

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Perth Road, Dunblane
Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Data Structure Report
Project 4152**

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Perth Road, Dunblane
Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Dougall Baillie on behalf of Allanwater Developments Ltd

NGR: NN 78705 02144

Project Number: 4152

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31/07/15		31/07/15	

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

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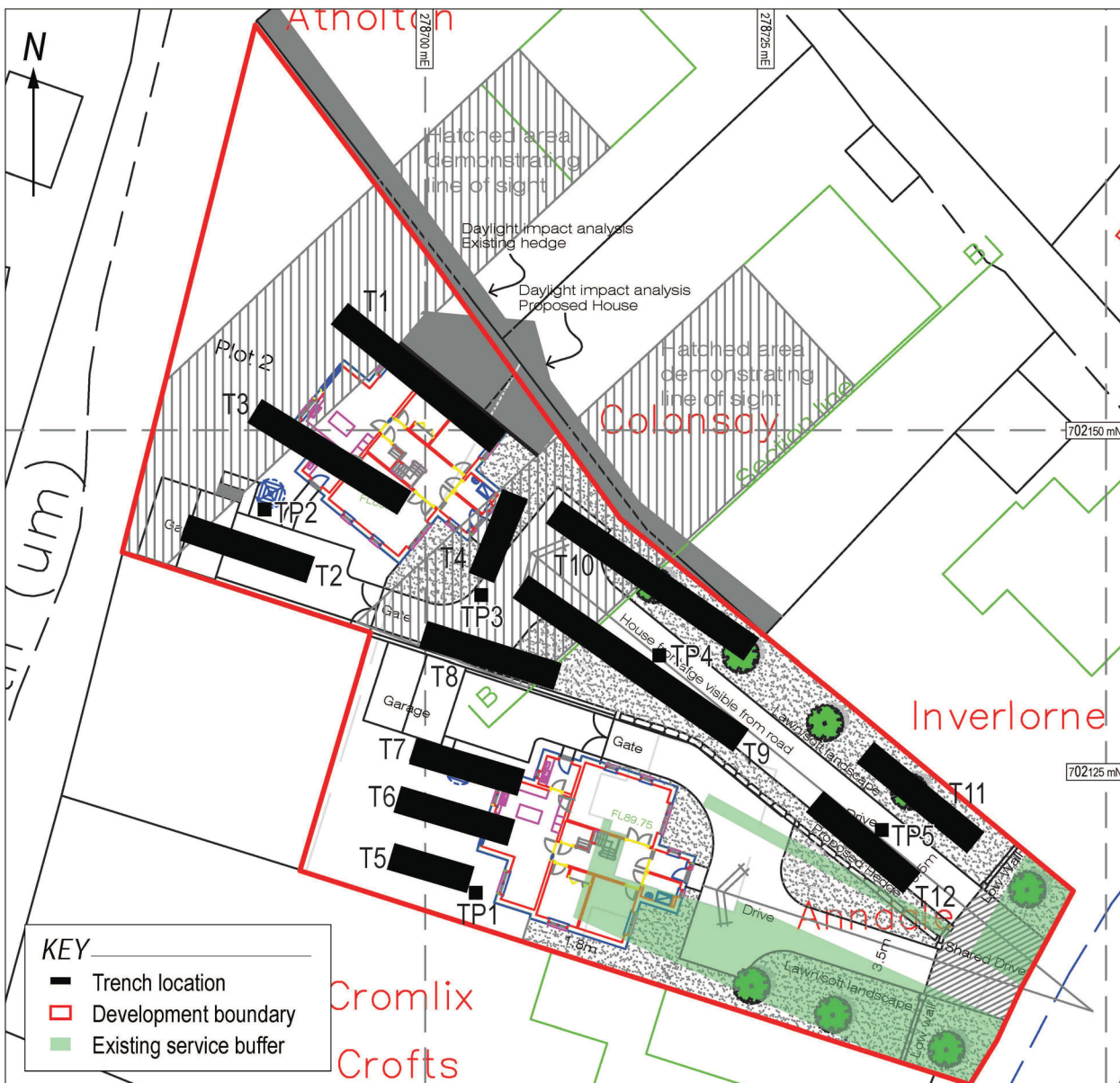
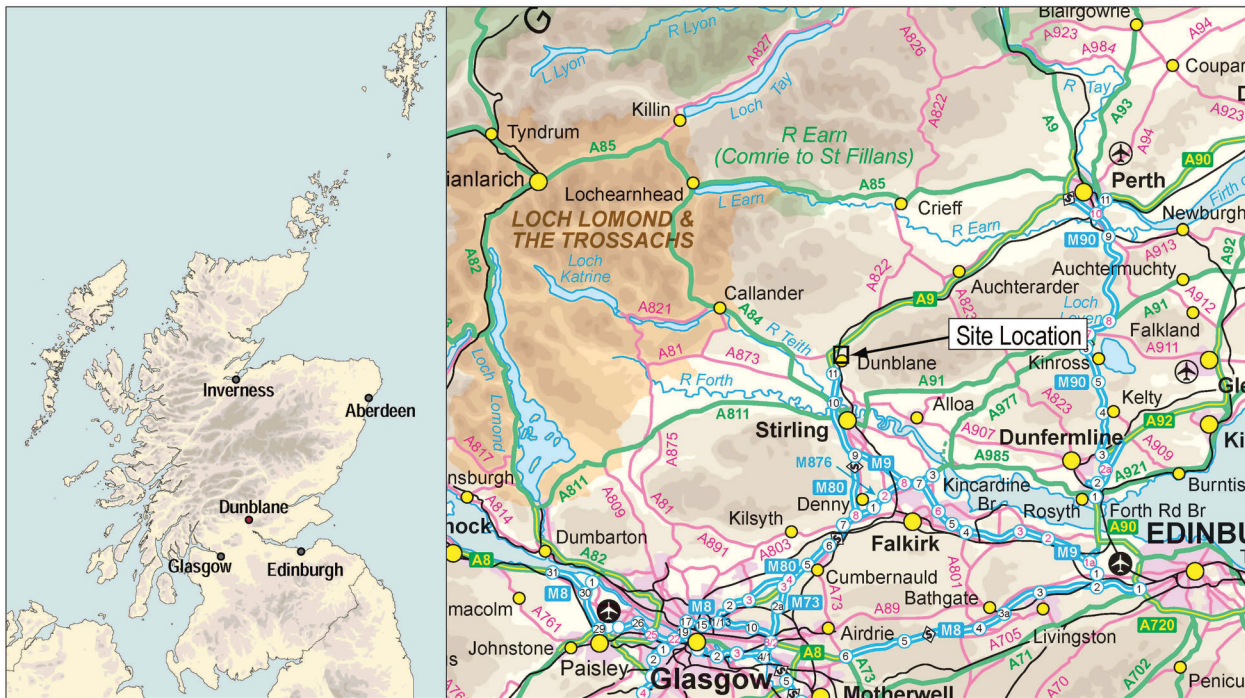
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- KEY**
- Trench location
 - Development boundary
 - Existing service buffer

Figure 1:
Site location.



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Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 In July 2015 GUARD Archaeology Ltd (GAL) were commissioned by Dougall Baillie on behalf of Allanwater Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising of five hand excavated trial pits supplemented by twelve machine excavated trenches prior to re-development of land at Anndale, Perth Road, Dunblane. A small, patchy linear spread consisting of silt and charcoal flecks was recorded in Test-pit 4 this was also encountered in the adjacent machine excavated Trenches 9 and 10. The western part of the site had been previously used as a quarry and largely consisted of modern infill material.

Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results for the archaeological trial trench evaluation, carried out to satisfy a planning condition, planning consent (Ref: 15/00006/FUL), placed on the Anndale at Perth Road, Dunblane development by Murray Cook Stirling Council Archaeologist.

Site Location

- 3.1 The development site is located on the west side of Perth Road on the north side of Dunblane with the Scouring Burn to the west and houses to the north and south (centred around NGR: NN 78705 02144). The development site consists of a house and gardens to the front and rear of the property and is 0.25 ha in size (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development lies to the east of the Scouring Burn while the area to the west was subject to extensive quarrying in the past, which revealed a considerable wealth of archaeological discoveries including a Bronze Age cist, Neolithic pottery and other artefacts. A medieval corn drying kiln was also excavated as part of this work. Further archaeological investigation in 1998 and 1999 to the north of the current site identified extensive archaeological features. These included three circular stone-lined cists. One of the cists contained a cannel coal and jet necklace, and another cist a poorly preserved skeleton and a Food Vessel (RCAHMS Canmore ID 139124).
- 4.2 Therefore there was a potential for buried archaeological artefacts and remains to survive within the development area.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works was to identify:
- as yet unknown archaeological artefacts, features and deposits within the specific development area;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered within this specific area was recorded to an appropriate level;
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the areas marked in Figure 1, in order to identify and record any archaeological features encountered in the development area and to establish their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the Local Authority on completion of the archaeological fieldwork.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The proposed development area was photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The archaeological works involved the excavation of five hand excavated trial holes the resultant spoil of which was hand sieved through a 1 cm mesh to determine the presence of artefacts pertaining to the Prehistoric period.
- 6.3 Twelve machine excavated trenches were then excavated across the development area to determine the presence of any surviving archaeological remains. Due to the presence of services and the existing house and garage accessible space for trenching was limited.
- 6.4 The topsoil was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the top of the natural subsoil. This methodology was adapted once it was revealed that parts of the site had been subject to quarrying in the past and then filled in with modern material. Therefore trenches were moved out of the area of quarrying and several trenches were located to uncover the extent of the quarrying and in these trenches the edge of the quarry was revealed, the made ground was not excavated.

Results

These results should be read in conjunction with the fuller context descriptions found in appendix B.

7.1 TP01. (Figure 1, Plate 1)

- 7.1.1 Test-pit 1 measured 1 m long by 1 m wide by 0.71 m deep and was excavated through topsoil (001) 0.29 m deep and a relict agricultural soil (004) 0.42 m deep. No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.



Plate 1: Test-pit 1, from the south.



Plate 2: Test-pit 3, from the south-east.

7.2 TP02. (Figure 1)

- 7.2.1 Test-pit 2 measured 1 m long by 1 m wide by 0.22 m deep and was excavated through topsoil (001) 0.22 m deep and found overlying a deep infill layer (002). No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

7.3 TP03. (Figure 1, Plate 2)

- 7.3.1 Test-pit 3 measured 1 m long by 1 m wide by 0.6 m deep and was excavated through topsoil (001) 0.35 m deep and found overlying a deep infill layer (002), this was sample excavated to a depth of 0.25 m. No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

7.4 TP04. (Figure 1, Plate 3)

7.4.1 Test-pit 4 measured 1 m long by 1 m wide by 0.42 m deep and was excavated through topsoil (001) 0.26 m deep and found to overlay a relict agricultural soil (004) 0.16 m deep. At the base of (004) and overlying natural sand (003) was an irregular thin charcoal rich spread (005). This deposits was less than 0.01 m deep and extended into the machine excavated Trenches 9 and 10, no artefactss were recovered from this material. A bulk soil sample was recovered of the charcoal deposit for possible environmental analysis if required.



Plate 3: Ephemeral charcoal spread at the base of Test-pit 4, from the east.



Plate 4: Test-pit 5, from the south-east.

7.5 TP05. (Figure 1, Plate 4)

7.5.1 Test-pit 5 measured 1 m long by 1 m wide by 0.22 m deep and was excavated through topsoil (001) 0.44 m deep overlying natural sandy clay (003). No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

7.6 Trench 1 (Figure 1, Plate 5)

7.6.1 Trench 1 measured 15 m long x 1.5 m wide x up to 2.32 m deep and was excavated through topsoil (001) 0.42 m deep and subsequently through a layer of infill (002) measuring 1.92 m deep. This overlay natural sand and gravel (003). No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recovered from this trench.



Plate 5: Sondage through deep infill layer 002 at the west end of Trench 1.



Plate 6: General view of the south-east end of Trench 2 showing the depth of infill layer 002 at this part of site.

7.7 Trench 2 (Figure 1, Plate 6)

7.7.1 Trench 2 measured 7 m long by 1.5 m wide by up to 0.87 m deep and was excavated through topsoil (001) 0.22 m deep which overlay infill layer (002) which was up to 0.65 m deep. Natural sand was encountered at 0.87 m from the top of the trench. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recovered from this trench.

7.8 Trenches 3 and 4 (Figure 1, Plate 7 and 8)

7.8.1 Trenches 3 and 4 were similarly excavated through topsoil (001) and the infill layer (002). The depth of the infill layer at the east end of Trench 3 measured 1.82 m and at the north end of Trench 4 1.78 m. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recovered from these trenches.



Plate 7: Trench 3, west end, from the south.



Plate 8: Trench 4 north end, from the east.

7.9 Trenches 5-10 (Figure 1, Plates 9-12)

7.9.1 Trenches 5-10 were all excavated through topsoil (001) and a relict agricultural soil (004) similar to that found in Test-pits 1 and 4. The edge of the infill layer (002) was also encountered at varying intervals towards the north-west ends of these trenches which established the eastern extent of the area affected by quarrying and subsequently in-filled with deposit (002). No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recovered from these trenches.

7.9.2 The charcoal rich deposit (005) uncovered in Test-pit 4 was encountered again in Trenches 9 and 10 that were located immediately adjacent to the hand dug test-pit. The deposit again appeared ephemeral and badly disturbed by animal burrowing. The spread consisting of black silt with a moderate amount of charcoal flecks and was up to 0.6m wide and could be traced for 2.3m but was less than 0.01m thick. No artefacts were recovered that could be associated with the spread. In Trenches 9 and 10 the topsoil layer (001) was 0.28m thick and overlay the relict agricultural soil (004) that was up to 0.5m thick. At the western end of Trench 10 the edge of the quarry was also visible along with the modern infill material. Apart from the charcoal rich spread (005) no other features or artefacts were encountered in Trenches 9 and 10.

7.10 Trenches 11 and 12

7.10.1 Trenches 11 and 12 were located on the eastern side of the bungalow adjacent to Test-pit 5. Both trenches were excavated through topsoil (001) to a depth of 0.44 m which overlay a sandy clay natural subsoil (003). No archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered in these trenches.



Plate 9: Edge of infill deposit 002, Trench 7, from the SE.



Plate 10: Depth of deposit 004, Trench 7 from the SW.



Plate 11: Trenches 5-10 from the NE. The red line indicates the approximate eastern extent of infill layer 002.



Plate 12: A continuation of the ephemeral charcoal spread (005) from Test-pit 4 into Trench 9, from the SE.

7.11 Boreholes

7.11.1 While the archaeological evaluation was underway a boreholes were drilled within the development site. The initial hand excavation for each borehole was monitored by the archaeologists but no archaeological features or artefacts were recovered. The results of the boreholes did confirm the extent of the quarrying and the deep deposits of infill and 'made ground'.



Plate 13: General view of trenches 11 and 12 on the east side of the bungalow. A service trench to disconnect the mains electric from the property excavated prior to arrival on-site is visible aligned along the right hand side of the drive and curved round to the north along the eastern property boundary.

Discussion

- 8.1 The trial trenches recorded the remains of a very ephemeral charcoal rich spread buried below a deposit of what is presumed to be a relict agricultural soil. This layer may represent the remnants of an episode of burning and could relate to the known prehistoric activity in the area, no artefacts were recovered from the deposit that might indicate a date and no further archaeological features were encountered during the course of the work.
- 8.2 It has also been established that the majority of the site to the west of the property has been truncated by quarrying. This is most likely the site of the in-filled “Old quarry” as depicted on the second edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1900
- 8.3 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix F. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.

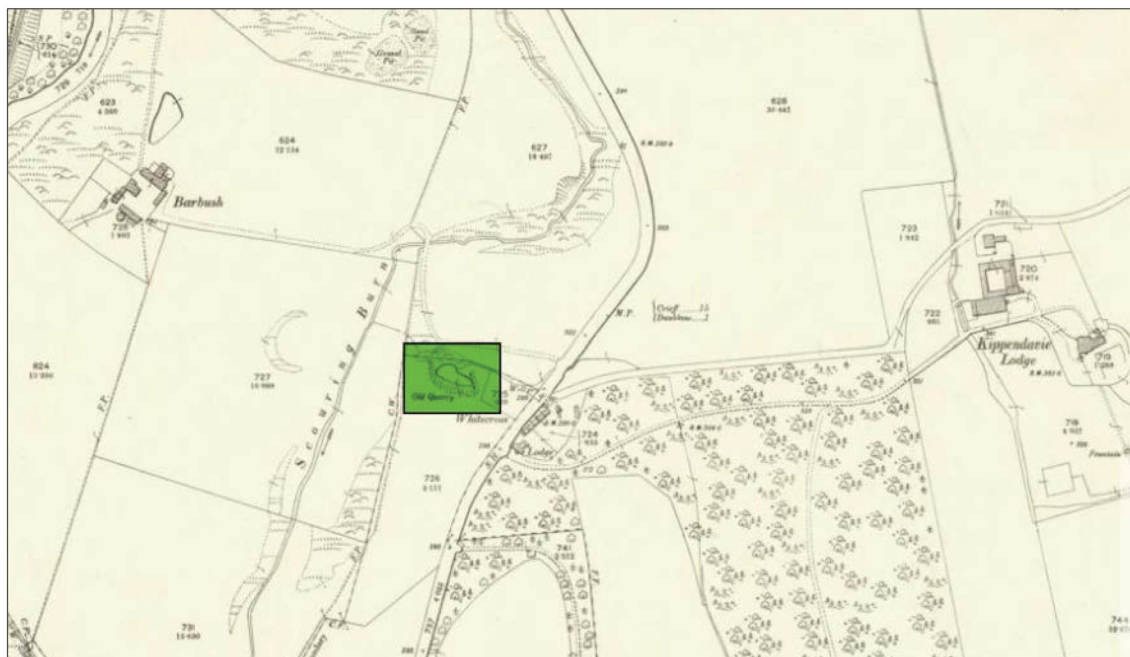


Plate 14: Old Quarry, in green, as depicted on an extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of Perth and Clackmannanshire sheet 125.16 published in 1900. Reproduced courtesy of the trustees of the nation library of Scotland.

- 8.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-218770) 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 East Lothian Council archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The hand excavated test pits and subsequent machine excavated evaluation trenches has demonstrated that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development site. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only and that the final decision on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank REC Ltd and Blair Sim of Dougall Baillie. Plant and driver were supplied via Gardner Plant Ltd. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan and Fiona Jackson. The project was managed for GUARD by Bob Will.

**Perth Road, Dunblane
Archaeological Trial Trench
Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Trench Details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
TP01	1	1	0.71	001	003	Relict agricultural soil 004 0.42 m deep below topsoil 001
TP02	1	1	0.22	001	002	Cut to the top of deep infill deposit 002
TP03	1	1	0.6	001	002	Cut 0.25 m into the top of deep infill deposit 002
TP04	1	1	0.42	001	003	Ephemeral bioturbated charcoal rich spread 005 up to 0.01 m deep below relict agricultural soil 0.16 m deep
TP05	1	1	0.44	001	003	Topsoil overlying natural
Trench 1	15	1.5	2.32	001	003	Infill deposit 002 1.9 m deep
Trench 2	7	1.5	0.87	001	003	Infill deposit 002 up to 0.65 m deep
Trench 3	7	1.5	1.4 - 2.1	001	003	Infill deposit 002 up to 1.8 m deep
Trench 4	3	1.5	1.9	001	003	Infill deposit 002 1.78 m deep
Trench 5	7	1.5	0.82	001	003	Relict agricultural soil 004 0.48m deep below topsoil 001. Edge of infill layer visible at west end of trench
Trench 6	7	1.5	0.82	001	003	Relict agricultural soil 004 0.48m deep below topsoil 001. Edge of infill layer visible at west end of trench
Trench 7	7	1.5	1	001	003	Relict agricultural soil 004 0.62m deep below topsoil 001. Edge of infill layer visible at west end of trench
Trench 8	6	1.5	0.8	001	003	Relict agricultural soil 004 0.44 m deep below topsoil 001. Edge of infill layer visible at west end of trench
Trench 9	18	1.5	0.8	001	003	Relict agricultural soil 004 up to 0.5 m deep below topsoil 001. Edge of infill layer visible at west end of trench. Ephemeral charcoal spread 005 up to 0.01 m deep
Trench 10	15.5	1.5	0.5	001	003	Relict agricultural soil 004 0.28 m deep below topsoil 001. Edge of infill layer visible at west end of trench. Ephemeral charcoal spread 005 up to 0.01 m deep
Trench 11	10	1.5	0.45	001	003	Topsoil overlying natural sandy clay
Trench 12	7	1.5	0.45	001	003	Topsoil overlying natural sandy clay

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Site	Deposit: A dry, friable dark grey/brown sandy loam with occasional gravel and small sub-rounded stones. Modern ceramic and glass was found within this deposit and seven glass bottles found at the base of this horizon/top of infill layer 002 were retained. Measured 0.22 m - 0.45 m deep	Turf and topsoil horizon.
002	TP 2 and TP 3 and Trenches 1 - 10	Deposit: A dry, friable mixed deposit of pale brown and dark grey sandy silts with frequent spreads of ash and cinders, frequent inclusions of building debris; sandstone and brick fragments, slate and tile fragments and frequent glass, ceramic and rusty metal objects. Measured up to 2.1 m deep	Dumped material infilling a probable quarry pit. Visible across the western part of the site.
003	Site	Deposit: Natural subsoil comprised a pale brown/orange sand with occasional gravel across the western part of the site with a pink/grey sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments found at the eastern side of the site	Natural subsoil horizons
004	TP 1 and TP 4 Trenches 5 - 10	Deposit: A moist, firm grey/brown sandy silt with very occasional small stones. Measured up to 0.42 m deep	A relict agricultural soil below topsoil horizon 001. Found across the least disturbed part of the site by previous development.

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
005	TP 4 and Trench 9	Deposit: A moist, soft dark grey/black silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks. Measured 2.3 m long (excavated) by 0.6 m wide by up to 0.01 m deep	A small, amorphous patchy linear spread of the ephemeral remnants of an episode of burning. The deposit was severely bioturbated by small animal burrows. Initially identified during hand excavation of Test-pit 4 it was also encountered in the adjacent machine excavated Trench 9 and may continue to the south-west. No finds were recovered during excavation of this deposit.

Appendix C: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
001	Tr 3	1	7	Glass	Bottles 2 inscribed, 1 with the name "Bovril" the other "Gilbert Rae Ltd Dunfermline"

Appendix D: List of Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Charcoal	
1	TP04 and Trench 9	005	5 L				x	Flotation/may be advised by Murray Cook

Appendix E: List of Photographs

File 1

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
1	-	Registration	-
2	-	General view of site to the north-west of the bungalow	SE
3	-	General view of site to the north-west of the bungalow	NW
4	-	Test-pit 1 after de-turfing	NW
5	-	Borehole hand excavated into 0.7 m of made ground deposit 002	SE
6	-	Test-pit 2 after de-turfing	SE
7	-	Test-pit 2 after de-turfing	NW
8	-	Test-pit 3 after de-turfing	NW
9	-	Test-pit 4 after de-turfing	NNW
10	-	General view of service trench excavated prior to arrival on-site to the south-east of bungalow	SE
11	-	Test-pit 5 after de-turfing	SSE
12	-	Test-pit 3 after removal of topsoil 001 to the top of made ground deposit 002	SSE
13	-	Test-pit 1 after removal of subsoil horizon 004	S
14	-	Test-pit 3 after excavation into made ground deposit 002	SSE
15	-	Test-pit 5 post-exc	SE
16	-	Test-pit 4 showing ephemeral charcoal spread 005	E
17	-	General view of service trench excavated prior to arrival on-site to the south-east of bungalow	SE
18	-	General view of the east side of site	SE
19	-	General view of service trench excavated prior to arrival on-site to the south-east of bungalow	SE
20	-	Sondage at the east end of Trench 1 showing the depth of infill layer 002	E
21	-	Sondage at the east end of Trench 1 showing the depth of infill layer 002	W
22	-	General view of Trench 2	NW
23	-	General view of the west end of Trench 3	NW

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
24	-	North facing section of Trench 3 west end	N
25	-	South facing section of Trench 3 east end	S
26	-	East facing section Trench 4	E
27	-	Trench 5 edge of quarry visible at ranging rod	SE
28	-	Trench 6 edge of quarry visible at ranging rod	SE
29	-	Trench 7 edge of quarry visible at ranging rod	SE
30	-	Trench 7 south-west facing section	SW
31	-	Trench 8	SE
32	-	Trench 8	NW

File 2

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
1	-	Registration	-
2	-	General views of modern finds recovered during the evaluation	-
3	-	General views of modern finds recovered during the evaluation	-
4	-	General views of modern finds recovered during the evaluation	-
5	-	General views of modern finds recovered during the evaluation	-
6	-	General views of modern finds recovered during the evaluation	-
7	-	General view of Trench 9 during excavation of deposit 005	SE
8	-	Deposit 005 in Trench 9	SE
9	-	General view of trenches 5-10, ranging rods indicate the eastern extent of quarried area	NNE
10	-	Trench 10	W
11	-	Trench 11	SE
12	-	Trench 12	SE
13	-	Location shot of trenches 11 and 12	-
14	-	General view of site east of bungalow	NW

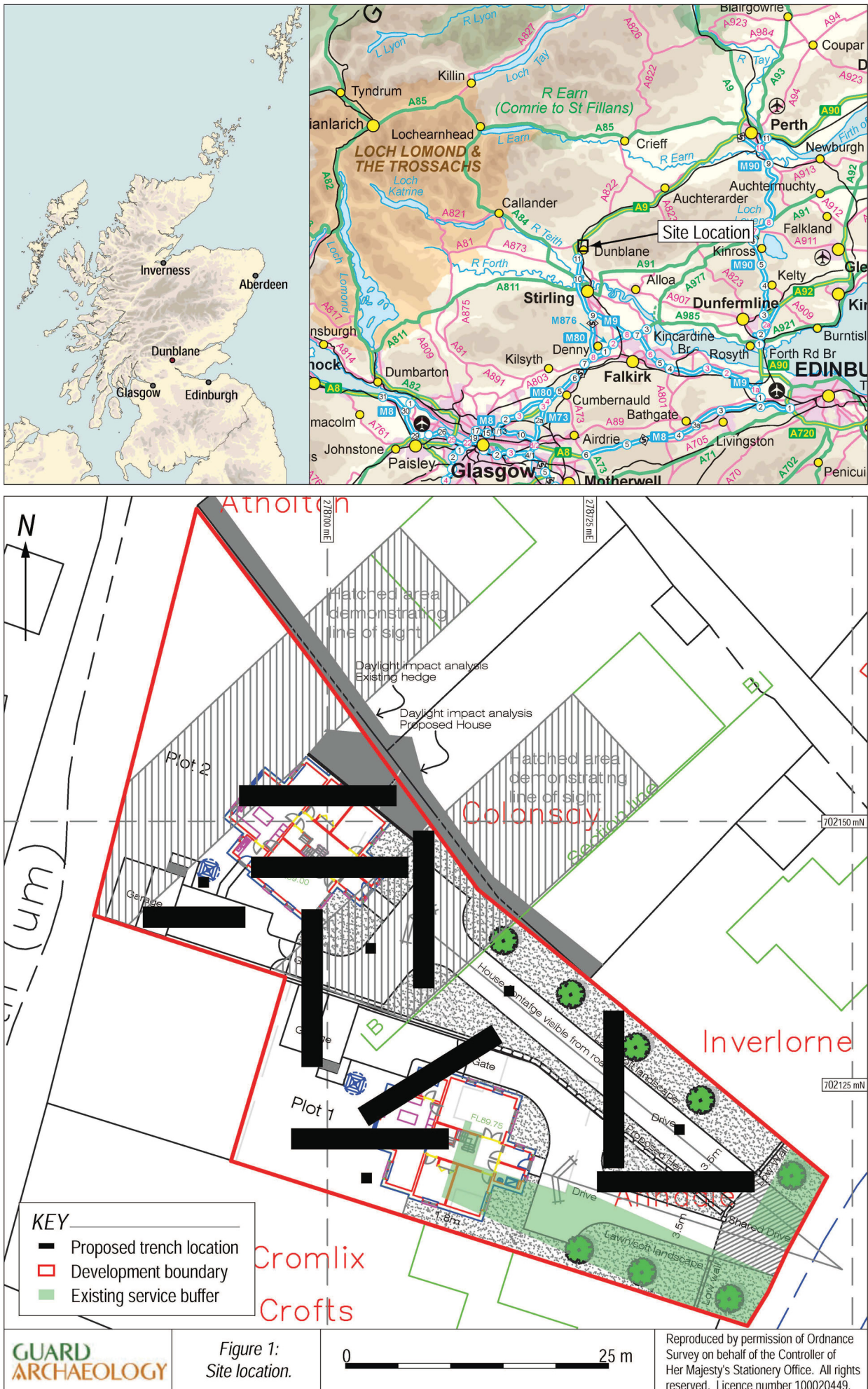
Appendix F: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Perth Road, Dunblane
PROJECT CODE:	4152
PARISH:	DUNBLANE AND LECROPT
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Alan Hunter Blair
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Trial Trench evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	--
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NN 78705 02144
START DATE (this season)	6 th July 2015
END DATE (this season)	7 th July 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	--
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising a series of five hand excavated trial pits supplemented by twelve machine excavated trenches prior to re-development of land at Anndale, Perth Road, Dunblane was carried out in July. A small linear charcoal rich spread was recorded in Test-pit 4 this was also encountered in the adjacent machine excavated Trenches 9 and 10. The western part of the site was found to be largely truncated by quarrying.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	REC Ltd.
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Appendix G: Written Scheme of Investigation**PERTH ROAD, DUNBLANE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4152



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the evaluation at Anndale, Perth Road, Dunblane and will require to be approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the development at Perth Road in Dunblane in accordance with the relevant condition of the planning consent (Ref: 15/00006/FUL). An archaeological evaluation of the development area will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains. Should significant remains be identified and it is not possible to preserve them *in situ* a further requirement for archaeological works to ensure their preservation through record is likely to be required.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, will be specified in *addenda* to this document. These *addenda*, if required, will be submitted for the approval of the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Site Location

- 3.1 The development site is located on the west side of Perth Road on the north side of Dunblane with the Scouring Burn to the west and house to the north and south (centred around NGR: NNT 78705 02144). The development site consists of a house and gardens and is 0.25 ha in size (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development lies to the east of the Scouring Burn while the area to the west was subject to extensive quarrying in the past, which revealed a considerable wealth of archaeological discoveries including a Bronze Age cist, Neolithic pottery and other artefacts. A medieval corn drying kiln was also excavated as part of this work. Further archaeological investigation in 1998 and 1999 to the north of the current site identified extensive archaeological features. These included three circular stone-lined cists. One of the cists contained a cannel coal and jet necklace, and another cist a poorly preserved skeleton and a Food Vessel (RCAHMS Canmore ID 139124).
- 4.2 Therefore there is a potential for buried archaeological artefacts and remains to survive within the development area.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify:
 - the extent and nature of archaeological features within the development area;
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
 - Conduct an archaeological evaluation within the development area to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for approval to the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 A photographic survey of the site will be undertaken prior to any excavation taking place.
- 6.2 The subsequent archaeological evaluation of the development area will begin with the hand excavation of 5 test pits located across the development footprint. Each test pit will be 1m by 1m in size and the soil will be sieved for the retrieval of prehistoric artefacts. This will be followed by the machine excavation of trenches amounting to 10 % (ie 250 m²) of the 0.25 ha development area and will be located across the footprint of the new buildings, parking areas and the access road. The purpose of these trenches is to evaluate area for the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features.
- 6.3 The evaluation trenches across the development area will comprise nine trenches (8 trenches 15 m by 2 m and one trench 5m by 2m) amounting to 250 m² in total (Figure 1). Evaluation trenches will be located to provide comprehensive coverage across the development area.
- 6.4 All machine excavation of trenches will be supervised by a GUARD Archaeologist. The machine excavator will be fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 6.5 The topsoil at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologists to determine their character and extent.
- 6.6 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologists. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All trenches will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.7 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologists. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.8 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.9 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.10 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and Stirling Council will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and Stirling Council on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer on WSI addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.12 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed, nor will the backfilling of trenches be supervised by the on-site archaeologist.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to Stirling

Council. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the metal detecting survey and evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, test-pits, evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.

- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will be accompanied by an addendum to this WSI for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 The report will include the following:
- executive summary;
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - Planning application number;
 - contractor's details including date work carried out;
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
 - description of the site history, location and geology;
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
 - bibliography.
- 7.4 A pdf copy of the report will be prepared for the client and a further hard copy and a digital PDF copy will be sent to Stirling Council.
- 7.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

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

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the Stirling Council Archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

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

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
 - Project Manager: Bob Will
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Alan Hunter-Blair
 - Survey Archaeologist: Fiona Jackson
 - Finds Specialist: Bob Will
 - Archaeologist: TBC
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
 - Quality Assurance: Ronan Toolis
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Bob Will, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological fieldwork is 6 July 2015 but will be confirmed in due course. The Stirling Council Archaeologist will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the evaluation of 10% of the development area will take two days to complete.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to

conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.

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

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