

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Chaorach, Killin Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report Project 4182

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Chaorach, Killin
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: WSP Parsons Brinckerhoff

NGR: Between NGR: NN 56027, 29558 and NN 45292, 27403

Project Number: 4182

Report by: Kevin Mooney

Illustrations: Diarmuid O Connor

Project Manager: Warren Bailie and Kevin Mooney

DRAFT 09/06/16	Warren Bailie Project Manager	FINAL 16/06/16	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800
Fax: 0141 445 3222
email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



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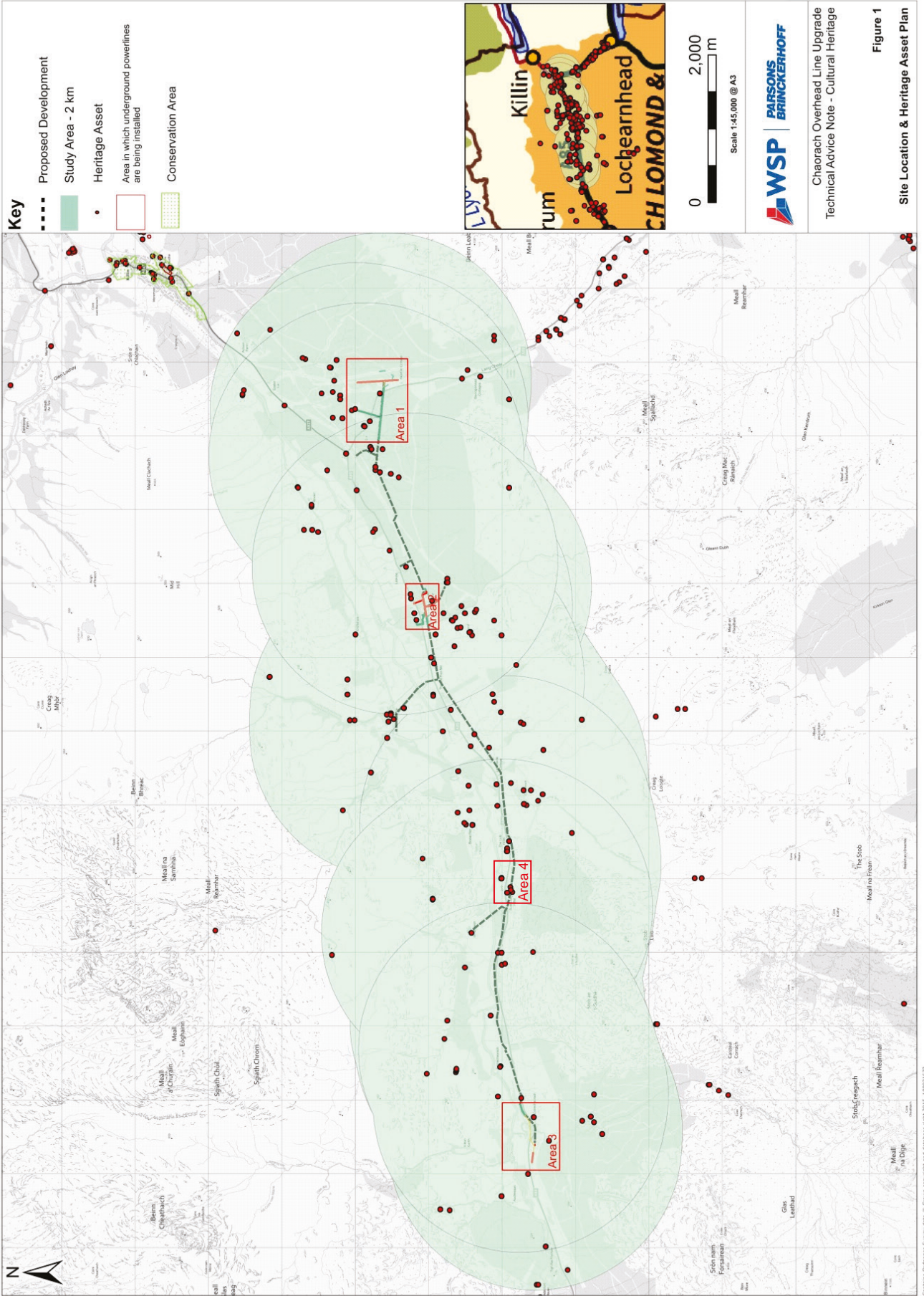
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited on behalf of WSP Parsons Brinckerhoff, during the programme of works for the upgrade of an overhead power line west of Killin, Stirlingshire. The methodology included the monitoring of all ground intervention works associated with the project and the hand excavation and recording of any archaeological features encountered. During the course of the monitoring, evidence of the remains of a stone-built structure were noted and recorded. The method statement and addenda were prepared in accordance with a Cultural Heritage Technical Advice Note prepared by WSP Parsons Brinckerhoff in consultation with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of WSP Parsons Brinckerhoff, during the programme of works for the upgrade of an overhead power line west of Killin, Stirlingshire. The watching brief covered the monitoring of all ground intervention works associated with the project and the hand excavation and recording of any archaeological features encountered.
- 2.2 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during works associated with the construction programme in three main areas where cables were to be installed below ground (Figures 1-4). A further area (Figure 5) was also highlighted for monitoring work. The aim of the watching brief was to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains. Should significant remains have been identified and it was not possible to preserve them *in situ* a further requirement for archaeological works to ensure their preservation through record was required.
- 2.3 During monitoring work of a cable trench near to Suie Cottage (Figure 5), the rubble remains of a stone-built structure were uncovered. The decision was taken to record and preserve the feature in situ, re-routing the cable trench through a neighbouring field. No further archaeological features were encountered through the rest of the monitoring work.
- 2.4 The watching brief was carried out between the 30th November 2015 and the 29th April 2016. All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the CfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed scheme area was located between NGR: NN 56027, 29558 and NN 45292, 27403 near Killin, Stirlingshire. The scheme relates to the upgrade of an existing 11kv overhead power line that exists at across this area (Figure 1). The area of works extended along a river valley, which sloped gradually to the east where the River Dochart meets the River Lochay and Loch Tay. The solid geology across the valley consisted of Southern Highland Group, Semipelite metamorphic rock with superficial deposits consisting of alluvium and river terrace deposits.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 WSP produced a Cultural Heritage Advice Note in relation to the proposed scheme. From this it was established that there are no World Heritage Sites, Inventory Battlefields or Conservation Areas within the Study Area. However, there is one Scheduled Monument and nine Listed Buildings (of which four are B-listed and five C-listed). Moreover, there are a large number of non-designated heritage assets, some of which are considered to be of high national importance regardless of their designation status. The location of all heritage assets within 2 km of the Proposed Scheme is illustrated in Figure 1. This also shows the four areas of archaeological monitoring (1-4).

4.2 The Scheduled Monument identified within the Study Area is Wester Lix Cup Marked Stone (SM4119). The listed buildings identified within the Study Area are the following:

- Auchlyne Chapel - C-listed, coordinates 231315,729334
- Auchlyne House - B-listed, coordinates 251165,729469
- Auchlyne Farm - B-listed building, coordinates 251243,729509
- Auchlyne House Walled Gardens including Kennels - C-listed, coordinates 251130,729540
- Auchlyne Bridge over River Dochart - B-listed, coordinates 250460,728592
- To the West of Auchlyne, Bochwater - C-listed, coordinates 299730,728396
- Glen Dochart Luib Hotel incl. Stables - C-listed, coordinates 249373,727930
- Glen Dochart, near Suie, MacNabs of Innishewan Burial Enclosure - C-listed, coordinates 249004,728003
- Loch Dochart House, Bridge over Loch Dochart - B-listed, coordinates 244019,727400

4.3 The heritage assets identified within 50 m of the Proposed Scheme are the following:

- Allt Lairig Cheile Bridge (Area 1)
- Tigh a 'Chnoic Farmstead (Area 2)
- Coire Chaorach (Rob Roy's House) Deserted Farmhouse (Area 3)
- Lix Bridge Military Bridge
- Lix Stone Milestone
- Glen Dochart Military Road
- Wester Lix Deserted Township
- Ledcharrie Building Remains
- Leskine Stone Milestone
- Suie Lodge Hotel including: (Area 4)
 - Sheepfold
 - Farmstead
 - Laird's House (possible)
 - Laird's House
- Allt Chaorach Bridge
- Luib House
- Stirling, Tydrum, Fort William Military Bridge
- Liangarston Glen Dochart Kiln

4.4 **Area 1** (Figure 2)

4.4.1 The *Allt Lairig Cheile* Bridge (WoSAS Pin: 65661) is a modern Bridge on the A85 and will not be impacted upon by the works. It is to be noted that while not located within a 50 m radius of proposed ground works, pre-improvement agricultural activity has been recorded in and around East, Middle and Wester Lix, which lie to the west of the area proposed for ground works here. This demonstrates the potential for features of a more widespread relic agricultural landscape to survive here.

4.5 **Area 2** (Figure 3)

4.5.1 *Tigh a 'Chnoic* Farmstead (WoSAS Pin: 66320) is a nineteenth century farm first shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of this area. Similarly to Area 1 this suggests the potential for features from a wider relic agricultural landscape to survive in this locale.

4.6 **Area 3** (Figure 4)

4.6.1 No recorded sites were known within 50 m of the proposed works in this area however *Coire Charaoch* (Rob Roy's House) (WoSAS Pin: 63508), a deserted farmhouse does lie in close proximity to the east of the working area. This deserted farmhouse is accepted locally as Rob Roy McGregor's House. Elements of the relic agricultural landscape have the potential to survive here also.

4.7 **Area 4** (Figure 5)

4.7.1 This final area was highlighted for below ground monitoring in April 2016 and was located between Areas 2 and 3 (Figure 1). This was adjacent to Suie Hotel (WoSAS Pin: 65262) and was highlighted as the possible location for a small pre-improvement settlement. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map records the location of a number of un-roofed or ruinous buildings. Roy's map also records the existence of a reasonably sized settlement at Suie in the mid-eighteenth century along with the possible presence of a laird's house. Here then there is the potential for the remains of the eighteenth century settlement to survive.

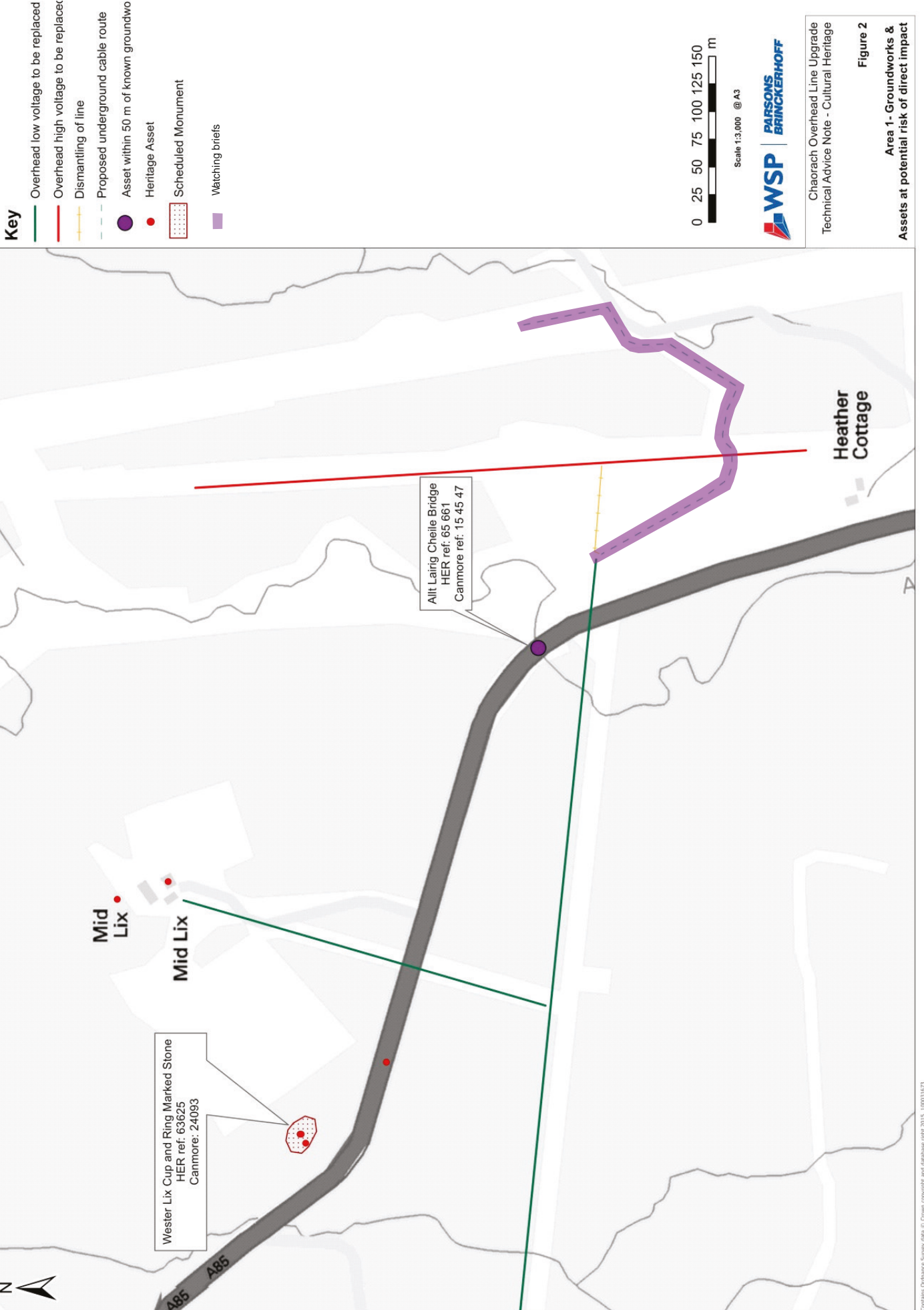
Aims, Objectives and Scope

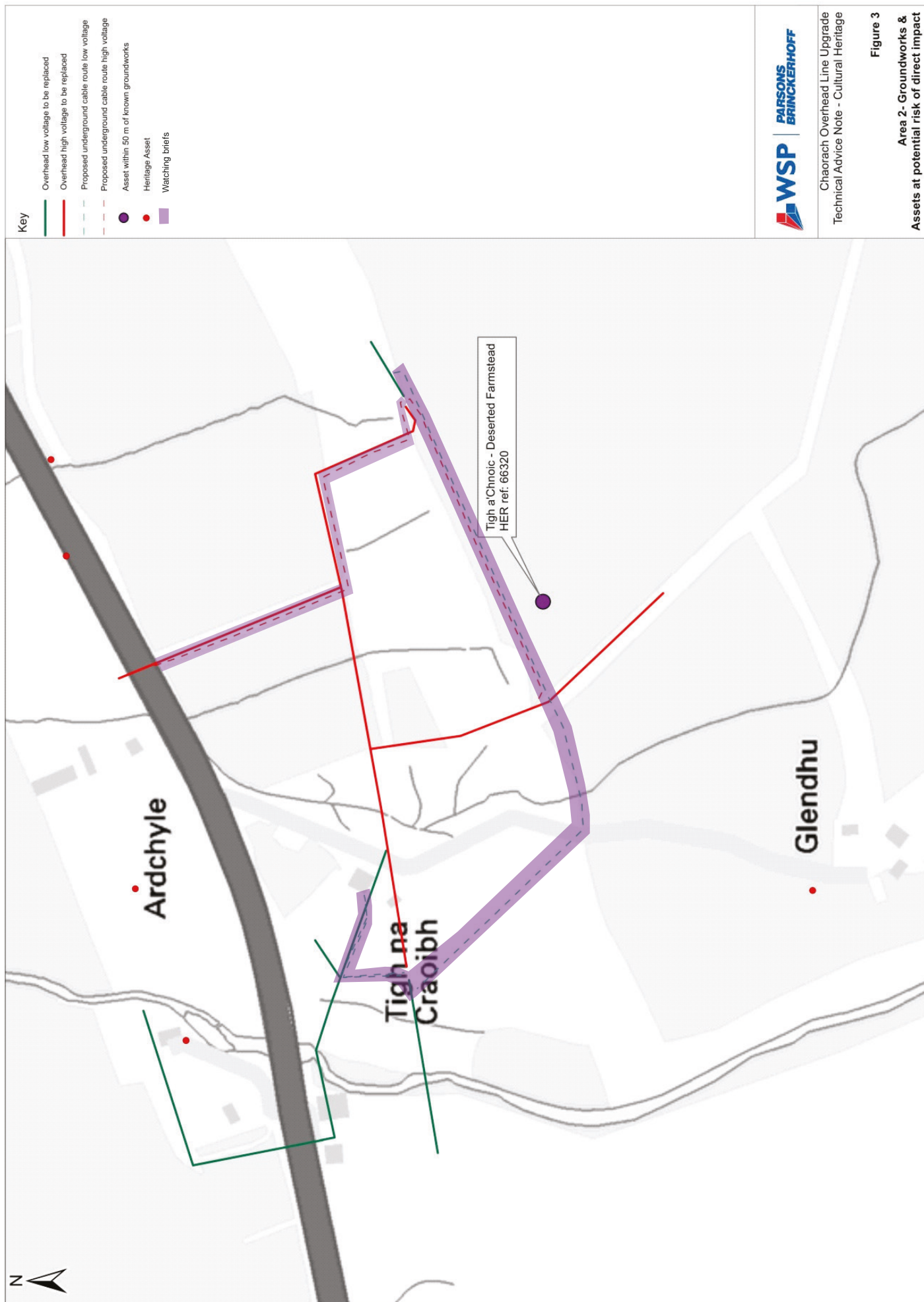
5.1 The aim of the archaeological works was to identify:

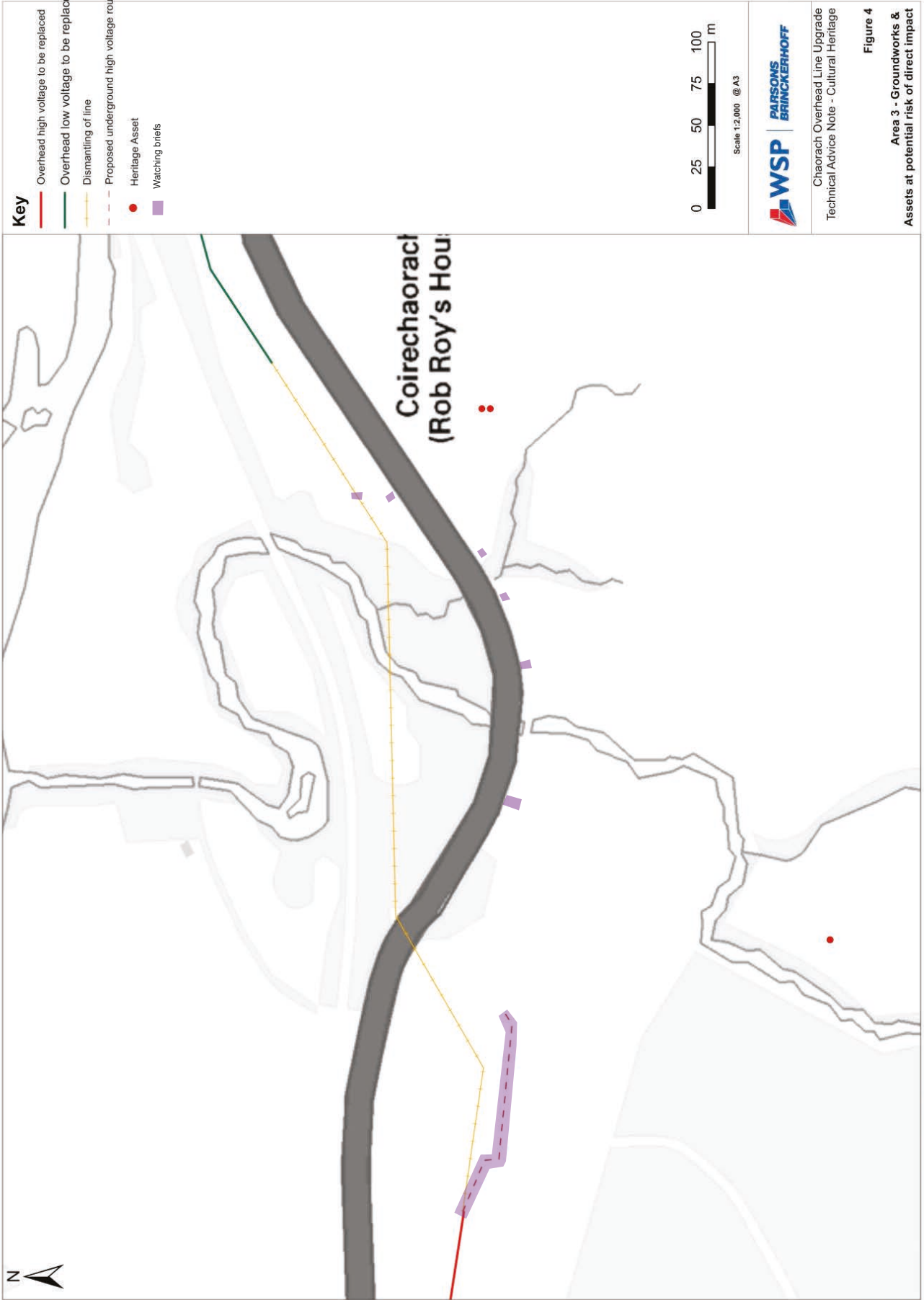
- as yet unknown archaeological artefacts, features and deposits within the proposed scheme;
- to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered within the proposed scheme is recorded to an appropriate level.

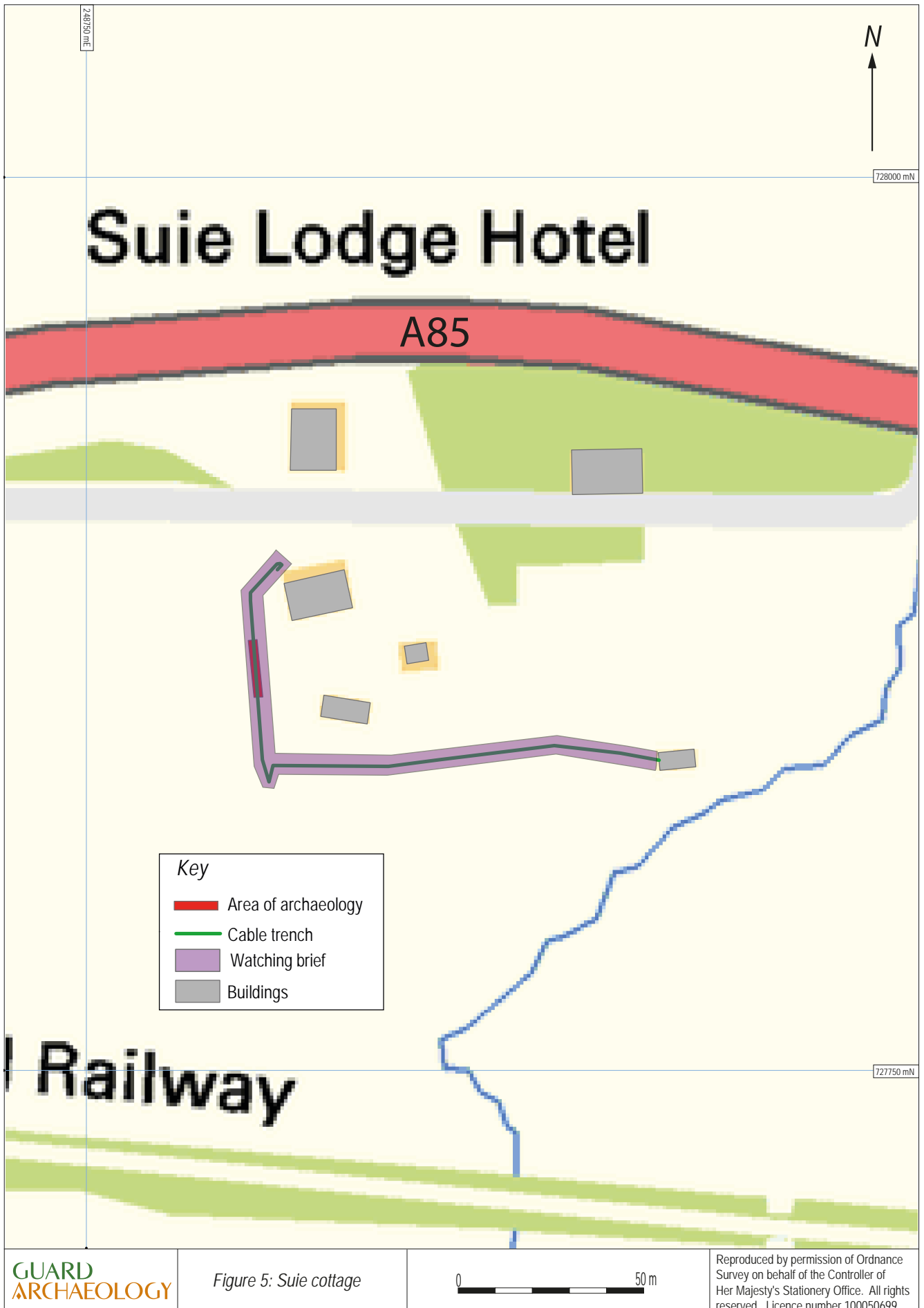
5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological watching brief on any and all ground interventions associated with the four areas proposed for underground cable installation in order to identify and record any previously unknown archaeological features existing within the development area, establishing their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the client on completion of the archaeological watching brief detailing any findings.









Methodology

6.1 The strategy employed during the watching brief consisted of the following:

- The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in line with the relevant policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- The programme of archaeological work commenced with digital photography of the development area to record its condition prior to topsoil stripping.
- All ground disturbances were monitored by an archaeologist assisted, where necessary, by further archaeologists under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. This included: initial topsoil stripping, groundwork associated with site clearance and the installation of below-ground cabling.
- The number of archaeologists required during the works was dependent on the number of areas being trenched simultaneously and the number of mechanical excavators being deployed. One archaeologist was required per back-acting machine.
- All plant was fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of any previously undisturbed overburden layers to ensure the subsoil interface was not disturbed and any archaeological features could be clearly identified. A toothed bucket was used for previously disturbed layers.
- Overburden was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. These features were recorded by written description on *pro forma* recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- Suitable down time, was provided to the on-site archaeologists in order to fully record any archaeological evidence encountered.
- No human remains were uncovered during the course of the works, with no material culture or bulk soil samples retrieved.

Results

7.1 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken during below ground excavations over a number of pole installation trenches, associated tension trenches and a series of cable tracks (Figures 2 to 5). These excavations took place across the four highlighted areas (Figure 1) noted within the Cultural Heritage Technical Advice Note prepared by WSP.

7.2 During the course of the monitoring programme for the pole installation trenches and associated tension trenches, no archaeological features were encountered. Ground conditions varied throughout the course of the works across the four areas with topsoil deposits ranging from 0.15 m to 0.4 m in depth. The subsoil across the area ranged from a thick clay to directly onto bedrock. A number of the excavations revealed peat deposits across some particularly waterlogged locations. Similar stratigraphy was recorded throughout the cable trenches with no evidence of any archaeological deposits throughout the programme of works with the exception of Suie Hotel. During the excavation of a series of cable trenches adjacent to the Suie Hotel (Figure 5), a drystone rubble foundation was encountered within the northern trench. This angular stone deposit was sealed beneath a very shallow topsoil up to 0.2 m in depth comprising bracken and rough grass.



Plate 1: Detail of rubble structure from the North.

- 7.3 The rubble foundation was central to the trench, extending up to 8 m in length from the south-east to the north-west. The trench itself was 1.4 m in width and much of this was filled with rubble collapse. A section or alignment of stone was noted at the north-west end of the trench possibly displaying a return. At this point the rubble wall appeared to be 0.6 m in width.

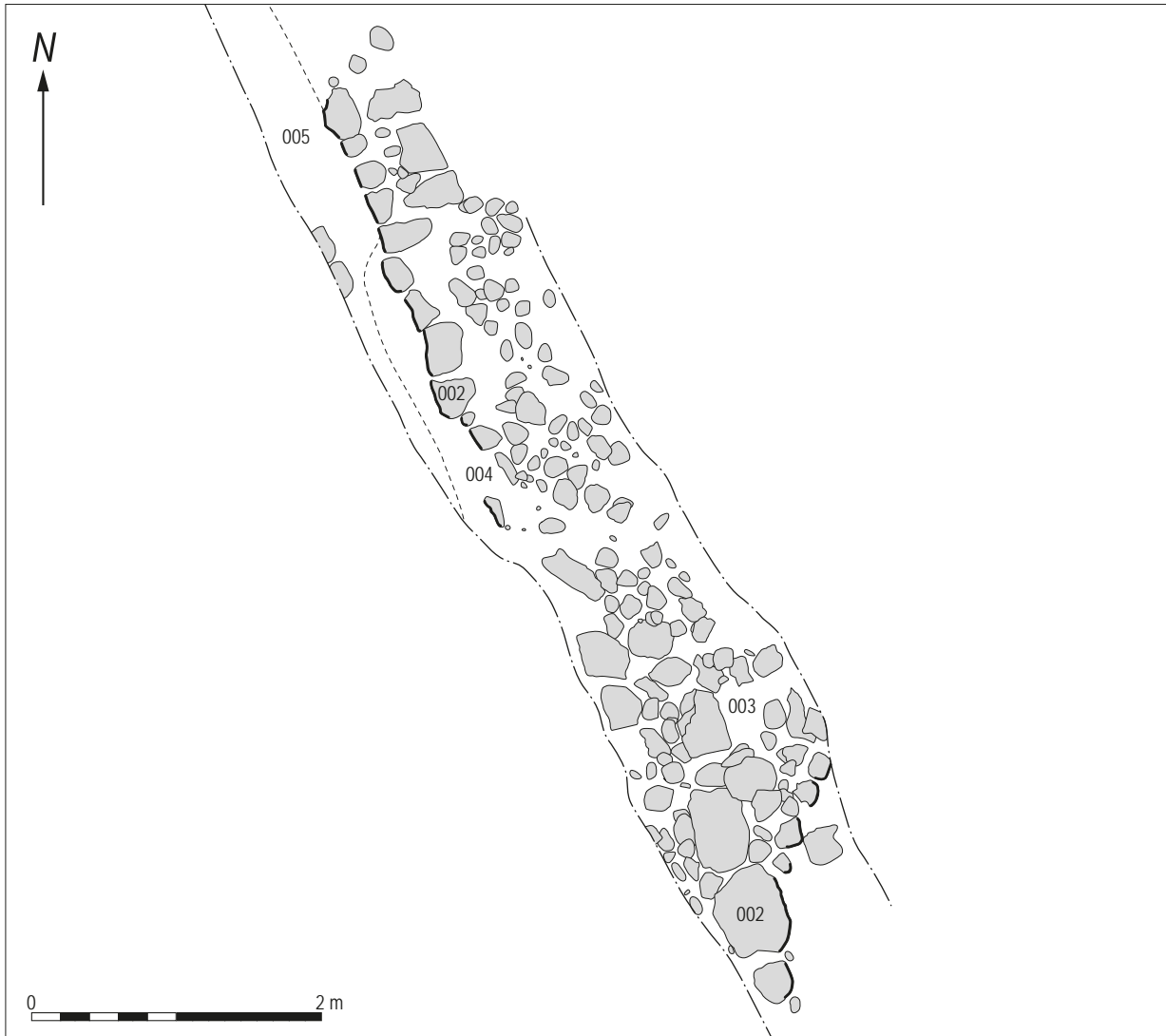


Figure 6: Plan of rubble feature at Suie cottage.

- 7.4 The matrix of the foundation course appeared to be drystone and un-bonded. The angular and rounded granite stones ranged in size between 0.2 m and 0.45 m. During the cleaning of the feature, no material culture was recovered to indicate any age. Photographic recording was undertaken alongside planning and written description before the feature was covered by terram and backfilled. No excavation was undertaken with the decision taken in consultation with WoSAS and the client to preserve the feature in situ and re-route the cable through the neighbouring field.
- 7.5 An online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been created (guardarc1-253715), and awaits the uploading of the Data Structure Report once all works have been completed. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission or incorporation into the local Sites and Monuments Record, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain in the OASIS website. A summary of the results of the watching brief will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland for publication. A copy of the summary is included in Appendix E.

Discussion

- 8.1 The monitoring works along the extent of the power line upgrade across areas 1 and 2 did not reveal any evidence of archaeological features or remains. Much of the ground in these

areas appeared disturbed, possibly from agriculture or due to the proximity to the A85. The excavations of cable tracks across the area 3, near to Coire Chaorach again did not reveal any archaeological remains or features with no ground works directly impacting on the existing structure.

- 8.2 The monitoring of ground disturbance works in area 4 however, revealed elements of possible pre improvement settlement within the Suie area reaffirming information noted on Roy's Map and the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Maps of the area.
- 8.3 The rubble feature, although not excavated, likely relates to a gable end of a possible eighteenth century structure. Areas adjacent to the excavated trench appear to display extensions to the structure with visible crop-marks indicating the likely footing of a structure.
- 8.4 Subsequent recording of this structures foundation enables us to show that further subsurface remains relating to the eighteenth century likely survive elsewhere within the area of Suie Cottage. The recording of features like this structure at Suie can increase our knowledge of human agency, impact and land management throughout the area in the eighteenth century prior to later improvements

Recommendations

- 9.1 The monitoring of the ground works for the upgrade scheme has established that the upgrade to the existing power line encountered evidence of historic building remains at the location of Suie Cottage.
- 9.2 Given that no further works will impact on the remains uncovered near to Suie Cottage, all encountered features have been recorded, covered and preserved in situ and that all ground works associated with the proposed power line upgrade have been monitored. Following consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, it is recommended that no further monitoring work should be required.
- 9.3 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with WoSAS, archaeological advisor to Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Jonathan Seller of WSP Parsons Brinckerhoff for his assistance throughout the duration of the fieldwork. Ground work was undertaken by SSE, thank you to Philip Wares and the rest of the team on site. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Clark Innes and Kevin Mooney with excavations undertaken by Clark Innes and Eduardo Pérez-Fernández. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The illustrations were produced by Diarmuid O Connor, and the report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Warren Bailie and Kevin Mooney.

Chakorach, Killin
Archaeological Watching Brief
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
1	280	3	0.10 – 0.50	001 – Dark brown/yellow loose compact silty clay with frequent root and stone inclusions.	002 – Firm compacted, yellow grey clay subsoil – no inclusions.	No archaeology present, very waterlogged ground
2	25	1	0.50 – 1.30	001 – Light brown/grey loose compact silty clay with some stone inclusions.	002 – Firm compacted, yellow grey clay subsoil – no inclusions.	No archaeology present, very waterlogged ground
3	150	1	0.10 – 0.30	001 – Light brown/grey loose compact silty loam/sand with some root inclusions.	002 – Firm compacted, yellow grey clay/sand subsoil – no inclusions.	No archaeology present

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Rob Roys Cottage	Loose compact dark to mid brown sandy gravel, with sub rounded pebbles and angular stones. Extends to 0.5 to 0.6 m in depth, excavated by machine.	Possible original road surface relating to old road running parallel with new road.
002	Suie Cottage	Stone/rubble deposit, dry stone in nature appearing sub rectangular in shape. Stones range in size between 0.1 to 0.45 m in size, sub angular/rounded in shape. Extends down centre of trench for 8.0 m. Not excavated	Possible wall of structure displaying collapse. One faced section visible to the north of the feature.
003	Suie Cottage	Firm compact, yellow brown loam/peat. Small stone inclusions throughout, extending in depth between 0.15 to 0.20 m in depth. No material culture present.	Thin deposits of topsoil
004	Suie Cottage	Firm compact, dark brown/black silty clay deposit with small stone inclusions throughout. Extends in depth between 0.05 and 0.10 m in depth. Not excavated.	Dark brown/black rooty layer at base of wall
005	Suie Cottage	Loose compact yellow/orange clay/ silt with many small stone inclusions. Unknown depth	Sterile subsoil

Appendix C: List of Drawings

Drawing No	Area	Sheet No	Subject	Scale
1	Suie Cottage	1	Plan of possible foundations and collapse	1:20

Appendix D: List of Photographs

Film No.	001	4182 Chaorach/Killin		
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	Lix Toll	-	ID shot	-
2	Lix Toll	-	Branch cutting route to site	NW
3	Lix Toll	-	Branch cutting route to site	NW
4	Lix Toll	-	Branch cutting route to site	NW
5	Lix Toll	-	Stripping path to trench 1	E
6	Lix Toll	-	Beginning trench looking north	S
7	Lix Toll	-	Beginning trench looking north	N
8	Lix Toll	-	Beginning trench looking north	N
9	Lix Toll	-	Stripped section	NW
10	Lix Toll	-	Stripped section	NW
11	Lix Toll	-	Section of stripped area	E
12	Lix Toll	-	Section of stripped area	S
13	Lix Toll	-	Section of stripped area	NE
14	Lix Toll	-	Section of stripped area	NE
15	Lix Toll	-	Section of stripped area	W
16	Lix Toll	-	Dogleg in section	SE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
17	Lix Toll	-	Section terminus	E
18	Lix Toll	-	Stripped section	W
19	Lix Toll	-	W.end of section terminus	W
Film No.	002		4182 Chaorach/Killin	
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	Lix Toll	-	ID shot	-
2	Lix Toll	-	Area of pole 1	SW
3	Lix Toll	-	Pole 1 subsoil	N
4	Lix Toll	-	Pole 1 stripped	N
5	Lix Toll	-	Pole 2 topsoil	NE
6	Lix Toll	-	Pole 2 stripped	NE
7	Lix Toll	-	Pole 3 topsoil	E
8	Lix Toll	-	Pole 3 stripped	E
9	Lix Toll	-	Pole 4 topsoil	NE
10	Lix Toll	-	Pole 4 stripped	NE
11	Lix Toll	-	Pole 5 topsoil	NW
12	Lix Toll	-	Pole 5 stripped section	SW
13	Lix Toll	-	Pole 5 stripped	NW
Film No.	003		4182 Chaorach/Killin	
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	Lix Toll	-	ID shot	-
2	Lix Toll	-	Trench 1 beginning digging slot	SW
3	Lix Toll	-	Working shot for cable	E
4	Lix Toll	-	Trench 2 working shot of stabiliser	E
5	Lix Toll	-	Trench 2 section through stabiliser	SW
6	Lix Toll	-	Trench 1 backfilled	N
7	Lix Toll	-	Trench 2 backfilled	S
8	Lix Toll	-	Trench 3 working shot	SE
9	Lix Toll	-	Trench 3 section for cable	SW
10	Lix Toll	-	Trench 4 working shot	W
11	Lix Toll	-	Trench 4 section for stabiliser	NW
12	Lix Toll	-	Trench 4 backfilled	E
13	Lix Toll	-	Trench 5 working shot	W
14	Lix Toll	-	Trench 5 section for stabiliser	N
15	Lix Toll	-	Trench 5 completed	W
16	Lix Toll	-	Trench 5 backfilled	W
17	Lix Toll	-	General site shots	W
18	Lix Toll	-	general site shots	E
Film No.	004		4182 Chaorach/Killin	
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	Railway Cottage spur	-	ID shot	-
2	RCS	-	General view of site	SW
3	RCS	-	General view of site	NE
4	RCS	-	General view of site	SW
5	RCS	-	General view of site	SE
6	RCS	-	Opened cable trench 1	SE
7	RCS	-	Across proposed pole position to ruined building	W
8	RCS	-	Cable trench	NW
9	RCS	-	Section of cable trench	E
10	RCS	-	Shot from trench towards site	NW
11	RCS	-	General shot towards site	W
12	RCS	-	Removing pole number 2	E
13	RCS	-	Stripping for 'H' pole in pole 2 position	E
14	RCS	-	Trench for 'H' pole number 2	W
15	RCS	-	Trench for 'H' pole number 2	E

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
16	RCS	-	Section shot of 'H' pole 2	S
17	RCS	-	Section of trench at Railway Cottage spur	E
18	RCS	-	Section of trench at Railway Cottage spur	W
19	RCS	-	General working area shot	SE
20	RCS	-	Cable tensioner trench for 'H' pole 2	W
21	RCS	-	Section of cable tensioner trench for 'H' pole 2	N
22	RCS	-	Trench for pole 53	W
23	RCS	-	Section for pole 53	SW
24	RCS	-	Trench for pole 52	W
25	RCS	-	Section for pole 52	SW
26	RCS	-	Trench for cable tensioner	W
27	RCS	-	Section, Note; no smooth bucket on site	SW
28	RCS	-	Cable trench for pole 52	NW
29	RCS	-	Section of cable trench	SE
30	RCS	-	Trench for open cable 1	W
31	RCS	-	Trench for open cable 1	E
32	RCS	-	Section for open cable trench 1	E
33	RCS	-	Ruined building 40m from works	NE
34	RCS	-	Working site from ruined building	E
Film No.	005		4182 Chaorach/Killin	
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	Suie Cottage	-	ID shot	-
2	SC	-	General shot showing pole 115	E
3	SC	-	From pole 115 to east gable of Suie cottage	W
4	SC	-	To pole 115 from gable of Suie cottage	E
5	SC	-	Commencing digging general shot	E
6	SC	-	Services in trench 14m from east end	SE
7	SC	-	Section of trench	NE
8	SC	-	Services 5m from east end	W
9	SC	-	Post ex of trench from east end	NE
10	SC	-	Trench at point of dogleg to west, post ex	NW
11	SC	-	Trench at dogleg running due west	E
12	SC	-	Section of west running trench	NNW
13	SC	-	First section of trench at pole 115	NW
14	SC	-	Section at pole 115	S
15	SC	-	Second section of trench heading north	S
16	SC	-	General shot	S
17	SC	-	North end of trench 2 showing gravel layer	N
18	SC	-	North end of trench 2 showing gravel layer	S
19	SC	-	Trench 2 second gravel feature	N
20	SC	-	Trench 2 second gravel feature	S
21	SC	-	Trench 2 north end of collapsed wall	N
22	SC	-	Trench 2 south end of collapsed wall	S
23	SC	-	Trench 2 north end of collapsed wall	N
24	SC	-	Mound of potential wall with void	N
25	SC	-	Mound from edge of collapsed wall	E
26	SC	-	Mound from south	S
27	SC	-	Trench 2	N
28	SC	-	Smaller trench 3 revealing cobbling	W
Film No.	006		4182 Chaorach/Killin	
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	ID shot	-
2	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	General shot of area	SE
3	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	General shot of area	SE
4	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Site of trench from spur	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
5	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Rob Roy's cottage	W
6	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Rob Roy's cottage behind spur	W
7	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Rob Roy's cottage behind spur	E
8	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Rob Roy's cottage behind spur	E
9	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Trench 1 for pole 164A	NE
10	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Trench 2 for pole 165	E
11	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of 165A showing surface of old road	S
12	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Trajectory of cable looking east	W
13	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	165A over old drove road and bridge	E
14	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Trench for 163B	W
15	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of 163B	NW
16	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Post ex of pole 163B	SW
17	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Tensioner trench for 163B	W
18	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section for tensioner trench 163B	NW
19	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Stays trench east for 163B	S
20	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of stays trench 163B	NE
21	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Trench for pole 164	W
22	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of trench for pole 164	S
23	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Stays trench east for 164	NE
24	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section for stays trench of 164	N
25	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	165B looking south	N
26	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	165B looking north	W
27	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Tensioner trench for 164	N
28	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of tensioner trench 164	W
29	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	164B section	E
30	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	164B section	N
31	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	167 trench	N
32	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of 167 trench	E
33	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	'Y' trench of 167	N
34	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of 'Y' trench 167	E
35	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Southern terminus of 'Y' trench 167	S
36	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Tensioner trench for 164B	N
37	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of tensioner trench for 164B	W
38	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	165 showing edge of tarmac	E
39	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of 165	W
40	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Tensioner trench for 165	E
41	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of tensioner trench for 165	W
42	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Site route of 167 towards sub-station	NE
43	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Route of under ground cable to sub-station	W
44	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Route of under ground cable to sub-station	S
45	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Route of under ground cable to sub-station	N
46	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Route of under ground cable to sub-station	SW
47	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Cable northern end	N
48	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section at northern end of cable trench	W
49	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Working shot of cable trench	SW
50	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Cable trench section at west end	N
51	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Cable end before terminating in made ground	W
52	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	SW end of cable post ex	SW
53	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Pole 165A trench	W
54	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of 165A	N
55	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Pole 165B 'H' pole trench	S
56	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of 165B 'H' pole	W
57	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Stays trench for 165B and 165A	S
58	Rob Roy's Cottage	-	Section of stays trench for 165A and 165B	W

Film No.	007		4182 Chaorach/Killin	
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	Suie Cottage	-	ID shot	-
2	SC	-	General shot of trench	N
3	SC	-	General shot of trench	S
4	SC	-	General shot of area	SW
5	SC	-	Shot of feature	N
6	SC	-	Shot of feature	S
7	SC	-	Shot of feature	S
8	SC	-	Shot of terram post ex	S
9	SC	-	Shot of terram post ex	N

Appendix E: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Chaorach, Killin
PROJECT CODE:	4182
PARISH:	Killin
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Kevin Mooney
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NN42NE 5
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	17 th Century Structure
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Stone structure remains
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	Between NGR: NN 56027, 29558 and NN 45292, 27403
START DATE (this season)	30/11/15
END DATE (this season)	29/04/16
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, during the program of works for the upgrade of an overhead power line west of Killin, Stirlingshire. The methodology included the monitoring of all ground intervention works associated with the project and the hand excavation and recording of any archaeological features encountered. During the course of the monitoring, evidence of the remains of a stone build structure were noted and recorded in the grounds of the Suie Hotel. This is likely structures visible on 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey Maps and could relate to 18 th Century pre improvement structures.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	WSP Parsons Brinckerhoff
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

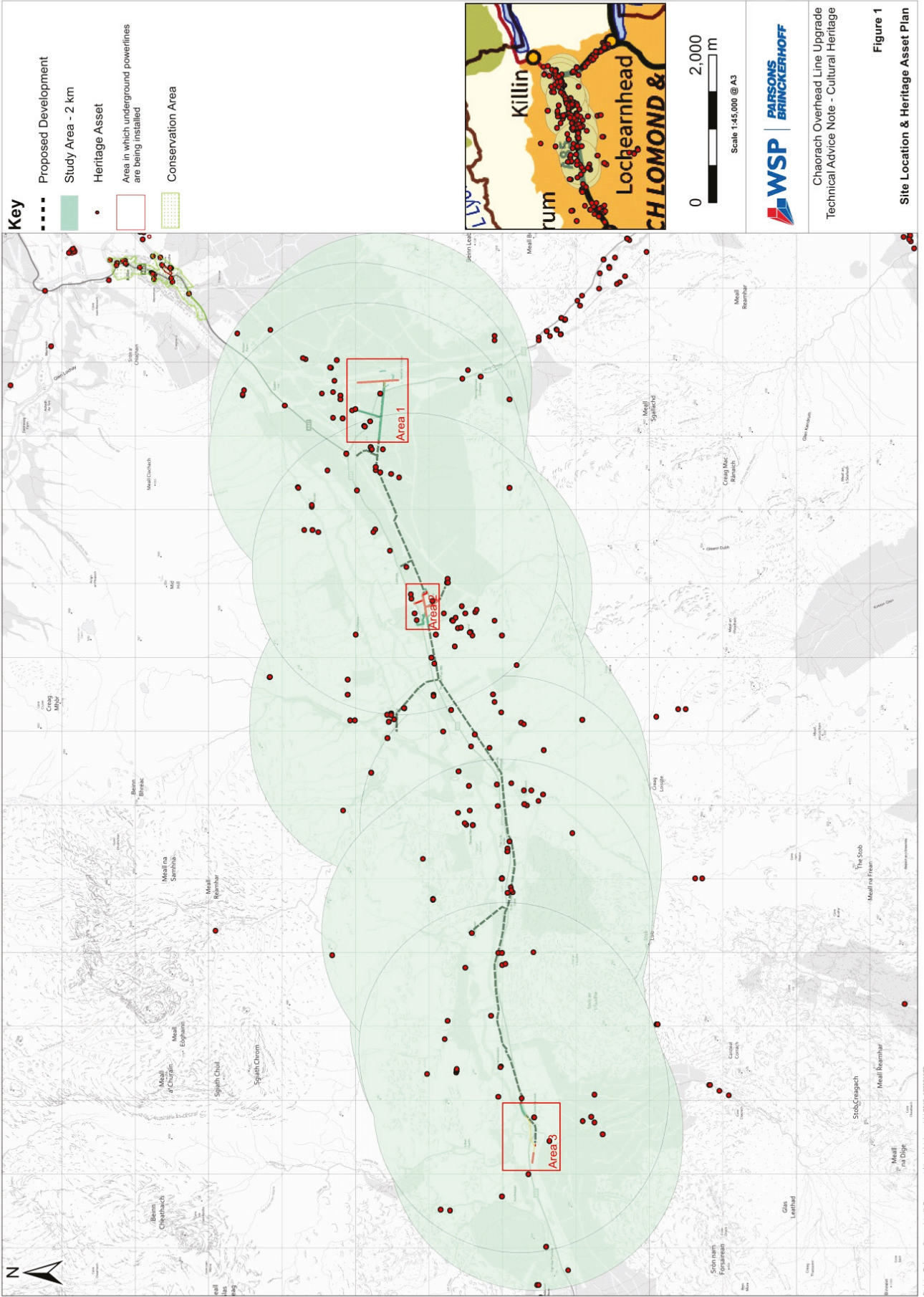
Appendix F: Written Scheme of Investigation

CHAORACH, KILLIN, STIRLINGSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4182



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out a programme of archaeological work at Caorach, Killin, Stirlingshire. This method statement has been prepared on behalf of WSP/Parsons Brinckerhoff in consultation with WoSAS. The methodology includes monitoring of all ground intervention works associated with the project and the hand excavation and recording of any archaeological features encountered. Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by means of a 'watching brief'. This WSI was prepared in accordance with a Cultural Heritage Technical Advice Note prepared by WSP.

Introduction

- 2.1 This WSI sets out the scope and methodology for the proposed archaeological mitigation works for the proposed area of ground intervention works at Chaorach, Killin. An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all ground breaking works associated with the construction programme in three areas where cables are to be installed below ground (Figures 1-4). The aim of the watching brief is 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 In addition this Mitigation Strategy outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed scheme. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological watching brief. 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 to WoSAS, 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 proposed scheme area is located between NGR: NN 56027, 29558 and NN 45292, 27403 near Killin, Stirlingshire. The scheme will upgrade an existing 11kv overhead power line that currently exists there.

Archaeological Background

Area 1

- 4.1 There is one recorded site of Allt Lairig Cheile Bridge in proximity of the works in Area 1. The site is located more than 50 m from the proposed scheme but pre-improvement agricultural activity has been recorded in the East, Middle and Wester Lix suggesting a widespread relic agricultural landscape.

Area 2

- 4.2 Similarly to Area 1, Tigh a 'Chnoic Farmstead is recorded outwith the are but is suggestive of a wider relic agricultural landscape here.

Area 3

- 4.3 No recorded sites are known within 50 m of the proposed works in this area. Coire Charaoch (Rob Roy's House) Deserted Farmhouse does lie in close proximity to the proposed groundworks.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works is to identify:
- as yet unknown archaeological artefacts, features and deposits within the proposed scheme;

- to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered within the proposed scheme is recorded to an appropriate level.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological watching brief on any and all ground interventions associated with the three areas proposed for underground cable installation in order to identify and record any previously unknown archaeological features existing within the development area, establishing their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the client on completion of the archaeological watching brief, and outline of the likely scope of any post-excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Watching Brief Methodology

6.1 The strategy to be employed during the watching brief will consist of the following:

- The archaeological fieldwork will be undertaken in line with the relevant policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- The programme of archaeological work will commence with digital photography of the development area to record its condition prior to topsoil stripping.
- All ground disturbances will be monitored by an archaeologist assisted, where necessary, by further archaeologists under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. This will include: initial topsoil stripping, groundwork associated with site clearance and the installation of below-ground cabling.
- The number of archaeologists required during the works will be dependent on the number of areas being trenched simultaneously and the number of mechanical excavators being deployed. One archaeologist will be required per back-acting machine.
- All plant will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of any previously undisturbed overburden layers to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified. A toothed bucket may be used for previously disturbed layers.
- Overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on *pro forma* recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologist(s). Should negative-cut features be encountered these will be fully excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. Recording will include *pro forma* sheets, drawings and photographs.
- All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled for palaeo-environmental evidence. This may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues on soil development.
- Suitable down time, up to a maximum of two hours per significant small feature, will be provided to the on-site archaeologists in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered.
- Should more substantial remains be encountered, downtime may be required in excess of two hours per feature. This will be agreed in writing with the client and WoSAS prior to proceeding.
- In the event that significant features, special finds or complex groups of features are encountered the client and WoSAS, on behalf of the Planning Authority, will be alerted, so that a mitigation strategy/contingency can be agreed to deal with them.
- In the event of human burials being discovered, the archaeologist will procure and comply with all statutory consents and licences. Where any part of a human burial is disturbed, the whole burial

must be archaeologically excavated. Specialist advice and support must be provided as appropriate.

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 WoSAS prior to submission to the local planning authority. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this Method Statement for further archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and publication, 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 An appropriate number of hard copies and digital pdf copies of the report will be prepared for the client, for distribution to the relevant bodies.
- 7.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and bound within a protective cover/sleeve. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 The 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.
- 9.2 If the results from the project are more significant they will be published in an appropriate period or other journal.
- 9.3 The scope and extent of an appropriate post-excavation programme (including any publication proposals) will be set out in a detailed post-excavation research design (PERD) and approved by WoSAS.

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, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

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

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
 - Project Manager: Warren Bailie
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Project officer to be confirmed
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
 - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Warren Bailie, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

The proposed start date for the archaeological fieldwork is late October/ early November. WoSAS will be given at least two week's notice prior to the commencement of fieldwork. WoSAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

Health & Safety and Insurance

GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down by the CIfA. It is standard GUARD Archaeology Ltd 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 Archaeology Ltd's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.

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

- Key**
- Overhead low voltage to be replaced
 - Overhead high voltage to be replaced
 - Dismantling of line
 - Proposed underground cable route
 - Asset within 50 m of known groundworks
 - Heritage Asset
 - Scheduled Monument



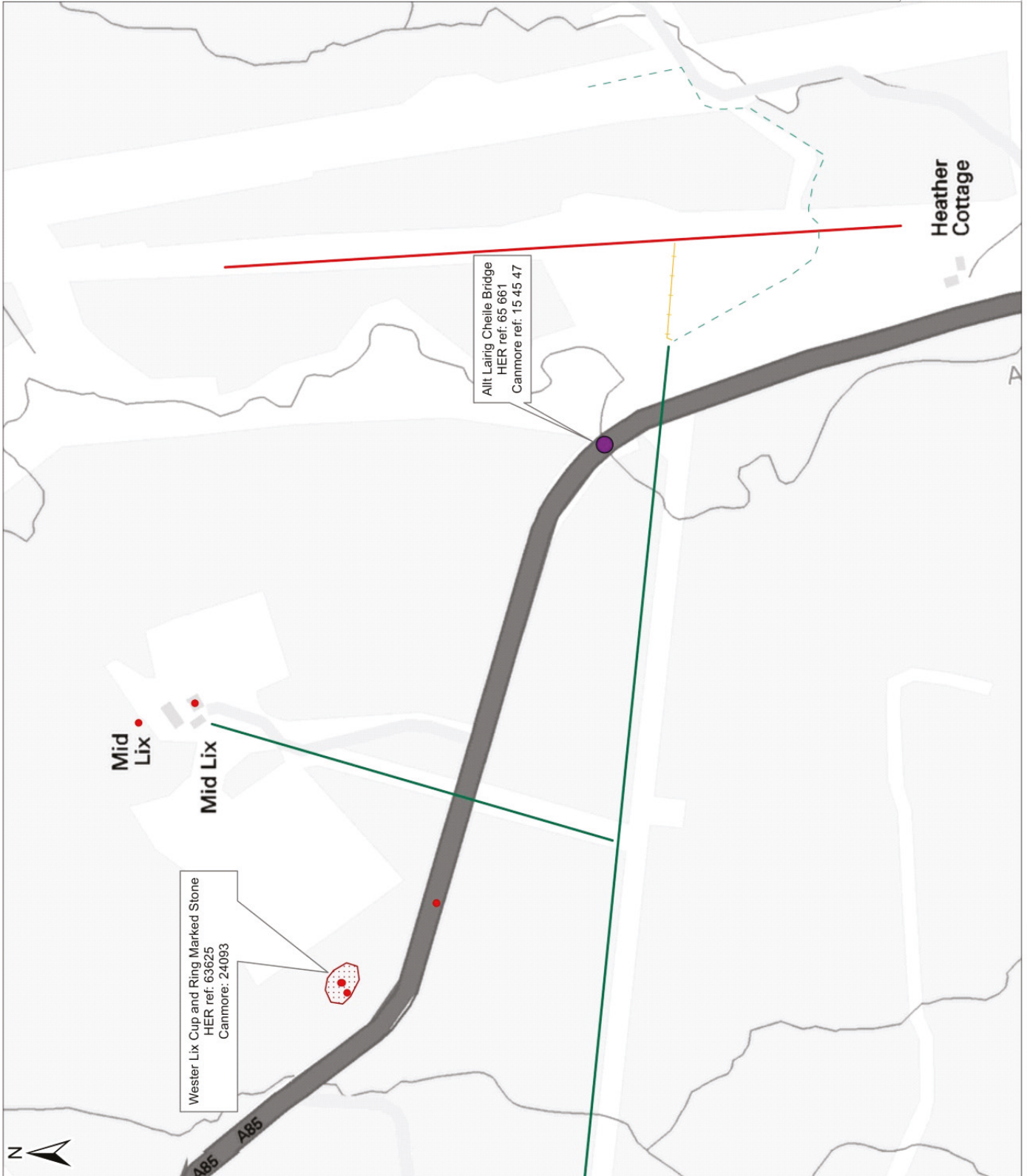
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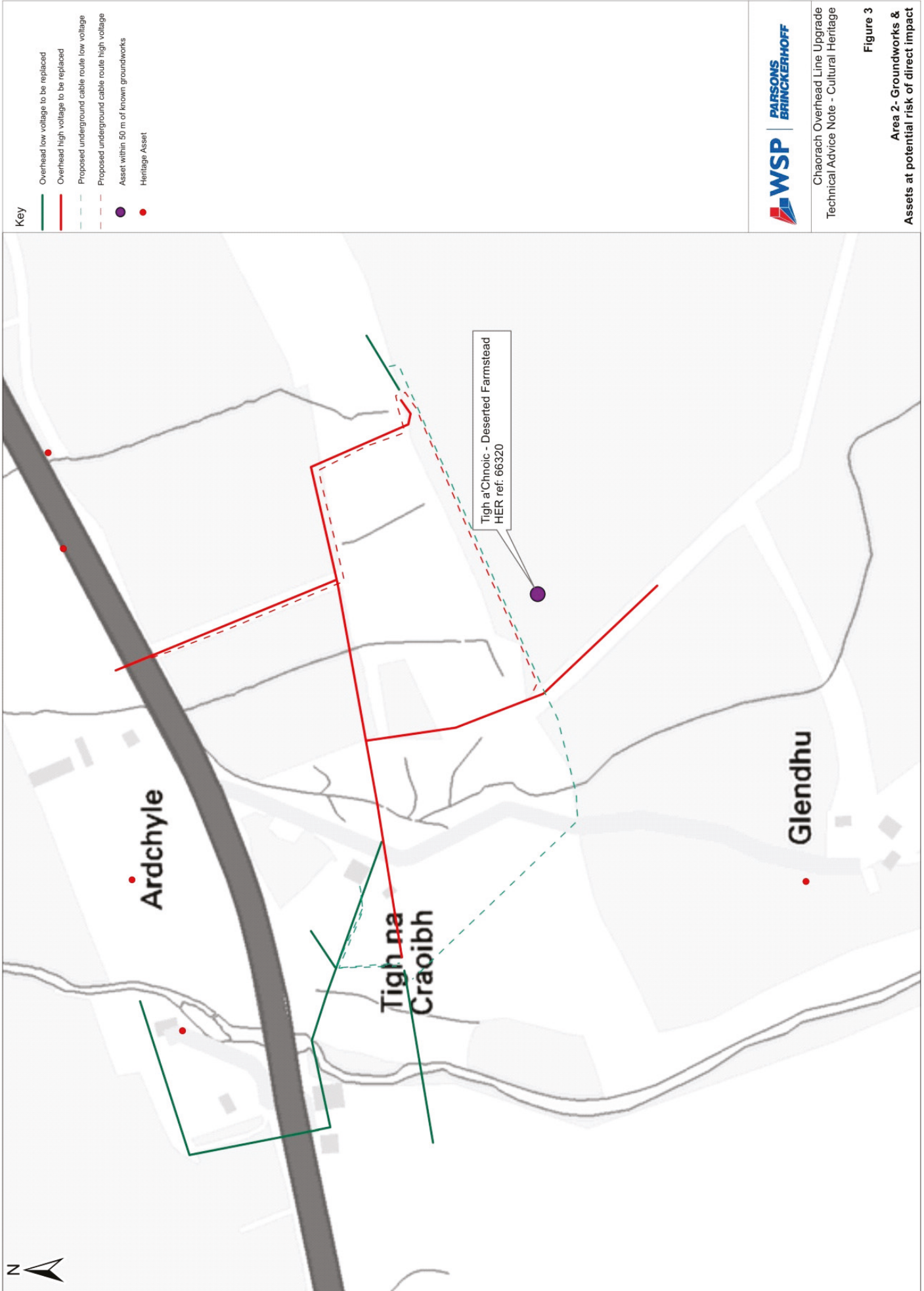


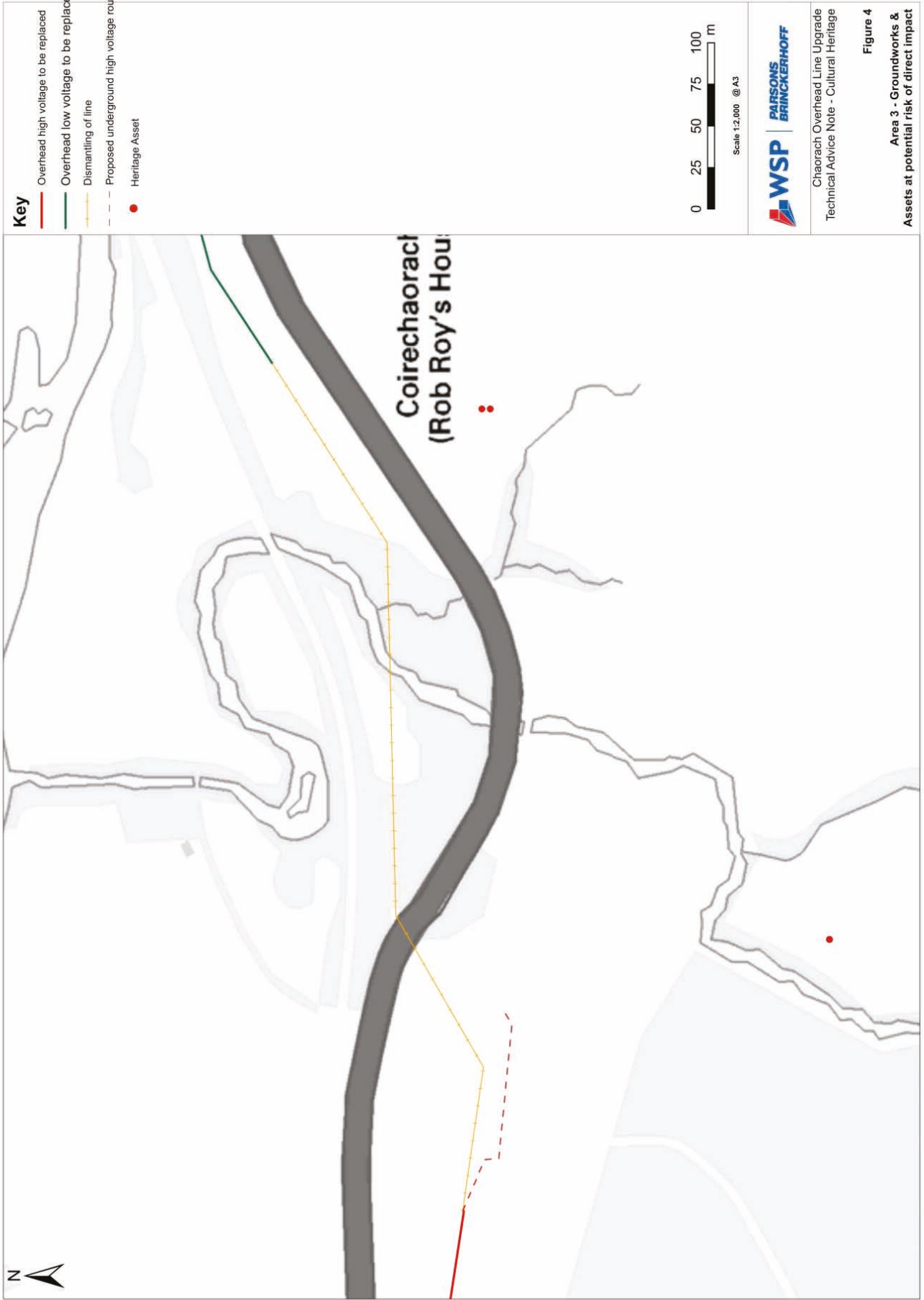
Chaorach Overhead Line Upgrade
 Technical Advice Note - Cultural Heritage

Figure 2

Area 1 - Groundworks & Assets at potential risk of direct impact







Appendix G: Written Scheme of Investigation Addenda

CHAORACH, KILLIN, STIRLINGSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

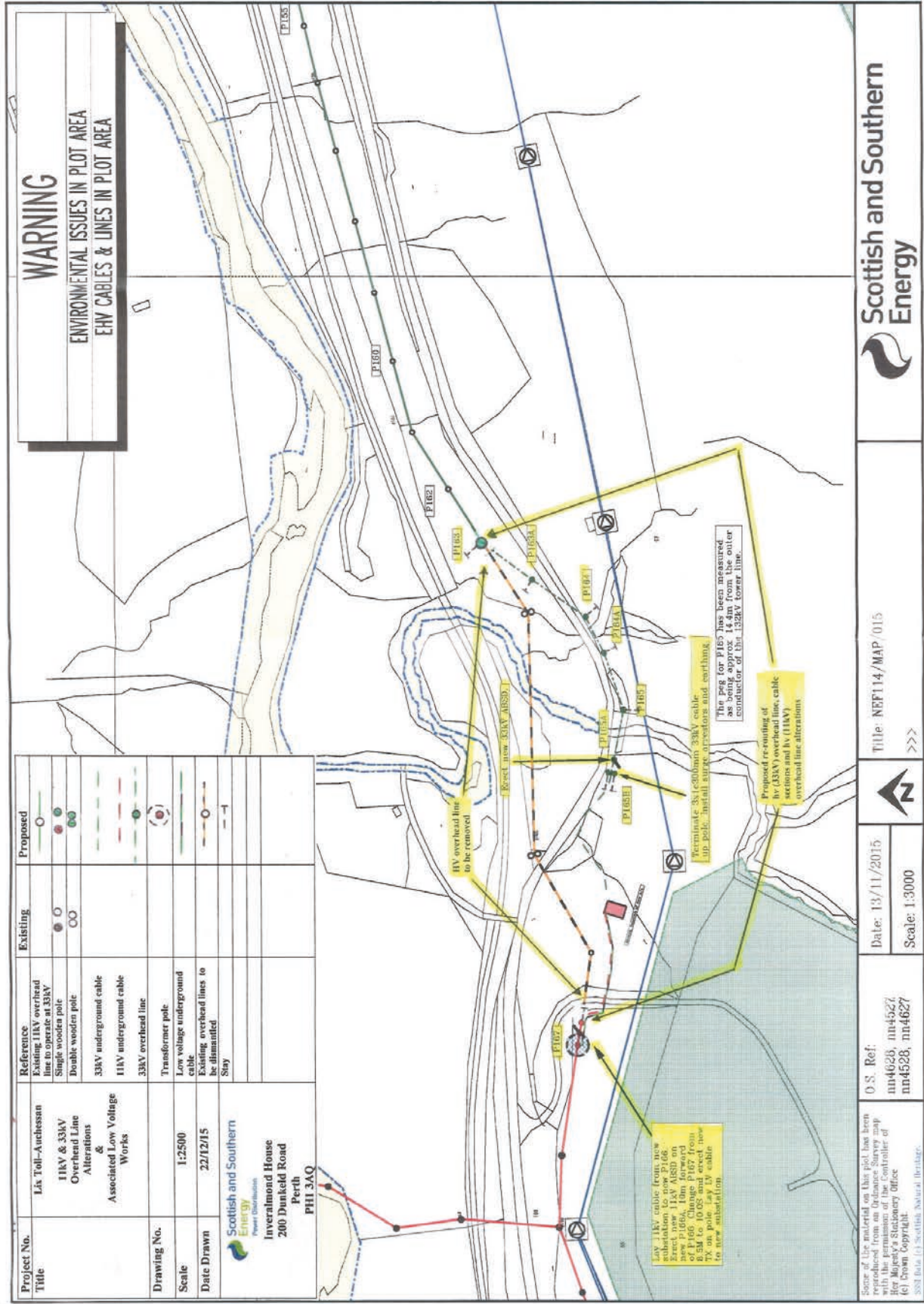
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

AREA 3 - ADDENDUM

PROJECT 4182

By

Warren Bailie



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation Addendum (WSI) sets out a programme of archaeological work at Caorach, Killin, Stirlingshire. This method statement has been prepared on behalf of WSP/Parsons Brinckerhoff in consultation with WoSAS. The methodology includes monitoring of all ground intervention works associated with the project and the hand excavation and recording of any archaeological features encountered. Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by means of a 'watching brief'. This WSI Addendum was prepared in accordance with a Cultural Heritage Technical Advice Note prepared by WSP.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Addendum sets out the scope and methodology for the proposed archaeological mitigation works for the planned area of ground intervention works at Chaorach, Killin. An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all ground breaking works associated with the construction programme in Area 3 for the erection of a series of single and double wooden poles (Figures 5). The aim of the watching brief is 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 In addition this Mitigation Strategy outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed scheme. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological watching brief. 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 to WoSAS, 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 overall proposed scheme area is located between NGR: NN 56027, 29558 and NN 45292, 27403 near Killin, Stirlingshire. The scheme will upgrade an existing 11kv overhead power line that currently exists there. The area for which this Addendum applies (Area 3) is centred on NGR : NN 45570 27614.

Archaeological Background

Area 3

- 4.1 No recorded sites are known within 50 m of the proposed works in this area. Coire Charaoch (Rob Roy's House) Deserted Farmhouse does lie in close proximity to the proposed groundworks.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works is to identify:
- as yet unknown archaeological artefacts, features and deposits within the proposed scheme;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered within the proposed scheme is recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological watching brief on any and all ground interventions associated with the areas proposed for each pole installation in order to identify and record any previously unknown archaeological features existing within the development area, establishing their character, date and extent if surviving;

- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the client on completion of the archaeological watching brief, and outline of the likely scope of any post-excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Watching Brief Methodology

6.1 The strategy to be employed during the watching brief will consist of the following:

- The archaeological fieldwork will be undertaken in line with the relevant policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- The programme of archaeological work will commence with digital photography of the development area to record its condition prior to topsoil stripping.
- All ground disturbances will be monitored by an archaeologist assisted, where necessary, by further archaeologists under the overall guidance of an archaeological project manager. This will include: initial topsoil stripping, groundwork associated with site clearance and the excavation associated with the wooden pole installation.
- The number of archaeologists required during the works will be dependent on the number of areas being trenched simultaneously and the number of mechanical excavators being deployed. One archaeologist will be required per back-acting machine.
- All plant will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for removal of any previously undisturbed overburden layers to ensure the subsoil interface is not disturbed and any archaeological features can be clearly identified. A toothed bucket may be used for previously disturbed layers.
- Overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on *pro forma* recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologist(s). Should negative-cut features be encountered these will be fully excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. Recording will include *pro forma* sheets, drawings and photographs.
- All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled for palaeo-environmental evidence. This may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues on soil development.
- Suitable down time, up to a maximum of two hours per significant small feature, will be provided to the on-site archaeologists in order to fully recover any archaeological evidence encountered.
- Should more substantial remains be encountered, downtime may be required in excess of two hours per feature. This will be agreed in writing with the client and WoSAS prior to proceeding.
- In the event that significant features, special finds or complex groups of features are encountered the client and WoSAS, on behalf of the Planning Authority, will be alerted, so that a mitigation strategy/contingency can be agreed to deal with them.
- In the event of human burials being discovered, the archaeologist will procure and comply with all statutory consents and licences. Where any part of a human burial is disturbed, the whole burial must be archaeologically excavated. Specialist advice and support must be provided as appropriate.

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 WoSAS prior to submission to the local planning authority. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological evaluation. The report will

include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.

- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this Method Statement for further archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and publication, 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 An appropriate number of hard copies and digital pdf copies of the report will be prepared for the client, for distribution to the relevant bodies.
- 7.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and bound within a protective cover/sleeve. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 The 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.
- 9.2 If the results from the project are more significant they will be published in an appropriate period or other journal.

- 9.3 The scope and extent of an appropriate post-excavation programme (including any publication proposals) will be set out in a detailed post-excavation research design (PERD) and approved by WoSAS.

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, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

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

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- 4 Project Manager: Warren Bailie
 - 5 Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Project officer to be confirmed
 - 6 Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - 7 Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
 - 8 Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Warren Bailie, 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 TBC. WoSAS will be given at least two week's notice prior to the commencement of fieldwork. WoSAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down by the CIfA. It is standard GUARD Archaeology Ltd 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 Archaeology Ltd's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.

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

GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800

Fax: 0141 445 3222

email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk