

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Station Square, Stirling
Data Structure Report
Project 3884**

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Station Square, Stirling

Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation

On behalf of: Stirling Development Agency

NGR: NS 7968 9364

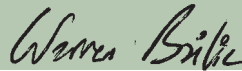
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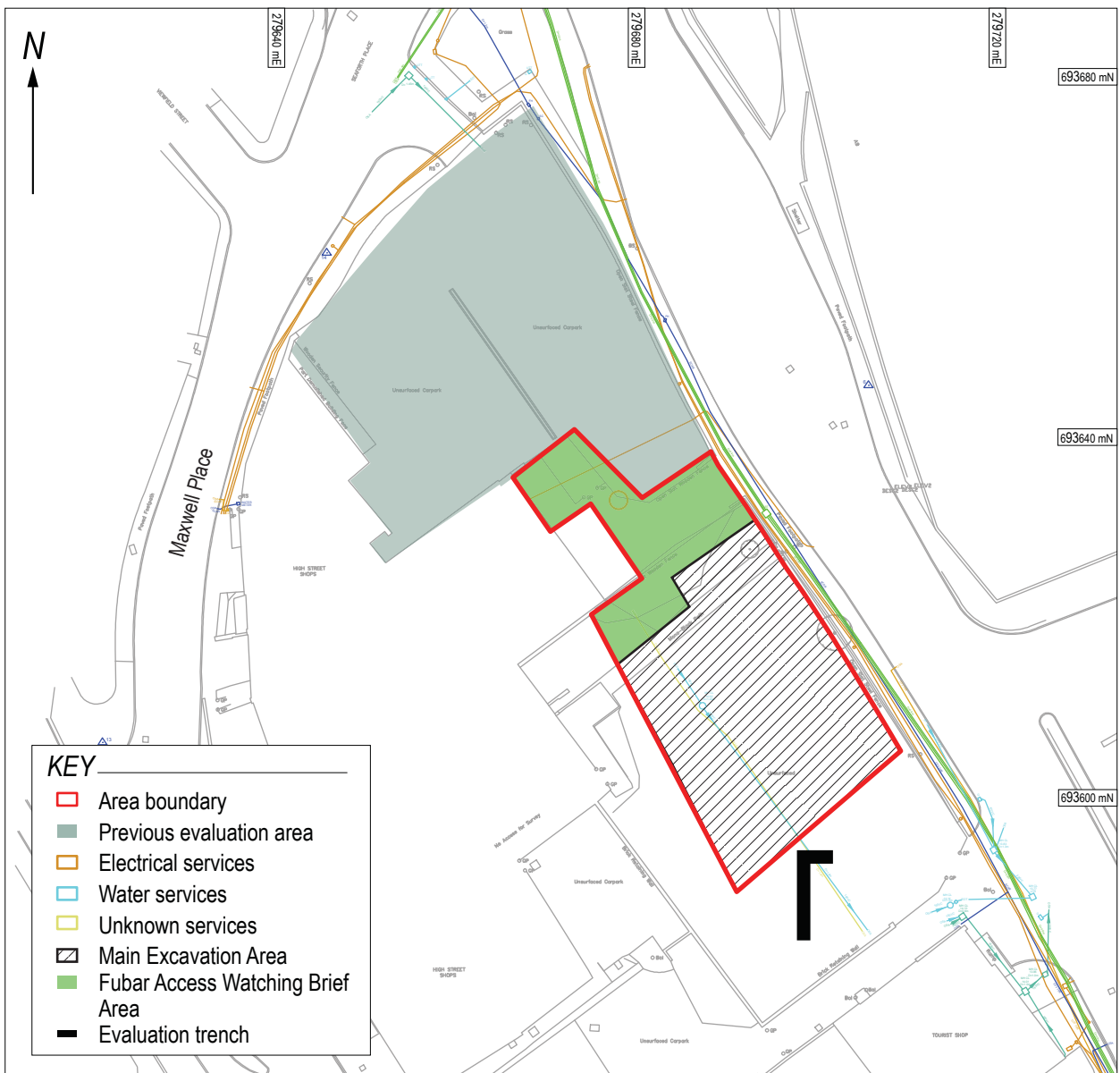
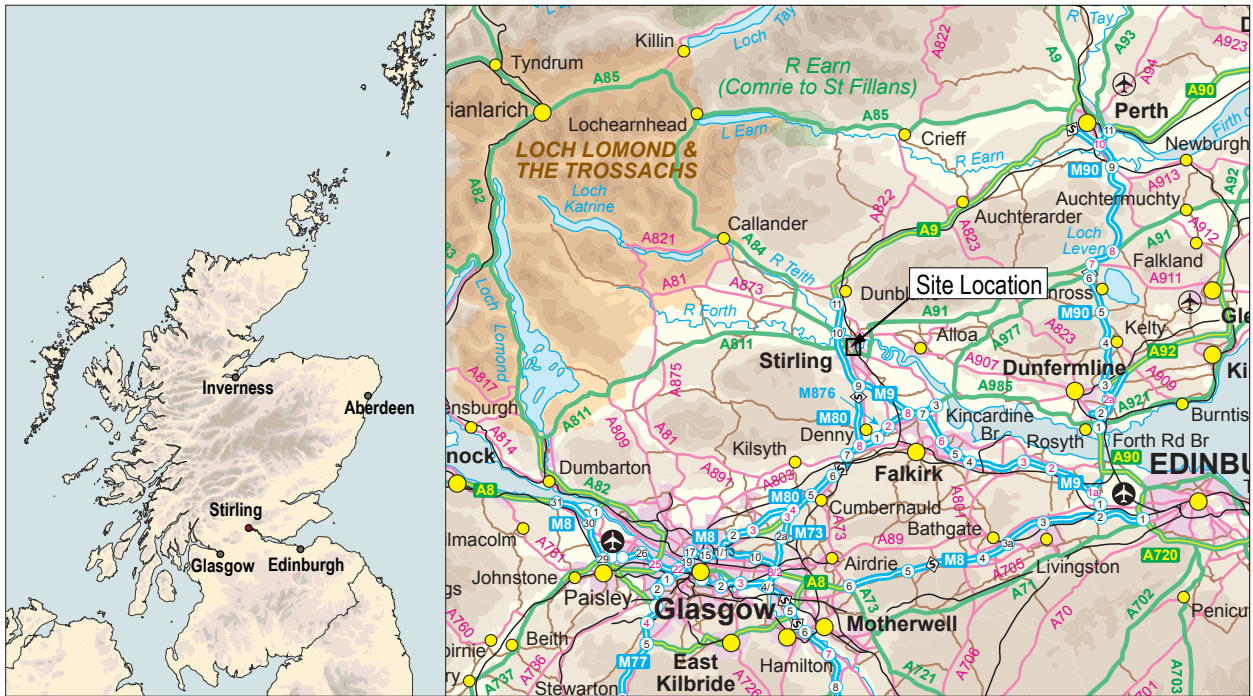
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KEY

	Area boundary
	Previous evaluation area
	Electrical services
	Water services
	Unknown services
	Main Excavation Area
	Fubar Access Watching Brief Area
	Evaluation trench

Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological excavation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, working on behalf of Stirling Development Agency, on an area proposed for development at Station Square, Stirling. A previous archaeological evaluation in May 2014 had established that archaeological deposits of possible medieval date did survive within the development area and were likely to be impacted upon by the proposed construction.
- 1.2 The investigations uncovered the foundations of a substantial stone build wall in the south-west corner of the development site that probably relates to the nearby medieval Dominican friary. In addition a burial was uncovered as well as medieval midden deposits and possible boundary divisions. In other parts of the site, particularly the eastern area, relatively modern garden type deposits were found to overlay the natural subsoil.
- 1.3 The most northerly part of the development crossed the Fubar Access and Fire Escape area which restricted work here until late November 2014 at which point a watching brief was conducted. Surviving here was an area of cobbling framed by a series of sandstone and brick walls of post-medieval date. No significant archaeological deposits survived below the cobbled area although some residual medieval and post-medieval material culture was recovered during the watching brief.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on behalf of the Stirling Development Agency on a site proposed for development at Station Square, Stirling Figure 1. The main excavation was carried out between 28 July and 6 October 2014, while the latter watching brief was conducted on the Fubar Access area between 26 November and 5 December 2014. These investigations were to address planning condition 13/00778 as stipulated by Stirling Council in accordance with the appended WSI documents (Appendices N, O and P).

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies within the city of Stirling to the immediate west of Stirling Railway Station NGR NS 7968 9364 centred. The development area covers approximately 873 m².
- 3.2 The site is bounded by the B8052 road and Stirling Railway Station to the east, retail and office buildings to the west and south and a car park to the north. It currently comprises a flat rectangular shaped piece of waste ground which had recently been used as a car parking area Figure 1.
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology is not recorded but given the proximity of the Forth River it is likely to be alluvial in composition. The solid geology consists of Carboniferous Period Midland Valley Sill-complex Igneous Bedrock British Geological Survey 1:50,000 <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geology/ofbritain/home.html>.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The development site at Station Square is situated in the immediate vicinity of the site of a medieval friary. This thirteenth century church of the Dominican Friars is known from historical texts but was demolished during the reformation in 1559. The monastery is shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1860 to the rear of the bank at 84 Murray Place. In recent years historical research and limited excavation have confirmed the remains of a church within the garden of 60-68 Murray Place (Appendix Q) (Page & Page, 1998). A graveyard associated with the friary was suggested by the discovery of human skeletal remains. The majority of the remains were disarticulated. However, to the south of the church some were found to be in graves. There are also references to burials within the church and human remains were found

in the garden of 74 Murray Place to the north of the church in 1882. Further archaeological remains have been identified at 3 Station Road, bordering the garden of 60-68 Murray Place. A large stone-built drain and sump with associated cobbled surfaces are thought to be Medieval in date and could relate to the activities of the Blackfriars. The Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1860 identifies the site of a well in the garden of 60-68 Murray Place and further wells have been discovered in the basement of 16 Murray Place. In June 2000 the standing buildings at Station Square were demolished under archaeological supervision. The watching brief sought to record any archaeological remains that might be uncovered during the course of this work. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified at this time. Further work in 2002 consisted of an archaeological evaluation of the northern half of the site that resulted in six trenches being excavated across the site. While no significant archaeological remains were encountered, two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered and some cobbled surfaces of probable Post-medieval date were observed. This northern evaluation was restricted to an extent by the presence of fuel tanks associated with a filling station that occupied this land in the recent past.

- 4.2 The recent evaluation in May 2014 revealed rare medieval material that has not been encountered during any recent excavation of Stirling and appears to be *in situ* surviving midden deposits from medieval Stirling. It may be that the deposits represent the remains of the 'Stank', a drainage/ sewage ditch which acted as the City's northern defences and which was expanded in 1651 ahead of the Cromwellian invasion.

Objectives

- 5.1 The project objectives were:

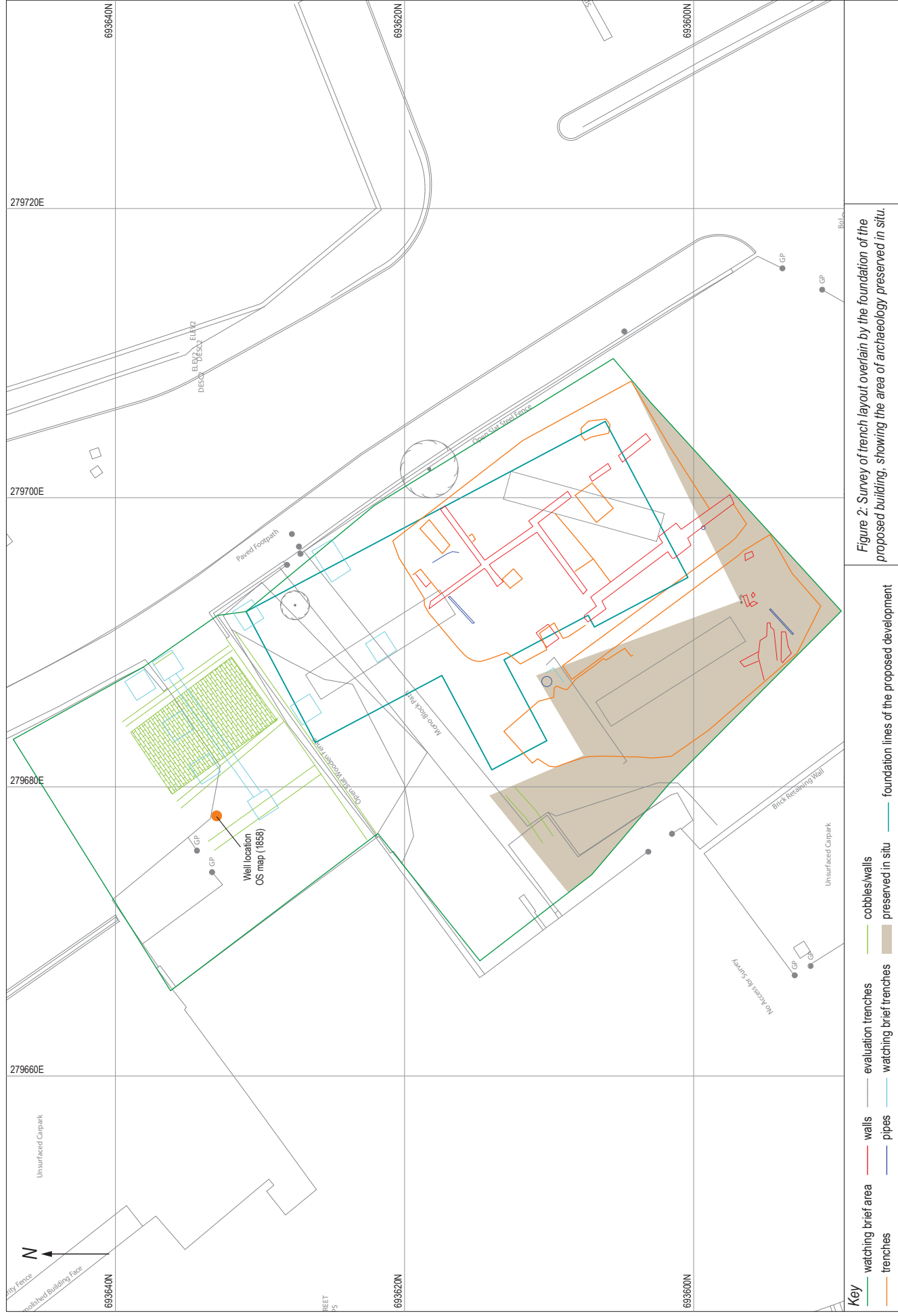
- to determine the character, date, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits with particular attention to the extent of the cemetery and human remains, the Friary wall and the medieval deposits;
- to hand excavate any human remains, archaeological features, built remains and organic midden layers including targeted sampling of any medieval buried garden soils using monoliths, kubiena tins, bulk samples and with 100% recovery of worked wood objects. The excavation included regular use of the metal detector;
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the Local Authority on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, to be accompanied by a Post-Excavation Research Design PERD, which will outline the scope of any further post-excavation works required, such as post-excavation analysis of the human remains, the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and the publication of the results.

Methodology

- 6.1 Excavation at the site focussed on the medieval deposits across the development area, which was stripped of all overburden, demolition and fill material under a watching brief in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) addendum (Appendix N) so that the full extent of the medieval deposits encountered during the evaluation could be mapped, sampled and then excavated and recorded prior to construction. The main area of investigation initially measured approximately 20 m by 25 m area in the southern portion of the development area although this expanded during the watching brief when the overburden was removed. Some post-medieval deposits were also found to extend northwards up to and including the Fubar Access (Figure 1). A suitable strategy for excavation sampling had been agreed in consultation with the client and Planning Authority archaeologist although this was further developed on site as a result of the nature and complexity of the archaeological deposits that were revealed. A specific WSI addendum was produced to address the complexities of the excavations and any strategies agreed (Appendix O).
- 6.2 There was the opportunity for preservation *in situ* for a portion of the archaeological deposits along the west of the proposed building foundation cuttings (Figure 2). The feasibility of this

was assessed on marking out; provision was made to ensure any deposits that remained *in situ* would not be undermined by any further groundworks associated with the construction. The proposed formation level out with the foundations to the west is 250 mm above the level of the exposed medieval deposits. The foundation working areas will be 3 m beyond the centreline of each foundation. In addition a buffer of 2 m beyond the edge of the foundation working area was partially excavated to record and step the deposits where necessary to ensure the deposits were not undermined after preservation. Monolith tins were used to take samples from the area designated for preservation *in situ*; this will provide a palaeoenvironmental sequence of the deposits, with minimal destruction, for direct comparison with the remainder of the site. In all areas where preservation was feasible a layer of terram was laid over the archaeological deposits before depositing a layer of sand up to 100 mm thick followed by 150 mm of pea gravel up to formation level. This process was observed and photographed by an archaeologist on 13 November 2014.

- 6.3 In the first instance the extent of the human remains at the exposed level were quantified, excavated and recorded, in line with Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) standards. A site grid was also established, in order to facilitate the accurate recording of archaeological features.
- 6.4 An integral part of the excavation was the targeted sampling strategy that was prepared in consultation with an archaeobotanist, Dr Susan Ramsay with the aim of recovering information on the past environments of the site through time. The targeted sampling strategy was initially to take overlapping monolith tin sections from up to ten sondages evenly distributed across the site. To complement these, soil micromorphology samples were to be taken from these same sondages, concentrating on obvious changes in the stratigraphy within each section. In addition, bulk soil samples were to be taken from the basal silts and any additional contexts that showed indications of containing organic remains including charcoal or which appeared to be waterlogged in nature. Following a site visit from Dr Susan Ramsay the sampling strategy was modified as she thought that given the similarity of the deposits, two overlapping monolith tin samples would be sufficient and that bulk soil samples should also be taken at 100mm intervals from the same vertical section as the monoliths. Drains of antiquity crossing the site were also sampled.
- 6.5 Wood remains and fragments were lifted in a soil block, and wrapped in cling film and bagged before being stored in cool, dark conditions. Keeping the surrounding soil with the wood fragments will ensure that any other palaeoenvironmental material associated with the wood has been recovered.
- 6.6 Any possible midden deposits were thoroughly sampled using bulk samples in the first instance. If there were obvious stratigraphic changes in midden deposits and a section through them was possible, then monolith sampling and soil micromorphology sampling was also attempted. Unfortunately due to stones within the sections this was not always possible.
- 6.7 The excavation, sampling and recording of the sondages across the site aimed to establish the extent to which the medieval garden soils and waterlogged sediments survived, and were also able to establish the level at which any more recent nineteenth and twentieth century overburden, if present, existed. Any conclusions drawn on the interpretation and date of the deposits was made on establishing the presence or absence of securely dateable material culture. On this basis, where applicable, a small rubber tracked back-acting machine equipped with a smooth bucket supervised by an archaeologist was used to remove the recent nineteenth and twentieth century overburden to reveal the medieval garden soils in that particular area of the site. Where there was no secure dateable material to suggest a more recent date for a deposit, that deposit was excavated by hand.
- 6.8 During the main excavation access to the northern Fubar Access area was restricted by a fence and fire exit leading across the site from south-west to north-east (Figure 1). When access was available the excavation of overlying material to the north was done by machine under close archaeological supervision, in compliance with the specific Watching Brief WSI addendum for that area (Appendix P). The exposed area was cleaned where necessary to identify any archaeological features, deposits or possible built remains. At that point and in consultation



Key
 watching brief area
 walls
 pipes
 cobbles/walls
 evaluation trenches
 watching brief trenches
 preserved in situ
 foundation lines of the proposed development

Figure 2: Survey of trench layout overlain by the foundation of the proposed building, showing the area of archaeology preserved in situ.

with the client and the Planning Authority archaeologist a suitable strategy was agreed taking into consideration the outcome of the excavations to the south as detailed in the WSI Addendum (Appendix P). A metal detector was used regularly throughout the investigations.

- 6.9 Any features identified during the watching brief and excavation were mapped and investigated to determine their age, extent and significance. Recording was by pro-forma sheets, drawings and photographs. Potentially significant features were partly excavated to determine the date of the deposits and their extent.
- 6.10 All significant features were fully excavated and recorded in line with ClfA standards.
- 6.11 The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds was by means of conventional pro-forma sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans were also at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. General black and white record photographs were taken along with the colour digital photographic record. The locations and dimensions of all features were recorded in such a way as to tie them to the Ordnance Survey grid and National Datum.
- 6.12 The Stirling Council Archaeologist was informed in the event of particularly significant archaeological deposits being uncovered. This provided an opportunity for the planning authority as advised by the Stirling Council Archaeologist to advise on any further requirements, so that the development meets the terms of the archaeological planning condition.

Results

- 7.1 Initially the west side of the site was cleared by machine to remove overburden and the surface of the carpark, this consisted of a mixture of gravel, red blaes and demolition rubble 001 and was up to 0.46 m thick. Removal of this material also exposed concrete foundations 014 and a manhole 015 with a drain that ran approximately north south across the site, as the drain appeared to be still in use a baulk was left round the manhole and the line of the drain. Below the overburden was an extensive demolition or levelling layer 002 that covered the whole site and consisted of compacted grey brown coloured silty clay with frequent inclusions of brick and concrete along with whinstone and sandstone rubble, this layer was up to 0.36m thick although it was shallower on the eastern side of the site. While clearing the eastern side more stone, brick and concrete foundations were revealed that presumably relate to the recent use of the site. At the north end there was a stone wall 004 that ran east/west across the site and was built from roughly shaped whinstone blocks, immediately next to and parallel to this was a cast iron drain pipe 005. A north/south wall was exposed that was built of sandstone blocks 011 over a concrete foundation 012. This joined a more substantial brick wall again over a concrete foundation 013 that formed the east/west wall and a north/south wall parallel to the concrete foundation 014. Removal of the overburden and demolition material 002 between the walls on the east side of the site exposed a layer of dark grey/brown garden type soil (Plate 1) with inclusions of small stones and coal 003. While on the west of the site the overburden was removed to reveal a compact dark grey silty clay that contained medieval pottery and animal bone 006. During the course of the investigations the trench was extended to the north by approximately 5m and additional concrete foundations and services were uncovered. These included a concrete foundation and pipe 030 that extended west from the manhole 015 to the west baulk.

Friary wall and burial south-west corner

- 7.2 As the overburden was removed in the area at the southern end of the evaluation trench at the west side a substantial stone wall was uncovered 017 and further cleaning of this feature was carried out by hand (Plate 2) (Figure 3). While cleaning and exposing the extent of the wall a burial was discovered next to the north side of the wall. An incomplete skeleton in poor condition 010 was uncovered within a shallow grave cut 008. Along side the skeleton in the grave 009 an annular brooch SF 9 and a possible iron coffin nail SF 10 were recovered. The grave fill consisted of dark grey silt with a few small stones. Once fully exposed it was noticed that the right arm and leg bones were missing from the skeleton possibly the result of later

disturbance to the area. Further cleaning of the wall uncovered a cast iron drain pipe with a concrete foundation 007 that had been cut into the wall and the concrete had clipped the north face of the wall by the burial.



Plate 1: Working shot of preliminary clean up of site prior to excavation.



Plate 2: Working shot of friary wall being cleaned and recorded.

7.3 As the wall was being cleaned additional features and structures were uncovered. A 12 m section of wall 017 was exposed running at an angle from the west baulk to the south baulk by the main concrete foundation beam. Where the full width of the wall was exposed it was 1.4 m wide and survived to four courses from ground level (Plate 3) while the exposed foundations in the evaluation trench were up to 0.9 m deep. The wall was constructed of roughly shaped stones with regular squared facing stones. Several large stones that were revealed in the original evaluation trench and were interpreted as a 'soak-away' drain due to the amount of water associated with it turned out to be part of a buttress supporting wall 017 (Plate 4). This buttress 072 was 1.7 m long by 1 m wide and survived to a height of 0.9 m where it was exposed in the evaluation trench and consisted of approximately five courses of stonework. There were no facing stones visible for the buttress or wall 017 at this point but this may suggest that these courses were below ground level and were not intended to be visible. The stonework of the buttress was built into the stonework of the wall suggesting that they were constructed at the same time.



Plate 3: Friary wall general view.



Plate 4: Friary wall-buttress, wall face and foundation cut.

7.4 To the east of the evaluation trench further cleaning exposed a foundation cut 062 (Figure 4) for wall 017 along with the badly disturbed and truncated remains of another buttress 071. The foundation trench was 1.3 m wide from the wall and 0.5m deep with a sloping side and a flat base by the wall (Plate 5). The upper fill 063 consisted of mid brown silty clay with few inclusions and occasional small stones and measured up to 0.15m thick. This overlay a shallow deposit 064 that was up to 0.1 m thick and contained fragments of animal bone, charcoal and mortar. Below this was a deposit that may be regarded as the main construction layer 065 as it contained frequent inclusions of small angular stones and concentrations of pale grey/cream coloured mortar and occasional oyster shells, this layer was 0.15 m thick. Below this was the primary fill 066 measuring 0.13 m thick and contained angular stones and mortar but also flat



stones that were laid next to the wall. In addition to the building debris there was also pockets of brown organic silt, possibly from the underlying organic rich layer that the foundation trench had been cut into.



Plate 5: Friary wall foundation cut.

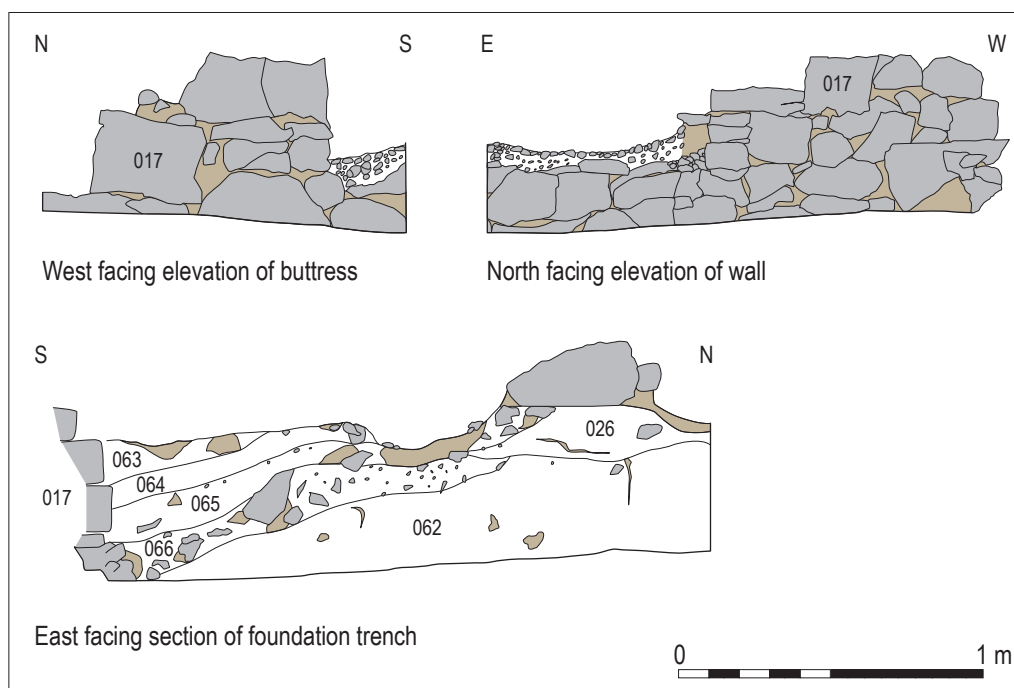


Figure 4: Example elevations of the friary wall and its foundation trench.

- 7.5 Buttress 071 had been truncated to the south where it joined wall 017 by the insertion of the cast iron drain pipe with concrete base and to the east by drain 015. The drain was not exposed where it cut the buttress and wall as a deep deposit of clean light grey clay 074 that was over 0.3 m thick had been used to seal the drain. To the east of the clay a section of walling 076 was exposed next to the south baulk, although not fully exposed this appears to be the continuation of wall 017. What did survive once the construction trench 062 was excavated along with the surrounding soil deposits and modern disturbance, was the west face of the buttress and the north face of wall 017 which survived to a height of 0.55 m and four courses of stonework. The buttress was 1.2m long and survived to a width of 0.7m but the full width could not be determined due to the insertion of the later service pipe. Again the stonework of the buttress was built into the wall although the upper courses had been truncated by the cast iron pipe and concrete. The full depth of the foundations were not uncovered but the top of what may be the foundation course was uncovered and protruded out from the main wall by 50 mm. At the northern extent of the buttress the foundation course and upper stonework were at a slight upward angle.
- 7.6 On the southern edge of wall 017 the facing stones formed the wall of what appeared to be an open drain or culvert 060 measuring 0.45 m wide, an additional wall 068 formed the southern

side of the drain. The drain was cut by the later cast iron drain 007. At the west end of the drain pipe, the drain was filled with a deposit of clean light grey clay 067 which may have been put in to seal the drain or to make it watertight. while the rest of the drain was filled with a mixed deposit of light brown sandy silt 061 up to 0.25 m thick. Following consultation with Dr Susan Ramsay the fill of the drain was sampled at 1m intervals along the exposed extent for the retrieval of botanical remains.

- 7.7 Wall 068 was of similar construction to wall 017 and was exposed for approximately 10m before it ran under the southern trench edge and was 1.2m wide and survived to three courses and a height of 0.35m. The two walls 017 and 068 were on slightly different alignments that frustratingly converged underneath the concrete for the iron drain pipe but two different walls were exposed along with the facing edge stones and it appears as if the drain or culvert 060 may be later and is built over wall 017 and is actually part of wall 068.
- 7.8 After checking the location of the footprint of the new building and ground levels that were required against the level of the exposed stonework it became clear that the stonework could be left in situ and protected during construction. Other areas to the west of the evaluation trench could also be protected.
- 7.9 Once the burial was excavated the area around the skeleton between the evaluation trench and drain 015 was cleaned to establish if there were other burials associated with it. The ground level 006 in this area was reduced by hand in a series of spits up to 60 mm thick and a number of sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered. As the ground level was further reduced context 026 was used to distinguish artefacts from this area.
- 7.10 While cleaning and excavating in this area a stone feature was uncovered extending east/west across the site 9 m to the north of wall 017. The feature 029 consisted of an irregular linear band of stones up to 0.8 m wide that could be traced for 6m from the evaluation trench east to the concrete foundation 014 (Plate 6). Sections were excavated across the feature, the stones consisted of both angular and rounded stones and were up to 0.3 m by 0.2 m by 0.15 m and were one layer thick with no apparent cut or foundation. A number of animal bone fragments and sherds of pottery were recovered from within the stones.



Plate 6: Feature 029 stone boundary.



Plate 7: Feature 055 boundary ditch.

- 7.11 A similar linear band of stones 031 was visible to the west of the evaluation trench but it did not line up with 029 and fragments of concrete were recovered from the upper deposits. This band was up to 1 m wide and may have continued to the east of the evaluation trench to the north of 029. In this area there was an area of modern disturbance 032 measuring 2.4 m by 1.6 m that contained bricks and concrete and presumably relates to demolition and clearance of the site in recent decades.
- 7.12 Once feature 029 had been excavated work continued with the removal of the medieval midden

type deposit 026 now numbered 048 which overlay a dark brown organic deposit 049 that contained wood fragments adjacent to the line of 029. This revealed another linear band slightly to the south of 029. This feature on excavation turned out to be a ditch 055 that again extended from the evaluation trench to the concrete foundation beyond which it appeared to be truncated (Plate 7). Part of the ditch was visible underneath the concrete cut 051 and fill 052 but it did not continue to the east of the concrete. The ditch had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was 0.45m wide at the top but tapered to 0.35m at the base. The upper fill 053 consisted of dark grey/brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of small angular stones and oyster shell along with fragments of bone, charcoal and medieval pottery, this layer was up to 0.1m thick. This sealed a similar deposit 054 that was 0.15 m thick and consisted of fine silt with few stone inclusions but frequent inclusions of oyster shell and bone. Below this the primary fill of the ditch 056 consisted of reddish/brown silty clay 0.1 m thick with a few inclusions of bone and oyster shell, along the base of the ditch there were several large angular stones up to 0.15 m in size. At the western end of the ditch the upper fill was partially sealed by a deposit of grey/brown silty clay 057 with occasional small stone, oyster shell and medieval pottery along with a fragment of a glazed medieval floor tile. The deposit was up to 0.2 m thick and partly sealed by 029.

- 7.13 Once ditch 055 had been excavated a machine was used to remove the remains of 048 and part of the baulk around drain 015 to reveal the full extent of the brown organic deposit 049. It became apparent that this was the same deep deposit 019 that was originally uncovered in the evaluation trench and exposed in other parts of the site. This deposit consisted of a moderately compacted dark reddish brown sand silt with clay. Within the deposit there were many small fragments of wood with bark that did not appear to be worked. Small twig and branch fragments were also observed. The deposit was up to 0.7 m thick and overlay the natural clean firm blue/grey clay. No artefacts were located within this deposit.
- 7.14 The machine was also used to remove the remaining material in the north-west corner of the site where the trench had been extended on the west side of the brick manhole. There was a steady flow of water into this area from the trench edges which made work in this area difficult. This area had been disturbed by later developments and the demolition and levelling layers 001 & 002 overlay a deep deposit of grey/black silty clay 075 up to 0.45 m thick that contained bricks, concrete and coal and what may have been the remains of a concrete and brick built drain in the north-west corner which was not investigated. This layer overlay the brown organic layer 019/49 and the blue/grey clay subsoil 022.

Central and eastern areas

- 7.15 After the modern overburden and demolition material had been removed from the site a number of trial trenches were excavated by hand to determine the date and depth of the exposed deposits. The trial trenches were located in the middle and eastern portion of the site the two existing ground investigation pits and evaluation trench were also used to give a comprehensive spread across the site.

Trial Trench A 2 m by 1 m

- 7.16 This trench was located to the east of the brick and concrete wall 012 and north of pipe 005. The existing ground level after the initial machining consisted of layer 003. Below this was a mixed deposit of dark grey silty clay with lenses of orange/brown sandy silt with a gritty texture 016 this was up to 0.35 m thick and overlay a sandstone wall or foundation 021 that was uncovered next to the north trench edge and extended into the trench for 0.4m. The exposed wall was one stone wide and survived to one course. Artefacts recovered from the wall and overlaying deposits consisted of modern ceramics and glass along with residual medieval pottery. In the rest of the trial trench deposit 016 continued for another 0.3 m to the base of trench.

Trial Trench B 2 m by 1 m

- 7.17 This trial trench was located on the south side of wall 004 on the east side parallel to wall 012. This trench was located to investigate a spread of light brown sandstone rubble 028

approximately 4 m by 0.8 m. On excavation this turned out to be quite loose and up to 0.25 m thick and was mixed with modern material. This overlay a north/south linear spread of orange/brown grit that ran throughout the trench and may mark the line of a service trench 024. Due to flooding no further work was done in this trench.

Trial Trench C 1 m by 1 m

7.18 This trench was located on the south side of wall 004 in the middle of the central area. The upper deposits had been machined off to leave 003 / 006 the dark grey black silty clay. This material was excavated for another 0.3 m to reveal a dark grey clay layer 018 that was 0.4 m thick and contained inclusions of coal and modern ceramics. Below this was a brown organic rich layer 019 that was 0.2m thick and overlay a clean light grey clay 022.

Trial Trench D 1m by 1m

7.19 This trench was located in the corner formed by the concrete foundations 012 and 014 in the central area and a similar sequence of deposits were uncovered to that in Trial Trench C to the north.

Evaluation trench

7.20 This L-shaped trench located in the eastern edge and central area was partly re-excavated and the upper layer consisted to a deep deposit of grey silty clay that was observed in trenches C and D.

7.21 Once excavated the various trial trenches shared a similar sequence of deposits and demonstrated that the upper 0.4 m contained a mixture of modern artefacts and residual medieval and post-medieval artefacts. As no burials or structural features were uncovered it was decided following consultation with the client and the Council archaeologist that a machine under archaeological supervision could be used to remove the upper material from the east side and the southern half of the central area of the trench. A machine was then brought to site to remove this material with the spoil stored along the east baulk of the site where it was checked with a metal detector for artefacts. When the machine was on site the opportunity was taken to remove the backfill material from the evaluation trench on the west side next to the wall. Working from the south side it was possible to empty most of the trench without tracking over the medieval deposits, while removing this material an architectural stone fragment possibly tracery from a church window was recovered from the backfill.

East side

7.22 Once the machine had removed the upper 0.4 m of deposit 003 the east side of the trench was cleaned by hand this revealed that the sandstone rubble deposit 028 continued to the east baulk. More of the orange/brown linear feature 024 was also uncovered. In addition two ceramic field drains were uncovered extending east/west across the site, 042 was a horseshoe shaped drain and was located at the northern end of the site while a ceramic pipe with a 'D-shaped' profile 043 was uncovered in the middle of the trench. As no other features were visible a 2m wide section was excavated by hand from the east baulk to the concrete foundation 013 adjacent to drain 043. In this area the grey silty clay layers 003 and 016 overlay a mid-brown silty garden soil 023. The trial trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4 m and a small number of artefacts were recovered that included modern ceramics and glass. Due to the recovery of modern artefacts the machine was then used to remove more of layer 023 from the whole of the east side and the whole east side was cleaned again and a number of features were identified.

7.23 A rubble field drain 037 was identified extending almost the full length of the trench although only the faint outline survived in the middle section (Plate 8). The drain was 0.4 m wide and up to 0.2 m deep and was filled with angular stones up to 0.15 m in size with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. At the north end of the site by the horseshoe tile field drain 042 several broken fragments of the ceramic drain pipe were found laying on top of the stones filling the rubble

drain, a large base sherd of medieval redware pottery was also found amongst the stones. Also at the north end of the site an east/west orientated rubble drain ran from the main 037 drain to the east baulk. This drain 040 was 3.2 m long, 0.5 m wide and 0.22 m deep again with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled with similar sized angular stones. At the southern end of the site another east/west rubble drain 033 continued through from the central area and joined drain 037 but could not be traced beyond that to the east due to disturbance caused by the evaluation trench. Immediately to the north of 033 was a mixed deposit of small loose angular stones 039 that appeared to overlay the truncated remains of rubble drain 037 and the north/south concrete foundation 013; given its location this material probably relates to the original evaluation trench which extended to the west beyond the concrete. The evaluation trench was clearly visible to the east where a small spread of cream coloured clay 041 up to 30 mm thick was uncovered and probably represents re-deposited subsoil.

- 7.24 To the north further excavation revealed a lead pipe 044 within a shallow trench that was sealed by the orange gritty deposit 024 previously noted. Cleaning round these features revealed that the deep soil deposit 023 overlay a light brown coloured silty clay 045 that was up to 0.2 m thick and contained inclusions of coal along with residual medieval and post-medieval pottery as well as late eighteenth or nineteenth century pottery and glass. This deposit was largely confined to the northern half of the trench and overlay the natural blue/grey clay subsoil 022. The rubble drains had been cut into this deposit. A loose spread of sandstone rubble and brick fragments 046 was uncovered by the east baulk beside field drain 042 along side the possible remains of a wall 047 built from sandstone blocks that was visible in the east baulk. These deposits were 0.7 m wide and extended across the trench for 2 m.

Possible ditch

- 7.25 At the end of the excavation the trench was extended on the east side with an area measuring 6.5 m by 2 m next to the railings that form the site boundary. Excavation confirmed the sequence of deposits as revealed in the rest of the trench on the east side with deep deposits of garden type soils that contained coal, ash and brick fragments. At the base of these deposits where the light brown silty clay was appearing a cut or edge 069 was revealed (Plate 9). This edge started at the south-east trench edge and could be traced for 6 m to the north baulk of the extension and reached a maximum width of 1.3 m. After the edge was cleaned and fully exposed it was shown to be irregular in plan with several stones up to 0.25 m in size along the inside edge. A 0.5 m wide slot was excavated across the feature. The fill was light to mid-brown sandy silt 070 similar to the surrounding subsoil but it contained occasional small angular stones and fragments of coal and charcoal. This deposit was 0.4 m deep and overlay clean subsoil, a large stone 0.3 m across lay at the base of the fill. The side of the feature was straight sided at this point. This feature could only be traced where it was cut into the subsoil and there was no evidence in the trench section for the cut at a higher level presumably later activities on the side had removed the upper deposits. No artefacts were recovered from the fill of the feature.



Plate 8: Rubble drains east side.



Plate 9: Possible Cromwell ditch edge 069.

Central Area South

7.26 In this area the machine only removed another 0.2 m to 0.3 m of deposit 003 as stones were beginning to appear. This lower deposit 025 consisted of a mixed grey silty clay with frequent stones with medieval pottery and animal bone. As this area was cleaned a large concentration of stones was revealed in the middle of the trench. Further cleaning around the stones recovered a clay tobacco pipe bowl but very few other modern artefacts. Cleaning revealed that the stones were part of a linear feature 027 initially interpreted as a rubble drain that ran approximately north/south through the trench with an east/west linear feature 033 at the south end. Concentrations of decayed bone 035 overlay both 027 and 033. Further cleaning revealed that 033 was a later rubble drain that had been cut through the earlier stone spread 027 and appeared to be part of a system of field drains that survived in the eastern part of the trench. The linear feature defined by the stones 027 continued as far as the east/west concrete foundation 013 where it joined an east/west linear stone feature 038 that extended as far as Trial Trench D. These stones seemed to be on a similar alignment to the stone feature 029 in the western area. During the excavation of the linear feature 027 the stones became smaller and concentrations of white/buff coloured mortar were revealed. This would suggest that the stones represent a robbed wall (Plates 10 and 11) where the usable stones had been removed leaving the small stones and mortar rather than a rubble drain as initially thought. Excavation of the deposits surrounding the stones continued although the finds were separated depending on which side of 027 they came from, the artefacts from east of 027 were given the context number 034 the deposits to the south were numbered 036. Deposit 036 was much more mixed and contained modern material and further excavation uncovered another ceramic field drain 059 at the edge of the baulk parallel to the southern trench edge.



Plate 10: Feature 027 stone building from north-east.



Plate 11: Feature 027 stone building from south.

7.27 Once fully exposed features 027 and 038 formed a possible structure that was 9 m long and up to 1.2 m wide with irregular edges, several sections were excavated across it but there was no evidence for a foundation cut and no large stones were left in situ presumably they had all been removed leaving the small stones and mortar. The stones and mortar appeared to be sitting within deposit 025. When fully excavated 025 was 0.4 m deep and quite uniform with no lenses of mortar or obvious building stones apart from those associated with 027. Artefacts recovered from this deposit included medieval pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipe and animal bones. Therefore the main deposit appears to be medieval but there is some later post-medieval intrusive material.

7.28 The deep deposit 025 overlay the natural subsoil which included the dark brown organic layer 019 / 049 which was confined to the north west of the area while to the east and south 025 overlay a light grey clay 052 natural clay subsoil 022 but with medieval pottery laying on the surface.

Central Area North

7.29 The original trench was extended to the north by approximately 5m and uncovered further concrete foundations that appear to be part of 014 along with disturbance related to the cast iron drain pipe 005. In the original trench sections of old wooden railway sleepers and telegraph

poles had been uncovered on top of layer 003 and pressed into the underlying dark grey silty clay layer 018. While this layer was up to 0.4 m thick it did become shallower to the north where it was truncated by later disturbance 073. Layer 018 partially overlay the brown organic rich layer 019 which did not extend as far as wall 012 and the light grey clay subsoil 058 = 022. Further to the north layer 073 which consisted of brick fragments, sandstone rubble and coal directly overlay the natural clay subsoil.

Evaluation trench at Southern end of the development site

7.30 An additional evaluation trench was excavated in the southern portion of the development site next to the southern stone boundary wall to determine if archaeological deposits survived in this area of the site. The trench was 10 m long and 1.5 m wide but the northern half was extended to a maximum width of 4 m due to the presence of service trenches in this area. The overburden and demolition material 100 was 0.35 m deep and overlay a dark grey silty clay deposit 101 that covered most of the trench. As this layer was cleaned a number of fragments of animal bone and medieval pottery were uncovered, these artefacts seemed to be concentrated at the southern end of the trench. As the trench was cleaned a linear feature, possibly a drain, was uncovered extending north/south across the trench. The trench was then extended to the east to avoid the possible drain but another linear features was uncovered that consisted of light grey clay similar to that which sealed drain 015 in the main trench and on the same alignment. Due to the possible drains no further work was undertaken in this area and a test pit was excavated in the north west corner of the trench to assess the depth of the archaeological deposits. Here several layers were investigated until the natural clay subsoil 110 was uncovered at a depth of 2 m below the current surface of the car park (Plate 12). Layer 101 was up to 0.5 m deep and overlay another layer of firm grey brown silty clay 102 that was 0.25 m thick although it was thinner to the south below this was a thin layer of brown/grey silty clay 103 up to 0.1m thick that contained coal and charcoal. Below this was another grey brown silty clay layer 104 that was 0.4 m thick. At the southern end of the trial trench was a deposit of yellow/brown sand 109. Below 104 was another deep layer of grey/brown silty clay up to 0.5 m thick that contained stones and charcoal. This in turn overlay another deep deposit of grey/brown silty clay with few inclusions of stones and charcoal and was up to 0.5 m thick and overlay the natural clay subsoil 110. The yellow/brown sand layer 109 turned out to be the matrix for a stone built wall 108 that was built within a foundation trench 107 (Plate 13). Although not fully exposed the wall was 0.6 m across, at least three stones wide and survived to five courses or 0.7 m in height. The wall was built of stones that were up to 0.3 m by 0.2 m by 0.15 m in size and was built on top of the natural clay subsoil 110.



Plate 12: Evaluation trench location.



Plate 13: Evaluation trench- exposed wall.

Watching Brief Results Fubar Access

- 7.31 These results should be read in conjunction with the fuller trench and context descriptions found in Appendices G to L.
- 7.32 At the north end of the watching brief area Figure 1 an open area measuring 17 m x 15 m was stripped. Tarmac 1001 forming part of the present car park/fire escape surfaces was removed, this overlay a layer of type 1 gravel 1002 in turn overlying a layer of demolition debris 1003

which sealed the remains of a demolished building 1000 (Plate 14). This comprising concrete floor remnants brick walls and miscellaneous brick footings, these were rapidly recorded photographically and by measured sketch plan. Two sandstone walls, the first aligned NE/SW 1007 (Plate 15) and the second aligned NW/SE 1009 appeared to form part of the building.

- 7.33 A further open area measuring 14m by 6.5 m was excavated along the western limit of the watching brief area. A thin layer of type 1 gravel 1002 was removed and found overlying demolition debris 1003 which again sealed miscellaneous truncated brick walls, a concrete slab and demolished building remnants 1000 (Plate 16) most likely associated with the former Post Office Sorting Office which until relatively recently occupied the site.



Plate 14: Demolished building remnants 1000 at the north end of the watching brief area, from the west.



Plate 15: Wall 1007 and concrete floors 1000 at the north end of watching brief area, from the south-west.



Plate 16: Concrete slab and miscellaneous truncated brick walls 1000 associated with the former Post Office Sorting Office, located along the western part of the watching brief area, from the east.



Plate 17: Culvert 1017 from the west.

- 7.34 Immediately south of the demolished building remains 1000 occupying the western part of the study area a deposit of sandy clay with moderate inclusions of possible medieval midden material 1015 was visible. Cut into this deposit a truncated culvert 1017 was recorded (Figure 5)(Plate 17). This was built from random rubble whinstone with the stones laid to form a face along the void of the culvert a single course wide, the culvert void was infilled with sterile brown silt 1018. The culvert survived to a single course of stone in depth, the base of the culvert was lined with slate fragments. Capstones which would have formed the top of the drain may have been removed during development of the site as a Post Office sorting office. The culvert was sample excavated over a distance of 3 m and found truncated by a concrete foundation at the culverts western end and by the main drain extending north/south across the site at the

culverts eastern end. The western part of the site lies outside the proposed building and will be subjected to infill and landscaping no further monitoring was carried out in this area.

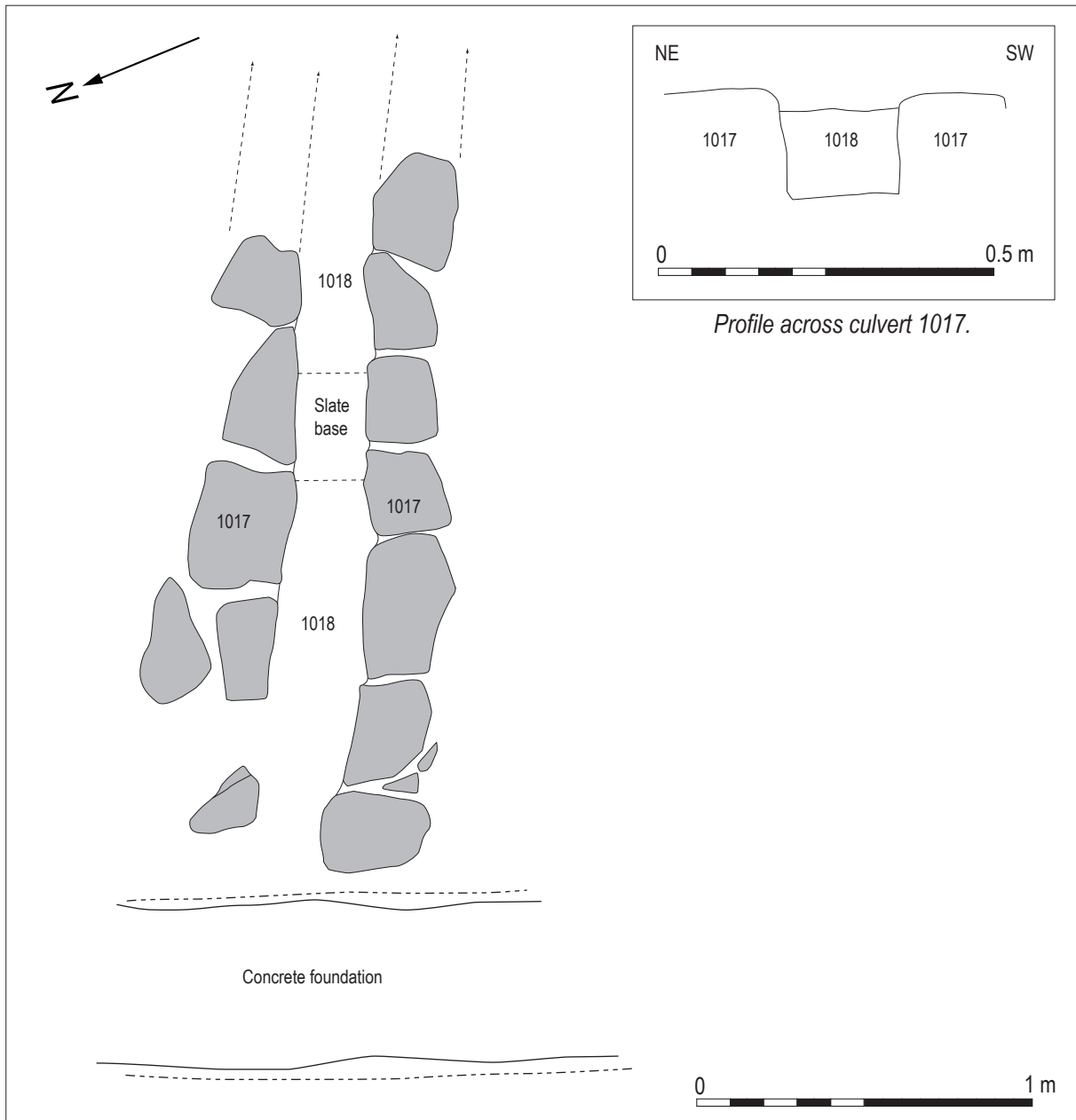


Figure 5: Plan of sample excavated culvert 1017.

- 7.35 After removal of the building remnants 1000 across the north part of the watching brief area a further layer of demolition debris 1012 was removed to expose a cobbled surface 1011 and three sandstone walls 1006, 1008 and 1010 (Figure 6) (Plates 18-21). Two of the walls to the east and south, walls 1010 and 1006 respectively, were found to have been cut through the cobbled surface while the third wall, wall 1008 appeared contemporary with and enclosed the western limit of the cobbled surface, the south end of wall 1008 had been interrupted during the construction of wall 1006 (Plate 20). Wall 1006 appeared to have been subsumed by a later wall 1007 built partially over and around the earlier wall. A course of unfrogged red brick on top of wall 1010 (Plate 19) suggests that this wall too may have been re-modelled at some point.
- 7.36 The cobbles 1011 covered an area measuring 7 m x 6 m, features observed within the cobbled surface a linear arrangement perpendicular to the surrounding cobbles to the north and south. The edges of this linear cobble arrangement were formed from two double rows of slightly larger and flatter sub-rectangular stones set 3 m apart which may suggest edging of the feature or perhaps underlying gullies. The cobbles defined within the east/west orientated rectangular

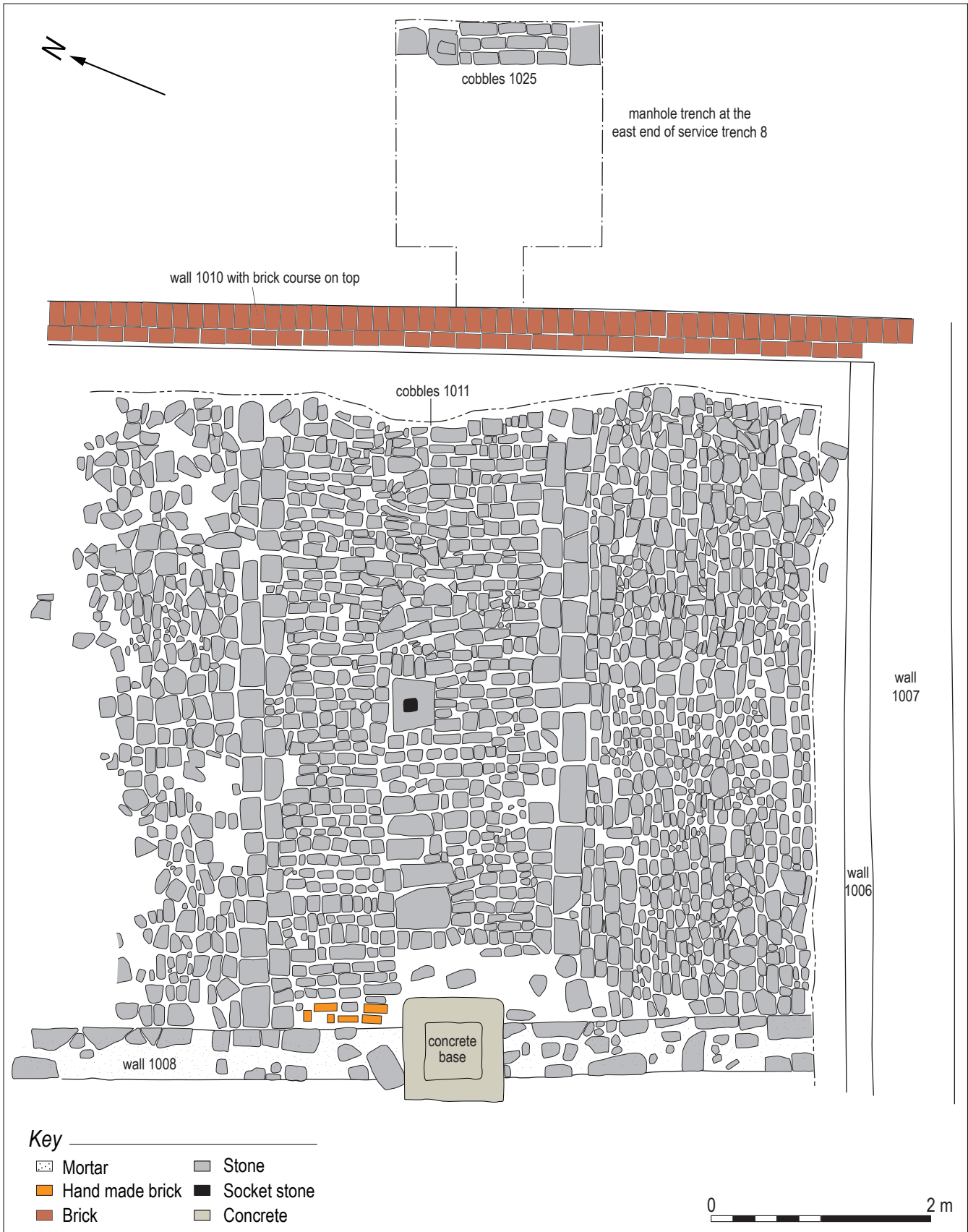


Figure 6: Plan of area of cobbling uncovered during the Fubar Access Watching Brief.

stones lay perpendicular in a north/south orientation, if gullies are present this may also have assisted with drainage. The cobbles either side of the possible track line are orientated east/west. A large socketed sandstone block was visible placed centrally along the linear cobbled feature, immediately east of this a line of large and deeply set rubble whinstone blocks aligned east to west was visible forming part of the surface leading west. The cobbles abutted wall 1008 to the west which seemed contemporary with the cobbles, a small area of three unfrogged thin handmade bricks had been incorporated into the floor where it met the wall. The cobbles were bedded onto deposits of cinders 1022 and sand 1023.



Plate 18: Wall 1006 cutting cobbled surface 1011 and later wall 1007 built over 1006, from the north-west.



Plate 19: Sandstone wall 1010 with a course of unfrogged brick on top of its upper course, probably a later build, west facing elevation.



Plate 20: Wall 1006, left of frame cutting cobbled surface 1011 and wall 1008, top right of frame, from the east.



Plate 21: Cobbled floor 1011 and walls 1006, 1007, 1008, 1010 and wall 1009 bottom of frame, from the west.

7.37 A total of seven trenches for concrete foundation pads were monitored during the watching brief (Figure 2) foundation trench pads 1-4 were excavated to the south of the cobbled surface 1011, prior to excavating the foundation trench pads up to 0.9 m of a dark brown nineteenth to twentieth century garden soil 1005 was removed across the area. Foundation trench pads 1-4 were subsequently cut through a layer of subsoil 1013 up to 0.8 m deep which contained medieval pottery sherds. This overlay or was interrupted by a layer of green/grey clay 1019 measuring up to 0.38 m deep which occurred at random intervals and levels across the site and smelt strongly of petro-chemicals, the green/grey colour of this horizon may have been created by contamination with petro-chemicals. Below this a soft pale grey/brown silty clay 1020 containing medieval pottery fragments possibly the lower level of subsoil layer 1013 was found measuring up to 0.42 m deep, this overlay a pale grey or pale brown natural clay 1021. Rubble drains were encountered in foundation trench pads 1, 2 and 4 and medieval pottery was recovered from foundation trench pad 3 within deposit 1020 (Plate 22) no other archaeological remains were present. Foundation trench pad 4 was situated over a concrete encased diesel tank (Plate 23) and was re-positioned adjacent to the east.

- 7.38 Foundation trench pads 5-7 and a service trench, trench 8, with a manhole trench at either end (Figure 2) were excavated through and around the area of cobbled surface 1011. A further cobbled surface 1025 was identified in the manhole trench at the east end of service trench 8 (Figure 7) (Plate 24). This comprised an area of rectangular whinstone blocks set on end and laid over a bed of cinders 1022 and sand 1023, unlike cobbled surface 1011 there was evidence to show the cobbles had been mortared together (Plate 25). The cobbles covered an area measuring 1.9 m by 0.33 m and continued below the trench edge to the east. A concrete and slate footing was visible towards the north end of the surface. The west side of the surface had been truncated by cast-iron and fireclay pipe services. The cobbles lay below basalt setts 1004, the setts were previously sample excavated in the area to the north of the watching brief area, and the cobbled surface 1025 may lie above a very truncated continuation of cobbled surface 1011 from the west.

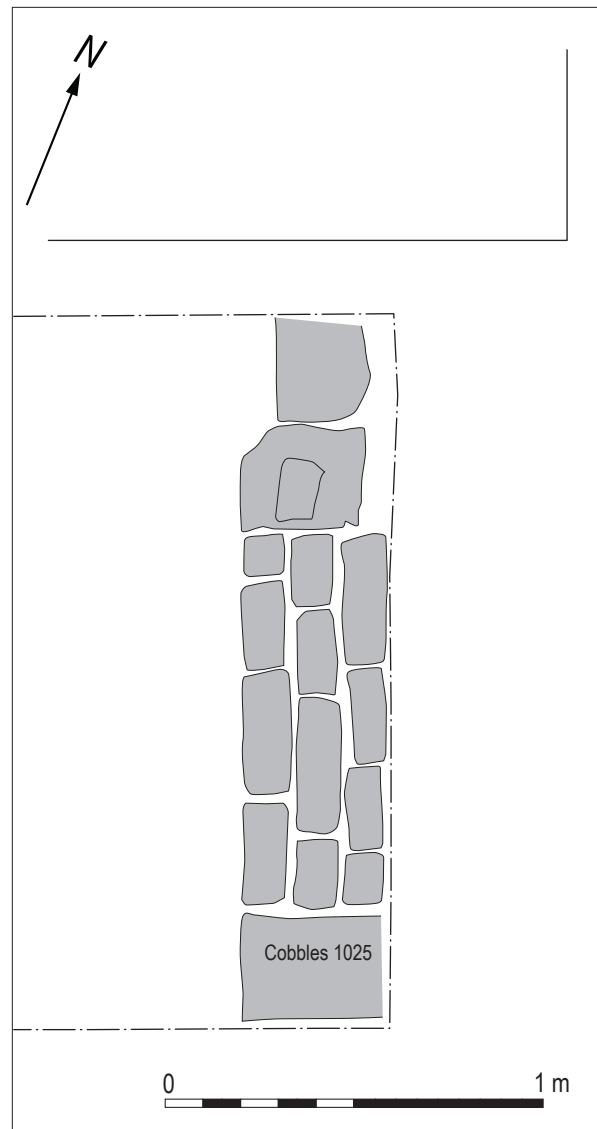


Figure 7: Plan of cobbles 1025 recorded in manhole trench at east end of service trench 8 this has been reproduced on the drawing of cobbles 1011 see Figure 6.

- 7.39 Foundation trench pads 5 and 6 and the service trench 8 were excavated through the cobbled surface 1011 which was found overlying bedding deposits of cinders 1022 and sand 1023. Below this deposit 1013 containing medieval pottery fragments was recorded to a depth of up to 0.4 m before the contaminated sandy clay 1019 was encountered (Plate 26). Below this natural clay 1021 was found at a depth of 1 m. Foundation trench pad 7 was cut through a re-worked layer of 1013 1 m deep disturbed by services which overlay contaminated clay 1019 the trench was aborted at a depth of 1.3 m due to an overpowering smell of petro-chemical seepage. Medieval pottery was again recovered from deposit 1013 in the manhole trench at the west end of service Trench 8 but no further archaeological features were found.

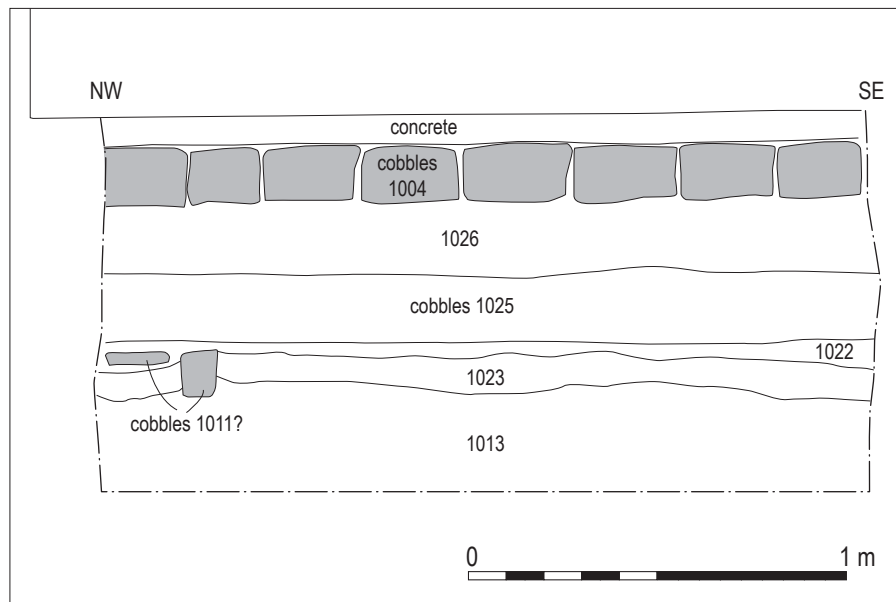


Figure 8: SW facing section through cobbled surfaces and deposits in manhole trench at the east end of service trench 8.



Plate 22: South facing section foundation trench pad 3 from which medieval pottery was recovered from deposit 1020 at a depth of 0.7-0.9 m from top of trench.



Plate 23: Concrete encased diesel tank on the site of foundation trench pad 4, probably responsible for the petro-chemical contamination across this part of the site.



Plate 24: Cobbles 1025 in the manhole trench at the east end of service trench 8. Setts 1004 are visible above in the north facing section, from the north-east.



Plate 25: West facing section cobbles 1025, bedding deposits 1022 and 1023. Mortar is visible adhering to the lower sides of the cobbles and a putative continuation of cobbled surface 1011 is visible bottom left of frame.



Plate 26: View of green/grey petro-chemical contaminated deposit 1019 in the manhole trench at the west end of service trench 8. This material occurred frequently across the site. From the north.

Discussion

- 8.1 The excavation and subsequent watching brief uncovered extensive archaeological remains and structures that would date to the medieval period and the Dominican Friary, with further walls and floor surfaces possibly constructed after the Friary was destroyed by reformers in 1559. The features included a substantial stone built wall 017 with a possible later re-build 068 and associated burial 010 along with a considerable quantity of medieval pottery and other artefacts. In addition to the north of the wall there was evidence of occupation and a possible boundary ditch 055. The relationship between the construction ditch 062 for the wall and the boundary ditch indicates the occupation or working ground level at the time that the wall was built and the ditch dug. In addition to the east there are the rather poorly preserved remains of another possible building 029 or boundary division that appears to follow the same alignment as the medieval wall and boundary ditch. A truncated cobbled surface 1011 and truncated wall 1008 found towards the northern part of the site could date from the seventeenth to nineteenth century and be associated with development of the site after the dissolution of the Friary. On nineteenth century cartographic sources (OS 1858) a well is noted immediately west of the area of cobbling found (Figure 2), the 3 m wide linear feature observed extending east/west may represent a former access route to this well. While the area along the eastern boundary seems to consist of re-worked medieval soil probably during the Post-medieval period and modern garden soils indicated by field drains and later foundations for buildings.
- 8.2 The excavated material provides a rare opportunity for study, in particular the structures and deposits, as they could provide insight into the changing nature and development of settlement within the town and its environs. Previous research by Page and Page 1996 has revealed that this area belonged to the Dominican Friary until the Reformation in the sixteenth century and the substantial stone wall 017 may be from one of the friary buildings adjacent to the church. However, at the moment it is not known to what purpose it was used although the drain 060 within the wall could suggest it was part of the kitchens or lavatorium. The possible boundary ditch 055 with later stone wall or foundation 029 could indicate the size of the town's burgage plots. Burgage plots were long linear strips of ground which fronted the main market street where trading would take place while the manufacture of goods to sell along with domestic food production would take place in the land to the rear. During the medieval period, industrial works were often located in these back land areas due to the risk of fire and the hazards it posed to the many timber structures Coleman 2004, 290.

Conclusion

- 9.1 The excavation has recovered significant archaeologically medieval structures and deposits within the southern and western part of the development area which were outside of the footprint of the new building and were able to be protected and preserved in situ. The deposits

within the remainder of the site were excavated and this material along with the artefacts will require further study. In consequence, it is recommended that a post-excavation programme is undertaken to fully investigate the material and to bring the results to publication in a suitable journal or web based publication.

- 9.2 As the additional evaluation trench to the south of the development showed that further built remains survive, any development in this area would require further excavation ahead of construction.
- 9.3 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only and the final decisions on the nature and extent of any further archaeological work rest with the planning authority.
- 9.4 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix M. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 9.5 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project OASIS Reference: guardarc1-179287 will be completed within 3 months. 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.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank David Lawrence of VALAD Europe on behalf of Stirling Development Agency and Murray Cook of Stirling Council for their advice, support and assistance. Thank you to Maureen Kilpatrick who conducted the initial evaluation highlighting the presence of Medieval deposits on the site. Thank you to Alan Hunter-Blair who conducted the watching brief throughout including the initial works which revealed both the friary wall and the human remains. Thank you also to Erica Villas, Julie Ann McHale, David Brown, Juan Talens Bou, Juan Ferrando Ortiz, Craig Horton, Richard Campbell, Clark Innes, James McGovern, David Swan and Vicky Carroll for their on-site assistance. Plant and driver was supplied by Gardner Plant Ltd. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The evaluation and survey of trench locations was conducted by Maureen Kilpatrick. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Warren Bailie.

**Station Square, Stirling
Archaeological Watching Brief and
Excavation**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

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Appendix B: Excavation Context List

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
1	-	Carpark surface	-
2	-	Demolition layer/ leveling layer	-
3	-	Soil horizon east of concrete beam	-
4	-	Whinstone wall E-W	-
5	-	cast iron drain pipe E/W at NE corner of site	-
6	-	Soil horizon west of concrete beam	-
7	-	cast iron drain pipe E/W at SW corner cuts wall 017	-
8	-	Grave cut notional SK 1	-
9	-	Fill of grave cut (008)	-
10	-	SK 1	-
11	-	Sandstone wall over footing (012)	-
12	-	Brick fronting for sandstone wall (011)	-
13	-	Brick wall	-
14	-	Concrete beam with buttresses	-
15	-	brick manhole and functioning drain with baulk	-
16	-	Soil horizon north of wall (004)	-
17	-	Clay bonded wall	-
18	-	Grey clay layer below (003)	-
19	-	Brown organic peat layer below (018)	-
20	-	Trample above wall (017)	-
21	East side	Sandstone rubble east section	-
22	-	White clay below (019)	-
23	-	trial trench - Spit centre of east side by bulk	-
24	-	Brown grit linear	-
25	Central south	Clay and stone layer east of concrete and south	-
26	-	Silt and stone below (006) west side	-
27	Central south	N/S Linear stone and bone	-
28	N/W	Northern exit clay below ?	-
29	N/W	Stone linear feature E/W	-

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
30	N/W	Concrete foundation E/W	-
31	N/W	Modern disturbance west of evaluation trench	-
32	-	Discrete patch of rubble	-
33	N/E	Sandstone foundation	-
34	E/Central	Grey/black layer east of (025)	-
35	-	Decayed bone within (027)	-
36	-	? Clay south of (027)	-
37	East	N/S foundation/rubble drain	-
38	East	E/W foundation/rubble drain south	-
39	East	Stone/rubble spread	-
40	East /North	Stone foundation/ rubble drain E/W	-
41	East/South	Discrete spread light brown clay	-
42	East	Horse shoe tile drain	-
43	East	Ceramic drain	-
44	East/North	Lead pipe + service trench	-
45	East/North	Light brown silty clay	-
46	East/North	Area of disturbance (047)	-
47	-	Wall foundation	-
48	-	Machine spit east of evaluation trench (028)	-
49	-	Brown circular feature with wood	-
50	-	Fill of [051]	-
51	-	Cut of linear feature	-
52	Central	Grey clay below 025 + 027	-
53	W	Linear feature top fill	-
54	W	Middle fill	-
55	W	Cut for linear feature	-
56	W	Primary fill linear	-
57	W	Layer sealing ditch	-
58	Central	Grey clay N (same as 018)	-
59	Central	Rubble drain	-
60	West/South	South drain	-
61	West/South	Main fill in south drain	-
62	West/South	Cut for foundation trench 017	-
63	-	Upper fill of 62	-
64	-	Middle fill for 62	-
65	-	3rd fill for 62	-
66	-	Base fill for 62	-
67	-	Fill of south drain - grey clay	-
68	-	Wall on south side of 60	-
69	-	Cut for possible Cromwellian pit	-
70	-	Fill of 69	-
71	-	Buttress	-
72	-	Original buttress in evaluation trench	-
73	central N	area of modern disturbance	-
74	SW	grey clay round pipe 015	-
75	NW	mixed clay deposit - modern disturbance	-
76	SW	stub of walling part of 017?	-
100	-	E.T topsoil	-
101	-	E.T 1st layer	-
102	-	E.T 2nd layer	-
103	-	E.T 3rd layer	-
104	-	E.T 4th layer	-
105	-	E.T 5th layer	-
106	-	E.T 6th layer	-
107	-	E.T construction cut	-

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
108	-	E.T wall	-
109	-	E.T wall sand	-
110	-	E.T natural	-

Appendix C: Excavation Finds List

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
1	-	002	1	metal	Cu	coin (1958?)
2	-	003	1	ceramic	medieval	rim sherd (1), green-glazed
3	-	006	1	ceramic	medieval	body (1), green-glazed
4	-	003	2	cbm	tile	2 pieces, black glaze
5	-	006	2	ceramic	medieval	body (2), green-glazed
6	-	006	1	ceramic	medieval	body (1), green-glazed
7	-	007	1	ceramic	medieval	body (1)
8	-	007	2	ceramic	medieval	body (2)
9	SK1	009	1	metal	Cu / Fe	brooch
10		006	1	metal	Fe	coffin nail?
11	recovered next to skeleton	021	1	ceramic	-	body (1)
12	TT.C	003	42	ceramic	-	rim (11), handle (1), body (29), ?button (1)
13	TT.C	003	12	bone	-	-
14	TT.C	003	4	glass	-	bottle (2), window (1), fine vessel (1)
15	TT.C	003	2	metal	-	nails (2)
16	TT.B	003	21	ceramic	-	base (2), body (19), various glazes
17	TT.B	003	10	bone	-	-
18	TT.B	003	7	glass	-	bottle (4, incl. neck and rim), unid green (1), window (2)
19	TT.A	016	5	ceramic	-	telephone wire conductor (1), body pieces from vessel (3)
20	TT.A	016	1	bone	-	-
21	TT.A	016	2	metal	-	Fe
22	TT.C	018	9	ceramic	-	-
23	TT.C	018	4	bone	-	-
24	-	020	39	ceramic	-	rim (2), base (1), body (36)
25	-	020	7	bone	-	-
26	-	020	4	glass	-	bottle (2), window (2)
27	-	020	1	metal	-	nail (1)
28	TT.D	019	8	bone	-	-
29	TT.D	003	66	bone	-	-
30	TT.D	003	42	ceramic	-	handle (2), base (4), stopper? (1), rim (1), body (34)
31	TT.D	003	4	glass	-	bottle, unid, window
32	TT.D	003	8	metal	-	nails (2), loop fitting (1), unid (5)
33	TT.D	003	1	flint	-	1 piece, orange
34	-	021	22	bone	-	-
35	-	021	1	bone	-	-
36	-	006	1	bone	-	-
37	-	006	1	bone	-	1 piece
38	-	006	1	bone	-	1 piece
39	-	006	6	bone	-	2 pieces, <10 frags
40	-	006	7	bone	-	-
41	-	006	1	bone	-	-
42	-	006	1	bone	-	1 piece
43	-	006	4	bone	-	-
44	-	006	8	bone	-	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
45	-	006	1	bone	-	-
46	-	006	3	bone	-	3 pieces
47	-	006	1	bone	-	1 piece
48	found during general cleaning	003	89	bone	-	89 pieces, <20 frags, 1 bag very small frags
49	-	003	1	bone	-	tooth
50	-	003	2	bone	-	burnt
51	-	006	27	bone	-	27 pieces, <10 frags
52	spit in test pit	023	159	bone	-	159 pieces, <30 frags, 1 bag very small frags
53	-	025	1	bone	-	1 piece
54	-	025	2	bone	-	2 pieces
55	-	025	2	bone	-	2 pieces
56	-	006	1	bone	-	1 piece
57	-	006	1	bone	-	1 piece
58	found during general cleaning	003	66	ceramic	medieval	handle (4), rim (4), base (3), body (55)
59	-	003	35	ceramic	modern	rim (3), base (3), handle (1), body (28)
60	-	003	24	glass	mixed	window (1), bottle (6 unglazed, 15 glazed, 1 solid blue), vessel (1 fluted)
61	-	003	4	cbm	-	pantile
62	-	003	1	stone	worked	hone
63	-	003	8	metal	Fe	nails (5), unid (3)
64	-	003	1	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment (1)
65	-	003	1	flint	-	1 piece, yellow
66	-	003	1	bone	animal	tooth (1)
67	-	003	2	shell	marine	oyster
68	-	003	1	slag	-	1 lump
69	-	023	25	ceramic	medieval	rim (3), body (22)
70	-	023	49	ceramic	modern	base (1), handle (1), rim (4), body (43)
71	-	023	1	metal	-	button
72	-	023	2	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragments (2)
73	-	023	1	metal	FE	flat bar, tool?
74	-	023	1	flint	-	1 piece, yellow/orange
75	-	023	14	glass	-	-
76	-	020	1	stone	architectural	1 piece
77	-	U/S	1	stone	architectural	1 piece
78	-	026	14	bone	-	14 pieces, <10 frags
79	-	026	1	ceramic	-	handle and rim of vessel (jug?)
80	-	026	7	bone	-	7 pieces, <20 frags
81	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece
82	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece, <10 frags
83	-	026	3	bone	-	3 pieces, <10 frags
84	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece
85	-	026	4	bone	-	4 pieces, <10 frags
86	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece <10 frags
87	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece
88	-	026	8	bone	-	8 pieces, <10 frags
89	-	026	2	bone	-	2 pieces
90	-	026	3	bone	-	3 pieces
91	-	026	3	bone	-	3 pieces
92	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece
93	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece
94	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
95	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece
96	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece
97	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece
98	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece
99	-	026	2	bone	-	2 pieces, <10 frags
100	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece
101	-	026	1	bone	-	1 piece
102	-	026	11	shell	marine	-
103	-	006	-	-	-	-
104	-	006	-	-	-	-
105	-	006	-	-	-	-
106	-	U/S		glass		mainly bottle
107	-	020	27	ceramic	medieval	body (23), rim (4), mostly green-glazed
108	-	020	7	glass	-	bottle (3), vessel (3 green), unid (1)
109	-	020	11	bone	-	includes teeth
110	-	026	283	bone	-	283 pieces, <20 frags (6 possible human frags)
111	-	026	105	ceramic	medieval	-
112	-	026	7	metal	FE	nails (4), needle (1), unid (2)
113	-	026	245	bone	-	245 pieces, <60 frags
114	-	026	11	bone	-	11 pieces, <10 frags
115	-	026	2	bone	-	2 pieces, <10 frags
116	-	026	5	ceramic	medieval	-
117	-	026	60	bone	bag mixed erroneously with SF 106	60 pieces, <10 frags, 2 bags possible human
118	-	025	205	bone	-	205 pieces, <40 frags, 1 bag very small frags
119	-	026	123	ceramic	medieval	-
120	-	025	51	ceramic	medieval, modern tile	-
121	-	026	1	stone	worked	1 piece
122	-	025	5	metal	-	nails (5)
123	-	025	2	glass	-	window (1), vessel (1)
124	-	026	15	metal	Fe	nails (8), unid (7)
125	-	025	2	flint	-	1 brown/grey, 1 orange
126	-	027	172	bone	-	-
127	-	026	3	flint	-	2 pieces, 1 flake, all brown/grey
128	-	026	1	cbm	brick	1 piece
129	-	027	1	bone	-	1 piece
130	-	027	1	bone	-	1 piece
131	-	027	2	bone	-	2 pieces, <10 frags
132	-	026	431	bone	-	431 pieces, <20 frags, 1 bag very small frags
133	-	026	17	ceramic	medieval	rim (7), handle (2), body (8), mostly green-glazed
134	-	026	12	metal	Pb and Fe	curved piece of lead (1), nails (9), ?hooks (2)
135	-	026	5	shell	marine	oyster, 5 pieces and 1 bag of frags
136	-	026	1	ind.waste	?slag	1 lump
137	-	020	23	bone	-	23 pieces, <20 frags, 1 bag very small frags
138	-	020	39	ceramic	medieval	base (2), handle (5), rim (4), unid (2), body (26)
139	-	020	1	glass	fine vessel	rim (1)
140	-	020	2	metal	-	nail (1), unid (1)
141	-	020	3	shell	marine	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
142	-	025	85	bone	-	85 pieces, <20 frags, 1 bag tiny frags
143	-	025	11	ceramic	medieval	rim (3), base (1), body (7)
144	-	025	2	glass	-	-
145	-	025	2	metal	Fe	nails (2)
146	-	025	58	bone	-	58 pieces, <10 frags
147	-	025	18	ceramic	-	-
148	-	025	1	metal	-	nail (1)
149	-	025	2	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragments (2)
150	-	025	1	glass	-	vessel (1)
151	-	027	3	bone	-	3 pieces, <10 frags
152	-	027	1	ceramic	-	-
153	-	027	1	bone	-	1 piece
154	-	025	2	ceramic	medieval	body (2)
155	-	029	39	bone	-	39 pieces, <10 frags
156	-	025	1	bone	-	1 piece
157	-	034	1	bone	animal	tooth
158	-	034	2	wood	-	large fragments
159	-	036	8	bone	-	-
160	-	035	1	ceramic	medieval	rim (1)
161	-	036	1	metal	Fe	nail (1)
162	-	036	1	glass	-	vessel (1 green)
163	-	025	66	bone	-	66 pieces, <10 frags
164	-	025	16	ceramic	medieval	base (1), rim (2), body (13)
165	-	025	2	metal	-	nail (1), unid (1)
166	found during cleaning after machine	003	17	glass	-	window (4), vessel (5), bottle (8)
167	-	003	21	bone	-	21 pieces, <20 frags
168	-	003	18	ceramic	medieval	-
169	-	003	8	ceramic	modern	base (2), rim (1), body (5)
170	-	003	4	metal	-	nails (4)
171	-	003	2	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragments (2)
172	-	018	-	ceramic	medieval	body (3), handle (1), rim (1)
173	-	045	9	ceramic	medieval and post-medieval	-
174	-	045	2	cbm	tile	2 pieces, orange
175	-	045	1	glass	-	bottle (1)
176	-	034	8	ceramic	medieval and post-medieval	base (1), rim (2), body (5)
177	-	034	31	bone	-	31 pieces, <10 frags,
178	-	034	2	metal	-	nails (2)
179	-	048	52	ceramic	medieval	body (38), base (4), rim (6), handle (4)
180	-	048	47	bone	-	47 pieces, <10 frags
181	-	048	1	stone	slate	button (1)
182	-	048	4	metal	Fe	nails (4)
183	-	048	2	cbm	tile	1 large green-glazed piece, 1 small black-glazed piece
184	-	048	2	stone	-	?floor slab (1), mortar (1)
185	-	048	3	shell	marine	oyster, 3 pieces
186	-	034	1	ceramic	-	-
187	-	034	1	metal	-	?coin/button
188	-	025	1	wood	-	-
189	-	025	1	ceramic	-	-
190	-	019	5	bone	-	2 teeth, 3 pieces, <10 frags
191	-	049	2	wood	-	small plank

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
192	-	049	1	wood	-	-
193	-	049	1	wood	-	large plank
194	-	049	1	wood	-	-
195	-	049	1	wood	-	-
196	-	049	1	wood	-	?root
197	-	049	4	wood	-	-
198	-	025	54	ceramic	-	-
199	-	025	204	bone	-	includes burnt bone
200	-	025	3	metal	FE	nails
201	-	048	17	shell	marine	oyster, 17 pieces, <30 frags
202	-	048	28	bone	-	-
203	-	048	29	ceramic	medieval	-
204	-	034	61	bone	-	-
205	-	034	13	ceramic	medieval	-
206	-	034	2	glass	-	-
207	-	034	3	metal	Fe	nails
208	-	027	6	bone	-	-
209	-	027	3	ceramic	medieval	-
210	-	050	2	ceramic	medieval	-
211	-	050	4	bone	-	-
212	-	050	2	wood	-	-
213	-	050	1	shell	marine	oyster, 1 piece
214	-	052	8	ceramic	-	-
215	-	052	7	bone	-	-
216	-	020	19	ceramic	medieval	-
217	-	020	7	bone	-	-
218	-	020	1	ceramic	clay pipe	stem fragment (1)
219	-	020	3	metal		nails (2), washer (1)
220	-	020	3	cbm	field drain & tile	pipe frags (2), tile frag (1), orange
221	-	037	2	ceramic	medieval	-
222	W	049	1	leather	-	show sole
223		019	8	wood	-	roots
224	W	057	1	cbm	tile	1 green-glazed piece
225	W	057	1	ceramic	-	duplicate - bone context 006
226	W	057	1	shell	-	1 piece
227	W	057	1	ceramic	-	-
228	W	057	1	wood	-	-
229	W	054	2	shell	-	-
230	W	057	1	wood	-	-
231	W	054	1	ceramic	-	-
232	W	054	1	ind. waste	cinder	-
233	W	049	1	ceramic	-	-
234	W	056	1	stone	worked?	1 piece
235	CENTRAL N	058	2	ceramic	medieval	-
236	W	057	1	bone	-	-
237	W	053	1	bone	-	-
238	W	105	1	leather	-	-
239	-	101	1	ceramic	-	-
240	-	018	10	ceramic	medieval	-
241	-	020	36	ceramic	medieval	-
242	-	020	6	bone	-	-
243	-	053	47	shell	-	47 pieces, 1 bag of frags
244	-	053	30	wood	-	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
245	-	053	8	bone	-	-
246	-	053	1	leather	-	-
247	-	053	8	ceramic	-	-
248	-	054	9	bone	-	-
249	-	054	9	wood	-	-
250	-	054	4	shell	marine	oyster, 4 pieces
251	-	054	1	flint	-	1 piece, grey
252	-	055	3	shell	-	oyster, 3 pieces
253	-	055	1	bone	-	-
254	-	055	3	wood	-	-
255	-	006	20	bone	-	20 pieces, <10 frags
256	-	006	3	cbm	tile	3 pieces, orange
257	-	006	3	ceramic	-	-
258	-	020	13	ceramic	-	-
259	-	063	7	ceramic	-	-
260	-	063	17	bone	-	17 pieces, <10 frags
261	-	025	44	bone	-	-
262	-	025	36	ceramic	-	-
263	-	025	1	flint	-	-
264	-	025	1	metal	-	-
265	-	029	17	bone	-	-
266	-	029	1	ceramic	-	-
267	-	054	25	bone	-	-
268	-	054	59	shell	-	-
269	-	054	5	ceramic	-	-
270	-	054	1	antler	-	-
271	-	054	103	wood	-	-
272	-	054	1	leather	-	-
273	-	053	157	shell	-	-
274	-	053	130	wood	-	-
275	-	053	148	bone	-	148 pieces, <30 frags
276	-	053	17	ceramic	-	-
277	-	053	1	SLATE	-	-
278	-	101	167	bone	-	-
279	-	101	6	ceramic	-	-
280	-	101	5	metal	-	-
281	-	101	2	shell	-	-
282	-	101	1	glass	-	-
283	-	101	2	wood	-	-
284	-	049	74	bone	-	-
285	-	049	46	shell	-	-
286	-	049	39	ceramic	-	-
287	-	049	124	wood	-	-
288	-	049	1	ind. waste	slag/cinder	-
289	-	064	9	shell	-	9 pieces
290	-	064	5	bone	-	5 pieces
291	-	064	3	ceramic	-	-
292	-	065	16	shell	-	16 pieces
293	-	065	5	bone	-	-
294	-	065	12	ceramic	-	-
295	-	065	1	wood	-	-
296	-	066	22	shell	-	22 pieces
297	-	066	5	bone	-	-
298	-	066	6	ceramic	-	-
299	-	066	1	metal	Fe	nail (1)

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
300	-	066	1	wood	-	-
301	-	067	11	ceramic	-	-
302	-	067	4	bone	-	4 pieces
303	-	063	9	ceramic	-	body and rim (1), body, rim and handle (1), body (6), base (1)
304	-	063	2	bone	-	2 pieces
305	-	003	1	ind. waste	?slag	1 lump
306	-	003	1	ceramic	clay pipe	-
307	-	003	1	lithic	-	-
308	-	025	1	ceramic	-	-
309	-	025	1	bone	-	-
310	-	034	1	bone	-	-
311	-	026	1	bone	possibly human?	-
312	-	029	5	ceramic	-	-
313	-	003	2	ind. waste	mortar	-
314	-	025	1	ceramic	-	-
315	-	025	3	wood	-	-
316	-	025	11	ceramic	-	-
317	-	003	2	glass	-	-
318	-	016	1	ceramic	clay pipe	-
319	-	016	1	bone	burnt	-
320	-	020	1	bone	-	-
321	-	066	1	ceramic	-	1 piece
322	-	026/053?	1	bone	-	fish bone (1)
323	-	026/053?	2	ceramic	-	body (1), unid (1)
324	-	026/053?	1	bone	-	1 piece
325	-	003	1	ceramic	-	unid (1)
326	-	034	1	metal	Fe	unid (1)
327	-	023	4	bone	-	1 piece
328	-	023	1	ceramic	-	unid (1)
329	-	026	2	ceramic	-	body (2)
330	-	026	1	bone	burnt	1 piece
331	-	026	4	ceramic	-	body (3), unid (1)
332	-	026	4	cbm	-	unid (5)
333	-	026	1	metal	Fe	thin, curved piece (1)
334	-	026	1	bone	burnt	1 piece
335	-	026	1	ind. waste	slag	1 lump
336	-	026	1	ceramic	-	body (1)
337	-	026	3	ind. waste	-	unid (3)
338	-	026	1	bone	-	tooth
339	-	006	1	stone	-	unid (1)
340	-	025	2	wood?	-	2 pieces
341	-	025	1	ceramic?	-	1 piece
342	-	025	4	cbm	-	4 pieces
308	-	025	1	ceramic	-	-
309	-	025	1	bone	-	-
310	-	034	1	bone	-	-
311	-	026	1	bone	possibly human?	-
312	-	029	5	ceramic	-	-
313	-	003	2	ind. waste	mortar	-
314	-	025	1	ceramic	-	-
315	-	025	3	wood	-	-
316	-	025	11	ceramic	-	-

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
317	-	003	2	glass	-	-
318	-	016	1	ceramic	clay pipe	-
319	-	016	1	bone	burnt	-
320	-	020	1	bone	-	-
321	-	066	1	ceramic	-	1 piece
322	-	026/053?	1	bone	-	fish bone (1)
323	-	026/053?	2	ceramic	-	body (1), unid (1)
324	-	026/053?	1	bone	-	1 piece
325	-	003	1	ceramic	-	unid (1)
326	-	034	1	metal	Fe	unid (1)
327	-	023	4	bone	-	1 piece
328	-	023	1	ceramic	-	unid (1)
329	-	026	2	ceramic	-	body (2)
330	-	026	1	bone	burnt	1 piece
331	-	026	4	ceramic	-	body (3), unid (1)
332	-	026	4	cbm	-	unid (5)
333	-	026	1	metal	Fe	thin, curved piece (1)
334	-	026	1	bone	burnt	1 piece
335	-	026	1	ind. waste	slag	1 lump
336	-	026	1	ceramic	-	body (1)
337	-	026	3	ind. waste	-	unid (3)
338	-	026	1	bone	-	tooth
339	-	006	1	stone	-	unid (1)
340	-	025	2	wood?	-	2 pieces
341	-	025	1	ceramic?	-	1 piece
342	-	025	4	cbm	-	4 pieces
343	-	018	1	bone	-	1 piece
344	-	023	1	glass	vessel	1 piece lustred
345	-	003	1	glass	vessel	1 piece lustred
346	-	003	2	ceramic	clay pipe	2 pieces stem
347	-	026	171	ceramic	-	157 body pieces, 7 handle frag, 2 base frag, 5 rim sherds, mixed glaze/no glaze
348	-	025	6	cbm	tile	6 fragments
349	-	025	5	bone	-	5 fragments
350	-	025	2	glass	-	1 bottle, 1 flake with lustering
351	ttd	003	1	ceramic	-	unid, 1 piece
352	-	027	1	ceramic	clay pipe	1 bowl piece
353	-	026	3	bone	human?	3 pieces
354	-	006	3	bone	human?	3 pieces

Appendix D: Excavation Sample List

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	-	9	M		Bone/ Human remains			Recovered when removing human remains
2	-	9	M		Bone/ Human remains			-
3	-	35	L		Decayed bone (east)			-
4	-	35	L		Decayed bone (west)			-
5	0-10 cm	Monolith 1	L					-
6	10-20 cm	Monolith 1	L					-

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
7	20-30 cm	Monolith 1	L					-
8	30-40 cm	Monolith 1	L					-
9	40-50 cm	Monolith 1	L					-
10	50-60 cm	Monolith 1	L					-
11	60-70 cm	Monolith 1	L					-
12	70-80cm	Monolith 1	L					-
13	-	Monolith 1	4 Tins					-
14	-	50	L					-
15	-	53	4x L					-
16	-	54	3x L					-
17	-	56	L					Dried out clay
18	0-10 cm	Monolith 2	L					Less dried out clay
19	10-20 cm	Monolith 2	L					Grey clay
20	20-30 cm	Monolith 2	L					Grey clay
21	30-40 cm	Monolith 2	L					Brown organic layer
22	40-50 cm	Monolith 2	L					Contains wood (root)
23	50-60 cm	Monolith 2	L					Brown organic layer, contains degraded blue stone
24	60-70 cm	Monolith 2	L					Dark brown, lots of roots or organics
25	70-80 cm	Monolith 2	L					Siltier layer
26	80-90 cm	Monolith 2	L					Quite large roots, above natural clay
27	90- 100 cm	Monolith 2	L					-
28	-	Monolith 2	5 Tins					-
29	-	18	L					Grey layer containing (027)
30	-	19	L					Brown layer beneath (027)
31	-	61	L					Drain W-E, 1
32	-	61	L					Drain W-E, 2
33	-	61	L					Drain W-E, 3
34	-	61	L					Drain W-E, 4
35	-	Kubiana tin	1 Tin					Interface between organic layer and grey clay subsoil
36	E	70	L					Sampled for dating
37	W	63	L					-
38	W	64	L					-
39	W	65	L					-
40	W	66	L					-

Appendix E: Excavation Drawing List

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Feature No.	Subject	Scale
1	TPB	1	-	West facing section	1:10
2	TP A	1	-	plan	1;20
3	-	2	-	Mid ex plan of walling 017	1:20
4	TPD	3	-	North facing section	1:10
5	-	4	17	Plan of wall 017	1:20
6	-	5	-	Central area plan	1:20
7	Central south	6	025/027	Plan of possible structure 027	1:20
8	N/W	7	-	N/W joins plan 3	1:20
9	Central	8	-	North extent of 027 plan	1:20
10	S/E	9	-	Plan of east side south	1:20
11	N/E	10	-	Plan of east side north	1:20
12	N/E	10	37	Section - South facing rubble drain	1:10

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Feature No.	Subject	Scale
13	N/E	10	40	West facing section across rubble drain	1:10
14	W	11	048/049	Plan of area e of evaluation trench	1:20
15	N/W	12	-	Plan of north west extension drain area	1:20
16	N/W	13	29	West facing section across 029	1:10
17	N/W	13	55	East facing section across ditch	1:10
18	West central	14	-	South facing section with Monolith 1	1:10
19	West central	14	050/051	West facing section below concrete	1:10
20	Central south	15	027/025/034	Plan of wall 027 mid ex	1:20
21	N/W	16	-	Plan of N/W corner	1:20
22	Central south	17	27	South facing section of wall 027, south end	1:10
23	Central south	17	59	East facing section of rubble drain 059	1:10
24	Central south	17	27	South facing section of wall 027, north end	1:10
25	NW	16	53/55	pre-ex plan of ditch	1:20
26	NW	18	55	SW facing section across ditch	1:10
27	NW	18	55	post-ex plan of ditch	1:20
28	central N	12	58	south facing section through peat & clay subsoil	1:20
29	W	17	-	east facing section showing location of monolith 2 tins	1:10
30	Trial Trench	19	100's	East facing section through additional evaluation trench	1:20
31	West	20	17	plan of main medieval wall and associated features	1:20
32	central N	21	73	plan of N extension	1:20
33	SW	22	17	East facing section across drain	1:10
34	SW	22	17	East facing section across drain	1:10
35	W	22	-	South facing section of North baulk	1:10
36	SW	23	-	Elevation of wall	1:10
37	SW	23	-	elevation of buttress	1:10
38	SW	23	-	East facing section of foundation trench	1:10
39	SW	24	-	E facing section linking wall to ditch	1:20
40	SW	24	-	E facing elevation of buttress	1:10
41	east	20	-	Plan of Cromwellian ditch??	1:20

Appendix F: Excavation Photo List

Camera 1

Image	Area	Context No.	Details	Taken from
1	-	-	Registration	-
2	-	001-004	Gen view of site pre ex with 004 horizon 003 during removal of ? 001 + 002	SW
3	-	001-004	Gen view of site pre ex with 004 soil horizon 003 during removal of ? 001 + 003	N
4	-	2	Detail demolition layer 002 during removal	N
5	-	2	Concrete footing removed during excavation by machine	N
6	-	3	General view showing depth of soil horizon 003 at south end of site	SE
7	-	3	General view during stripping	N
8	-	3	General view recently demolished building remains	NE
9	-	5	General view removing stoney and concrete topsoil layer ? During evaluation	N
10	-	5	Human remains plus brooch/shroud pin	E
11	-	5	Detail of brooch/shroud pin	E
12	-	5	Detail of brooch/shroud pin	E

Image	Area	Context No.	Details	Taken from
13	-	5	General view of site after machining	SW
14	-	5	General view of site after machining	NW
15	-	5	General working on skeleton	N
16	TPD	5	Base of concrete, grey clay and brown + orange	E
17	TPD	5	Base of concrete, grey clay and brown + orange	N
18	TPA	5	General with wall	E
19	TPA	5	General with wall	S
20	TPC	5	General different layer	S
21	TPC	5	General different layer	W
22	TPC	5	General different layer	N
23	-	5	SK1 partially uncovered	E
24	-	5	SK1 partially uncovered	E
25	-	5	SK1 partially uncovered	E
26	-	SK1	Skeleton partly uncovered	S
27	-	SK1	Skeleton partly uncovered	W
28	-	SK1	Skeleton partly uncovered	W
29	-	SK1	Skeleton partly uncovered	N
30	-	SK1	Skeleton partly uncovered	N
31	-	SK1	Skeleton partly uncovered with planning frame	N
32	-	SK1	Skeleton partly uncovered with planning frame	E
33	-	SK1	Skeleton partly uncovered with planning frame	E
34	-	SK1	Skeleton partly uncovered with planning frame	S
35	-	SK1	Skeleton partly uncovered with planning frame (head)	N
36	-	SK1	Skeleton partly uncovered with planning frame (arm)	N
37	-	SK1	Skeleton partly uncovered with planning frame (leg)	N
38	-	SK1	Whole skeleton plus planning frame	N
39	-	-	General view of site	SW
40	-	-	General view of site	SW
41	-	SK1	Covered over	S
42	-	-	Site flooded Monday morning	W
43	-	-	Site flooded Monday morning	SW
44	-	-	Test pit C white/grey clay	W
45	-	SK1	Exposed again	E
46	-	SK1	Detail of arm	S
47	-	SK1	Detail of leg	S
48	-	SK1	Detail	W
49	E	4	Detail of wall	S
50	E	011/012	Detail of wall	E
51	Central	13	Detail of wall	S
52	Central	13	Detail of wall	S
53	-	-	General of walls and foundation	W
54	W	17	Wall appearing	W
55	E	-	Walls and foundation	N
56	W	SK1	Detail of skeleton	E
57	W	SK1	Detail of skeleton	S
58	W	SK1	Detail of skeleton	S
59	W	SK1	Detail of skeleton	N
60	W	SK1	Detail of skeleton	N
61	W	SK1	Detail of middle body/torso	N
62	W	SK1	Detail of lower body/leg	N
63	W	SK1	Whole skeleton	E
64	W	SK1	Whole skeleton	S
65	W	SK1	Whole skeleton	W
66	W	SK1	Whole skeleton	W

Image	Area	Context No.	Details	Taken from
67	W	SK1	Detail of torso	W
68	W	SK1	Detail of leg	E
69	W	SK1	Detail of	E
70	W	SK1	Detail of upper body	E
71	W	SK1	Excavating skeleton	S
72	W	SK1	Excavating skeleton	E
73	E	21	Sandstone rubble spread	W
74	E	21	Sandstone rubble spread	W
75	E	21	After cleaning	S
76	S/W	21	General	SE
77	W	17	Wall being cleaned	E
78	W	017/72	Wall, buttresses, evaluation trench	NE
79	W	017/60	West end of wall cleaning	W
80	W	017/60	West end of wall cleaning	SW
81	W	017/60	West end of wall cleaning	S
82	W	017/007	West side of evaluation trench	N
83	W	7	Detail	W
84	E	7	Detail	W
85	E	NE	After cleaning	N
86	Central	SE	After cleaning	S
87	W	27	Stone linear feature	S
88	W	27	East of evaluation trench after cleaning	S
89	W	27	East of evaluation trench after cleaning	W
90	W	27	East of evaluation trench after cleaning (north end)	W
91	W	27	East of evaluation trench after cleaning (north end)	N
92	W	17	Wall exposed near to concrete	E
93	W	17	Wall exposed near to concrete	SE
94	W	17	Wall exposed near to concrete	S
95	W	17	Wall exposed near to concrete	W
96	W	017/068	Second wall south of 017	E
97	W	68	Detail	E
98	W	017/068	Detail of walls	W
99	W	060/068	Detail of walls	W
100	Central south	27	Stone linear feature	S
101	Central south	27	Stone linear feature and degraded stone	W
102	Central south	27	After cleaning	SE
103	W	17	Wall and drain pipe	E
104	W	17	Detail of wall face/?	E
105	Central south	27	During excavation	S
106	Central south	27	During excavation	W
107	W	7	West side of evaluation trench - cleaned	N
108	W	7	West side of evaluation trench - cleaned	N
109	W	006/007	West side of evaluation trench - cleaned	W
110	W	7	West side of evaluation trench - cleaned	W
111	W	-	General working shot	S
112	W	17	General working shot	S
113	W	17	General working shot	S
114	W	17	General working shot	SW
115	Central south	27	Area flooded	SE
116	W	17	Possible feature/edge?	E

Image	Area	Context No.	Details	Taken from
117	W	17	Possible feature/edge?	N
118	W		General view of site flooded	SW
119	W	17	Detail of walls	W
120	W	-	North end of trench	W
121	W	-	North end of trench	W
122	W	North ext	Working shot with machine	SW
123	N/W	Ext	Northern extension flooded	W
124	N/W	Ext	Northern extension flooded	W
125	W	17	Walls cleaned	W
126	W	-	Central area after machining	S
127	Central north	-	General machining	S
128		-	General working shot	SE
129	W	17	Working shot	E
130	W	29	Stone boundary line	N
131	W	29	Area after cleaning	W
132	W	29	General	W
133	W	29	Stone boundary detail	N
134	W	29	Stone boundary detail	W
135	W	29	Stone boundary detail	W
136	W	29	Stone boundary - small section	W
137	W	29	Stone boundary - small section	E
138	W	29	Stone boundary - location	E
139	W	017/060/065	Walls and drain	W
140	W	60	Details of drain east end	W
141	W	60,068	Detail of east end	W
142	W	019/029	Brown organic layer exposed	S
143	W	019/029	Boundary line and organic layer	S
144	Central	-	General	S
145	Central	27	Exposing north extent working shot	W
146	Central	27	Exposing north extent working shot	S
147	W	68	Working shot	SE
148	W	-	Working shot	SE
149	W	-	Working shot	S
150	N/E	-	General view of site	NE
151	N/E	-	General view of site	NE
152	Central	-	General working shot	N
153	Central	-	General working shot	NE
154	S	-	General working shot	E
155	Central	-	General working shot	S
156	W	-	General working shot	SE
157	W	-	General working shot	E
158	W	-	General working shot	SW
159	W	-	General working shot	W
160	W	68	Detail of wall	E
161	W	060/067	Detail of wall and drain	E
162	W	060/068	Detail of walls and drain	W
163	W	68	Detail of wall	S
164	W	017/060	Detail of wall and drain	E
165	W	017/060/068	Detail of wall	E

Camera 1

Image	Area	Context no.	Details	Taken from
1	-	17	East facing section south	E
2	-	-	East facing section baulk n of 017	E
3	-	-	East facing section middle	E
4	-	29	East facing section boundry	E
5	-	-	East facing section north	E
6	-	17	Detail of buttress	E
7	-	17	Wall and buttress	W
8	-	17	Wall and buttress	W
9	-	-	West side - general	S
10	-	-	West side - north + extention	S
11	-	17	Walls and buttress	SE
12	-	17	Walls and buttress	SE
13	-	17	Walls, buttress and baulk section	E
14	Central	27	Beginning to appear	S
15	Central	27	Detail	S
16	Central	27	Detail	E
17	Central	27	General	N
18	Central	29	Middle strip between concrete and drain	N
19	W	-	General after cleaning	N
20	W	29	Possible stone boundry E/W	W
21	W	29	Detail	W
22	NW	28	North extention after cleaning	W
23	NW	28	North extention after cleaning	N
24	Central	27	Full extent after cleaning	S
25	Central	27	Full extent after cleaning + detail	S
26	Central	27	Detail of north end	E
27	Central	27	Detail of north (shadows)	NE
28	Central	27	Detail of north	NE
29	Central	27	Detail of north	NW
30	Central	27	Detail of north	W
31	Central	27	Detail of south end	W
32	Central	27	Detail of south end	W
33	E	-	Rubble drains after cleaning	N
34	E	-	Detail of E/W rubble drain	N
35	E	-	After cleaning	S
36	SW	17	Metal pipe and wall	E
37	NE	-	After cleaning rubble drain	N
38	NE	-	After cleaning rubble drain	N
39	E	Central	After cleaning some flooding	S
40	E	Central	Flooding and disturbance from evaluation trench	E
41	NW	N	Light brown clay appearing	N
42	NE	29	Section across 029	W
43	Central	21	Location of section	N
44	Central	27	Excavation either side	S
45	E	27	Detail - SF bone	S
46	E	-	Subsoil - machining	N
47	E	-	Detail - machine clay subsoil	NE
48	E	-	Detail - machine clay subsoil	N
49	E	-	General machining	N
50	W	-	N Clay subsoil with some evaluation trench	E
51	W	Evaluation trench	Detail of section	E
52	NW	-	North west extention machining back	S
53	NW	-	North west extention machining back	W

Image	Area	Context no.	Details	Taken from
54	NW	-	North west extention machining back - brown organic	N
55	NW	-	Machining off to organic brown layer	NW
56	E	-	Machining off to subsoil	S
57	E	-	Detail of evaluation trench	E
58	E	-	Detail section + rubble drain	W
59	E	-	Location of section	W
60	Central	27	Detail of section across ditch	N
61	Central	27	Location of section	N
62	Central	27	Rubble drain cuts 027	E
63	E	-	North extention of service pipes	E
64	E	-	North extention after cleaning trial trench	E
65	E	-	North extention after cleaning	N
66	E	-	North extention - services	W
67	E	-	North extention - services	W
68	E	-	North extention - services	S
69	Central	27	Grey clay appearing NW corner	N
70	Central	27	General ?	N
71	Central	27	Excavation 034 - progress	W
72	Central	27	Excavation 034 - progress	S
73	Central	27	Excavation 034 - progress middle	E
74	W	48	After cleaning east of evaluation trench	S
75	W	48	After cleaning east of evaluation trench	W
76	W	48	Detail of south end	W
77	W	48	Detail of north end	W
78	W	48	Detail general	NW
79	W	48	Detail	N
80	W	48	Includes north extention to limit of flood	N
81	W	48	Includes north extention	W
82	W	-	Detail of north extention	W
83	W	-	Detail of north extention	N
84	Central	27	General working shot	N
85	Central	27	General working shot	NW
86	Central	27	General working shot	SW
87	W	48	Fragments of wood	E
88	W	48	Detail of wood	E
89	W	48	Detail of wood	E
90	W	48	Detail of wood	S
91	W	48	Fragments of wood and bone	-
92	W Central	29	Section cleaned and clay subsoil	S
93	Central	29	Section cleaned and clay subsoil	E
94	Central	29	Section cleaned and clay subsoil	W
95	Central	29	Section cleaned and clay subsoil	S
96	Central	050/051	Possible ditch feature in east section	W
97	Central	29	Section too dark	S
98	Central	-	Detail of wood fragment	N
99	Central	-	Location of wood fragment	W
100	Central	34	Detail of evaluation trench backfill	E
101	Central	34	Detail of evaluation trench backfill	N
102	Central	34	Detail of evaluation trench backfill	W
103	Central	34	Detail of evaluation trench backfill	S
104	W Central	21	Monolith 1 - tins in location	S
105	W Central	21	Monolith 1 - tins in location and shadow	S
106	-	-	Monolith 1 - tins + sample location	S
107	W	49	Possible linear feature	W

Image	Area	Context no.	Details	Taken from
108	W	49	Possible linear feature location	W
109	W	49	Possible linear feature location	W
110	W	49	Possible linear feature location	S
111	W	49	Possible linear feature location	S
112	W	49	Possible linear feature location	E
113	W	-	Monolith 1 samples taken	S
114	W	-	Monolith 1 sample tines removed	S
115	W	50	Feature in section excavated	W
116	W	50	Location of feature in section	NW
117	W	50	Location of feature in section	W
118	W	50	Location- detail	W
119	W	53	Linear feature	E
120	W	53	Linear feature	S
121	W	53	Linear feature	W
122	W	53	Linear feature	N
123	W	53	Linear feature	E
124	W	53	Linear feature	S
125	W Central	-	North end after cleaning	N
126	W Central	-	North end after cleaning	W
127	W Central	-	North end after cleaning	W
128	W Central	-	North end after cleaning	NE
129	W Central	-	North end after cleaning	S
130	-	-	General from fire escape	N
131	W	53	West facing section of ditch	W
132	W	53	Section of the ditch excavated	W
133	W	53	Section of the ditch excavated	W
134	W	53	Section of the ditch excavated	W
135	W	53	East facing section of ditch	E
136	W	53	Ditch excavated in section	E
137	S Central	-	Wood fragments in location	E
138	S Central	-	Wood fragments in location	E
139	S Central	-	Wood fragments in location	E
140	-	-	General working shot	NW
141	-	-	General working shot	-
142	W	53	General excavation	E
143	W	-	General working shot	N
144	S Tr	-	New evaluation trench	N
145	S Tr	-	Working shot	N
146	S Central	NW	North west corner cleaned	W
147	W	53	Fully excavated ditch	E
148	W	53	East facing section with tile	E
149	W	53	Excavated ditch from above	W
150	W	53	Excavated ditch from above	N
151	W	53	Black organic removed from ditch	E
152	W	53	Excavated ditch	W
153	W	53	West facing section	W
154	Central	-	Working shot E/W trench	W
155	Central	-	South facing section - east extent of feature	S
156	Central	-	South facing section - east extent of feature	SE
157	S Tr	-	Detail of bones and midden	N
158	S Tr	-	Detail of bones and midden	W
159	S Tr	-	Trench	S
160	S Tr	-	Trench with extention	N
161	S Tr	-	Trench with extention	N

Image	Area	Context no.	Details	Taken from
162	S Central	-	After machining	S
163	S Tr	-	Test pit and wall	N
164	S Tr	-	Test pit and wall	E
165	S Tr	-	Location	E
166	S Tr	-	Location/general	N
167	W	53	Ditch excavated	E
168	W	53	Ditch excavated	E
169	W	53	Ditch east facing section	E
170	W	53	Ditch excavation	W
171	W	53	Ditch excavation	W
172	W	53	West facing section	W
173	W	53	West facing section	W
174	W	53	Excavated ditch	S
175	W	53	Excavated ditch	N
176	W	-	Excavated ditch location	W
177	W	-	Excavated ditch detail	W
178	W	-	General	SW
179	S Central	27	South facing section of wall	S
180	S Central	27	South facing section of wall	S
181	S Central	27	South facing section of wall	S
182	S Central	27	South facing section of wall	S
183	S Tr	-	East facing section with wall	E
184	S Tr	-	East facing section with wall	E
185	S Tr	-	Detail of wall	E
186	S Tr	-	Test pit	NE
187	S Tr	-	Test pit location	N
188	S Tr	-	Test pit location	SE
189	S Tr	-	Test pit location	S
190	N Central	-	Kubiana tin in situ	S
191	N Central	-	Kubiana tin location	S
192	N Central	-	E/W S facing section section W	S
193	N Central	-	E/W S facing section section E	S
194	N Central	-	E/W S facing section section middle	S
195	S Central	27	East facing section rubble drain	E
196	S Central	27	East facing section rubble drain	E
197	S Central	27	South facing section 'B'	S
198	S Central	27	South facing section 'B'	S
199	-	-	General from fire escape	N
200	W	-	General after machine	N
201	W	-	General after machine	N
202	S Central	-	After machining	S
203	S Tr	-	Test pit detail of wall	E
204	S Tr	-	Test pit detail of wall	E
205	S Tr	-	Test pit	N
206	S Tr	-	Trench and test pit	N
207	S Tr	-	Trench and test pit	N
208	S Tr	-	Trench	W
209	S Tr	-	South end of trench	W
210	S Tr	-	South end of trench	SW
211	W	-	General south west corner	S
212	W	-	General south west corner	S
213	S Central	-	After machining natural clay	S
214	W	-	Monolith 2 section of evaluation trench	E
215	W	-	Monolith 2 section of evaluation trench	E

Image	Area	Context no.	Details	Taken from
216	W	-	Monolith 2 location	NE
217	W	-	Monolith 2 location	E
218	S Central	-	Clay below concrete foundation	E
219	W	-	Ditch excavated after baulk removal	W
220	W	-	Ditch excavated detail east end	W
221	W	-	Ditch excavated	E
222	W	-	Ditch excavated	E
223	W	-	Ditch excavated detail west end	E
224	W	-	Ditch excavated	E
225	-	-	Ditch excavated detail west end	E
226	-	-	Void	-
227	W	-	Excavated ditch	W
228	W	-	Excavated ditch detail east end	W
229	W	-	Monolith 2 and samples removed	E
230	S Central	27	West facing section	W
231	S Central	27	West facing section	W
232	S Central	27	West facing section	W
233	S Central	27	West facing section	W
234	W	17	Walls cleaned and defined	E
235	W	60	Walls cleaned and defined	S
236	W	60	Walls cleaned and defined	E
237	W	60	Walls cleaned and defined	NE
238	W	60	Walls cleaned and defined detail	NE
239	W	60	Walls cleaned and defined	E
240	W	60	Profile across drain	E
241	W	60	Location of profile	E
242	E	69	Possible ditch cut	W
243	E	69	Possible ditch cut	S
244	E	69	Possible ditch cut	N
245	E	69	Location	NW
246	W	69	Detail of drain and clay fill	E
247	W	69	Detail of drain and clay fill	E
248	W	-	Working shot	N
249	W	-	Working shot	N
250	W	17	Exposed wall face	N
251	W	17	Detail wall face and concrete	N
252	W	71	Detail of buttress	W
253	W	62	Detail of foundation trench	E
254	W	62	Location of foundation trench	SE
255	W	62	East facing section	E
256	W	017/062	Location of wall and foundation	NE
257	W	017/062	Detail of walls	E
258	W	017/071	Location of walls and buttress	W
259	W	017/071	Location of walls and buttress	NW
260	W	017/071	Details of walls and buttress	NW
261	W	017/071	Details of walls and buttress	NW
262	W	017/071/062	Details of walls and foundation trench	E
263	W	017/071	Wall face and foundation trench	E
264	W - N	-	South facing section N baulk	S
265	W - N	-	South facing section N baulk	S
266	E	069/070	Slot trench through ditch	W
267	E	069/070	Slot trench through ditch	W
268	E	069/070	Slot trench through ditch	N
269	E	069/070	Slot trench through ditch	S

Image	Area	Context no.	Details	Taken from
270	E	069/070	Detail slot trench through ditch	S
271	W	-	General terram	SW
272	W	-	General terram	SW
273	W	-	General terram	NW
274	W	-	General terram	NW
275	W	-	General terram	N
276	W	-	General terram	N
277	Central	-	General last day	N
278	E	-	General last day	N
279	E	069/070	Ditch cut	N
280	E	069/070	Ditch cut slot from above	E
281	E	069/071	Ditch cut and slot	S
282	E	69	Location of extention	S
283	SE	-	South east quadrant	S

Appendix G: Fubar Access Context List

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
1000	Watching Brief	Structures: Concrete floors, truncated brick walls and miscellaneous brick footings	Remnants of C20th demolished buildings
1001	Watching Brief	Deposit: Tarmac forming part of car park surface. Measured 0.1 m deep	Existing car park surface
1002	Watching Brief	Deposit: Type 1 gravel. Measured 0.25 m deep	Car park formation material
1003	Watching Brief	Deposit: A firm, dark grey/brown silty sand with frequent brick and sandstone fragments, moderate inclusions of discrete pockets of slate fragments, mortar and rusty metal pipes. Measured up to 0.53 m deep.	Demolition debris deriving from the demolition of C19-20th buildings
1004	Watching Brief	Structure: Cobble surface comprising basalt setts stone size 280 mm x 0.14 mm x 0.22 mm<> which form part of surface below present car park make-up deposits. Sample excavated over an area 2 m x 1.5 m. Also visible during excavation of a manhole trench at the east end of pipe trench 8	C19th cobbled surface to north of study area.
1005	Watching Brief	Deposit: A moist, firm dark grey/brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of small-medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 150 mm x 120 mm x 80 mm<>, frequent rusty metal objects: small oil drums and miscellaneous unidentifiable metal objects and modern ceramic fragments not retained. Measured up to 0.9 m deep	C19th-C20th garden soil contaminated during late occupancy of the site. Only occurred in the south east part of the watching brief area.
1006	Watching Brief	Structure: A wall built with sandstone rubble, faced edges brought course with a rubble fill bound by lime mortar. Stone size 360 mm x 250 mm x 240 mm<. Linear in plan, aligned north-east to south-west. Measured 15 m long (continued below trench edges to east and west) by 0.62 m wide and survived to 2 courses in height 0.52 m	Sandstone wall enclosing and truncating the southern extent of a cobbled surface 1011. Appears to have been partially subsumed by a later sandstone wall built off a concrete foundation 1007. Associated with C19th occupation of the site
1007	Watching Brief	Structure: A wall built with sandstone rubble, faced edges brought course with a rubble fill bound by lime mortar. Stone size 400 mm x 220 mm x 200 mm<>. Linear in plan, aligned north-east to south-west. Measured 15 m long (continued below trench edges to east and west) by 0.84 m wide and survived to 2 courses in height 0.5 m (excavated)	Sandstone wall built of a concrete foundation and appeared to have been partially built off wall 1006 below. Associated with C19th occupation of the site.
1008	Watching Brief	Structure: A wall built with sandstone rubble, faced edges brought course with a rubble fill bound by lime mortar. Stone size 450 mm x 250 mm x 200 mm<. Linear in plan, aligned north-west to south-east. Measured 6.7 m long (continued below trench edge to north-west) by 0.52 m wide and survived to 1 course in height 0.25 m. The wall was built off a projecting sandstone foundation course that extended 0.25 m either side of the base of the wall.	Wall associated with and enclosing the western side of cobbled surface 1011

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
1009	Watching Brief	Structure: A wall built with sandstone rubble, faced edges brought course with a rubble fill bound by lime mortar. Stone size 380 mm x 220 mm x 190 mm<>. Linear in plan, aligned north-west to south-east. Measured 7.5 m long (continued below trench edge to north-west) by 0.73 m wide and survived to 2 courses in height 0.2 m. The wall was built off a projecting brick foundation course reinforced with railway track over a concrete beam.	Sandstone wall associated with C20th occupation of the site.
1010	Watching Brief	Structure: A wall built with sandstone rubble, faced edges brought course with a rubble fill bound by lime mortar. The wall was found with a course of unfrogged brick on the upper surface of the wall. Stone size 380 mm x 220 mm x 190 mm<>. Linear in plan, aligned north-west to south-east. Measured 8.4 m long (continued below trench edge to north-west) by 0.43 m wide and survived to 3 courses in height 0.45 m. The wall was built off a concrete foundation	Sandstone wall associated with C19th occupation of the site. May have been rebuilt at some time in the C20th with brick.
1011	Watching Brief	Structure: Cobbled surface comprising whinstone rubble laid over a bed of cinders 1022 and sand 1023. Stone size 140 mm x 120 mm x 80 mm<>. The cobbles covered an area measuring 7 m x 6 m, the east and south sides of the surface had been truncated by the construction of later walls 1010 and 1006. Features observed within the cobbled surface may represent 2 gully drains set 3 m apart on a roughly east west alignment. These were formed from 2 rows of slightly larger more rectangular shaped stones. The cobbles to the north and south of the gully drains were aligned east to west with the cobbles between the gully drains aligned north to south perhaps to assist drainage towards the gullies. A large socketed sandstone block was visible placed centrally between the gullies, immediately east of this a line of large and deeply set rubble whinstone blocks aligned east to west was visible forming part of the surface. The cobbles abutted wall 1008 to the west which seemed associated with the cobbles a small area of 3 or 4 unfrogged thin handmade bricks had been incorporated to the floor where it met the wall.	Cobbled surface period uncertain.
1012	Watching Brief	Deposit: a moist, loose pale grey brown sand with frequent sandstone fragments occasional unfrogged and frogged brick fragments and rusty metal objects. Measured up to 0.65 m deep	Demolition debris below concrete floors of demolished building 1000 and above cobbled floor 1011
1013	Watching Brief	Deposit: a moist, firm mid-brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and occasional small coal and mortar fragments towards the surface of this layer. Measured up to 0.8 m deep.	Subsoil horizon below topsoil 1005. Buried soil horizon containing fragments of medieval pottery
1014	Watching Brief	Deposit: A moist, soft dark grey brown silt devoid of conspicuous inclusions. Measured 0.14 m deep.	Material trampled into voids between cobbles. Clay pipe stem recovered during excavation.
1015	Watching Brief	Deposit: A moist, firm dark brown with blue grey mottling sandy clay. Frequent large whinstone and sandstone rubble compacted into the upper 0.15 m of this layer, stone size 370 mm x 260 mm x 180 mm<>, moderate small lime mortar fragments and occasional bone and medieval pottery fragments. Excavated to formation level 0.35 m deep.	Same as 1013 with a higher concentration of medieval midden material but has been contaminated during construction of the Post Office sorting office and possibly by petro-chemicals.
1016	Watching Brief	Cut: Notional cut for culvert 017 but undetermined on the ground.	Notional cut for culvert 017

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
1017	Watching Brief	Structure: Culvert built from random rubble whinstone, stones laid to form a face along the void of the culvert a single course wide and survives to a single course deep, the base of the culvert was lined with slate fragments. Capstones may have been removed during development of the site as a Post Office sorting office. Stone size 350 mm x 300 mm x 140 mm. Measured 8.7 m long by 0.66 m wide x 0.14 m deep. Culvert void measured 0.2-0.24 m wide x 0.14 m deep. Truncated by a concrete slab to the west and main drain aligned north to south to the east.	Culvert date uncertain
1018	Watching Brief	Fill: A moist, soft mid-brown silt devoid of conspicuous inclusions. Measured 0.14 m deep	Silting up of culvert 1010 void
1019	Watching Brief Pads 1-7	Deposit: A moist soft green/grey clay with very occasional degraded cobble sized stones. Measured up to 0.38 m deep	Material that occurred at various intervals and at varying depths across the site but generally below medieval soil 1013 and always gave off a petro-chemical smell. The green/grey colour may have resulted from petro-chemical contamination.
1020	Watching Brief Pads 1-7	Deposit: A moist, soft grey/brown silty clay devoid of conspicuous inclusions. Measured up to 0.42 m deep	Possibly the bottom of deposit 1013. Deposit 1019 was occasionally visible above this layer and below 1013
1021	Watching Brief Pads 1-7 and pipe trench 8	Deposit: A moist, soft pale grey or brown with orange mottling clay devoid of conspicuous inclusions. Unexcavated	Natural clay
1022	Watching brief Pads 5 and 6	Deposit: A moist, firm dark grey sand with frequent small coal fragments and cinders. Measured 0.005-0.1 m deep.	Bedding layer beneath cobbled surface 1011
1023	Watching brief Pads 5 and 6	Deposit: A moist, firm pale orange sand devoid of conspicuous inclusions. Measured 0.06 m deep	Bedding layer beneath cobbled surface 1011
1024	Watching Brief Pads 1-7 and pipe trench 8	Deposit: A moist, soft pale grey or brown with orange mottling clay devoid of conspicuous inclusions. Unexcavated	Natural clay = 1021
1025	Watching brief manhole trench at east end of pipe trench 8	Structure: Cobbled surface comprising rectangular whinstone blocks set on end and laid over a bed of cinders 1022 and sand 1023. Stone size 300 mm x 180 mm x 120 mm<>. The cobbles covered an area measuring 1.9 m by 0.33 m and continued below the trench edge to the east. The west side of the surface had been truncated by cast-iron and fireclay pipe services and a concrete and slate footing was visible towards the north end of the surface..	Cobbled surface below cobbles 1004 and above cobbles 1011
1026	Watching brief manhole trench at east end of pipe trench 8	Deposit: A moist firm grey/brown sandy clay with occasional small unfrosted brick fragments and moderate inclusions of small sandstone fragments. Measured 0.18 m deep.	Bedding layer for cobbles 1004 but may have been reworked during insertion of cast-iron and fireclay services that have truncated cobbled surface 1025

Appendix H: Fubar Access Finds List

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
1	W/B	1005	2	Metal	Tin	Two metal signs
2	W/B	1005	1	Ceramic	Pottery	1 stoneware vessel
3	W/B	1005	3	Ceramic	Pottery	3 stoneware sherds
4	W/B	1014	1	Metal	Iron	1 hook
5	W/B	1012	1	Plaster	Wall	1 painted plaster fragment

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
6	W/B	1014	1	Ceramic	Pipe	1 clay pipe stem
7	W/B	1014	1	Ceramic	Pipe	1 clay pipe stem found on disturbed context
8	W/B	1012	1	Ceramic	Pottery	1 blue and white glazed sherd
9	W/B	1012	2	Ceramic	Tile	2 roof tile fragments
10	W/B	1012	3	Ceramic	Tile	3 roof tile fragments
11	W/B	1015	2	Ceramic	Pottery	2 sherds of medieval? pottery
12	W/B	1015	3	Bone	Animal	3 animal bone fragments
13	W/B	1015	1	Glass	Bottle	1 bottle base fragment
14	W/B Pad 2	1013	1	Ceramic	Pottery	1 stoneware vessel
15	W/B	1020	7	Ceramic	Pottery	7 medieval pottery sherds
16	W/B	1011	1	Ceramic	Brick	1 handmade brick
17	W/B Tr 8	1013	9	Ceramic	Pottery	9 medieval pot sherds
18	W/B Tr 8	1013	2	Ceramic	Sherds	2 sherds of medieval pottery

Appendix I: Fubar Access Sample List

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1	W/B	1015	10 L	x	x			Flotation
2	W/B	1018	5 L					Flotation
3	W/B	1014	2 L					Flotation
4	W/B	1013	5 L	x				Flotation
5	W/B	1019	5 L					Flotation
6	W/B	1020	5 L	x				Flotation
7	W/B	1022	3 L					Flotation
8	W/B	1005	5 L					Flotation

Appendix J: Fubar Access Drawing List

Drawing No.	Area	Subject	Scale
1	W/B	Plan of part of culvert 1017	1:20
2	W/B	West facing profile of culvert 1017	1:10
3	W/B	Plan of cobble surface 1011 sheets A and B (2 sheets)	1:20
4	W/B	Plan of cobbles 1025	1:20
5	W/B	West facing section of cobbles 1025 setts 1004 and possible remnant of cobbles 1011	1:10

Appendix K: Fubar Access Trench details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1 Pad 1	2.6	2.2	1.2	1013	1019/1020/1021 natural	Rubble drain E-W in deposit 1013
2 Pad 2	2.9	2	1.05	1013	1019/1020/1021 natural	Rubble drain E-W and modern waste pits cutting deposit 1013
3 Pad 3	2.1	2	1.03	1005	1013/1020/1021 natural	Medieval pottery recovered at 0.7-0.9 m from deposit 1020
4 Pad 4	2.2	2	1.15	1005	1013/1019/1020/1021 natural	Rubble drain N-S cutting deposit 1013
5 Pad 5	2.1	1.1	1	1013	1019/1020/1021 natural	Tile drain N-S towards the base of deposit 1013
6 Pad 6	1.8	1.3	0.88	1011	1022/1023/1019/1021 natural	-
7 Pad 7	3.6	2	1.3	1026	1013/1019 contaminated clay	-
8 service trench with manholes at east and west ends	Service trench 6.8	0.6	1	1011	1022/1023/1013/1021 natural	-

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
-	Manhole east 2.2	1.7	0.7	1013	1019	-
-	Manhole west 1.9	1.8	1.25	Concrete 1000	1004/1026/1025/1022/1023/1011/1013/1021 natural	Setts 1004 Cobbles 1025 and possible remnant of cobbles 1011

Appendix L: Fubar Access Photo List

Image	Description	Taken from
1	Registration	-
2	General view of site pre-ex	N
3	General view of building remains 1000	W
4	General view of building remains 1000	W
5	General view of building remains 1000	ESE
6	General view of building remains 1000	ESE
7	S facing elevation of wall 1007	S
8	S facing elevation of wall 1007	S
9	General view of demolished building remains 1000	ESE
10	General view of demolished building remains 1000	W
11	General view of demolished building remains 1000	W
12	General view of demolished building remains 1000	W
13	S facing elevation of wall 1007	SW
14	Cobbles/setts 1004 forming part of a surface below car park formation levels to the north of study area	S
15	Cobbles/setts 1004 forming part of a surface below car park formation levels to the north of study area	S
16	General view during reduction of topsoil deposit 1005	N
17	General view during reduction of topsoil deposit 1005 showing modern rubbish pits cut into layer	N
18	General view of demolished building remains 1000	NNW
19	General view of cobbled surface 1011 during inspection	W
20	General view of demolished building remains along the west end of site associated with demolished PO sorting office	SE
21-27	General view of cobbled surface 1011 within walls 1006, 1007, 1008 and 1010. Images to stitch together	W
28	General view of concrete floors and miscellaneous brick structures associated with demolished PO sorting office at the west end of site	W
29	Wall 1008 with a later wall associated with the demolished PO sorting office on a different alignment to rear of frame	N
30	Concrete floors associated with demolished PO sorting office	-
31	Rubble drain cutting deposit 1015 west side of site	W
32	General view during cleaning of cobbled surface 1011	W
33	Culvert 1017 truncated by concrete foundation	W
34	Detail of culvert 1017 showing slate base	W
35	General view of cobbles 1011 and walls 1006, 1007, 1008 and 1010	W
36	General view of cobbles 1011 and walls 1006, 1007, 1008 and 1010	W
37	General view of cobbles 1011 and walls 1006, 1007, 1008 and 1010	W
38	General view of cobbles 1011 and walls 1006, 1007, 1008 and 1010	W
39	Wall 1010 showing later brick and concrete built off the lower courses	W
40	Wall 1010 showing later brick and concrete built off the lower courses	W
41	Wall 1008 with later concrete base on top of wall	ESE
42	Wall 1008 south end showing truncation by wall 1006/1007	ESE
43	Walls 1006 and 1007 cutting cobbled surface 1011	NW
44	Walls 1006 and 1007	N
45	Southern gully drain in cobbled surface 1011	W
46	Socket stone towards centre of cobbled surface with row of large whinstone blocks leading to west from socket stone	W
47	Socket stone towards centre of cobbled surface with row of large whinstone blocks leading to west from socket stone	W

Image	Description	Taken from
48	Detail of socket stone	W
49	Detail of socket stone	W
50	Rubble drain cutting deposit 1013 in trench Pad 1	N
51	West facing section through deposits 1013, 1019, 1020 and 1021 in trench Pad 1	W
52	Working shot during planning of cobbled surface 1011	W
53	East end of walls 1006 and 1007 showing the build of wall 1007 partially over and extending down over the south side of wall 1006	W
54	West end of walls 1007 and 1007 showing build and truncation of wall 1008	E
55	Wall 1010 showing brick overbuild extending over wall 1007	W
56	Rubble drain and modern waste pit cutting deposit 1013	W
57	South facing section of trench Pad 2 showing rubble drain towards the base of deposit 1013	S
58	Wall 1009 and brick and concrete footing	E
59	Wall 1009 and brick and concrete footing	S
60	General view planning cobbled surface 1011	S
61	Wall 1010 with later brick overbuild	S
62	Hand made brick forming part of cobbled surface 1011	S
63	General view of deposits 1022 and 1023 below cobbled floor 1011	S
64	Cinders 1022 below cobbles 1011	S
65	Sand 1023 below cinders 1022	S
66	General view of trench Pad 3 showing depth at which medieval pottery encountered	S
67	South facing section through deposits 1005, 1013, and 1020 in trench Pad 3	S
68	Rubble drain cutting deposit 1019 in trench Pad 4	W
69	West facing section through deposits 1005, 1013, 1019 and 1020 in trench Pad 4	-
70	General view of concrete encasing diesel tank in Trench Pad 4	E
71	Sandstone foundation course of wall 1008 in trench Pad 5	N
72	Trench Pad 5 east facing section through deposits 1013 and 1019	E
73	Deposit 1022 below cobbled floor 1011 in trench Pad 6	NW
74	Deposit 1023 below cobbled floor 1011 in Trench Pad 6	N
75	W facing section trench Pad 6 showing contaminated clay 1019	W
76	View of deposits 1022, cinders and 1023, sand below cobbles 1011 in trench Pad 6	N
77	Concrete encased diesel tank on the site of trench Pad 4	N
78	Concrete foundation below wall 1007	S
79	Concrete footing for wall 1010 visible in service trench 8	N
80	Concrete footing for wall 1010 visible in service trench 8	N
81	Concrete footing for wall 1010 visible in service trench 8	W
82	Setts 1004 embedded into concrete, during removal of concrete at the site of manhole trench at the east end of service trench 8	S
83	Setts 1004 and cobbles 1025 at manhole trench east end of service trench 8	NE
84	Cobbles 1025 and bedding layers 1022 and 1023, mortar appears to have also been used when setting the cobbles. In the manhole trench at east end of service trench 8	W
85	Possible cobble surface remnant 1011, below cobbles 1025. In the manhole trench at east end of service trench 8	E
86	South facing elevation of manhole trench at the east end of service trench 8 S	-
87	Medieval pottery in deposit 1013 below cobbled surface 1011 in service trench 8	N
88	General view of large blocks forming part of cobbled surface 1011 removed during machine service trench 8	E
89	N facing section through cobbled surface 1011 and bedding deposits 1022 and 1023 overlying deposit 1013 in service trench 8	N
90	Railtrack reinforcing brick foundation for wall 1009 during removal	W
91	Scottish glazed white grittyware in deposit 1013 during excavation of manhole trench at the west end of service trench 8	S
92	Manhole trench at the west end of service trench 8 showing green/grey contaminated clay deposit 1019	S
93	Manhole trench at the west end of service trench 8 at formation level	E
94	Concrete slab at the top of trench Pad 7	S
95	General view of trench Pad 7 after removal of concrete slab	SW
96	Fireclay pipe blocked with slate in trench Pad 7	W

Image	Description	Taken from
97	Services in trench Pad 7	W
98	West facing section trench Pad 7	W

Appendix M: Discovery and Excavation Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Station Square, Stirling
PROJECT CODE:	3884 (Evaluation 3862)
PARISH:	Stirling
NAME OF CONTRIBUTORS:	Bob Will
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPES OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation, Watching Brief and Excavation
NMRS NOS:	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPES:	Medieval friary
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Medieval/late-medieval pottery sherds, Medieval annular buckle/brooch, floor tile fragments, stone architectural fragments
NGR 2 letters, 6 figures	NS 7968 9364
START DATE this season	6th May 2014
END DATE this season	6th October 2014
PREVIOUS WORK incl. DES ref.	None
MAIN NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: May include information from other fields	<p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out on an area proposed for development at Station Square, Stirling in May 2014. The trial trench evaluation sampled 7.8% of the total area proposed for development 873 square metres. Two organic rich deposits containing wood fragments and late-medieval pottery fragments were located in two trenches and may be related to land belonging to a Dominican Friary which occupied the site until the sixteenth century or later burgage plots.</p> <p>The watching brief and excavations, which began on 28 July 2014 and ended on 6 October 2014, uncovered the foundations of a substantial stone built wall in the south-west corner of the development site that probably relates to the nearby medieval thirteenth century Dominican friary. In addition a single inhumation burial was uncovered as well as medieval midden deposits and possibly boundary divisions. In other parts of the site particularly the eastern side modern garden type deposits were found to overlay the natural subsoil. During the final stage of the watching brief from 26 November to 5 December 2014, the remains of a post-medieval cobbled surface and a succession of associated foundation and wall remains were discovered and recorded in the north area of the site behind the current Fubar building.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Evaluation, Watching Brief and Excavation
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Valad Europe, Stirling Development Agency, Stirling Council
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
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 will be deposited with the NMRS

Appendix N: WSI for Watching Brief and Excavation**STATION SQUARE, STIRLING**

ADDENDUM to a WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WATCHING BRIEF AND EXCAVATION

PROJECT 3884

Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1 This document acts as an addendum to a scheme of archaeological works on land proposed for development at Station Square, Stirling. The initial archaeological evaluation was carried out on 6 May 2014, to address planning condition 13/00778 as stipulated by Stirling Council. The resulting watching brief was carried out between 28 July and 01 August 2014. The current investigation began on 4 August 2014.
- 1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation addendum forms the archaeological method statement for the development of land at the corner of Station Square, Stirling. This Written Scheme of Investigation, which has been developed in consultation with the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist, will require to be formally approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.
- 1.3 This document covers the secondary phase of mitigation works (stage 2) associated with the discovery of archaeological deposits of medieval date during the initial (stage 1) phase of archaeological investigations in May 2014. Stage 2 began with a watching brief for the removal of all topsoil/overburden from the area of the site where the deposits were located to establish their full extent. The watching brief revealed that the deposits were present across the site and not confined to the south and west, a further watching brief will be required for the area as yet uncovered to the north. The watching brief also revealed an inhumation and scattered human remains as well as a substantial stone-built wall which may be associated with the known thirteenth century friary. The human remains and medieval deposits will be excavated by hand and a targeted sampling approach and metal-detecting will accompany the excavation. Stage 3, should it be necessary, will include the analysis of any significant materials recovered during stages 1 and 2 and the preparation of a final publication report. It is likely that the Planning Authority will not formally discharge the archaeological condition on Planning Consent until it is satisfied that the appropriate and necessary scope of work has been secured.

Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development area at Station Square Stirling (centred at NGR: NS 7968 9364) is located in the centre of Stirling, slightly north west of the railway station. Maxwell Place delineates the northern edge of the development area with Goosecroft Road to the east with the back gardens of Murray Place to the west and Station Road to the south. The site is currently in use as a car park and slopes from west to east.

Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The development site at Station Square is situated in the immediate vicinity of the site of a friary, the exact location of which is currently unknown. This thirteenth century church of the Dominican Friars is known from historical texts but was demolished during the reformation in 1559. The monastery is shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1860 to the rear of the bank at 84 Murray Place. In recent years historical research and limited excavation have confirmed the remains of a church within the garden of 60-68 Murray Place. A graveyard associated with the friary was suggested by the discovery of human skeletal remains. The majority of the remains were disarticulated. However, to the south of the church some were found to be in graves. There are also references to burials within the church and human remains were found in the garden of 74 Murray Place to the north of the church in 1882. Further archaeological remains have been identified at 3 Station Road, bordering the garden of 60-68 Murray Place. A large stone-built drain and sump with associated cobbled surfaces are thought to be Medieval in date and could relate to the activities of the Blackfriars. The Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1860 identifies the site of a well in the garden of 60-68 Murray Place and further wells have been discovered in the basement of 16 Murray Place. In June 2000 the standing buildings at Station Square were demolished under archaeological supervision. The watching brief sought to record any archaeological remains that might be uncovered during the course of this work. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified at this time. Further work in 2002 consisted of an archaeological evaluation of the northern half of the site that resulted in six

trenches being excavated across the site. While no archaeological remains were encountered, two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

- 3.2 The recent evaluation in May 2014 revealed rare medieval material that has not been encountered during any recent excavation of Stirling and appears to be *in situ* surviving midden deposits from Medieval Stirling. It may be that the deposits represent the remains of the 'Stank' a drainage/sewage ditch which acted as the City's northern defences and which was expanded in 1651 ahead of the Cromwellian invasion.

Stage 2 Objectives

- 4.1 The project objectives are:
- to determine the character, date, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits with particular attention to the extent of the cemetery and human remains, the Friary wall and the medieval deposits;
 - to hand excavate any human remains, archaeological features, built remains and organic midden layer(s) including targeted sampling of any medieval buried garden soils using monoliths, kubina tins, bulk samples and with 100% recovery of worked wood objects. The excavation is to include regular use of the metal detector;
 - undertake funded post-excavation assessment and analysis of the human remains, the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage, leading to publication of the results on the archaeological works.

Methodology

Excavation and Sampling (Stage 2)

- 5.1 Excavation at the site will be focussed on all medieval deposits across the development area, which will be stripped of all overburden, demolition and fill material so that the full extent of the medieval deposits encountered during the evaluation can be mapped, sampled and then excavated and recorded prior to construction. The current area under investigation is an estimated 20 m by 25 m area in the southern portion of the development area, although the deposits do appear to extend northwards beyond the current limit of excavation. A suitable strategy has been agreed in consultation with the client and Planning Authority archaeologist although this may vary dependent on the nature and complexity of the archaeological deposits as investigations continue.
- 5.2 There may be the possibility of preservation *in situ* for a portion of the archaeological deposits along the west of the proposed building foundation cuttings. The feasibility of this will be assessed on marking out; if this approach is adopted provision will be made to ensure any deposits to remain *in situ* will not be undermined by any further groundworks associated with the construction. A buffer of 2-3 m beyond the edge of the cutting will require partial excavation to a level below formation level which will allow room for the laying of geotextile followed by a layer of pea gravel up to formation level.
- 5.3 Excavation of overlying material in any new areas to the north will initially be by machine under close archaeological supervision. The exposed area will then be cleaned to identify any archaeological features, deposits or possible built remains. At that point and in consultation with the client and the Planning Authority archaeologist a suitable strategy will be agreed taking into consideration the outcome of the excavations to the south. A metal detector will be used regularly throughout the investigations.
- 5.4 In the first instance the extent of the human remains at the exposed level will be quantified, excavated and recorded.
- 5.5 An integral part of the excavation will be a sampling exercise prepared in consultation with Susan Ramsay with the aim of recovering information on the past environments of the site and therefore Stirling through time.

- 5.6 The sampling strategy will be to take overlapping monolith tin sections from, up to ten sondages evenly distributed across the site. To complement these, soil micromorphology samples should be taken from these same sondages, concentrating on obvious changes in the stratigraphy within each section. In addition, bulk soil samples should be taken from the basal silts and any additional contexts that show indications of containing organic remains (including charcoal) or which appear to be waterlogged in nature. These bulk soil samples can then be sub-sampled to check for waterlogged organic remains and the remainder of the sample floated to recover carbonised remains, bone, pottery etc. The 'garden soils' may be very disturbed in nature and so bulk sampling may provide some indications about previous uses of the site but any finds will not necessarily be stratigraphically secure.
- 5.7 If any further wood remains are uncovered, these should be lifted in a soil block, if possible, wrapped in cling film and bagged before being stored in cool, dark conditions. Keeping the surrounding soil with the wood fragments will ensure that any other palaeoenvironmental material associated with the wood is also recovered.
- 5.8 Any obvious midden deposits should be thoroughly sampled using bulk samples in the first instance. If there are obvious stratigraphic changes in midden deposits and a section through them is possible, then monolith sampling and soil micromorphology sampling should also be attempted.
- 5.9 The excavation, sampling and recording of the sondages across the site will establish the extent to which the medieval garden soils and waterlogged sediments survive, and will also establish the level at which any more recent nineteenth and twentieth century overburden exists. On this basis, where applicable, a small rubber tracked back-acting machine equipped with a smooth bucket will be supervised by an archaeologist in the removal of nineteenth and twentieth overburden to reveal the medieval garden soils in that particular area of the site
- 5.10 Any features that are identified during the excavation will be mapped and investigated to determine their age, extent and significance. Recording will be by pro-forma sheets, drawings and photographs. Potentially significant features will be partly excavated to determine the date of the deposits and their extent.
- 5.11 All significant features will be fully excavated and recorded in line to Institute of Archaeology (IfA) standards.
- 5.12 The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds will be by means of conventional pro-forma sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans will also be made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Black and white and colour record photographs will also be taken, along with digital images. The locations and dimensions of all features will be recorded in such a way as to tie them to the Ordnance Survey grid and National Datum.
- 5.13 The significance of any archaeological remains encountered will be determined by the planning authority as advised by the Stirling Council Archaeologist who will advise on any further requirements, so that the development meets the terms of the archaeological planning condition.

Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements

- 6.1 Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, GUARD Archaeology will prepare a report, outlining the main results and including lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings. This report will also include recommendations for any further mitigation measures appropriate to any remains encountered. A short report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, with the results of the fieldwork also being submitted through OASIS. In the event that stage 3, analysis and publication are required a PERD and costing will be produced for agreement and subsequent discharging of the planning condition. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable academic journal.

- 6.2 Copies of the fieldwork report will be provided to the client, to Stirling Council and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.
- 6.3 The archaeological fieldwork report will be prepared to the standard of a Data Structure Report as defined by Historic Scotland, in their "Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). Archaeological reporting and archiving will in all respects be compliant with Stirling Council standard conditions.
- 6.4 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 the Treasure Trove Unit. GUARD Archaeology will insure this process of reporting is undertaken and temporarily store any finds until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.

Timetable

- 7.1 Sampling and excavation will commence on Monday 04 August 2014. An appropriate methodology for the sampling and excavation of the deposits has been agreed in consultation with the client and the Planning Authority archaeologist but may vary dependant on the nature and complexity of the surviving medieval deposits and the extent of the human remains.
- 7.2 On completion of the excavation a report to data structures level will be completed within two weeks.
- 7.3 Should post-excavation analysis and reporting be merited, a Post-Excavation Research Design will be produced within one month of completion of all fieldwork at the site. Submission of final publication reports, should they be warranted, will be undertaken within a year of agreement of the PERD.

Personnel

- 8.1 The programme of work will be conducted by professional archaeologists from GUARD Archaeology and the project will be managed by Warren Bailie.

Health and Safety

- 9.1 The project will be conducted in line with all current legislation and with the IFA approved SCAUM document "Health and Safety in Field Archaeology". Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project would be undertaken, giving rise to a project-specific safety plan.

Appendix O: WSI for Excavation

STATION SQUARE, STIRLING

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ADDENDUM

EXCAVATION

PROJECT 3884

Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1 This document acts as an addendum to the previous Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological works in advance of the development of Station Square, Stirling. The initial archaeological evaluation was carried out on 6 May 2014, to address planning condition 13/00778 as stipulated by Stirling Council. A watching brief was subsequently carried out between 28 July and 01 August 2014 in order to monitor the excavation of overburden and expose the full extent of archaeological deposits. The current investigation began on 4 August 2014.
- 1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation addendum forms the archaeological method statement and has been developed in consultation with the client and the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist, and will require to be formally approved by the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.3 This document covers the secondary phase of mitigation works (stage 2) associated with the discovery of archaeological deposits of medieval date during the initial (stage 1) phase of archaeological investigations in May 2014. Stage 2 began with a watching brief for the removal of all topsoil/overburden from the area of the site where the deposits were located to establish their full extent. The watching brief revealed that the deposits were present across the site and not confined to the south and west, as initially revealed during the evaluation. The watching brief also revealed a human inhumation and scattered human skeletal remains as well as a substantial stone-built wall which may be associated with the thirteenth century friary recorded nearby to the site. The human remains and medieval deposits will be excavated by hand and a targeted sampling approach and metal-detecting will accompany the excavation. Stage 3 works, which will be outlined in a subsequent Post-Excavation Research Design, will include the analysis of any significant materials recovered during stages 1 and 2 and the preparation of a final publication report. It is likely that the Planning Authority will not formally discharge the archaeological condition on Planning Consent until it is satisfied that the appropriate and necessary scope of work has been secured.

Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development area at Station Square Stirling (centred at NGR: NS 7968 9364) is located in the centre of Stirling, slightly north west of the railway station. Maxwell Place delineates the northern edge of the development area with Goosecroft Road to the east with the back gardens of Murray Place to the west and Station Road to the south. The site was latterly in use as a car park and slopes from west to east.

Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The development site at Station Square is situated in the immediate vicinity of the site of a medieval friary. This thirteenth century church of the Dominican Friars is known from historical texts but was demolished during the reformation in 1559. The monastery is shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1860 to the rear of the bank at 84 Murray Place. In recent years historical research and limited excavation have confirmed the remains of a church within the garden of 60-68 Murray Place. A graveyard associated with the friary was suggested by the discovery of human skeletal remains. The majority of the remains were disarticulated. However, to the south of the church some were found to be in graves. There are also references to burials within the church and human remains were found in the garden of 74 Murray Place to the north of the church in 1882. Further archaeological remains have been identified at 3 Station Road, bordering the garden of 60-68 Murray Place. A large stone-built drain and sump with associated cobbled surfaces are thought to be Medieval in date and could relate to the activities of the Blackfriars. The Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1860 identifies the site of a well in the garden of 60-68 Murray Place and further wells have been discovered in the basement of 16 Murray Place. In June 2000 the standing buildings at Station Square were demolished under archaeological supervision. The watching brief sought to record any archaeological remains that might be uncovered during the course of this work. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified at this time. Further work in 2002 consisted of an archaeological evaluation of the northern half of the site that resulted in six trenches being excavated across the site. While no archaeological remains were encountered, two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

- 3.2 The recent evaluation in May 2014 revealed rare medieval material that has not been encountered during any recent excavation of Stirling and appears to be *in situ* surviving midden deposits from medieval Stirling. It may be that the deposits represent the remains of the 'Stank', a drainage/sewage ditch which acted as the City's northern defences and which was expanded in 1651 ahead of the Cromwellian invasion.

Stage 2 Objectives

- 4.1 The project objectives are:
- to determine the character, date, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits with particular attention to the extent of the cemetery and human remains, the Friary wall and the medieval deposits;
 - to hand excavate any human remains, archaeological features, built remains and organic midden layer(s) including targeted sampling of any medieval buried garden soils using monoliths, kubina tins, bulk samples and with 100% recovery of worked wood objects. The excavation is to include regular use of the metal detector;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the Local Authority on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, to be accompanied by a Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD), which will outline the scope of any further post-excavation works required, such as post-excavation analysis of the human remains, the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and the publication of the results.

Methodology

Excavation and Sampling (Stage 2)

- 5.1 Excavation at the site will be focussed on all medieval deposits across the development area, which will be stripped of all overburden, demolition and fill material so that the full extent of the medieval deposits encountered during the evaluation can be mapped, sampled and then excavated and recorded prior to construction. The current area under investigation measures approximately 20 m by 25 m area in the southern portion of the development area, although the deposits do appear to extend northwards beyond the current limit of excavation (Figure 1). A suitable strategy for excavation sampling has been agreed in consultation with the client and Planning Authority archaeologist although this may vary in detail dependent on the nature and complexity of the archaeological deposits as investigations continue.
- 5.2 There may be the possibility of preservation *in situ* for a portion of the archaeological deposits along the west of the proposed building foundation cuttings. The feasibility of this will be assessed on marking out; if this approach is adopted provision will be made to ensure any deposits to remain *in situ* will not be undermined by any further groundworks associated with the construction. A buffer of 2-3 m beyond the edge of the cutting will require partial excavation to a level below formation level which will allow room for the laying of geotextile followed by a layer of pea gravel up to formation level.
- 5.3 Access to the northern area is currently restricted by a fence and fire exit leading across the site from south-west to north-east (Figure 1). Excavation of overlying material to the north, when access becomes available, will initially be by machine under close archaeological supervision, in compliance with the previous Watching Brief WSI addendum. The exposed area will then be cleaned to identify any archaeological features, deposits or possible built remains. At that point and in consultation with the client and the Planning Authority archaeologist a suitable strategy will be agreed taking into consideration the outcome of the excavations to the south as detailed in this WSI Addendum. A metal detector will be used regularly throughout the investigations. If the strategy differs from that set out in this addendum an additional WSI addendum will require approval from the Stirling Council Archaeologist before investigations commence.

- 5.4 In the first instance the extent of the human remains at the exposed level will be quantified, excavated and recorded, in line with Institute for Archaeology (IfA) standards. A site grid will also be established, in order to facilitate the accurate recording of archaeological features.
- 5.5 An integral part of the excavation will be a targeted sampling strategy that has been prepared in consultation with Susan Ramsay with the aim of recovering information on the past environments of the site through time. The targeted sampling strategy will be to take overlapping monolith tin sections from up to ten sondages evenly distributed across the site. To complement these, soil micromorphology samples will be taken from these same sondages, concentrating on obvious changes in the stratigraphy within each section. In addition, bulk soil samples will be taken from the basal silts and any additional contexts that show indications of containing organic remains (including charcoal) or which appear to be waterlogged in nature.
- 5.6 If any further wood remains are uncovered, these will be lifted in a soil block, if possible, wrapped in cling film and bagged before being stored in cool, dark conditions. Keeping the surrounding soil with the wood fragments will ensure that any other palaeoenvironmental material associated with the wood is also recovered.
- 5.7 Any obvious midden deposits will be thoroughly sampled using bulk samples in the first instance. If there are obvious stratigraphic changes in midden deposits and a section through them is possible, then monolith sampling and soil micromorphology sampling will also be attempted.
- 5.8 The excavation, sampling and recording of the sondages across the site will aim to establish the extent to which the medieval garden soils and waterlogged sediments survive, and will also aim to establish the level at which any more recent nineteenth and twentieth century overburden, if present, exists. Any conclusions drawn on the interpretation and date of the deposits will be made on establishing the presence or absence of securely dateable material culture. On this basis, where applicable, a small rubber tracked back-acting machine equipped with a smooth bucket will be supervised by an archaeologist in the removal of more recent nineteenth and twentieth overburden to reveal the medieval garden soils in that particular area of the site. Where there is no secure dateable material to suggest a more recent date for a deposit, that deposit will be excavated by hand.
- 5.9 Any features that are identified during the excavation will be mapped and investigated to determine their age, extent and significance. Recording will be by pro-forma sheets, drawings and photographs. Potentially significant features will be partly excavated to determine the date of the deposits and their extent.
- 5.10 All significant features will be fully excavated and recorded in line with IfA standards.
- 5.11 The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds will be by means of conventional pro-forma sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans will also be made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Black and white record photographs will also be taken, along with colour digital images. The locations and dimensions of all features will be recorded in such a way as to tie them to the Ordnance Survey grid and National Datum.
- 5.12 The Stirling Council Archaeologist will be informed in the event of particularly significant archaeological deposits being uncovered. This will provide an opportunity for the planning authority as advised by the Stirling Council Archaeologist to advise on any further requirements, so that the development meets the terms of the archaeological planning condition.

Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements

- 6.1 Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, GUARD Archaeology will prepare a data structure report, outlining the main results and including lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings. This report will also include recommendations for any further mitigation measures

appropriate to any remains encountered. A summary report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, with the results of the fieldwork also being submitted through OASIS. In the event that stage 3, analysis and publication are required a PERD and costing will be produced alongside the data structure report, for agreement and subsequent discharging of the planning condition. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable academic journal.

- 6.2 Copies of the fieldwork report will be provided to the client, to Stirling Council and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.
- 6.3 The archaeological fieldwork report will be prepared to the standard of a Data Structure Report as defined by Historic Scotland, in their "Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). Archaeological reporting and archiving will in all respects be compliant with Stirling Council standard conditions.
- 6.4 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 the Treasure Trove Unit. GUARD Archaeology will insure this process of reporting is undertaken and temporarily store any finds until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.

Timetable

- 7.1 Sampling and excavation commenced on Monday 04 August 2014.
- 7.2 A data structure report will be completed within four weeks of the completion of the excavation.
- 7.3 Should post-excavation analysis and reporting be merited, a Post-Excavation Research Design (PERD) will be produced within one month of completion of all fieldwork at the site, and will accompany the data structure report. Submission of final publication reports, should they be warranted, will be undertaken within 1 year of agreement of the PERD.

Personnel

- 8.1 The programme of work will be directed in the field by Bob Will, who will be assisted by professional field archaeologists from GUARD Archaeology. The archaeological works will be managed by Warren Bailie, who will be the principal point of contact.

Health and Safety

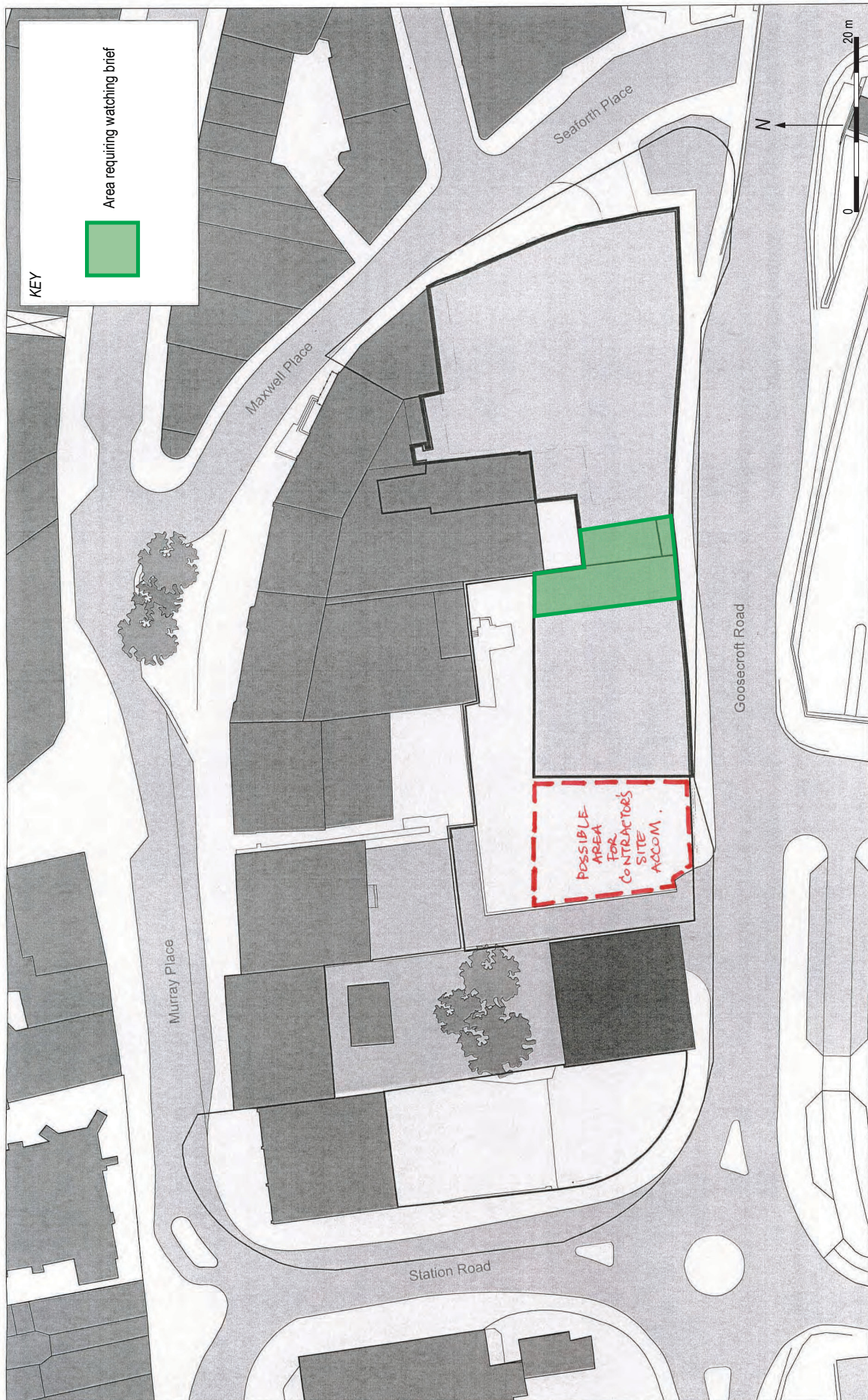
- 9.1 The project will be conducted in line with all current legislation and with IfA standards. Prior to fieldwork commencing all personnel will be required to read and sign the risk assessment for the site prior to commencing fieldwork.

Appendix P: WSI for Fubar Access Watching Brief**STATION SQUARE, STIRLING**

ADDENDUM to a WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WATCHING BRIEF

PROJECT 3884



Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1 This document acts as an addendum to a scheme of archaeological works on land proposed for development at Station Square, Stirling, and more specifically relates to the required watching brief for the north end of the site (Figure 1). The initial archaeological evaluation was carried out on 6 May 2014, to address planning condition 13/00778 as stipulated by Stirling Council. The initial watching brief took place from 28 July to 1 August 2014. The resulting excavations in this area took place between 4 August and 6 October 2014.
- 1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation addendum forms the archaeological method statement for the development of land at the corner of Station Square, Stirling. This Written Scheme of Investigation, which has been developed in consultation with the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist, will require to be formally approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.
- 1.3 This document covers the secondary phase of mitigation works (Stage 2) associated with the discovery of archaeological deposits of medieval date during the initial (Stage 1) phase of archaeological investigations in May 2014. Stage 2 began with a watching brief in the southern area for the removal of all topsoil/overburden from the area of the site where the deposits were located to establish their full extent. The watching brief revealed that the deposits were present across the site and not confined to the south and west, a further watching brief will be required for the area as yet uncovered to the north (Figure 1). The watching brief in the southern area also revealed an inhumation and scattered human remains as well as a substantial stone-built wall which may be associated with the known thirteenth century friary. The human remains and medieval deposits were excavated by hand and a targeted sampling approach and metal-detecting accompanied the excavation. The watching brief of the northern area will complete Stage 2. Stage 3 will include the analysis of any significant materials recovered during Stages 1 and 2 and the preparation of a final publication report. It is likely that the Planning Authority will not formally discharge the archaeological condition on Planning Consent until it is satisfied that the appropriate and necessary scope of work has been secured.

Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development area at Station Square Stirling (centred at NGR: NS 7968 9364) is located in the centre of Stirling, slightly north west of the railway station. Maxwell Place delineates the northern edge of the development area with Goosecroft Road to the east with the back gardens of Murray Place to the west and Station Road to the south. The site was previously in use as a car park and slopes slightly from west to east.

Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The development site at Station Square is situated in the immediate vicinity of the site of a friary, the exact location of which is currently unknown. This thirteenth century church of the Dominican Friars is known from historical texts but was demolished during the reformation in 1559. The monastery is shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1860 to the rear of the bank at 84 Murray Place. In recent years historical research and limited excavation have confirmed the remains of a church within the garden of 60-68 Murray Place. A graveyard associated with the friary was suggested by the discovery of human skeletal remains. The majority of the remains were disarticulated. However, to the south of the church some were found to be in graves. There are also references to burials within the church and human remains were found in the garden of 74 Murray Place to the north of the church in 1882. Further archaeological remains have been identified at 3 Station Road, bordering the garden of 60-68 Murray Place. A large stone-built drain and sump with associated cobbled surfaces are thought to be Medieval in date and could relate to the activities of the Blackfriars. The Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1860 identifies the site of a well in the garden of 60-68 Murray Place and further wells have been discovered in the basement of 16 Murray Place. In June 2000 the standing buildings at Station Square were demolished under archaeological supervision. The watching brief sought to record any archaeological remains that might be uncovered during the course of this work. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified at this time. Further work

in 2002 consisted of an archaeological evaluation of the northern half of the site that resulted in six trenches being excavated across the site. While no archaeological remains were encountered, two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

- 3.2 The recent evaluation in May 2014 revealed rare medieval material that has not been encountered during any recent excavation of Stirling and appears to be *in situ* surviving midden deposits from Medieval Stirling. It may be that the deposits represent the remains of the 'Stank' a drainage/sewage ditch which acted as the City's northern defences and which was expanded in 1651 ahead of the Cromwellian invasion.
- 3.3 The recently completed excavation in the southern area of the development site revealed a substantial wall associated with the thirteenth century friary, medieval garden soils, one articulated human skeleton, a quantity of disarticulated human and animal bone, large assemblages of medieval material culture, and pieces of stone architectural detail.

Stage 2 Objectives

- 4.1 The project objectives are:
 - to determine the character, date, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits with particular attention to the extent of the cemetery and human remains, the medieval deposits; deposits or structures associated with the thirteenth century friary or any other previously unknown significant and/or complex archaeological deposits;
 - to hand excavate any human remains, significant archaeological features, built remains and organic midden layer(s) including the sampling, where appropriate, of any medieval buried garden soils as bulk samples and with 100% recovery of worked wood objects. The watching brief is to include regular use of a metal detector;
 - undertake funded post-excavation assessment and analysis of any human remains, artefactual and ecofactual assemblages recovered, leading to publication of the results on the archaeological works.

Methodology

Watching Brief, Excavation and Sampling (Stage 2)

- 5.1 On guidance from the Stirling Council Archaeologist, if no significantly different archaeological features, or human remains, structural remains or remains relating to the Friary are uncovered during the watching brief conducted in this northern area then no further work will be required by Stirling Council.
- 5.2 Any deposits of lesser significance encountered can be recorded using proforma context sheets and photographs and sampling, where appropriate, during the removal of the deposits by a back-acting machine equipped with a smooth-edged bucket and under the constant supervision of an Archaeologist. In the event of potentially significant archaeological deposits being uncovered in the northern area (Figure 1) the Stirling Council Archaeologist will be consulted on an appropriate strategy to deal with them
- 5.3 There may be the possibility of preservation *in situ* for a portion of any significant archaeological deposits along the west of the proposed building foundation cuttings to the north. The feasibility of this will be assessed on marking out; if this approach is adopted provision will be made to ensure any deposits to remain *in situ* will not be undermined by any further ground-works associated with the construction. A buffer of 2-3 m beyond the edge of the cutting will require partial excavation to a level below formation level which will allow room for the laying of geotextile followed by a layer of 100 mm sand followed by 150 mm pea gravel up to formation level.
- 5.4 A metal detector will be used regularly throughout the watching brief and any subsequent investigations.
- 5.5 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be left in

situ, pending the agreement of the police, the client and the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

- 5.6 An integral part of any excavation of significant remains on this site will be a sampling exercise prepared in consultation with Susan Ramsay (Archaeobotanist) with the aim of recovering information on the past environments of the site and therefore Stirling through time.
- 5.7 The sampling strategy for significant remains will be to take overlapping monolith tin sections evenly distributed across the site. To complement these, soil micromorphology samples should be taken from these same section faces, concentrating on obvious changes in the stratigraphy within each section. In addition, bulk soil samples should be taken from the basal silts and any additional contexts that show indications of containing organic remains (including charcoal) or which appear to be waterlogged in nature. These bulk soil samples can then be sub-sampled to check for waterlogged organic remains and the remainder of the sample floated to recover carbonised remains, bone, pottery etc. The 'garden soils' may be very disturbed in nature and so bulk sampling may provide some indications about previous uses of the site but any finds will not necessarily be stratigraphically secure.
- 5.8 If any further wood remains are uncovered, these should be lifted in a soil block, if possible, wrapped in cling film and bagged before being stored in cool, dark conditions. Keeping the surrounding soil with the wood fragments will ensure that any other palaeoenvironmental material associated with the wood is also recovered.
- 5.9 Any significant features that are identified during the watching brief will be mapped and investigated to determine their age, extent and significance. Recording will be by pro-forma sheets, drawings and photographs. Potentially significant features will be partly excavated to determine the date of the deposits and their extent.
- 5.10 All significant features will be fully excavated and recorded in line to Institute of Archaeology (IfA) standards.
- 5.11 The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds will be by means of conventional pro-forma sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans will also be made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Black and white and colour record photographs will also be taken, along with digital images. The locations and dimensions of all features will be recorded in such a way as to tie them to the Ordnance Survey grid and National Datum.
- 5.12 The significance of any archaeological remains encountered will be determined by the planning authority as advised by the Stirling Council Archaeologist who will advise on any further requirements, so that the development meets the terms of the archaeological planning condition.

Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements

- 6.1 Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, GUARD Archaeology will prepare a report, outlining the main results and including lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings. This report will also include recommendations for any further mitigation measures appropriate to any remains encountered. A short report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, with the results of the fieldwork also being submitted through OASIS. In the event that stage 3, analysis and publication are required a PERD and costing will be produced for agreement and subsequent discharging of the planning condition. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable academic journal.
- 6.2 Copies of the fieldwork report will be provided to the client, to Stirling Council and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.
- 6.3 The archaeological fieldwork report will be prepared to the standard of a Data Structure Report as defined by Historic Scotland, in their "Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). Archaeological reporting and archiving will in all respects be compliant with Stirling Council standard conditions.

- 6.4 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 the Treasure Trove Unit. GUARD Archaeology will insure this process of reporting is undertaken and temporarily store any finds until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.

Timetable

- 7.1 The watching brief for the north area will commence on Tuesday 28 October 2014. An appropriate methodology for the watching brief and any subsequent sampling and/ or excavation of the deposits has been agreed in consultation with the client and the Planning Authority archaeologist but may vary dependant on the nature and complexity of the surviving medieval deposits and the extent of the human remains.
- 7.2 On completion of the excavation a report to data structures level will be completed within two weeks. If findings are minimal the results of these investigations will be incorporated into the DSR for the southern area excavation.
- 7.3 Should post-excavation analysis and reporting be merited, a Post-Excavation Research Design will be produced within one month of completion of all fieldwork at the site. If findings are minimal they will be incorporated into the previously agreed PERD document which was agreed with VALAD in consultation with the Stirling Council Archaeologist. Submission of final publication reports, should they be warranted, will be undertaken within a year of agreement of the PERD.

Personnel

- 8.1 The programme of work will be conducted by professional archaeologists from GUARD Archaeology and the project will be managed by Warren Bailie.

Health and Safety

- 9.1 The project will be conducted in line with all current legislation and with the IFA approved SCAUM document "Health and Safety in Field Archaeology". Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project would be undertaken, giving rise to a project-specific safety plan.

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