



<b>NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE</b>	<b>Alston Street</b>
REPORT: 204	<b>Archaeological Evaluation</b>
PROJECT ID: 1242	Glassford, South Lanarkshire
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT	

MAKING  
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**Alston Street, Glassford, South Lanarkshire**

NGR: NS 7266 4676

Planning Ref: EK/14/0282

Data Structure Report

*on behalf of*

**Lovell Partnerships Ltd.**

Cover Plate: Proposed development site reinstated

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Date: 28/11/2017

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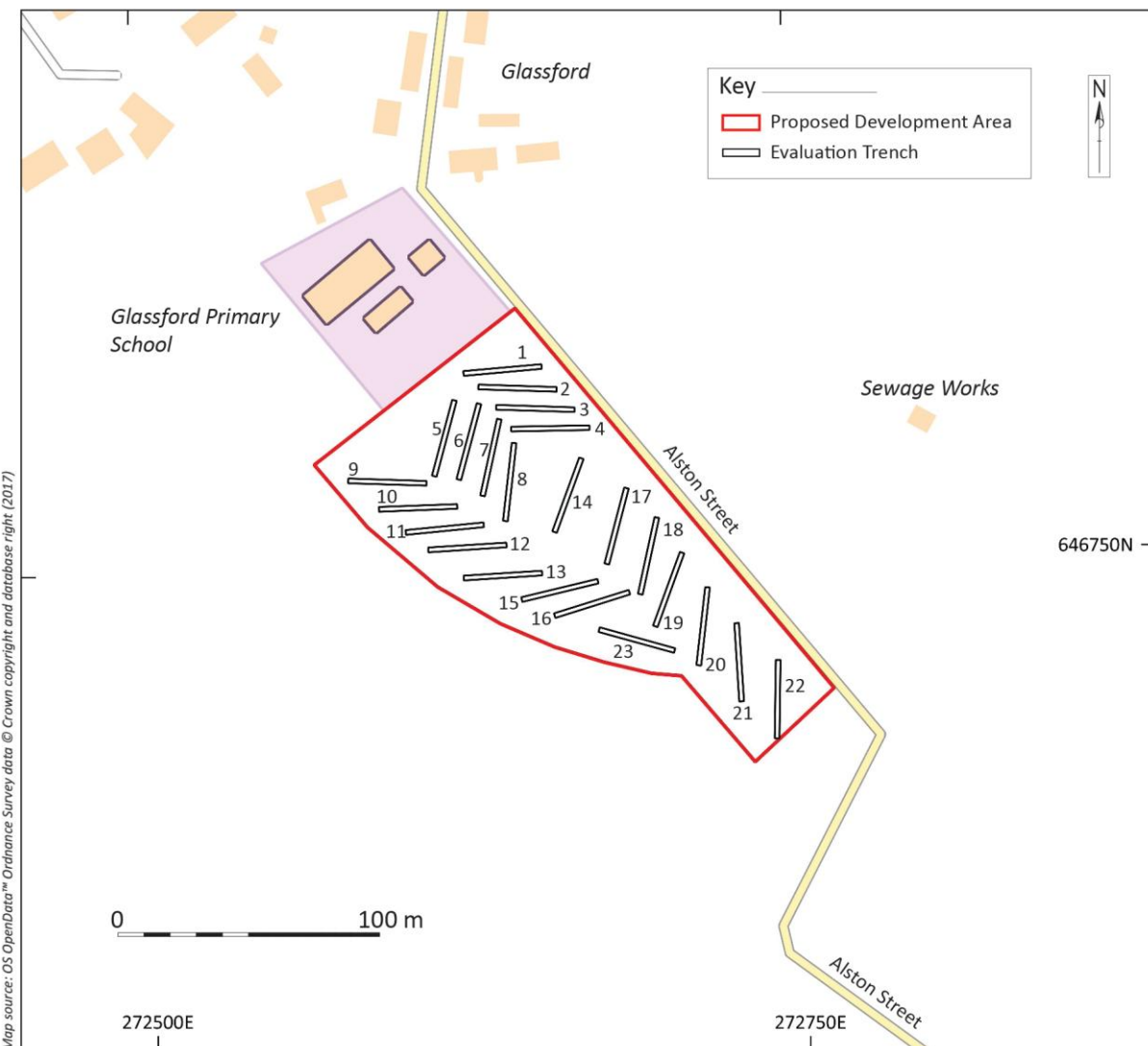
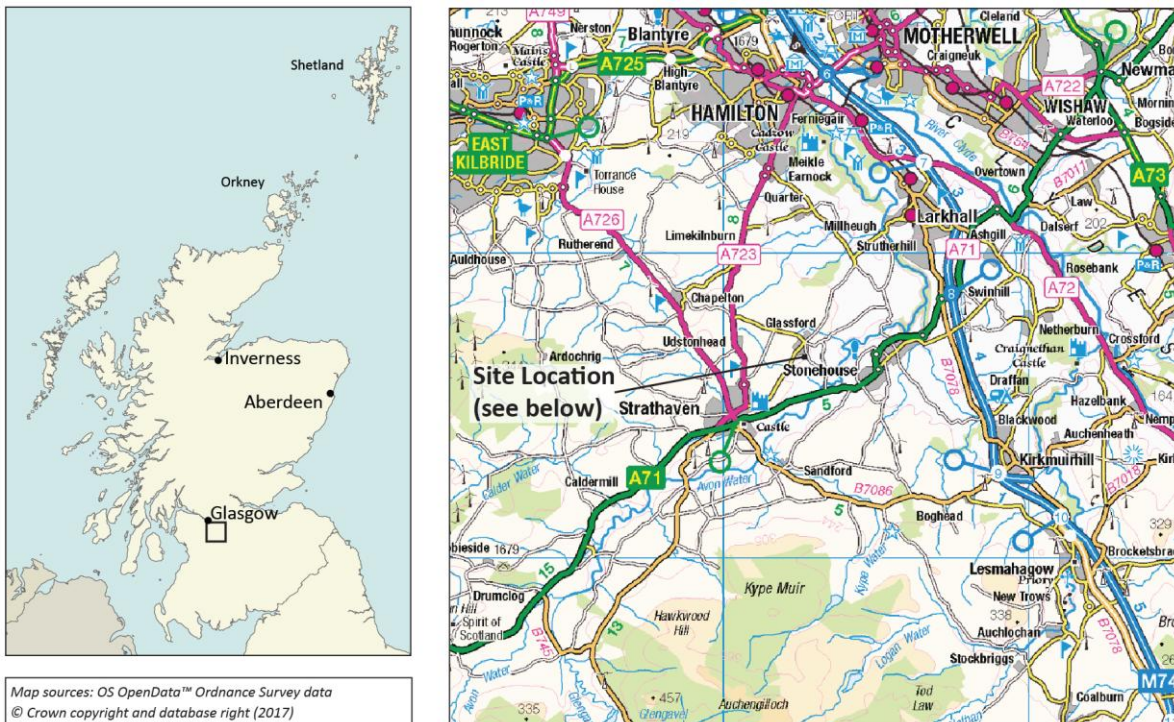


Figure 1: Site and trench location

#### **Abstract**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Northlight Heritage, on behalf of the Lovell Partnership Ltd, at Alston Street, Glassford, South Lanarkshire. The evaluation was conducted between 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of November 2017 and involved the excavation of twenty three trenches totalling 1230 sq. m and equating to approximately 8% of the proposed development area. The trenches were spread across the proposed development area and revealed a small number of field drains. No significant archaeology was uncovered during the evaluation.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1**

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Alston Street, Glassford, South Lanarkshire conducted by Northlight Heritage on behalf of Lovell Partnership Ltd. Between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> November 2017 twenty three trenches, totalling of 1230 sq. m, were opened across an area proposed for housing development to the south-east of Glassford Primary School. The evaluation trenches equated to approximately 8% of proposed development area.

### **Project background**

### **1.2**

A planning application was submitted by Mr John C Marshall to South Lanarkshire Council (Planning ref: EK/14/0282) which proposed the construction of housing on land at Alston Street adjacent to Glassford Primary School.

### **1.3**

Planning permission in principle was granted by South Lanarkshire Council on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2014 which required a programme of archaeological works to be put in place as detailed in a separate response from West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) dated 17<sup>th</sup> October 2017. This led to the applicant commissioning Northlight Heritage to submit a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that detailed the methodology to subsequently carry out an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site.

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

### **2.1**

The proposed development site is located on the southern side of Glassford, immediately south-east of Glassford Primary School, and is centred on approximately NGR NS 7266 4676 (Figure 1). The site is primarily located on gently sloping agricultural land and is bounded to the north by the primary school and to the east by Alston Street.

### **2.2**

The underlying geology consists Lawmuir Formation Sedimentary Rock Cycles (Strathclyde Group Type), while the superficial deposits comprise of Devensian Diamicton Till (1:50000, British Geological Survey online data).

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

### **3.1**

Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from the first edition, surveyed in 1858 and published in 1864, to current editions all show the development area as farmland. Archaeological

sites are, however, are known in the general area and include the scheduled monument of Cot Castle (HER ID 9715, Canmore ID 45600, SM2627), a possible medieval motte which is situated approximately 1.5 km to the south-east of the proposed development area. Another possible medieval castle site has been noted on the eastern side of Glassford (HER ID 9708, Canmore ID 45593) otherwise the known archaeology of the area around Glassford is very much dominated by post-Medieval buildings, primarily relating to housing or agriculture.

#### 4. Summary Objectives

The project objectives were:

- to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be present on site;
- to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered; and
- where preservation *in-situ* is not feasible, provide sufficient information to develop a stage 2 mitigation strategy to excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the evaluation to ensure preservation through record.

#### 5. Methodology

##### 5.1

The site comprised approximately 3.8 acres of land which was intended for housing development. To mitigate against the possible destruction of buried archaeological evidence a series of trial trenches were positioned to evaluate the area for any significant archaeological features and/or deposits. A total of twenty three trenches were excavated amounting to 1230 sq. metres (approximately 8% of the proposed development area). The initial trench location plan (Appendix 2) was altered on the ground in order to avoid underground services (Figure 1).

##### 5.2

A gas pipe, electricity cable and water pipe were present at the eastern extent of the proposed development area. A series of hand excavated test pits, undertaken by Advance Construction (Scotland) Ltd., exposed these underground services while a further electricity cable was located by CAT scan at the northern extent of the proposed development area. A 5 m exclusion zone was put in place around each of the services.

##### 5.3

Excavation was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a 1.8 m wide toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in spits to the natural subsoil or the first archaeological horizon.

##### 5.4

The evaluation trenches, deposits and finds were recorded by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Where appropriate scaled hand-drawn plans were made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. High resolution digital images were also taken. By the close of the work the locations and dimensions of the trenches were recorded in such a way as to tie it to the OS grid.

## 6. Results

### 6.1

Twenty three trenches, each measuring 30 m in length by 1.8 m in width, were excavated across the proposed development area (Figure 1). Each trench was excavated down to the natural sterile subsoil.

### 6.2

Within all trenches the topsoil (001) was generally consistent in relation to composition and depth. It comprised moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size and existed to a depth of 0.25 m. This topsoil lay on top of the natural sterile subsoil (002) which was also consistent across the trenches. It comprised a firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size (Plate 1).

### 6.3

Occasional stone filled field drains, which ran broadly north to south, were present within trenches 1, 3, 4, 11 and 13, however, no archaeologically significant features, finds or deposits were encountered within any of the evaluation trenches.

### 6.4

Evidence of modern agricultural activity was present in the form of numerous plough scars visible throughout the base of the evaluation trenches.



Plate 1: Trench 1 & rubble field drain post excavation

## 7. Discussion and Summary

### 7.1

The evaluation uncovered no significant archaeological features, artefacts or deposits within any of the evaluation trenches. Occasional rubble filled field drains were present throughout while evidence of modern agricultural activity was seen in the form of plough scars. Very few inclusions were present within the topsoil which contained only a few small sub-angular stones, occasional modern China pottery fragments, one clay pipe stem and two clay tobacco pipe bowls.

## 7.2

Overall the proposed development area appears to be devoid of any significant remains and while the plough scar evidence visible in the natural subsoil indicates that the site has undergone some degree of plough truncation.

## **8. Recommendations**

### 8.1

As no significant archaeology was uncovered during the evaluation reported on here and given the site appears to have plough truncated to a reasonable degree we recommended that no further archaeological mitigation be carried out in relation to the proposed development.

### 8.2

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

## **9. Sources**

British Geological Survey, 1:50000, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (accessed 17/11/2017).



## 10. Appendices

### APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Trench Information

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Average Depth (m)</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>	<i>Subsoil</i>
1	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
2	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
3	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
4	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
5	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
6	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
7	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
8	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
9	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
10	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
11	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Average Depth (m)</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>	<i>Subsoil</i>
12	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
13	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
14	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
15	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
16	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
17	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
18	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
19	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
20	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
21	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
22	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.
23	30	1.80	0.25	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <0.20 m in size.	Firmly compacted orange/brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stone inclusions <0.15 m in size.

Table 2: Context Information

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Compaction / Texture / Condition</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Composition</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
001	Topsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.25	Moderate	Dark brown	Silty Sand	Topsoil	Above natural 002
002	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Firm	Orange/brown	Sandy clay	Natural	Below topsoil 001

Table 3: General Finds

Type	No. of Pieces	Context	Material	Description
Pipe stem	1	001	Ceramic	Short fragment of pipe stem with no markings.
Pipe bowl	2	001	Ceramic	One complete bowl with no markings, the other a Queen Victoria commemorative design.

Table 4: Digital Photographs

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Take from.</i>
1	001	Pre excavation shot of development area	SE
2	001	Pre excavation shot of development area	NE
3	001	Pre excavation shot of development area	NE
4	001	Pre excavation shot of development area	NW
5	001	Pre excavation shot of development area	N
6	001	Pre excavation shot of development area	NE
7	001	Pre excavation shot of development area	SE
8	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR1	SE
9	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR2	SE
10	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR3	SE
11	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR4	SE
12	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR5	NE
13	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR6	NE
14	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR7	NE
15	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR8	NE
16	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR9	SE
17	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR10	SE
18	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR11	SE
19	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR12	SE
20	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR13	SE
21	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR14	NE
22	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR15	E
23	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR16	E
24	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR17	NE
25	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR18	NE
26	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR19	NE
27	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR20	NE
28	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR21	NE
29	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR22	NE
30	001 & 002	Post excavation shot of TR23	SE
31	001	Site re-instated	SE
32	001	Site re-instated	SE
33	001	Site re-instated	NW
34	001	Site re-instated	NE

## APPENDIX 2: Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

Alston Street, Glassford, South Lanarkshire

Housing Development

Planning ref. EK/14/0282

*Archaeological Works*

*Written Scheme of Investigation*

Prepared by Alastair Becket

### **1.0 Non-Technical Summary**

This document sets a Written Scheme of Investigation designed by Northlight Heritage on behalf of Lovell Partnerships Limited for archaeological works relating to the construction of a housing development at Alston Street Glassford, Strathaven, South Lanarkshire, ML10 6TG (planning ref. EK/14/0282). The initial proposed mitigation is an archaeological evaluation through trial trenching of the area.

This document establishes actions and products required to achieve Stage 1 of a potentially three-stage process, Stage 2 being any further work, including fieldwork arising from Stage 1, such as the development and implementation of a mitigation strategy to deal with any significant archaeology identified or recovered during Stage 1 which cannot be preserved *in-situ*, and Stage 3 being the further analysis of any materials recovered during the field work in either or both Stages 1 and 2 and/or the preparation of a final report on all works constituting preservation by record for publication, as appropriate.

### **2.0 Site Location and Description**

The site is located on the southern side of Glassford, adjacent to Glassford Primary School, at approximately NGR: NS 7266 4676 (Figure 1). The proposed development area is approximately 3.8 acres in size.

The site is primarily located on gently sloping agricultural land and is bounded to the north by the primary school and to the east by Alston Street.

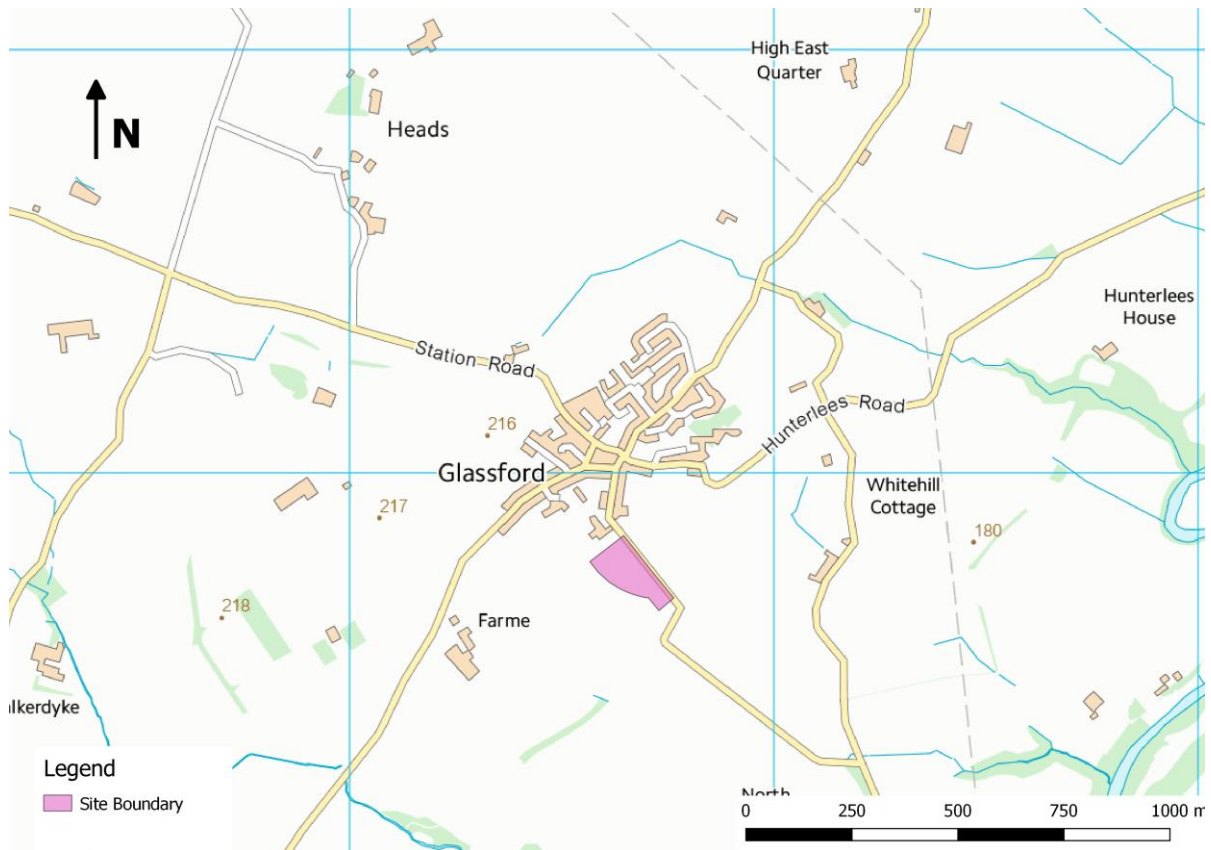


Figure 1: Approximate location of site  
(for reference only, not to scale)

### 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Ordnance survey maps, from the first edition c.1860, show the development area as farmland and there are no known archaeological sites within it, although archaeological remains are known in the locale. The only scheduled ancient monument in the area is Cot Castle (NMRS: NS74NW 7), a possible medieval motte which is situated approximately 1.5 km to the southeast of the development area. Another possible medieval castle site was at Glassford (NMRS: NS74NW 1). Otherwise the known archaeology of the area around Glassford is very much dominated by post-Medieval buildings, primarily relating to housing or agriculture.

### 4.0 Project Objectives

The project objectives are to:

- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be present on site;
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- and, where preservation *in-situ* is not feasible, provide sufficient information to develop a stage 2 mitigation strategy to excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the evaluation to ensure preservation through record.

## 5.0 Methodology

### 5.1 Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenches equating to 8% of the total development area will be conducted. Trenches will be positioned to ensure coverage of the area. The trench plan (figure 2) may be altered on the ground to target topographic features deemed more likely to contain archaeologically significant material, or to avoid areas (such as live services) in accordance with the site health and safety risk assessment.

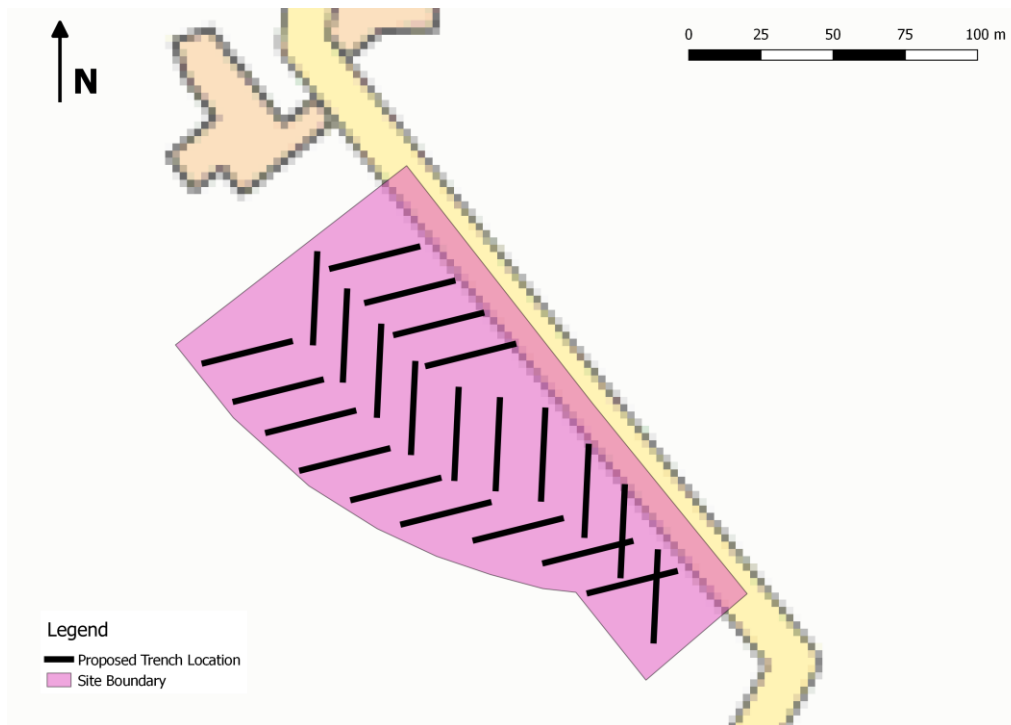


Figure 2: Proposed trench layout

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

- Evaluation of the proposed development area requires 23 30 m by 1.8 m trenches (or variation thereon, to a total of 1230 m<sup>2</sup>) to be excavated.
- Excavation will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision.
- The topsoil, and any subsoil interfaces, will be removed in spits to the level required for the construction works (likely to be the natural subsoil) or the first archaeological horizon. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to help determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Such features will be recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing.
- Any archaeological features encountered will be investigated by the on-site archaeologists. Should negative-cut features be encountered a representative sample of them will be 50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function.
- In the event that discovered features are deemed to be of archaeological significance, trenches will be extended to investigate the broader area surrounding them and establish the extent of the archaeological remains. Linear features will be sampled excavated to establish their character and potential date. Isolated features will be 100% excavated.
- Recording will include pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs.
- All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeological team. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context which date from the later phases of occupation. Should finds be

encountered from the earlier occupation phases of the site they will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to up-lifting. Finds which are of particular sensitivity or importance may require specialist conservation assessment.

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

## 5.2 *Human Remains*

Should human remains be encountered, the local police, WOSAS and the developer will be notified immediately and thereafter prescribed procedure for their treatment will be followed, in accordance with legal requirements.

## 5.3 *Project Monitoring*

WOSAS and the developer will be notified immediately of any unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries, or other unexpected occurrences which might significantly affect the archaeological work and/or the development. In that event, all finds and features will be left *in situ* until arrangements have been agreed by WOSAS for safeguarding or recording them. WOSAS will be the final judge of significance for any archaeological remains and may well insist upon full excavation for any remains to be destroyed by the proposals.

An archaeological project manager will be appointed for all the works outlined above and the manager will be the first point of contact for any project-related liaison with WOSAS and the developer or the developer's agent for all formal logistical, administrative and financial aspects of the project.

It will be important to ensure that all formal communications, instructions and/or requests (including any proposed amendments to on-site strategies) are ultimately made in writing to the project manager, to ensure organisational, administrative and financial efficiency.

Any site visitors, including representatives of WOSAS, will be required to conform to the health and safety regime in place during the fieldwork programme.

## **6.0 Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements**

Following completion of the fieldwork, a report on the fieldwork will be prepared, outlining the main results and incorporating lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings. This report will be produced as an electronic report (and a desk-top published document where this is required). The report will also include recommendations for further mitigation measures appropriate to the remains encountered. Implementation of any recommendations offered would, however, only follow consultation with WOSAS.



The report will be prepared, in structural and textual content terms, to the standard of the traditional Data Structure Report as defined by Historic Environment Scotland, in their "Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). The report will provide "a structure or organisation to the primary records" of the fieldwork, forming "a basis for further work". It will be "essentially, an initial organisation on paper of the information retrieved from the site" and consist "of a narrative account of the contexts...discovered, including field interpretations and a set of lists. It is not intended for publication, but will itself be archived." A project archive will be prepared and made ready for submission within six months of the completion of all fieldwork or post-excavation work (as appropriate). The resultant site archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Records for Scotland.

A short report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* and to *OASIS*.

Copies of the Data Structure Report will be provided to WOSAS, the developer and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.

The results of this work will inform the need for further (Stage 2) fieldwork or further (Stage 3) analysis of materials/generation of a report for publication, the report will, on request, be followed by a costed assessment specifying any work deemed necessary in order to complete the project. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable academic journal. The post-excavation process is essential to bring a piece of archaeological work to completion.

The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds during the evaluation or any subsequent stages of work, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (QLTR) which museum should be allocated the finds.

All artefacts will be stored temporarily by Northlight until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.

In the event that unallocated finds recovered from the evaluation or any later stages of work require to be removed from Scotland, for the purposes of post-excavation analysis, there is a legal requirement to obtain the consent of the QLTR, in the form of a loan agreement. Initially, an indication of intent would be registered with the Treasure Trove Secretariat at the National Museums of Scotland, after which formal consent would be applied for using the form "Application for authority to borrow unallocated Treasure Trove for research purposes". A consent form, signed by the QLTR and specifying conditions (such as the period during which finds may be held outside Scotland) would then be issued. Receipt of this signed consent form will be required before items may be removed from the country.

## **7.0 Timetable**

The evaluation will be undertaken during 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

A draft Data Structure Report will be lodged with WOSAS within 4 weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Should the project result in the need for publication a Stage 3 'Post-Excavation Research Design' will be submitted to WOSAS within 3 months after the submission of the Data Structure Report with the aim of producing a final publication within one year of agreement of the design.

## **8.0 Staffing**

Project Manager – Alastair Becket

Project Director – Steven Black

## **9.0 Health and Safety**

Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project will be undertaken. Northlight Heritage, as part of York Archaeological Trust, adheres to all standard Health and Safety regulations governing fieldwork projects.

Northlight Heritage also possess appropriate third party/public liability insurance cover, proof of which may be supplied upon request.

## APPENDIX 3: DES

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY</b>	South Lanarkshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Alston Street, Glassford
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	1242
<b>PARISH:</b>	Glassford
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Steven Black
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Northlight Heritage
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NS 7266 4676
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	13/11/2017
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	16/11/2017
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of the Lovell Partnership Ltd at Alston Street, Glassford, South Lanarkshire. The evaluation was conducted between 13 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> of November 2017 and involved the excavation of twenty three trenches totalling 1230 sq. m and equating to approximately 8% of the proposed development area. The trenches were spread across the proposed development area and revealed a small number of field drains. No significant archaeology was uncovered during the evaluation.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Lovell Partnership Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Northlight Heritage, Studio 114, South Block, 64 Osborne Street, Glasgow G1 5QT.
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	<a href="mailto:northlight@yorkat.co.uk">northlight@yorkat.co.uk</a>
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)