NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE

REPORT: 180

PROJECT ID: 660

DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

Sheriffmuir Road

Evaluation & Strip, Map & Sample Excavation

Bridge of Alan, Stirling

NORTHLIGHT
HERITAGE

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Sheriffmuir Road
Bridge of Allan
Stirling
NGR: NS 8048 9695

Data Structure Report
on behalf of
CALA Homes (West) Ltd.

Cover Plate: Pre excavation shot of site showing Blawlowan House

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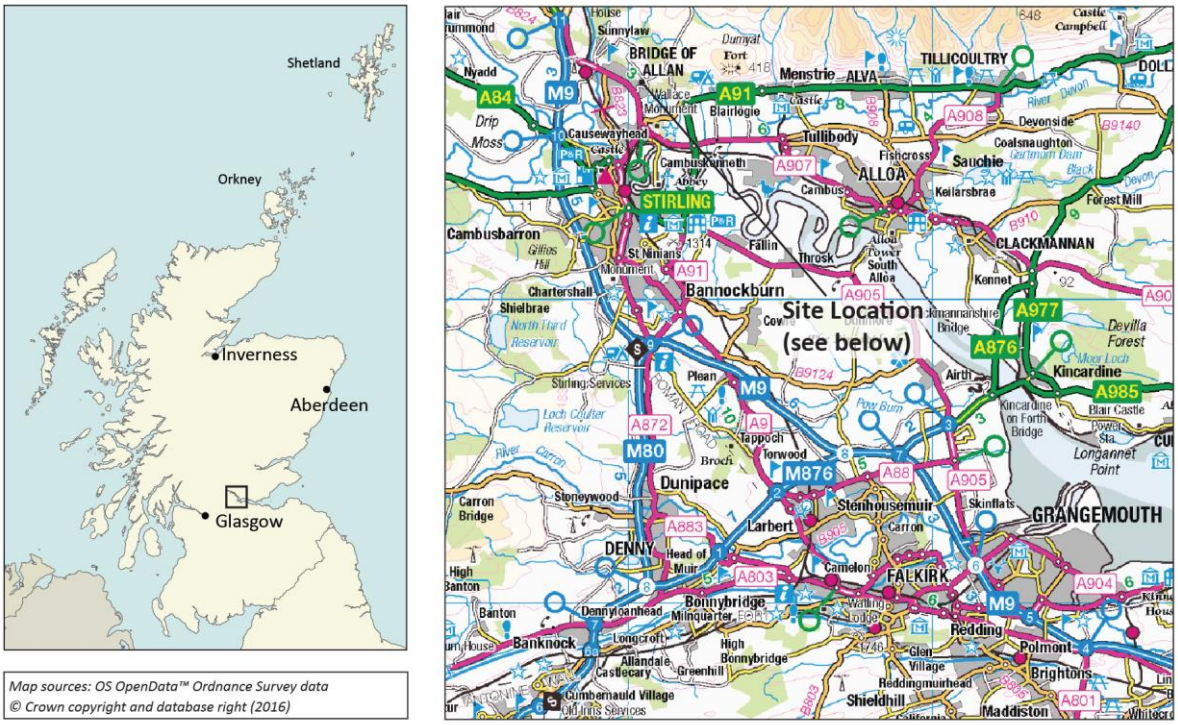

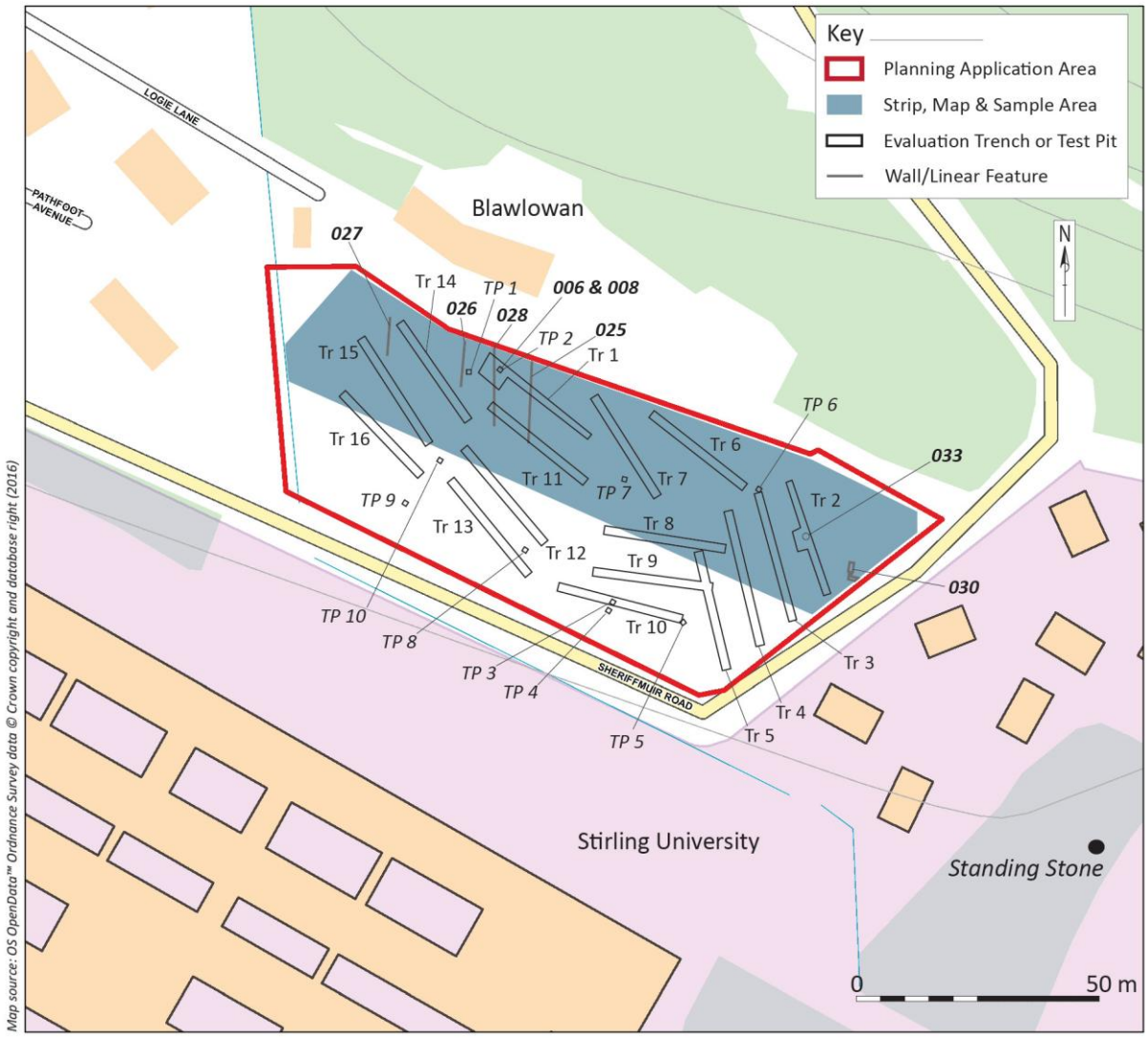

Figure 1: Site & Trench Location

Abstract

An archaeological metal detecting survey, trial trench evaluation and subsequent strip, map and sample excavation were undertaken at Sheriffmuir Road, Bridge of Allan, Stirling on behalf of CALA Homes (West) Ltd. The work was conducted by Northlight Heritage between 25th July and 19th of August 2016 and focussed on a single field, located in front of the listed category B Blawlowan House, which had the potential to hold remains of the former village of Pathfoot. Although no significant artefacts were recovered from the metal detecting survey a number of archaeological features were identified during the evaluation and strip, map and sample excavation phases. These included a possible stone lined tanning pit, a cobbled surface, a series of north to south running linear stone boundaries and a north to south running dry stone wall. Initial interpretation suggests these are all of late or post Medieval date.

1. Introduction

1.1

This report presents the results of an archaeological metal detecting survey, trial trench evaluation and subsequent strip, map and sample excavation that were undertaken at Sheriffmuir Road, Bridge of Allan, Stirling between 25th July and 5th August 2016. The work was conducted by Northlight Heritage on behalf of CALA Homes (West) Ltd. in advance of house construction and involved the excavation of 10 hand excavated test pits and 16 machine excavated evaluation trenches. This led to approximately half of the site being subject to a strip, map and sample excavation.

2. Location, Geology and Topography

2.1

The development site is located on the eastern side of Bridge of Allan, immediately to the north-west of the University of Stirling campus, at approximately NGR: NS 8048 9695 (Figure 1). It measures approximately 6850 sq. m in size and comprises a small relatively flat green field previously used as a pasture for horses although, most recently, had been unused leading to the growth of dense weeds over the majority of the site.

2.2

The underlying geology consists of a sedimentary Ochil Volcanic Formation, formed approximately 398 to 416 million years ago, while the superficial deposits comprise Raised Marine Deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago (1:50000, British Geological Survey online data).

3. Archaeological and Historical Context

3.1

No previously recorded archaeological sites or finds had been noted within the development area, however, the nearby area is rich in archaeological remains dating from prehistory to the present. These known sites in the surrounding landscape indicate millennia of human occupation and demonstrated that there was a potential for previously unknown sub-surface archaeological remains to survive within the development site.

3.2

The location of the former, and now lost, village of Pathfoot (NMRS: NS89NW 19, HER: 1228) is recorded on various eighteenth and early nineteenth century maps of the area including Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland, Stobie's map of 1783 and Grassom's map of 1817. All these suggest the village was once located at least in the vicinity of, and possibly partially in, the development area.

3.3
Immediately to the north of the development area sits the listed category B building of Blawlowan House (HBNUM: 22622, NMRS: NS89NW 134). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken within the walled garden to the east of the house in late 2012 (NMRS: NS89NW 144), however, no archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered.

3.4
On the higher ground to the east of the site, within Hermitage Wood, a hermitage or grotto is located which is recorded as dating to the late eighteenth century (NMRS: NS89NW 50, HER: 1198) while on the lower ground to the south-east, within the grounds of the University of Stirling, a standing stone is present (NMRS: NS89NW 9, HER: 1216, Figure 1).

3.5
The university campus is within the grounds of the listed category B building of Airthrey Castle (HBNUM: 10412, NMRS: NS89NW 29, HER: 1197) which dates to the late eighteenth century. The castle sits within an extensive designed landscape noted in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes maintained by Historic Environment Scotland (GDL10).

4. Summary Objectives

The objectives of the metal detecting survey and trial trench evaluation were:

- to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be present on site;
- to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered ;
- and, where preservation *in-situ* was not feasible, provide sufficient information to develop a stage 2 mitigation strategy to excavate any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the evaluation to ensure preservation through record.

The objectives of the stage 2 strip, map and sample excavation were:

- to identify the location, nature and extent of any hitherto unrecorded features or objects of archaeological significance that had the potential to be damaged or destroyed by the development;
- to sample excavate and ensure the preservation by record of all identified features and remains that could not be protected within the development;
- to ensure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording were met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development project;
- if appropriate to prepare a scheme of Stage 3 post-excavation analysis in the form of a Post Excavation Research Design (PERD) which would propose a programme of work required to further analyse and disseminate the results of the Stage 1 evaluation and Stage 2 sample excavation work.

5. Methodology

Metal-detector survey

5.1
Initially a metal detector survey was carried out across all the proposed development area. The survey was conducted methodically within 20 m by 20 m grids which were marked out by canes. Where signals were detected they were investigated via hand-digging. Artefacts that were deemed significant were retained and their locations recorded by sub-centimetre GPS.

Test Pits

5.2
As part of the stage 1 evaluation phase a series of 10 hand excavated test pits, measuring 1m by 1 m in size, were opened across site (Figure 1) to investigate topographical anomalies or specific locations identified during the metal-detector survey. All potential archaeological features encountered were further investigated by hand while the locations of the test pits were recorded by sub-centimetre GPS.

Evaluation

5.3
In addition to the test pits a series of machine excavated trial trenches, equating to approximately 10% of the development area, were opened as part of the stage 1 evaluation. This resulted in 16 trenches, each measuring 25 m by 1.6 m in size and totalling 690 sq. m, being opened across the site which, in light of the metal detecting and test pitting results, targeted areas of most archaeological potential while also ensuring as wide a coverage as possible (Figure 1). Where required the trenches were expanded to define the extent of any archaeological features uncovered.

5.4
Excavation of the trial trenches was undertaken by a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision throughout. The topsoil and any subsoil interfaces were removed to the first archaeological horizon or down to natural subsoil, whichever was encountered first. All exposed archaeological features were cleaned by hand to help determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features were recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.

Strip, Map & Sample Excavation

5.5
Due to the presence of archaeological features uncovered during the stage 1 evaluation a stage 2 strip map and sample excavation was undertaken over the northern half of the development area (Figure 1).

5.6
Initially topsoil was removed from the northern half of the site (an area measuring approximately 150 m by 35 m) by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological direction and supervision. Subsequent to topsoil removal a roughly 0.2 m deep layer of subsoil was also removed by mechanical excavator in order to reach the top of any archaeological remains.

5.7
Potential archaeological features were then cleaned by hand and, if required, were subject to an appropriate level of sample excavation. All archaeological features were recorded in accordance with guidelines for best archaeological practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CiFA). The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds was by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans were made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10 while high resolution digital images were also taken. All features were recorded by sub-centimetre GPS in order to tie them in to the OS grid.

6. Results

6.1
The results of the metal detecting, trial trenching and strip, map and sample excavation are given below. In the following paragraphs numbers in round brackets indicate unique context numbers issued to deposits during fieldwork while square brackets indicate unique cut or structure numbers.

Metal Detector Survey

6.2
A total of eight finds spots were located during the metal detector survey with each of these being investigated by hand. None of the eight metal finds were deemed of archaeological significance and generally comprised modern agricultural debris and aluminium cans.

Test Pits

6.3
Despite the metal detecting finds not being archaeologically significant the relatively random position of four find spots were used as the location for four of the ten hand excavated test pits (Test Pits 1, 2 ,5 & 6, Figure 1). A further four (Test Pits 3, 4, 7 & 8, Figure 1) were positioned over topographic anomalies while the remaining two (Test Pits 9 & 10, Figure 1) were positioned in order to gain as wide a coverage as possible. Full details of all ten hand excavated test pits are given in Appendix 1, Table 2 although they generally comprised 0.2 m to 0.4 m of topsoil (001) which lay above 0.3 m to 1.1 m of subsoil deposits. These subsoil deposits lay on top of either sterile gravel (012 & 015) or sterile sand (004 & 018), both interpreted as the natural sterile subsoil. The natural sterile subsoil was reached in all but one of the test pits (Test Pit 6) where the depth of subsoil deposits was beyond the scope of hand excavation within the confines of the small test pit.

6.4
Only one of the test pits (Test Pit 2) contained archaeological remains. Beneath the dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) was a grey/brown silty sand (005) measuring 0.50 m in depth. Within the lower 0.3 m of (005) was a loosely compacted deposit of large sub-angular stones (006) up to 0.30 m in size. This loose deposit of stones sat within a matrix of the grey/brown silty sand (005) subsoil which contained occasional sherds of pottery, shards of glass and occasional fragments of ceramic building material. A 1 m by 0.5 m sondage was excavated through stone deposit (006) to reveal a compacted cobbled surface of sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles and small cobbles up to 0.1 m in size (008). This surface only existed to 0.14 m in depth and sat directly above a grey brown silty clay subsoil (009). The full depth of (009) was not reached within Test Pit 2 but an identical deposit within adjacent Test Pit 1 (003) was shown to be 0.5 m in depth and lay on top of the sterile natural subsoil (004). These archaeological layers within Test Pit 2 were further explored within evaluation Trench 2 and the strip map and sample excavation area (see paragraphs 6.7, 6.12 & 6.13).

Evaluation Trenches

6.5
A total of 16 trenches, each measuring 25 m by 1.6 m in size, were initially excavated across the development area. Full details these are given in Appendix 1, Table 3 and locations shown in Figure 1. Archaeological remains were uncovered in three trenches (Trenches 1, 2 & 11, Figure 1) which were confined to the northern half of the development area. Two of these trenches (Trenches 1 & 2) were extended in an attempt to reveal the extent of the archaeological remains.

6.6
Trench 1 targeted the stone layers (006 & 008) uncovered within Test Pit 2 and showed them to be much more extensive. It also revealed a north to south running dry stone wall [028] and a north to south running linear stone feature (025). The north to south running wall and linear feature were also picked up in Trench 11 to the south (Figure 1).

6.7
Trench 2 revealed a roughly defined possible oval shaped stone feature [033] which extended outwith the western side of the trench. Partial excavation of this possible feature along the western trench edge showed it was archaeological in origin, therefore, the trench was extended in this direction to reveal its extent (Figure 1).

6.8
Given the presence of these archaeological remains in the northern half of the development area and their potential association with the historical village of Pathfoot it was decided at an early stage, through discussion with the local authority archaeologist, that the northern part of the development area should be subject to a strip, map and sample excavation. Details of all archaeological features uncovered within the evaluation trenches are reported below as part of the strip, map and sample excavation results.

Strip, Map & Sample

6.9
Topsoil was removed over the northern half of site (Figure 1). Given the test pits and evaluation trenches had shown that a subsoil deposit (002/005) lay above the archaeological layers a further 0.2 m to 0.3 m of this subsoil (002/005) was also removed.

6.10
Overall the strip map and sample phase of the work revealed several archaeological features in the northern half of the site. These included the north to south running dry stone wall [028] and north to south running linear stone feature (025) initially found during the evaluation phase, a further two north to south running linear stone features (026 & 027, Figure 1), the full extent of the stone layer (006) and, where possible, cobbled surface (008), a possible wall (030, Figure 1) and a large stone lined pit [033].

Dry stone Wall [028] & Stone Layers (006 & 008)

6.11
Running north to south for 15.5 m from the northern edge of the strip, map and sample area were the lower courses of a relatively well constructed dry stone wall [028, Figure 1 & 2]. It existed to approximately 0.6 m in width, 0.4 m in depth and was constructed from flat angular stones (Plate 1). Where excavated no clear construction cut was visible with the wall sitting within firmly compacted silty clay deposit (009).

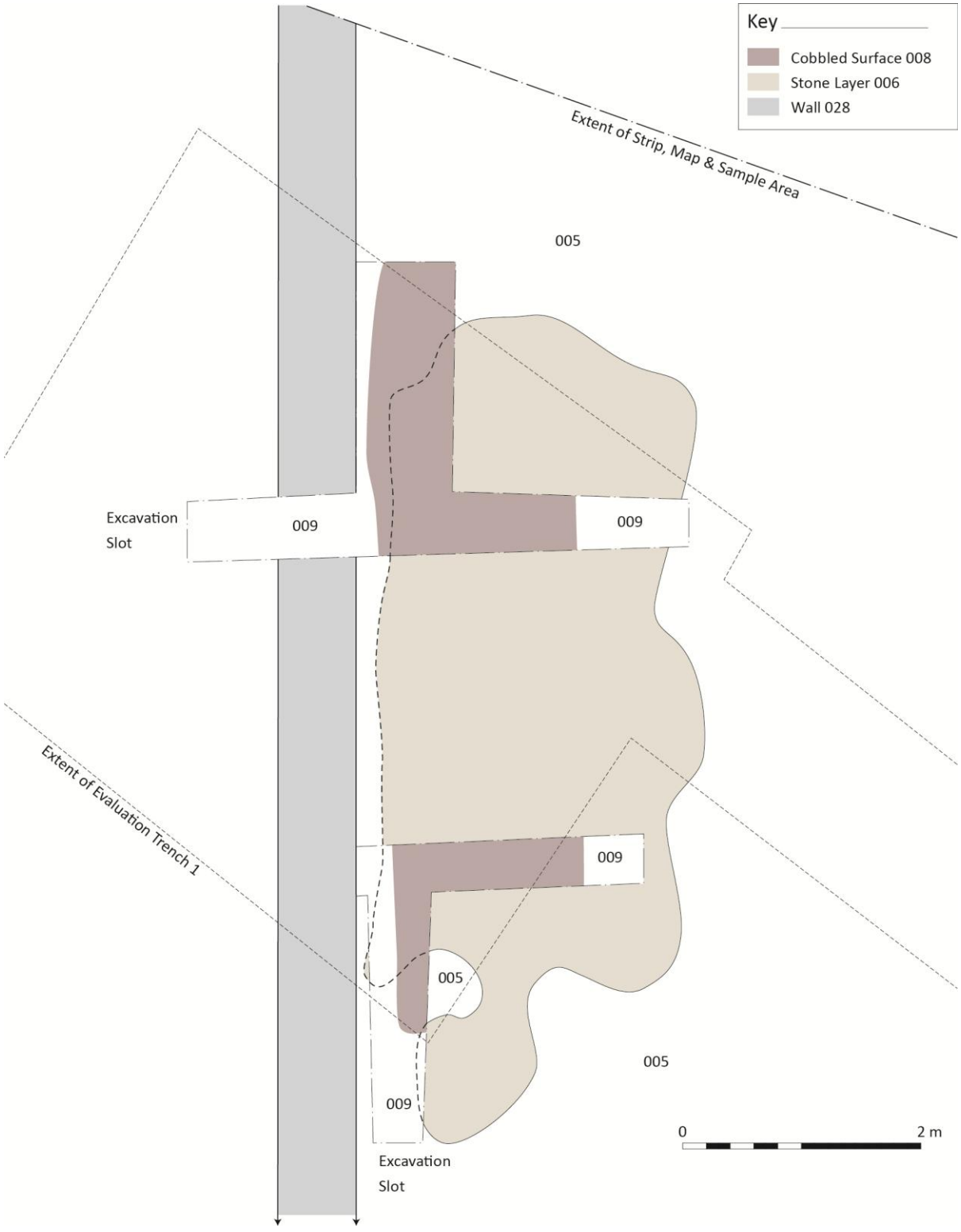

Figure 2: Extent of cobbled surface 008 & stone 006

6.12

Immediately to the east of this lay stone layer (006) which was originally uncovered within Test Pit 2 (see paragraph 6.4). Overall it had an irregular shape in plan measuring up to 6.2 m north to south by up to 3 m east to west (Figure 2). Despite the western edge being ill defined there was a clear 0.1 m to 0.2 m gap between stone pile (006) and wall [028] which was filled with subsoil (005). As noted in Test Pit 2 the stone pile existed to 0.3 m in depth where excavated and comprised sub-angular stones up to 0.28 m in size (Plate 1). The stones sat within a matrix of grey/brown silty sand (005) subsoil which also lay above and to the side of the stone. It

lay either over the cobbled surface (008 - see paragraph 6.13) or a grey brown silty clay subsoil (009).

6.13

As also noted within Test Pit 2 stone layer (006) lay partially on top of a tightly compacted cobbled surface of sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles and small cobbles up to 0.1 m in size (008, Figure 2, Plate 1). This lay on top of the grey brown silty clay subsoil (009) and existed to 0.14 m in depth where excavated. The northern extent was not traced although the southern extent was found some 6.6 m to the south of the northern excavation extent (Figure 2). Where excavated the cobbled surface existed to 1.6 m in width and appeared to run parallel with wall [028], being situated some 0.2 m away from it.

Plate 1: Dry stone wall [028], Stone Pile (006) & cobbled surface (008) from the north

Linear Stone Features (025, 026 & 027)

6.14

To the east of stone (006), running north to south for approximately 16.5 m from the northern edge of the strip, map and sample area (Figure 1), a linear stone feature (025) was uncovered. It was composed of a single row of large rounded stones up to 0.4 m in size. This linear feature (025) was not seen immediately below the topsoil (001) but, as with the majority of the other archaeological features uncovered in the development area, lay within, and beneath approximately 0.2 m of, subsoil (002).

6.15

To the west of stone (006) and wall [028], running north to south for approximately 9.5 m from the northern edge of the strip, map and sample area (Figure 1), a linear stone feature (026) was uncovered (Plate 2) that was very similar in nature to (025) located to the east (see paragraph 6.14). This linear stone feature measured up to 0.6 m in width and was composed of relatively loose rounded stone up to 0.3 m in size. As with (025) it also sat within and below approximately 0.2 m of subsoil deposit (002).

Plate 2: Linear stone alignment (026)

6.16

To the west of the stone alignment (026) was another similar feature (027). Although it could be partially traced for some 8 m running in a north to south direction (Figure 1), in comparison to the two similar features to the east (025 & 026), it appeared to have been heavily truncated and was not continuous. Within the two small areas where it was present it was composed of loose rounded stones up to 0.1 m in size. As with (025 & 026) it also sat within and below approximately 0.2 m of subsoil deposit (002) although far more roots were present when compared to the subsoil around the other two similar features.

Stone Lined Pit [033]

6.17

In the north-eastern corner of the development area a roughly circular shaped stone defined feature [033] was originally uncovered with evaluation Trench 2 (Figure 1). Further excavation revealed it to be a well preserved stone and clay lined pit.

6.18

The construction cut [031] for this pit measured 2.55 m in diameter at the top, had very steep, slightly uneven but relatively straight sides down on to a flat base (Figure 3). The cut measured 1.44 m in depth and was 1.3 m wide at its base.

6.19

The sides and base of the cut [031] was lined with firmly compacted dark brown/grey clay (032) to a depth of approximately 0.2 m (Figure 3). The pit was then lined with a layer of large sub-angular stones [033, Plate 3] up to 0.2 m in size and a dark brown/grey clay (034). This resulted in a layer approximately 0.4 m in width.

Plate 3: Stone lining of [033] and steps

Plate 4: Flat stone base of [033] and stone step

6.20

Above clay lining (032) in the base of the pit was a deposit of blue/green clay (036) approximately 0.10 m in depth. Above this a series of large flat stones up to 0.6 m in size [033] lined the base (Plate 4). These did not appear to be incorporated within the walls of the pit but seemed to have been added after they had been constructed.

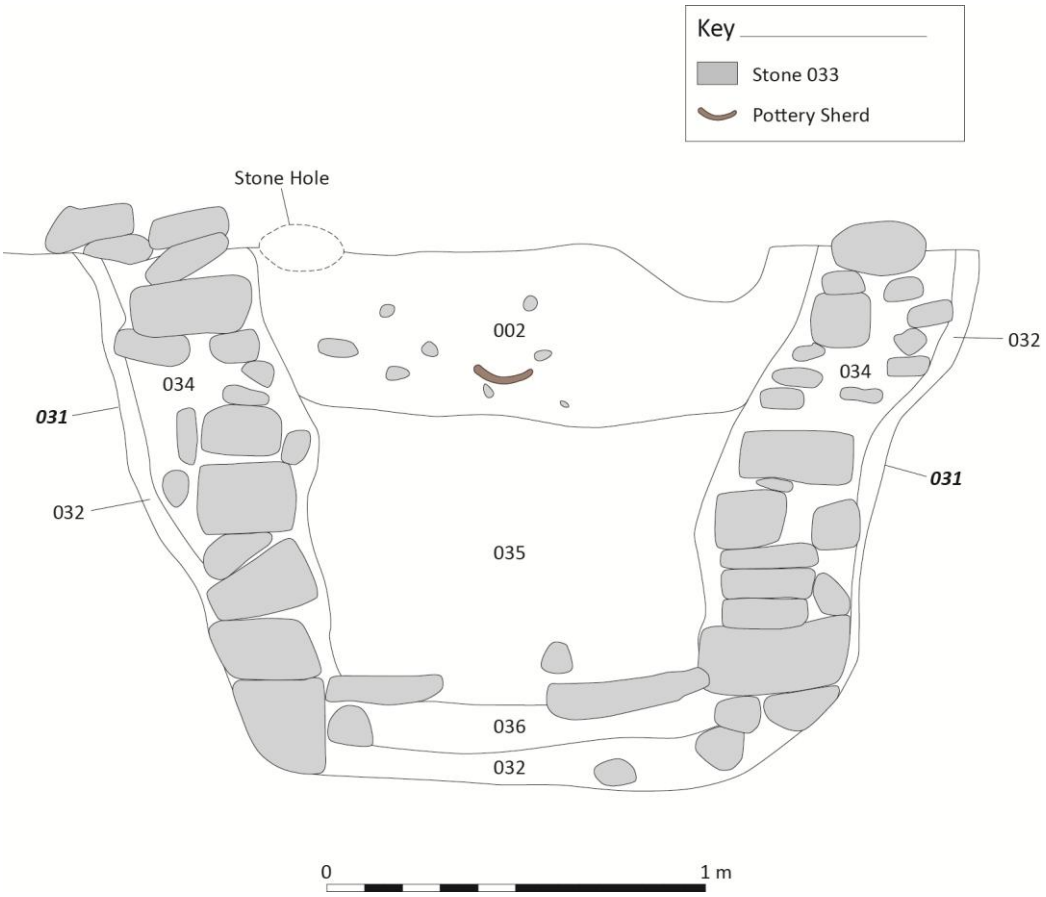

Figure 3: East facing section through stone lined pit

6.21

On the south-eastern side of the pit two large flat stones up to 0.6 m in size protruded from the upper layers of stone lining [033, Plate 4]. These two stones appeared to form steps into the upper part of the stone and clay lined pit. The cut [031] had been widened for the upper-most step allowing a greater volume of stone to be placed here which resulted in the step being securely held in place. The cut was not widened for the lower step presumably as the stone above was sufficient to hold it in position.

6.22

The stone and clay lined pit contained two fills. The lower fill comprised a dark brown clay (035) which existed to 0.75 m in depth (Figure 3) and contained a variety of artefacts e.g. glass, pottery, fragments of leather, wood, a nail and a possible iron blade or scraper. The upper fill was formed from the grey/brown silty sand subsoil that covered the entire strip, map and sample excavation area (002).

Possible Wall (030)

6.23

On the south-eastern edge of the development area the remains of a very ephemeral possible wall (030) were uncovered (Figure 1). Beneath topsoil deposit (001) lay a linear arrangement of loose stones one course in depth and 0.40 m in width. This possible wall ran for 4 m in a NNE to SSW direction before turning at 90 degrees and continuing in ESE to WNW direction for a further 1 m to the edge of the trench. The stones lay on top of a dark pink brown clay deposit (029) covering an area 4 m by 0.40 m. It was approximately 0.50 m in depth and lay on top of subsoil (005) present across the entire site.

7. Discussion and Summary

7.1

Overall the programme of archaeological work undertaken at the Sheriffmuir Road site in advance of housing construction revealed various archaeological features although by far the most striking was the stone and clay lined pit [033].

7.2

The pile of stone (006) located next to the north to south running dry stone wall [028] did not appear to have any structure and existed merely as a dump of stone, the origin of which is unknown. Although only the lower courses remained, the dry stone wall itself [028] was relatively well constructed and was situated opposite the eastern and oldest part of Blawlowan House. The cobbled surface located immediately to the east of wall [028] possibly represented some form of pathway and was on the same orientation as the wall. Although no direct evidence was present to confirm whether the wall and cobbled path were contemporary or not it is feasible that they were and related in some way to Blawlowan house, possibly linking it with Sheriffmuir Road to the south.

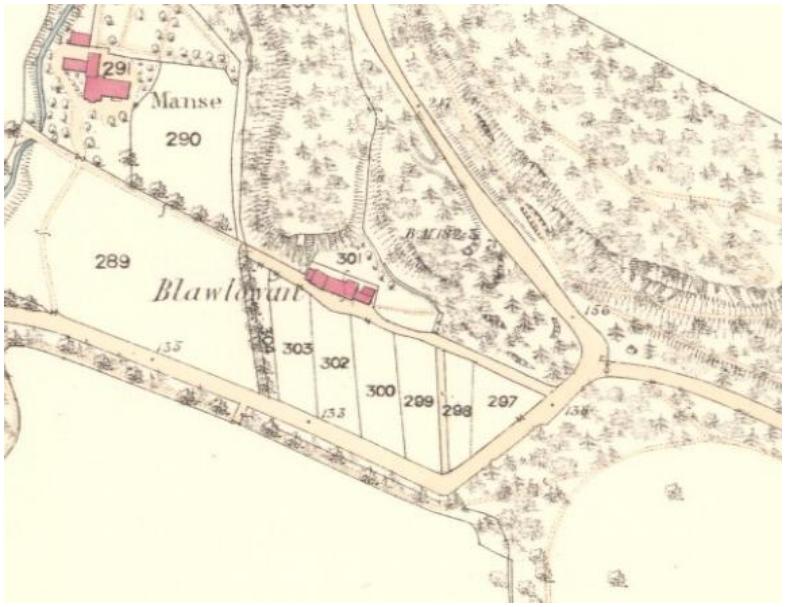

Figure 4: Extract from 1st ed. OS 25 inch to the mile map Surveyed 1861, Published 1865 (courtesy of NLS)

7.3
The three linear stone alignments (025, 026 & 027) all appear to broadly correspond to the location of field boundaries shown on the 1st Edition OS 25 inch to the mile map published in 1865 (Figure 4). The lack of stone or foundation cut in the archaeological evidence did not suggest they were ever walls or structures of any nature. However, to the north of the eastern most stone alignment (025) an existing hedgerow appeared to have a southward protruding section on the same alignment. This, along with the frequent roots present at the location of stone alignment (027) could indicate that these boundaries were in the form of hedgerows. It would not be unexpected for stone field clearance from these narrow plots to be placed along the base of a hedgerow, resulting in rough stone alignments seen in (025, 026 & 027).

7.4
The stone and clay lined pit [033] was well constructed and preserved. The presence of clay linings suggest its purpose was to hold some form of fluid, with the clay providing a relatively water tight barrier. The presence of two steps on the top inside edge of the pit suggests that easy access was important. Given the artefacts recovered from the feature included small pieces of leather and wood fragments it is possible that the pit was used as part of the leather tanning process (bark was commonly used to produce tannin). This would also tie in with historical accounts of the village of Pathfoot in which the inhabitants were believed to have been predominantly made up of cobblers (Bryce of Blawlowan Manuscript, c. 1888).

7.5
At this stage it remains unclear as to why such a depth of clay (035) was found within the pit. One explanation could be that it represents the gradual erosion of clay lining during the lifetime of the pit causing a gradual accumulation of clay eventually resulting in the majority of the pit being filled. If this was the case it would suggest that, once the clay had reached a significant depth, the use of the pit ceased.

8. Recommendations

8.1
The archaeological remains reported on above, in particularly the possible stone lined tanning pit and associated artefacts, appear to be significant in light of their potential association with the historical settlement of Pathfoot. Given this it is recommended that a phase of Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication be undertaken in order to fully understand and disseminate the results of the archaeological work. It is recommended this post excavation work be specified in a *post- excavation research design (PERD)* to be agreed with Stirling Council Archaeology Service prior to the commencement of any further work.

8.2
Northlight Heritage would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. Final decisions on the requirement for further mitigation rests with the planning authority.

9. List of Sources

British Geological Survey, 1:50000 online data, *http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html* (Last accessed 30/8/16).

Ordnance Survey 1st ed. 25 inch to the mile series, Stirling Sheet X.12 (Logie), Surveyed 1861, Published 1865.

Roy, W 1747-1755, *Military Survey of Scotland*, National Library of Scotland, *http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=14&lat=57.2062&lon=-3.7278&layers=3* (Last accessed 30/8/16)..

Bryce of Blawlowan Manuscript, c. 1888

10. Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Context Information

Context No.	*Type*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Description/Interpretation*	*Stratigraphy and/or phasing info*
001	Topsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.40	Dark brown silty sand topsoil with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.	Above (002)
002	Subsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.50	Friable grey/dark brown silty sand. Present over majority of site. Same as 005	Above (003) Below (002)
003	Subsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.50	Silty clay subsoil with rare sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15m and occasional charcoal flecks.	Above (004) Below (003)
004	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Loosely compacted, orange/brown sterile sand natural.	Below (003)
005	Subsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.18	Same as 002	Above (006) Below (001)
006	Deposit	6.20	3.00	0.30	Deposit of sub-angular stones <0.30 m in size. Thought to be tumble or back-fill.	Above (007) Below (005)
007	Subsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.45	Same as 002	Above (008) Below (005)
008	Deposit	6.20	3.00	0.14	Cobbled surface comprising tightly compacted small rounded pebbles <0.10m.	Above (009) Below (007)
009	Subsoil	6.20	3.00	Unknown	Same as 003	Above (003) Below (008)
010	Deposit	0.50	0.40	0.40	Mid brown gravely sand backfill of prior test pit.	Above (011) Below (001)
011	Subsoil	0.50	0.40	0.10	Red brown sandy clay with very occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.10m in size.	Above (012) Below (010)
012	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Red brown gravel natural with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15m in size.	Below (011)

Context No.	*Type*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Description/Interpretation*	*Stratigraphy and/or phasing info*
013	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	0.30	Mid brown gravely sand backfill of prior test pit.	Above (014) Below (001)
014	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Light brown/grey clay sand with large sub-angular stone inclusions.	Above (015) Below (013)
015	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Same as 012	Below (014)
016	Subsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.40	Same as 002	Above (004) Below (001)
017	Subsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.60	Same as 002	Above (018) Below (001)
018	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Same as 004	Below (017)
019	Subsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.30	Same as 002	Above (020) Below (001)
020	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Light Brown firmly compacted clayey sand with occasional small roots.	Below (019)
021	Subsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.50	Same as 002	Above (004) Below (001
022	Subsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.35	Same as 002	Above (018) Below (001)
023	Subsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.50	Red brown sandy silt.	Above (024) Below (001)
024	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Friable light brown/yellow sand natural with frequent stones.	Below (023)
025	Deposit	16.50	0.40	0.40	Linear single row of large angular stones <0.40m diam. Runs N - S, single course deep.	Above (002) Below (002)
026	Deposit	9.50	0.60	0.30	Linear gathering of small angular stones <0.10m diam. Runs N - S, single course deep.	Above (002) Below (002)
027	Deposit	8.00	0.50	Unknown	Linear gathering of large sub-angular stones <0.30m diam. Runs N - S, single course deep.	Above (002) Below (002)

Context No.	*Type*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Description/Interpretation*	*Stratigraphy and/or phasing info*
028	Structure	>7.50	0.60	0.40	Dry stone wall comprising large flat angular stones <0.60m diam. Runs N – S. 7.50 m exposed.	Above (003) Below (002)
029	Deposit	4.00	0.40	0.05	Pink clay deposit found beneath possible wall 030.	Above (002) Below (030)
030	Structure	4.00	0.40	Approx 0.10	Possible wall comprising small sub-angular stones.	Above (029) Below (001)
031	Cut	n/a	2.30	1.44	Cut for possible tanning pit, irregular shape, and sudden break of slope at top and bottom, steep angled sides and flat base.	Above (003) Below (002)
032	Deposit	n/a	n/a	0.20	Firmly compacted dark brown/grey clay lining of possible tanning pit.	Above (034) Below (031)
033	Structure	n/a	2.30	1.44	Stone wall of possible tanning pit comprised of sub-angular stone inclusions <0.50m.	Above (034) Below (032)
034	Deposit	n/a	n/a	0.50	Firmly compacted dark brown/grey clay matrix and internal lining of possible tanning pit.	Above (032) Below (033)
035	Deposit	Unknown	1.10	0.80	Primary fill of possible tanning pit. Firmly compacted brown/grey clay. Contained wood, leather, glass, ceramic and Fe. objects.	Above (037) Below (002)
036	Deposit	Unknown	1.00	0.10	Blue/green clay beneath base stones at bottom of possible tanning pit.	Above (032) Below (037)
037	Structure	Unknown	0.95	0.10	Large <0.40m flat stones forming base of possible tanning pit.	Above (036) Below (035)

Table 2: Test Pit Details

Test Pit	*Dimensions (m)*	*Topsoil*	*Subsoil*	*Natural*	*Notes*
1	1.00 x 1.00 x 1.40 in depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.40 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002) with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional sub angular stone inclusion <0.15 in size, glass, pottery and bone inclusions. 0.50 m in depth.	Orange/brown sterile sand (004).	Located on a metal detector find spot.

Test Pit	*Dimensions (m)*	*Topsoil*	*Subsoil*	*Natural*	*Notes*
			Grey brown silty clay (003) with rare sub-angular stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. 0.50 m in depth.		
2	1.00 x 1.00 x 1.14 in depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.40 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (005) with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional sub angular stone inclusion <0.15 in size, glass, pottery and bone inclusions. 0.18 m in depth. Deposit (006) of sub-angular stones <0.30 m in size. Thought to be tumble or back-fill. 0.30m in depth. Cobbled (008) surface comprising tightly compacted small rounded pebbles <0.10m. 0.14m in depth. Grey brown silty clay (009) with rare sub-angular stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. 0.50 m in depth.	Not established.	Located on a metal detector find spot.
3	1.00 x 1.00 x 0.60 in depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.28 m in depth.	Mid brown gravely sand (010) fill found at the south east corner of the test pit sloping downward to a maximum depth of 0.40 m. Red/brown sandy clay (011) beneath the topsoil with very occasional small sub angular stone inclusions<0.10m in size and occasional glass shard. 0.10 m in depth.	Red brown gravel (012) with frequent sub angular stone inclusions <0.15m in size.	Located over a raised patch of compacted stone (010) which was identified as a possible feature
4	1.00 x 1.00 x 0.70 in depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.06 m in depth.	Mid brown gravely sand (013) with very occasional pottery fragments, redeposited mixed topsoil and subsoil from previous test pit. 0.30 m in depth.	Red brown gravel (015) with frequent sub angular stone inclusions <0.15m	Located over a depression in the topsoil which showed to be a depression

Test Pit	*Dimensions (m)*	*Topsoil*	*Subsoil*	*Natural*	*Notes*
			Light brown/grey clay sand (014) with large sub-angular stone inclusions. 0.31 m in depth.	in size. 0.34 m in depth.	from a previous test pit.
5	1.00 x 1.00 x 0.70 in depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.30 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand subsoil (016). 0.40 m in depth.	Orange/brown sterile sand (004).	Located on a metal detector find spot.
6	1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30 in depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.20 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (019), approx 0.30m in depth. Contained very occasional shards of pottery and glass. Light brown clay silt (020) with occasional charcoal flecks and small roots. 0.80 m in depth.	Not established due to depth of test pit.	Located on a metal detector find spot.
7	1.00 x 1.00 x 0.95 in depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.35 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (017). 0.60m in depth.	Orange/brown sterile sand (018).	Located over a patch of dense vegetation.
8	1.00 x 1.00 x 0.45 in depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.25 m in depth.	Light brown clay silt (022) with occasional charcoal flecks	Orange/brown sterile sand (018).	Located over a depression in the topsoil
9	1.00 x 1.00 x 0.75 in depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.25 m in depth.	Light brown clay silt (021) containing occasional fragments of ceramic building material and pottery. 0.50 m in depth.		n/a
10	1.00 x 1.00 x 0.75 in depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.30 m in depth.	Red/brown sandy silt with occasional shards of glass, pottery occasional fragments of bone. 0.45 m in depth.	Light brown yellow sand (018).	n/a

Table 3: Evaluation Trench Details

Trench	*Dimensions (m)*	*Topsoil*	*Subsoil*	*Natural*	*Notes*
1	25.00 x 1.60 x 1.15 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.35 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002) with frequent charcoal flecks, glass, pottery and bone inclusions. 0.80 m in depth. Possible wall (028) tumble (005) cobble (008)	Sterile orange/ brown sand natural, loosely compacted (004)	Trench extend to see full extent of tumble (005), cobble (006) and wall (028)
2	25.00 x 1.60 x 1.17 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.37 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002), approx 0.80m in depth. Contained very occasional shards of pottery, bone and glass. Finds of tanning pit 031 -037 and gravel drain	Sterile orange/ brown sand natural, loosely compacted (004)	Gravel drain was found at northern end, clay line thought to be natural. Trench extended to reveal possible tanning pit 031-037
3	25.00 x 1.60 x 1.10 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.30 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002), approx 0.71m in depth. Contained very occasional shards of pottery and glass.	Sterile orange/ brown sand natural, loosely compacted (004)	n/a
4	25.00 x 1.60 x 0.83 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.33 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002), approx 0.44m in depth. Contained very occasional shards of pottery and glass.	Red brown gravel natural with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15m in size (012)	n/a
5	25.00 x 1.60 x 1.04 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.42 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002). 0.60m in depth. Evidence of prior test pitting found at south end	Red brown gravel natural with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15m in size (012)	Prior test pitting located at south end of trench
6	25.00 x 1.60 x 1.25 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.45 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002). 0.80m in depth.	Sterile orange/ brown sand natural, loosely compacted (004)	n/a
7	25.00 x 1.60 x 1.20 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.40 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002). 0.68m in depth.	Red brown gravel natural with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions <0.15m in size (012)	n/a
8	25.00 x 1.60 x 1.20 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular	Grey brown silty sand (002). 0.68m in depth.	Light brown yellow sand with frequent stones thought to be	n/a

Trench	*Dimensions (m)*	*Topsoil*	*Subsoil*	*Natural*	*Notes*
		stones measuring. 0.44 m in depth.		natural, friable compaction (024)	
9	25.00 x 1.60 x 0.85 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.30 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002). 0.53m in depth.	Light brown yellow sand with frequent stones thought to be natural, friable compaction (024)	n/a
10	25.00 x 1.60 x 0.76 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.35 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002). 0.40m in depth.	Light brown yellow sand with frequent stones thought to be natural, friable compaction (024)	n/a
11	25.00 x 1.60 x 1.20 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.45 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002) with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional sub angular stone inclusion <0.15 in size, glass, pottery and bone inclusions. 0.75 m in depth. Continuation of (025) found 8m from northern end	Light brown yellow sand with frequent stones thought to be natural, friable compaction (024)	8m from north end (025) crosses trench, 0.47m deep, stones in this trench are smaller than those found in Trench 1
12	25.00 x 1.60 x 0.80 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.43 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002). 0.43m in depth.	Light brown yellow sand with frequent stones thought to be natural, friable compaction (024)	n/a
13	25.00 x 1.60 x 1.10 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.39 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002). 0.55m in depth.	Light brown yellow sand with frequent stones thought to be natural, friable compaction (024)	n/a
14	25.00 x 1.60 x 1.54 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.67 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002). 0.82m in depth.	Light brown yellow sand with frequent stones thought to be natural, friable compaction (024)	n/a
15	25.00 x 1.60 x 1.18 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.46 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002). 0.56m in depth.	Light brown yellow sand with frequent stones thought to be natural, friable compaction (024)	n/a
16	25.00 x 1.60 x 0.84 depth	Dark brown silty sand topsoil (001) with occasional small sub angular stones measuring. 0.41 m in depth.	Grey brown silty sand (002). 0.42m in depth.	Light brown yellow sand with frequent stones thought to be natural, friable compaction (024)	n/a

Table 4: Samples

Sample No.	*Context No.*	*% of deposit*	*Volume (l)*	*No./Size Bag/Bucket*	*Reason for sampling*				*Application/ comments*
					Pot	*Lithic*	*Bone*	*Botanics*	
001	035	<5	20	2 x Bucket	x		x	x	Contained leather & wood

Table 5: Drawings

Drawing No.	*Sheet No.*	*Context*	*Subject*	*Scale*
001	001	006 - 008	Mid excavation plan of tumble and lower cobbled surface in Test Pit 2	1:20
002	001	002, 033	Pre-excavation plan of possible tanning pit	1:20
003	001	006 – 008 & 028	South facing section through wall, tumble and cobbled surface	1:10
004	002	002, 029, 030	North facing section of possible wall	1:10
005	002	030	Post excavation plan of possible wall	1:20
006	002	002, 031, 033	Post excavation plan of possible tanning pit	1:10
007	003	026	South facing section through linear stone alignment	1:10
008	003	002, 026	Rough plan of possible linear feature/boundary wall	Not to Scale
009	003	032-037	Mid excavation plan of possible tanning pit	1:20
010	004	032-037	East facing section of possible tanning pit	1:10
011	005	006,007,008,009 , 028	Post excavation plan of wall, tumble and cobbled surface	1:20

Table 6: Digital Photographs

Photo No.	*Context No.*	*Description*	*From (Compass)*
1	001	Pre excavation shot of site	SW
2	001	Pre excavation shot of site	W
3	001	Pre excavation shot of site	SW
4	001	Pre excavation shot of site	SW
5	001	Pre excavation shot of site	N
6	001	Pre excavation shot of site	SW
7	001	Pre excavation shot of site	SW
8	001, 005 - 007	Mid excavation shot showing possible tumble	N
9	001, 005 - 007	Mid excavation shot showing possible tumble	N
10	001, 005 - 007	Mid excavation shot showing possible tumble	N
11	001, 002	Mid excavation shot of test pit 1	S
12	001, 002	Mid excavation shot of test pit 1	S
13	001, 002	Mid excavation shot of test pit 1	W
14	001, 002	Mid excavation shot of test pit 1	S
15	001	Pre excavation shot of metal detector find spot	SW
16	001	Pre excavation shot of metal detector find spot	S

Photo No.	*Context No.*	*Description*	*From (Compass)*
17	001	Pre excavation shot of metal detector find spot	S
18	001	Area of heavy weeds where access was not possible	SW
19	001, 005 - 008	Mid excavation shot of test pit 2	W
20	001, 005 - 008	Mid excavation shot of test pit 2	W
21	001, 005 - 008	Mid excavation shot of test pit 2	W
22	001, 005 - 008	Mid excavation shot of test pit 2	W
23	001 - 004	Post excavation shot of test pit 1	SW
24	001 - 004	Post excavation shot of test pit 1	SW
25	001 - 004	Post excavation shot of test pit 1	S
26	001 - 004	Post excavation shot of test pit 1	SW
27	001	Pre excavation shot of site	S
28	001, 005 - 008	Post excavation shot of test pit 2	W
29	001, 005 - 008	Post excavation shot of test pit 2	W
30	001, 005 - 008	Post excavation shot of test pit 2	N
31	001, 005 - 008	Post excavation shot of test pit 2	N
32	001, 005 - 008	Post excavation shot of test pit 2	N
33	001, 005 - 008	Post excavation shot of test pit 2	N
34	001	Pre excavation shot of site	W
35	001	Pre excavation shot of site	W
36	001	Pre excavation shot of site	S
37	010 - 012	Post excavation shot of test pit 3	S
38	010 - 012	Post excavation shot of test pit 3	S
39	001, 019, 020	Post excavation shot of test pit 6	N
40	001, 019, 020	Post excavation shot of test pit 6	S
41	001, 019, 020	Post excavation shot of test pit 6	S
42	001, 019, 020	Post excavation shot of test pit 6	E
43	001, 019, 020	Post excavation shot of test pit 6	E
44	001, 013, 015	Post excavation shot of test pit 4	S
45	001, 013, 015	Post excavation shot of test pit 4	S
46	001, 013, 015	Post excavation shot of test pit 4	S
47	001	Metal detector find spot	SW
48	001, 013, 015	Post excavation shot of test pit 4	S
49	001, 023, 024	Post excavation shot of test pit 10	E
50	001, 023, 024	Post excavation shot of test pit 10	E
51	001, 018, 022	Post excavation shot of test pit 8	W
52	001, 021	Post excavation shot of test pit 9	W
53	001, 021	Post excavation shot of test pit 9	W
54	001	Pre excavation shot of site after grass was cut	W
55	001	Pre excavation shot of site after grass was cut	S
56	001	Pre excavation shot of site after grass was cut	S
57	001	Pre excavation shot of site after grass was cut	S
58	001	Pre excavation shot of site after grass was cut	S
59	001, 022, 025	Pre excavation shot of linear stone alignment 025 in trench 2	S
60	n/a	Working shot of Dawn erecting fencing	SE
61	001 - 003, 025	Post excavation shot of trench 1	SE
62	001 - 003, 025	Post excavation shot of trench 1	W

Photo No.	*Context No.*	*Description*	*From (Compass)*
63	001, 002, 033	Post excavation shot of trench 2	W
64	002, 033	Pre excavation shot of possible tanning pit 033 in trench 2	S
65	002, 033	Pre excavation shot of possible tanning pit 033 in trench 2	S
66	002, 033	Pre excavation shot of possible tanning pit 033 in trench 2	
67	002, 033	Pre excavation shot of possible tanning pit 033 in trench 2	SE
68	002, 033	Pre excavation shot of possible tanning pit 033 in trench 2	SE
69	002	Band of pink clay in trench 2	SE
70	002	Field drain in trench 2	SE
71	002	Field drain in trench 2	SE
72	002	Field drain in trench 2	N
73	002	Field drain in trench 2	N
74	002, 033	Mid excavation shot of trench 2	N
75	002, 033	Mid excavation shot of trench 2	S
76	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 3	S
77	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 4	S
78	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 4, showing remains of previous test pit	S
79	001, 002	Patch of natural gravel	S
80	001, 002	Patch of natural gravel	S
81	001, 002	Patch of natural gravel	S
82	001, 002	Section through gravel field drain	S
83	001, 002	Section through gravel field drain	S
84	001, 002	Section through gravel field drain	N
85	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 5	N
86	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 5	SE
87	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 6	SE
88	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 12	SE
89	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 13	SE
90	002, 033	Pre excavation shot of possible tanning pit in trench 2 extension	W
91	002, 033	Pre excavation shot of possible tanning pit in trench 2 extension	W
92	002, 033	Pre excavation shot of possible tanning pit in trench 2 extension	E
93	001	Working shot of mechanical excavator back filling evaluation trenches	E
94	001	Working shot of mechanical excavator topsoil stripping	E
95	002, 033	Mid excavation shot of possible tanning pit 033 in trench 2 extension	NW
96	002, 033	Mid excavation shot of possible tanning pit 033 in trench 2 extension	NW
97	001, 002	Working shot of evaluation trench being excavated	N
98	001, 002	Working shot of evaluation trench being excavated	N
99	001, 002	Working shot of evaluation trench being excavated	N
100	001, 002	Working shot of evaluation trench being excavated	N
101	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 8	N

Photo No.	*Context No.*	*Description*	*From (Compass)*
102	001, 010	Post excavation shot of trench 14	
103	001, 002, 025	Pre excavation shot of linear stone alignment 025 in trench 11	NW
104	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 9	S
105	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 7	E
106	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 10	NW
107	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 15	SE
108	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 16	SE
109	002, 028	Pre excavation shot of wall 028 in trench 1 extension	N
110	006, 007, 028	Pre excavation shot of wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	E
111	006, 007, 028	Pre excavation shot of wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	E
112	002, 028	Pre excavation shot of wall 028 in trench 1 extension	E
113	006, 007, 028	Pre excavation shot of wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	N
114	006, 007, 028	Pre excavation shot of wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	E
115	006, 007, 028	Pre excavation shot of wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	SE
116	006, 007, 028	Pre excavation shot of wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	SE
117	006, 007, 028	Pre excavation shot of wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	SE
118	006, 007, 028	Mid excavation shot of section through wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	N
119	006, 007, 028	Mid excavation shot of section through wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	N
120	006, 007, 028	Mid excavation shot of section through wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	W
121	006 - 008, 028	Mid excavation shot of section through wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	S
122	006, 007, 028	Mid excavation shot of section through wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	E
123	006, 007, 028	Mid excavation shot of section through wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	E
124	006, 007, 028	Mid excavation shot of section through wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	E
125	006 - 008, 028	Mid excavation shot of section through wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	SW
126	006 - 008, 028	Mid excavation shot of section through wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	SW
127	006 - 008	Mid excavation shot of section through wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	SW
128	006 - 008, 028	Mid excavation shot of section through wall 028 and tumble 006 in trench 1 extension	SW
129	025	Mid excavation shot of linear stone alignment 025 in trench 11	N

Photo No.	*Context No.*	*Description*	*From (Compass)*
130	025	Mid excavation shot of linear stone alignment 025 in trench 11	W
131	025	Mid excavation shot of linear stone alignment 025 in trench 11	N
132	025	Mid excavation shot of linear stone alignment 025 in trench 1	S
133	025	Mid excavation shot of linear stone alignment 025 in trench 1	W
134	025	Mid excavation shot of linear stone alignment 025 in trench 1	S
135	002	Post excavation shot of small area of eastern extent of site topsoil stripped	N
136	002	Pre excavation shot of possible stone feature in subsoil	S
137	002	Area of skree at north eastern corner of site	S
138	002	Small patch of tar	W
139	002	Pre excavation shot of possible stone feature in subsoil	W
140	006, 007, 028	South facing section through dry stone wall, tumble and cobbled surface	S
141	006 - 008, 028	South facing section through dry stone wall, tumble and cobbled surface	S
142	006 - 008, 028	South facing section through dry stone wall, tumble and cobbled surface	S
143	006 - 008, 028	South facing section through dry stone wall, tumble and cobbled surface	S
144	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from north western corner of site	S
145	001, 002	Working shot of spoil heap being moved	E
146	001, 002	Working shot of spoil heap being moved	N
147	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	E
148	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	E
149	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	NE
150	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	SE
151	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	S
152	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	S
153	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	N
154	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	E
155	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	N
156	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	W
157	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	W
158	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	W
159	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	W
160	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	N
161	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	W
162	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	W
163	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	W
164	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	E
165	002, 003	Working shot of topsoil being removed	N
166	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	N
167	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	S
168	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	S
169	002, 003	Post excavation shot of topsoil stripped from centre of site	NE

Photo No.	*Context No.*	*Description*	*From (Compass)*
170	001 - 003, 025	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	S
171	001 - 003, 025	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	S
172	001 - 003, 025	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	S
173	001 - 003, 025	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	S
174	002, 003, 025	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	N
175	001 - 003, 025	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	E
176	002, 003, 025	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	E
177	002, 003, 025	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	N
178	001 - 003, 025	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	S
179	001 - 003, 025	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	S
180	001 - 003, 025	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	S
181	002, 003, 025	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	N
182	002, 031 - 033, 035	Mid excavation shot of possible tanning pit	E
183	002, 031 - 033, 035	Mid excavation shot of possible tanning pit	E
184	002, 031 - 033, 035	Mid excavation shot of possible tanning pit	E
185	002, 003, 031 - 033	Mid excavation shot of possible tanning pit	W
186	002, 003, 031 - 033	Mid excavation shot of possible tanning pit	W
187	002, 003, 031 - 033	Mid excavation shot of possible tanning pit	S
188	002, 003, 031 - 033	Mid excavation shot of possible tanning pit	S
189	002, 003, 032, 033, 035	Mid excavation shot of possible tanning pit	S
190	002, 030	Post excavation shot of remains of linear stone alignment	NW
191	002, 030	Post excavation shot of remains of linear stone alignment	E
192	002, 030	Post excavation shot of remains of linear stone alignment	S
193	002, 030	Post excavation shot of remains of linear stone alignment	S
194	002, 030	Post excavation shot of remains of linear stone alignment	W
195	035	Fragment of leather within clay context (035) in centre of possible tanning pit	S
196	035	Fragment of leather within clay context (035) in centre of possible tanning pit	S
197	035	Fragment of leather within clay context (035) in centre of possible tanning pit	S
198	035	Fragment of leather within clay context (035) in centre of possible tanning pit	S
199	002, 003	Post excavation shot of small area of northern half of site topsoil stripped	S
200	002, 003	Post excavation shot of small area of northern half of site topsoil stripped	S
201	001 - 003, 006 -	Mid excavation shot of area of tumble and lower cobbled	W

Photo No.	*Context No.*	*Description*	*From (Compass)*
	009, 028	surface	
202	001 - 003, 006 - 009, 028	Mid excavation shot of area of tumble and lower cobbled surface	NE
203	001 - 003, 006 - 009, 028	Mid excavation shot of area of tumble and lower cobbled surface	W
204	002, 003, 027	Post excavation shot of remains of linear stone alignment	N
205	002, 003, 027	Post excavation shot of remains of linear stone alignment	N
206	002, 003, 027	Post excavation shot of remains of linear stone alignment	S
207	002, 003, 026	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	N
208	001 - 003, 026	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	S
209	001 - 003, 026	Post excavation shot of linear stone alignment	SW
210	002, 028, 029	South facing section through wall	S
211	002, 028, 029	South facing section through wall	S
212	002, 028, 029	South facing section through wall	S
213	003, 026	South facing section through linear stone alignment	S
214	003, 026	South facing section through linear stone alignment	S
215	002, 003, 033 - 035	Mid excavation, east facing section of possible tanning pit	N
216	002, 003, 033 - 035	Mid excavation, east facing section of possible tanning pit	E
217	002, 003, 033 - 037	Mid excavation, east facing section of possible tanning pit	E
218	002, 003, 033 - 037	Mid excavation, east facing section of possible tanning pit	E
219	002, 003, 033 - 037	Mid excavation, east facing section of possible tanning pit	E
220	002, 003, 033 - 037	Mid excavation, east facing section of possible tanning pit	W
221	002, 003, 033 - 035	Mid excavation, east facing section of possible tanning pit	E
222	002, 003, 033 - 037	Mid excavation, east facing section of possible tanning pit	E
223	002, 003, 031 - 033	Mid excavation shot showing cut for possible tanning pit	S
224	002, 003, 031 - 033	Mid excavation shot showing cut for possible tanning pit	S
225	002, 003, 031 - 033	Mid excavation shot showing cut for possible tanning pit	S
226	002, 003, 031 - 033	Mid excavation shot showing cut for possible tanning pit	N
227	002, 003, 031 - 033	Mid excavation shot showing cut for possible tanning pit	N
228	002, 003, 031 - 033	Working shot of Dawn excavating possible tanning pit	S
229	002, 003, 031 - 033	Working shot of Dawn excavating possible tanning pit	NE

Photo No.	*Context No.*	*Description*	*From (Compass)*
230	002, 003, 031 - 033	Working shot of Dawn excavating possible tanning pit	W
231	002, 003, 031 - 033	Working shot of Dawn excavating possible tanning pit	E
232	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
233	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
234	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
235	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	S
236	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
237	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
238	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
239	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
240	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
241	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
242	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
243	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
244	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
245	002, 003, 031 - 033	East facing section of possible tanning pit	E
246	002, 003 - 008, 028	Post excavation shot of area of tumble fully exposed	N
247	001, 002, 006 - 008, 028	Post excavation shot of area of tumble fully exposed	S
248	001, 002, 006 - 008, 028	Post excavation shot of area of tumble fully exposed	E
249	002, 006 - 008, 028	Post excavation shot of area of tumble fully exposed	N
250	002, 028	Vertical shot of dry stone wall 028	N
251	002, 006, 028	Vertical shot of dry stone wall 028	N
252	002, 006, 028	Vertical shot of dry stone wall 028	N
253	002, 006, 028	Vertical shot of dry stone wall 028	N
254	002, 006, 028	Vertical shot of dry stone wall 028	N
255	002, 006, 028	Vertical shot of dry stone wall 028	N

Photo No.	*Context No.*	*Description*	*From (Compass)*
256	002, 006, 028	Vertical shot of dry stone wall 028	N
257	002, 006, 028	Vertical shot of dry stone wall 028	N
258	002, 006, 028	Vertical shot of dry stone wall 028	N
259	002, 008, 009, 028	Vertical shot of dry stone wall 028	N
260	002, 008, 009, 028	Vertical shot of dry stone wall 028	N
261	002, 008, 009, 028	Vertical shot of dry stone wall 028	N
262	002, 006 - 009	Post excavation shot of sondage through tumble to expose cobbled layer below	N
263	002, 006 - 009	Post excavation shot of sondage through tumble to expose cobbled layer below	N
264	002, 006 - 009	Post excavation shot of sondage through tumble to expose cobbled layer below	S
265	002, 006 - 009	Post excavation shot of sondage through tumble to expose cobbled layer below	E
266	002, 006 - 009	Post excavation shot of sondage through tumble to expose cobbled layer below	S
267	002, 006 - 009	Post excavation shot of sondage through tumble to expose cobbled layer below	E
268	002, 006 - 009	Post excavation shot of sondage through tumble to expose cobbled layer below	W
269	002, 006 - 009	Post excavation shot of sondage through tumble to expose cobbled layer below	S

APPENDIX 2: Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

Sheriffmuir Road, Bridge of Allan, Stirling
Planning ref. 14/00666/FUL
Archaeological Works
Written Scheme of Investigation
Prepared by Alastair Becket

1.0 Non-Technical Summary

This document sets a Written Scheme of Investigation designed by Northlight Heritage on behalf of the CALA Homes (West) for archaeological works relating to the construction of a housing development at Sheriffmuir Road, Bridge of Allan, Stirling (planning ref. 14/00666/FUL). The initial proposed mitigation is a metal-detector survey and a series of test-pits, followed by an archaeological evaluation through trial trenching of the area.

This document establishes actions and products required to achieve Stage 1 of a potentially three-stage process, Stage 2 being any further work, including fieldwork arising from Stage 1, such as the development and implementation of a mitigation strategy to deal with any significant archaeology identified or recovered during Stage 1 which cannot be preserved *in-situ*, and Stage 3 being the further analysis of any materials recovered during the field work in either or both Stages 1 and 2 and/or the preparation of a final report on all works constituting preservation by record for publication, as appropriate.

2.0 Site Location and Description

The site is located on the western side of Bridge of Allan, to the northwest of the University of Stirling campus, at approximately NGR: NS 8048 9695 (Figure 1). The proposed development area is approximately 6850 m² in size. The site is a small flat green field, currently used as pasture for horses.

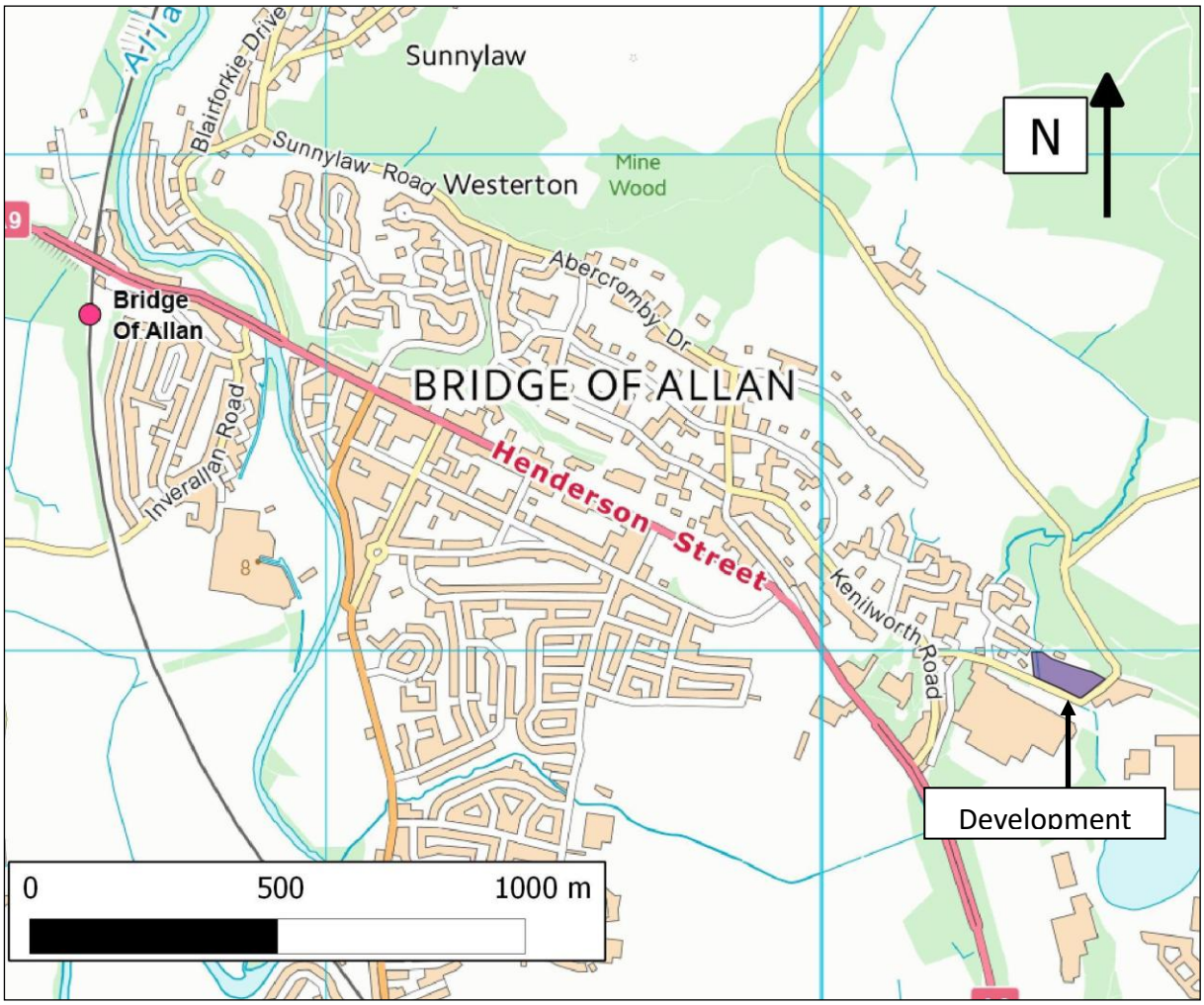

Figure 1: Approximate location of proposed development area
(Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014)

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

There are no known archaeological features within the proposed development area; however the general area is rich in archaeological remains dating from prehistoric to present times. These known remains indicate millennia of human occupation of the area and demonstrate that there is a potential for previously unknown sub-surface archaeological remains to survive on the site.

The location of the historic, and now lost, village of Pathfoot is supposedly somewhere in the vicinity of the site (NMRS: NS89NW 19) and there are indications from historic maps that the proposed development area may have been the location of the village (Murray Cook pers. comm.). Just to the north of the site is an existing dwelling, Blawlowan. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken within the walled garden (NMRS: NS89NW

144), however no archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered. To the east of the site, within Hermitage Wood, is the location of a hermitage or grotto which is recorded as dating to the late 18th century (NMRS: NS89NW 50).

In the hills to the northwest of the site is a Bronze Age cairn known as Fairy Knowe (NMRS: NS79NE 1). A standing stone (NMRS: NS89NW 9) is situated in the campus of the University of Stirling, just across the road to the east of the site. The university campus is within the grounds of Airthrey Castle (NMRS: NS89NW 29) which dates to the late 18th century and further standing stones are situated within the grounds (NMRS: NS89NW 11 & 12).

4.0 Project Objectives

The project objectives are to:

- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be present on site;
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- and, where preservation *in-situ* is not feasible, provide sufficient information to develop a stage 2 mitigation strategy to excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the evaluation to ensure preservation through record.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 *Metal-detector Survey*

A metal-detector survey will be conducted across the development area and finds will be recovered. The survey will be conducted methodically within 20 m by 20 m grids which will be marked out with canes. In locations where signals are identified finds will be recovered via hand-digging and their locations will be recorded.

5.2 *Test Pits*

A series of 10 test pits will be hand-dug across the site in order to investigate topographical anomalies or locations identified during the metal-detector survey. These test-pits will be no more than 1 by 1 m in size, and their locations will be decided in the field. Any archaeological features encountered will be investigated by the on-site archaeologists and their locations recorded.

5.3 *Evaluation*

An archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenches equating to 10% of the total development area will be conducted. Trenches will be positioned to ensure coverage of the area. The indicative trench plan (figure 2) will be altered on the ground to target areas deemed more likely to contain archaeologically significant material (based on the results of test-pitting and metal-detector survey), or to avoid areas (particularly live services) in accordance with the site health and safety risk assessment.

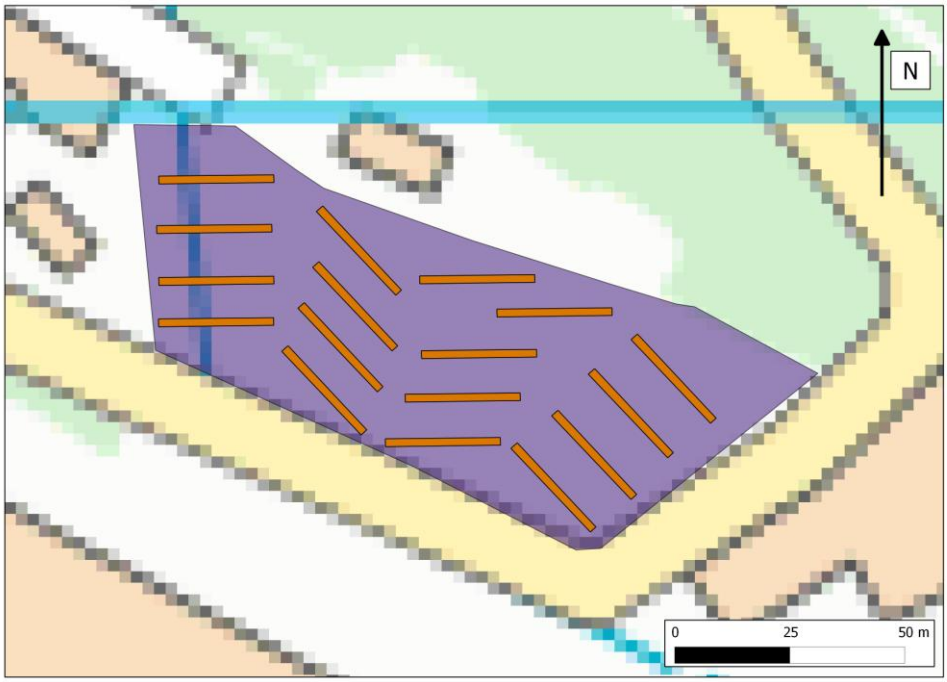

Figure 2: Proposed trench layout

(Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014)

The strategy to be employed during the evaluation will consist of the following:

- Evaluation of the whole area of proposed development requires 17 25 m by 1.6 m trenches (or variation thereon, to a total of 685 m^2) to be excavated.
- Excavation will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision.
- The topsoil, and any subsoil interfaces, will be removed in spits to the level required for the construction works (likely to be the natural subsoil) or the first archaeological horizon. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to help 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 archaeological features encountered will be investigated by the on-site archaeologists. Should negative-cut features be encountered a representative sample of them will be 50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function.
- In the event that discovered features are deemed to be of archaeological significance, trenches will be extended to investigate the broader area surrounding them and establish the extent of the archaeological remains. Linear features will be sampled excavated to establish their character and potential date. Isolated features will be 100% excavated.
- Recording will include pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs.
- All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeological team. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context which date from the later phases of occupation. Should finds be encountered from the earlier occupation phases of the site they will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to up-lifting. Finds which are of particular sensitivity or importance may require specialist conservation assessment.
- All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled for artefactual and palaeo-environmental evidence. Where appropriate, this may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues on soil development at the site.
- Where archaeological deposits or features prove to be present, and particularly extensive, numerous or complex are encountered, the client will be informed and a site meeting will be held (if required) between all relevant parties to agree the most appropriate strategy. Where preservation in-situ is not

feasible, this will generally comprise a need to develop a stage 2 mitigation strategy to excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the evaluation to ensure preservation through record.

- Due to the close proximity of the development to Bridge of Allan, trenches will be backfilled and reinstated at the end of each day. In the case of trenches containing archaeology, these may require to be kept open overnight in which case hazard-tape will be erected around the open trench.
- All trenches will be surveyed in to the OS grid.

5.4 *Human Remains*

Should human remains be encountered, the local police, the local authority archaeologist and the developer will be notified immediately and thereafter prescribed procedure for their treatment will be followed, in accordance with legal requirements.

5.5 *Project Monitoring*

The local authority archaeologist and the developer will be notified immediately of any unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries, or other unexpected occurrences which might significantly affect the archaeological work and/or the development. In that event, all finds and features will be left *in situ* until arrangements have been agreed by the local authority archaeologist for safeguarding or recording them. The local authority archaeologist will be the final judge of significance for any archaeological remains and may well insist upon full excavation for any remains to be destroyed by the proposals.

An archaeological project manager will be appointed for all the works outlined above and the manager will be the first point of contact for any project-related liaison with the local authority archaeologist and the developer or the developer's agent for all formal logistical, administrative and financial aspects of the project.

It will be important to ensure that all formal communications, instructions and/or requests (including any proposed amendments to on-site strategies) are ultimately made in writing to the project manager, to ensure organisational, administrative and financial efficiency.

Any site visitors, including representatives of the local authority, will be required to conform to the health and safety regime in place during the fieldwork programme.

6.0 Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements

Following completion of the fieldwork, a report on the fieldwork will be prepared, outlining the main results and incorporating lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings. This report will be produced as an electronic report (and a desk-top published document where this is required). The report will also include recommendations for further mitigation measures appropriate to the remains encountered. Implementation of any recommendations offered would, however, only follow consultation with the local authority archaeologist.

The report will be prepared, in structural and textual content terms, to the standard of the traditional Data Structure Report as defined by Historic Scotland, in their "Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). The report will provide "a structure or organisation to the primary records" of the fieldwork, forming "a basis for further work". It will be "essentially, an initial organisation on paper of the information retrieved from the site" and consist "of a narrative account of the contexts…discovered, including field interpretations and a set of lists. It is not intended for publication, but will itself be archived." A project archive will be prepared and made ready for submission within six months of the completion of all fieldwork or post-excavation work (as appropriate). The resultant site archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Records for Scotland.

A short report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* and to *OASIS*.

Copies of the Data Structure Report will be provided to the local authority archaeologist, the developer and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.

The results of this work will inform the need for further (Stage 2) fieldwork or further (Stage 3) analysis of materials/generation of a report for publication, the report will, on request, be followed by a costed assessment specifying any work deemed necessary in order to complete the project. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable academic journal. The post-excavation process is essential to bring a piece of archaeological work to completion.

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 during the evaluation or any subsequent stages of work, 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 (QLTR) which museum should be allocated the finds.

All artefacts will be stored temporarily by Northlight until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.

In the event that unallocated finds recovered from the evaluation or any later stages of work require to be removed from Scotland, for the purposes of post-excavation analysis, there is a legal requirement to obtain the consent of the QLTR, in the form of a loan agreement. Initially, an indication of intent would be registered with the Treasure Trove Secretariat at the National Museums of Scotland, after which formal consent would be applied for using the form "Application for authority to borrow unallocated Treasure Trove for research purposes". A consent form, signed by the QLTR and specifying conditions (such as the period during which finds may be held outside Scotland) would then be issued. Receipt of this signed consent form will be required before items may be removed from the country.

7.0 Timetable

Week 1: w/c 25 July 2016 - Metal detector survey and test-pits
Week 2: w/c 1 August 2016 – Trial trench evaluation

A draft Data Structure Report will be lodged with the local authority archaeologist within 4 weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Should the project result in the need for publication a Stage 3 ‘Post-Excavation Research Design’ will be submitted to the local authority archaeologist within 3 months after the submission of the Data Structure Report with the aim of producing a final publication within one year of agreement of the design.

8.0 Staffing

Project Manager – Alastair Becket

Project Director – Steven Black

9.0 Health and Safety

Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project will be undertaken. Northlight Heritage, as part of York Archaeological Trust, adheres to all standard Health and Safety regulations governing fieldwork projects.

Northlight Heritage also possesses appropriate third party/public liability insurance cover, proof of which may be supplied upon request.

APPENDIX 3: Stage 2 Project Design

Sheriffmuir Road, Bridge of Allan

Planning ref. 14/00666/FUL

NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE - Project 0660

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION - Project Design

Prepared by Alastair Becket for CALA Homes (West) Ltd.

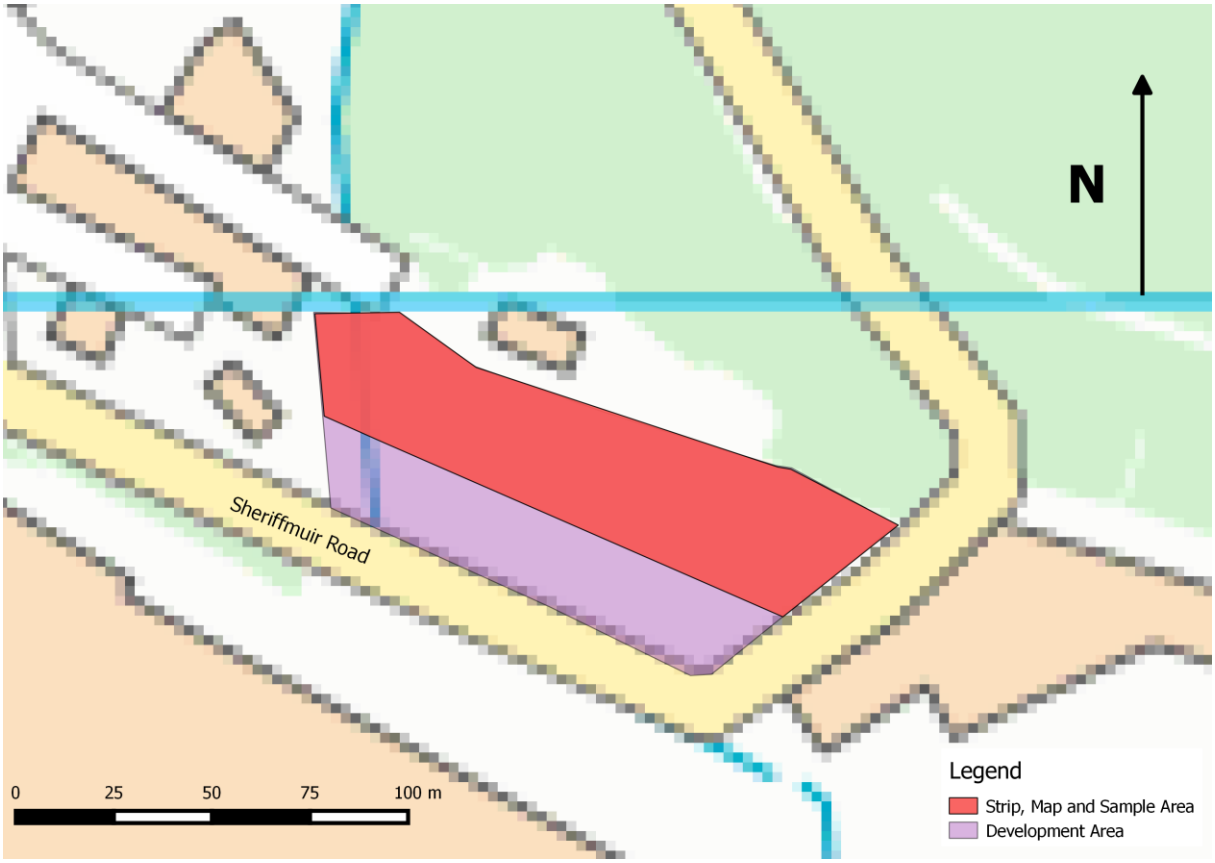

Figure 1: The development area showing 'Strip, Map and Sample' area

1.0 Non-Technical Summary

This document sets out a scheme to effect archaeological mitigation through a 'Strip, Map and Sample' of a section of a proposed development area at Sheriffmuir Road, Bridge of Allan and subsequent post-excavation work.

During an archaeological evaluation, conducted by Northlight Heritage between the 25 July and 5 August 2016

in response to a condition placed upon planning consent, a concentration of archaeological features of potential late/post-Medieval date were encountered. To fully identify and adequately record these and any other surviving features a 'Strip, Map and Sample' methodology has been designed.

This document establishes actions and products required to achieve Stage 2 of a three-stage process, Stage 3 being the further analysis of any materials recovered during the field work in Stages 1 & 2 and/or the preparation of a final report on all works constituting preservation by record for publication, as appropriate.

2.0 Site Location and Description

The site is located on the western side of Bridge of Allan, to the northwest of the University of Stirling campus, at approximately NGR: NS 8048 9695 (Figure 1). The proposed development area is approximately 6850 m² in size. The site is a small flat green field recently used as pasture.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

During the course of an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area, a number of features were identified which may relate to late/post-Medieval activity. These features survived in the northern half of the site, close to Logie Lane which runs along the front of a house known as Blawlowan. This house, the subject of a previous Conservation Statement, is reputed to be one of the earliest houses in Bridge of Allan and a former coaching inn (Page \ Park Architects, p.2).

The location of the historic, and now lost, village of Pathfoot is also reputedly somewhere in the vicinity of the site (NMRS: NS89NW 19) and there are indications from Stobie's map of 1783 that the proposed development area may have been the location of part of the village (ibid, p.6).

4.0 Project Objectives

The project objectives are:

- to identify the location, nature and extent of any hitherto unrecorded features or objects of archaeological significance that have the potential to be damaged or destroyed by the development;
- to sample excavate and ensure the preservation by record of all identified features and remains that cannot be protected within the development;
- to ensure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development project;
- to prepare a scheme of Stage 3 post-excavation analysis in the form of a Post Excavation Research Design (PERD) which will propose a programme of work required to further analyse and disseminate the results of the evaluation and Stage 2 mitigation work.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 Strip, Map and Sample

The proposed strip area, as defined in consultation with the local authority archaeologist, measures approximately 150 m by 35 m (Figure 1). The initial focus of the strip will be to remove the topsoil and any other overburden from the defined area, allowing any surviving archaeology to be revealed. The strip area may required to be extended should further archaeological remains be encountered and further investigation be deemed necessary. Should the size of the area be revised this will have cost implications and may require additional time on site. Any changes to the planned area should also be discussed with the Stirling Council Archaeology Service.

The strip will be conducted using a mechanical excavator operating under the instruction and constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Overburden will be removed to the level of the natural subsoil

or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. Features will be cleaned by hand and all features will be appropriately sampled through excavation (as a guide this will involve the excavation of 50% or more of negative cut features and approximately 10% of negative linear features), photographed and recorded in accordance with guidelines for best archaeological practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CiFA). The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds will be by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans will also be made at 1:20 or 1:50 and sections at 1:10. High resolution digital images will be taken. All features will be recorded in such a way as to tie them to the OS grid.

All discoveries of significant archaeology will be reported immediately to the Stirling Council Archaeology Service and the developer, in order to allow any necessary discussion and planning for appropriate actions arising to take place.

Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in *addenda* to this document, in a *post- excavation research design (PERD)*. This *addenda,* if required, will be submitted by the developer for the agreement of the Stirling Council Archaeology Service, and prior to the commencement of any archaeological work, which may be specified in the *addenda* document. Further details of Stage 2 of the work programme cannot be developed until such time as the Stage 1 excavation and initial reporting has taken place.

5.2 Human Remains

Should human remains be encountered, the local police will be notified immediately and thereafter prescribed procedure for their treatment will be followed, in accordance with legal requirements.

5.3 Project Monitoring

Stirling Council Archaeology Service and the developer will be notified immediately of any unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries, or other unexpected occurrences which might significantly affect the archaeological work and/or the development. In that event, all finds and features will be left *in situ* until arrangements have been agreed for safeguarding or recording them.

An archaeological project manager will be appointed for all the works outlined above and the manager will be the first point of contact for any project-related liaison with the Stirling Council Archaeology Service and the developer or the developer's agent for all formal logistical, administrative and financial aspects of the project.

It will be important to ensure that all formal communications, instructions and/or requests (including any proposed amendments to on-site strategies) are ultimately made in writing to the project manager, to ensure organisational, administrative and financial efficiency.

Any site visitors, including representatives of Stirling Council Archaeology Service and the developer, will be required to conform to the health and safety regime in place during the fieldwork programme.

6.0 Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements

Following completion of the fieldwork, a report on the excavation will be prepared, outlining the main results and incorporating lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings from the watching brief and excavation works. This report will be produced as an electronic document. The report will also include recommendations for further mitigation measures appropriate to the remains encountered. Implementation of any recommendations offered would however only follow consultation with Stirling Council Archaeology Service.

The report will be prepared to the standard of a Data Structure Report as defined by Historic Scotland, in their

"Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). The report will provide "a structure or organisation to the primary records" of the fieldwork, forming "a basis for further work". It will be "essentially, an initial organisation on paper of the information retrieved from the site" and consist "of a narrative account of the contexts…discovered, including field interpretations and a set of lists. It is not intended for publication, but will itself be archived." A project archive will be prepared and made ready for submission within six months of the completion of all fieldwork or post-excavation work (as appropriate). The resultant site archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Records for Scotland.

A short report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* and to *OASIS*.

Copies of the report will be provided to Stirling Council Archaeology Service, to the developer and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.

The results of this work will inform the need for further (Stage 3) analysis of materials/generation of a report for publication, the report will, on request, be followed by a costed assessment specifying any work deemed necessary in order to complete the project. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable academic journal. The post-excavation process is essential to bring a piece of archaeological work to completion.

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 during the evaluation or any subsequent stages of work, 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 (QLTR) which museum should be allocated the finds.

All artefacts will be stored temporarily until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.

In the event that unallocated finds recovered from the excavation or any later stages of work require to be removed from Scotland, for the purposes of post-excavation analysis, there is a legal requirement to obtain the consent of the QLTR, in the form of a loan agreement. Initially, an indication of intent would be registered with the Treasure Trove Secretariat at the National Museums of Scotland, after which formal consent would be applied for using the form "Application for authority to borrow unallocated Treasure Trove for research purposes". A consent form, signed by the QLTR and specifying conditions (such as the period during which finds may be held outside Scotland) would then be issued. Receipt of this signed consent form will be required before items may be removed from the country.

7.0 Timetable

Fieldwork

Evaluation - ended 8 August 2016

Strip Map and Sample - estimated to end 23 August 2016

Reporting
DSR reporting starts - week commencing 5 September 2016
DSR reporting to draft complete (to developer, then Stirling Council Archaeology Service for comments) - by 30 September 2016
Issue of DSR report (assuming comments back in time) - by 7 October 2016
Issue of PERD document (if required) including proposed post-excavation timetable - 14 October 2016

This timetable does not take into account any additional excavation required should the total construction area be extended.

8.0 Staffing
Project Managers – Alastair Becket & David Sneddon
Project Director – Steven Black

9.0 Health and Safety
The project will be conducted in line with the CiFA approved FAME document "Health and Safety in Field Archaeology". Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project, collectively or as separate project components, as appropriate would be undertaken, giving rise to a project-specific safety plan or project component-specific safety plans.

10.0 Bibliography
Page \ Park Architects 2012 *Blawlowan, Sheriffmuir Road, Bridge of Allan*, Conservation Statement in relation to History, Context and Setting.

Appendix 4: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Sheriffmuir Road
PROJECT CODE:	660
PARISH:	Logie
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Steven Black
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Northlight Heritage
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation & Strip, Map and Sample Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NS89NW 19
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Post Medieval
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Possible Tanning Pit
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 8048 9695
START DATE (this season)	25th July 2016
END DATE (this season)	19th August 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological metal detecting survey, trial trench evaluation and subsequent strip, map and sample excavation were undertaken at Sheriffmuir Road, Bridge of Allan, Stirling on behalf of CALA Homes (West) Ltd. The work was conducted between 25th July and 19th of August 2016 and focussed on a single field, located in front of the listed category B Blawlowan House, which had the potential to hold remains of the former village of Pathfoot. Although no significant artefacts were recovered from the metal detecting survey a number of archaeological features were identified during the evaluation and strip, map and sample excavation phases. These included a possible stone lined tanning pit, a cobbled surface, a series of north to south running linear stone boundaries and a north to south running dry stone wall. Initial interpretation suggests these are all of late or post Medieval date.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Cala Homes (West) Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Northlight Heritage, Studio 406, South Block, 64 Osborne Street, Glasgow G1 5QH
EMAIL ADDRESS:	northlight@yorkat.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)