

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Gartmore Village Hall
Data Structure Report
Project 3569**

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Gartmore Village Hall

Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Gartmore Community Trust Limited

NGR: NS 523972

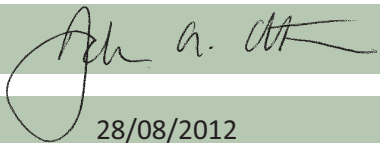
Project Number: 3569

Report by: Iraia Arabaolaza

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

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Approved by:


28/08/2012

Date:

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

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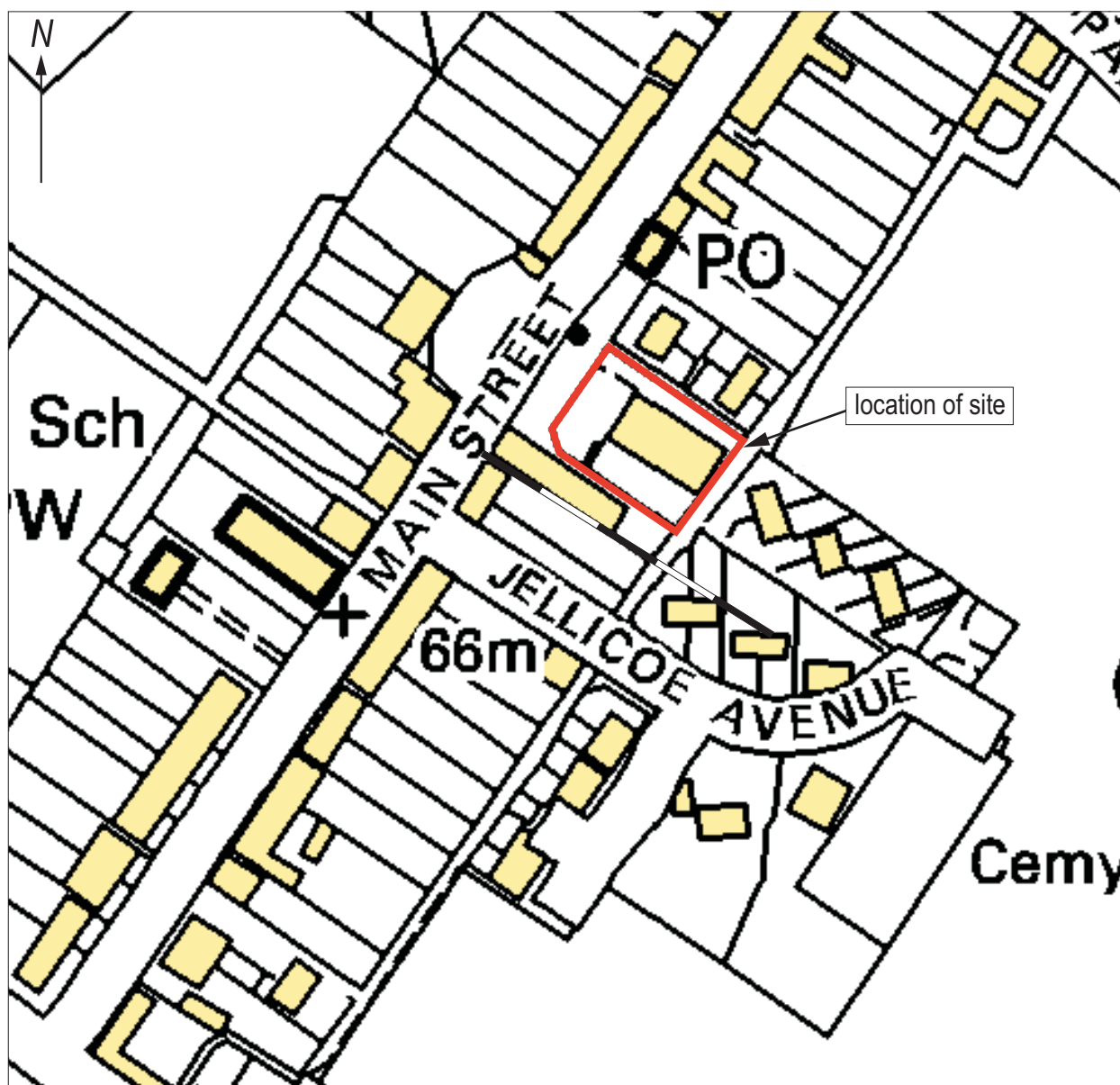
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Gartmore Community Trust Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of an extension at Gartmore Village Hall. The first phase of this work was undertaken on 22 August 2012 and revealed a possible drystone foundation wall.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Gartmore Community Trust Limited on a site proposed for the construction an extension at Gartmore Village Hall. During the course of the first phase of watching brief a possible drystone foundation wall was discovered. GUARD Archaeology undertook this work on 22 August 2012.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies at Gartmore Village Hall which rests parallel to the centre of the Gartmore Village, Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park (NGR NS 523972).
- 3.2 The site is bounded by the Main Street at its west and by housing at its north, south and east and currently consists of fairly flat landscaped parking area and garden used for community purposes (Figure 1).
- 3.3 The underlying solid geology consists of Sedimentary bedrock – siltstone and mudstone, while the drift geology has not been recorded (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A review of desk-based sources undertaken in advance of the watching brief revealed several known cultural heritage sites near the centre of the proposed development one of which it is the proposed development itself. Known as Gartmore Church or Church Hall (NMRS: NS59NW.8; SMR: 579) it was built post-1840.
- 4.2 Other sites of note included Gartmore village (NMRS: NS59NW.38) and listed buildings and Black Bull Hotel (HB: 50416; NMRS: NS59NW.12), which lies to the south of the developed site. The hotel, a category C listed building is a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century 3 storey, 3-bay public house. Another listed building north of the development site includes a telephone box or K6 telephone kiosk built in 1936 to a design by Giles Gilbert Scott commemorating the Silver Jubilee of King George V (HB: 18484; NMRS: NS59NW.44; SMR: 4360). A war memorial, commemorating the WWII is also situated north of the village hall (SMR: 5043).
- 4.3 South-west of the development site more listed buildings are located: Freuchan lane, a former schoolroom of possible early eighteenth century date. This structure is an asymmetrical single storey building with thick random rubble walls and slightly battered base (HB: 50407). Another category C listed building, Gartmore Parish Church (HB: 15066; NMRS: NS59NW.7.1; SMR: 578.01) was originally constructed in 1790 as a 5 bay, rectangular Chapel of Ease at the same time as much of the planned estate village of Gartmore. A churchyard (SMR: 578.03) with random rubble walls separates the parish church from the main street. Behind the Gartmore Church, as part of the Cayzer Family Private Cemetery, there is a complete seventeenth century sandstone obelisk sundial which was originally placed on the forecourt of Gartmore House (NMRS: NS59NW.37; SMR: 5044).

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:
 - establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains during ground breaking works;

- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features/sites encountered.

Methodology *(Figure 1)*

- 6.1 The made ground that composed the top surface was stripped using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. It was removed in spits to the surface of the subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon. All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork.
- 6.2 Conditions for the watching brief were overcast with some showers.

Results

- 7.1 During phase 1, a test pit measuring circa 1.5 m by 1.48 m and 0.75 m deep was stripped of made ground to reveal type 1 gravel (001) 40 mm thick. Layer 001 overlay a deposit of made ground of hard core stone (002) 0.2 m thick. Underneath this layer another layer of made ground composed of grey sandy clay with frequent inclusions of cobbles and 0.2 m deep was encountered (003). This was overlying a mixed grey sandy clay with white broken stones (004), possibly building debris. A drystone wall made off red sandstone (005) was encountered underneath this deposit. It measured 0.2 m in height and a minimum of 1.48 m in length and 0.68 m in width and it had a south-east/north-west orientation. It was left in situ.
- 7.2 During the watching brief a background scatter of artefacts were recorded from topsoil deposits across the area, including several sherds of modern pottery. Of particular note was the recovery of late medieval reduced green glaze (SF009).

Discussion

- 8.1 The watching brief identified a drystone wall possibly related to the church or a near boundary wall that runs south-east/north-west. Old photograph of the church do not seem to show any boundary walls however (www.gartmoreheritage.org) Ordnance survey 6 inch map (Perthshire, Sheet CXXX, 1866) does depict a dotted line area which may correspond to this foundation wall (www.maps.nls.uk).

Recommendations

- 9.1 The watching brief has proved that archaeologically sensitive deposits dating to the post medieval period may exist within the development area. In consequence, it is recommended that any further ground work is conducted under archaeological supervision.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank the client Gartmore Community Trust Limited for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by the client. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by John Atkinson.

**Gartmore Village Hall
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

National Monuments Record for Scotland, www.rcahms.gov.uk

[http:// www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)

<http://nls.uk>

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Test pit	Type 1 gravel stone	Top surface
002	Test pit	Hard core stone, angular cobbles	Made up ground
003	Test pit	Mixed grey sandy clay with frequent inclusions of cobbles	Made up ground
004	Test pit	Grey sandy clay mixed with white broken stone, possible debris	Made up ground
005	Test pit	Red sandstone drystone wall	Drystone wall
006	Test pit	Light brown silty clay with occasional boulders	Subsoil

Appendix C: List of Photographs

Digital

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	Test pit	-	General shot pre-ex	W
3	Test pit	-	General shot pre-ex	NW
4	Test pit	005	Detail of drystone wall	NE
5	Test pit	005	Detail of drystone wall	SE
6	Test pit	005	NW facing section of drystone wall	NW

Black and White

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	Test pit	005	Detail of drystone wall	NE
3	Test pit	005	Detail of drystone wall	SE
4	Test pit	005	NW facing section of drystone wall	NW

Appendix D: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Gartmore Village Hall
PROJECT CODE:	3569
PARISH:	Port of Menteith
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Iraia Arabaolaza
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Guard Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NS523972
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Church Hall
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Drystone wall
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 523972
START DATE (this season)	22/08/2012
END DATE (this season)	--
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	--
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of an extension at Gartmore Village Hall. The watching brief identified the foundations of a drystone wall, possibly a boundary wall. The Ordnance survey 6 inch map (Perthshire, Sheet CXXX, 1866) has a possible boundary in this location shown as a dotted line.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	--
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Gartmore Community Trust Limited
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 E: Method Statement**GARTMORE VILLAGE HALL – WATCHING BRIEF****METHOD STATEMENT****PROJECT 3569**

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GARTMORE VILLAGE HALL – WATCHING BRIEF

METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 3569

by

John A Atkinson

Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out GUARD Archaeology's watching brief methodology. The watching brief strategy covers all machine-dug and hand-dug trenches conducted during works associated the development at Gartmore Village Hall and hand excavation and recording of any archaeological features encountered.
- 1.2 On completion of all excavation works a report to data structures level and an accompanying post-excavation research design (PERD) and costing (if required) will be submitted for agreement with the client and West of Scotland Archaeology Service acting on behalf of Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority (LLTNPA). The PERD will also outline arrangements for final publication of the project should this prove necessary.

Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:
 - establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains during ground breaking works;
 - determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
 - excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features/sites encountered.

Methodology

- 3.1 The strategy to be employed during the works will consist of the following:
 - A full watching brief will be conducted during all ground disturbances around the village hall by an archaeologist assisted, where necessary, by further archaeologists under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager.
 - The number of archaeologists required during the works will be dependent on the number of areas being trenched simultaneously and the number of mechanical excavators being deployed.
 - All plant will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket during all topsoil removal work to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified.
 - The topsoil and any overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
 - Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologist(s). Should negative-cut features be encountered they will be 50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. In the event that they are deemed to be important discoveries, they will be fully excavated. Recording will include pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs.
 - Significance will be deemed to be material relating to pre-nineteenth century settlement traces at the site and any unmarked graves relating to the use of the site before the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act of 1852 came into force. Final decisions on significance lie with WoSAS as advisers to the Planning Authority.
 - Suitable down time, up to a maximum of two hours per significant small feature, will be provided to the onsite archaeologists in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered.
 - Should more substantial remains be encountered, such as burials, downtime may be required in excess of two hours per feature. This will be agreed in writing with the client and West of Scotland Archaeology Service acting on behalf of LLTNPA prior to proceeding.

- In the event that particularly significant features, special finds or complex groups of features are encountered the client and West of Scotland Archaeology Service acting on behalf of LLTNPA will be alerted, so that a mitigation strategy can be agreed to deal with them.
 - All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeological team. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context which are recovered from the topsoil. Should finds be encountered that are securely stratified from earlier periods or occupation phases they will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to uplifting.
 - All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled for palaeo-environmental evidence.
 - A representative section will be recorded for each section of trench 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.
- 3.2 On completion of the watching brief and monitoring phase of work, a report suitable for submission to the Planning Authority and the National Monuments Record for Scotland (NMRS) will be produced. This report will be accompanied by the post-excavation research design and costing in order to bring the results forward for analysis and publication should this be required.

Products

- 4.1 The products of the programme of work will be:
- a preliminary data structure report, after completion of all fieldwork suitable for submission to West of Scotland Archaeology Service, the NMRS and the local Sites and Monuments Record;
 - a brief summary of results of the fieldwork will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland and within OASIS online database;
 - Post-excavation analysis and publication of the results of the watching brief within an academic journal, should this be necessary;
 - Preparation and disposal of the site archive and finds.

Archive Arrangements

- 5.1 Once all fieldwork is completed, all materials from the programme of work will be prepared to the appropriate archive standard. GUARD Archaeology will undertake to deposit the resultant archive to the NMRS on completion of the report for publication.
- 5.2 All finds will be reported to the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel, and GUARD Archaeology will undertake to ensure their safe deposition within the designated museum at the appropriate time.

Timetable

- 6.1 The initial phase of work is proposed to commence on 22 August 2012.

Staffing

- 7.1 The initial phase of work will be directed by Iraia Arabaolaza one of GUARD Archaeology's experienced Project Officers. A CV can be provided on request.

Health and Safety and Insurance

- 8.1 All archaeological working practices will be subject to a risk assessment prior to commencement of the work where likely health and safety issues associated with the site can be highlighted.
- 8.2 GUARD Archaeology adheres to all standard Health and Safety regulations governing fieldwork projects and also possess appropriate third party/public liability insurance cover, proof of which may be supplied upon request.

Monitoring Procedures

- 9.1 All work at Gartmore will be internally monitored by John Atkinson, GUARD Archaeology's Managing Director.

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