

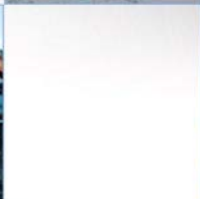
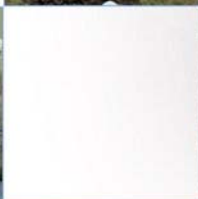
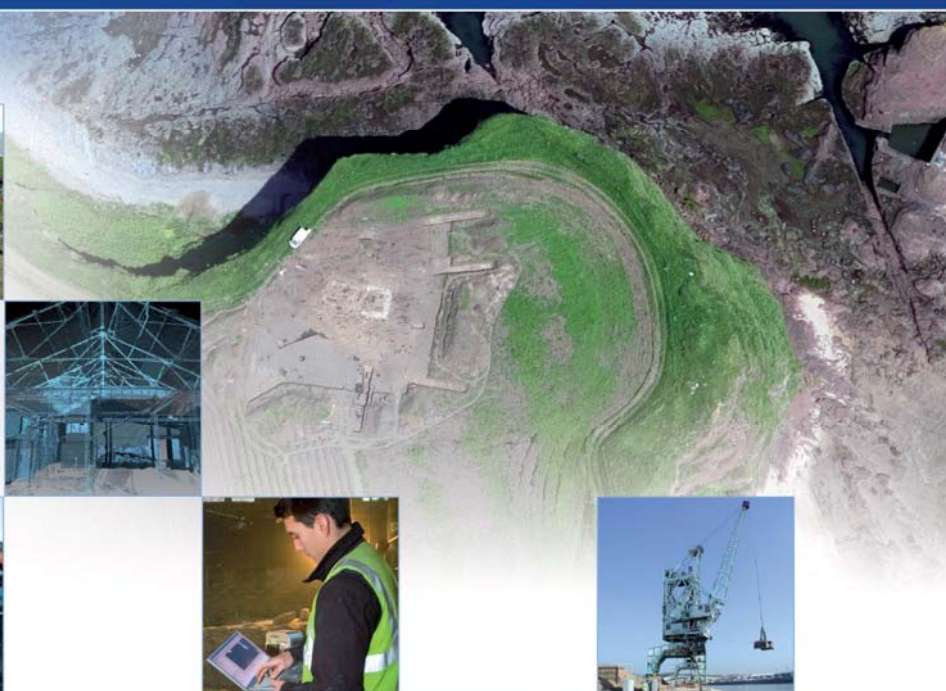
Lovers' Loan, Dollar

Archaeological Evaluation: Data Structure Report

OASIS No. aocarcha1-122511 (1)

AOC 22076

30th March 2012



Lovers' Loan, Dollar, Archaeological Evaluation: Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: Mactaggart & Mickel Ltd
1 Atlantic Quay
1 Robertson Street
Glasgow G2 8JB

National Grid Reference (NGR): NS 9666 9764

Planning Application No: 07/00460/OUT

AOC Project No: 22076

Prepared by: Rob Engl

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Date of Fieldwork: 26th - 29th March 2012

Date of Report: 30th March 2012

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Date: 30th March 2012

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Abstract

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Mactaggart and Mickel, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a proposed residential development at Lovers Loan, Dollar, Clackmannanshire (Planning Ref 07/00460/OUT). The development area consists of c. 3 ha of agricultural land situated on the south-east edge of Dollar. In total 18 trenches totalling 2,910 m² metres were excavated

Prior to the evaluation, Kelly Bridge (NMRS: NS99NE17), a circular enclosure 45 m in diameter was recorded near the centre of the proposed development area. However the evaluation found no archaeological features relating to this enclosure.

The remains of a small mid 19th century tile and brick works were discovered along the southern boundary of the development area. A large associated tile waster pit was also recorded. The foundation deposits of a former colliery rail line were also observed crossing the development area. These all relate to the Victorian period and are of minor archaeological significance.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by MacTaggart and Mickel, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a proposed residential development at Lovers Loan, Dollar, Clackmannanshire (Planning Ref 07/00460/OUT). The evaluation forms the first phase of a larger 6.4 ha development as a whole, which encompasses sports pitches and a cemetery. Close to the proposed development as a whole, there is a known Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 6544). The proposed development lies within the administrative area of Clackmannanshire Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Mr. Murray Cook of the Stirling Council Archaeology Service (SCAS). A programme of archaeological works had been specified by SCAS in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning And Archaeology* (2011) in order to record the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the development area.
- 1.1.2 The aim of this archaeological evaluation was to allow Clackmannanshire Council to discharge planning conditions 1 (vii) and 1 (viii) of the Planning Permission in Principle as part of the Matters Specified in Condition application by Mactaggart and Mickel Homes Ltd.

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area covers c.3 ha of agricultural land on the south-east edge of Dollar (centred NS 9666 9764, Figure 1). Lovers' Loan bounds the site to the west. Agricultural land bounds the proposed development parcel on all remaining sides.

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The proposed development contained no known sites of archaeological interest. However, the surrounding area is rich in archaeological monuments. Specifically, Kelly Bridge (NMRS: NS99NE17), a Scheduled ancient Monument (SAM 6544) comprises a circular enclosure some 45 m in diameter, is located to the immediately north-east of the boundary of the development.
- 1.3.2 No other sites of archaeological significance were identified within the proposed development.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- i) to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area through evaluation trenching;
 - ii) should significant archaeological deposits be discovered, to prepare a mitigation strategy compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *Planning And Archaeology 2/2011* (Scottish Government 2011).

3 METHOD

- 3.1 The *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2012) proposed the excavation of trenches equating to a 10% sample of the development area. The site covered approximately 3 ha resulting in evaluation trenching with a total basal area of 3000 m². The sixteen trenches excavated correspond to a little under the 10% sample specified in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* due to the trench locations being altered slightly from those illustrated within the WSI, due to the presence of ponded water and boggy area together with overhead power lines crossing the development area.
- 3.2 All trenches were excavated with a 16 tonne tracked excavator using a 2.0 m wide ditching bucket. The trench details are summarised in Appendix 1. Machine excavation was conducted in shallow units/spits through topsoil/overburden to the upper surface of the underlying geological deposits. The evaluation trial trenching was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures as detailed with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2012).

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 The works were conducted between 26th and 29th March 2012. The weather conditions during the evaluation were clear and dry. Overall archaeological visibility was good. In total eighteen trenches were opened totalling 2910 m² (Figure 2).
- 4.2 The proposed development was covered by agricultural topsoil, 0.30 m in depth. The natural subsoil comprised bands of pink clay and gravels which in turn directly overlay light greenish/blue boulder clay. Evidence for deep truncation was identified in the form of plough scrapes recorded in the natural subsoil.
- 4.3 A large sandstone wall [502], forming the lower foundation of a stone building was identified in Trench 5 (Plate 1; Figure 3). In an attempt to fully record the building's extent and size, additional trenching was excavated around the structure. The investigation revealed a sandstone building [515], measuring 7 m east to west by at least 17 m north to south. Sandstone wall [502] measured 0.6 m in width and was constructed of rough sandstone blocks, lime bonded, and built within a shallow foundation cut [501] within the natural clay. The varying elements of the building were floored by a series of handmade, red brick floors [505], [507], [509], [511], and [514].
- 4.4 The north-east corner of the building [505] contained fragmentary remains of four parallel and contemporary red brick flues ([504], [506], [508] and [510]; Plate 2). Measuring 0.30 m in width, the flues were relatively small, compared to examples excavated by AOC Archaeology elsewhere (Cook 2010, 2011). No associated furnace, kiln or chimney was located.
- 4.5 A large waster pit [301] associated with the tile-works was recorded within Trench 3 (Plate 3). The pit measured 18 m in length with a depth of 1.2 m. It was entirely filled with broken tile and burnt brick. Samples were retrieved from the pit.
- 4.6 The only other find of note during the evaluation were the foundation deposits associated with a modern colliery rail line crossing the middle of the development. These deposits consisted of a 0.15 m thick layer of clinker, cinder and hardcore.



Plate 1: Eastern Wall of Tile-works [502] looking north towards Flues



Plate 2: Detail of Flues [510] and [508] and Brick Surface [515]



Plate 3: Waster Pit [301] in Trench 3

- 4.5 No other archaeological features were identified; the remaining evaluation area proving archaeologically sterile. Specifically, no trace of any features related to the Kelly Bridge enclosure (NMRS: NS99NE17), were identified by the evaluation.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The archaeological evaluation completed at Lovers' Loan identified archaeological features relating to the early 19th century development at the edge of the proposed development area. The works have further demonstrated the absence of any features relating to the proposed site of the Kelly Bridge enclosure.
- 5.2 Specifically, the works have identified the site of a previously known, but subsequently lost tile-works. The tile-works are first recorded in the *Second Statistical Accounts of Scotland* (1834-1845, 110), as one of two tile-works noted as being 'recently set agoing' in Dollar. The largest of the two works was recorded as being located 'a few yards beyond the eastern boundary of the parish', which lies within the proposed development area (OS Map 1945), and provides a situational analogy for the structures excavated. However, the publication of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map in 1866 records the proposed development as absent of any structures that could be related to the works. The clear implication of this is that despite being constructed in as late as the early 19th century, the on-site works had been discontinued and had been completely demolished and removed by the publication of the 1st Edition OS Map (1866). As the 1st OS Edition was produced from surveys completed in 1861-2, this suggests that the works could have been in use for only around 30 years, and then demolished.
- 5.3 The short life of the tile works at Lovers' Loan is unrecorded, but it seems likely that the works were simply superseded by the smaller works recorded in the Statistical Accounts. By the publication of the 1st Edition OS Map (1866), the Dollar Brick and Tile Works (NMRS: NS99NE 52) to the south of the town comprised ten roofed buildings and three other structures. That the earlier, smaller works were superseded could have resulted from a number of factors, but could simply relate to the quality of clay available between the two sites. The later site is today occupied by Glenochil Game Farm on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978), although two large extraction pits are still shown to the north of the works.
- 5.4 The features recorded on site, while representative of industry, are not necessarily diagnostic to either ceramic or tile production. No features indicative of specific tile production were recorded within the building. The purpose of the network of red brick flues identified in the north-east of the site is simply to provide oxygen for the furnace as well as drawing the hot air and gases away from the works. No evidence was identified for the actual kiln or associated works such as machine bases. However, the presence of the large waster pit and associated tile (panotile) wasters demonstrates both that clay was being extracted from the site and that the likely product was tiles.
- 5.5 Generally, the curved panotile was introduced in to England in the 17th century, and manufacture well established by the end of the 18th century. (Hudson 1976, 130). The tile trade was generally conservative, and on the whole remained under capitalised during the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. The steady concentration of industry into fewer and fewer units meant many were abandoned leaving the smaller less profitable ones derelict (ibid 1976, 130).

- 5.6 The failure of the works to identify any part of the Kelly Bridge (NMRS: NS99NE17) enclosure was at first thought to reflect one of two things; either the cropmark site has been removed by later plough truncation, or perhaps the cropmark was representative of a natural geological features rather than an archaeological one.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation at Lovers' Loan has confirmed the location of one of the two known 19th century Dollar tile works, and provided new information on its size and extent. The archaeological works have identified and recorded the full extent of the tile works as surviving within the development area. The short lived works (thirty years) were relatively small and were superseded by the main Dollar works. The tile works as discovered within the proposed development area comprises an area c 40 m by 40 m in size.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 The structures are currently under no immediate risk of damage. However, as per guidelines set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011), either the archaeological features present within the development area are preserved *in situ*, and remain unexcavated, possibly as gardens or open space, or they need to be *preserved by record* – that is to say subject to archaeological excavation and post-excavation analyses/publication.
- 7.2 The archaeological evaluation established the approximate date, phasing and scale and extent of the tile-works and it is felt that further on site works are not necessary. However, the site is likely to benefit a limited programme of specialist analysis on the ceramics, historical research, and associated publication in a popular magazine such as History Scotland.
- 7.3 The archaeological work has been successful in meeting the conditions set out in Planning Conditions 1 (vii) and 1 (viii) of the Planning Permission in Principle as part of the Matters Specified in Condition application by Mactaggart and Mickel Homes Ltd.

8 REFERENCES

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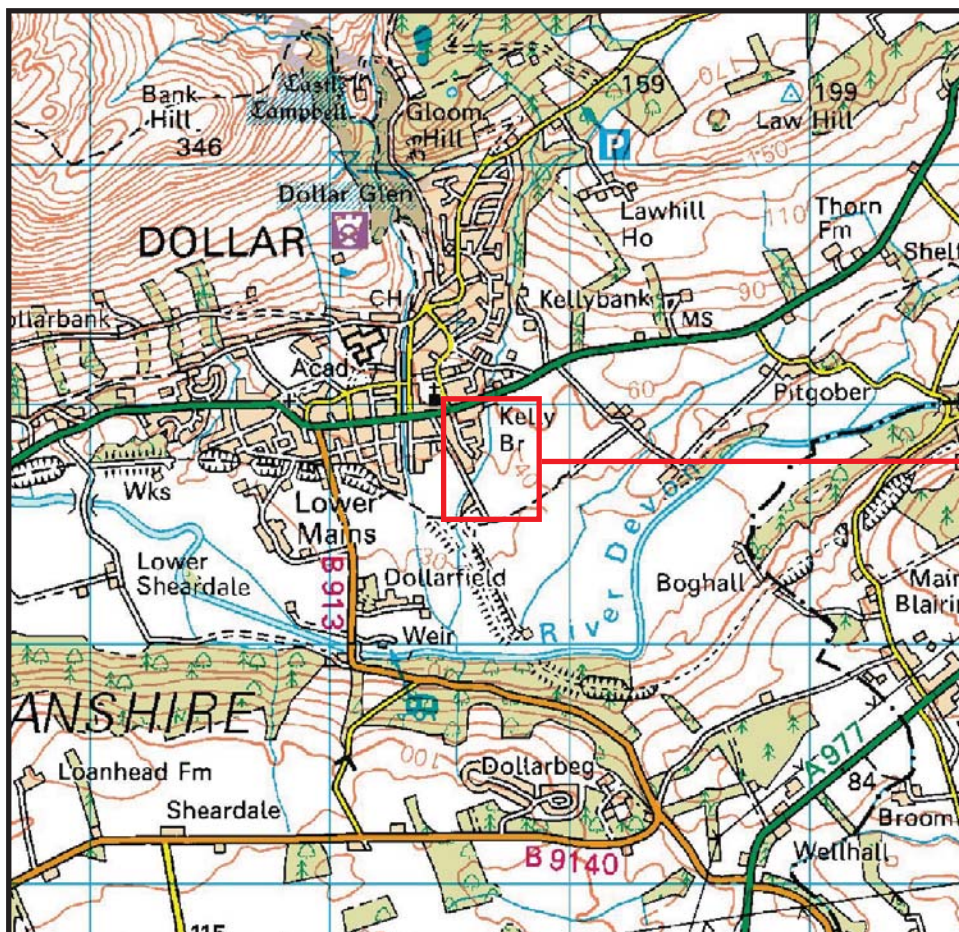
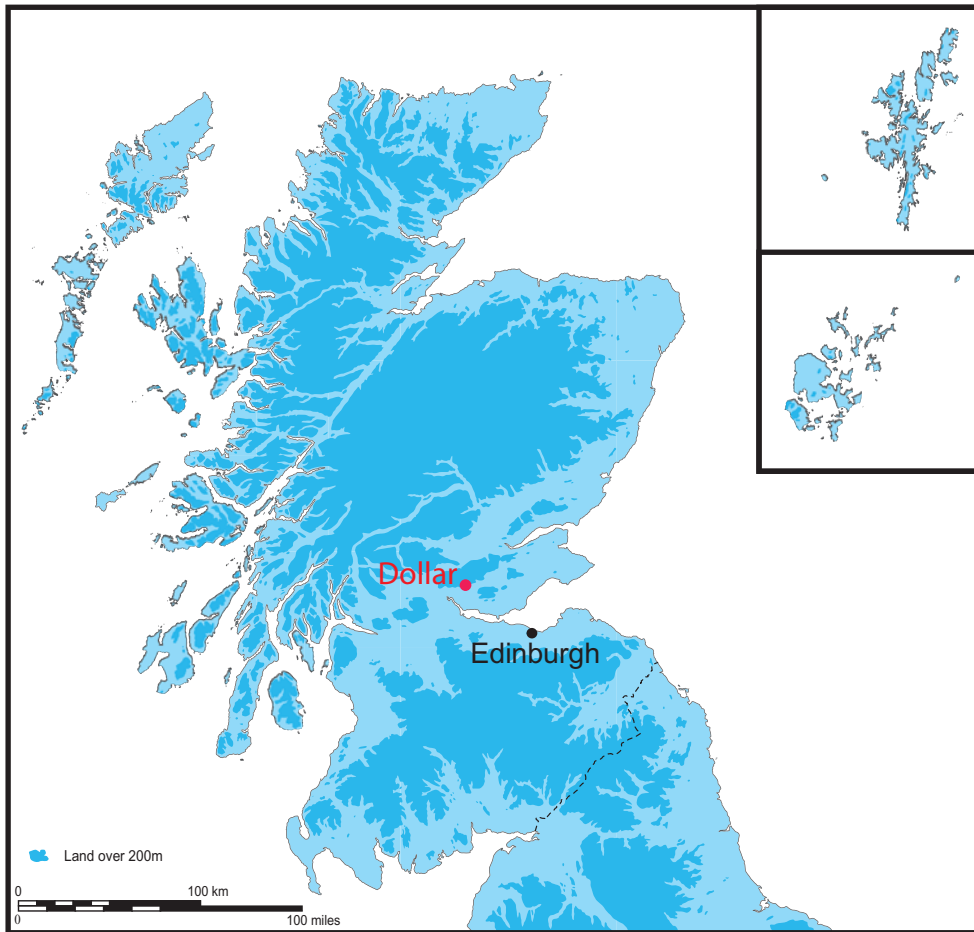
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Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1866 *Sheet CXXXIV 1861-62 Perthshire*

Ordnance Survey 1945 *Stirling and Dunfermline*, One Inch Map of Scotland,



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Figure 1: Location of the site at Lovers Loan, Dollar

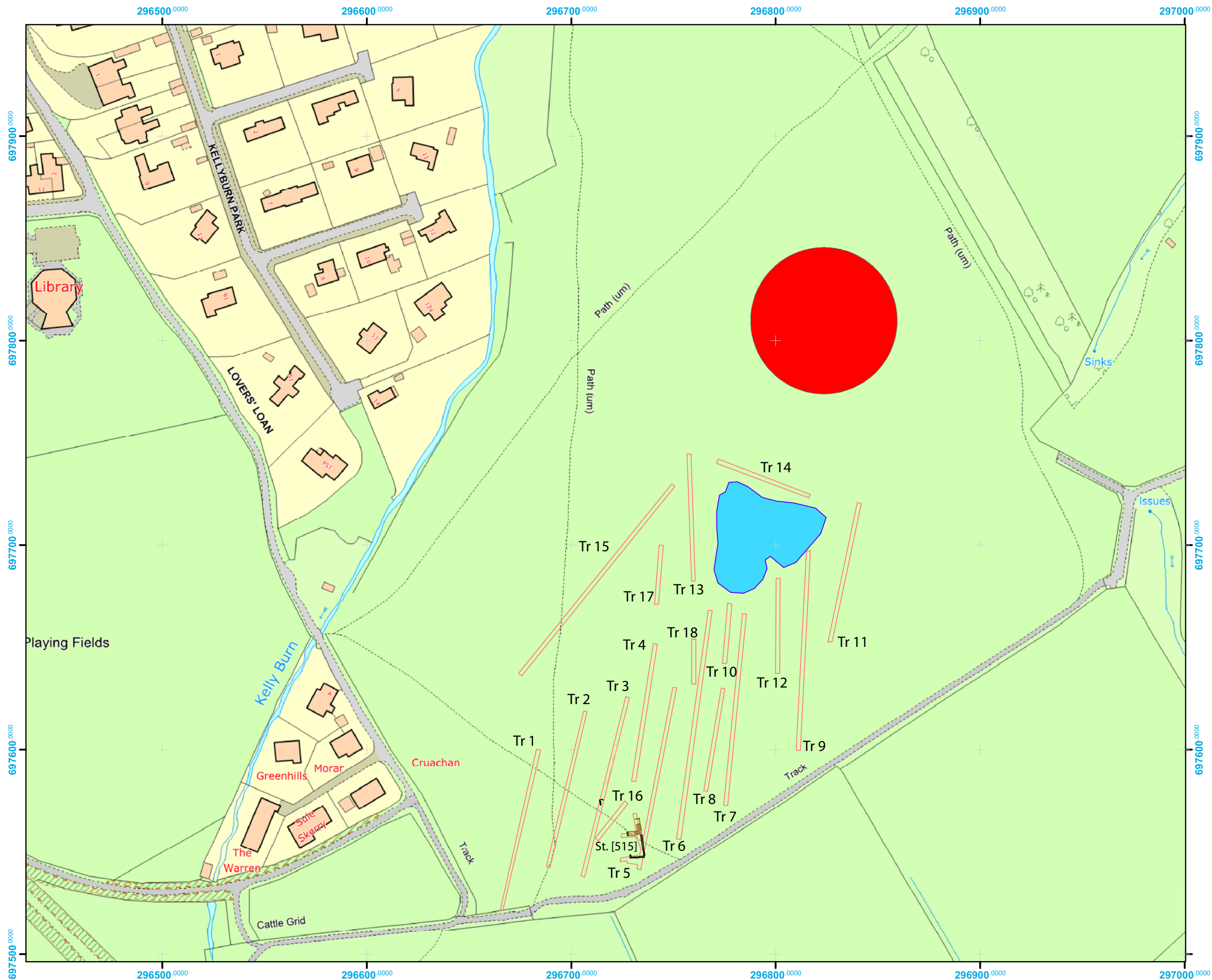


Figure 2: Evaluation trench location, Lovers Loan, Dollar.

Legend

- Evaluation Trench
- Pond
- SAM

0 10 20 30 40 50 Meters



Cartographic data derived from OS OpenData, Crown Copyright

Project No.:	22076
Date:	02.04.2012
Scale at A3:	1:1,750

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Archaeology
Group

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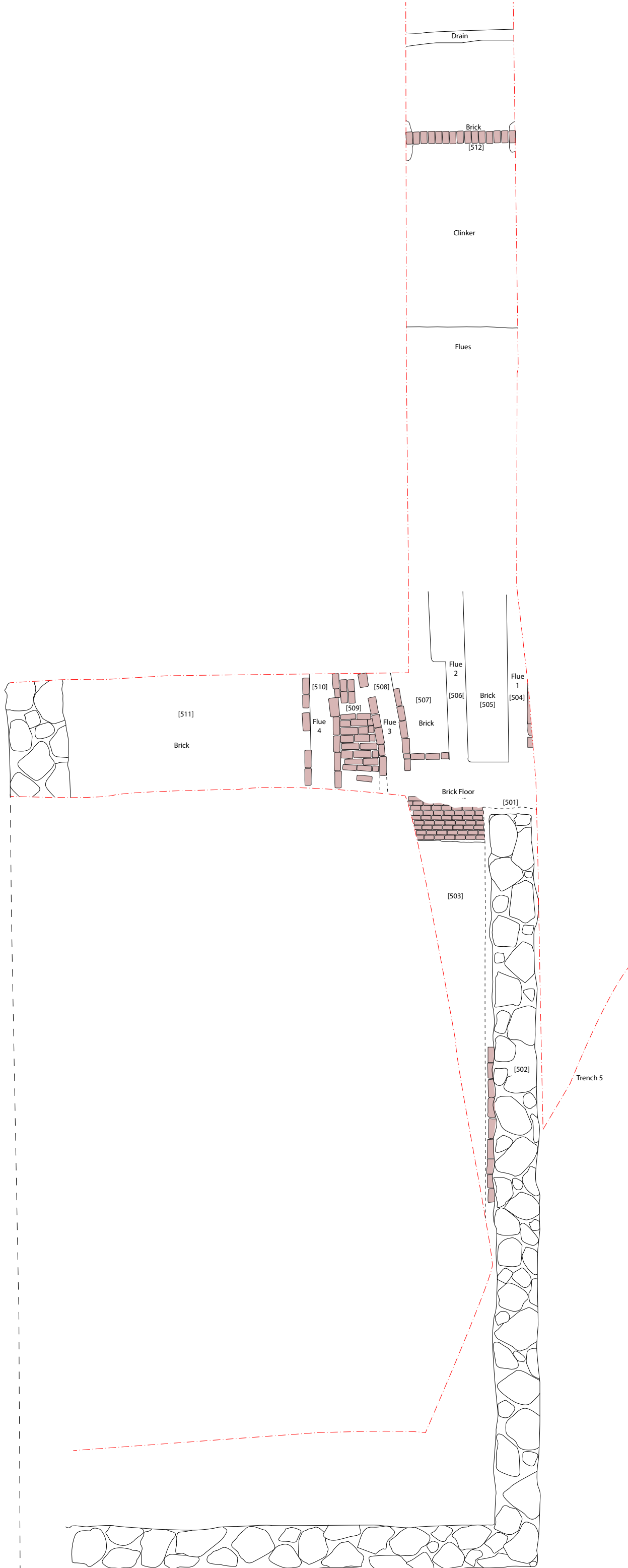


Figure 3: Plan of Tile Works [515]

Lovers' Loan, Dollar: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench 1

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.60 m
Features	None
Drains	None
Subsoil	Red clay to gravels
Finds	Modern ceramics throughout top-soil

Trench 2

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	None
Drains	Clay drain at 15 m (S) NW-SE
Subsoil	Red clay to gravels
Finds	None

Trench 3

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	Tile waster pit at 45 m – 63 m
Drains	None
Subsoil	Red clay to gravels
Finds	None

Trench 4

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	Formation deposits for old rail-line at 70 m
Drains	None
Subsoil	Brown clay
Finds	None

Trench 5

Dimensions	150 m (including extensions) by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.40 m
Features	Foundations of Tile-works at 60 m
Drains	Clay drain at 8 m (N) NW-SE
Subsoil	Red clay
Finds	None

Trench 6

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	None
Drains	None
Subsoil	Pink clay and gravels
Finds	None

Trench 7

Dimensions	110 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	None
Drains	None
Subsoil	Pink clay and gravels
Finds	None

Trench 8

Dimensions	50 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	None
Drains	None
Subsoil	Pink clay and gravels
Finds	None

Trench 9

Dimensions	125 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	Foundation deposits at 10 m – 16 m
Drains	Clay at 5 m (N) NNE-SSW. Rubble at 48 m, 75 m & 85 m NNW-SSE
Subsoil	Clays and gravels
Finds	None

Trench 10

Dimensions	30 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Made Ground	0.67 m slighted embankment
Features	None
Drains	None
Subsoil	Orange clay
Finds	None

Trench 11

Dimensions	100 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.10 m to 0.17 m
Made Ground	1.20 m
Features	Large pit/infill at 12 m – 30 m
Drains	Rubble at 54 m (N) NNW-SSE
Subsoil	Pink clay
Finds	None

Trench 12

Dimensions	50 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Made Ground	0.60 m
Features	None
Drains	None
Subsoil	Pink clay
Finds	None

Trench 13

Dimensions	70 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	None
Drains	Rubble drain at 6 m (N) E-W; Clay drain at 51 m (N) NNE-SSW
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	None

Trench 14

Dimensions	70 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	None
Drains	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	None

Trench 15

Dimensions	125 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	NNE-SSW
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	None
Drains	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	None

Trench 16

Dimensions	20 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	Modern Pit at 20 m – 22 m
Drains	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	None

Trench 17

Dimensions	30 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N to S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	None
Drains	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	None

Trench 18

Dimensions	25 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N to S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Features	None
Drains	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	None

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER**Black & White Print Film 1 & Digital**

Frame	Trench	Description	From
1	-	Registration	-
2	T1	T1 (Post-ex)	S
3	T2	T2 (Post-ex)	S
4	T3	T2 (Post-ex)	S
5	T3	Tile filled waster pit [301]	E
6-7	T4	Cut of former rail line	W
8	T4	T4 (Post-ex)	N
9	T5	T5 (Post-ex)	N
10	T5	Stone wall [501]	SE
11	T5	Stone wall [501]	E
12	T6a	T6a (Post-ex)	S
13	T6b	T6b (Post-ex)	S
14	T7	T7 (Post-ex)	S
15	T8	T8 (Post-ex)	S
16	T9	T9 (Post-ex)	S
17	T9	T9 (Post-ex)	N
18	T9	East-facing section showing old rail-line formation	E

		deposits	
19	T10	East-facing section showing slighted embankment deposits	NE
20	T10	East-facing section showing slighted embankment deposits	SE
21	T11	T11 (Post-ex)	N
22	T12	East-facing section showing rubble drain	E
23	T12	T12 (Post-ex)	N
24	T13	T13 (Post-ex)	S
25	T14	T14 (Post-ex)	E
26	T15	T15 (Post-ex)	NE
27	T5	Flues [504] & [507]	N
28	T5	Brick wall [512]	N
29-31	T5	Flues	S
32-33	T5	East Sandstone wall [501-502]	N
34	T5	West Sandstone wall [501-502]	E
35	T5	East Sandstone wall [501-502] & Flues	S

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Trench	Description
301		Waster pit for tile-works. Pit is 18 m in length and 1.2 m in depth.
501	5	Cut for wall [502]. 0.80 m in width by 0.15 m in depth.
502	5	Sandstone wall. Lime mortared. Consists of roughly fashioned sub-angular blocks. The wall forms the main structural component of the tile works [5015]. The wall survives to a maximum of two courses in height (0.40 m) and is 0.70 m in width. The western element appears 17 m in length whereas the eastern wall terminates at 10.70 m abutting Flue [504]. The northern and southern elements are 7 m in length. The northern wall appears truncated by a single 2 m long course of brickwork abutting flues [504, 506]. The wall is abutted by [003] and by brick floors [511 & 514]
503	T5	Demolition infill of [515] abutting [502]. Overlies all deposits and structures
504	T5	Flue abutting eastern element of [502]. Lined with single course of yellow fire-bricks. Flue is 6.0 m in length and 0.25 m in width. Abuts Brickwork [505]
505	T5	Brick flooring separating flues [504 & 506]. Brickwork is composed of unfrogged handmade bricks of local clay 0.25 m by 0.17 m by 0.07 m. Context is 2.5 m in length by 0.60 m in width.
506	T5	Flue as Flue [504]. Abutted by brick floors [505 & 507].
507	T5	Brick flooring separating flues [506 & 508]. Brickwork is composed of unfrogged handmade bricks of local clay 0.25 m by 0.17 m by 0.07 m. Context is 2.5 m in length by 0.60 m in width.
508	T5	Flue as Flue [504]. Abutted by brick floors [509 & 507].
509	T5	Brick flooring separating flues [510 & 508]. Brickwork is composed of unfrogged handmade bricks of local clay 0.25 m by 0.17 m by 0.07 m. Context is visible 2.0 m in length by 0.60 m in width.
510	T5	Flue as Flue [504]. Abutted by brick floors [509 & 511].
511	T5	Brick floor abutting western wall [502] and flue [510]. Flooring visible for 3.5 m.
512	T5	Brick wall, 2 m in length. Single course in height and width. Composed of handmade bricks. Wall appears to truncate wall [502].

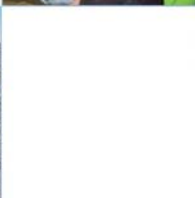
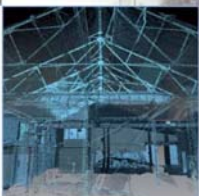
513	T5	Clinker and ash deposit overlying flues and abutting wall [512]. Deposit is 0.25 m in depth and 3 m in length.
514	T5	Brick floor of [515] observed in 1.0 m slot.
515	T5	Structure. Tile-works building 17.0 m in length by 7.0 m in width. Consists of large sandstone structural wall [502] and several brick floors [511, 514, 505, 507, 509]. Four flues are situated in the north-east corner of the structure.
516	T5	Deposit. Clinker and ash fills of flues.

APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER

Find No.	Context	Description
1	511	Handmade brick sample from tile-works.
2	301	3 x 10 litre tubs of tile from waster pit.

APPENDIX 5: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Clackmannanshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Lovers' Loan, Dollar
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 22076
PARISH:	Dollar
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Rob Engl
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	NS99NE17 (Enclosure)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Victorian Tileworks & associated waster pit
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NJ 8975 0658
START DATE (this season)	26 th March 2012
END DATE (this season)	29 th March 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to a proposed residential development at Lovers' Loan, Dollar, Clackmannanshire. The development area consists of c. 3 ha of agricultural land on the south-east edge of Dollar. In total 18 trenches totalling 2,800 m² metres were excavated.</p> <p>Prior to the evaluation, Kelly Bridge (NMRS: NS99NE17) a circular enclosure 45 m in diameter seen on aerial photographs, was recorded as lying near the centre of the proposed development. However the evaluation found no evidence for remains associated with this enclosure.</p> <p>The remains of a small early 19th century tile works were discovered along the southern boundary of the development area. A large associated tile waster pit was also recorded. The foundation deposits of a former colliery rail line were also recorded as crossing the area.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	MacTaggart and Mickel
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group; Edgefield Road Industrial Estate; Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Rob.engl@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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