



<b>NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE</b>	<b>Dunmore Street, Balfron</b>
REPORT: 62	
PROJECT ID: 4341161	<b>Stirlingshire</b>
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT	Archaeological Evaluation

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**Land to east of St Anthony's Roman Catholic Church,  
Dunmore Street, Balfron, Stirlingshire**

NGR: NN 5502 8857

Data Structure Report

*on behalf of*

**CALA Homes (West) Ltd**

Cover Plate: Working shot of trial trench 14 being excavated

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**Date: 22/05/2013**

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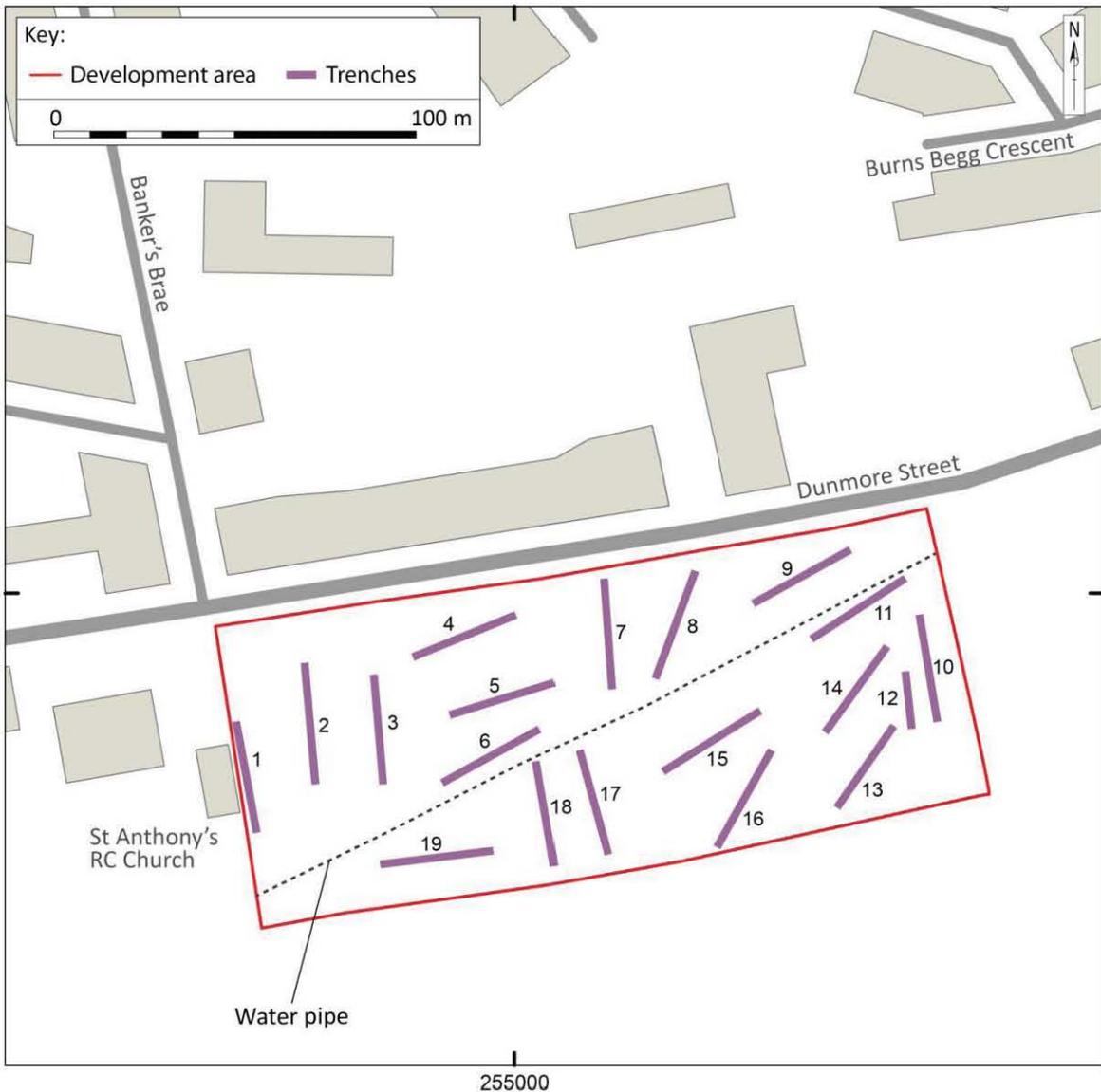
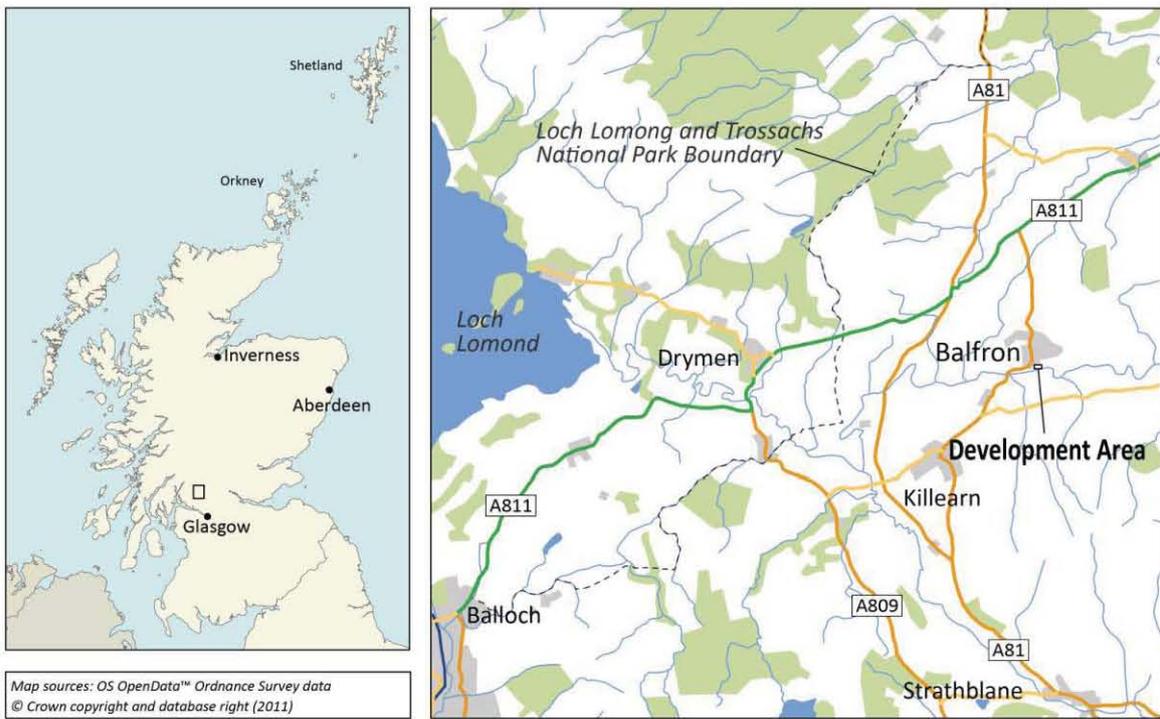


Figure 1: Site and Trench Location

## **Abstract**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Dunmore Street, Balfron, Stirlingshire on behalf of CALA Homes (West) Ltd. The work was conducted by Northlight Heritage between 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of May 2013. Nineteen trenches, totalling an area of 887 sq. m, were excavated across the proposed development area, equivalent to approximately 5% of the area to be developed.

A series of modern field drains and plough marks were uncovered within the evaluation trenches while the potential crop-marks previously identified within the development area were found to be non archaeological in origin.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1**

This report presents the results of archaeological works at Dunmore Street, Balfron, Stirlingshire conducted by Northlight Heritage on behalf of CALA Homes (West) Ltd between 7<sup>th</sup> May 2013 and 10<sup>th</sup> May 2013. Nineteen trenches, a total of 887 sq. m, were opened across an area proposed for housing development on the land to the east of St Anthony's Roman Catholic Church. The evaluation trenches equated to approximately 5% of proposed development area.

## **2. Location, Geology and Topography**

### **2.1**

The proposed development site is located on the southern edge of Balfron and is centred on approximately NGR NS 5502 8857 (Figure 1). The site occupies a relatively level agricultural field which is bound to the north by Dunmore Street, to the west by St Anthony's Roman Catholic Church and residential houses while the area to the south and east comprise further fields and the buildings of Kilfasset Farm.

### **2.2**

The underlying geology consists of Stockiemuir Sandstone and gravel while the superficial deposits consist of Devensian Till (1:50000, British Geological Survey).

## **3. Archaeological and Historical Context**

### **3.1**

The site was considered to have the potential to contain buried archaeological remains. One of the main reasons for this was the presence of a possible prehistoric enclosure (HER No. 4458) at the eastern edge of the development area, visible as a crop-mark on an oblique colour aerial photograph taken in 1995. This crop-mark, which appeared to be a possible enclosure, was located at NS 5511 8858. A further three circular crop-marks existed to the west of the aforementioned feature resulting in four potential crop-marks in a linear arrangement within the whole of the development area.

### **3.2**

To the east of the development area the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Woodend Motte is located (SAM 2239, NMRS No. NS58NE1, HER No. 531).

### 3.3

From the more recent post medieval period a nineteenth century farmstead (NMRS No. NS58NE 24) is recorded at Kilfasset Farm to the south-east of the development area while a Listed Category B Building (LB Num.45856) is recorded to the north.

## 4. Summary Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation 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;
- where preservation *in-situ* was not feasible, to 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;
- to ensure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording were met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development project.

## 5. Methodology

### 5.1

The site comprised approximately 1.65 hectares of land which was intended for housing development. To mitigate against the possible destruction of buried archaeological evidence a series of trial trenches were positioned to evaluate the area and identify any significant archaeological features and/or deposits. A total of nineteen trenches were excavated amounting to 887 sq. metres and all the trenches were tied into the OS grid (Figure 1).

### 5.2

The site contained up to four potential archaeological sites visible as crop-marks (see section 3). However, the precise location of each crop mark was not known, therefore, trenches were positioned to ensure maximum coverage of the area (Figure 1) with a slight focus on the eastern half and the co-ordinate stated in the Stirling council HER. No extensive area within the available land was left completely unexamined.

### 5.3

A metal water main was known to be present on site and was subsequently located. The trenches were positioned to avoid excavation over this.

### 5.4

Excavation was undertaken by a wheeled mechanical back hoe excavator using a 1.6 m wide toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in spits to the level required for the construction works (the natural subsoil) or the first archaeological horizon.

### 5.5

All trenches, archaeological features and artefacts were recorded, where appropriate, by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by high quality digital photography and by measured drawing.

## 6. Results

### 6.1

Eighteen trenches measured 30 m in length by 1.6 m in width. Trench 12 was opened to investigate a potential archaeological feature, which was found to be two field drains cutting across one another, and measured 15 m in length by 1.6 m in width. In the following paragraphs numbers in square brackets indicate unique cut numbers issued in the field and those in round brackets represent deposit or fill numbers.

### 6.2

The topsoil comprised of a dark brown silt sand (001) containing occasional sherds of modern ceramic and varied in depth between 0.20 m and 0.60 m. The depth of the topsoil was relatively uniform across the site, ranging from 0.24 m to 0.38 m. The exception to this was the western edge of the development area where the topsoil depth averaged 0.47 m but was up to 0.6 m in places. This topsoil lay directly on top of a distinct orange sand and clay natural subsoil (002) which was consistently present across the development area.

### 6.3

A linear ditch [004] was uncovered in trench 13 and 14 (Figure 1) although it was very faint in Trench 13. It was orientated north to south and measured 1.06 m in width by up to 0.09 m in depth. The ditch was not present in any trenches to the north of Trench 14 while it was barely visible in Trench 13. No artefacts were recovered from the greyish brown, very silty sand fill (003) of the ditch. The cut [004] had very gradually sloping uneven concave sides and a flat base. This ditch was considered to be of very low archaeological significance.

### 6.4

A series of modern stone filled field drains and plough marks were also visible in the evaluation trenches across the site (see appendix 1).

## 7. Discussion and Summary

### 7.1

The evaluation uncovered no significant archaeological features, artefacts or deposits. The linear ditch [004], recorded in Trench 13 and 14, was very shallow and appears to have been heavily truncated. It is not considered to be archaeologically significant.

### 7.2

The four potential crop-mark sites previously identified from aerial photography did not correspond to any sub surface archaeology or any obvious changes in geology or hydrology. No evidence was uncovered during the evaluation that suggests they are archaeological in origin and, although the exact reason for the presence of the crop-marks remains unknown, they are likely to be the result of agricultural, geological or hydrological processes.

### 7.3

There has been intensive agriculture and ploughing on the site, evidence of which was seen in the presence of a series of field drains. It is likely that this ploughing has truncated and removed any archaeology that may once have been present here.

## **8. Recommendations**

### **8.1**

As no significant archaeology was uncovered during the evaluation reported here it is recommended that no further archaeological work need be carried out during the proposed development.

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, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (accessed 13/05/2013).

## 10. Appendices

### APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Trench Information

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Average Depth (m)</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>	<i>Subsoil</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1	30	1.6	0.44	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
2	30	1.6	0.38	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
3	30	1.6	0.26	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
4	30	1.6	0.34	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
5	30	1.6	0.24	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
6	30	1.6	0.27	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
7	30	1.6	0.27	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
8	30	1.6	0.35	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
9	30	1.6	0.33	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Contained field drain.
10	30	1.6	0.29	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Contained 2 field drains.
11	30	1.6	0.29	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Average Depth (m)	Topsoil	Subsoil	Notes
12	15	1.6	0.27	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
13	30	1.6	0.28	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Contained field drain.
14	30	1.6	0.29	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
15	30	1.6	0.28	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
16	30	1.6	0.32	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
17	30	1.6	0.33	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Contained plough marks.
18	30	1.6	0.35	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	n/a
19	30	1.6	0.50	Loosely compacted, dark brown, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Moderate to firm, orange, sandy clay with occasional angular and sub-angular stones <0.30m diameter.	Contained 2 field drains.

Table 2: Context Information

Context No.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Compaction / Texture / Condition	Colour	Composition	Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info	Notes
1	Topsoil	n/a	n/a	Average 0.32	Loose	Dark Brown	Silty Sand	Topsoil	Overlies entire site	n/a
2	Natural	n/a	n/a	n/a	Moderate - Firm	Orange	Sandy Clay	Natural	Underlies entire site	n/a
3	Deposit	Unknown	1.6	0.09	Moderate	Grey/Brown	Very Silty Sand	Fill of ditch [004]	Overlies cut [004] Overlain by topsoil (001)	n/a
4	Cut	Unknown	1.6	0.09	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cut of ditch	Overlies natural (002) Overlain by fill (003)	n/a
5	Deposit	Unknown	1.0	0.01-0.05	Moderate	Grey/Brown	Very Silty Sand	Possible fill of ditch [004]	Overlies cut [004] Overlain by topsoil (001)	Same as (003)

Table 3: Drawing Information

<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
001	1	003, 004	SE facing section of ditch in Tr14	1:10
002	1	002, 005	Plan of ditch in Tr13	1:20
003	1	002, 003, 004	Plan of ditch in Tr14	1:20

Table4: Digital Photographs

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Take from.</i>	<i>Date &amp; Initials</i>
1	Trench 1	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 1	S	07/05/2013 SB
2	Trench 1	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 1	S	07/05/2013 SB
3	Trench 2	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 2	S	07/05/2013 SB
4	Trench 2	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 2	S	07/05/2013 SB
5	Trench 2	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 2	S	07/05/2013 SB
6	Trench 3	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 3	S	07/05/2013 SB
7	Trench 4	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 4	WSW	07/05/2013 SB
8	Trench 5	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 5	WSW	07/05/2013 SB
9	Trench 6	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 6	WSW	07/05/2013 AR
10	Trench 5	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 5	WSW	07/05/2013 AR
11	Trench 7	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 7	S	07/05/2013 AR
12	Trench 6	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 6	ENE	07/05/2013 AR
13	Trench 7	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 7	S	08/05/2013 SB
14	Trench 8	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 8	S	08/05/2013 SB
15	Trench 8	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 8	S	08/05/2013 SB
16	Trench 9	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 9	NE	08/05/2013 SB
17	Trench 9	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 9	NE	08/05/2013 SB
18	Trench 10	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 10	S	08/05/2013 SB
19	Trench 11	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 11	ENE	08/05/2013 SB
20	Trench 10	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 10	NE	08/05/2013 SB
21	Trench 10	001, 002	Working shot	NW	08/05/2013 SB
22	Trench 12	001, 002	Working shot	N	08/05/2013 SB
23	Trench 10	001, 002	Field drain within trench 10	N	08/05/2013 AR
24	Trench 10	001, 002	Field drain within trench 10	S	08/05/2013 AR
25	Trench 12	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 12	N	08/05/2013 AR
26	Trench 11	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 11	ENE	08/05/2013 AR
27	Trench 13	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 13	NE	08/05/2013 AR
28	Trench 14	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 14	SW	08/05/2013 AR
29	Trench 13	001, 002, 003, 004	Post excavation shot of trench 13	SW	08/05/2013 AR
30	Trench 15	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 15	ENE	08/05/2013 AR
31	Trench 14	001, 002, 003, 004	Pre excavation shot of linear feature in trench 14	SW	08/05/2013 AR
32	Trench 14	001, 002, 003, 004	Pre excavation shot of linear feature in trench 14	SW	08/05/2013 AR
33	Trench 14	001, 002, 003, 004	Working shot	SW	08/05/2013 SB
34	Trench 14	001, 002, 003, 004	Working shot	NE	08/05/2013 SB
35	Trench 14	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 14	WSW	08/05/2013 SB
36	Trench 14	001, 002, 003, 004	SE facing section of linear feature in trench 14	SE	08/05/2013 AR
37	Trench 14	001, 002, 003, 004	Post excavation shot of trench 14	SW	08/05/2013 AR

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Take from.</i>	<i>Date &amp; Initials</i>
38	Trench 15	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 15	ENE	08/05/2013 AR
39	Trench 16	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 16	ENE	08/05/2013 AR
40	Trench 17	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 17	N	08/05/2013 AR
41	Trench 18	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 18	N	09/05/2013 AR
42	Trench 19	001	Pre excavation shot of trench 19	W	09/05/2013 AR
43	Trench 17	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 17	S	09/05/2013 AR
44	Trench 17	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 17	S	09/05/2013 AR
45	Trench 17	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 17	S	09/05/2013 AR
46	Trench 17	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 17	S	09/05/2013 AR
47	Trench 19	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 19	W	09/05/2013 AR
48	Trench 18	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 18	N	09/05/2013 AR
49	Trench 18	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 18	N	09/05/2013 AR
50	Trench 18	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 18	N	09/05/2013 AR
51	Trench 18	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 18	N	09/05/2013 AR
52	Trench 18	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 18	S	09/05/2013 AR
53	Trench 18	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 18	S	09/05/2013 AR
54	Trench 18	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 18	S	09/05/2013 AR
55	Trench 18	001, 002	Post excavation shot of trench 18	S	09/05/2013 AR

## APPENDIX 2: Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

### 1.0 Introduction

This document sets out a written scheme of investigation for archaeological works at the site of a proposed housing development (Planning Reference No: 12/00433/FUL) at Dunmore Street, Balfroun, Stirlingshire on the behalf of CALA Homes (West) Ltd. In the first instance the requirement is for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (Stage 1) of the development site.

Should significant archaeological deposits be present on site there may be requirement for a staged programme of archaeological works (which could include archaeological excavation, watching brief and/or further evaluation as appropriate). The detailed methodology to be employed during any Stage 2 mitigation works and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication would, if required, be specified in addenda to this document. These addenda would be called project designs for any proposed fieldwork at Stage 2 and post-excavation research designs for any work required at Stage 3.

These addenda, if required, will be submitted by the applicant for the agreement of the Stirling Council Planning Officer (Archaeology) prior to the commencement of any archaeological work which may be specified in the addenda documents. The Council will not discharge any planning condition which requires a programme of archaeological work until such time as it is satisfied that all stages of archaeological fieldwork have been completed (in the cases of Stages 1 and 2) or secured by contract (in the case of Stage 3).

All phases of work will be funded by the client, CALA Homes (West) Ltd.

### 2.0 Site Location

The proposed development site is located on the southern edge of Balfroun and is centred on approximately NGR NS 5502 8857. The site occupies a relatively level agricultural field which is bound to the north by Dunmore Street, to the west by a church and residential houses while the area to the south and east comprise further fields and the buildings of Kilfasset Farm.

### 3.0 Archaeological Background

The site is considered to have the potential to contain buried archaeological remains. One of the main reasons for this is the presence of a possible prehistoric enclosure (HER No. 4458) visible as a crop-mark on an oblique colour aerial photograph taken in 1995 at the edge of the development area. The eastern most crop-mark visible on the aerial photograph appears as a possible enclosure located at NS 5511 8858 (Figure 1, co-ordinates from Stirling HER). A further three potential circular crop-marks exist to the west of this resulting in four potential crop-marks in a linear arrangement within the development area.

To the east of the development area the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Woodend Motte is located (SAM 2239, NMRS No. NS58NE1, HER No. 531). From the more recent post medieval period a nineteenth century farmstead (NMRS No. NS58NE 24) is recorded at Kilfasset Farm, to the south-east of the development area, while a Listed Category B Building (LB Num. 45856) is recorded to the north.

### 4.0 Project Objectives

The project objectives are to:

- record the current site condition;
- 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

The site comprises approximately 1.65 hectares of land which is intended for development. Initially a photographic survey will be undertaken to record the current site condition. To mitigate against the possible destruction of buried archaeological evidence a series of trial trenches will be positioned to evaluate the area and identify any significant archaeological features and/or deposits.

The site contains up to four potential archaeological sites visible as crop-marks (see section 3). However, the precise location of each crop mark is not known, therefore, trenches will be positioned to ensure maximum coverage of the area, as shown within figure 1 with a slight focus on the eastern half and the co-ordinate stated in the Stirling council HER. The trench plan may be altered on the ground to target the crop-marks if their location can be more accurately defined. Similarly the trench plan may be altered if particular topographic features are deemed more likely to contain archaeologically significant material or to avoid areas in accordance with the site health and safety risk assessment. A metal water main is known to cross the site and is approximately located on Figure 1. The trenches have been located to avoid excavation over this, however, their location may be altered once the service is accurately located on site.

The strategy to be employed during the evaluation is outlined below:

- Evaluation of the whole proposed development area would require the excavation of eighteen 30 m by 1.6 m trenches, or variation thereon to a total of 825 sq. m. All the trenches will be tied into the OS grid.
- 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.
- The number of archaeologists required during the evaluation will be dependent on the number of machines employed, with one archaeologist present for each mechanical excavator being operated. It is, however, anticipated only one mechanical excavator will be deployed.
- 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 uncovered features are deemed to be of archaeological significance trenches will be extended to investigate the broader area surrounding them and to establish the extent of the archaeological remains. Linear features will be sample excavated to establish their character and potential date. Small isolated features will be 100% excavated.
- 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 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.
- Where archaeological deposits or features prove to be present, particularly if extensive, numerous or complex remains are encountered, the client will be informed and a site meeting 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.
- Due to the close proximity of the development to the village of Balfron trenches will be backfilled and reinstated at the end of each day. If trenches are found to contain archaeology it may be required to keep them open overnight in which case hazard-tape will be erected around the open trench.

## 6.0 Reporting

Should the evaluation encounter no or limited archaeology a single data structure report will be produced outlining the circumstances and results of the project. Should extensive, numerous or complex archaeological deposits or features prove to be present the results of any Stage 2 works will take the form of data structure report for each area or concentration of features as appropriate. Drafts of these reports will be submitted the Stirling Council Planning Officer (Archaeology) in digital editable formats, for agreement. These reports will outline the main results of the fieldwork and incorporate lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings. They will be produced in-house by Northlight Heritage as a desk-top published document and disseminated in digital formats.

Where significant archaeological remains have to be excavated a post-excavation research design will be produced making recommendations for Stage 3 work including further analysis and publication. Implementation of any recommendations offered would, however, be conditional on meeting the approval of the Stirling Council Planning Officer (Archaeology).

Final decisions on the need for further Stage 2 or 3 work and on the detailed specification and nature of that work rest with Planning Authority.

Northlight Heritage will implement the standards and requirements of the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) and Discovery and Excavation in Scotland.

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

### **7.0 Copyright**

Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of Northlight Heritage as part of York Archaeological Trust.

### **8.0 Human Remains, Archive Arrangements and Finds Disposal**

In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during the fieldwork the client, local police and Stirling Council will be notified immediately and no further work will take place on site until agreement on how to proceed has been reached by all parties.

Northlight Heritage will ensure that the project archive is prepared and 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.

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 programme of archaeological works at Dunmore Street, 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 Heritage 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 post-excavation programme.

In the event that unallocated finds recovered from the site require to be removed from Scotland, for the purposes of post-excavation analysis, Northlight Heritage will be legally required 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. Northlight Heritage will require to be in receipt of this signed consent form before items may be removed from the country.

### **9.0 Timetable**

The evaluation will be conducted in May 2013.

### **10.0 Staffing**

The project will be directed by Steven Black or Peta Glew. The project will be managed for Northlight Heritage by David Sneddon. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

### **11.0 Health and Safety and Insurance**

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.

### **12.0 Standards and Monitoring Procedures**

Northlight Heritage adheres to standards set by the Institute of Archaeologists Standards and Guidance Notes and Historic Scotland's various Operational Policy Papers.

The Stirling Council Planning Officer (Archaeology) will have a formal monitoring role on behalf of Stirling Council.

All discoveries of significant archaeology, or other unexpected events which may occur which might significantly affect the archaeological work and/or the development, will be immediately reported by the site director to the Northlight Heritage project manager. The manager will in turn inform the Stirling Council Planning Officer (Archaeology) and the developer (or the developer's designated agent) in order to allow any necessary discussion and planning for appropriate actions arising to take place.

David Sneddon will be the dedicated archaeological project manager for all the works outlined above and will be the first point of contact for any project-related liaison with Stirling Council and the developer for all formal logistical, administrative and financial aspects of the archaeological project.

It will be important to ensure that all formal communication, requests (including any proposed amendments to on-site strategies) and contacts be made in the first instance to the project manager (as opposed to the site director or other members of the on-site team) and ultimately in writing to ensure organisational, administrative and financial efficiency.

Any site visitors, including Council representatives and employees on official business, will be required to conform to the health and safety regime in place during the fieldwork programme.

David Sneddon  
Northlight Heritage

19 April 2013

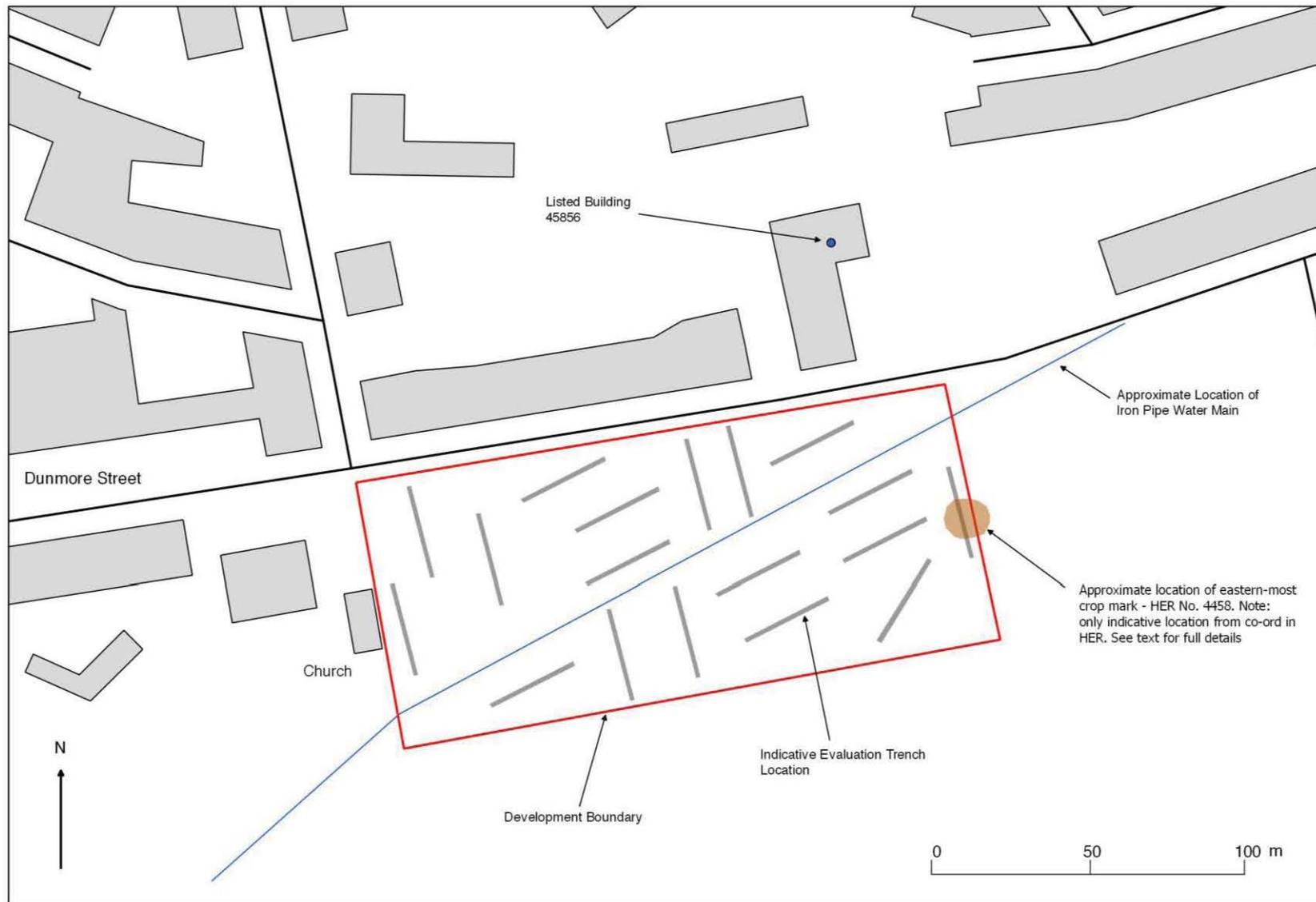


Figure 1: Indicative Evaluation Trench Locations

## APPENDIX 3: DES

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Stirling
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Dunmore St, Balfron
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	4341161
<b>PARISH:</b>	Balfron
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Steven Black
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Northlight Heritage
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Crop-marks
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NS 5502 8857
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	07/05/2013
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	10/05/2013
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Dunmore Street, Balfron, Stirlingshire on a proposed housing development site. The work was conducted between 7th May and 10th May 2013. A series of 19 trial trenches were excavated over the area. Modern field drains and plough marks were uncovered within the evaluation trenches while previously identified potential crop-marks were found to be non-archaeological in origin.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	n/a
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	CALA Homes (West) Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Northlight Heritage, Studio 406, South Block, 64 Osborne Street, Glasgow G1 5QT .
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	<a href="mailto:northlight@yorkat.co.uk">northlight@yorkat.co.uk</a>
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)