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**Annet Burn Hydro Electric Generation Scheme,  
Braes of Doune,  
Stirling  
Archaeological Monitoring  
Data Structure Report**



**August 2015**

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## Executive Summary

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were appointed by babyHydro Ltd on behalf of Annet Burn Hydro Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring during ground breaking works associated with the construction of a 500KW Hydro Electric generation scheme. The scheme is sited on the Annet Burn near Doune in Stirling Council, and includes construction of an intake (weir) in the burn; the trenching and burying of a penstock (high pressure pipe); construction of a powerhouse; construction of a tailrace to return the water to the burn; and a connection to the Grid.*

*The archaeological monitoring followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by Stirling Council. This required intermittent site visits to monitor topsoil stripping and conduct a search of excavated spoil with a metal detector.*

*No archaeologically significant deposits or artefacts were recovered during the project. ARCHAS Ltd recommend that no further archaeological mitigation be required on site and the planning condition can be discharged.*

*A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-217471) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.*

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 General

1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by babyHydro Ltd. (contact Nick Forrest) on behalf of Annet Burn Hydro Ltd (contact Rory McLeod) to undertake archaeological monitoring during ground breaking works associated with the construction of a 500KW Hydro Electric generation scheme. The scheme is sited on the Annet Burn near Doune in the Stirling Council area, and includes construction of an intake (weir) in the burn; the trenching and burying of a penstock (high pressure pipe); construction of a powerhouse; construction of a tailrace to return the water to the burn; and a connection to the Grid between NGR: NN 69867 06137 and NN 69990 04490.

1.1.2 The route of the proposed works was identified by the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer Murray Cook as lying within an area considered as having archaeological potential due to the recorded presence and recovery of Prehistoric artefacts. Therefore it was subsequently recommended that an archaeological condition be placed upon the development.

1.1.3 Through planning application 13/00146/FUL, Section 3, Stirling Council requested that:

*'No works shall take place within the development site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Planning Authority. Thereafter the developer shall ensure that the programme of archaeological works is fully implemented and that all recording and recovery of archaeological resources within the development site is undertaken to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority.'*

1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation outlining the standards and methodology to which ARCHAS Ltd would adhere during the project was submitted to, and accepted by, Stirling Council in March 2015.

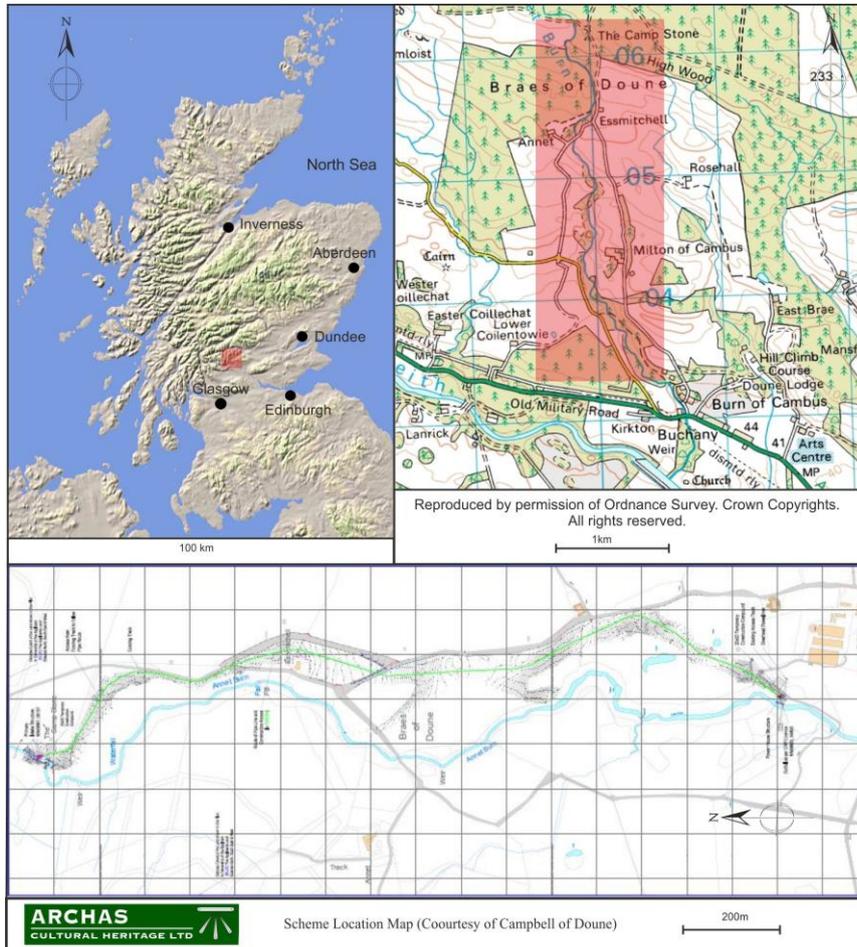
1.1.5 Through detailed discussions and subsequent agreement with the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer, the primary focus of the assessment comprised the undertaking of a programme of metal detecting on the spoil excavated during works on site. A series of site visits were also co-ordinated in order to assess this material. During the time on site, the archaeologist also monitored any topsoil stripping that was currently taking place.

1.1.6 Site works were monitored by Ross Cameron on a total of nine separate days from 24/03/15 to 07/08/15. Weather throughout was changeable.

1.1.7 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents.

## 1.2 Site Location and Setting

### General



**Figure 1: Site location**

- 1.2.1 The development site is located at Milton of Cambus to the north west of Stirling, on the north facing slopes of the Braes of Doune between Callander and Doune. The route of the scheme goes from NGR: NN 69867 06137 at its northern extreme to NGR: NN 69990 04490 to the south. The route is mostly along the eastern side of the Annet Burn, the upper reaches of which are fed from the slopes of Uamh Bheag before flowing into the River Teith.

### *Study Area*

- 1.2.2 The proposed development site is located on an area of sloping and undulating rough pasture on the eastern flank of the Annet Burn. The site north of Essmitchell has until recently contained a large commercial coniferous forestry plantation which has recently been felled leaving a large number of tree stumps and timber refuse.

### *Geology*

- 1.2.3 The drift geology of the proposed development site comprises Glaciofluvial Ice Contact Deposits - Gravel, Sand and Silt. These superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters. The underlying bedrock geology consists of a Teith Sandstone Formation, a Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 398 to 407 million years ago in the Devonian Period. These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat; includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – 03/02/15

## 2 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 2.1 Historical Background

2.1.1 The rich and fertile lands along the banks of the River Teith were cultivated from at least the Neolithic period, up to 5,000 years ago. The advantageous location of the site on the fertile north facing slopes of the Braes of Doune means that it is possible evidence for earlier human occupation will survive on site.

2.1.2 The history of the site was assessed primarily using the National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS) as maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and the Stirling Council Historic Environment Record (HER).

#### *Prehistoric*

2.1.3 There is significant evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the proposed development, largely in the form of find-spots of Prehistoric artefacts. An anvil, quern-stones, a stone polisher, hammer stones (NMRS No: NN 60 NE 4-7) and a Neolithic carved stone ball (HER ID: 291) were all recovered from various locations at the northern end of the scheme, on the west side of the burn.

2.1.4 A site recorded as the 'Camp Stone' (NMRS No: NN 60 NE 2) is recorded at the northern end of the site. This has a strong local tradition, but is a large glacial erratic rather than any recumbent standing stone of prehistoric origin.

2.1.5 Further to the east of the burn, is the site of several stone cists probably of Bronze Age date and a large cairn that were discovered in 1783, below Rosshall House (NMRS No: NN 70 NW 2). No trace of these features is now visible but in 1968, a scatter of stones was recorded at this location, suggesting that a cairn may well have originally stood at this spot (NGR: NN 7054 0502).

2.1.6 Two Bronze axe-heads located on the eastern flank of the Annet Burn and presented to the Smith Institute Museum in Stirling in 1924 have since been demonstrated to be 19<sup>th</sup> century forgeries.

2.1.7 The presence of so many recorded prehistoric find spots in the vicinity of Annet Burn may suggest Prehistoric occupation of the area. However, a number of important factors should be noted. The anvil, quern stones, hammer stone and polishers were all gifted to the Smith Institute Museum in Stirling in 1934 by a collector/antiquarian named A. Winter. Of these artefacts, the querns and the polishers could not be located in the museum for study in 1968. The records also indicate that the location at which A. Winter recovered the hammer stone could not be ascertained. Although the presence of these artefacts from The Braes of Doune does suggest prehistoric occupation, the density of that occupation must be questioned. We do not know exactly from where these artefacts were actually recovered while the very presence of a local, interested antiquarian like A. Winter, actively searching the Annet Burn may have skewed the overall picture somewhat. The presence of the 19<sup>th</sup> century fake Bronze axe-heads is also worthy of note.

#### *Medieval*

2.1.8 There are two significant sites of probable medieval date at the southern end of the development, although in both cases there are no obvious features surviving above ground. A castle was recorded (NMRS No: NN 60 SE 4, BNG: NN 6992 0488 or NN 6990 0487) in

the Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1863 as having been demolished within living memory and the stones used by the farmer to build his field walls. Nothing of the history of this site is known.

Commented [Ma1]: Whats BNG?

2.1.9 In addition to the castle, a chapel (NMRS No: NN 60 SE 5, BNG: NN 6994 0451) was recorded in the Statistical Account of 1798 as having stood on the west bank of the glen of Annet, 'on a round hill, which still retains the name of the Kirk Hill, and the marks of the graves are still visible.'<sup>2</sup> By the production of the Statistical Account of 1844, the former Church at Annet is recorded as having 'entirely disappeared.'<sup>3</sup>

2.1.10 The area used to be known as Cambuswallace, this name arising from the tradition that William Wallace made an encampment at the Camp Stone.<sup>4</sup>

#### *Post-medieval*

2.1.11 The Statistical Accounts compiled by the ministers of Kilmadock Parish in 1798 and 1844 make it clear that the area is a fertile and prosperous one. Annet is described as a 'farm of excellent quality, capable of producing all sorts of grain in perfection'.<sup>5</sup> The existence of a mill at 'Cambus is also recorded.'<sup>6</sup>

2.1.12 The ownership of a third of the Parish by the Earl of Moray is noted, as are his efforts to improve the agriculture and productivity of the area.

#### *Modern*

2.1.13 The site is now owned by Moray Estates and the Earl of Moray. Much of the land around the development is managed through a contract farming arrangement. The access track was upgraded to provide access for machinery felling trees and to the windfarm on Braes of Doune.

## **2.2 Map regression**

### *Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps*

2.2.1 All relevant available maps as held by NLS were consulted in order to chart the recorded development of the site as well as any additional features that may previously have gone unrecorded.

2.2.2 Many of the early maps cover the site area, but do not show anything of interest within the vicinity of the site. The first map to show the presence of any occupation in the area is John Adair's 'Mape of the counties about Stirling' produced in the 1680s (Figure 2). This map clearly depicts settlement at 'Anit' on the eastern side of the Annet Burn. This corresponds with the modern farm at Annet.

<sup>2</sup> MacGibbon, A, 1798 Kilmadock, County of Perth. Account of 1791-99, Volume 20, 89

<sup>3</sup> Mitchell, G, 1844 Kilmadock, County of Perth. Account of 1834-45, Volume 10, 1231

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> OSA. 42

<sup>6</sup> MacGibbon, A, 76



**Figure 2:** Extract from John Adair's 'Map of the counties about Stirling' showing the settlement at Anit (indicated red). ARCHAS Ltd after NLS.

2.2.3 William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' conducted between 1747 and 1756 provides a little more detail of the landscape (Figure 3). Roy's map revolutionised map making in Scotland, containing a lot more terrain detail than previously. Although the map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey'<sup>7</sup>, the various inaccuracies can be forgiven in providing us with the first cartographic view of Scotland with any level of detail – a snapshot of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century Scotland.



**Figure 3:** Detail of William Roy's map of the Annet Burn area. Note the number of buildings in 'Anat' and its location on the eastern side of the burn. © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

<sup>7</sup> Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 *Scotland – Mapping the Nation*, 88

2.2.4 Roy's map clearly shows the general area of the development site in reasonably good detail. No features are however noted other than a collection of nine structures marked as 'Anat'. These are shown set within an area of rig and furrow, but curiously are located on the eastern side of the Annet Burn. The modern 'Annet' lies to the west of the burn and was shown on this side by Adair in the 1680s.

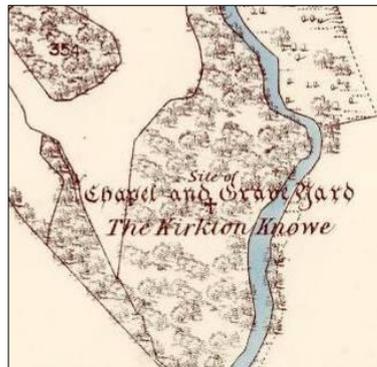
2.2.5 By the production of James Stobie's 'The Counties of Perth and Clackmannan' in 1783, Annat is recorded as 'in ruins', lying (once again) on the west side of the burn. The settlement at 'Ashmichel' is on record and relates to the modern Essmitchell.

#### *Ordnance Survey maps*

2.2.6 The first Ordnance Survey was undertaken in 1862 with the most detailed maps produced in the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps. These maps show no new features of note along the route of the development. Both the Castle (Figure 4) and the Chapel (Figure 5) locations as shown to the OS are indicated on the maps.

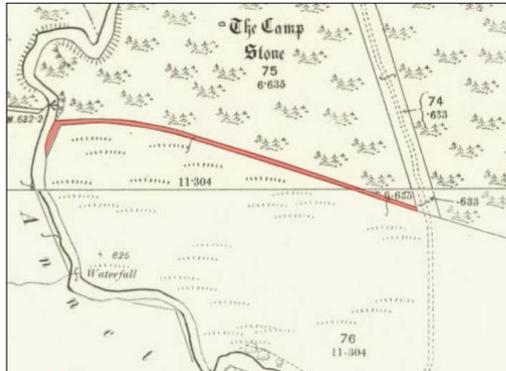


**Figure 4:** Location of the Castle, as plotted on the Perth and Clackmannan Sheet CXXIV.8 (Kilmadock) surveyed in 1862 and published in 1866. NLS



**Figure 5:** Location of the Chapel, as plotted on the Perth and Clackmannan Sheet CXXIV.8 (Kilmadock) surveyed in 1862 and published in 1866. NLS

2.2.6 By the production of the 25 inch to 1 mile Perth and Clackmannanshire Sheet 124.04 and 25 inch to 1 mile Perth and Clackmannanshire Sheet 124.08, a trackway or road has been constructed from the existing north-south road that follows the Annet Burn (Figure 6).



**Figure 6:** Composite of the 25 inch to 1 mile Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheets 124.04 and 124.08 showing the trackway indicated red. ARCHAS LTD after NLS.

2.2.7 This roadway runs westwards, immediately south of the Camp Stone, and crosses the Annet Burn, presumably at an unmarked ford. This feature was also noted on the preliminary site visit (Plate 1 and Plate 2).



**Plate 1:** The revetting wall bordering the northern side of the track.



**Plate 2:** Looking along the trackway to the west with the trees bordering it.

## 2.3 Conclusion

- 2.3.1 The evidence held by the NMRS and Stirling Council HER indicates significant prehistoric presence in the Annet Burn area. While this has been shown to be slightly misleading, it is clear that the potential remains for such prehistoric archaeological deposits to survive along the route of the development.
- 2.3.2 Whilst the location of the Castle and Chapel is uncertain, a tradition certainly remains that both exist around the Annet Burn.
- 2.3.3 The trackway first shown on the 2nd edition OS maps still survives, running through the disturbed ground at the northern end of the site.

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Archaeological Monitoring

#### *Watching Brief*

- 3.1.1 In discussion the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer Murray Cook, the main concern during the development was the discovery/recovery of prehistoric artefacts from the route of the pipeline. The primary focus of the archaeological mitigation was to be through the visual assessment of excavated spoil from the pipeline as well as through a detailed search with a metal detector.
- 3.1.2 In agreement with Stirling Council, ARCHAS Ltd did not undertake a watching brief on all ground breaking works associated with the installation of the pipeline. A watching brief was maintained on the access track when excavation of topsoil in these areas coincided with the archaeologist being on site.
- 3.1.3 The methodology adopted by the contractor along the route of the pipeline involved the removal of the topsoil along a 4m wide corridor, followed by a second excavator opening the deeper trench for the pipes through the natural subsoil. This methodology and the gap between the first machine and the second, allowed the natural subsoil to be visually assessed for archaeological deposits along significant stretches of the route (Plate 3).



**Plate 3: Looking south along the route of the excavations. Note the area stripped of topsoil and left open for inspection (Photograph 051)**

- 3.1.4 During any archaeological monitoring undertaken, the topsoil was stripped by a mechanical excavator fitted (where possible) with a toothless bucket.

#### *Metal detecting survey*

- 3.1.5 The methodology employed by the contractors meant that not only was the topsoil removed separately from the subsoil, it was also stored separately in order to be reinstated in the correct sequence. This methodology allowed ARCHAS to attend site intermittently and assess long stretches of topsoil with the metal detector before this was re-instated.



**Plate 4: Looking SW across the route of the pipeline. Note the topsoil kept to the side of the trench (Photograph 058)**

- 3.1.6 Topsoil was assessed for metal artefacts using a Maplin N86KA Advanced Metal detector set to detect all metals. This detector has a general depth sensitivity of up to 0.18m and can pinpoint metals while stationary to a depth of 0.14m.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Monitoring

- 4.1.1 The archaeological monitoring at Annet Burn failed to reveal any features or deposits of archaeological significance, with the whole route of the excavations essentially archaeologically sterile.
- 4.1.2 The topsoil was found to be surprisingly shallow, appearing in many places as only <0.10m deep (Plate 5). This was predominantly a mid-brown sandy silt (001), with the subsoil mainly a moderately compact orange brown sand (002).
- 4.1.3 The lack of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic may indicate historic use of the land for estate pasture rather than the growing of crops, as such ceramic often makes its way onto non estate field systems through the spreading of midden material or night soil. This was even true of the land around Essmitchell, an area where evidence of ploughing may have been expected.



**Plate 5:** Topsoil depth at the southern end of the pipeline (Photograph 035)



**Plate 6:** South facing section across drove road and bedrock (Photograph 024)

- 4.1.4 The new access track at the northern end of the pipeline followed the line of the existing drove road (Plate 2). A new surface was created through the placement of crushed stone and gravel. However, where the new route deviated north towards the intake, the surface of the existing drove road was dug away and parts of the retaining wall (Plate 1) removed. These excavations showed how insubstantial these features were. The retaining wall (003) was shown to comprise only one skin of stones abutting the banked earth, while the surface of the drove road seems to have consisted of beaten earth and topsoil with no noticeable surfacing or metalling (Plate 6).

### 4.2 Metal Detecting Survey

- 4.2.1 The metal detecting survey on the Annet Burn Hydro Scheme failed to reveal any artefacts of archaeological or historical significance. A number of signals were received and investigated, but on the whole these proved to be relict farm machinery, rusty Fe nails or modern foil. None of these were retained.

## **5 Summary and Discussion**

### **5.1 General**

- 5.1.1 Preliminary archaeological investigations on the Annet Burn Hydro Scheme revealed the existence of an old drove road, still visible through the placement of mature woodland trees and an insubstantial revetting wall on the north side. Excavations in this area failed to reveal any complexity associated with the road or archaeological material to date its use.
- 5.1.2 No archaeological features or significant artefacts were recovered during the project.

## **6 Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **6.1 General**

- 6.1.1 With the exception of the drove road, on the whole the archaeological monitoring at Annet Burn showed the route of the pipeline to be archaeologically sterile. The archaeological mitigation failed to reveal any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts.
- 6.1.2 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd do not recommend any further archaeological mitigation associated with this project and believe the planning condition can be accepted as having been met.

## Acknowledgements

The nature of the archaeological condition and the excavation timetable employed by the contractor meant that successful completion of the archaeological mitigation to the satisfaction of all concerned parties could not have been possible without close co-operation and flexibility on the part of ARCHAS, the contractor and Stirling Council Archaeology Officer Murray Cook.

Rory McLeod of Moray Estates and Nick Forrest of babyHydro Ltd deserve credit for their commitment to the archaeological resource and ensuring the project was completed smoothly.

TSL Contractors, and in particular Allan Shields, were helpful in providing updates as well as their good humour and assistance to the archaeologist on site.

Murray Cook of Stirling Council also deserves our thanks for his assistance during the planning and execution of the project.

## Bibliography

Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 Scotland – Mapping the Nation

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MacGibbon, A, 1798 Kilmadock, County of Perth. Account of 1791-99, Volume 20, 40-98

Mitchell, G, 1844 Kilmadock, County of Perth. Account of 1834-45, Volume 10, 1224-1242

## Appendix A Context Register

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
001	Deposit	Moderately compact mid brown sand with slight silt/loam element and occasional small stones.	D: Variable. Predominantly <0.25m	Turf and topsoil. Variable along length of excavations.	24/03/2015	RC
002	Deposit	Moderately compact orange brown sand abundant in small rounded stones.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil. Varied along length of excavations	24/03/2015	RC
003	Structure	Single skin revetting wall of drystone construction, comprising medium sized angular slabs.	D: <0.80m	Revetting wall on north side of drove road	24/03/2015	RC

## Appendix B Photographic Register

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Facing</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	W	View along route of drove road	24/03/2015	RC
002	ENE	Revetting wall of drove road	24/03/2015	RC
003	ENE	Revetting wall of drove road	24/03/2015	RC
004	ENE	Revetting wall of drove road	24/03/2015	RC
005	ENE	Revetting wall of drove road	24/03/2015	RC
006	N	S facing elevation of revetting wall	24/03/2015	RC
007	W	View along drove road to ford	24/03/2015	RC
008	W	View along drove road to ford	24/03/2015	RC
009	W	View of ford at Annet Burn	24/03/2015	RC
010	E	Slope of drove road to burn	24/03/2015	RC
011	E	View along drove road	24/03/2015	RC
012	W	View along drove road	24/03/2015	RC
013	S	Forestry across site	24/03/2015	RC
014	S	Working shot - Removing tree stumps	24/03/2015	RC
015	NW	General view of access road progress	07/04/2015	RC
016	N	Working shot - Quarrying on access road	07/04/2015	RC
017	N	Working shot - Quarrying on access road	07/04/2015	RC
018	NW	Quarrying on access road showing depth of topsoil	07/04/2015	RC
019	S	Working shot - Quarrying on access road	07/04/2015	RC
020	NW	Quarrying on access road showing depth of topsoil	07/04/2015	RC
021	NW	Detail of new road overlying old road	07/04/2015	RC
022	SE	Working shot - new access along drive road	07/04/2015	RC
023	SE	Detail of quarrying on drove road	07/04/2015	RC
024	N	S facing section across drove road	07/04/2015	RC
025	N	S facing section across drove road	07/04/2015	RC
026	N	Working shot - stripping pump hoouse access	07/04/2015	RC

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Facing</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
027	SE	View along drove road	22/04/2015	RC
028	NW	View along drove road	22/04/2015	RC
029	SE	View along drove road	22/04/2015	RC
030	S	View along drove road	22/04/2015	RC
031	NW	View along drove road	22/04/2015	RC
032	N	Working shot - view from pump house	22/04/2015	RC
033	S	Working shot - pump house	22/04/2015	RC
034	N	Working shot - pump house	22/04/2015	RC
035	W	Topsoil depth - start of pipeline	22/04/2015	RC
036	S	Working shot - start of pipeline	22/04/2015	RC
037	N	Working shot - view north from pipeline	22/04/2015	RC
038	S	Working shot - view south from pipeline	22/04/2015	RC
039	NW	Working shot - intake	15/07/2015	RC
040	N	Working shot - route of pipeline	15/07/2015	RC
041	SW	Working shot - route of pipeline	15/07/2015	RC
042	NE	Working shot - route of pipeline	15/07/2015	RC
043	W	Working shot - spoil	15/07/2015	RC
044	W	Working shot - E facing section	15/07/2015	RC
045	S	Working shot - route of pipeline	15/07/2015	RC
046	E	Working shot - route of pipeline	15/07/2015	RC
047	S	Working shot - location	15/07/2015	RC
048	S	Working shot - route of pipeline	15/07/2015	RC
049	N	Working shot - route of pipeline	15/07/2015	RC
050	N	Working shot - stripping of topsoil	15/07/2015	RC
051	S	Working shot - extent of excavations	16/07/2015	RC
052	-	Working shot - metal detector	16/07/2015	RC
053	S	Working shot - topsoil	29/07/2015	RC
054	S	Working shot - topsoil	29/07/2015	RC
055	N	Working shot - excavating pipeline	31/07/2015	RC
056	N	Working shot - soil stripping	31/07/2015	RC
057	N	Working shot - soil stripping	31/07/2015	RC
058	SW	Working shot - soil stripping	31/07/2015	RC
059	N	Working shot - pipeline and topsoil	03/08/2015	RC
060	NW	Working shot - pipeline and topsoil	03/08/2015	RC
061	N	Working shot - topsoil stripping	07/08/2015	RC
062	NNE	Working shot - topsoil stripping	07/08/2015	RC
063	S	Working shot - opened area	07/08/2015	RC
064	S	Working shot - opened area	07/08/2015	RC

## Appendix C Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Stirling Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Annet Burn
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	202
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kilmadock
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Ross Cameron
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NN 69867 06137 to NN 69990 04490
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	24/03/15
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	07/08/15
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	A watching brief and metal detecting survey was carried out during a programme of works associated with the construction of a Hydro scheme. Nothing of any archaeological note was identified or recovered.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	n/a
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Annet Burn Hydro Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage LTD Suite B2 Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	NMRS and Perth and Stirling Council SMR (intended)