



NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE

REPORT: 123

PROJECT ID: 4359161

DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

Garrison Farm

Watching Brief

Inversnaid, Stirling



NORTHLIGHT
HERITAGE

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Garrison Farm

Inversnaid, Stirling, FK8 3TU

NGR: NN 3485 0966

Planning ref. 2012/0372/DET

Data Structure Report

on behalf of

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)

Cover Plate: Remains of Garrison Buildings from main construction area

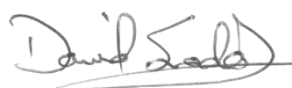
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Project Management: David Sneddon.

Approved by:



Date: 09/01/2015

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CONTENTS		
	Abstract	4
1	Introduction	4
2	Location, Geology and Topography	4
3	Archaeological and Historical Context	4
4	Summary Objectives	6
5	Methodology	6
6	Results	7
7	Discussion and Summary	10
8	Future Work	11
9	Sources	11
10	Appendices	11
	Appendix 1: Tables/Concordances	11
	Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation	12
	Appendix 3: DES	17
FIGURES		
1	Site location	5
2	Site plan showing archaeological watching brief areas	9
PLATES		
1	1.5 m deep section of Test Pit 1	7
2	Excavation for Waste Water Tank	10
TABLES		
1	Context Information	11
2	Photographs	11

Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on behalf of the RSPB during the construction of a staff welfare and visitor interpretation building just to the north of Garrison Farm, Inversnaid, Stirling. The work was conducted by Northlight Heritage variously between the 16th October and 19th of November 2014 with an earlier phase of test pitting being monitored on the 30th January 2014. No archaeological remains were discovered during the watching brief.

1. Introduction

1.1

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during the construction of a new RSPB staff welfare and visitor interpretation building just to the north of Garrison Farm, Inversnaid, Stirling in response to a planning condition (ref.: 2012/0372/DET). The main watching brief, centring on the insertion of new services, was conducted by Northlight Heritage on behalf of the RSPB variously between the 16th October and 19th of November 2014. An earlier watching brief was also undertaken on 30th January 2014 during the excavation of three test pits on the site of the new welfare facility. It was not deemed necessary to monitor the excavation of the concrete pad for the new building given its shallow depth and position on made ground (see section 6.6).

2. Location, Geology and Topography

2.1

The location of the new staff welfare and visitor interpretation building (NGR NN 3485 0966) sits on the southern edge of an area of made ground just to the north of Garrison Farm and the remains of Inversnaid Garrison between Loch Lomond to the west and Loch Arklet to the east (Figure 1). The main service trenches associated with the new building run to the west down a slope of rough grazing to the Snaid Burn and to the east (Figure 2).

2.2

The underlying geology consists of Ben Ledi Grit Formation Psammite and Semipelite metamorphic rock while the superficial deposits consist of Diamicton Till (1:50,000 & 1:625,000, British Geological Survey online data).

3. Archaeological and Historical Context

3.1

The main known archaeological and historical interest at the site centres around the presence of an eighteenth century military barracks just to the south of the development area.

3.2

The Inversnaid Garrison (WoSAS Pin: 63388), located directly to the south of the new RSPB development, was constructed in 1718-19 as part of a series of steps the government took in response to the first Jacobite rebellion of 1715. However, it is subsequently reported to have been destroyed during the 1745 Jacobite rebellion. Thereafter, it appears to have been repaired to its original design and had a military purpose until the late eighteenth century. By the early nineteenth century the buildings were in a poor state and soon after the present farmstead was established on the site (HER information from www.pastmap.org.uk).

3.3

The ruinous remains of the northern barrack block has been adapted to form a sheep fank while the southern barrack block has been modified into a barn (ibid).

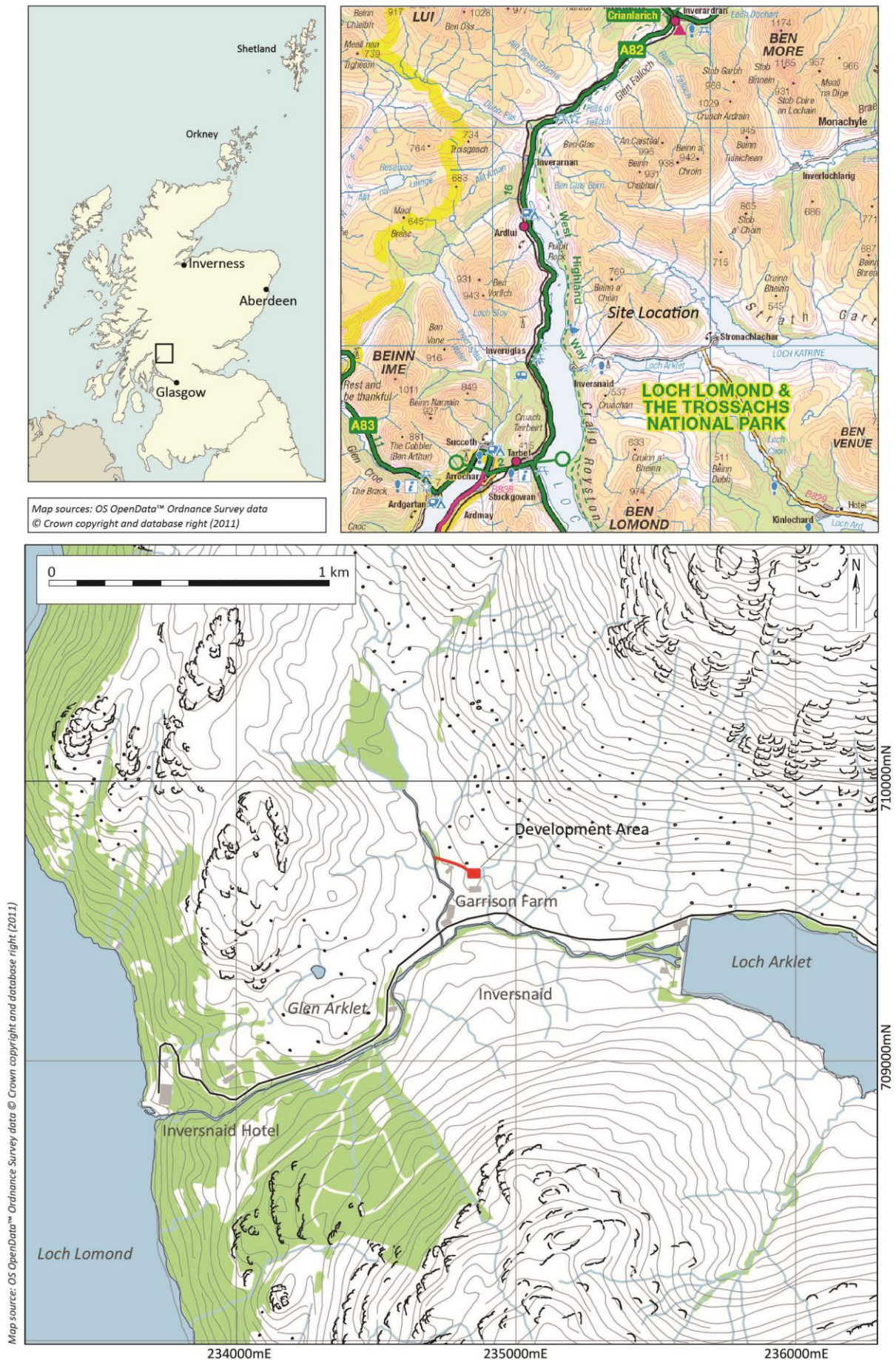


Figure 1: Site Location

3.4

To the south-west and south-east of the Garrison further sites have been noted that relate to the Garrison itself. To the south-west of the development area, behind the primary school, a cemetery has been recorded (WoSAS Pin: 63389) which possibly holds the remains of those that died while at the Garrison. Alongside this a nineteenth century memorial exists commemorating those who died at the Garrison (WoSAS Pin: 63390).

3.5

To the south-east of the Garrison the remains of the eighteenth century military road exist (WoSAS Pin: 65543) which would have connected the Garrison to the main Dunkeld to Inverness road much further to the east. A section of this military road has recently been subject to a detailed topographic survey (Dalland 2010).

4. Summary Objectives

4.1

The project objectives were to:

- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which could be encountered during ground breaking works;
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the watching brief that could not be avoided to ensure preservation through record;
- make sure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording were met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development.

5. Methodology

5.1

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during all ground breaking works relating to the excavation of services for the new RSPB building. This related primarily to the excavation of a waste water tank and pipe trench along with a rain water runoff pipe trench. Archaeological monitoring during excavation relating to the concrete pad forming the footprint of the building was not required as, through discussion with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), acting on behalf of the Local Authority, it was agreed that the shallow depth of the concrete slab and the greater depth of the made ground on which it sat did not merit monitoring.

5.3

Excavations were undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, where appropriate, under direct archaeological supervision. Given the nature of the deposits the use of a toothless bucket was not always possible.

5.4

The topsoil and subsoil interfaces were removed in spits to the level required for the construction works. Trenches were recorded by digital photograph and written description.

6. Results

6.1

The results of the watching brief are given below. In the following paragraphs numbers in brackets indicate unique context numbers issued in the field.

6.2

Initially three test pits (Test Pits 1-3) were excavated on and near to the location of the new RSPB building (Figure 2) in order to ascertain the makeup of the ground on top of which it would be constructed. Each test pit measured 0.5 m by 0.75 m in size. The remainder of the watching brief focussed on monitoring the excavation of service trenches relating to the new building (Figure 2).

Test Pit 1

6.3

Test Pit 1 was located within the footprint of the new building (Figure 2). It was excavated to 1.5 m in depth (Plate 1) with the upper 1 m consisting of a mixture of rubble including bricks, fragments of stone and modern dumped material all within a slight dark brown silty sand matrix (001). This material made up the entire depth of the trench and it became apparent during the test pitting that this substantial deposit of rubble and waste material originated from redevelopment works carried out at the nearby Inversnaid Hotel during the 1980s. Beneath this made ground lay the former topsoil layer (002) which was 0.3 m in depth and corresponded to the loosely compacted brown topsoil located in other areas located out with the made ground. Beneath this and at the base of the trench was a compact grey clay representing the natural sterile subsoil (004). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within Test Pit 1.



Plate 1: 1.5 m deep section of Test Pit 1

Test Pit 2

6.4

Test Pit 2 was located just to the east of the new buildings footprint (Figure 2). It was excavated to 1.6 m in depth with the upper 1 m consisting of the made ground encountered within Test Pit 1 (001). As with Test Pit 1 beneath this rubble layer lay the former topsoil layer (002) and natural sterile subsoil (004). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within Test Pit 2.

Test Pit 3

6.5

Test Pit 3 was located just to the west of the new building's footprint (Figure 2). It was excavated to 2.2 m in depth with the upper 2 m consisting of the made ground encountered within Test Pit 1 and 2 (001). As with Test Pit 1 beneath this rubble layer lay the former topsoil layer (002) although the base of this was not reached within the test pit. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within Test Pit 2.

6.6

The test pits showed that all of the area on top of which the new building was proposed to sit consisted of substantial depths of dumped material from previous works at Inversnaid Hotel. This made ground appeared to have been placed directly on top of the old ground surface and increased in depth to the west, following the direction of the natural slope. Given the depth of this material it was decided to redesign the construction of the new building to remove the need for conventional foundations and, instead, use a concrete pad.

6.7

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within Test Pit 3.

Waste Water Tank & Pipe

6.7

A watching brief was also conducted on the excavations relating to the installation of a waste water tank and related pipe. The pipe trench ran from the location of the new building to the waste water tank, situated to the north-west, from which it continued downhill for some 150 m to the Snaid Burn (Figure 2).

6.8

Excavation of the pipe trench between the new building and the waste water tank was approximately 0.8 m deep and 1 m in width. The trench did not penetrate deeper than the made ground (001). At the location of the waste water tank a trench approximately 3 m by 2 m was excavated. It was clear that the made ground (001) tailed off here with the depth at the eastern side of the trench being approximately 0.6 m while at the western side it was only some 0.1 m in depth or nonexistent.

6.9

Beneath this lay a thin layer of the former topsoil (002) which sat on top of the grey clay (003). A smaller area was excavated through the grey clay which showed that it existed to 0.5 m in depth and sat on top of a brown/grey silty clay (004, Plate 2).

6.10

The remainder the pipe trench, running down to the Snaid Burn, comprised a turf and topsoil layer varying between 0.2 and 0.75 m in depth (002). It was deepest in the lower lying waterlogged areas where more silty peat was present. Beneath this, at varying depths was the clay and silt natural sterile subsoil layers (003 & 004).



6.11

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within the trenches for the waste water tank or pipe.



Plate 2: Excavation for Waste Water Tank

Rain Water Runoff Trench

6.11

A trench for a rain water runoff pipe was excavated to the east of the new building (Figure 2) up to a maximum depth of 0.8 m. The excavation immediately east of the new building did not penetrate below the made ground (001) while at the eastern end of the trench, out with the made ground, a the turf and topsoil layer (002), up to 0.3 m deep, lay above the grey clay sterile natural subsoil (003).

6.12

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within the trench for the rain water runoff pipe.

7. Discussion and Summary

7.1

It would appear all the land immediately around the site of the new RSPB building has been used to deposit significant amounts of waste material from previous renovation works at the nearby Inversnaid Hotel. Out with this area the turf and topsoil of the rough grazing land that surrounds the area of made ground varied in depth across the undulating slope and sat above glacial subsoils. The made ground appears to have been deposited immediately on top of the former ground surface resulting in the potential for archaeological features or deposits to exist beneath it.

7.2

Despite works being located in close proximity to the former Inversnaid Garrison no archaeological features, artefacts or deposits were uncovered during the watching brief.

8. Recommendations

8.1

Given no archaeological remains were uncovered during the watching brief it is recommended that no further archaeological works are required in relation to the construction of the new RSPB staff welfare and visitor interpretation building .

9. List of Sources

Documentary sources

Dalland, M. 2010, *A Topographic Archaeological Survey of the 18th Century Military Road at Loch Arklet*, Unpublished Headland Archaeology Ltd. report.

Maps and Online Sources

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (Accessed 7th January 2015).

<http://www.pastmap.org.uk> (Accessed 7th January 2015).

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	Deposit	unknown	unknown	2.0	Made ground consisting of rubble, brick and general building waste from previous renovation of Inversnaid Hotel	Lies above 002
002	Topsoil	unknown	unknown	0.2 - 0.75	Turf and topsoil deposit, partly buried by 001	Lies below 001 and above 003
003	Subsoil	unknown	unknown	0.5	Grey clay - natural glacial subsoil	Lies below 002 and above 004
004	Subsoil	unknown	unknown	unknown	Grey/brown silt/clay - natural glacial subsoil	Lies below 003

Table 2: Digital Photographs

Photo No.	Description	Taken From	Format
1	Test pit 1 - excavated to top of natural subsoil showing depth of modern debris	S	.jpeg
2	Test pit 2 - excavated to top of natural subsoil showing depth of modern debris	S	.jpeg
3	Upstanding remains of garrison building	N	.jpeg

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Format</i>
4	Test pit 3 - excavated to top of natural subsoil showing depth of modern debris	W	.jpeg
5	Pre excavation/working shot, of area for being dug for water tank	E	.jpeg
6	Mid excavation shot of area being dug for water tank	NE	.jpeg
7	Mid excavation shot of area being dug for water tank	NE	.jpeg
8	Mid excavation shot of area being dug for water tank	NE	.jpeg
9	Mid excavation shot of area being dug for water tank	NE	.jpeg
10	Mid excavation shot of area being dug for water tank	NE	.jpeg
11	Pre excavation shot or trench for waste water pipe	W	.jpeg
12	Mid excavation shot of trench for waste water pipe	SE	.jpeg
13	Post excavation shot of trench for waste water pipe	NE	.jpeg
14	Pre excavation shot of area of trench for waste water pipe	NE	.jpeg
15	Post excavation shot of trench for waste water pipe	N	.jpeg
16	Post excavation shot of trench for waste water pipe	SE	.jpeg
17	Post excavation shot of trench for waste water pipe	SE	.jpeg
18	Area of trench once back filled	NE	.jpeg
19	Post excavation shot of trench for waste water pipe	SE	.jpeg
20	Pre excavation shot of area of trench for waste water pipe	SE	.jpeg
21	Working shot	N	.jpeg
22	Post excavation shot of trench for waste water pipe	E	.jpeg
23	Post excavation shot of trench for waste water pipe	E	.jpeg
24	Post excavation shot of trench for waste water pipe	E	.jpeg
25	Post excavation shot of trench for waste water pipe	E	.jpeg
26	Post excavation shot of trench for waste water pipe	SW	.jpeg
27	Post excavation shot of trench for waste water pipe	E	.jpeg

APPENDIX 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

1.0 Non Technical Summary

This document sets out Northlight Heritage's Written Scheme of Investigation, on behalf of the RSPB, for archaeological works relating to the construction of staff welfare facilities and visitor interpretation buildings (planning ref. 2012/0372/DET) at Garrison Farm, Inversnaid, by Aberfoyle, Stirling.

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, 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 just to the north of Garrison Farm, Inversnaid at NGR NN 3485 0966. Construction works will involve the erection of staff welfare and visitor interpretation building along with its associated water supply, electricity supply, rainwater discharge pipe and waste water works (Figure 1).

Much of the site is located on an existing level area covered in a rough stone surface although some of the associated works will extend out in to the surrounding ground which consists of rough hill pasture.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The main known archaeological and historical interest at the site centres around the presence of an eighteenth century military barracks just to the south of the development area.

The Inversnaid Garrison (WoSAS Pin: 63388) was constructed in 1718-19 as part of a series of steps the government took in response to the first Jacobite rebellion of 1715. However, it is subsequently reported to have been destroyed during the 1745 Jacobite rebellion. Thereafter, it appears to have been repaired to its original design and had a military purpose until the late eighteenth century. By the early nineteenth century the buildings were in a poor state. Soon after the present farmstead was established on the site.

The ruinous remains of the northern barrack block has been adapted to form a sheep fank while the southern barrack block has been modified into a barn.

To the south-west and south-east of the Garrison further sites have been noted that relate to the Garrison itself. To the south-west of the development area, behind the primary school, a cemetery has been noted (WoSAS Pin: 63389) which possibly holds the remains of those that died while at the Garrison. Alongside this a nineteenth century memorial exists commemorating those who died at the Garrison (WoSAS Pin: 63390). To the south-east of the Garrison the remains of the eighteenth century military road (WoSAS Pin: 65543) which would have connected to the Garrison is also present.

4.0 Project Objectives

The project objectives are to:

- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be encountered during ground breaking works;
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the watching brief that cannot be avoided to ensure preservation through record;
- make sure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 *Watching Brief*

All significant ground breaking works relating to the main development at Garrison Farm will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. With regard to the waste water pipe trench that will run down the slope to the north-west of the main site (Figure 1) all significant ground breaking works will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist unless the onsite archaeologist deems there is no potential for archaeological remains to be present. If this occurs the requirement to monitor all ground breaking works in this area may not be necessary although this would only transpire after consultation and agreement with WoSAS. The number of

archaeologists required during ground breaking operations will be dependent on the number of machines employed simultaneously at different locations, however, it is anticipated that one archaeologist will be sufficient to monitor all works.

Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to help determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Where limited archaeological remains are encountered during the watching brief features and deposits will be excavated and recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing. Should negative cut features be encountered they will be 50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. In the event that they are deemed to be important discoveries they will be fully excavated.

All archaeologically significant excavated feature fills and deposits will be sampled for artefactual and palaeo-environmental evidence. Where appropriate this will also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues relating to soil development at the site.

All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologists. The general practice will be to bulk recover artefacts by context which date from the nineteenth or twentieth century's. Should significant finds be encountered from 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.

Where particularly extensive, numerous or complex archaeological deposits or features are proven to be present the developer and the local authority will be informed and discussions, including a site meeting if deemed necessary and appropriate, will be held 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 to ensure preservation through record.

5.2 *Human Remains*

Should human remains be encountered, the local police, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) and the developer will be notified immediately and thereafter prescribed procedure for their treatment will be followed, in accordance with legal requirements.

5.3 *Project Monitoring*

WoSAS 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 WoSAS 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 WoSAS 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 WoSAS.

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 WoSAS, 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

The watching brief will be undertaken during early 2014.

8.0 Staffing

Project Manager – David Sneddon

Project Director – TBC

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 possess appropriate third party/public liability insurance cover, proof of which may be supplied upon request.

David Sneddon

Northlight Heritage

17/12/2013

APPENDIX 3: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Garrison Farm
PROJECT CODE:	4359161
PARISH:	Buchanan
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Dawn Ferry
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Northlight Heritage
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NN30 NW 4
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Eighteenth century Garrison
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NN 3485 0966
START DATE (this season)	30 January 2014
END DATE (this season)	19 November 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on behalf of the RSPB during the construction of a staff welfare and visitor interpretation building just to the north of Garrison Farm, Inversnaid, Stirling. The work was conducted variously between the 16 th October and 19 th of November 2014 with an earlier phase of test pitting being monitored on the 30 th January 2014. No archaeological remains were discovered during the watching brief.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	RSPB
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)