



NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE	Campsie Road, Strathblane
REPORT:	Stirling
PROJECT ID: 4396161	
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT	Archaeological Evaluation

Northlight Heritage

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Land to south of Campsie Road, Strathblane

NGR: NN 5640 7930

Data Structure Report

on behalf of

CALA Homes (West) Ltd

Cover Plate: Working shot of trial trench 11 being excavated

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Date: 5 February 2014

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Campsie Road, Strathblane, Stirling on behalf of CALA Homes (West) Ltd. The work was conducted by Northlight Heritage between 27th and 30th of January 2014. Twenty three trenches, totalling an area of 910 sq. m, were excavated across the proposed development area, equivalent to approximately 7% of the area to be developed. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were discovered, except for a relatively modern (c. 20th C.) bottle dump and two fragments of clay pipe.

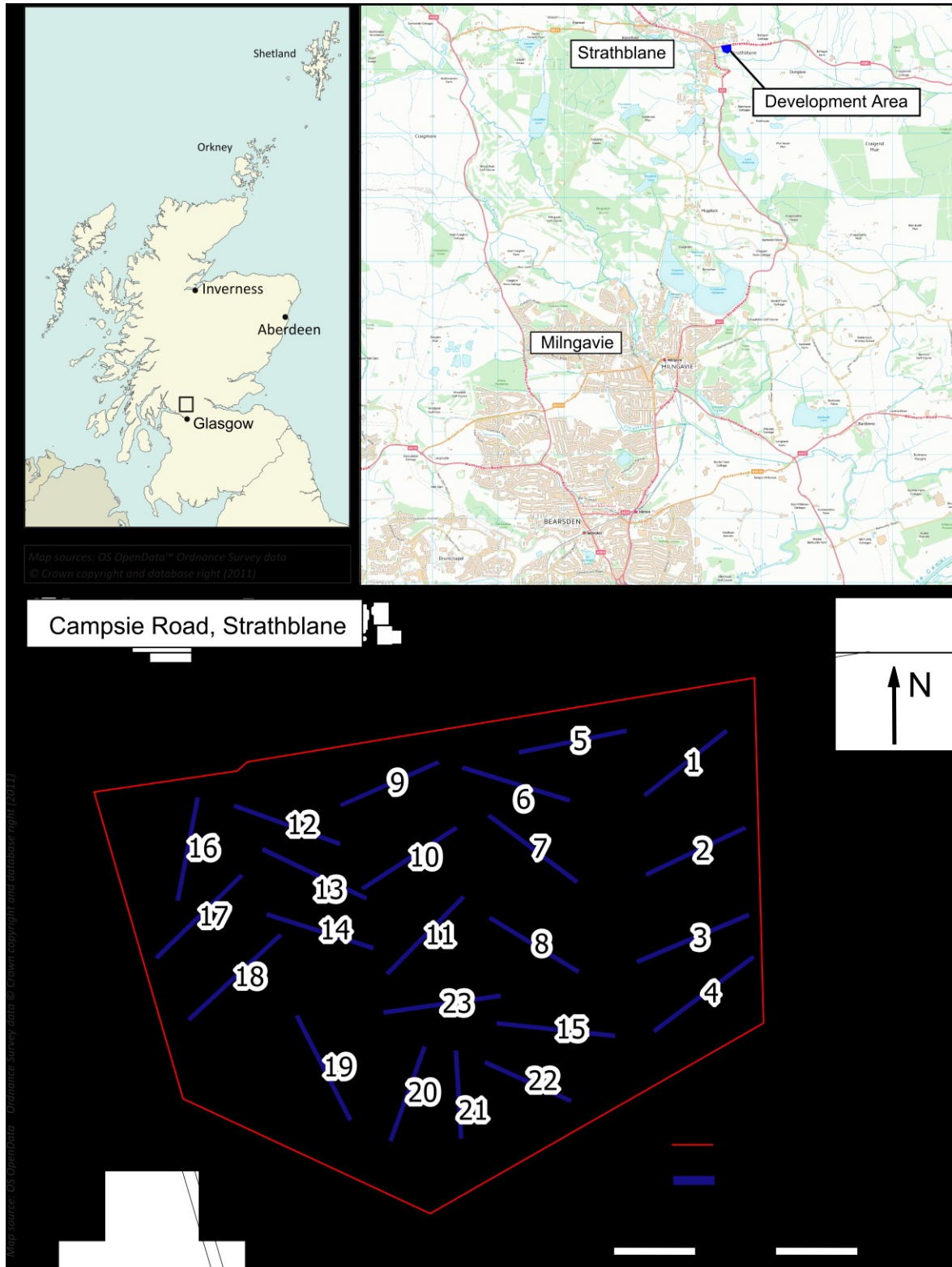


Figure 1: Location plan and trench layout

1. Introduction

1.1

This report presents the results of archaeological works at Campsie Road, Strathblane, Stirling conducted by Northlight Heritage on behalf of CALA Homes (West) Ltd between 27th January 2014 and 30th January 2014. Twenty three trenches, a total of 910 sq. m, were opened across an area proposed for housing development on the sloping pasture land to the south of Campsie Road. The evaluation trenches equated to approximately 7% of proposed development area.

2. Location, Geology and Topography

2.1

The proposed development site is located to the south of Campsie Road, Strathblane and is centred on approximately NGR NS 5640 7930 (Figure 1). The site occupies gently sloping pasture land just south of Campsie Road, with a hotel and residential housing to the north and Strathblane Parish Church and graveyard to the northwest.

2.2

The underlying geology consists of Mugdock Lava Member – Basaltic-rock, Plagioclase-macrophyric while the superficial deposits consist of eruptions of silica-poor magma (1:50000, British Geological Survey).

3. Archaeological and Historical Context

3.1

The known archaeology of the surrounding area recorded in the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland's National Monument Records Scotland (NMRS) includes a number of prehistoric features as well as a Medieval castle to the east at Ballagan (which was demolished c. 1790: NMRS NS57NE 8) and buildings of the 19th century, including Strathblane Parish Church, the manse and the railway station. A large deposit of human and horse bones of uncertain date were discovered during the construction of the railway to the east of the Strathblane Manse in the 1860's (NMRS NS57NE 10). From the 1860's to the present the proposed development area is shown on Ordnance Survey maps as a field which remains in much the same configuration throughout.

3.2

The prehistoric remains include mounds and cists (Broadgate: NMRS NS57NE 5, Kirkhouse Inn: NMRS: NS57NE 11, Ballagan: NMRS NS57NE 9, and Strathblane: NMRS NS57NE 7). A cinerary urn was also recovered from a 'sandy hillock' in a garden in the 1890's (St Kessog's Well: NMRS NS57NE 2).

3.3

Two standing stones are also near the proposed development site, one in the churchyard of Strathblane Parish Church (NMRS NS57NE 6) and the other to the east at Broadgate Farm (NMRS NS57NE 4). At the base of the latter a cinerary urn was recovered during excavations in the early 1980's.

3.4

The known archaeology in the vicinity of the proposed development site suggested that there was a greater possibility of encountering previously undiscovered prehistoric remains during works, particularly of Bronze Age date, than might otherwise have been expected.

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 3.2 acres 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 twenty three trenches were excavated amounting to 910 sq. metres. All the trenches were tied into the OS grid (Figure 1).

5.2

Trench locations were altered in the field from the indicative site plan provided within the WSI (Appendix 2) as and when deemed necessary in order to target topographic features deemed more likely to contain archaeologically significant material, or to avoid areas (particularly live services or other hazards) in accordance with the site health and safety risk assessment. An example of this was in the north-western corner of the site where telecoms cables were situated.

5.3

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.

5.4

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

Twenty three trenches were excavated, measuring 25 m in length by 1.6 m in width. All of these trenches comprised of a approximately 0.35m deep sandy silt, mid brown topsoil (001) with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions (<0.30m diameter) immediately above an orange/brown gravely sand natural (002). Tables of the trench details are provided within appendix 1 below.

6.2

No archaeological features were discovered during the evaluation and the only thing of interest was a small

bottle dump in trench 8 containing bottles labelled with for example, Vinolux and California Fig Syrup Company, as well as a lot of boots. Two small fragments of clay pipe stems were discovered in trenches 2 and 8. The only other finds were occasional small fragments of relatively modern white china crockery.



Plate 2: Bottle dump within trench 8

7. Discussion and Summary

7.1

The evaluation uncovered no significant archaeological features, artefacts or deposits. There were no field drains or any indication of plough scars within the evaluation trenches, so it is most likely that this land has been used as pasture in recent years.

8. Recommendations

8.1

As no significant archaeology was uncovered during the evaluation, either *in-situ* or within the topsoil, it is recommended that no further archaeological work need be carried out during the proposed development should planning permission be obtained.

8.2

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

9. List of Sources

British Geological Survey, 1:50000, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (accessed 31/01/2014).

10. Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Trench Information

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil	Subsoil	Notes
001	25	1.6	0.35	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
002	25	1.6	0.38	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	Contained fragment of clay pipe
003	25	1.6	0.40	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
004	25	1.6	0.39	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
005	25	1.6	0.36	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
006	25	1.6	0.35	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
007	25	1.6	0.35	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
008	25	1.6	0.37	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	Contained fragment of clay pipe and Victorian bottle dump

009	25	1.6	0.34	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
010	25	1.6	0.35	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
011	25	1.6	0.34	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
012	25	1.6	0.34	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
013	25	1.6	0.31	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
014	25	1.6	0.33	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
015	25	1.6	0.33	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
016	25	1.6	0.33	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
017	25	1.6	0.31	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
018	25	1.6	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
019	25	1.6	0.27	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a

020	25	1.6	0.30	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
021	25	1.6	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
022	25	1.6	0.31	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a
023	25	1.6	0.32	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones < 0.30m diameter	Loosely compacted orange/brown sand and gravel	n/a

Table 2: Context Information

Context No.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Compaction	Colour	Composition	Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info
001	Topsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.20-0.42	Moderate	Dark brown	Silty Sand	Topsoil	Above natural 002
002	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Loose	Orange/brown	Sand & gravel	Natural	Below topsoil 001

Table 3: Digital Photographs

No.	Context No.	Description	Taken From	Date & Initials
001	001	Pre excavation shot of site	E	27/01/2014 SB
002	001	Pre excavation shot of site	NE	27/01/2014 SB
003	001	Pre excavation shot of site	N	27/01/2014 SB
004	001	Pre excavation shot of site	NE	27/01/2014 SB
005	001 & 002	Mid excavation shot of trench 1 flooded	NE	27/01/2014 SB
006	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 1 flooded	SW	27/01/2014 SB
007	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 1 flooded	SW	27/01/2014 SB
008	001 & 002	Mid excavation shot of trench 2 flooded	NE	27/01/2014 SB
009	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 2 flooded	NE	27/01/2014 SB
010	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 2	NE	27/01/2014 SB
011	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 3	NE	27/01/2014 SB
012	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 3	NE	27/01/2014 SB
013	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NE	27/01/2014 SB
014	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NE	27/01/2014 SB
015	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 5	E	27/01/2014 SB
016	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 5	E	27/01/2014 SB
017	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 6	SE	27/01/2014 SB
018	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 6	SE	27/01/2014 SB
019	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 7	SW	28/01/2014 SB
020	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 7	SW	28/01/2014 SB
021	002	Bottle dump in trench 8	NE	28/01/2014 SB
022	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 8	NE	28/01/2014 SB
023	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 8	NE	28/01/2014 SB
024	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 9	NE	28/01/2014 SB
025	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 9	NE	28/01/2014 SB
026	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 10	NE	28/01/2014 SB
027	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 10	NE	28/01/2014 SB
028	001	Pre excavation shot of site	NE	28/01/2014 SB
029	001	Pre excavation shot of site	SE	28/01/2014 SB
030	001	Pre excavation shot of site	NE	28/01/2014 SB
031	001	Pre excavation shot of site	NE	28/01/2014 SB
032	001	Pre excavation shot of site	E	28/01/2014 SB
033	001 & 002	Working shot of trench 11 being excavated	SW	28/01/2014 SB
034	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 11	SW	28/01/2014 SB
035	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 11	SW	28/01/2014 SB
036	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 12	NE	28/01/2014 SB
037	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 12	NE	28/01/2014 SB
038	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 13	NW	29/01/2014 SB
039	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 13	NW	29/01/2014 SB
040	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 14	SE	29/01/2014 SB
041	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 14	SE	29/01/2014 SB
042	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 15	SE	29/01/2014 SB
043	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 15	SE	29/01/2014 SB
044	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 16	NE	29/01/2014 SB
045	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 16	NE	29/01/2014 SB
046	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 17	NE	29/01/2014 SB
047	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 17	NE	29/01/2014 SB
048	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 18	SW	29/01/2014 SB
049	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 18	SW	29/01/2014 SB
050	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 19	S	29/01/2014 SB
051	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 19	S	29/01/2014 SB
052	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 20	N	30/01/2014 SB

053	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 20	N	30/01/2014 SB
054	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 21	N	30/01/2014 SB
055	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 21	N	30/01/2014 SB
056	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 22	ESE	30/01/2014 SB
057	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 22	ESE	30/01/2014 SB
058	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 23	SE	30/01/2014 SB
059	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of trench 23	SE	30/01/2014 SB

APPENDIX 2: Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

Northlight Heritage: Campsie Road, Strathblane, Stirling

Archaeological Evaluation

Written Scheme of Investigation

1.0 Introduction and Background

This document sets out a written scheme of investigation for archaeological works prior to the submission of a planning application at the site of a proposed housing development at Campsie Road, Strathblane (NS 5640 7930, figure 1), on the behalf of CALA Homes (West) Ltd. In the first instance the suggested method of investigation is for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (Stage 1) of the development site.



Figure 1: Site location

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, to be called project designs for any proposed fieldwork at Stage 2, and post- excavation research designs for work required at Stage 3.

These addenda, if required, will be submitted by the applicant for the agreement of the Stirling Council archaeologist, 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 the 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).

The site comprises approximately 3.2 acres of land which is intended for development. The Stirling Council archaeologist has indicated via email that a 7% evaluation of the area would be a likely condition placed upon any planning application. This requirement is primarily due to a concentration of prehistoric remains in the area (see below), although no archaeological features or deposits are known to survive within the proposed development area.

The known archaeology of the surrounding area recorded in the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland's National Monument Records Scotland (NMRS) includes a number of prehistoric features as well as a Medieval castle to the east at Ballagan (which was demolished c. 1790: NMRS NS57NE 8) and buildings of the 19th century, including Strathblane Parish Church, the manse and the railway station. A large deposit of human and horse bones of uncertain date were discovered during the construction of the railway to the east of the Strathblane Manse in the 1860's (NMRS NS57NE 10). From the 1860's to the present the proposed development area is shown on Ordnance Survey maps as a field which remains, in much the same configuration throughout.

The prehistoric remains include mounds and cists (Broadgate: NMRS NS57NE 5, Kirkhouse Inn: NMRS: NS57NE 11, Ballagan: NMRS NS57NE 9, and Strathblane: NMRS NS57NE 7). A cinerary urn was also recovered from a 'sandy hillock' in a garden in the 1890's (St Kessog's Well: NMRS NS57NE 2). Two standing stones are also near the proposed development site, one in the churchyard of Strathblane Parish Church (NMRS NS57NE 6) and the other to the east at Broadgate Farm (NMRS NS57NE 4). At the base of the latter a cinerary urn was recovered during excavations in the early 1980's.

The known archaeology in the vicinity of the proposed development site suggests that there is a greater possibility of encountering previously undiscovered prehistoric remains during works, particularly of Bronze Age date, than might otherwise have been expected.

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

2.0 Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of the evaluation are to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on site within a 7% sample of the area;
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological remains 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.

3.0 Methodology

The site comprises gently sloping grass pasture to the south of Campsie Road. Trenches will be positioned to ensure even coverage of the area. The trench plan (figure 2) may be altered on the ground to target topographic features deemed more likely to contain archaeologically significant material, or to avoid areas (particularly live services or other hazards) in accordance with the site health and safety risk assessment.



Figure 2: Proposed trench layout (for illustrative purposes only)

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

- Evaluation of the whole area of proposed development would require 23 25 m by 1.6 m trenches (or variation thereon, to a total of 910 m²) to be excavated (figure 2).
- Excavation will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision.
- The topsoil, and any subsoil interfaces, will be removed in spits to the level required for the construction works (likely to be the natural subsoil) or the first archaeological horizon. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to help determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- Any archaeological features encountered will be investigated by the on-site archaeologists. Should negative-cut features be encountered a representative sample of them will be 50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function.
- In the event that discovered features are deemed to be of archaeological significance, trenches will be extended to investigate the broader area surrounding them and establish the extent of the archaeological remains. Linear features will be sampled excavated to establish their character and potential date. Isolated features will be 100% excavated where possible.
- Recording will include pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs.
- All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeological team. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context which date from the later phases of occupation. Should finds be encountered from the earlier occupation phases of the site they will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to up-lifting. Finds which are of particular sensitivity or importance may require specialist conservation assessment.

- All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled for artefactual and palaeo-environmental evidence. Where appropriate, this may also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues on soil development at the site.
- Where archaeological deposits or features prove to be present, and particularly extensive, numerous or complex are encountered, the client will be informed and a site meeting will be held between all relevant parties to agree the most appropriate strategy. Where preservation in-situ is not feasible, this will generally comprise a need to develop a stage 2 mitigation strategy to excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the evaluation to ensure preservation through record.
- Due to the close proximity of the development to a residential area trenches will be backfilled and reinstated at the end of each day. In the case of trenches containing archaeology, these may require to be kept open overnight in which case hazard-tape will be erected around the open trench.
- All trenches will be surveyed in to the OS grid.

4.0 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 archaeological deposits or features prove to be present, and particularly extensive, numerous or complex, the results of 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 to Stirling Council for agreement within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork. 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.

In the circumstances of significant archaeological remains having been excavated, additionally a post-excavation research design will be produced (within three months of the completion of fieldwork) making recommendations for stage 3 works including further analysis and publication (within one year of the completion of fieldwork). Implementation of any recommendations offered would however be conditional on meeting the approval of Stirling Council.

Final decisions on the need for further work, and on the detailed specification of the character of that work, rest with Planning Authority.

Northlight Heritage will also 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, to Stirling Council and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.

5.0 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 York Archaeological Trust.

6.0 Human Remains, Archive Arrangements and Finds Disposal

In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during the fieldwork the client, the local police and the Council will be notified immediately and no further work will take place on site until agreement on how to proceed has been reached with 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 on the programme of archaeological works, 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 latest finishing 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.

7.0 Timetable

The evaluation will be conducted in late January 2014.

8.0 Staffing

The project will be directed by Steven Black. The project will be managed for Northlight Heritage by Alastair Becket. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

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

10.0 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 archaeologist will have a formal monitoring role on behalf of the Council.

Northlight Heritage will notify the Council and the developer or the developer's designated agent immediately of any significant or complex discoveries, or other unexpected occurrences which might significantly affect the archaeological work and/or the development.

Alastair Becket 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 the Council and the developer or the developer's agent for all formal logistical, administrative and financial aspects of the archaeological project.

All discoveries of significant archaeology will be reported by the site director to the Northlight Heritage project manager immediately. The manager will in turn inform the Council and the developer or the developer's representative, in order to allow any necessary discussion and planning for appropriate actions arising to take place.

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

Alastair Becket
Northlight Heritage
17 January 2014

APPENDIX 3: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Campsie Road, Strathblane
PROJECT CODE:	4396161
PARISH:	Strathblane
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Steven Black
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Northlight Heritage
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 5640 7930
START DATE (this season)	27/01/2014
END DATE (this season)	30/01/2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Campsie Road, Strathblane, Stirlingshire on a proposed housing development site. The work was conducted between 27th January and 30th January 2014. A series of 23 trial trenches were excavated over the area. Other than a c. 20th C. bottle dump and two fragments of clay pipe, no archaeological features were discovered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	n/a
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	CALA Homes (West) Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Northlight Heritage, Studio 406, South Block, 64 Osborne Street, Glasgow G1 5QT .
EMAIL ADDRESS:	northlight@yorkat.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)