

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Deanston, Doune:
Archaeological Evaluation
Project 3457**

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Deanston, Doune:

Archaeological Evaluation

On behalf of: CALA Homes (West) Ltd

NGR: NN 7101 0171

Project Number: 3457

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Approved by:



Date:

13/03/2012

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

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Data Structure Report was commissioned by CALA Homes (West) Ltd to outline the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd for a proposed housing and recreation facility development at Deanston, Doune. The trial trench evaluation comprised 5% of the total accessible area proposed for development, and involved the excavation of 10 trenches. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the evaluation. The work was carried out on 6th and 7th March 2012.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Data Structure Report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on 6th and 7th March 2012 in order to meet a condition of planning consent stipulated by Stirling Council (Planning Reference: 11/00554/FUL; OASIS Reference:guardarc1-120638).

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The development area is located on the western edge of Deanston, a small village located 6 miles north-west of Stirling and approximately 1 mile south-west of Doune, (centred around NGR: NN 711 016). The site comprises three irregularly shaped fields, the westernmost of which contains a football pitch, and a reservoir occupies the approximate centre of the site (Figure 1). Areas A and B comprised uncultivated agricultural ground at the time of the evaluation. In Area A, the terrain sloped down from the south and west, while Area B was a relatively flat plateau with a sharp incline at its northern end. Area C contained dense scrub-land vegetation to the north and south of the reservoir, and the terrain south of the football pitch sloped down from north to south.
- 3.2 The development area is bounded by a housing estate to the north and east, a B road to the south and fields to the west.
- 3.3 The underlying bedrock consists of Teith Sandstone Formation, while the superficial geology consists of Devensian Till (British Geological Survey website, accessed 8/3/12).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The development area lies on the western edge of Deanston Village (NMRS No: NN70SW 41), out-with Deanston Village Conservation Area, which includes the historic core of the model industrial village laid out along the south bank of the River Teith at the turn of the 19th century. The former textile mill is now the Deanston Distillery. The village is characterised by its strong linear street-scape on Teith Road and its picturesque setting with the mill lade and river beyond. The model village and the former mill infrastructure are the best example of its kind in the Stirling Council area.
- 4.2 The only recorded archaeological remains within the development area is Deanston Boundary Marker (SMR 6119). This small square stone lay in an area to the south of the disused reservoir at Deanston. It was carved with the letters D and C in opposite quadrants. Its purpose is not clear but it may have been a boundary marker of some kind. A search in 2008 failed to locate the stone in very overgrown vegetation.
- 4.3 Nevertheless, the bulk of the development area, with the exception of the reservoir, which is first recorded in the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile map of 1901, lies in an area of greenfield which has not been subject to previous development and therefore has the potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains to survive.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to identify:
- known and as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits within those parts of the development area to be subject to ground-breaking works.

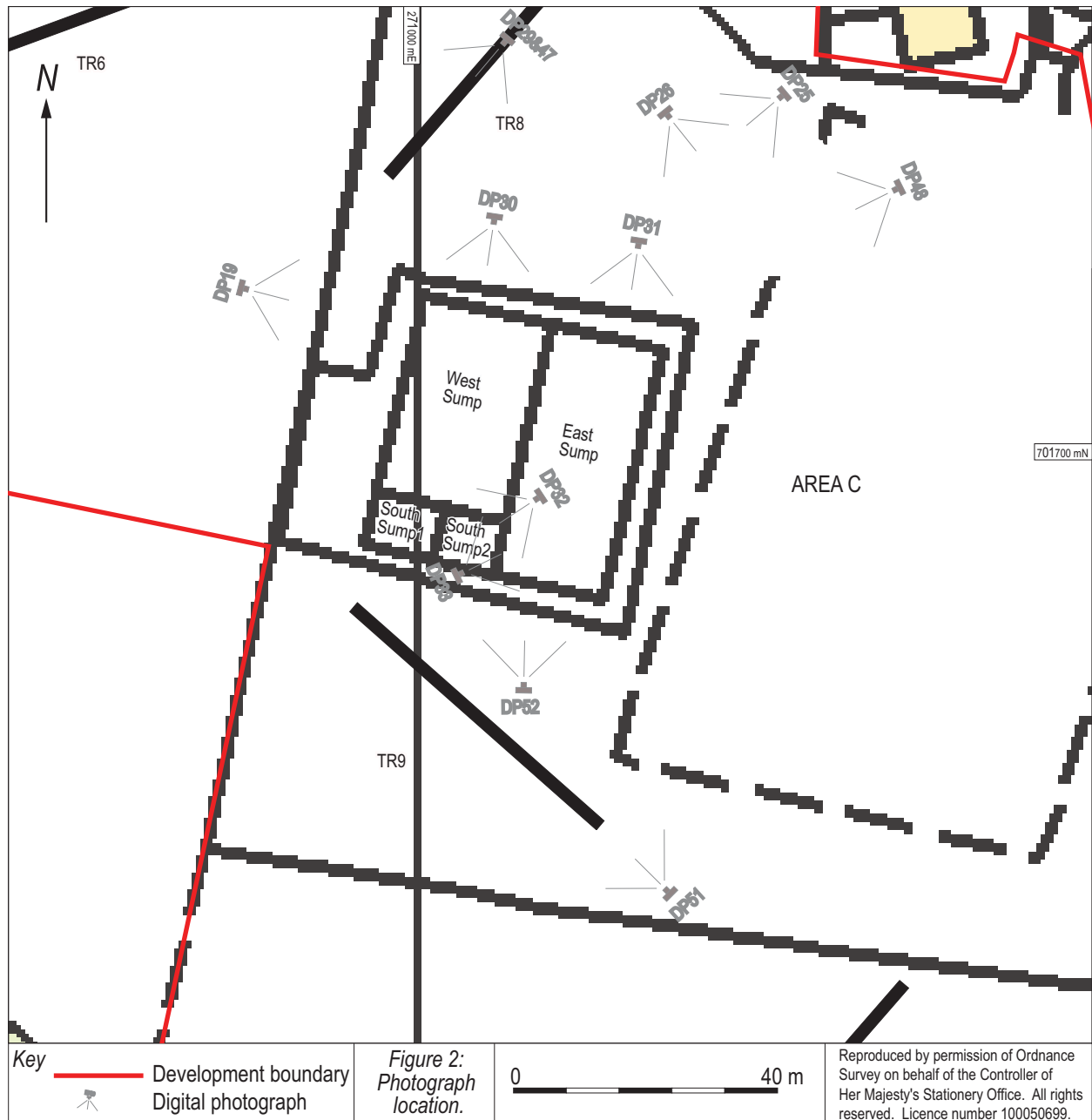
5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Undertake a photographic record of current site conditions including the site of the reservoir;
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for approval to Stirling Council, on completion of the evaluation, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Methodology

- 6.1 The survey and evaluation methodology was agreed in advance of fieldwork (see Appendix E).
- 6.2 The proposed development area, including the reservoir, was photographed and a brief written description and annotated plan made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works (Figure 2).
- 6.3 The machine excavation of trenches, amounting to 5% of the 3.729 ha proposed development area (excluding the reservoir) to be subject to ground-breaking works, was supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The evaluation comprised 10 trenches amounting to 1,865 m² in total (Figure 1).
- 6.4 The machine excavator was fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 6.5 The topsoil at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.6 Any significant archaeological features encountered were to be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample was to be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features was to be made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were to be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels were to be tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid using a Magellan Mobilemapper CX sub-metre DGPS.
- 6.7 All archaeological finds were to be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone were to be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds were to be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds were to be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds was to be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.8 All excavated feature fills and horizons were to be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence. This was also to include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues on soil development at the site.
- 6.9 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.10 Were human remains to be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and Stirling Council were to be informed immediately. Any human remains were to be accurately recorded, but left in situ, pending the agreement of the police, the client and Stirling Council on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

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



Results

- 7.1 The survey and evaluation was undertaken on 6 and 7 March 2012 in variable weather conditions. The detailed results of the survey and evaluation are set out in Appendices B-C and illustrated in Figures 1 & 2.
- 7.2 The reservoir was found to be in a poor condition, with mature and immature trees growing in the four sumps (Plates 1 & 2), and household rubbish having been dumped around and within the structure. The areas immediately north and south of the reservoir were very overgrown, and sections of the fence surrounding the structure had been removed. The stone walls were overgrown with lichen and were, for the most part, hidden behind fairly dense shrubbery and immature trees. No trace of the Boundary Marker was found.

- 7.3 During the course of the evaluation no features of archaeological significance were encountered. Ten trenches were excavated, totalling 1,865 m², the results of which are set out in Appendix B. Throughout the site, the area trenches revealed a silty clay topsoil (0.25 to 0.36 m thick), which lay over mottled orange/grey/ brown silty clay and sand natural subsoil (Plate 3). Earlier Site Investigation pits were encountered in several of the trenches.
- 7.4 A background scatter of nineteenth and twentieth century glass and ceramic was observed in the topsoil. None of these were of particular note, and none were retained as artefacts.



Plate 1: West sump of reservoir.



Plate 2: South sumps of reservoir.



Plate 3: Post-excavation view of Trench 7.

Discussion

- 8.1 The evaluation trenching encountered no archaeological features or deposits. Evidence of arable farming, in the form of plough scores, noted in Areas A and B are of indeterminate, though probably modern, date. Although many rubble field drains were uncovered, the large Cundie drain that runs through Area A was not encountered.
- 8.2 No archaeological or historical remains were found in Area C, although landscaping at the eastern limit of the site may have obliterated underlying deposits.
- 8.3 The reservoir interior and the areas immediately to the north and south were very overgrown with trees and scrub vegetation. The four sumps were upstanding, and the exterior and interior walls of the structure appeared to be intact, although very little water was retained in the sumps.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The evaluation demonstrated that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development area. No further archaeological work is therefore likely to be required by Stirling Council.

- 9.2 A summary of the results of the evaluation will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of the summary is included in Appendix D. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Record for Scotland within six months.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-120638) will be completed within three months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission or incorporation into the Sites and Monuments Record, the Stirling Council archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain in the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Jillian Mcnicol and Tony Rankin of CALA Homes (West) Ltd and Murray Cook of Stirling Council for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by Brown Plant Hire. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The survey and evaluation was undertaken by Christine Rennie, and Fiona Jackson produced the illustrations. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD by Ronan Toolis.

**Deanston, Doune
Archaeological Evaluation**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

Cartographic sources

Roy, W. 1747-55 *Military Survey of Scotland*.

Ordnance Survey 1866 *Perthshire Sheet CXXIV.16*. 25" to the mile.

Ordnance Survey 1866 *Perthshire Sheet CXXV.13*. 25" to the mile.

Ordnance Survey 1900 *Perthshire Sheet 124.16*. 25" to the mile.

Ordnance Survey 1900 *Perthshire Sheet 125.13*. 25" to the mile.

On-line sources

Geological information

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

National Monuments Record for Scotland <http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsph>

Sites and Monuments Record <http://my.stirling.gov.uk/archaeology>

Appendix B: Trench descriptions

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	50	2	0.36	Medium compaction grey/brown silty clay with cobbles and pebbles	Medium compaction mottled orange/grey/brown silty clay with cobbles.	No archaeological remains. One rubble field drain
2	50	2	0.48	Medium compaction grey/brown silty clay with cobbles and pebbles	Medium compaction mottled orange/grey/brown silty clay with sea coal and cobbles.	No archaeological remains. Six field drains
3	50	2	0.35	Medium compaction grey/brown silty clay with cobbles and pebbles	Medium compaction orange and grey clay silt with frequent cobbles	No archaeological remains. Two field drains
4	20	2	0.33	Medium compaction grey/brown silty clay with cobbles and pebbles	Medium compaction mottled silty sand with cobbles	No archaeological remains. Two field drains, one Site Investigation pit
5	50	2	0.41	Medium compaction grey/brown silty clay with cobbles and pebbles	Medium compaction mottled orange/grey/brown sand with cobbles.	No archaeological remains. Two field drains
6	50	2	0.33	Medium compaction grey/brown silty clay with cobbles and pebbles	Medium compaction, wet mottled sandy silt with cobbles.	No archaeological remains. Plough scores noted in subsoil
7	50	2	0.32	Medium compaction grey/brown silty clay with cobbles and pebbles	Medium compaction, wet mottled sandy silt with cobbles.	No archaeological remains. Plough scores noted in subsoil
8	50	2	-	Loose grey/brown silty clay with cobbles, pebbles and boulders	Medium compaction mottled silty clay with cobbles and occasional boulders	No archaeological remains. One Site Investigation pit
9	50	2	-	Loose grey/brown silty clay with cobbles, pebbles and boulders	Medium compaction yellow/brown silty clay with pebbles, cobbles and boulders	No archaeological remains. One field drain
10	50	2	-	Loose grey/brown silty clay with cobbles and pebbles	Medium compaction mottles silty clay with pebbles and cobbles	No archaeological remains.

Appendix C: List of digital photographs

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Frame	Area	Subject	Taken From
1	A	Pre-excavation view of north-west corner	SE
2	A	Pre-excavation view of north-east corner	SW
3	A	Pre-excavation view of south-east corner	NW
4	A	Pre-excavation view of south-west corner	NE
5	A	North end of football pitch	W
6	A	South end of football pitch	NW
7	A	Existing tyre marks at NW of football pitch	S
8	A	South-east facing section of Trench 1	SE
9	A	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	NE
10	A	North-west facing section of Trench 2	W
11	A	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	SW
12	A	South-west facing section of Trench 3	SE
13	A	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	NW
14	A	West facing section of Trench 4	NW
15	A	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	NE
16	A	North-east facing section of Trench 5	N
17	A	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	NW
18	B	Pre-excavation view of north end of area	S
19	B	Pre-excavation view of south end of area	N
20	B	North-west facing section of Trench 6	NW
21	B	Post-excavation view of Trench 6	NE
22	B	North-west facing section of Trench 7	N
23	B	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	NE
24	A	Pre-excavation view of possible pit	NE
25	C	Pre-excavation view; north of reservoir	NE
26	C	Pre-excavation view; north of reservoir	NW
27	C	Fence between Areas B and C	E
28	C	South-east facing section of Trench 8	S
29	C	Post-excavation view of Trench 8	NE
30	C	Reservoir – western sump	N
31	C	Reservoir – eastern sump	N
32	C	Reservoir – two southern sumps sump	NE
33	C	Reservoir – eastern sump	SW
34	A	Post-excavation view of Site Investigation pit	SW
35	C	North-east facing section of Trench 9	N
36	C	Post-excavation view of Trench 9	SE
37	A	Confluence of three field drains	NW
38	C	Football pitch and area to north of reservoir	E
39	C	Football pitch and area to south of reservoir	NE
40	C	East side of Area C, pre-excavation	N
41	C	Access to football pitch, pre-excavation	S
42	C	Access to football pitch, pre-excavation	N
43	C	South-east facing section of Trench 10	E
44	C	Post-excavation view of Trench 10	SW
45	B	Area after back-filling	NE
46	B	Area after back-filling	N
47	C	Trench 8 after back-filling	NE
48	C	General view, area north of reservoir	E
49	C	Football pitch, after completion of work	W
50	C	Football pitch, after completion of work	NW
51	C	Trench 9 after back-filling	SE

Frame	Area	Subject	Taken From
52	C	General view, area south of reservoir	S
53	C	Trench 10 after back-filling	NE
54	C	Machine tracks south of football pitch	E
55	A	Area after back-filling; south-west corner	NE
56	A	Area after back-filling; centre	N
57	A	Area after back-filling; north-east	NW
58	A & C	Access between fields after completion of work	SW

Appendix D: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Deanston, Doune Archaeological Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	GUARD 3457
PARISH:	Kilmadock
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Christine Rennie
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	--
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 840 386
START DATE (this season)	6th March 2012
END DATE (this season)	7th March 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None is known
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Due to this housing and recreation facility development area at Deanston, Doune being previously greenfield, not subject to previous development and therefore with the potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains to survive, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd. The trial trench evaluation comprised 5% of the total accessible area proposed for development, and involved the excavation of 10 trenches, some of which were located in order to target topographic features. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the evaluation.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	CALA Homes (West) Ltd
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited with RCAHMS.

Appendix E: Written Scheme of Investigation**DEANSTON, DOUNE, STIRLING**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3457

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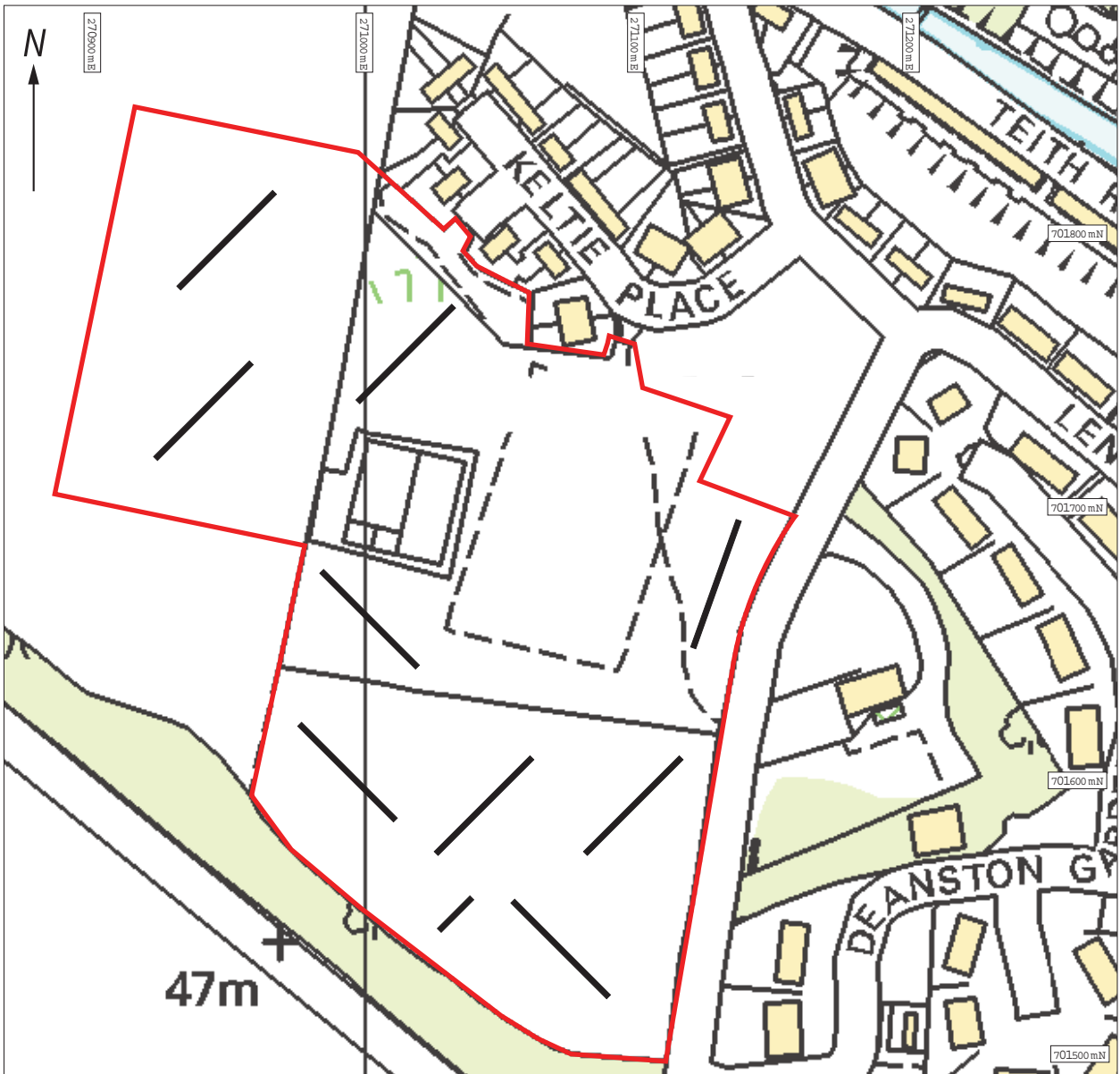
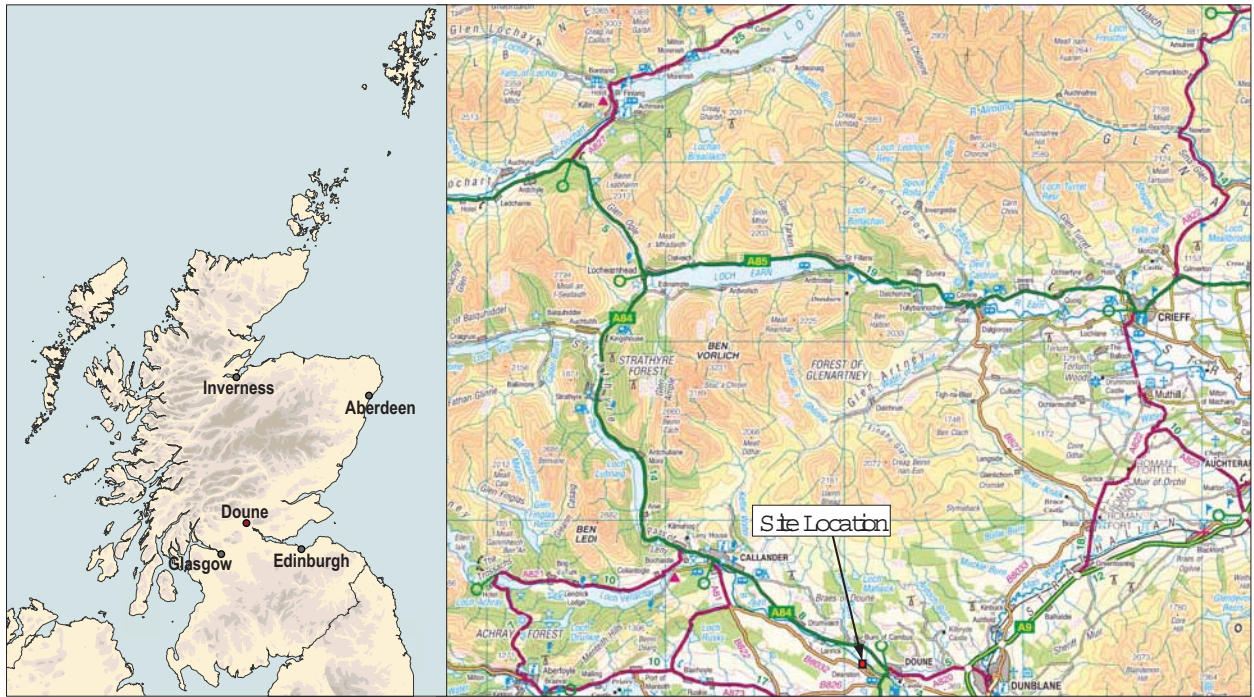
DEANSTON, DOUNE, STIRLING

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3457

by

Ronan Toolis



Key
— development boundary
 - - - - - trenches

Figure 1:
Site location.



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Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological evaluation method statement for the proposed development area at Deanston, Doune. This Written Scheme of Investigation will require to be approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological evaluation required for the proposed development area at Deanston, Doune, in order to meet the relevant planning condition (Planning Reference: 11/00554/FUL). In the first instance, a photographic record of the current site conditions including the site of the reservoir will be undertaken. This will be followed by a 5% evaluation of the footprint of the proposed development area but *excluding* the site of the reservoir. 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 required by Stirling Council.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme and methodology of archaeological works to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological works; that is a photographic record and a 5% evaluation of the development area to be subject to ground-breaking works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, will be specified in *addenda* to this document. These *addenda*, if required, will be submitted for the approval of Stirling 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.

Site Location

- 3.1 The development area is located on the western edge of Deanston, a small village located 6 miles north-west of Stirling and approximately 1 mile south-west of Doune, (centred around NGR: NN 711 016) and comprises three irregularly shaped fields, the westernmost of which contains a football pitch (Figure 1). The development area is bounded by a housing estate to the north and east, a B road to the south and fields to the west.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The development area lies on the western edge of Deanston Village (NMRS No: NN70SW 41), outwith Deanston Village Conservation Area, which includes the historic core of the model industrial village laid out along the south bank of the River Teith at the turn of the 19th century. The former textile mill is now the Deanston Distillery. The village is characterised by its strong linear streetscape on Teith Road and its picturesque setting with the mill lade and river beyond. The model village and the former mill infrastructure are the best example of its kind in the Stirling Council area.
- 4.2 The only recorded archaeological remains within the development area is Deanston Boundary Marker (SMR 6119). This small square stone lay in an area to the south of the disused reservoir at Deanston. It was carved with the letters D and C in opposite quadrants. Its purpose is not clear but it may have been a boundary marker of some kind. A search in 2008 failed to locate the stone in very overgrown vegetation.
- 4.3 Nevertheless, the bulk of the development area, with the exception of the reservoir, which is first recorded in the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile map of 1901, lies in an area of greenfield which has not been subject to previous development and therefore has the potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains to survive.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify:

- known and as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits within those parts of the development area to be subject to ground-breaking works.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Undertake a photographic record of current site conditions including the site of the reservoir;
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for approval to Stirling Council, on completion of the evaluation, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The proposed development area, including the reservoir, will be photographed and a brief written description and annotated plan made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The machine excavation of trenches, amounting to 5% of the 3.729 ha proposed development area (excluding the reservoir) to be subject to ground-breaking works, will be supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The evaluation will therefore comprise 10 trenches (all but one measuring 50 m long and 2 m wide; the remaining trench measuring 17 m long and 2 m wide), amounting to 1,865 m² in total (Figure 1).
- 6.3 The machine excavator will be fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample 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.
- 6.6 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 appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.7 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, 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.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and Stirling Council will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left in situ, pending the agreement of the police, the client and Stirling Council on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.10 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.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the evaluation will be submitted to the client within four weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to the Stirling Council Archaeologist. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this WSI for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 The report will include the following:
- executive summary;
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - Planning application number;
 - Contractor's details including date work carried out;
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
 - description of the site history, location and geology;
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work;
 - bibliography.
- 7.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to Stirling Council.
- 7.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 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.

Publication

- 9.1 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 a comprehensive 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.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within 3 months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 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 Stirling Council Archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 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, 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.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
 - Project Manager: Ronan Toolis
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Maureen Kilpatrick
 - Assistant Archaeologist: Rowena Thomson
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
 - Quality Assurance: John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Mr Ronan Toolis, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the evaluation is Monday 13 January 2012. It is expected that the evaluation, including backfilling, will take no more than three days to complete. The Stirling Council Archaeologist will be given at least one week's notice prior to the commencement of fieldwork and will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for 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.

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

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