

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Hallside Farm, Cambuslang
Standing Building Survey and Evaluation
Project 4068

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Hallside Farm, Cambuslang

Standing Building Survey and Evaluation

On behalf of: Bellway Homes

NGR: NS 66872 59872

Project Number: 4068

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*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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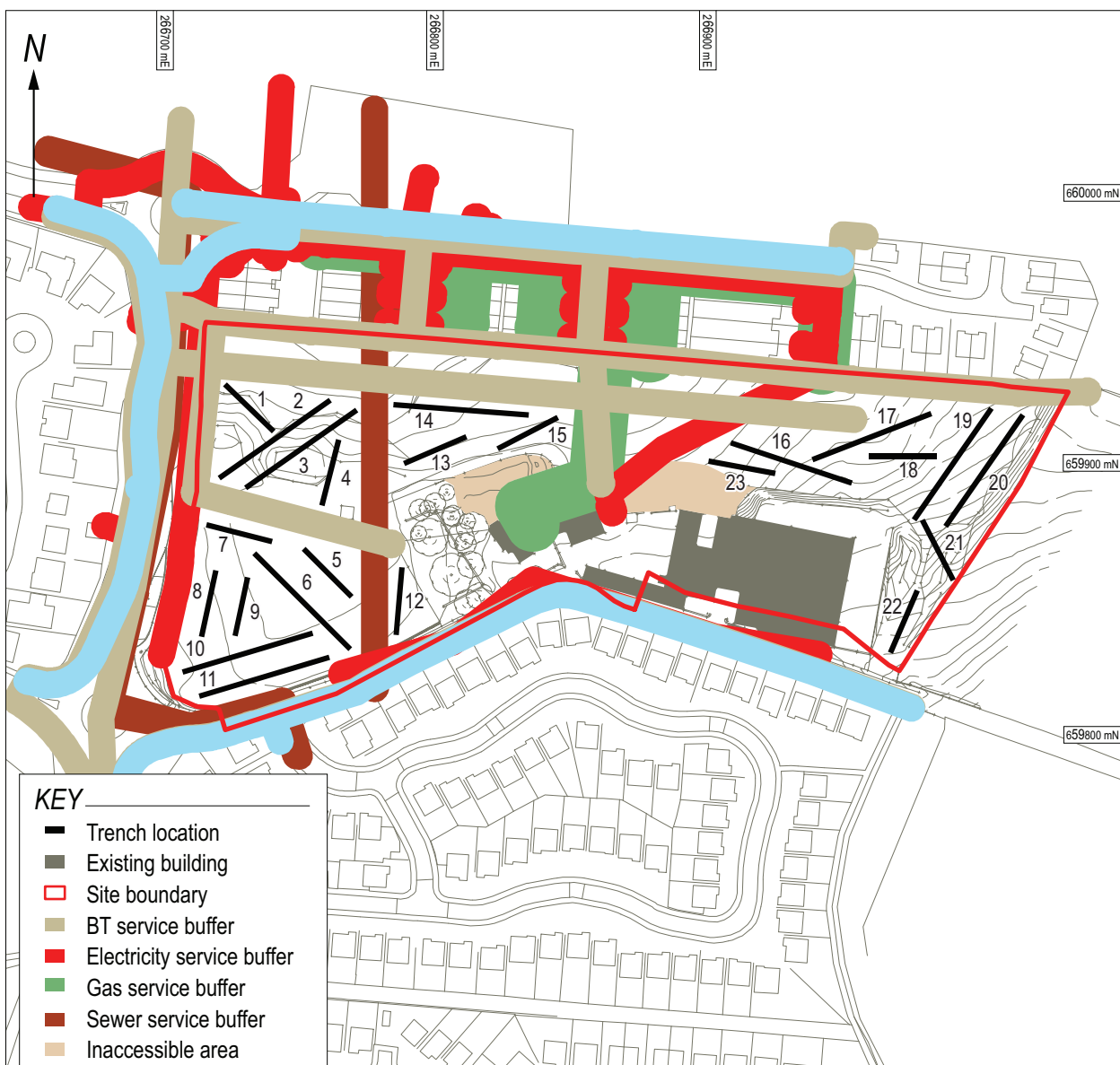
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 A standing building survey and archaeological evaluation were carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Bellway Homes to address conditions related to the Planning Application CR/14/0142. The area proposed for the residential development of 71 dwellings was located at Hallside Farm, near Cambuslang. The trial trenching covered 7.3 % of the proposed 8% evaluation of the total available area within the development area (21,932 m²) due to previously unknown services and access restrictions. No significant archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. The aim of the standing building survey was to undertake a Level 2 building survey (descriptive record) of the existing earlier farmhouse and courtyard steading, apply the same methodology to other buildings of this period remaining on site. A secondary Level 1 building survey (visual record) was undertaken on the existing twentieth century buildings on site. The work was undertaken between 9th and 10th February 2015.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Bellway Homes on a site proposed for the construction of a residential development of 71 dwellings at Hallside Farm, Cambuslang. During the course of the evaluation a total of 1602 square metres of trenching was undertaken, spread over 23 individual trenches arranged across the site covering areas of both high and low potential.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The overall development area measured 30, 000 m² and was located at NGR (NS 66872 59872) 9.5 km south-east of the centre of Glasgow and 2.5 km ESE of Cambuslang. The Hallside Farm lay to the north, directly off of Hallside Road and was framed by housing along this same road to the south. An area of open pasture fields lay to the west and east with a small group of late-nineteenth century houses was located along Village Road situated just north of the adjoining fields (Figure 1). The geology in the area comprised of Scottish upper coal measures - sedimentary rock formations, raised marine deposits and devensian silts and clays. The land earmarked for the development lay between 38 m and 48 m AOD and comprised of a series of gently sloping fields in rough pasture.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There were no known archaeological sites within the development area. However there was a Medieval motte within 100m to the south-west of the development. Drumsargard Motte (CanmoreID 44858, Site Number NS65NE, WoSAS PIN 19211) is of uncertain Medieval date but the Barony of Drumsargard originated in the reign of Alexander II (1214-49) under Walter Olifard. It passed from him to the de Moravia family in the early fourteenth century. In 1370, it was in the possession of the Douglas family, passing to the Hamiltons in 1455. No remains of the castle survive although note is made of stone from the ruin being used in Hallside farm. Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) shows the castle as an oval enclosure defined by a double dotted line, perhaps indicating a ditch around the site at that time.
- 4.2 The place-name and possible farmstead 'Hallside' was shown on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) in this locale although inaccuracies in terms of distance are known from this source. Roy does show a collection of buildings, some of which may represent the beginnings of the current Hallside Farm. The current farm complex appears to reflect the layout shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the mid-nineteenth century (OS 1864), then labelled 'East Hallside'. The cartographic evidence does suggest that some of the buildings, or at least elements of their structures could be dated to as early as the eighteenth century. Reference is made to the construction of the farm buildings using the stones from the ruined Drumsargard Castle c. 1775 (Williamson, Riches & Higgs 1990, 505).
- 4.3 The Hamilton Branch Railway was first established in 1848 and extends from west to east around 500 m north of the development. The railway brought with it further development in

the late-nineteenth century (OS 1898) in the form of the Hallside Steelworks, along with the establishment of the works were a series of terraced houses built along what is now Village Road to the north of Hallside Farm.

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The main aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits. The standing building recording was to ensure that important built remains were not demolished without first being recorded to an appropriate standard. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological works were as follows:

- To undertake a Level 2 building survey (descriptive record) of the existing earlier farm house and courtyard steading, applying a similar level of recording to other buildings of this period on the site;
- To undertake a Level 1 building survey (visual record) of the existing twentieth century shed in the east area of the farm, applying a similar level of recording to other buildings of this period on the site;
- To conduct an archaeological evaluation of 8% of the available evaluation area (21, 932 m²) of the proposed development;
- To submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council.
- To submit, if excavation or post-excavation works were required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, outlining arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with the WSI.

Methodology

Standing Building Survey

- 6.1 In the first instance contextual photographs were taken from all available aspects across the site of both the evaluation and Standing Building Survey area. All structures of suspected nineteenth century date or earlier were recorded to Level 2 (Descriptive record). All structures of suspected twentieth century date were recorded to Level 1 (Visual record).
- 6.2 The Level 2 survey included a written description of the building's location, age, type, materials and use. The written description also helped reach conclusions regarding the building's development and use.
- 6.3 The survey used photographs of elevations to highlight architectural detail where appropriate and produced measured drawings of key architectural details on exterior elevations.
- 6.4 The courtyard area had been highlighted, in consultation with WoSAS, as an area that would require a greater degree of recording. Elevations of the courtyard were drawn and annotated appropriately.
- 6.5 General photographs of the exterior elevations and the interior of the buildings were taken and included digital and black and white photographs. Detailed photographs were also taken of significant fixtures/fittings within the buildings, where accessible.
- 6.6 The written, photographic and drawing records produced during the building recording surveys were incorporated together to form a full building record of the exterior (the interior was not accessible) of the nineteenth century farmhouse and courtyard steading as well other apparent earlier structural elements within the farm complex.

- 6.7 The Level 1 survey of the twentieth century buildings on site included only simple descriptive records, with accompanying exterior sketches and appropriate general photographs.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.8 The available area for evaluation on the 30,000 m² site, after deducting the area covered by known and previously unknown services, and taking into account the standard safety buffer zones for each, equated to 21,932 m². The 7.3% evaluation (1,602 m²) consisted of 1 x 22 metre, 11 x 25 metre, 2 x 30 metre, 2 x 47 m and 7 x 50 m trenches. All measuring 2 m wide. All trenches were excavated using a back-acting machine with a smooth-edged bucket under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.9 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil.
- 6.10 No archaeological features were encountered in any of the excavated trenches. All trenches were accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.11 No archaeological finds were encountered in any of the excavated trenches.
- 6.12 Representative sections were recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.13 No human remains were encountered in any of the excavated trenches.
- 6.14 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work was and will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Results

Evaluation

- 7.1 During the course of the evaluation no features of archaeological significance were encountered. Twenty-three trenches were excavated comprising of 1 x 22 metre, 11 x 25 metre, 2 x 30 metre, 2 x 47 m and 7 x 50 m trenches. The area available for evaluation and the distribution and length of the trenches varied from that set out in the WSI due to the high concentration of known and previously unknown services located on site.
- 7.2 The topsoil encountered 001 varied throughout the evaluation area ranging from 0.30 m to 0.45 m in thickness. The topsoil consisted of a dark brown silt disturbed layer with evidence of relatively modern twentieth century ceramic fragments (not retained) and plastic throughout. Deeper deposits were noted to the east of the development area with a significantly thicker pre-existing topsoil or makeup layer 004, below topsoil and overlying the sterile subsoil in trenches 17 to 22. This lower topsoil consisted of a thick brown loam layer measuring between 0.30 m and 0.45 m thick. It appeared relatively sterile in nature with no evidence of modern disturbance.
- 7.3 The western periphery of the site was characterised by a lower waterlogged peat deposit (003). This dark brown/black peat deposit varied between 0.40 m and 1.0 m in thickness and contained waterlogged root and wood inclusions. This deposit was revealed in Trenches 1 to 4 and 13 and 14.
- 7.4 Subsoil conditions varied across the site also with the waterlogged deposits at the western side of the site characterised by a thick grey clay subsoil with very few inclusions to an orange/brown silty sand subsoil at the eastern side of the development.



Plate 1: Detail of deep waterlogged peat deposits (Trench 1)



Plate 2: Detail of deep topsoil deposits (Trench 19)

Standing Building Survey

7.5 The archaeological building recording was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd. between the 9th & 10th of February 2015. The results below should be read in conjunction with Figures 1-7 & Plates 3 - 64 (Appendix B contains the photographic register, Appendix C contains the Discovery and excavation Report). The building survey included the exterior and interior of the main barn, south barn, annexe & byre at Hallside Farm (Figures 2 & 3). An exterior survey was carried out of the boiler house & rear barns due to the structurally unsound nature of the buildings, access to the interior of Farmhouse was not gained. The survey comprised primarily of a photographic survey of the buildings and surrounding features with measured drawings being produced for the main courtyard elevations.



Plate 3: General shot of main barn, byre & yard.

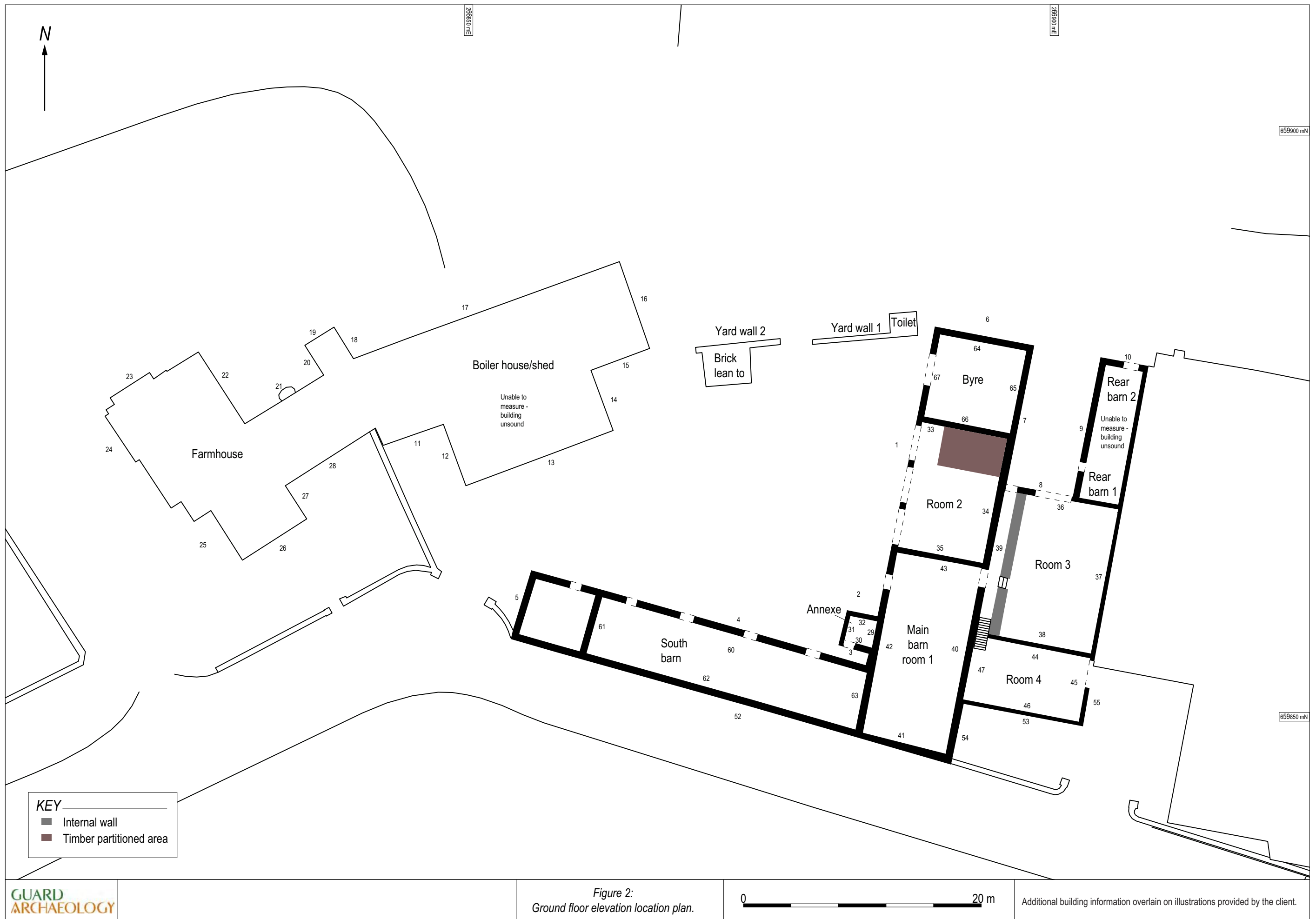
7.6 The building layout comprises a multi-phased two storey main barn, with the addition of one storey extensions to the north, west and east creating an L-shaped structure, a modern corrugated iron barn structure measuring 46.5 m E/W by 40.5 m N/S added to the east can be seen as a final edition to the barn structure complex (Figure 1; Plate 4). Along with the original barn structure there is a further linear barn structure running roughly NE/SW, the boiler house. The boiler house is a single storey structure, with the addition of a two storey farm house to the west (Figures 2 & 3; Plates 5, 6 & 7).



Plate 4: General view of modern corrugated barn joining earlier barn.



Plate 5: Merged photographs showing west facing elevation of Farm house.



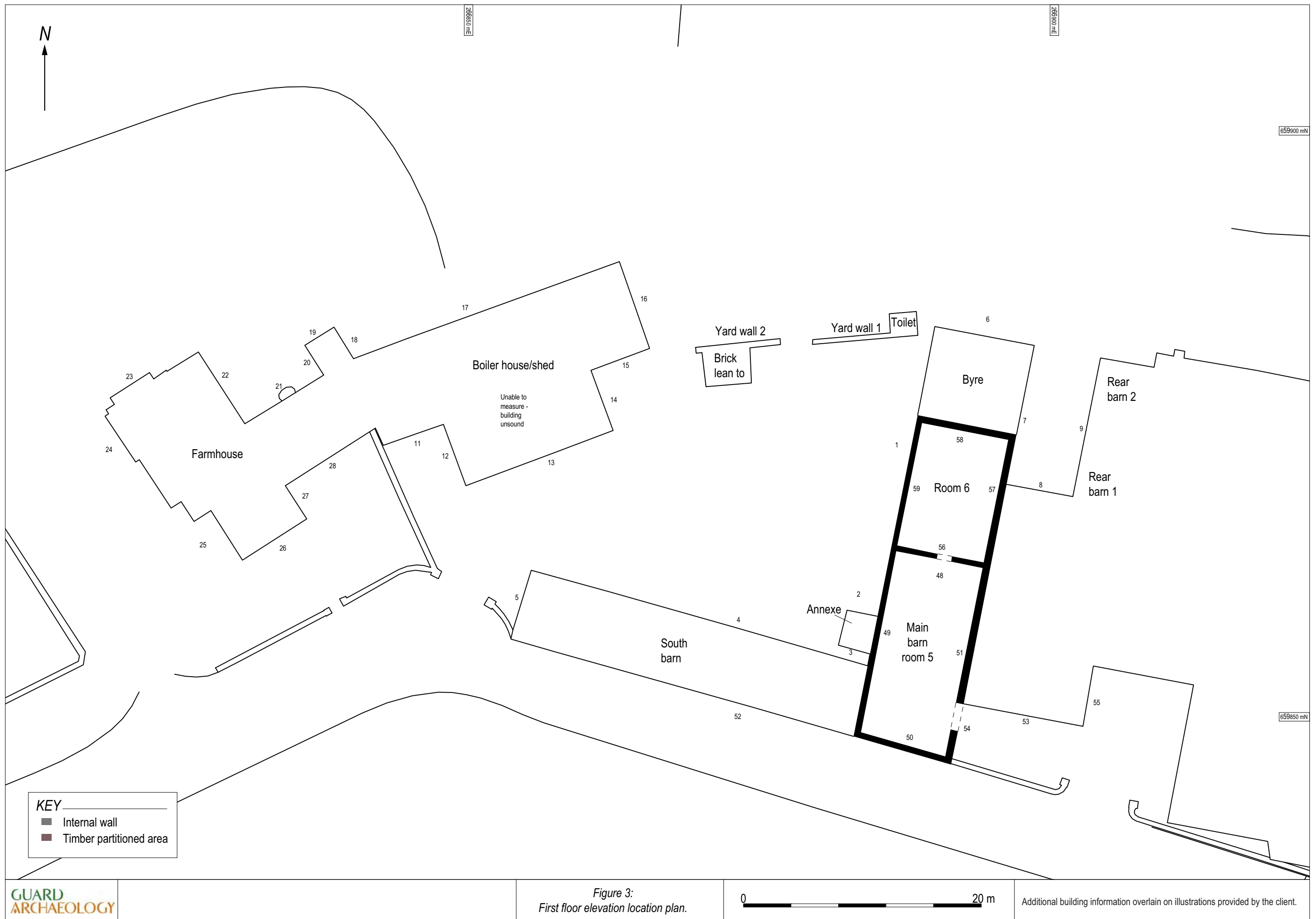




Plate 6: Merged photographs showing east end of south facing elevation of boiler house.



Plate 7: Merged photographs showing west end of south facing elevation of boiler house.

7.7 Main Barn External:

- 7.7.1 The initial construction date for the main barn is unknown, however a similar L-shaped structure appears on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1864 (Plate 8). The main barn buildings are constructed of a roughly coursed sandstone with a light grey mortar and a pitched roof, render has been applied to later phases of the building.

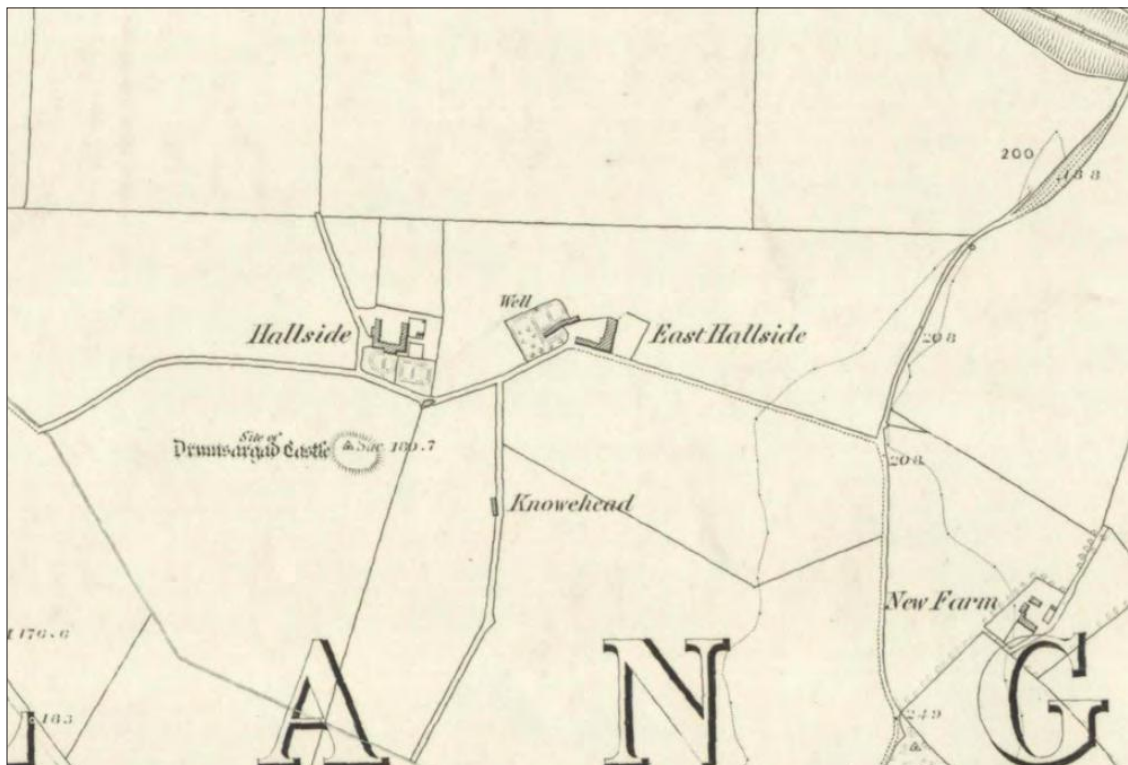


Plate 8: OS first edition, 1865. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

- 7.7.2 The west facing elevation of the building (elevation 2, Figure 2) consists of a one storey byre (Figure 4; Plate 9) to the north of the elevation. The byre has a large opening where a sliding door has previously existed, the metal bar structure is still visible above the entrance way (Plate 10). There is a thin horizontal stone vent found to the south of the door and a smaller opening found below the sliding door metalwork. The roof of the byre is constructed from slate and includes one metal window. It is suggested that the byre is a later edition to the main barn, where it abuts the two storey barn structure chamfering can be seen on the lower quoins.



Plate 9: Merged photographs showing west facing elevation of the main barn, annexe & byre.



Plate 10: General view of the west facing elevation of the byre.

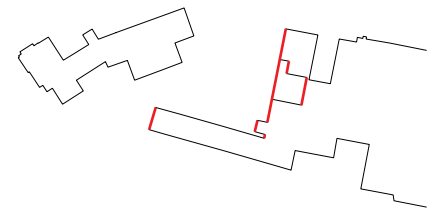
- 7.7.3 On the west facing elevation towards the north of the main two storey structure three large archways can be seen, these measure approximately 3.5m high by 3m wide. The arches have been constructed using dressed stone. There are seven timber framed windows visible on the two storey structure, all bar the ground floor window have sustained damage to the panes and are boarded up. A timber sliding door can be seen to the south of the archways, it is in relatively poor condition. The roof of the two storey building is constructed from corrugated iron.
- 7.7.4 Towards the south of elevation 2 an annexe can be seen. It is constructed using the same semi coursed sandstone as the main barn on the north facing elevation (Plate 11), however the West and South facing elevations are constructed using a using a far more regularly coursed structure with tighter mortar joins. The north face appears to have had several repairs with large patches of mortar being visible. It is worth noting that the lower stones are yellow in colour rather than the pink colour of the rest of the buildings. The west facing elevation is particularly ornate in comparison to the rest of the barn structure with dressed stone surrounding the main timber window and a smaller hexagonal window with a stepped stone decoration is seen directly above this (Plate 12). The roof of the annexe is constructed from slate.



Plate 11: North facing elevation of annexe.



Plate 12: West facing elevation of annexe.



ELEVATION KEY PLAN



- KEY**
- Drainage
 - Metalwork
 - Elevation 5
 - Elevation 5 drainage
 - Elevation 34

0 5 m

Figure 4: West facing elevation of the main barn, South barn & annexe showing elevations 1, 5 & 34.

- 7.7.5 North facing elevation 6 of the main barn is a gable end shows evidence of weathering on the stonework with considerable amounts of moss found at the base of the elevation. Below the peak of the elevation a dovecot is visible (Plate 13). In line with the base of the roof line two horizontal linear stone vents can be seen. Elevation 8 consists of a semi coursed predominantly grey stone structure and relates to room 3 in figure 2 (Plate 14). It is a gable end of the later structure that has been added to the main barn and has a corrugated iron roof. There is a large central timber double door within the elevation that abuts the join between elevations 8 & 9 and a timber single door to the west.



Plate 13: General view of north facing elevation 6.



Plate 14: General view of north facing elevation 8.

- 7.7.6 Along with the addition of rooms 3 & 4 (Figure 2) to the main barn structure a further structure can be found to the north of elevation 8 (Plate 15). This is a single storey stone barn structure which consists of two rooms. Due to the decay of the building internal photographs were limited to views visible through the open windows. On the west facing elevation (elevation 9) two window openings and a door are visible. Whilst the stone work for the structure is in relatively good condition, the slate roof has been mostly destroyed due to a tree growing within the structure. The north facing elevation (elevation 10) contains a door opening, the western edge of which is in relatively good condition however the eastern edge shows considerable damage where the building abuts the modern barn (Plate 16).



Plate 15: General view of rear barn.



Plate 16: Elevation 10 doorway detail.

- 7.7.7 The east facing elevation of the main barn is only partially visible to the north and south of the buildings due adjacent structures. Stonework is primarily visible on elevation 7 with rendering visible at the southern end of the elevation (Plate 17). There is evidence of repair visible where the two storey main barn joins the single storey byre (Plate 17a). The presence of thicker areas of mortar and the use of small packing stones within this area would provide further evidence to the suggestion that the byre was a later addition to the main barn. Two windows are visible on the elevation, on the first floor of the two storey building and centrally on the single storey building. Two horizontal linear stone vents are also visible towards the top of the single storey building. A blocked vertical linear vent can be seen adjacent to the downpipe of the two storey building. Elevation 54 is constructed of exposed stonework and contains a large opening raised approximately 0.8m above ground level, an internal timber sliding door is visible (Plate 18). A degraded Timber slab ramp is used to gain access to the building. Elevation 55 is a rendered elevation and contains a large opening with visible internal timber sliding door (Plate 19). The opening is slightly overlapped by the modern corrugated iron barn structure. Elevation 55 is part of a later construction of the main farm building which relates to Room 4 on Figure 2. The roof is constructed of corrugated iron.



Plate 17: Merged photographs showing east facing elevation 7 of the main barn.



Plate 17a: General photograph of east facing elevation 7.



Plate 18: General photograph of east facing elevation 54 of the main barn.



Plate 19: General photograph of east facing elevation 55 of the main barn.

7.8 South Barn External:

- 7.8.1** The South barn abuts the main barn on its western edge (Figure 2). It consists of a single storey semi coursed stone building and has a slate roof. The north elevation (elevation 4) has five door openings four of which are timber sliding single width doors (Figure 5; Plate 20). There are two timber windows visible on the main elevation at either end of the elevation, the windows appear to be in good condition. There are also ten metal roof windows visible, many of which have broken panes. Adjacent to the second door from the east is a water pipe (Plate 21). There are three round metal chimney vents on the roof along with a standard ceramic chimney.



Plate 21: Detailed view of water pipe on elevation 4.



Plate 22: General view of elevation 5.

- 7.8.2** The west facing elevation 5 is a gable end of exposed stone (Plate 22). There is little detail to note on this elevation, a small opening can be seen in the lower north corner of unknown use. A large water tank sits in front of the elevation which is fed by two angled downpipes, with a third lying across the tank itself. Visibility of any other features on this elevation is greatly compromised by the presence of the water tank and boundary wall.
- 7.8.3** The south facing elevation 52 comprises the single storey pitched roof elevation of the south barn and towards the east the two storey gable end of the main barn. Along the south barn



Plate 20: Merged photographs of North facing elevation 4.



Plate 23: Merged photographs of the western end of elevation 52.

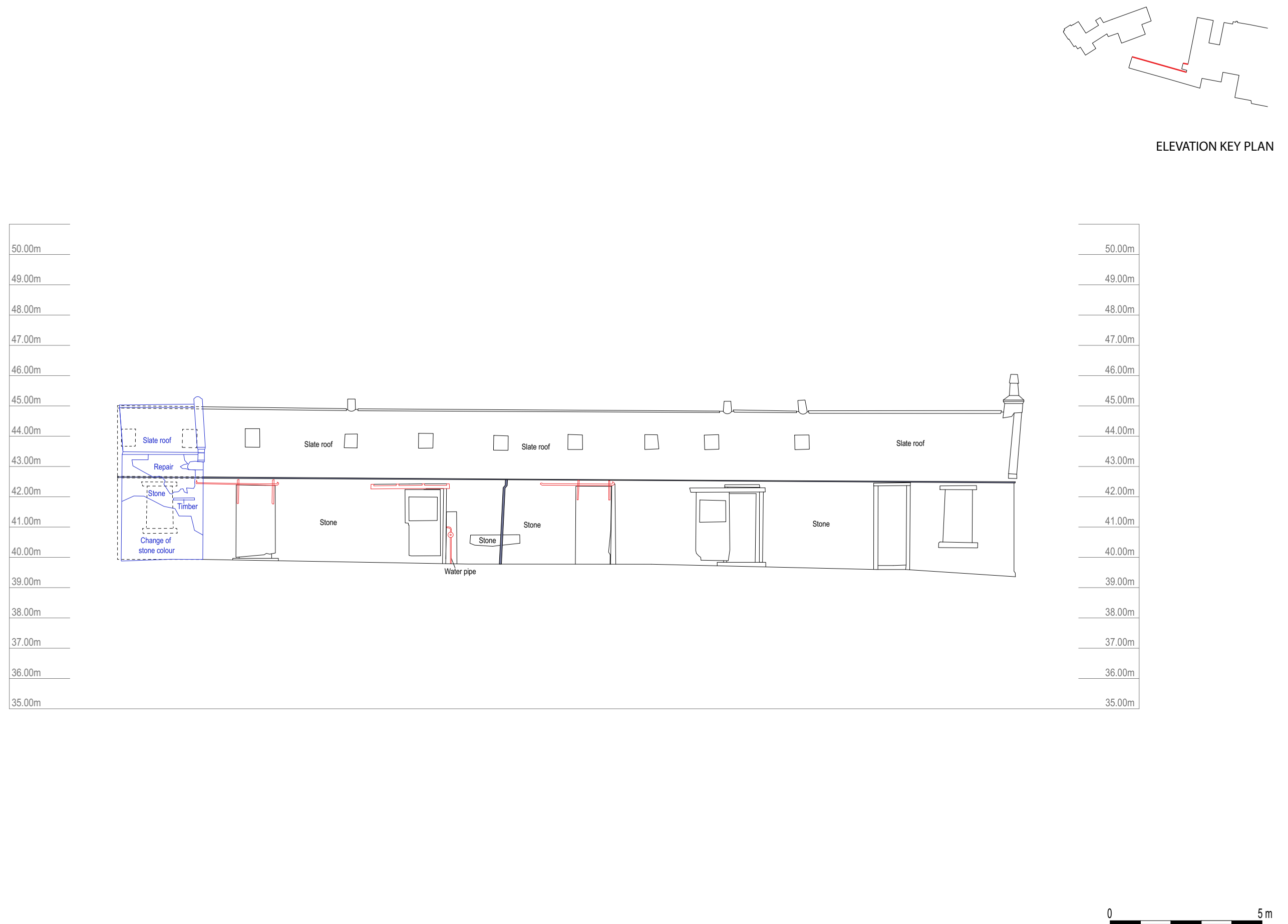


Figure 5: North facing elevation of the South barn & annexe showing elevations 2 & 4.

elevation there are five horizontal linear vents visible and one circular vent along the length of what would be the largest room of the south barn (Plate 23). There is a possible small blocked opening visible towards the eastern edge of the building. Along the elevation it is possible to see several T-shaped stone settings, these are believed to be the remnants of stall placements which have since been removed from the interior (Plate 24). There are many slate tiles missing from the roof and several gathered in the metal gutter towards the western end. Overall the stonework is in good condition however there is some evidence of water damage where gutters have overflowed. Towards the east of elevation 52 we see the gable end of the main barn (Plate 25). There are three window settings visible, the two lower windows have been blocked with stone whilst the first floor window has been covered over with a board.



Plate 24: Detail of T shaped stall evident on elevation 52.



Plate 25: General view of gable end of main stable on elevation 52.

7.9 Boiler House External:

7.9.1 The boiler house is constructed of a T-shaped semi-coursed stone building with a timber panelled extension to the south west. It is in a poor state of repair with two areas of collapse visible on the northern pitched roof (Figure 6; Plate 26). The roof is constructed of slate tiles and is visible further along in elevation 11 (Figure 2). There are four timber vents remaining on the ridge of the roof, two of which are in good condition. There is also a stone chimney stack visible but no pots. On elevation 15 there is evidence of repair to the structure of the wall evident in the presence of large areas of mortar filled cracks. There are three stone circular vents visible along the top of the wall. The stonework for elevation 13 appears to be in good condition however the adjoining timber panelled structure has suffered from damp at its base (Plate 27). A chimney with two pots is visible central to the stone gable. There are two large openings on the timber structure, a timber sliding door and internal door. Due to the dangerous nature of the building no internal data was recorded. Elevation 11 is in good condition. A single timber door and timber framed window are visible (Plate 28).



Plate 26: Merged photograph of eastern end of south facing elevation of the boiler house.



Plate 27: Merged photograph of western end of south facing elevation of the boiler house.



Plate 28: General view of elevation 11.

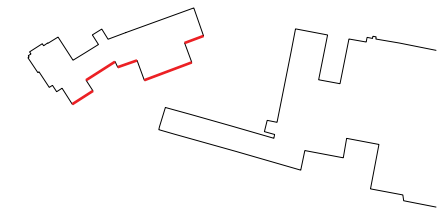
- 7.9.2 The east facing elevation 14 contains a single timber sliding door and two metal roof windows (Figure 7; Plate 29). Elevation 16 is the eastern gable end of the structure (Plate 30). It contains a single timber sliding door. There are large cracks evident in the northern edge of the gable. There is no roof evident at this end of the building due to collapse, a number of small stones can be seen piled along the roof line of the wall. There are few significant features visible along the eastern end of elevation 17 (Plates 31 & 32). Circular vents can be seen running along the length of the elevation. Two metal brackets can be seen towards the centre of the elevation, perhaps used for structural support (Plate 33). Towards the west end two covered windows can be seen, adjacent to this is where the farmhouse structure abuts the earlier building.



Plate 29: General view of elevation 14.



Plate 30: General view of elevation 16.



ELEVATION KEY PLAN

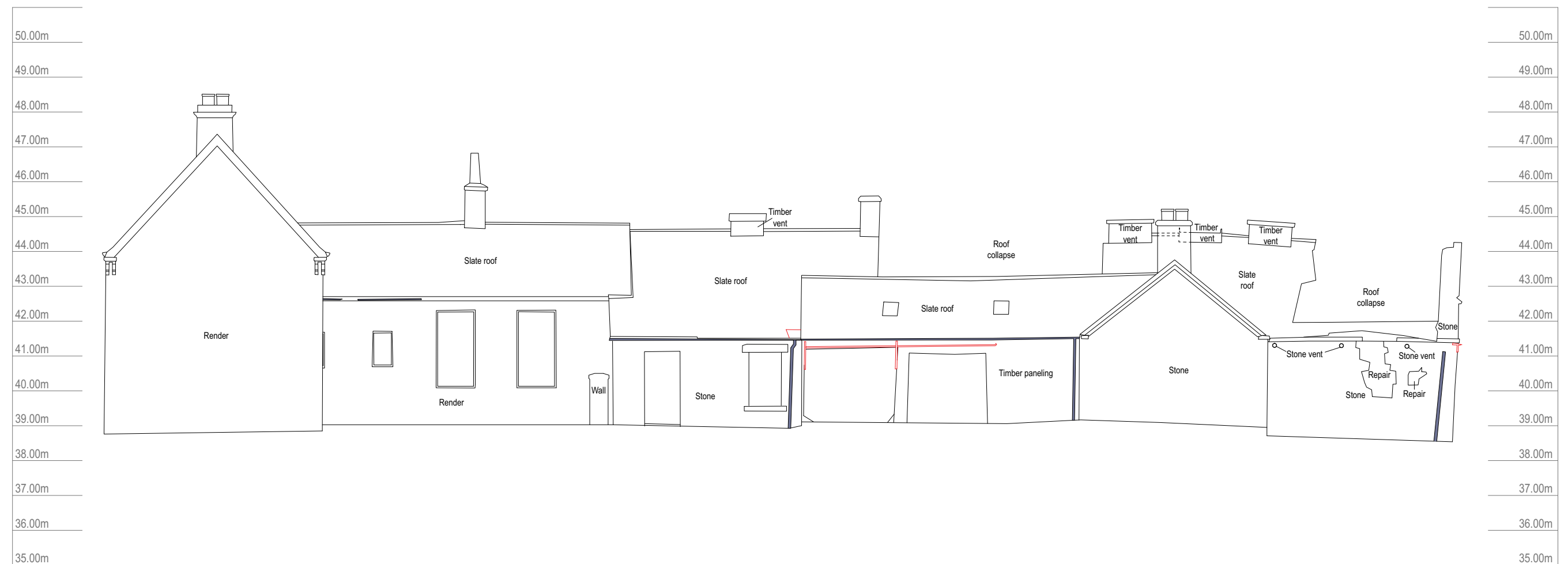
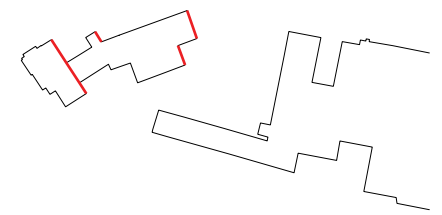
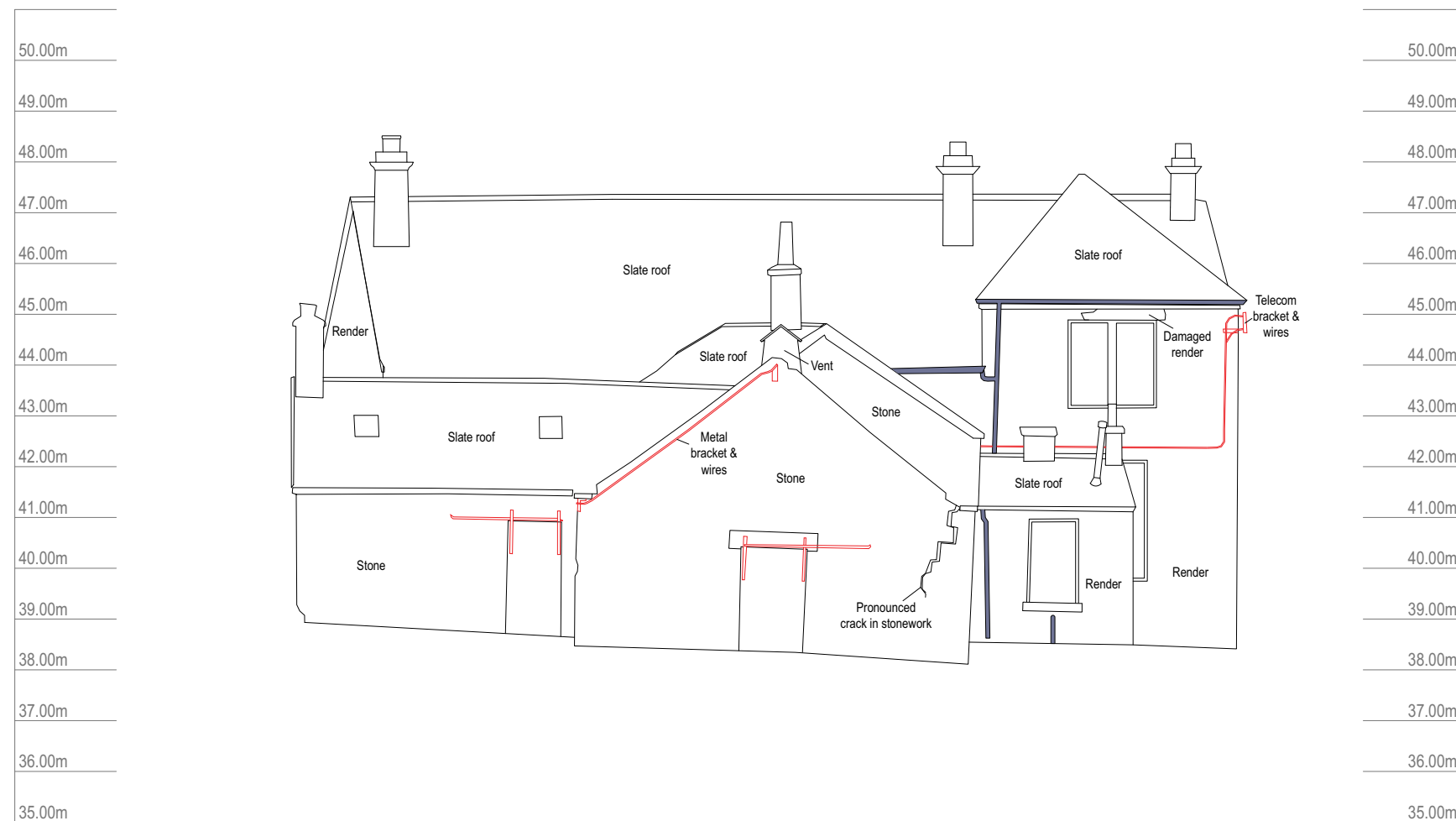


Figure 6: South facing elevation of the boiler house & farmhouse showing elevations 15, 13, 11, 28 & 26.



ELEVATION KEY PLAN



KEY

- Drainage
- Metalwork

0 5 m

Figure 7: East facing elevation of the boiler house & farmhouse showing elevations 22, 18, 16, 14 & 27.

7.10 Farm House Exterior



Plate 31: General view of east end of elevation 17.



Plate 32: General view of west end of elevation 17.



Plate 33: Detail of metal brackets and vents on elevation 17.

7.10.1 The exterior of the L-shaped nineteenth century farm house adjoining the boiler house is generally in a good state of repair. The building is fully rendered with a slate roof (Figure 2; Plates 34-39). The main building consists of a two storey structure aligned roughly north west – south east. There is evidence of water damage in the form of mould and in occasional damage to the render exposing the underlying stonework. This mainly occurs at positions where downpipes and guttering have failed or no longer exist. The windows in the structure are predominantly timber sash windows with the exception of the porch area on elevation 25 and the two large ground floor windows on elevation 22, where lead lined stained glass windows are present (Plates 35 & 40). On gable elevations 23 & 26, stone corbels can be seen where the base of the roof line intersects with the wall (Plate 41). The main building is then linked to the boiler house via a single storey structure running perpendicular from the main building which abuts the boiler house. Access was not gained to the interior of the farmhouse. No significant architectural features were observed, in part due to the lack of exposed stonework.



Plate 34: General view of farmhouse elevations 19, 20 & 21.



Plate 35: General view of farmhouse elevations 21 & 22.



Plate 36: General view of farmhouse elevations 21 & 23.



Plate 37: Merged photographs showing farmhouse elevations 24 & 25.



Plate 38: General view of farmhouse elevations 26, 27 & 28.



Plate 39: General view of farmhouse elevations 27 & 28.



Plate 40: General view of farmhouse porch area.



Plate 41: Detailed view of stone corbels.

Survey Interiors

7.11 Byre

7.11.1 This room is accessed from the courtyard and measures 7 m by 7.5m. There is a window opening on the west facing wall and vents on all four walls (Plate 42). The vent on the internal north facing wall has been created through a recessed shelf in room 2 (Plate 43). There is no evidence of a link to the main barn building.



Plate 42: General view of byre west facing wall.



Plate 43: General view of byre north facing wall.

7.12 South barn

7.12.1 The main room in the south barn is accessed from the courtyard and measures 23.8 m by 5 m. There are four doorways into the room from the courtyard only. There are two recessed shelves visible on the south facing and west facing elevations (Plate 44). On the north facing wall remnants of the stall positions can be seen as vertical breaks in the wall plaster (Plate 45). The wall vents have been covered with crates. Plaster is present on all walls. Access to the smaller room in the barn was not gained. There is no evidence of a link to the main barn area.



Plate 44: General view of the recesses visible in the south facing and west facing walls of the south barn.



Plate 45: General view of north facing internal elevation of the south barn showing stall positions.

7.13 Annexe



Plate 46: View of possible blocked opening on west facing internal elevation of the annexe.



Plate 46a: General view of south facing elevation 32.

7.13.1 This room is accessed from the courtyard and measures 2.3 m by 2.3 m. There are two windows within the room, as visible on the external elevation 1. The door way is constructed of a single width externally opening double door. On the west facing wall there is possible evidence of a blocked opening into the main barn room 1 (Plate 46). On the south facing elevation 32 there is further evidence of blocked openings (Plate 46a). These have been identified by the farm owner Mr Letham as the possible location for former drive shafts or belts.

Main Barn

7.14 Room 1

7.14.1 This room is currently used for storage, it is accessed via the courtyard and measures 16 m by 7.3 m. There are two windows present in the room, a timber framed window is found on the east facing wall as seen on the external elevation 1. A large metal framed window can also be seen linking room 1 and room 2 on the South facing wall (Plate 47). The window measures 2.15 m by 1.58 m, and sits 0.75 m above floor level on a brick wall. It is possible to suggest that this was once a doorway joining the two rooms that has subsequently been blocked. On the west facing elevation 40 a sliding door is visible, this links the room to room 4. The timber floor above has been replaced by a concrete floor and as such there are metal cross beams and support columns visible within the room. A set of timber stairs is found in the north west corner of the room linking the ground floor to the first (Plate 48). Along the west facing elevation 40 a chute is visible which links room 4 to this room for transferring produce (Plate 49). A further chute is visible towards the south east corner linking the first floor room 5 to this room (Plate 50).



Plate 47: View of window present on internal elevation 43 in room 1 of the main barn.



Plate 48: View of stairs, beams, column, window and external doorway in room 1 of the main barn.



Plate 49: Detailed view of elevation 40 chute.

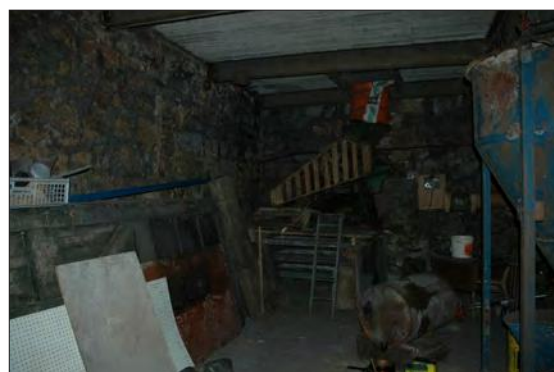


Plate 50: General view of chute from room 5 on the first floor as it enters room 1.

7.15 Room 2

7.15.1 This room is currently used for storage, it is accessed via the courtyard and measures 10.8 m by 7.3 m. Within the north east corner of the room there is a timber panelled structure which measures 3.3 m by 5.4 m around its exterior (Plate 51). This area was not accessed during the survey but is the assumed location of the blocked vertical vent identified on elevation 7. Two recessed shelves can be seen in the room on elevations 33 & 38 (Plate 51). A hole has been

created through the recess on elevation 33 to create a vent for the adjoining byre. To the rear of the room on elevation 34 a bricked up doorway can be seen along with a vertical vent (Figure 3; Plates 52 – 53). Timber beams and metal support columns can be seen in the ceiling supporting the timber floor above.



Plate 51: General view of timber panel structure and recess in room 2.



Plate 52: Detailed view of blocked door on elevation 34.



Plate 53: Detailed view of blocked vertical vent on elevation 34.



Plate 54: General view of elevation 38 in room 3 showing feeding troughs and separating wall.



Plate 55: Detailed view of blocked opening from elevation 37 in room 3.



Plate 56: General view of single door found on elevation 36 in room 3.

7.16 Room 3

7.16.1 This room is accessible from room 1 and the rear courtyard behind the byre. It measures 12.5 m by 9.8 m. The room is split into two areas by a 0.87m thick brick wall which runs the length of the room offset 1 m from the east facing wall. A large window can be seen on the north facing elevation 38 linking rooms 3 & 4. The larger area of the room was previously used for feeding animals (Plate 54). Along the west facing elevation 37 three blocked openings are visible approximately 1.4 m above floor level c 0.4 m by 0.6 m each in size, these are possible windows that have been blocked up during the construction of the modern barn (Plate 55). The south facing elevation 36 contains two doorways, a large double door found within the feeding area and a single door found at the end of the wall separated corridor (Plate 56).

7.17 Room 4

7.17.1 This room is accessible via a concrete staircase from room 3 and the rear of the building. It measures 9 m by 5.5 m. The east, south & north walls of the room are constructed from brick, the west wall is rendered. The floor is constructed from brick. A sliding door is visible on the west facing elevation 45 which accesses the courtyard to the rear (Plate 57). An opening for a chute linking this room to room 1 can be found in the floor adjacent to the east facing wall. This room is currently used for storage.



Plate 57: General view of elevation 45 in room 4.

7.18 Room 5

7.18.1 This room is the first accessible room on the first floor of the main barn building (Figure 3). It is accessible via a timber staircase from room 1 and the rear of the barn. The ground level at the rear of the barn is just below the level of this floor. The room measures 15.7 m by 7.48 m. This room is currently being used for storage, the original timber floor has been replaced with concrete, the walls are bare with evidence of concrete render found below the roof line (Plate 58). The bare corrugated iron roof and open metal trusses are visible in the ceiling. There are three timber framed windows found on the east facing elevation 49 towards the north of the room and a further window found on the north facing elevation 50. A timber sliding door can be seen towards the south east corner of the room (Plate 59). Directly beneath the window on elevation 50 a trap door can be seen that gives access to the chute below. Large amounts of material found within the room make it difficult to identify any further features (Plate 60).



Plate 58: General view of the elevation western end of elevation 49 taken from the doorway between rooms 5 & 6.



Plate 59: General view of the timber sliding door found on elevation 51.



Plate 60: General view of elevation 48 taken from the sliding doorway of elevation 51.

7.19 Room 6

7.19.1 This room is on the first floor of the main barn building (Figure 3). It is accessible from room 5 and measures 10.65 m by 7.5 m. This room is currently used for storage, it is the only room with timber flooring in the building, the walls are bare stone with evidence of concrete render visible below the corrugated roof line on elevations 59 & 57 (Plates 61 & 62). The room is linked to room 5 with a single width inward opening double door. There are six windows in the room, three on the west facing elevation 57 and three on the East facing elevation 59 (Plate 63). All of the windows are covered so very little light is visible in the room. The bare corrugated iron roof sheets and metal trusses are visible in the room.



Plate 61: General view of south west corner of room 6 showing concrete render below roof line.



Plate 62: General view of northern end of room 6 showing concrete render below roof line. of elevations 59 & 57.



Plate 63: General view of southern end of west facing elevation 59.

7.20 Rear Barn

7.20.1 There are two separate rooms identified in the rear barn but due to its present unstable structure no internal measurements were obtained. The two rooms extend over an area of approximately 11.5 m by 3.2 m and are accessible from the courtyard at the rear of the byre (Plate 64). Where possible photographs were taken through windows and doorways but the vegetation and dilapidation of the building made it impossible get clear views of the structures found within.



Plate 64: Interior of rear barn 2.

Discussion

8.1 The deep topsoil and pre existing topsoil deposits recorded in the east of the development area and the generally deep deposits across the site provided the potential for the survival and

preservation of previously unknown archaeological deposits. No archaeological remains were encountered within the available evaluation area for the proposed housing development.

- 8.2 The deep lower topsoil layers did not appear contaminated and appeared relatively clean and sterile in nature. No evidence of modern drainage or deep cultivation marks were present at this level, at least within the evaluation trenches. The lack of disturbance or artefactual material in these lower levels suggests that this area may not have been subject to significant cultivation prior to the build up of greater topsoil levels most likely coinciding with the construction of both the railway and subsequent steel works to the north.
- 8.3 Peaty deposits were encountered in the north-west area of the site, this is further evidence that this land was perhaps was quite marginal, poorly drained and relatively underused for agriculture prior to the industrialisation of this locale in the nineteenth century and beyond.
- 8.4 The main barn structure at Hallside Farm has undergone numerous alterations. Whilst it is not possible to suggest the initial date for construction, it is possible to suggest that the original barn consisted of the current two storey structure with the additions of the byre, annexe and South barn being completed and visible in the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1864 (Plate 8). These structures show no internal structural links to the main barn and the presence of a chamfering on the north west corner of the two storey construction suggests that this was its original gable end (Figure 4; Plates 9 & 10). Later additions to the building include a single storey barn to the rear, containing rooms 3 & 4, which has been used for feeding animals (Figure 2). A smaller rear barn can be seen attached to this barn. It is possible to suggest due to the building materials used for the rear barn that this may be an earlier structure to the feeding barn as the stones used are of a similar style to those of the main barn. The final addition to the main barn consists of a twentieth century corrugated iron shed. The shed has utilised the walls from the existing structures as a foundation for the western edge of the building. The construction and condition of the barn complex is in good condition. The original roof of the two storey building has been replaced with corrugated iron, other repairs within the structure include the replacement of the original timber floor in room 5 with a concrete floor. The rear barn is in a poor state of repair, the majority of the slate roof has been destroyed by the presence of a tree growing in the structure (Plate 15). The condition of the interior is undetermined, due to the possible unstable nature of the building no access was gained. The twentieth century barn is in fair condition, several of the corrugated wall panels can be seen to be missing along the west face (Plate 15).
- 8.5 The internal structure of the barn appears to remain relatively unchanged over the course of its use. As the structure has developed several window openings and doorways have been blocked, most probably to increase security/ structural integrity following the addition of further structures. The function of the barn does not appear to have changed during its use and it is currently used for storage. The only real visible change occurs in the south barn where stone stalls were previously built into the construction of the building for keeping animals (Plates 24 & 45). These have subsequently been removed to allow for larger metal pen areas to be constructed.
- 8.6 To the west of the main building a single storey stone boiler house/shed is visible. This appears to be contemporary to the second phase of the main barn complex as a similar shaped structure can be seen on the Ordnance Survey first edition map (Plate 8). The main construction of the boiler house is a T-shaped stone structure with slate roof. The structure is in a poor state of repair (Plate 26). The majority of the roof has collapsed and there is evidence of structural damage to elevations 15, 16 & 17 as a result (Plates 26, 30 & 31). The Southern T-shape of the building has been extended with a timber panelled structure with a pitched slate roof. The roof is in good condition however the timber is showing signs of erosion due to water ingress. To the west of the boiler house a later two storey farmhouse can be seen. The farmhouse is linked to the boiler house via a single storey structure. The construction and condition of the farmhouse is in a relatively good state of repair. The structure is entirely rendered so it is impossible to identify the nature of building materials used in its construction. There is some evidence of water damage to the building due to damaged guttering and as a result some of the rendering

has degraded (Plates 35 & 37). Due to the unstable structure of the boiler house, access was not gained to carry out a survey of the interior.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The evaluation work has shown that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the area evaluated in this proposed development. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required within the development area.
- 9.2 It should be noted that given the location of known archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity there is still the possibility that archaeological remains do survive in neighbouring fields.
- 9.3 GUARD would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with WoSAS, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.
- 9.4 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in the Appendix. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months
- 9.5 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-204016) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the WoSAS archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD would like to thank Bellway Homes for commissioning us to conduct the evaluation. Thanks also to Mr Robert Letham, the farm owner for his continued patience and wisdom throughout the duration of the project. Thank you also to Martin O'Hare of WoSAS for his advice prior to the works commencing and during his site visit. Plant and drivers were supplied by Brown Plant Hire Ltd. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The evaluation was directed by Kevin Mooney and the Standing Building Survey was undertaken by Fiona Jackson. Assistance on site was provided by Kenneth Green and John-James Atkinson. A survey of trench locations was conducted by Fiona Jackson. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD by Warren Bailie.

**Hallside Farm, Cambuslang
Standing Building Survey and
Evaluation**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

Documentary Sources

Williamson, E, Riches, R & Higgs, M 1990 The buildings of Scotland, Glasgow, 505. Penguin: London.

Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey 1864, Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 Inch Map (surveyed 1860).

Appendix B: List of Photographs

File 1

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID Shot	-
2	Gen	-	General shots of site prior to trenching	-
3	Gen	-	General shots of site prior to trenching	-
4	Gen	-	General shots of site prior to trenching	-
5	Tr 02	-	General shot of trench stripped	NE
6	Tr 02	-	General shot of section	N
7	Tr 02	-	General shot of trench stripped	SE
8	Tr 01	-	General shot of section	SE
9	Tr 01	-	General shot of trench stripped	NW
10	Tr 01	-	General shot of trench stripped	S
11	Tr 03	-	General shot of trench stripped	SW
12	Tr 03	-	General shot of section	S
13	Tr 03	-	General shot of trench stripped	NE
14	Tr 04	-	General shot of trench stripped	S
15	Tr 04	-	General shot of section	W
16	Tr 04	-	General shot of trench stripped	N
17	Tr 07	-	General shot of trench stripped	W
18	Tr 07	-	General shot of section	N
19	Tr 08	-	General shot of trench stripped	N
20	Tr 08	-	General shot of section	E
21	Tr 08	-	General shot of lead pipe	N
22	Tr 09	-	General shot of section	E
23	Tr 09	-	General shot of trench stripped	N
24	Tr 10	-	General shot of section	S
25	Tr 10	-	General shot of trench stripped	E
26	Tr 11	-	General shot of trench stripped	E
27	Tr 11	-	General shot of section	S
28	Tr 06	-	General shot of trench stripped	NE
29	Tr 06	-	General shot of section	W
30	Tr 05	-	General shot of section	E
31	Tr 05	-	General shot of trench stripped	SE
32	Tr 05	-	General shot of trench stripped	SE
33	Tr 12	-	General shot of trench stripped	S
34	Tr 12	-	General shot of section	E
35	Tr 14	-	General shot of section – East end	S
36	Tr 14	-	General shot of trench stripped	E
37	Tr 14	-	General shot of section – West end	S
38	Tr 13	-	General shot of section – West end	SW
39	Tr 13	-	General shot of section – East end	N
40	Tr 13	-	General shot of trench stripped	E

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
41	Tr 15	-	General shot of trench stripped	S
42	Tr 15	-	General shot of trench stripped	N
43	Tr 22	-	General shot of trench stripped	SE
44	Tr 22	-	General shot of section – North end	E
45	Tr 22	-	General shot of trench stripped	S
46	Tr 21	-	General shot of trench section	E
47	Tr 21	-	General shot of trench stripped	SE
48	Tr 20	-	General shot of trench section	W
49	Tr 20	-	General shot of trench stripped	S
50	Tr 19	-	General shot of trench section	W
51	Tr 19	-	General shot of trench stripped	N
52	Tr 18	-	General shot of section	N
53	Tr 18	-	General shot of trench stripped	E
54	Tr 17	-	General shot of section	N
55	Tr 17	-	General shot of trench stripped	NE
56	Tr 16	-	General shot of section	N
57	Tr 16	-	General shot of trench stripped	E
58	Tr 23	-	General shot of trench stripped	SW
59	Tr 23	-	General shot of trench section	E

File 2

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	Byre Elevation 1 – North end	NW
2	-	-	I.D. shot	-
3	-	-	Elevation 1 – Main barn building – Arches	NW
4	-	-	Elevation 1 – Main barn building – Arches	NW
5	-	-	Elevation 1 – Main barn building – Door	NW
6	-	-	Elevation 1 – Main barn building – Door	NW
7	-	-	Elevation 2 – Annexe North wall	N
8	-	-	Elevation 1 – Annexe West wall	NW
9	-	-	Elevation 3 – Annexe South wall	SW
10	-	-	Elevation 3 – Annexe South wall	SW
11	-	-	Elevation 3 – Annexe South wall	SW
12	-	-	Elevation 1 – South end at South barn	NW
13	-	-	Elevation 1 over South barn roof	NNW
14	-	-	Elevation 4 – South barn, North wall	N
15	-	-	Elevation 4 – South barn, North wall	N
16	-	-	Elevation 4 – South barn, North wall	N
17	-	-	Elevation 4 – South barn, North wall	N
18	-	-	Elevation 4 – South barn, North wall	N
19	-	-	Elevation 5 – South barn, West gable	NW
20	-	-	Elevation 5 – South barn, West gable – no scale	NW
21	-	-	Elevation 4 – East end at Elevation 1 – no scale	N
22	-	-	Elevation 4 – no scale	N
23	-	-	Elevation 4 – no scale	N
24	-	-	Elevation 4 – no scale	N
25	-	-	Elevation 4 – no scale	N
26	-	-	Elevation 4 – no scale	N
27	-	-	Elevation 4 – no scale	N
28	-	-	Elevation 1 – Annexe West wall – no scale	NW
29	-	-	Elevation 1 – no scale	NW
30	-	-	Elevation 1 – no scale	NW
31	-	-	Elevation 1 – no scale	NW
32	-	-	Elevation 1 – no scale	NW

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
33	-	-	Elevation 1 – North end Byre – no scale	NW
34	-	-	General shot South barn/yard area	NNW
35	-	-	General shot main barn/byre/yard	W
36	-	-	Elevation 6 – Gable end of byre with doocot	N
37	-	-	Elevation 6 – Gable end of byre with doocot	NE
38	-	-	Elevation 7 – Back of byre – North end	E
39	-	-	Elevation 7 – Rear of main barn – South end	E
40	-	-	Elevation 7 – Rear of main barn – South end	E
41	-	-	Elevation 8 – North facing wall	N
42	-	-	Elevation 9 – Rear barn – South End	W
43	-	-	Elevation 9 – Rear Barn – North end	W
44	-	-	General view – Rear barn – West wall	NW
45	-	-	General view – Back of byre – Elevation 7	NE
46	-	-	Elevation 10 – Rear Barn	N
47	-	-	Elevation 10 – Rear Barn	N
48	-	-	Elevation 10 – Joining modern barn	NW
49	-	-	Elevation 10 – North facing wall – no scale	N
50	-	-	Elevation 10 – North facing wall – no scale	N
51	-	-	Elevation 10 – North facing wall – no scale	N
52	-	-	Elevation 10 – North facing wall – no scale	N
53	-	-	Elevation 10 – North facing wall – no scale	N
54	-	-	Elevation 10 – North facing wall – no scale	N
55	-	-	Elevation 9 – North end – no scale	W
56	-	-	Elevation 9 – Middle – no scale	W
57	-	-	Elevation 9 – South end – no scale	W
58	-	-	Elevation 8 – South end – no scale	N
59	-	-	Elevation 7 – South end – no scale	E
60	-	-	Elevation 7 – South end upper – no scale	E
61	-	-	Elevation 7 – Middle – no scale	E
62	-	-	Elevation 7 – North end	E
63	-	-	Elevation 6 – no scale	N
64	-	-	Lean to/toilet – East wall	E
65	-	-	Lean to/toilet – North wall	N
66	-	-	Lean to/toilet - West wall	W
67	-	-	Yard wall 1 with toilet	N
68	-	-	Yard wall 1	S
69	-	-	Yard wall 1	S
70	-	-	Yard wall 1 end	W
71	-	-	Yard wall 2 end	E
72	-	-	Yard wall 2 end	N
73	-	-	Yard wall 2 – Inaccessible behind wagon	NE
74	-	-	Yard wall 2 – Inaccessible behind wagon	SE
75	-	-	Yard wall 2 – Adjoining brick lean to	E
76	-	-	Yard wall 2 end & West wall of lean to	W
77	-	-	Brick lean to – South wall/ West wall	SW
78	-	-	Yard wall 3/gate pillar	NE
79	-	-	Yard wall 3/gate pillar	NE
80	-	-	Yard wall 3	E
81	-	-	Yard wall 3	E
82	-	-	Yard wall 3	E
83	-	-	Elevation 11 – Boiler house entrance	S
84	-	-	Elevation 12 – Boiler house/shed	W
85	-	-	Elevation 11 – Boiler house entrance – no scale	S
86	-	-	Elevation 12 – Boiler house/shed – no scale	W
87	-	-	Elevation 13	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
88	-	-	Elevation 13 – no scale	S
89	-	-	Elevation 13 – no scale	S
90	-	-	Elevation 13 – no scale	S
91	-	-	Elevation 14	E
92	-	-	Elevation 15	S
93	-	-	Elevation 14 – no scale	E
94	-	-	Elevation 15 – no scale	S
95	-	-	Elevation 16	NE
96	-	-	Elevation 16 – no scale	NE
97	-	-	Elevation 17	NE
98	-	-	Elevation 17	NE
99	-	-	Elevation 17	NW
100	-	-	Elevation 17	N
101	-	-	Elevation 17 – no scale	N
102	-	-	Elevation 17 – no scale	N
103	-	-	Elevation 17 – no scale	N
104	-	-	Elevation 17 – no scale	N
105	-	-	Elevation 17 – no scale	N
106	-	-	Elevation 17 – no scale	N
107	-	-	Elevation 17 – no scale	N
108	-	-	Elevation 17 – no scale	N
109	-	-	Elevation 17 – no scale	N
110	-	-	Elevation 18	E
111	-	-	Elevation 19	N
112	-	-	Elevation 20	W
113	-	-	Elevation 21	N
114	-	-	Elevation 22	NE
115	-	-	Elevation 22 – Roof & window	NE
116	-	-	Elevation 23	N
117	-	-	Elevation 23	NE
118	-	-	Elevation 24	NW
119	-	-	Elevation 24	SW
120	-	-	Elevation 25	W
121	-	-	Elevation 25 – Porch entrance	SW
122	-	-	Elevation 26 – Lower	S
123	-	-	Elevation 26 – Middle	S
124	-	-	Elevation 26 – Upper	S
125	-	-	Elevation 27	E
126	-	-	Elevation 27 – Roof & window	SE
127	-	-	Elevation 28	S
128	-	-	Yard wall 3 – Farmhouse side	W
129	-	-	Yard wall 3 – Farmhouse side	NW
130	-	-	Elevation 28 – no scale	S
131	-	-	Elevation 27	E
132	-	-	Elevation 27	E
133	-	-	Elevation 26	S
134	-	-	Elevation 26	S
135	-	-	Elevation 25	W
136	-	-	Elevation 24	W
137	-	-	North West corner of Elevations 23 & 24	W
138	-	-	Elevation 23	N
139	-	-	North East corner of Elevations 22 & 23	E
140	-	-	Elevation 22	E
141	-	-	Elevation 22 wall joins roof of 21 – no scale	E
142	-	-	Elevation 21	N

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
143	-	-	Elevation 20	W
144	-	-	Elevation 19	N
145	-	-	Elevation 18	E
146	-	-	Elevation 18	E
147	-	-	Elevation 23 – Roof decoration (East)	NE
148	-	-	Elevation 23 – Roof decoration (East)	N
149	-	-	Elevation 23 – Roof decoration (East)	NW
150	-	-	Elevation 23 – Roof decoration (East)	NW
151	-	-	Elevation 23 – Roof decoration (Both)	NW
152	-	-	Elevation 26 – Roof decoration (East)	SE
153	-	-	Elevation 26 – Roof decoration (West)	SE
154	-	-	Elevation 26 – Roof decoration (East)	SW
155	-	-	General view of South East of house	SE
156	-	-	General view of house joining boiler	SW
157	-	-	General view of West side of house	NW
158	-	-	General view of West side of house	SW
159	-	-	General view of West wall	NE
160	-	-	General view of West wall	NW
161	-	-	General view of West wall	SW
162	-	-	General view of West wall	SW
163	-	-	Detail shot of marking (3?) North end of wall	W
164	-	-	General view of North West wall	SE
165	-	-	General view of North West wall	NW
166	-	-	General view of North wall	SW
167	-	-	General view of North wall	NE
168	-	-	General view of boiler house – Elevations 16 & 17	NW
169	-	-	General view of boiler house – Elevation 5 in background	N
170	-	-	General view of boiler house – South facing	SE
171	-	-	General view of boiler house	SW
172	-	-	General view of boiler house – South facing	S
173	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 29 – Lower	SW
174	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 29 – Centre	SW
175	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 29 – Upper	SW
176	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 32 – Lower	SW
177	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 32 – Centre	SW
178	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 32 – Upper	SW
179	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 31 – Lower	E
180	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 31 – Centre	E
181	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 31 – Upper	E
182	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 30 – Lower	N
183	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 30 – Centre	N
184	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 30 – Upper	N
185	-	-	Annexe interior Elevation 30 – Door	NE
186	-	-	Elevation 33	S
187	-	-	Elevation 33 – Recess detail shot	S
188	-	-	Elevation 33 – Recess detail shot	S
189	-	-	Elevation 33 – Recess detail shot	SW
190	-	-	Timber structure corner of Elevations 33 & 34	SW
191	-	-	Timber structure corner of Elevations 33 & 34	SW
192	-	-	Elevation 34	W
193	-	-	Elevation 34 – Bricked up door	W
194	-	-	Elevation 34 – Ventilation slot	W
195	-	-	Elevation 35 – Eastern side/window	N
196	-	-	Elevation 35 – Western side/stone shelf (recess)	NW
197	-	-	Ceiling above Elevations 33, 34 & 35	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
198	-	-	Ceiling above Elevations 33, 34 & 35	E
199	-	-	General view of old barn joining new – no scale	NW
200	-	-	Elevation 36 – Barn interior	S
201	-	-	Elevation 36	SW
202	-	-	Elevation 36	SE
203	-	-	Elevation 36 – Bricked up door & basin	SW
204	-	-	Elevation 37 – North side	NW
205	-	-	Elevation 37 – South side	W
206	-	-	Elevation 37 – North side upper blocked window – no scale	W
207	-	-	Elevation 37 – North side upper blocked window	W
208	-	-	Elevation 37 – Centre upper blocked window	W
209	-	-	Elevation 37 – South side upper blocked window	W
210	-	-	Elevation 38	N
211	-	-	Elevation 38 – Barn interior	NE
212	-	-	Corner of Elevations 41 & 42	NE
213	-	-	Elevation 42	SE
214	-	-	Elevation 42	E
215	-	-	Elevation 42 – Doorway	SE
216	-	-	Elevation 43 – Stairs & window	SW
217	-	-	Elevation 43 – Stairs & window	SE
218	-	-	Elevation 40 – Doorway (North side)	W
219	-	-	Elevation 40	NW
220	-	-	Elevation 40	NW
221	-	-	Elevation 40 – Chute (centre)	W
222	-	-	Corner of Elevations 40 & 41	NW
223	-	-	Elevation 41 – West side	N
224	-	-	Elevation 41 – East side	NNE
225	-	-	Elevation 41 – East side	N
226	-	-	Ceiling above Elevations 40, 41, 42 & 43	S
227	-	-	Ceiling above Elevations 40, 41, 42 & 43	SE
228	-	-	Ceiling above Elevations 40, 41, 42 & 43	NW
229	-	-	Elevation 39	S
230	-	-	Elevation 39 – Ventilation slot	SE
231	-	-	Elevation 39 – Ventilation slot	E
232	-	-	Elevation 39 – Doorway (South side)	NE
233	-	-	Elevation 39 – Doorway (North side)	SE
234	-	-	Elevation 39 – stairs	NE
235	-	-	Elevation 39 – stairs	NE
236	-	-	Elevation 38 – Stairs	NW
237	-	-	Dividing wall from stairs	S
238	-	-	Dividing wall & stairs	N
239	-	-	Elevation 45	W
240	-	-	Elevation 44	SW
241	-	-	Elevation 44	SW
242	-	-	Elevation 44	SW
243	-	-	Elevation 44	SE
244	-	-	Elevation 47	E
245	-	-	Elevation 46	NE
246	-	-	Elevation 46 – Barn interior	NE
247	-	-	Elevation 46	NW
248	-	-	Elevation 47 – Chute	E
249	-	-	Brick floor of Elevations 44, 45, 46 & 47	E
250	-	-	Brick floor of Elevations 44, 45, 46 & 47	E
251	-	-	Dividing wall	SE
252	-	-	Dividing wall	E

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
253	-	-	Elevation 50	NE
254	-	-	Elevation 50	N
255	-	-	Elevation 50	NW
256	-	-	Elevation 51 – South end	NW
257	-	-	Corner of Elevations 50 & 51	NW
258	-	-	Elevation 51	SW
259	-	-	Elevation 48	SW
260	-	-	Elevation 48	SW
261	-	-	Elevation 48	SW
262	-	-	Elevation 48	SE
263	-	-	Elevation 9 – Detail shot of vent below window	W
264	-	-	Elevation 8 – Bricked up doorway in rear barn	NW
265	-	-	Rear barn 1	W
266	-	-	Interior of rear barn 1	SW
267	-	-	Interior of rear barn 1	NW
268	-	-	Interior of rear barn 1	SE
269	-	-	Interior of rear barn 2	NW
270	-	-	Interior of rear barn 2	NW
271	-	-	Interior of rear barn 2	N
272	-	-	Interior of rear barn 2	NE
273	-	-	Elevation 10 – Doorway	NE
274	-	-	Detail of stone around doorway to rear barn 1	SW
275	-	-	Detail of stone around doorway to rear barn 1	SW
276	-	-	Detail of stone around doorway to rear barn 1	NW
277	-	-	Elevation 7 – Blocked vent	E
278	-	-	Elevation 7 – Upper window	E
279	-	-	Elevation 7 – Metal pins	E
280	-	-	Elevation 7 – Detail of vent South of window	E
281	-	-	Elevation 7 – Vent North of window	E
282	-	-	Channel & cobbles to North of main barn	W
283	-	-	Channel to North of main barn	E
284	-	-	Curved wall to North of main barn	SW
285	-	-	Curved wall to North of main barn	NW
286	-	-	Curved wall to North of main barn	SE
287	-	-	Curved wall to North of main barn	NE
288	-	-	curved wall to North of main barn – no scale	SW
289	-	-	curved wall to North of main barn – no scale	SE
290	-	-	Elevation 52	S
291	-	-	Elevation 52	S
292	-	-	Elevation 52	S
293	-	-	Elevation 52	S
294	-	-	Elevation 52	S
295	-	-	Elevation 52	S
296	-	-	Elevation 52	S
297	-	-	Elevation 52	S
298	-	-	Elevation 52 – Roof West side	S
299	-	-	Elevation 52 – Roof West side	S
300	-	-	Elevation 52 – Vent	S
301	-	-	Elevation 52 – Vent	S
302	-	-	Elevation 52 – Vent	S
303	-	-	Elevation 52 – Vent	S
304	-	-	Elevation 52 – Vent	S
305	-	-	Elevation 52 – Detail shot of hole	S
306	-	-	Elevation 52 – Detail shot of blocked window	S
307	-	-	Elevation 52 – Detail shot of blocked window	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
308	-	-	General view of Elevations 52 & 1	SW
309	-	-	Elevation 52 – South side of main barn (lower)	S
310	-	-	Elevation 52 – South side of main barn (lower)	S
311	-	-	Elevation 52 – South side of main barn (lower)	S
312	-	-	Elevation 52 – South side of main barn (lower)	S
313	-	-	South wall	S
314	-	-	South wall	S
315	-	-	South wall	S
316	-	-	South wall	E
317	-	-	General view of Elevation 54 & South wall	SE
318	-	-	South wall	N
319	-	-	South wall	N
320	-	-	South wall	N
321	-	-	Elevation 54	E
322	-	-	Elevation 53	SE
323	-	-	Elevation 55	E
324	-	-	Elevation 49 – Barn interior	E
325	-	-	Elevation 49 – Barn interior	E
326	-	-	Elevation 49 – Barn interior	NE
327	-	-	Elevation 57 – Barn interior	W
328	-	-	Elevation 57 – Barn interior	W
329	-	-	Elevation 56 – Barn interior	N
330	-	-	Elevation 58 – Barn interior	S
331	-	-	Elevation 59 – Barn interior	E
332	-	-	Elevation 59 – Barn interior	E
333	-	-	Elevation 61 – South barn interior	E
334	-	-	Elevation 63 – South barn interior	W
335	-	-	Elevation 62 – South barn interior	NW
336	-	-	Elevation 62 – South barn interior	NE
337	-	-	Elevation 60 – South barn interior	SW
338	-	-	Elevation 60 – Doorway (disused)	S
339	-	-	Elevation 60 – South barn interior	SE
340	-	-	Elevation 60 – South barn interior	SE
341	-	-	Drain at doorway	N
342	-	-	Elevation 64	S
343	-	-	Elevation 64	S
344	-	-	Elevations 64 & 67	SE
345	-	-	Elevation 67	E
346	-	-	Elevation 66 – Detail of hole	N
347	-	-	Elevation 66	N
348	-	-	Elevation 65	W
349	-	-	Elevations 65 & 64 – Vents	SW
350	-	-	Floor of byre	W

Appendix C: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Hallside Farm Cambuslang – Standing Building Survey and Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	4068
PARISH:	Cambuslang
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Kevin Mooney / Fiona Jackson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Survey and Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	none
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 66872 59872
START DATE (this season)	9th February 2015
END DATE (this season)	10th February 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A standing building survey and archaeological evaluation were carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Bellway Homes to address conditions related to the Planning Application CR/14/0142. The area proposed for the residential development of 71 dwellings was located at Hallside Farm, near Cambuslang. The trial trenching covered a 7.3 % evaluation of the total area for development (21,932 metres squared). No significant archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. The aim of the standing building survey was to undertake a Level 2 building survey (descriptive record) of the existing earlier farmhouse and courtyard steading, apply the same methodology to other buildings of this period remaining on site. A secondary Level 1 building survey (visual record) was undertaken on the existing twentieth century buildings on site.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	unknown
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Bellway Homes
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd, 52 Elderpark Workspace , 100 elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Kevin.mooney@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS

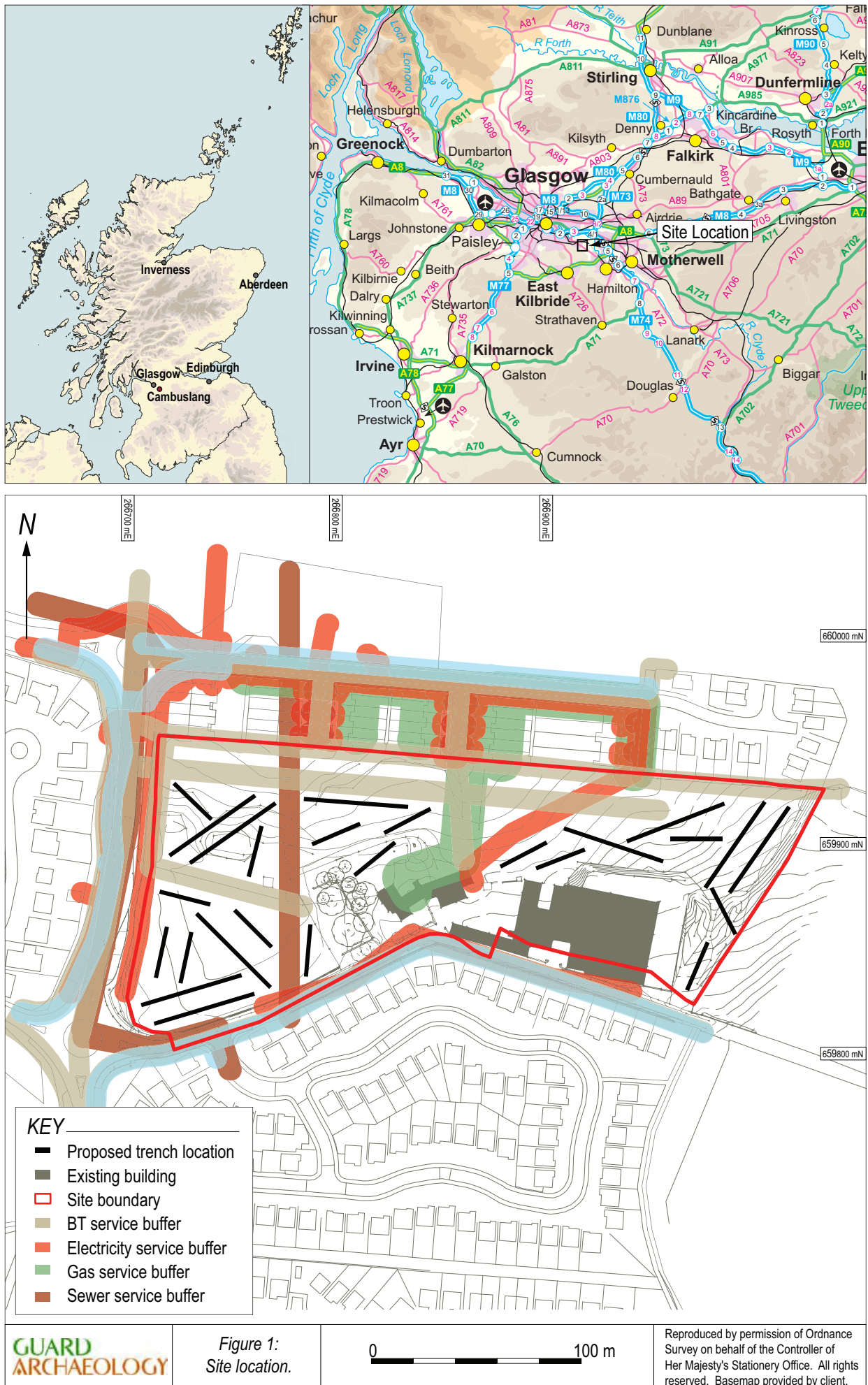
Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation

HALLSIDE FARM, CAMBUSLANG

STANDING BUILDING SURVEY AND EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4068



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for a Standing Building Survey and Archaeological Evaluation to address conditions related the Planning Application CR/14/0142 for the erection of 71 dwellings at Hallside Farm, Cambuslang. This Written Scheme of Investigation will require to be submitted and approved by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) prior to the commencement of the building survey and evaluation.

Introduction

- 2.1 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development and is prepared in accordance with the archaeological conditions attached to the Planning Application CR/14/0142. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 fieldwork and Stage 3 post-fieldwork analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addendums. These WSI addendums, if required, will be submitted for the approval of WoSAS, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer.

Site Location

- 3.1 The overall development area measures 30, 000 m² and is located at NGR (NS 66872 59872) approximately 9.5 km south-east of the centre of Glasgow and 2.5 km ESE of Cambuslang. The Hallside Farm lies north off the Hallside Road and is framed by housing along this same road to the south and has an open field to the west and east with a small group of late-nineteenth century houses along the Village Road situated just north of the adjoining fields (Figure 1).

Archaeological & Historical Background

- 4.1 There are no known archaeological sites within the development area. However there is a Medieval motte within 100m to the south-west of the development. Drumsargard Motte (CanmoreID 44858, Site Number NS65NE, WoSAS PIN 19211) is of uncertain Medieval date but the Barony of Drumsargard originated in the reign of Alexander II (1214-49) under Walter Olifard. It passed from him to the de Moravia family in the early 14th century. In 1370, it was in the possession of the Douglas family, passing to the Hamiltons in 1455. No remains of the castle survive although note is made of stone from the ruin being used in Hallside farm. Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) shows the castle as an oval enclosure defined by a double dotted line, perhaps indicating a ditch around the site at that time.
- 4.2 The place-name and possible farmstead 'Hallside' was shown on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) in this locale although inaccuracies in terms of distance are known from this source. Roy does show a collection of buildings, some of which may represent the beginnings of the current Hallside Farm. The current farm complex appears to reflect the layout shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the mid-nineteenth century (OS 1864), then labelled 'East Hallside'. The cartographic evidence does suggest that some of the buildings, or at least elements of their structures could be dated to as early as the eighteenth century.
- 4.3 The Hamilton Branch Railway was first established in 1848 and extends from west to east around 500 m north of the development. The railway brought with it further development in the late-nineteenth century (OS 1898) in the form of the Hallside Steelworks, along with the establishment of the works were a series of terraced houses built along what is now Village Road to the north of Hallside Farm.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological evaluation is to establish the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits. The standing building recording is to ensure that important built

remains are not demolished without first being recorded to an appropriate standard. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological works are as follows:

- undertake a Level 2 building survey (descriptive record) of the existing earlier farm house and courtyard steading, applying a similar level of recording to other buildings of this period on the site;
- undertake a Level 1 building survey (visual record) of the existing twentieth century shed in the east area of the farm, applying a similar level of recording to other buildings of this period on the site;
- conduct an archaeological evaluation of 8% of the available evaluation area (21, 932 m²) of the proposed development;
- submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council.
- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with paragraph 2.1 above.

Methodology

Standing Building Survey

- 6.1 In the first instance contextual photographs will be taken from all available aspects across the site of both the evaluation and Standing Building Survey area. All structures of suspected nineteenth century date or earlier will be recorded to Level 2 (Descriptive record). All structures of suspected twentieth century date will be recorded to Level 1 (Visual record).
- 6.2 The Level 2 survey will include a written description of the building's location, age, type, materials and use. The written description will also make conclusions regarding the building's development and use.
- 6.3 The survey will use photographs of elevations to highlight architectural detail where appropriate and produce measured drawings of key architectural details on exterior elevations where necessary.
- 6.4 The courtyard area has been highlighted, in consultation with WoSAS, as an area that would require a greater degree of recording. Elevations of the courtyard will be drawn and annotated appropriately.
- 6.5 General photographs of the exterior elevations and the interior of the buildings will be taken and will include digital and black and white photographs. Detailed photographs will also be taken of significant fixtures/fittings within the buildings.
- 6.6 The written, photographic and drawing records produced during the building recording surveys will be incorporated together to form a full building record of the interior and exterior of the nineteenth century farmhouse and courtyard steading as well other apparent earlier structural elements within the farm complex.
- 6.7 The Level 1 survey of the twentieth century buildings on site will include only simple descriptive records, with accompanying exterior sketches and appropriate general photographs.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.8 The available area for evaluation on the 30, 000 m² site, after deducting the area covered by services and taking into account the standard safety buffer zones for each, equates to 21, 932 m². The 8% evaluation (1754.6 m²) will comprise 10 x 50 m trenches and 15 x 25 m trenches, all measuring 2 m wide. All trenches will be excavated using a back-acting machine with a smooth-edged bucket under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.9 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.

- 6.10 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All test pits will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.11 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.12 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.13 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.14 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.15 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the 8% evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on a WSI addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.16 WoSAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals.
- 6.17 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report incorporating the results of the Building Recording Survey and the evaluation will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of all fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to the WoSAS. The report will include a full descriptive text that will analyse and characterise the results of the evaluation. It will also include lists of all the archaeological records, drawings and photographs and artefacts recovered.
- 7.2 The report will include the following:
 - executive summary;
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - contractor's details including date work carried out;
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
 - description of the site history, location and geology;
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;

- features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
 - bibliography.
- 7.3 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS.
- 7.4 WoSAS state that any DSR is to be submitted within 4 weeks of fieldwork completion, any PERD within 3 months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.
- 7.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 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 GUARD Archaeology Limited.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the work, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. 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, 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 which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Kevin Mooney
 - Archaeologist (Site Assistants): TBC
 - Building Surveying: Fiona Jackson
 - Technical Support: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Project Manager: Mr Warren Bailie
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, Mr Warren Bailie, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological works will be 9 February 2015. WoSAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number of the attending Archaeologist prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the works will take two to three days to complete.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

Sources Consulted

General Roy's Military Survey 1747-55

OS 25 inch to the Mile, Lanark Sheet XI.6 Scotland, 1864

OS 1:25,000 maps of Great Britain, 1937-1961

OS 25 inch to the Mile, Lanark Sheet 011.06 Scotland, 1898

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

<http://maps.nls.uk/index.html>

<http://pastmap.org.uk/>

<http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/>

<http://www.wosas.net/search.php>

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