m²) as parts of the development area were not accessible due to the presence of underground services and flooding. Trenches were located to give comprehensive spatial coverage across the accessible areas of the development area and were also located in areas identified by the Falkirk Council keeper of Archaeology during monitoring visits while the evaluation was taking place (Figure 1).
- 7.2 29 trenches were excavated, the results of which are set out in Appendix A. The ground conditions varied considerably across the site. The upper ground to the south consisted of deep sandy/silt topsoil over 0.6 m deep in places that gradually became sandier with some gravel. In some trenches this became clean light brown/yellow sand. To the north on the low laying flat ground beneath the topsoil there were deep deposits of silty clay, bands of clay and undulating bands of gravel which in some trenches were only 0.45 m below the existing ground level. This area was very wet and partially flooded which resulted in the trenches filling with water almost

as soon as they were excavated. In trench 16 a trial trench was excavated by machine through the gravel deposits to a depth of approximately 1.5 m below ground level to investigate the gravel. This trench exposed alternating bands of gravel and natural sand. This trench was very unstable and was backfilled immediately as the trench edges were collapsing and filling with water as it was being excavated.

- 7.3 In trench 26, there was a discrete spread of mixed silt and rubble up to 0.1 m thick covering 2.5 m at the west end of the trench. This consisted of broken bricks and other debris and included modern white earthenware pottery of probable late 19th or 20th century date.
- 7.4 A number of field drains were uncovered mainly in the north and these consisted of stone filled rubble drains, ceramic pipes and in one instance a plastic pipe surrounded by gravel which was left intact. Two trenches in the southern half of the site (trenches 12 & 29), both close to the road, also had rubble filled drains that diverted rain water away from the road edge.
- 7.5 During the course of the evaluation no features of archaeological significance were encountered. Very few artefacts were also recorded in topsoil deposits across the area, and comprised modern white earthenware pottery and bottle glass.

Discussion

- 8.1 The evaluation trenching did not identify any archaeological features or artefacts that might relate to the use of the site before the late 19th or 20th century.
- 8.2 Despite the close proximity of the development area to the Antonine Wall and its buffer zone and the close proximity of Mumrills Roman Fort to the west, no deposits or artefacts relating to the Roman period of activity were recovered. Similarly no prehistoric material was found. The lack of archaeological remains may be due to the topography of the site with the low boggy ground to the north prone to flooding.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The evaluation work has demonstrated that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development area. In consequence, it is unlikely that Falkirk Council will require any further archaeological work.
- 9.2 GUARD would stress, however, that final decisions on the requirement and scope of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Mr George Stewart and Ms Fiona Stewart of the Falkirk Distillery Company for their assistance, also Geoff Bailey, Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology for helpful comments and advice during the evaluation. Plant and drivers were supplied by Stewart Homes. The author was assisted on site by Daniel Sahlen. Technical support was provided by Aileen Maule and John Kiely. A survey of trench locations was conducted by Fiona Jackson. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD by Ronan Toolis.

**Falkirk Distillery Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Trench Descriptions

Tr No	Length	Width	Depth	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	46	2	0.55	dark brown sandsy silt	light brown sandy silt with patches of silty clay	ceramic field drain
2	52	2	0.5	dark brown sandy silt	light brown sandy silt	field drain
3	45	2	0.7	dark brownsandy silt	light brown sandy silt	-
4	52	2	0.45	dark brown sandy silt	light brown/yellow sand	-
5	44	2	0.45	dark brown sandy silt	orange/brown silty sand	-
6	26	2	0.45	dark brown sandy silt	orange/brown silty sand	spread of modern rubble
7	28	2	0.6	dark brown sandy silt	light brown sandy silt	-
8	35	2	0.6	dark brown sandy silt	light brown sand & gravel, silty clay in wet area	-
9	28	2	0.65	dark brown sandy silt	light brown sand	-
10	34	2	0.45	dark brown sandy silt	orange/grey silty clay	-
11	36	2	0.4	dark brown sandy silt	orange/grey silty clay	-
12	30	2	0.5	dark brown sandy silt	orange/grey silty clay	rubble drain
13	65	2	1	dark brown sandy silt	light brown sand	field drains
14	40	2	0.65	dark brown sandy silt	light brown sand	-
15	26	2	0.55	dark brown sandy silt	light brown sand	-
16	58	2	0.8	dark brown sandy silt	gravel & clay	ridges of gravel with light grey clay
17	58	2	0.8	dark brown sandy silt	gravel & clay	ridges of gravel with light grey clay
18	62	2	0.8	dark brown sandy silt	gravel & clay	ridges of gravel with light grey clay
19	42	2	1	dark brown sandy silt	gravel & clay	ridges of gravel with light grey clay
20	42	2	1	dark brown sandy silt	gravel & clay	ridges of gravel with light grey clay
21	30	2	0.8	dark brown sandy silt	orange/brown silty sand	-
22	43	2	0.6	dark brown sandy silt	light brown silty clay	-
23	48	2	0.5	dark brown sandy silt	light brown silty clay	-
24	48	2	0.7	dark brown sandy silt	light brown silty clay	-
25	44	2	0.6	dark brown sandy silt	orange/brown sand & gravel	outcrop of bedrock
26	45	2	0.55	dark brown sandy silt	orange silty clay	-
27	12	2	0.5	dark brown sandy silt	mid brown silty clay	-
28	17	2	0.5	dark brown sandy silt	mid brown silty clay	-
29	25	2	0.4	dark brown sandy silt	light brown silty clay	rubble drain

Appendix B: List of Photographs

Digital

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	Falkirk Distillery ID	-
2	Tr 1	-	Post-ex Tr 1	SW
3	-	-	General view of SW corner of site	E
4	-	-	General view looking north	S
5	-	-	General view looking north	S
6	-	-	General view middle -W	S
7	-	-	Generalview looking SE	W
8	-	-	General view of Trenches 1-4	W
9	Tr 1	-	E facing section	E
10	Tr 2	-	Post-ex Tr 2	W
11	Tr 2	-	S facing section of trench	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
12	Tr 3	-	Post-ex Tr 3	W
13	Tr 3	-	S facing section of trench	S
14	Tr 4	-	Post-ex Tr 4 - with rise	W
15	Tr 4	-	Post-ex Tr - with rise	E
16	Tr 4	-	S facing section of trench	S
17	Tr 5	-	Post-ex Tr 5	W
18	Tr 5	-	Post-ex Tr 5	E
19	Tr 5	-	S facing section of trench	S
20	Tr 6	-	Post-ex Tr 6	W
21	Tr 6	-	S Facing section Tr 6, W end with rubble spread	S
22	Tr 7	-	Post-ex Tr 7, looking down slope	SW
23	Tr 7	-	W facing section of trench	W
24	Tr 8	-	Post-ex Tr 8, looking down slope into west boggy area	SW
25	Tr 8	-	W facing section of trench	W
26	Tr 9	-	Post-ex Tr 9, looking down slope into west boggy area	W
27	Tr 9	-	S facing section of trench	S
28	Tr 10	-	Post-ex Tr 10, partially flooded	S
29	Tr 10	-	W facing setion	W
30	Tr 11	-	Post-ex Tr 11, looking towards wet area	S
31	Tr 11	-	W facing section	W
32	Tr 12	-	Post-ex Tr 12, looking towards wet area	S
33	Tr 12	-	W facing section with rubble drain	W
34	Tr 13	-	Post-ex Tr 13, looking down slope - check focus	S
35	Tr 13	-	Post-ex Tr 13, looking up slope - check focus	N
36	Tr 13	-	W facing section of trench	W
37	Tr 14	-	Post-ex Tr 14, looking down slope - check focus	S
38	Tr 14	-	W facing section of trench	W
39	Tr 15	-	Post-ex Tr 15, looking down slope - check focus	S
40	Tr 15	-	Post-ex tre 15 looking down slope - re-taken	S
41	Tr 15	-	W facing section of trench	W
42	Tr 16	-	During excavation - flooding	S
43	Tr 17	-	Natural gravel - beginning to flood	N
44	Tr 16	-	Post-ex Tr 16, clay depoits, beginning to flood	N
45	Tr 17	-	Natural gravel - beginning to flood	S
46	Tr 18	-	Natural gravel - beginning to flood	S
47	Tr 10	-	Post-ex Tr 10 -taken again	N
48	Tr 10	-	W facing section	W
49	Tr 11	-	Post-ex Tr 11 - taken again	S
50	Tr 11	-	W facing section of trench	W
51	Tr 12	-	Post-ex Tr 12- taken again	N
52	Tr 12	-	W facing section with rubble drain -flooded	W
53	Tr 13	-	Post-ex Tr 13 - taken again	S
54	Tr 13	-	Post-ex Tr 13 - looking up hill	N
55	Tr 13	-	W facing section of trench	W
56	Tr 14	-	Post-ex Tr 14- taken again	S
57	Tr 14	-	W facing section of trench	W
58	Tr 15	-	Post-ex Tr 15 -taken again	S
59	Tr 15	-	W facing section of trench	W
60	-	-	General view looking north	S
61	Tr 16	-	W facing section with gravel deposits -middle	W
62	Tr 16	-	W facing section with gravel deposits - north	W
63	Tr 16	-	W facing section with gravel deposits - south	W
64	Tr 16	-	W facing section with gravel deposits -south	W
65	Tr 16	-	W facing section with gravel deposits - middle	W
66	Tr 16	-	W facing section with gravel deposits -north	W
67	Tr 17	-	W facing section with gravel deposits	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
68	Tr 18	-	W facing section with gravel deposits	W
69	Tr 19	-	W facing section with gravel deposits	W
70	Tr 20	-	W facing section with gravel deposits	W
71	Tr 21	-	N facing section -flooded	N
72	Tr 22	-	W facing section	W
73	Tr 23	-	W facing section	W
74	Tr 24	-	NE facing section	NE
75	Tr 25	-	NE facing section	NE
76	Tr 26	-	Post-ex Tr 26, partially flooded	N
77	Tr 26	-	W facing section	W
78	Tr 25	-	Post-ex Tr 25, N half flooded	N
79	Tr 25	-	W facing section & bedrock	W
80	Tr 25	-	W facing section	W
81	Tr 24	-	Post-ex Tr 24- flooded	N
82	Tr 24	-	W facing section - South end dry	W
83	Tr 23	-	Post-ex Tr 23 - flooded	N
84	Tr 22	-	post-ex - flooded	N
85	Tr 28	-	post-ex - flooded	N
86	Tr 28	-	General view looking north	N
87	Tr 28	-	W facing section -dry	W
88	Tr 27	-	Post-ex flooded -nearly overflowing	N
89	Tr 29	-	post-ex tr 29	N
90	Tr 29	-	E facing section	E
91	Tr 29	-	E facing section -general	E
92	Tr 17	-	Post-ex - gravel deposits	S
93	Tr 17	-	Post-ex -detail of gravel deposits	SE
94	Tr 17	-	Post-ex - gravel deposits	N
95	Tr 17	-	Post-ex - gravel deposits - detail	N
96	Tr 17	-	W facing section with gravel deposits	W
97	Tr 17	-	Post-ex - gravel deposits, N end	N
99	Tr 17	-	Post-ex - gravel deposits, N end	NE
100	Tr 18	-	Post-ex with gravel but partially flooded	S
101	Tr 18	-	Post-ex with gravel - detail	SE
102	Tr 20	-	Post-ex with gravel but partially flooded	S
103	Tr 20	-	Post-ex with gravel - detail	SE
104	Tr 20	-	E facing section	E
105	Tr 19	-	Post-ex, flooded but gravel in middle above water level	N
106	Tr 19	-	Post-ex with gravel - detail	NE
107	Tr 19	-	E facing section with gravel- flooded	E
-	-	-	Second camera	-
1	Tr 19	-	During excavation	SE
2	Tr 19	-	E facing section with gravel deposits	E
3	Tr 19	-	Post-ex with gravel deposits	S
4	Tr 19	-	Post-ex with gravel deposits during excavation	S
5	Tr 19	-	Post-ex, S end	NE
6	Tr 19	-	Post-ex, S end	N
7	Tr 20	-	Post-ex with gravel N end	S
8	Tr 20	-	Post-ex with gravel N end	S
9	Tr 20	-	W facing section, gravel & field drain	E
10	Tr 20	-	During excavation	S
11	Tr 20	-	Post-ex	N
12	Tr 20	-	Detail orange/red sand & gravel, N end	SE
13	Tr 20	-	Detail orange/red sand & gravel, N end	SE
14	Tr 20	-	Post-ex	S
15	Tr 20	-	E facing section w.gravel & field drain	E

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
16	Tr 20	-	W facing section w/gravel	W
17	Tr 20	-	detail of gravel	N
18	Tr 20	-	During excavation	S
19	Tr 20	-	Post-ex - south end	NE
20	Tr 20	-	post-ex south end - gravel	NE
21	Tr 16	-	flooded	NE
22	Tr 17	-	flooded	NW
23	Tr 20	-	During excavation	S
24	Tr 20	-	gravel at N end	SE
25	Tr 21	-	During excavation	W
26	Tr 21	-	during excavation - silts & gravel	W
27	Tr 21	-	during excavation - silts & gravel	W
28	Tr 21	-	during excavation - silts & gravel	W
29	Tr 21	-	post-ex	E
30	Tr 22	-	post-ex - N half	S
31	Tr 22	-	during excavation	S
32	Tr 22	-	post-ex	S
33	Tr 23	-	during excavation - N end	SE
34	Tr 23	-	post-ex	S
35	Tr 23	-	post-ex, detail of light grey silty clay @ s end	SE
36	Tr 24	-	during ex. N end	N
37	Tr 24	-	post-ex	S
38	Tr 25	-	post-ex	N
39	Tr 26	-	during excavation	S
40	Tr 25	-	post-ex - curving trench	S
41	Tr 28	-	during excavation	N
42	Tr 28	-	during excavation	N
43	Tr 28	-	post-ex, beginning to flood	S
44	Tr 27	-	post-ex, beginning to flood	S
45	Tr 27	-	post-ex	S
46	Tr 16	-	test pit through gravel	SE
47	Tr 16	-	test pit through gravel	SW
48	Tr 16	-	test pit, bands of gravel	SW
49	Tr 16	-	test pit, band of sand	SE
50	Tr 16	-	test pit, band of sand, detail	SE
51	Tr 16	-	test pit, bands of sand & gravel	S
52	Tr 16	-	test pit, bands of sand & gravel	E

Black and White

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	Falkirk Distillery ID	-
2	Tr 6	-	S Facing section Tr 6, W end with rubble spread	S
3	Tr 12	-	W facing section with rubble drain	W
4	Tr 16	-	W facing section with gravel deposits -middle	W
5	Tr 16	-	W facing section with gravel deposits - north	W
6	Tr 16	-	W facing section with gravel deposits - south	W
7	Tr 16	-	W facing section with gravel deposits -south	W
8	Tr 16	-	W facing section with gravel deposits - middle	W
9	Tr 16	-	W facing section with gravel deposits -north	W
10	Tr 17	-	W facing section with gravel deposits	W
11	Tr 18	-	W facing section with gravel deposits	W
12	Tr 19	-	W facing section with gravel deposits	W
13	Tr 20	-	W facing section with gravel deposits	W
14	Tr 29	-	post-ex tr 29	N

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
15	Tr 29	-	E facing section	E
16	Tr 21	-	N facing section -flooded	N
17	Tr 17	-	Post-ex - gravel deposits	S
18	Tr 17	-	Post-ex -detail of gravel deposits	SE
19	Tr 17	-	Post-ex - gravel deposits	N
20	Tr 17	-	Post-ex - gravel deposits - detail	N
21	Tr 17	-	W facing section with gravel deposits	W
22	Tr 17	-	Post-ex - gravel deposits, N end	N
23	Tr 17	-	Post-ex - gravel deposits, N end	NE
24	Tr 18	-	Post-ex with gravel but partially flooded	S
25	Tr 18	-	Post-ex with gravel - detail	SE
26	Tr 20	-	Post-ex with gravel but partially flooded	S
27	Tr 20	-	Post-ex with gravel - detail	SE
28	Tr 20	-	E facing section	E
29	Tr 19	-	Post-ex, flooded but gravel in middle above water level	N
30	Tr 19	-	Post-ex with gravel - detail	NE
31	Tr 19	-	E facing section with gravel- flooded	E

Appendix C: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Falkirk Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Falkirk Distillery Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	3204
PARISH:	Falkirk
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	R Will
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	--
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 925 794
START DATE (this season)	08/02/11
END DATE (this season)	11/02/11
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Due to the proximity of the Antonine Wall and a number of other nearby prehistoric and Roman sites, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD prior to the development of a new distillery to the east of Falkirk. The trial trench evaluation amounted to 2,322 m ² , representing 6.3 % of the proposed development area. No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Falkirk Distillery Company
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation

FALKIRK DISTILLERY, FALKIRK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3204

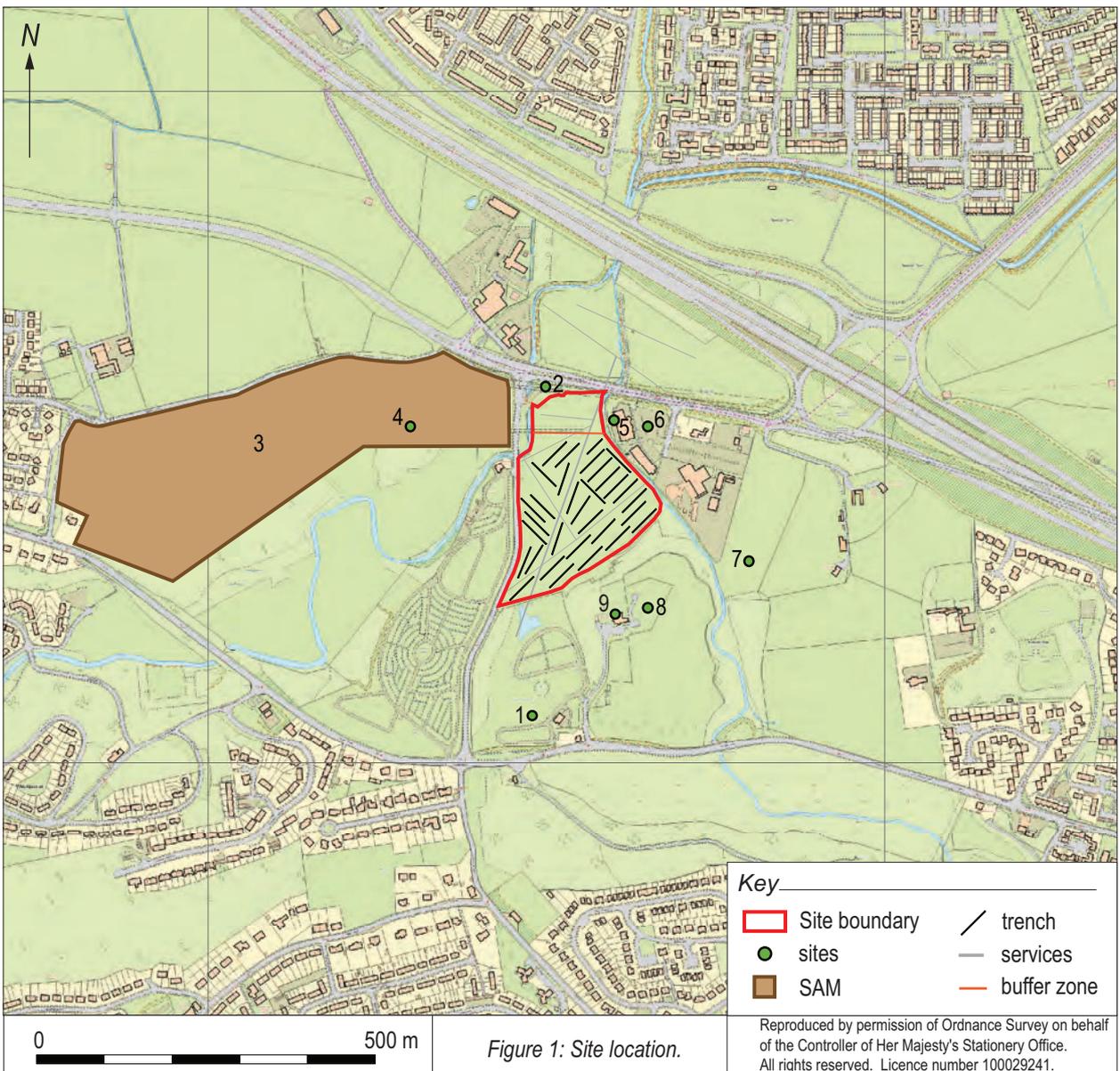
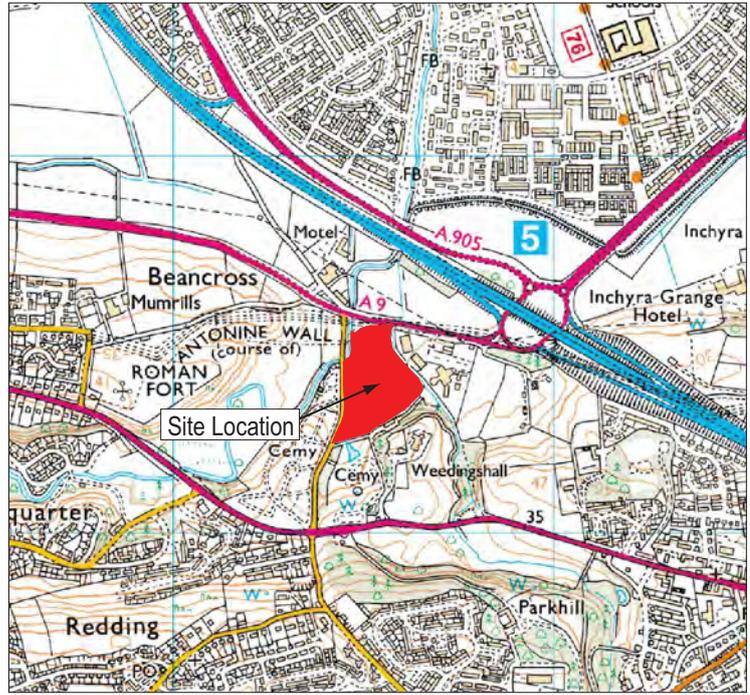
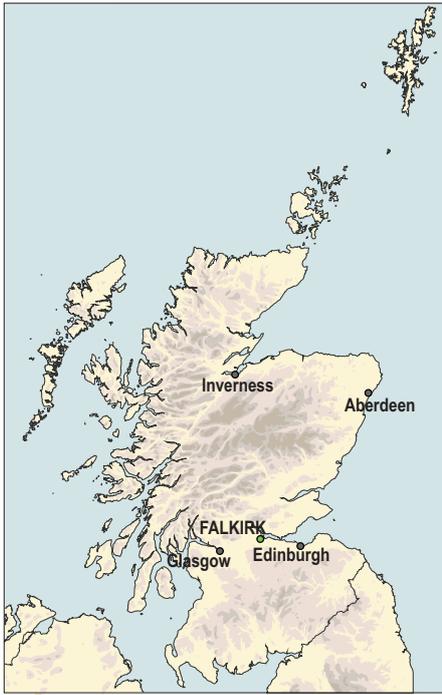


Figure 1: Site location.

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1.0 Executive Summary

This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a phased programme of archaeological works for the proposed development of the site known as 3204: Falkirk Distillery, Falkirk. In the first instance, an evaluation of the site will be undertaken to establish whether any significant archaeological remains are associated with the site. Should significant remains be identified and it is not possible to preserve them in-situ a further requirement for archaeological works to ensure their preservation through record is likely to be pursued.

This WSI outlines the entirety of the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, will be specified in addenda to this document. These addenda, if required, will be submitted for agreement of the Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology and Local History, acting on behalf of Falkirk Council, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

2.0 Introduction

This WSI sets out the methodology for the archaeological evaluation of the Falkirk Distillery development area, required to meet condition 8 of the planning consent for Falkirk Distillery.

3.0 Site Location

The development area is centred around NGR NS 925 794, to the south of the A9 road, towards the east of Falkirk (Figure 1). The part of the development area to be subject to ground-breaking works, and therefore requiring archaeological evaluation, amounts to 3.690 ha in total.

4.0 Archaeological Background

There are no known archaeological sites within that part of the development area to be subject to archaeological evaluation.

However, nine sites of archaeological interest have been identified around the development area (Figure 1). These sites include:

- Site 1: Neolithic Roundhouse at NGR NS 9248 7907;
- Site 2: Antonine Wall (Callendar Park – Polmonthill) World Heritage Site (NMRS NS97NW 46.00;) at NGR NS 9250 7956;
- Site 3: Antonine Wall (East Beancross) Scheduled Ancient Monument and World Heritage Site (NMRS NS97NW 46.05, 46.09, 46.03; SAM 8832) centred at NGR NS 9237 7957;
- Site 4: Mumrills Rig and Furrow (NMRS NS97NW 36) at NGR NS 923 795;
- Site 5: Polmont Burn Roman Bridge Site (NMRS NS97NW 46.04) at NGR NS 9260 7951;
- Site 6: Burnside Watching Brief (NMRS NS97NW 46.08) at NGR NS 9265 7950;
- Site 7: Weedingshall Possible Shell Midden (NMRS NS97NW 37) at NGR NS 928 793;
- Site 8: Weedingshall Possible Enclosure (NMRS NS97NW 27) at NGR NS 9265 7923;
- Site 9: Weedingshall House (NMRS NS97NW 137) at NGR NS 92603 79221.

The excavation of a Neolithic roundhouse (Site 1) produced Neolithic pottery and oyster shells, part of a Bronze Age beaker and an Iron Age pit (Geoff Bailey pers comm.).

The northern part of the development area, outwith the area to be subject to archaeological evaluation, comprises the buffer zone of the Antonine Wall (Site 2), a World Heritage Site. To the immediate west of the northern part of the development area, on the other side of the road runs another section of the Antonine Wall (Site 3), designated as a Scheduled Monument Area. A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken within this area. A small excavation was undertaken on the line of the Antonine Wall in the field opposite to West Beancross Farm in order to establish with certainty

the course of the Wall prior to the construction of the Laurieston Bypass. The Wall was found to be in good condition with the ditch 5 m to the north. Unusually, the rampart superstructure was composed of clay cheeks with a turf core (Bailey 1987, 2). In September 1994 a watching brief was carried out during the excavation of new drainage channels associated with the Laurieston by-pass at Beancross where these crossed the scheduled area associated with the Antonine Wall (Site 3). Part of a post-medieval stone culvert was found running towards the Roman ditch, where it channelled effluent from Beancross village and deposited it in the ditch. No Roman levels were encountered (Bailey 1994, 8).

Traces of ploughed-out broad rig (Site 4) are visible in the same field designated as a Scheduled Monument Area (Site 3) (Sloan 1985, 7).

The point where the Antonine Wall crosses the Polmont Burn was excavated (Site 5), revealing the bases of the Wall and Military Way at the edge of the stream (Bailey 1996, 355-57).

An archaeological watching brief (Site 6) was carried out prior to the construction of the Brewers Fayre and Travel Inn to the north-west of the development area. The development area lay on the route of the Antonine Wall, remnants of which were seen at the western edge during the excavation of a trench for a drain. No remains of the Antonine Wall were seen during the watching brief (Duffy 1999, 45).

RCAHMS aerial photography taken in 1985 identified a possible shell midden at this location (Site 7) to the east of the development area.

RCAHMS aerial photography taken in 1983 and transcribed in 1999 identified a possible enclosure at this location (Site 8) to the south of the development area.

Weedinghall House (Site 9) is a Children's Home and is associated with a designed landscape, located to the south of the development area. Within the papers of the Clerk family of Penicuik there is a miscellaneous account book of Robert Adam, the architect, which notes payment of £10 by Walker of Weedingshall for a plan by Robert Adam (GD18/4968 1791). Weedingshall House is depicted on Grassom's Map of 1817, the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1865 and later maps, which show its grounds extending around the house. On the same maps, the development area is depicted simply as enclosed fields.

While no known archaeological remains are recorded within the area to be subject to evaluation, the surrounding area contains prehistoric and especially Roman sites of high archaeological significance, suggesting that unknown buried archaeological features and finds may potentially survive within the development area.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the evaluation is to identify:

- as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits which may survive within the development area;
- archaeological finds from any prehistoric, Roman or historic period. The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation (Figure 1) to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving; determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered; and excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features encountered.
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology and Local History, on completion of the evaluation and any resulting excavation works if archaeology is encountered.
- Submit, if excavation works are required, an accompanying post-excavation research design (PERD) and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for final publication.

6.0 Fieldwork Methodology

The proposed development area will be photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.

The machine excavation of trenches amounting to 8% of the 36,900 m² development area will be supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The evaluation trenches will comprise 32.8 trenches (each 50 m long and 1.8 m wide), amounting to 2,952 m² in total (Figure 1).

Should archaeological remains be encountered, machine excavation of trenches amounting to an additional 2% of the subject part of the development area will be supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. These evaluation trenches will target the specific area where archaeological remains have been encountered and will comprise trenches amounting to 738 m² in total.

The machine excavator will be fitted with a 1.8 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.

The topsoil at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.

Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered they will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.

All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Palaeoenvironmental samples will also be taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.

All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence. This may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues on soil development at the site.

A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.

Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and the Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology and Local History will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be recorded, but left in situ, pending the agreement of the client and the Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology and Local History on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed, nor will the backfilling of trenches be supervised by the on-site archaeologist.

If features of regional or national archaeological significance are found within the evaluation trenches then further phases of work to mitigate the archaeologically adverse effects of the development may be required, subject to further discussion with the Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology and Local History, on behalf of Falkirk Council.

Should significant archaeological remains be identified, Stage 2 will involve the implementation of appropriate archaeological mitigation measures, which may consist of further excavation and recording of features that will be destroyed by development works. Stage 3 will include suitable post-excavation analysis, reporting, and publication of discovered archaeological remains, if appropriate.

7.0 Report Preparation and Contents

Following the completion of the evaluation fieldwork, an illustrated Data Structure Report will be produced within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork, detailing the results of the fieldwork and

including recommendations for mitigation measures appropriate to any remains encountered by the evaluation. Hard and digital copies of the evaluation report will be produced and copies lodged, as a minimum, with the client, the Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology and Local History and the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Subject to significant archaeology being encountered requiring Stage 2 Works, a Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD) will be submitted to the Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology and Local History within three months of agreement to the Data Structure Report and any final publication will be submitted within a year of agreement to the PERD.

8.0 Copyright

Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

9.0 Publication

A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the evaluation, it is proposed that the report submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report submitted to the Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology and Local History.

10.0 Archive

The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.

The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

11.0 Finds Disposal

The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and Bona Vacantia in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds at the Falkirk Distillery site, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD until a decision has been made by the panel.

12.0 Personnel and Liaison

The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:

- Project Manager: Ronan Toolis
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Bob Will
- Prehistoric Pottery and Worked Stone Specialist: Beverley Ballin-Smith
- Roman Finds: Louisa Campbell
- Medieval Pottery Specialist: Bob Will
- Lithics Specialist: Torben Bjarke Ballin

- Osteologist: Maureen Kilpatrick
- Environmental Specialist: Susan Ramsay
- Faunal Specialist: Edouard Masson-Maclean
- Metalwork Specialist: Adrian Cox
- Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
- Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
- Quality Assurance: John Atkinson

The GUARD Project Manager, Mr Ronan Toolis, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. CVs for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

13.0 Monitoring

The proposed start date for the evaluation will be Monday 7th February, subject to the prior agreement of the Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology and Local History. The archaeological evaluation will take 3 days to complete; the additional archaeological evaluation, if required, will take an additional 1 day to complete. The Falkirk Council Keeper of Archaeology and Local History will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

14.0 Health & Safety and Insurance

GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute of Field Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). It is standard GUARD policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.

GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

15.0 Documentary and Cartographic References

Bailey, G B 1987 'Beancross, Antonine Wall', Discovery Excav Scot, 2.

Bailey, G B 1994 'Beancross (Falkirk parish): Antonine Wall', Discovery Excav Scot, 8.

Bailey, G B 1996 'Stream crossings on the Antonine Wall' Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol.126, 355-60.

Duffy, A 1999 'Brewers Fayre and Travel Inn Evaluation, Antonine Wall', Discovery Excav Scot, 45.

Grassom, J 1817 To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of Stirling this map from actual survey.

Ordnance Survey 1865 Stirling Sheet XXXI.1 & XXXI.5, First Edition 25 inch to the mile. Sloan, D 1985

'Mumrills, broad rig', Discovery Excav Scot, 7.

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