







**Home Farm,
Killearn,
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

February 2016

Document control sheet

Client: Rossie Steadings Ltd
Project: Home Farm, Killearn
Document Title: Archaeological Evaluation DSR

Job No: 231

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Document Status: FINAL				

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Executive Summary

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Rossie Steadings Ltd to undertake a programme of works which included standing building recording and the archaeological evaluation of a proposed development site at Home Farm, near Killearn.

The archaeological evaluation and standing building recording followed the placement of an archaeological planning condition upon the proposed development by Stirling Council. In practice this involved a visual assessment of the existing buildings at Home Farm accompanied by a detailed photographic survey of the elevations. In addition, the mechanical excavation of 2 specifically placed evaluation trenches across the footprint of a proposed new build dwelling was carried out. No significant archaeological features or deposits were noted in these trenches.

ARCHAS Ltd recommend that no further archaeological mitigation is required on site and that the planning condition can be deemed as having been met.

A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-241365) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. (hereafter ARCHAS) were commissioned by Rossie Steadings Ltd (contact John Campbell) to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of the proposed construction of 11 new dwellings at Home Farm, near Killearn (NGR: NS 50213 85029). Seven of the proposed dwellings were to be created following refurbishment of existing buildings, while of the remainder only one was to be constructed on previously undeveloped land.

1.1.2 The proposed development was identified by the Stirling Council Archaeology Service as lying within an area of archaeological potential, and as such an archaeological condition was placed upon the development.

1.1.3 Through planning application 15/00069/FUL, Condition 20, Stirling Council requested that:

*'No works shall take place within the development site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted... and approved by the Planning Authority. Thereafter the developer shall ensure that the programme of archaeological works is fully implemented and that all recording and recovery of archaeological resources within the development site is undertaken to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority.'*¹

1.1.4 Through discussions with the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer it was agreed that the archaeological involvement would take place in three distinct stages:

1. A detailed photographic record of current site conditions, including elevations of older buildings;
2. Recommendations for any future building recording based upon the results of Stage 1;
3. A pre-development ground-breaking archaeological evaluation comprising excavation of 5% of the development footprint where located on previously undeveloped land.

1.1.5 Prior to work commencing on site ARCHAS prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI)² which investigated the history of the development area, and outlined the standards and methodology to be adhered to during the evaluation.

1.1.6 The work was completed over one day on 2nd February 2016 by Ross Cameron. The weather throughout was variable with intermittent rain and winds.

1.1.7 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (hereafter CIfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents produced by the CIfA.

¹ Stirling Council Decision Notice 15/00239/FUL – 15/06/2015

² Cameron R, ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd, 2016, 231 - Home Farm, Killearn, Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation

1.2 Site Geology and Setting

General

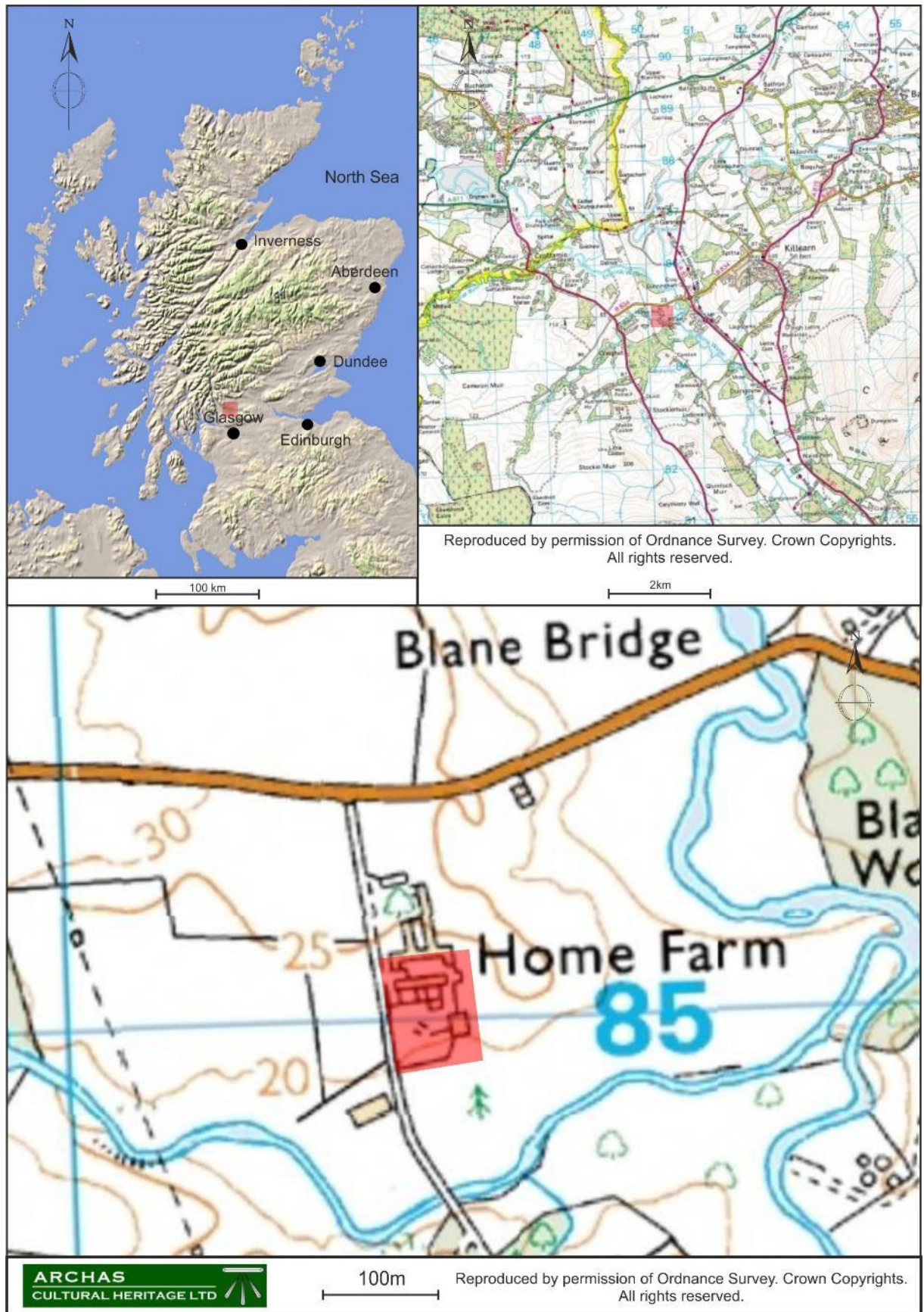


Figure 1: Site location with the site area indicated red

1.2.1 The proposed development site is located on the former Home Farm, to the south east of Killearn in Stirling Council area. The proposed development area is centred at roughly NGR: NS 50213 85029 and is accessed from the B834 (Figure 1).

Study Area

1.2.2 The study area comprises the disused Home Farm complex, consisting of steadings, a farmhouse, outbuildings and a large barn (Figure 2). Most of these structures are to be retained and renovated.

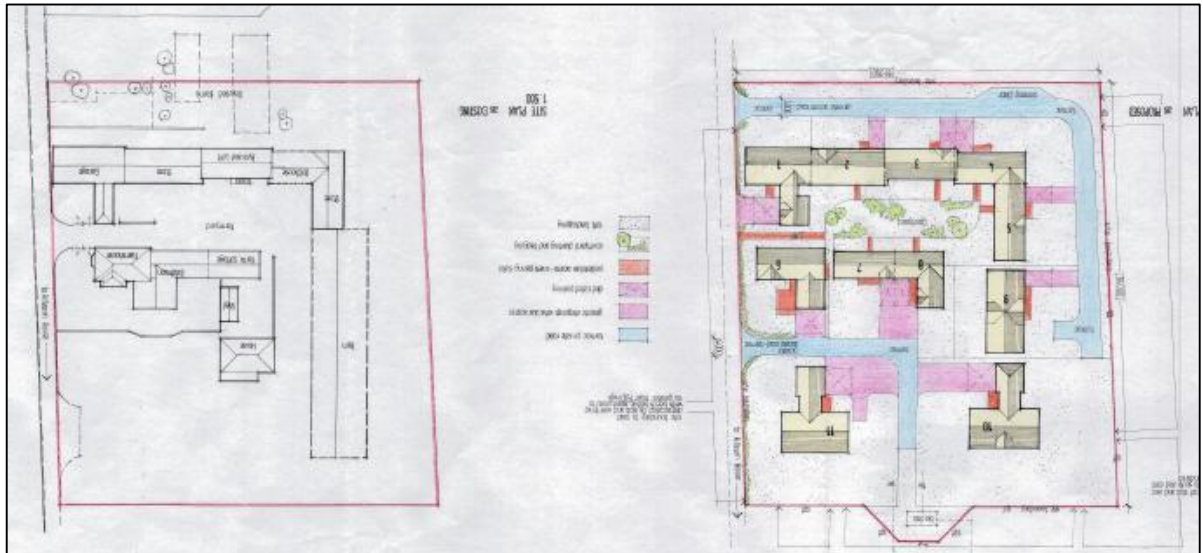


Figure 2: The existing buildings (right) and the proposed development (left) with north facing the top of the image (image courtesy of Wilkie Moore Architects)

1.2.3 The boundary of the proposed development also extends into fields along the eastern and southern boundaries of the development site.

1.2.4 The evaluation trenches were opened in a flat area of ground at the southern edge of the farm complex. The development area here is a flat and grassy plateau, dropping away steeply to the south (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Pre-excavation view of the evaluation area looking east (Photograph 006)

Site Geology

- 1.2.5 The overlying drift geology of the proposed development site comprises undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits of gravel, sand and silt. These superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits.
- 1.2.6 The underlying bedrock geology consists of sandstones of the Stockiemuir Sandstone Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 359 to 385 million years ago in the Devonian Period.³

³ www.bgs.ac.uk – 27/01/16

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Historical Background

- 2.1.1 Readily available records were consulted in order to assess the history and archaeology of the area around Home Farm. This information is used to assess the likelihood of archaeological material surviving across the proposed development site.
- 2.1.2 Assessment of the National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS) and the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Stirling Council failed to reveal any significant archaeological or historical sites in the vicinity of Home Farm which may provide an indication of the likelihood of particular archaeological deposits surviving.
- 2.1.3 The Statistical Accounts of Scotland of 1791-99 and 1834-45 were accessed as well as the 1882 Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, but these resources also failed to provide relevant information on the history of the immediate development area.
- 2.1.4 Killearn House (NMRS No: NS 58 SW 10; HER: 538.02) lies to the south of the development area and was constructed in 1814.

2.2 Map regression

Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps

- 2.2.1 All relevant available maps as held by NLS were consulted in order to chart the recorded development of the site as well as any additional features that may previously have gone unrecorded.
- 2.2.2 Many of the early maps cover the site area, but do not go into enough detail to show anything of interest within the vicinity of the site. The first map to show the development area to any level of detail is 'The East Central Lowlands (Stirling, Falkirk and Kilsyth)' by Timothy Pont. This map was produced between 1583-96 and although somewhat skewed, shows both the Endrick Water and the Blane Water as well as Killearn and a site named 'Coy' that corresponds with the modern Croy Cunningham (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Extract from 'The East Central Lowlands (Stirling, Falkirk and Kilsyth)' by Timothy Pont showing no evidence of significant settlement south (left) of the Blane Water.

2.2.3 In general, the imprecise information on maps pre-dating the middle of the 19th century means they cannot be wholly relied upon. It was therefore not until production of William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' that any settlement was indicated within or close to the development area. This survey was conducted between 1747 and 1756 and provides a significantly more detailed plan of the landscape and settlement (Figure 5). Roy's map revolutionised map making in Scotland, containing far more terrain detail than any previous map. Although the map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey'⁴, the various inaccuracies can be forgiven in providing us with the first detailed cartographic view of Scotland – a snapshot of mid-18th century Scotland.



Figure 4: Detail of William Roy's map of the proposed development area showing the farm marked 'Little Croi' (red and inset) in the area of the modern Home Farm. ARCHAS Ltd after © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

2.2.4 William Roy's map clearly shows occupation of the Home Farm area, labelled in c.1750 as 'Little Croi'. The map is not clear enough to provide detail of buildings, but seems to show at least two structures as red squares, surrounded on three sides by a cluster of trees, with only the western edge free of these. The land to the west, north and east is clearly under cultivation, with rig and furrow clearly indicated.

2.2.5 By 1817 John Grassom's imaginatively named map 'To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of Stirling' clearly shows two structures at Home Farm, to the east of a road that may correspond with the existing access track today (Figure 5).

⁴ Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 *Scotland – Mapping the Nation*, 88



Figure 5: Extract from John Grassom's 'To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of Stirling' published in 1817, clearly showing two structures named 'Croy' at Home Farm. NLS

Ordnance Survey maps

- 2.2.6 The Ordnance Survey (hereafter OS) began their survey of the area in 1861. The most detailed maps produced in the 1st edition of the survey are the 25 inch to 1 mile maps. These maps show a farm complex which has changed very little since the first OS survey.
- 2.2.7 The 1st edition map 25 inch to 1 mile Stirling Sheet XX.11 (Killearn) shows the site much as it survives today. Indeed the only real difference is the construction of the farmhouse to the south of the entrance in the intervening period (Figure 6).

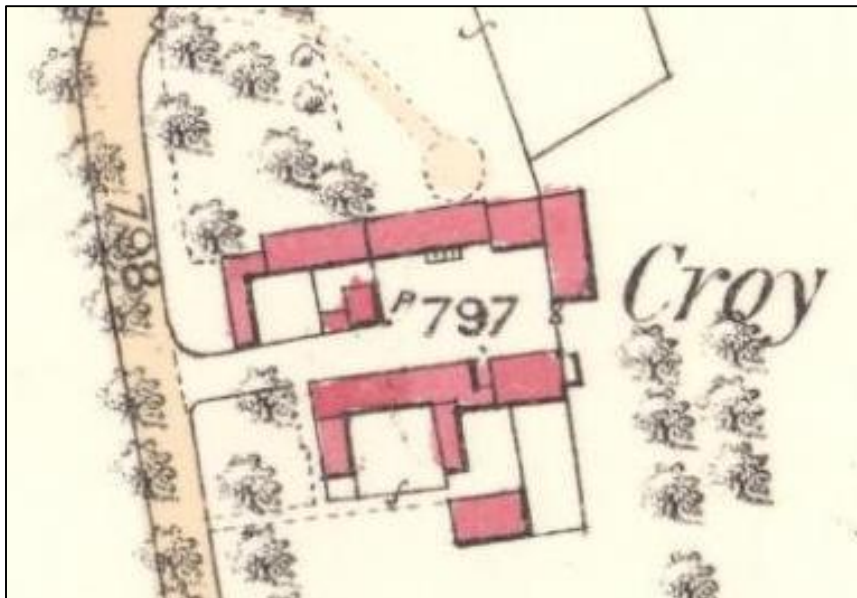


Figure 6: Extract from 25 inch to 1 mile Stirling Sheet XX.11 (Killearn) showing the 'Croy' farm complex. NLS.

- 2.2.8 The historic farm of 'Croy' becomes 'Home Farm' by the publication of the 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile Stirlingshire 020.11 in 1898.

2.3 Conclusions

- 2.3.1 Assessment of the available documentary resources and databases failed to reveal any information regarding the history of the site.
- 2.3.2 The map regression showed that from at least c.1750 until between 1865 and 1898, Home Farm was known as 'Croy'. The term 'Croy' is an anglicised Gaelic term, indicating the use of Gaelic in the area when the name was given. This may be indicative of a medieval date.
- 2.3.3 The 1st edition map of 1861 shows Home Farm essentially as it survives today. This indicates that the buildings on the farm predate 1861 and could feasibly retain elements of 18th century or earlier structures.

3 Methodology

3.1 The Development

- 3.1.1 The development proposals involve the renovation of the existing buildings on site and construction of three new dwellings to form a complex of eleven homes.
- 3.1.2 Prior to the evaluation, the proposed development area was marked out by the client.

3.2 Standing Building Record

- 3.2.1 Prior to work commencing, a digital photographic record was undertaken showing pre-existing site conditions.
- 3.2.2 This photographic survey systematically recorded the external elevations of the existing structures of the farm complex. More detailed images were taken of any interesting features noted in the elevations. The photographic survey was accompanied by a visual assessment of the buildings. The results of this survey are used to provide recommendations for any further archaeological building recording required on site.
- 3.2.3 A register of all photographs taken was kept on standardised ARCHAS Ltd *pro forma* photographic record sheets. This photographic register acts as a record of the site prior to development.

3.3 Field Evaluation

- 3.3.1 The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site in order to meet the requirements of the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer. The results of the evaluation are used to decide whether further archaeological mitigation is required. In practice, this requires strategically placed trenches to be excavated across the site in order to provide good spatial coverage for assessing the potential of archaeological survival.
- 3.3.2 The results of this phase of works and subsequent recommendations by ARCHAS allow Stirling Council to make an informed decision as to whether the site should be investigated further. ARCHAS provide recommendations relating to any future archaeological mitigation.
- 3.3.3 An archaeological evaluation investigates only a certain percentage of the development area through carefully placed trenches. For the proposed development Stirling Council stipulated 5% of the site be investigated in order to provide an accurate view of archaeological survival.
- 3.3.4 The consultation response by the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer further states that the 5% coverage requested does not cover the entire site, but will be confined to those areas 'of the site not previously developed'⁵ and confined to 'the footprint of the intended new built structures'.⁶
- 3.3.5 Three new build dwelling are to be constructed (proposed dwellings 9, 10 and 11 - Figure 7), but of these, only dwelling 11 is on open, previously undeveloped ground and as a result, trenches were confined to the proposed footprint of this structure.

⁵ Cook, M, Planning Officer (Archaeology). Archaeological consultation regarding 15/00069/FUL/PM – 16/03/15, 1

⁶ *Ibid.*

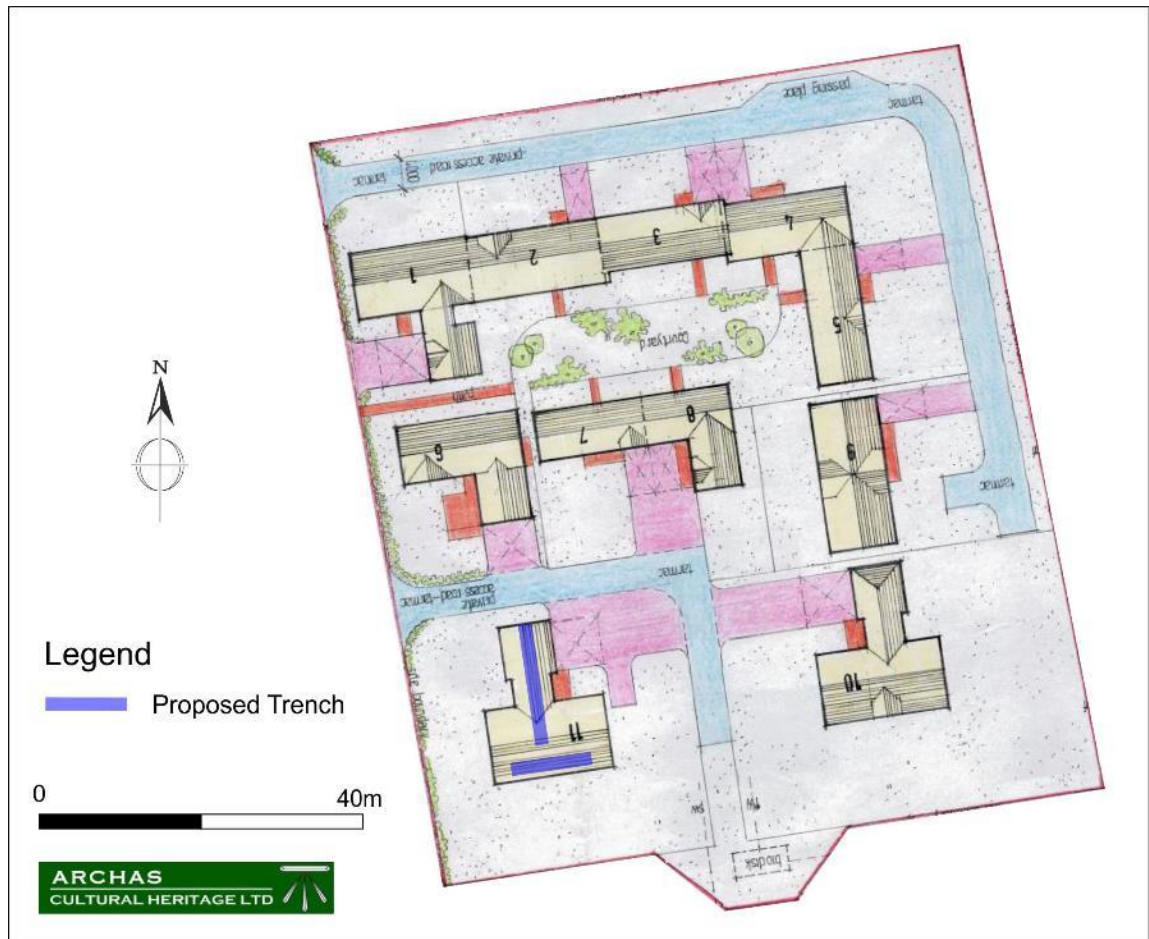


Figure 7: Proposed trench locations. ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd after Wilkie Moore Architects

- 3.3.6 The proposed trench plan (Figure 7) was designed as a guide for the placement of trenches. It suggested the excavation of 2 trenches across the footprint of proposed dwelling 11. Placed in a 'T' shape, one of these was 10m in length and the other 15m. The trench plan was designed to be flexible and can be altered depending upon ground conditions, while maintaining good spatial coverage.
- 3.3.7 In the event, the 'T' shape of the trench plan was maintained, but the trenches were shorter than initially anticipated, although still comfortably covering the 5% specified (compare Figure 7 and Figure 8).



Figure 8: Trenches as excavated during the evaluation (ARCHAS Ltd after Wilkie Moore Architects)

- 3.3.8 The evaluation involved mechanical stripping of the topsoil in spits by a smooth edged ditching bucket. The excavation work was monitored by a qualified archaeologist until natural subsoil was encountered or until archaeological features revealed, whatever came first.
- 3.3.9 In all excavated trenches, natural subsoil was identified. Where any features of archaeological potential were encountered these were investigated by the ARCHAS on site team. Any archaeological deposits or artefacts recovered were recorded to ARCHAS and Cifa standards and relevant details noted down on ARCHAS *pro forma* sheets.
- 3.3.10 A digital photographic record was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork. A register of all photographs taken was kept on standardised ARCHAS forms.

4 Results

4.1 General

4.1.1 The Standing Building Survey and archaeological evaluation at Home Farm, Killearn failed to reveal any features of real archaeological or historical significance.

4.2 Standing Building Survey



Plate 2: Example of the general building style of the structures on Home Farm (SBR Photograph 001)

4.2.1 A visual assessment of the buildings at Home Farm failed to reveal any features or re-used stonework which may pre-date the 19th century. The structures were generally all clearly one phase, with remarkably little alteration (Plate 2).

4.2.2 Where possible breaks in construction could be discerned, these appeared to be construction breaks rather than actual phasing (Plate 3), while one blocked window was noted in the main farmhouse building (Plate 4). Another entire elevation had been re-constructed, and the existence of a small lean-to structure was noted, but in each case these alterations were all of negligible interest and did not pre-date the 19th century.



Plate 3: East facing gable of building showing change in masonry/construction breaks. Note the re-working of the N facing elevation (left) (SBR Photograph 005)



Plate 4: Blocked opening in the main farmhouse (SBR Photograph 039)

4.2.3 The standing building recording provides a comprehensive record of the 19th century farm buildings prior to development.



Plate 5: A number of the structures noted were in a poor state of repair (SBR Photograph 013)

4.3 Evaluation trenches

General

4.3.1 Two trenches were opened across the footprint of the development, ensuring comprehensive coverage of the house plot (Figure 8). These trenches covered an area comfortably above the 5% evaluation requested by Stirling Council.

4.3.2 A description of deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. All context numbers for layers and feature fills are recorded as **bold**, within curved parentheses (**xxx**) and cuts are recorded within squared parentheses [**xxx**]. In each case the initial letter applied to a context define the trench in which it was located. For example (**101**) would be the first deposit recorded in Trench 1.

Trench deposits

4.3.2 In both trenches the stratigraphy was simple and uncomplicated (Plate 6). The topsoil comprised a moderately compact mid brown sandy loam with a depth of c.0.50m – (**101**) and (**201**) in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively. One sherd of 19th century ceramic was noted within (**201**).



Plate 6: North facing section of Trench 1 showing (**101**) and (**102**) (Photograph 014)

4.3.3 Removal of (**101/201**) revealed a moderately compact yellow/orange brown sandy natural subsoil (**102/202**). In Trench 1 this was revealed to be archaeologically sterile.

Features in Trench 2

4.3.4 Trench 2 contained two features cut into the natural subsoil (**202**).

4.3.5 One negatively cut feature (**203**) was c.1m² and comprised a spread of mixed and mottled mid brown sand and fractured stone. This was confirmed to be the site of a modern trial pit dug by the contractor some months previously.

4.3.6 The modern feature (**203**) was cut through the topsoil (**201**), but also cut [**204/205**], a north to south aligned linear feature, with a clear terminus at the northern end (Plate 7). This feature was investigated with the fill (**205**) essentially the same as overlying (**201**). The feature had gently sloping sides and a curved base (Plate 8).



Plate 7: Post-excitation view of Trench 2
(Photograph 018)



Plate 8: North facing section of [204.205)
(Photograph 019)

4.3.7 The linear feature [204/205) is almost certainly the remnants of rig and furrow, indicating a history of ploughing in the area. The fill (205) comprised a homogenised ploughsoil (201).

5 Summary and Discussion

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 It is clear from the historical research that the site has been occupied since at least the middle of the 18th century. The current buildings on site were in place by the middle of the 19th century when the area was surveyed by the Ordnance Survey.
- 5.1.2 The early map evidence does not indicate the form which the 18th century farm took, but it is clear this would almost certainly have been cleared in the 19th century during the improvement and regularisation of the farm and the surrounding landscape. No traces of farm buildings pre-dating the 19th century were recorded during the standing building survey.
- 5.1.3 The evaluation trenches revealed traces of rig and furrow of uncertain date, indicating cultivation of the land. This is unsurprising in a working farming landscape. No other archaeological features or artefacts of note were identified.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 Although evidence for cultivation were recovered from the evaluation at Home Farm in Killlearn, the trenches opened failed to reveal any archaeologically significant evidence.
- 6.1.2 The results of the basic Standing Building Survey failed to reveal any significant architectural features or significant re-used masonry.
- 6.1.3 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage do not recommend any further archaeological mitigation on site with regards to the current development and believe the archaeological condition can be discharged.
- 6.1.4 Whilst ARCHAS can provide recommendations as to any future work on site, the final decision for any further archaeological mitigation rests with Stirling Council through Stirling Council Archaeology Service.

Acknowledgements

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd would like to thank Mr John Campbell of Rossie Steadings Ltd for commissioning us to undertake the work. Thanks are due to Mr Campbell and his team, both for their assistance, and their good humour and company on site.

We must also note the assistance provided by Stirling Council Archaeology Officer Murray Cook in planning and completing the project.

Bibliography

Documentary References

Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 Scotland – Mapping the Nation

Graham, J, 'Killearn, County of Stirling' in. Account of 1834-45, Volume 14, 63-71

Groome, F. 1882 Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, 365

Ure, D, 'Killearn, County of Stirling' in. Account of 1791-99, Volume 16, 100-129

Electronic References

www.bgs.ac.uk

www.nls.uk

www.rcahms.gov.uk

Cartographic References

Maps consulted during the cartographic regression include:

Timothy Pont (c.1560-c.1614)

- 'The East Central Lowlands (Stirling, Falkirk & Kilsyth)'. Imprint c.1583-96

Robert Gordon (1580-1661)

- 'A map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of Rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth and Tweed'. Imprint c.1636-52
- 'Lennox, Argyle'. Imprint c.1636-52
- 'Loch Lomond'. Imprint c.1636-52

Robert Gordon (1580-1661) and James Gordon (c.1615-1686)

- 'Sterlinshyr & Lennox, Sterlingshyre, wt part of the Lennox, and sum of Clydsdail'. Imprint c.1636-52

Joan Blaeu (1596-1673)

- 'The Province of Lennox called the Shyre of Dun-Britton'. Imprint 1654

John Adair (c.1650-1722)

- 'A Mape of the countries about Stirling'. Imprint 1682

Herman Moll (d.1732)

- 'The Shires of Stirling and Clackmannan'. Published 1745
- 'The Shire of Lenox or Dunbarton'. Published 1745

William Roy (1726-1790)

- 'Military Survey of Scotland'. Published 1747-1755

John Grassom (fl.1817-1819)

- 'To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of Stirling'. Published 1817

John Thomson (1777-c.1840) & William Johnson (fl. 1806-1840)

- 'Stirlingshire'. Published 1820

John Ainslie (1745-1828)

- 'Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland'. Published 1821

Ordnance Survey (1861-present)

- 25 inch to 1 mile Stirling Sheet XX.11 (Killearn). Surveyed 1861. Published 1865
- 25 inch to 1 mile Stirlingshire 020.11. Surveyed 1896. Published 1898
- 25 inch to 1 mile Stirlingshire n020.11. Surveyed 1914. Published 1918

Appendix A Context Register

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
101	1	Deposit	Moderately compact mid brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks.	Depth: 0.50m	Turf and topsoil	03/02/2016	RC
102	1	Deposit	Moderately compact orange/yellow brown fine grain sand.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil	03/02/2016	RC
201	2	Deposit	Moderately compact mid brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks.	Depth: 0.50m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (101).	03/02/2016	RC
202	2	Deposit	Moderately compact orange/yellow brown fine grain sand.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil. Same as (102).	03/02/2016	RC
203	2	Feature	Spread of mixed and mottled mid brown sand and fractured stone.	c.1m2	Modern trial pit	03/02/2016	RC
204	2	Cut	N-S aligned linear with gradual sides and a curved base.	Length: c.4m. Width: c.0.50m. Depth: c.0.15m	Linear ploughmark. Filled by (205).	03/02/2016	RC
205	2	Fill	Moderately compact mid brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks.	Length: c.4m. Width: c.0.50m. Depth: c.0.15m	Fill of [204]. re-deposited (201).	03/02/2016	RC

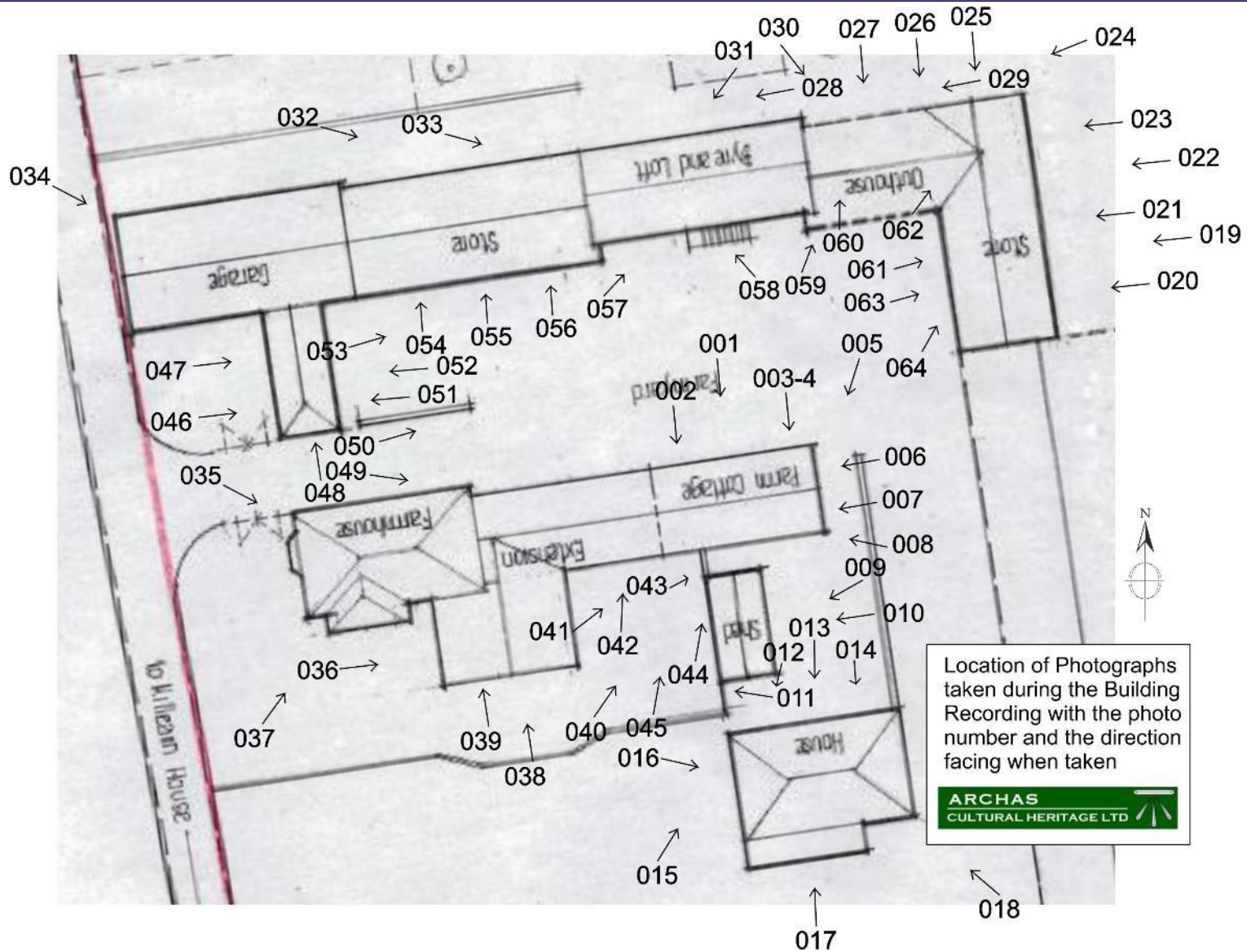
Appendix B Trench Register

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Area (m2)</i>	<i>Orientation</i>
1	9.5	1.80	17.1	W-E
2	5.5	1.80	9.9	N-S

Appendix C Photographic Register - Evaluation

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Contexts No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	SW	02/02/2016	-	Pre-excavation view of site	RC
002	W	02/02/2016	-	Pre-excavation view of site	RC
003	N	02/02/2016	-	Pre-excavation view of site	RC
004	NNE	02/02/2016	-	Pre-excavation view of site	RC
005	E	02/02/2016	-	Pre-excavation view of site	RC
006	ESE	02/02/2016	-	Pre-excavation view of site	RC
007	W	02/02/2016	(101)	Working shot - Opening Trench 1	RC
008	SW	02/02/2016	(101)	Working shot - Opening Trench 1	RC
009	N	02/02/2016	(101)	Working shot - Opening Trench 1	RC
010	WNW	02/02/2016	-	Location view of Trench 1 and 2	RC
011	NE	02/02/2016	-	Location view of Trench 1 and 2	RC
012	W	02/02/2016	(102)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	RC
013	S	02/02/2016	(101), (102)	North facing section of Trench 1	RC
014	S	02/02/2016	(101), (102)	North facing section of Trench 1	RC
015	SW	02/02/2016	-	Location shot - Trench 2	RC
016	SE	02/02/2016	-	Location shot - Trench 2	RC
017	S	02/02/2016	(202), (203), (205)	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	RC
018	S	02/02/2016	(202), (203), (205)	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	RC
019	S	02/02/2016	[204/205)	North facing section of [204/205)	RC
020	S	02/02/2016	[204/205)	North facing section of [204/205)	RC
021	SE	02/02/2016	-	Site reinstated	RC

Appendix D Photographic Register – Building Recording



Appendix E Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Home Farm, Killearn
PROJECT CODE:	231
PARISH:	Killearn
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation and Standing Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farm Steading
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 50213 85029
START DATE (this season)	02/02/16
END DATE (this season)	02/02/16
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Rossie Steadings Ltd to undertake standing building survey and archaeological evaluation of a proposed development site at Home Farm, near Killearn.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation and standing building recording survey followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by Stirling Council. In practice this involved a visual assessment of the existing buildings at Home Farm accompanied by a detailed photographic survey of the elevations. This was accompanied by the mechanical excavation of 2 specifically placed evaluation trenches across the footprint of a proposed new build dwelling. No significant archaeological features or deposits were noted in these trenches.</p> <p>ARCHAS recommend that no further archaeological mitigation be required on site and that the planning condition can be deemed as having been met.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	n/a
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Rossie Steadings Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage LTD Suite B2 Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
EMAIL ADDRESS:	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	NMRS and Stirling Council SMR (intended)