

Ochertyre, Blair Drummond: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



by Peter Klemen

issued 12th June 2014

on behalf of WS Dunsire Ltd

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed  Date ...12th June 2014.....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared in respect to the development of a brownfield site for residential houses at Ochertyre, Blair Drummond. The archaeological works were designed to determine the nature, form and extent of any significant archaeological remains within the proposed development area and hence inform the appropriate mitigation to facilitate the development works.
2. The archaeological works were structured to meet the advice of Stirling Council Archaeology Service who, in consultation regarding the existing planning applications (14/00179/FUL, 14/00193/FUL and 14/00262/PPP), required a programme of archaeological evaluation works. There had been two existing consented applications (10/00239/PPP amended by 13/00436/ FUL) and extended for 3 years and another (11/00472/PPP replaced by 13/00182/MSC). The archaeological works were also structured to meet these previous applications along with the amended applications.
3. The requirements within these responses have been extrapolated to cover the full proposed development area, ensuring a common treatment of all ground. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by WS Dunsire Ltd to undertake the development and implementation of the archaeological investigation works.
4. It was the aim of the archaeological evaluation works aimed to provide information on the any significant archaeological remains within the proposed development area. In the event that no significant archaeological remains were uncovered that information would be used to support the removal of the archaeological issue from the proposed development. If significant archaeological remains were uncovered the evaluation works would inform on the appropriate mitigation measures should the development take place.

Archaeological and Historical Background

5. The development area comprises a former commercial mink farm. The majority of the proposed development area is a brownfield site with visible evidence of its former use. Ochertyre Road forms the eastern boundary and provides access to the site. The River Teith flows north-west to south-east approximately 800m to the north of the development area and the modern road A84 follows an almost parallel route approximately 400m to the south. The town of Stirling exists approximately 6km to the south-east.
6. No significant archaeological remains are known to exist within the development area. The development area was used as a mink farm during the 20th century. This is an industrial farming process which has left a network of hardstanding, concrete stances and other modern structures across the development area. However, there is the potential for previously unrecorded significant archaeological remains to exist within the development area and this potential is demonstrated by the numerous sites which are known to exist in the immediately surrounding area. This brief archaeological background will therefore focus on the sites immediately surrounding the development area.
7. There is a demonstrable potential for prehistoric material to survive below the level of agricultural disturbance in the area surrounding the development area. This can be seen in the form of cropmark sites which are noted in the records of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). A cropmark approximately 250m to the west of the development area is unidentified (Canmore ID: 46102) but two additional sites approximately 600m to the east are identified as enclosures (Canmore ID: 91706 and Canmore ID: 45999).
8. Additional evidence of the potential for the recovery of prehistoric material from the area is demonstrated by findspots; a bronze flanged axe head to the south-west (Canmore ID: 46085), arrowheads and a tripartite disc of uncertain provenance also to the south-west (Canmore ID: 46057), and a number of additional findspots and associated cropmarks to the north of the site on the other side of the River Teith.



Figure 1a: Extract from Roy's Military Map of 1752-55



Figure 1b: Extract from Six-inch 1st edition, Scotland, 1843-1882

9. In addition, within the broader area, the discovery of four gold Iron Age torcs in 2009, dating from the between the 1st and 3rd century BC, some 3.5km north-west at High Daira (Canmore Id 302788) continues to highlight the potential of significant finds within this landscape. All of these demonstrate the potential for previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological material to be recovered from within the development area.
10. Two scheduled monuments exist approximately 1km to the north of the development area on the northern bank of the River Teith, both interpreted as later prehistoric features. Mill of Torr ring ditch (Index No: 6477) is a cropmark feature which is believed to be a ring ditch some 30m in diameter. Mill of Torr fort (Index No: 6476) occupies a steep-sided promontory overlooking the River Teith. It comprises the remains of a fort consisting of an earth and stone bank around the edge of the promontory enclosing an area of some 60m by 20m.
11. The potential for Roman remains from the area is demonstrated by the presence of a Roman temporary camp (Canmore ID: 46101), recorded as a cropmark feature, approximately 700m to the north of the development area. Further evidence of the potential for recovery of Roman material is the notation for a possible Roman road to the south and another Roman temporary camp to the north on the other side of the River Teith. The Roman presence in the area reflects the general importance of the area around Stirling as a north/south thoroughfare and particularly the ford to the north-east of the development area.
12. Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1752-55 (Figure 1a) shows the development area as agricultural land to the south of a small estate called Auchertyr (now called Ochertyre). The road to the south of the estate does not follow the route of the modern A84. The larger estates of Keir, to the north-east, and Blair, to the north-west, can also be seen. The area to the south of the development area is shown as moss and several small farmsteads are also in the area between the moss and the River Teith.
13. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 1b) the field boundaries surrounding the development area are in their current configuration and the road which will become the A84 exists to the south. The development area is shown in something close to its current condition with trees on two sides and Ochertyre House to the north-east. Ochertyre House (Canmore ID: 46002) is currently in use and the walled garden (Canmore ID: 228386) which exists adjacent to the River Teith is a Category C listed building.

Project Works

14. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 28th and 30th May 2014. Archaeological works were carried out in keeping with the terms of the Method Statement (Rees 2014). Archaeological works began with a photographic record of the site in its condition prior to development works proceeding. The record comprised a series of digital images taken to give a representative coverage of the form and layout of the site. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of a series of intrusive trenches for the purposes of exposing an 8% sample of the available ground within the development area (total size roughly 1ha) to be archaeologically examined.
15. The trenches were placed in accordance with the terms of the Method Statement (Rees 2014) with one extra trench (Trench 9) added due to the area being cleared of a soil bund comprising of foundation debris and detritus from the previous activities associated with the mink farm. In total 453.50 linear metres of trenching were excavated, exceeding the 400 linear metres required for the purposes of this investigation. The position of the trenches is depicted in the site plan below (Figure 2).

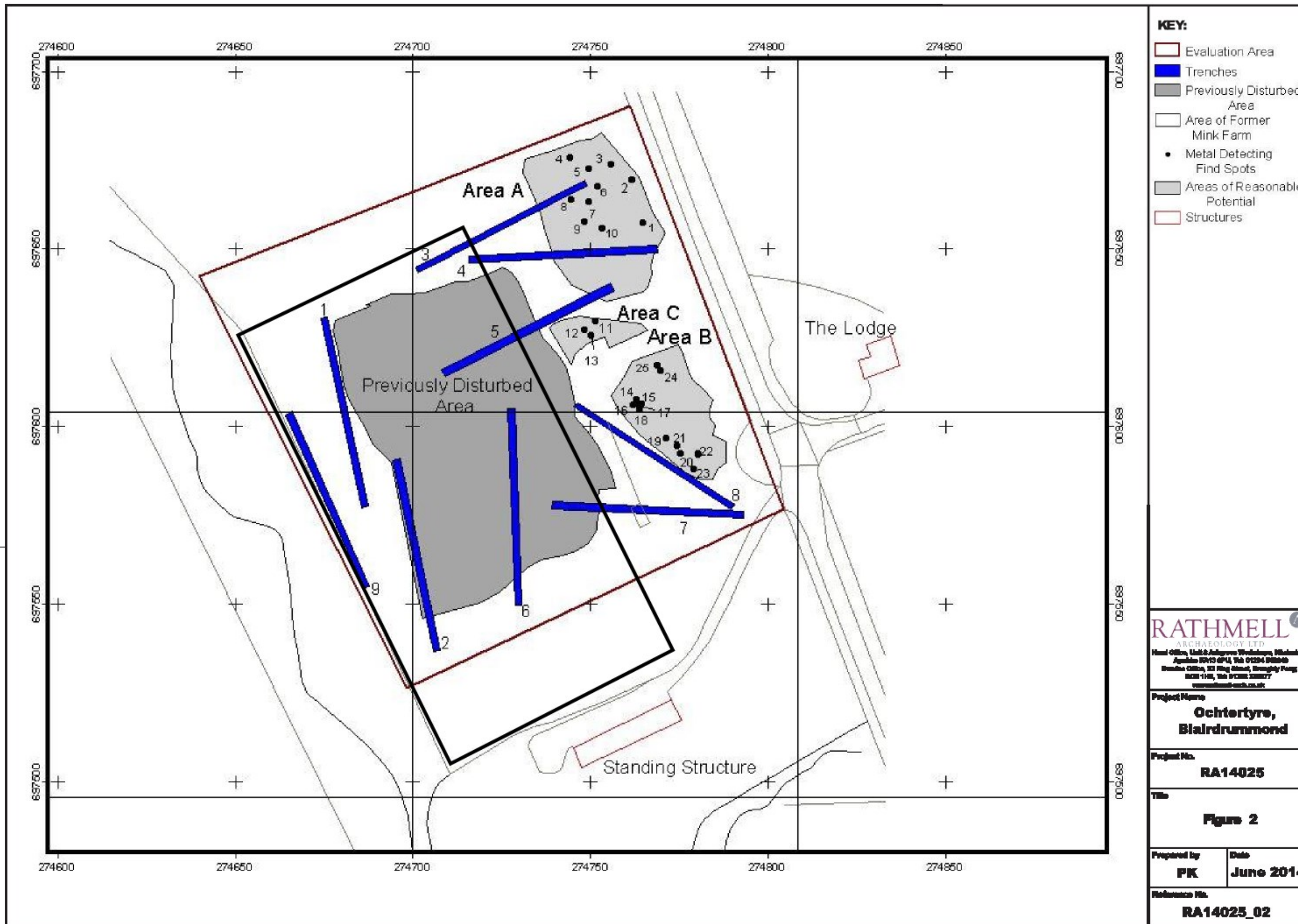


Figure 2: Site plan showing available ground and layout of trenches as machined

16. A metal detecting survey was also undertaken by the onsite archaeological team in accordance with the terms of the Method Statement (Rees 2013) using a Musketeer Advantage Pro (Minelab) using an 8 inch search coil. Transects were surveyed north-south at intervals of a metre which ensured 100% coverage of that area of reasonable potential located within the development area (Figure 3a).
17. All readings from the metal detecting survey were flagged and followed by Trial excavation to retrieve any metal artefact contacts. Trial excavations only focused on the contact reached within the known topsoil depth and never penetrated into the underlying subsoil. The spoil from the evaluation trenches within the area of reasonable potential were also surveyed (Figure 3b). The location of any artefacts recovered was surveyed by DGPS (Figure 2).
18. All works were conducted in accordance with Stirling Council Archaeology Service Standard Conditions, the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

19. In all, 9 evaluation trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked 13 ton mechanical excavator with a toothless 2m ditching bucket (Figure 4a). The details of the trenches may be found in Appendix 1 within this document. Included below is a synthesis of the findings and interpretation from these trenches.
20. At the time of the works, the development site was covered with areas of vegetation consistent with its brownfield character (Figure 4b). Some areas of the site also showed obvious signs of waterlogging, and indeed, the trenching works revealed a predominantly clay subsoil which would not allow for much natural drainage of the area (Figure 5a). It was clear that a large area of the site had been affected by previous use for industrial farming activities with evidence of hardstanding present.
21. The trenches were excavated through turf and topsoil (001) which was a moderately compacted mid brown to light grey humic clay with frequent rootlets, measuring between 230mm and 270mm on average in depth across the site. There were two trenches (3 and 4) which had significantly deeper topsoil at the west and north-west ends respectively (Figure 5b). The depth of overburden, that included the topsoil, was due to the residue of spoil from bunding that had been removed prior to the evaluation commencing. Throughout (001) were modern inclusions of brick, tile and aggregate representing waste from previous activities and structures reflecting the nature of the development area as a brownfield site.
22. Underlying this was natural subsoil which predominantly consisted of a compact clay (002) and (004). Subsoil (002), which was present across the majority of the trenches, was light yellow orange in colour with areas of light grey mottling with the presence of frequent rootlets in areas (Figure 6a). Context (004) was a compacted mid brown orange colour with frequent rootlets throughout (Figure 6b).
23. A number of red tile field drains [003] were also present measuring 100mm in diameter and surrounded by rounded stone packing (Figure 7a). These were present spread out across the entire site. Only one rubble drain [005], 150mm in diameter, was recorded during the works and what are suggested to be the 'scars' from where drains have been removed. Whether these 'scars' were previously rubble or ceramic field drains is unknown. The presence of both rubble and red tile drains indicates that the site has potentially seen more than one phase of attempts to improve the drainage of the ground.
24. Only two other sets of archaeological features [006] and [007] were exposed and appeared to be modern in date. These were represented by two square concrete features [006] with exposed dimensions of 720mm by 540mm by 480mm (Figure 7b).



Figure 3a: Metal detecting areas of reasonable potential.



Figure 3b: Metal detecting spoil from trenches located in areas of reasonable potential.



Figure 4a: Excavating trenches.



Figure 4b: Depicting the development site with vegetation cover synonymous with the brownfield nature of site.

24. Features [007] were square in shape with dimensions of 500mm by 600mm with (001) forming the fill (Figure 8a). In trenches 1 and 2 features [007] form a discrete alignment suggesting that they possibly have been associated with each other (Figure 8b).
25. No other archaeological features were uncovered on site and the only artefacts observed, were fragments of modern material (glass, aggregate, brick, tile) within the topsoil (001).

Metal Detector Survey

25. Given the brownfield nature of much of the area (concrete, plinths & hardstanding) as a consequence of its use as a mink farm, there was a significant quantity of modern metaliferous material within this portion of the site. Consequently the area of reasonable potential was taken to be those sporadic areas where no visible remains of former use were identifiable (Figure 2).
26. From the metal detecting survey within the areas of reasonable potential a total of 25 metal finds were recovered. These were all modern in date and were in a variety of forms from drinks cans, a tent peg, a bucket handle and a padlock (Figures 9a, 9b, 10a & 10b) (See Appendix 2: Finds Registers).
27. No significant archaeological finds were recovered during the metal detecting survey within the areas of reasonable potential or the spoil from the trenches in these areas.

Discussion

28. The results of the evaluation trenching yielded no evidence of significant archaeological remains within the development area. The features recorded across the development area would all seem to be associated with the former mink farm during the 20th century and conform to the characteristics of a brownfield site.
29. The main type of archaeological feature present were field drains and which were uncovered in a number of the trenches in the form of red tile drains with packing stones covering them [003] and one rubble field drain [005]. The presence of two types of field drain suggests that there has possibly been more than one phase of attempting to improve the drainage of the ground and this may potentially be linked to the area as a mink farm. Indeed the predominantly clay nature of the subsoil alongside the presence of waterlogged areas still visible within some areas of the site.
30. The only other archaeological features present were of a modern structural character [006] and [007] reflecting the Brownfield nature of the site and demonstrating the modern use of the development area as a mink farm.
31. The concrete features [006] would seem to suggest their use as load bearing bases for above ground structures and have been left *in-situ* due to their size and situation well within the topsoil and cut into the subsoil.
32. The shape and size of features [007] along with the discrete alignment that they form in trenches 1 and 2 would further support their function as the foundation cuts for structural features. The fill would indicate that they have been removed and then the resulting hole filled in with (001).
33. The finds recovered during the metal detecting survey were all modern in date and would suggest that the areas considered as of reasonable potential have also been subjected to waste/artefacts associated with the previous industrial agricultural activities that characterised the use of the site.



Figure 5a: Depicting the development site with the vegetation cover and clay subsoil with waterlogging in areas.



Figure 5b: West end of trench 3 demonstrating depth of overburden.



Figure 6a: Trench 9 demonstrating subsoil (002).



Figure 6b: Trench 6 demonstrating subsoil (004).



Figure 7a: Red ceramic field drain [003].



Figure 7b: Concrete base/plinth [006]



Figure 8a: Feature [007] with fill (001).



Figure 8b: Features [007] with ranging rods indicating location and orientation to each other with another sited in-between with concrete remains in the fill (red circle).



Figure 9a: Find 023 *in-situ*.



Figure 9b: Finds 001 and 003.



Figure 10a: Finds 002, 014, 019 and 020.



Figure 10b: Finds 006, 007 and 008

Recommendations

34. No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area and the only anthropic material observed suggested modern use of the site.
35. On balance, given the lack of significant archaeological material recovered in the course of the evaluation works, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends that no further archaeological work be carried out within this development area.
36. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Stirling Council and their advisors, Stirling Council Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

37. A programme of archaeological works was required by WS Dunsire Ltd in respect to the development of residential houses at Ochertyre, Blair Drummond, Stirling. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
38. The archaeological investigative works consisted of an intrusive evaluation which was designed to assess an 8% sample of the undisturbed and accessible portions of the proposed development area. No significant archaeological features were discovered. The most prominent archaeological features present were field drains demonstrating improvement in the drainage across the site and features associated with the area being a mink farm. Based on the results of this evaluation, we have recommended that no further works are required within this area of the development.

Acknowledgements

39. The author would like to thank Stirling Council Archaeology Service, in particular the County Archaeologist Murray Cook who gave support and guidance for these archaeological works. I would also like to thank Mike Briggs for his contribution to the work out on site.

References

Documentary

- | | | |
|----------|------|--|
| Rees, T. | 2014 | <i>Ochertyre, Blair Drummond: Archaeological Mitigation. Method Statement</i> , unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. |
|----------|------|--|

Cartographic

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---|
| Roy, W | 1752-55 | <i>Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands)</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1866 | 6-inch 1 st edition, Perthshire Sheet CXXXII |

Appendix 1: Trench Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	North to South	2m by 51.2m 102.4m ²	250mm to 230mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench is a compacted, light yellow orange clay and mottled light grey in areas (002).	2 red ceramic field drains (003) present at +329m and +46m, all with common orientation NE-SW. Modern features [006] present at +21m, +23 and +27m filled by the mixed topsoil (001)	None	None
2	North to South	2m by 51.6m 103.2m ²	240mm to 250mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench is a compacted, light yellow orange clay and mottled light grey in areas (002).	4 red ceramic field drains (004) present at +8m and at +33.2m aligned NE-SW. Modern features [006] present at +28.5m and +32.5m filled by the mixed topsoil (001)	None	None
3	West to East	2m by 49.1m 98.2m ²	330mm by 270mm	Up to + 3m the subsoil for the length of the trench is a compacted, light yellow orange clay and mottled light grey in areas (002). Between +3m and +13m the subsoil is formed by a compact mid brown orange clay with frequent rootlets (004). For the following 4m the subsoil reverts back to (002) and the next 3m characterised by (004). From +20m to the trench end the subsoil is formed by (002).	1 red ceramic field drain aligned NE-SW (003) present at +27m.	None.	None.
4	Southeast to Northwest	2m by 50.5m 101m ²	390mm to 300mm	Subsoil for the first +7m is formed of (004). From +7m the subsoil for the length of the trench is a compacted, light yellow orange clay and mottled light grey in areas (002).	3 red ceramic field drains (004), 1 aligned N-S at +14m and 2 aligned NNE-SSW at +38m and +42m.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
5	West to East	2m by 49m 98m ²	230mm to 300mm	Up to +8m the subsoil is a compacted, light yellow orange clay and mottled light grey in area (002). For the following 27m the subsoil is a compacted, mid brown orange clay with frequent rootlets (004). From +35m the subsoil reverts back to (002) for 10m with the final 4m characterised by (004)	1 red ceramic field drains (003) present at +841m, orientated NE-SW. At +35m a concrete plinth, 720mm by 540mm by 480mm is present.	None.	None.
6	South to North	2m by 52.2m 104.4m ²	230mm to 260mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench is a compacted, light yellow orange clay and mottled light grey in area (002).	4 red ceramic field drains (003) aligned NE-SW present at +21m, +35m, +44m and at +52m. Modern features [006] present at +14m filled by the mixed topsoil (001)	None.	None.
7	West to East	2m by 48.4m 96.8m ²		Up to +8.5m, Subsoil for the length of the trench is a compacted, light yellow orange clay and mottled light grey in areas (002). From +8.5m to +28.m the subsoil is formed of a compacted mid-brown orange clay (004). Following +9m reverts back to (002) with the final 11.4m formed by (004).	4 red ceramic field drains (004) present at +16m, +33.5m, +41m and +46.6m aligned E-W.	None.	None.
8	Southeast to Northwest	2m by 50.5m 101m ²	200mm to 200mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench is a compacted, mid brown orange clay with frequent rootlets (004).	No modern features along the trench	None.	None.
9	South to North	2m by 51m 102m ²	280mm to 230mm	Subsoil for the length of the trench is a compacted, light yellow orange clay and mottled light grey in areas (002).	No modern features along the trench	None.	None.

Appendix 2: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the evaluation.

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	All trenches	Deposit	Moderately compacted mid brown to light grey humic clay loam with frequent rootlets and small to medium sized stone. Throughout there is modern waste in the form of broken tiles, brick and tiles.	Topsoil mixed with demolition waste material associated with the Mink Farm and structures
002	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9,	Deposit	Compacted light yellow orange clay with mottled areas of light grey	Natural subsoil
003	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Feature	Ceramic field drain, red/orange in colour with a circular profile, approximately 100mm in diameter	Ceramic field drain
004	3, 4, 5, 7, 8	Deposit	Compacted mid brown orange clay with frequent rootlets	Natural subsoil
005	7	Deposit	Rubble field drain with straight cut edges rounded stone fill and 150mm wide	Rubble field drain
006	2, 5,	Feature	Concrete feature 720mm by 540mm by 480mm and square features cut into the subsoil with dimensions of 500mm by 600mm	Structural and cut foundations features associated with former Mink Farm
007	1, 2, 6, 9	Feature	Square features cut into the subsoil with dimensions of 500mm by 600mm	Cut foundations features associated with former Mink Farm

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	001	Looking East over previously undisturbed area with vans	E	28/05/14
002	002	Looking East over previously undisturbed area without vans	E	28/05/14
003	003	Site photos: showing condition of site pre-works	N	28/05/14

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
004	004	Site photos: showing condition of site pre	NW	28/05/14
005	005	Site photos: showing condition of site pre	W	28/05/14
006	006	Site photos: showing condition of site pre	SW	28/05/14
007	007	Site photos: showing condition of site pre	S	28/05/14
008	008	Site photos: showing condition of site pre	SE	28/05/14
009	009	Site photos: showing condition of site pre	E	28/05/14
010	010	Site photos: showing condition of site pre	NE	28/05/14
011	011	Machine working in woods	NE	28/05/14
012	012	View South over house plots	N	28/05/14
013	013	Area where bunding used to be	N	28/05/14
014	014	Showing where bunding has been moved in the wooded area	SE	28/05/14
015	015	View North over site, house plots visible	S	28/05/14
016	016	Dis-used building, South end of site	W	28/05/14
017	017	Dis-used building, South end of site	W	28/05/14
018	018	South side of dis-used building	SE	28/05/14
019	019	Room in East side of dis-used building	E	28/05/14
020	020	Room in East side of dis-used building	Interior	28/05/14
021	021	Detail of animal figure on eaves at the East side of the structure	E	28/05/14
022	022	Old track/road running E-W at the South end of the site; West end	E	28/05/14
023	023	Old track/road running E-W at the South end of the site; East end	W	28/05/14
024	024	Ochertyre Road looking South	N	28/05/14
025	025	Ochertyre Road looking North	S	28/05/14
026	026	Entrance to site	E	28/05/14

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
027	027	View to NW over to Blair Drummond House	SE	28/05/14
028	028	East side of site looking over the central area and West	E	28/05/14
029	029	Working shot with GPS	S	28/05/14
030	030	Working shot with GPS	SE	28/05/14
031	031	Working shot with metal detector	S	28/05/14
032	032	Working shot with metal detector	S	28/05/14
033	033	Working shot with machine excavating	W	28/05/14
034	034	Working shot with machine excavating	W	29/05/14
035	035	Working shot with machine excavating	S	29/05/14
036	036	Working shot with machine excavating	W	29/05/14
037	037	General working shot	NE	29/05/14
038	038	Trench 9	S	29/05/14
039	039	Trench 1	N	29/05/14
040	040	Trench 2	N	29/05/14
041	041	Trench 6	S	29/05/14
042	042	Trench 7	W	29/05/14
043	043	Trench 8	SE	29/05/14
044	044	Trench 5	W	29/05/14
045	045	Trench 4	NW	29/05/14
046	046	Trench 3	W	29/05/14
047	047	(003) ceramic tile field drain in trench 4	SE	29/05/14
048	048	(003) ceramic tile field drain in trench 4	SE	29/05/14
049	049	(006) concrete plinth base in trench 5	S	29/05/14

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
050	050	West end of trench 3 showing thickness of overburden	N	29/05/14
051	051	Image demonstrating open trenches 3&4	NW	29/05/14
052	052	Open trenches in central area of site	N	29/05/14
053	053	West side of site with open trenches	NE	29/05/14
054	054	Trench 1; probable structural plinth/post base (concrete 006)	E	29/05/14
055	055	Trench 2; probable structural plinth/post base (concrete 006)	W	29/05/14
056	056	Trench 6; ceramic tile field drain (003)	W	29/05/14
057	057	Trench 7; rubble field drain (005)	W	29/05/14
058	058	Metal detecting spoil heap	NE	29/05/14
059	059	Metal detecting spoil heap	NE	29/05/14
060	060	Trench 1; foundation base/cut for post	N	30/05/14
061	061	Trench 1; demonstrating alignment of features forming foundation bases for posts	NW	30/05/14
062	062	Trench 2; demonstrating alignment of features forming foundation bases for posts	SE	30/05/14
063	063	Trench 2; foundation base/cut for post	E	30/05/14
064	064	Trench 2; foundation base/cut for post	W	30/05/14
065	065	Top of concrete plinth in trench 2, north end	E	30/05/14
066	066	Trench 6; square foundation cut for post	W	30/05/14
067	067	Find 23, linear metal cable	W	30/05/14

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1	1	Tr 9	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 9	PK	29/05/14

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
2	1	Tr 1	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 1	PK	29/05/14
3	1	Tr 2	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 2	MB	29/05/14
4	1	Tr 6	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 3	MB	29/05/14
5	1	Tr 7	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 4	MB	29/05/14
6	2	Tr 8	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 5	MB	29/05/14
7	2	Tr 5	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 6	MB	29/05/14
8	2	Tr 4	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 7	MB	29/05/14
9	2	Tr 3	Plan	1:100	Post-excavation plan of trench 8	MB	29/05/14

Finds Register

Context No.	Find Number	Area/Trench	Material Type	Description
001	001	Area A	Various	1 x Yo-Yo
001	002	Area A	Aluminium	1 x Diet Coke Can
001	003	Area A	Metal Alloy	1 x Pendant/Medallion
001	004	Area A	Iron	1 x Iron Nail
001	005	Area A	Iron	1 x Lid
001	006	Area A	Iron	1 x Iron 'Loop'
001	007	Area A	Iron	1 x Iron Handle
001	008	Area A	Iron	1 x Padlock
001	009	Area A	Iron	1 x Tent Peg
001	010	Area A	Steel (?)	1 x Door Handle

Context No.	Find Number	Area/Trench	Material Type	Description
001	011	Area C	Iron	1 x Iron Nail
001	012	Area C	Copper Alloy	1 x Modern 2p Coin
001	013	Area C	Aluminium	1 x Can Ring Pull
001	014	Area B	Tin Foil	1 x Pie Case
001	015	Area B	Galvanised Metal	1 x Zip Pull
001	016	Area B	Iron	1 x Bucket Handle
001	017	Area B	Tin Alloy (?)	1 x Tin Ring Pull
001	018	Area B	Copper Alloy	1 x Part of Keyring Attachment
001	019	Area B	Aluminium	1 x IRN-Bru Can
001	020	Area B	Aluminium Alloy (?)	1 x Dolmio Jar Lid
001	021	Area B	Iron, Steel	1 x Bracket
001	022	Area B	Iron, Steel	1 x Bracket
001	023	Area B	Iron, Steel	Cable
001	024	Area B	Iron	1 x Bracket
001	025	Area B	Iron	1 x Iron Square

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Ochertyre, Blair Drummond
PROJECT CODE:	RA14025
PARISH:	Kincardine (Stirling)
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Peter Klemen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 7472 9755 (centre point)
START DATE (this season)	28 th May 2014
END DATE (this season)	30 th May 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was required by WS Dunsire Ltd in respect to the development of residential houses at Ochertyre, Blair Drummond, Stirling. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.</p> <p>The archaeological investigative works consisted of an intrusive evaluation which was designed to assess an 8% sample of the proposed development area. No significant archaeological features were discovered. The most prominent archaeological features present were field drains showing improvement across the site for its use for agricultural purposes possibly prior to the area being a mink farm.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	WS Dunsire Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Stirling Council Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

Contact Details

40. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

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41. The Stirling Council archaeologist can be contacted at:

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