



<b>NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE</b>	<b>The Stables, Manse Road</b>
REPORT: 187	<b>Archaeological Watching Brief</b>
PROJECT ID: 1023	<b>Stonehouse, South Lanarkshire</b>
<b>DATA STRUCTURE REPORT</b>	

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The Stables, 3 East Mains Holdings, Manse Road  
Stonehouse, Larkhall, South Lanarkshire  
NGR: NS 7477, 4689

Planning ref: HM/16/0559

Data Structure Report

on behalf of

*Mr & Mrs Mulvaney*

Cover Plate: Pits 003 & 005 mid-excavation

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### **Abstract**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at The Stables, Manse Road, Stonehouse, South Lanarkshire on behalf of Mr & Mrs Mulvaney in relation to the proposed development of a site currently used as grazing. The work was conducted by Northlight Heritage between 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> April 2017. A total of seven evaluation trenches, one of which was extended due to the presence of isolated archaeological remains, were excavated which equated to approximately 10% of the proposed development area. Two large oval shaped pits of unknown date, one of which contained two fragments of slag and possible stone tool, were discovered towards the southern end of the proposed development area. Despite the pits being of unknown date they are considered to be of low archaeological significance.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1**

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Northlight Heritage, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Mulvaney of The Stables, Manse Road, Stonehouse, South Lanarkshire. The work was conducted between 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> April 2017 and comprised seven 30 m long evaluation trenches located across the proposed development area.

### **Project background**

### **1.2**

A planning application was submitted by Mr and Mrs Mulvaney to South Lanarkshire Council (Planning ref: HM/16/0559) which proposed the construction of up to four domestic buildings and one access road on land to the west of The Stables.

### **1.3**

A letter dated 13<sup>th</sup> January 2017 from the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) noted the archaeological sensitivity of the site (see section 3.0 below) and recommended that an archaeological evaluation equating to 8% of the proposed development area be undertaken prior to determining the planning application. This led to the applicant commissioning Northlight Heritage to submit a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that provided the methodology to subsequently carry out an archaeological evaluation.

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

### **2.1**

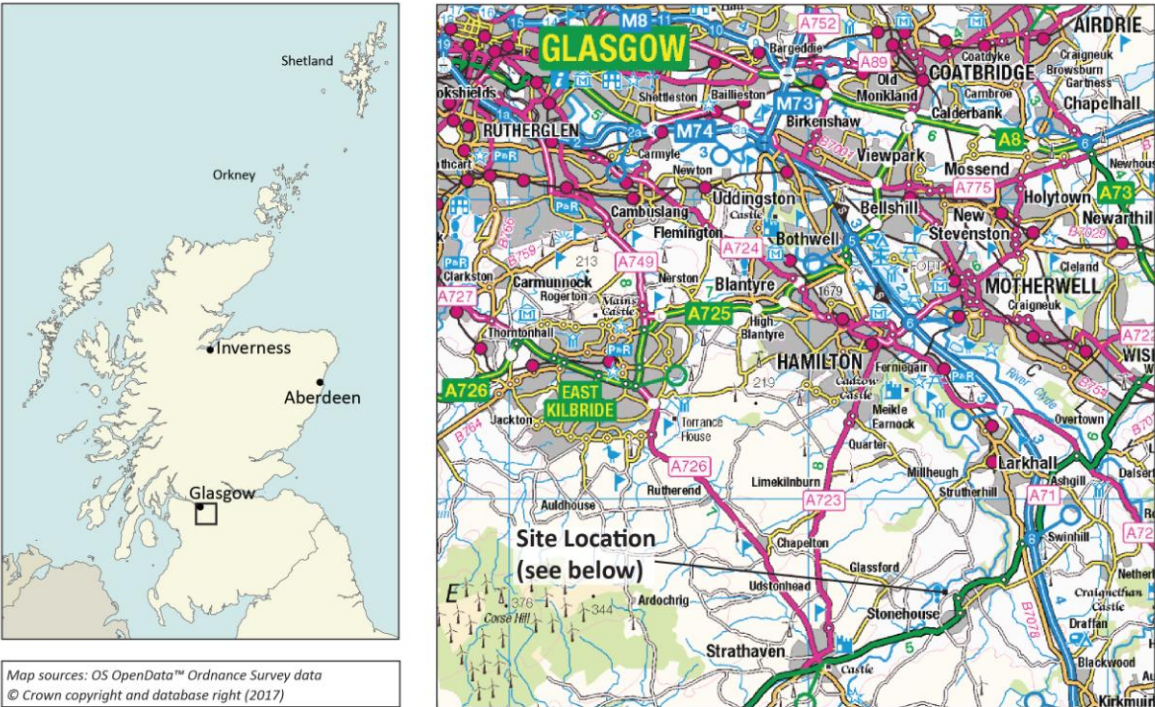
The land proposed for development lies just to the north-west of Stonehouse, South Lanarkshire at NGR NS 7477, 4689 and sits between the north-western edge of the village and the Avon Water.

### **2.2**

The site amounts to 4079 sq. m and is bound to the south-east by buildings comprising The Stables, to the south-west by a cemetery and to the north-west and north-east by Manse Road. Currently the site is relatively level pasture but it previously held greenhouses forming part of a nursery and most recently was utilised for grazing horses.

### **2.3**

The underlying geology consists of Limestone Coal Formation, while the superficial deposits consist of glaciofluvial gravel, sand and silt (British Geological Survey online 1:50000 data).



### 3. Archaeological and Historical Context

#### 3.1

Approximately 50 m to the north-north-east of the proposed development area lies the ruinous western gable end of the pre-reformation Saint Ninian's Church and Graveyard (Figure 1, HER ID 9711, Canmore ID 45596) which are a Listed Category B Building (LB18506). It is recorded that the parish and churchyard were dedicated to Saint Ninian around the 9<sup>th</sup> century suggesting earlier church buildings could have been present either on the site of or near to the current ruin. In addition this gives rise to the possibility that other activity could have taken place around the early church given it would have provided a focus for the local area. Previous records also note a stone cist burial having been found in the church (Canmore ID 45597). Although this could be interpreted as evidence of prehistoric activity the true date and authenticity of this is not currently known.

#### 3.2

Nineteenth century records note that a holy well (HER ID 9716, Canmore ID 45601) was present between Saint Ninian's Church and East mains Farm to the south-west although this is not shown on mid to late nineteenth Ordnance Survey mapping of the area.

#### 3.3

Overall the nature and significance of previously recorded sites immediately surrounding the proposed development area and the likelihood that it has not been substantially disturbed during this or the previous century, suggests it has potential to hold buried archaeological remains.

### 4. Summary Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be present on the site;
- to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- where preservation *in-situ* was 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

Seven 30 m long by 1.6 m wide evaluation trenches were excavated across the proposed development area (Figure 1) which were spread to give as wide a coverage as possible. Trench 3 was extended in size due to the presence of isolated archaeological remains. This resulted in 416 sq. metres of the proposed development area being evaluated, equating to approximately 10%.

#### 5.2

Excavation was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a 1.6 m wide toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or the natural subsoil, whichever was encountered first.

### 5.3

Areas of potential archaeological interest were cleaned by hand. All archaeological remains encountered during the trenching operations were recorded, but not excavated, except insofar as excavation was necessary to determine the character, extent, quality, date and complexity of the features/deposits present. In relation to the two isolated pits uncovered during the evaluation this resulted in them being recorded through half section.

### 5.4

Archaeological features, deposits and finds were recorded by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Scaled hand drawn plans were made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. High resolution digital images were also taken.

### 5.5

The locations and dimensions of all trenches were recorded in such a way as to tie them to the OS grid.

## 6. Results

### 6.1

The results of the evaluation are given below. In the following paragraphs numbers in round brackets indicate unique context numbers issued to deposits during fieldwork while square brackets indicate cuts of negative features.

### 6.2

Topsoil (001) in each trench comprised moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. The depth varied between 0.42 m and 0.8 m, the deepest being at the southern end of site. In each of these trenches, directly below topsoil, was natural subsoil (002) which comprised moderate to firmly compacted sterile orange sand. Trenches 1, 2 and 4-7 (Figure 1) contained no archaeological remains.

### 6.3

Trenches 5-7 contained a modern service ditch which held a grey plastic duct. It ran in a north to south direction with the grey plastic duct being revealed in Trench 7.

### 6.4

Trench 3 contained two large oval shaped pits [003 & 005], located approximately 1.80 m apart, which were half sectioned (Plate 1). Due to the presence of these two features an additional area measuring 10 m by 4 m was opened on both the northern and southern sides of the trench (Figure 1) to ascertain if any archaeology existed in the immediate vicinity. No other archaeological remains were discovered in the extended area.

### 6.5

Pit [003] measured 1.60 m north to south by 1.10 m east to west and existed to 0.46 m in depth. The cut of the pit had a sudden break of slope at both the top and the bottom, had almost vertical slightly concave sides and a flat wide base. The single fill of the pit (004) comprised loosely compacted dark brown silty sand with very occasional small stone inclusions and small patches of orange sand throughout. Occasional flecks of charcoal were also present. Two small fragments of slag and a possible stone tool were recovered from fill (004).

### 6.6

Pit [005] measured 1.50 m east to west by 0.82 m north to south and existed to 0.46 m in depth. The pit had a relatively steep sloping slightly concave western side but a much more gradually sloping concave eastern side. Similar to the adjacent pit [003] it also had a flat base. The single fill (006) was almost identical to fill (004)

within pit [003] although no visible stone inclusions were present. No artefacts were recovered from the pit fill (006).



Plate 1: Pits [003 & 005] half sectioned.

## 7. Discussion and Summary

### 7.1

Overall the archaeological evaluation reported on above suggests that the proposed development area at The Stables, Manse Road, Stonehouse holds only very limited archaeological remains of unknown date.

### 7.2

Two large and isolated oval shaped pits were the only archaeological features discovered during the evaluation neither of which held any visible material to aid interpretation. The presence of two small fragments of slag within pit [003] are alone not a direct indication of metal working activity and could be residual. The possible stone tool, with smoothed surfaces and a possibly pecked end, is of unknown date but is not likely to have originated from a modern context.

### 7.3

There remains the possibility that further isolated archaeological remains exist on the site outwith the extents of the evaluation trenches although, if present, they are unlikely to be significant. Given the distribution of the evaluation trenches it might be expected that, if any further archaeological deposits are present, they would not be extensive or complex.

## 8. Recommendations

### 8.1

The results of the evaluation presented above suggest only limited and isolated archaeological remains of low significance exist within the proposed development area. Given there is potential, albeit low, for further limited archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area it is recommended that all future topsoil stripping be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.



8.2

Northlight Heritage would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. A final decision on the requirement for archaeological mitigation rests with the planning authority.

## **9. List of Sources**

British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (Last accessed 12th April 2017).

## 10. Appendices

### APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Context Information

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>	<i>Stratigraphy and/or phasing info</i>
001	Topsoil	Unknown	Unknown	0.42 - 0.80	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Above (002), (004) & (006)
002	Natural	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Moderate to firmly compacted sterile orange sand natural.	Below [003] & [005]
003	Cut	1.60 N-S	1.10 E-W	0.46	Cut of pit. Sudden break of slope at top and bottom, near vertical sides and flat base.	Above (002), Below (004)
004	Fill	1.60 N-S	1.10 E-W	0.46	Fill of pit [003]. Loosely compacted dark brown silty sand with orange sand patches. Very rare small stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.	Above [003], Below (001)
005	Cut	1.50 E-W	0.82 N-S	0.46	Cut of pit. Sudden break of slope top and bottom on western side, gradual on east. Steep sided on western side and gradual slope on east leading to flat base.	Above (002), Below (006)
006	Fill	1.50 E-W	0.82 N-S	0.46	Fill of pit [005]. Loosely compacted dark brown silty sand with orange sand patches. Occasional charcoal flecks.	Above [005], Below (001)

Table 2: Trench Information

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Average Depth (m)</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>	<i>Subsoil</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1	30	1.6	0.46	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Moderate to firmly compacted sterile orange sand natural.	n/a
2	30	1.6	0.74	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Moderate to firmly compacted sterile orange sand natural.	n/a
3	30	1.6	0.59	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Moderate to firmly compacted sterile orange sand natural.	Extended by 10 m E-W and 4 m N-S on either side of trench due to presence of two pits [003] & [005].
4	30	1.6	0.47	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Moderate to firmly compacted sterile orange sand natural.	n/a
5	30	1.6	0.47	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Moderate to firmly compacted sterile orange sand natural.	Contained modern service trench.
6	30	1.6	0.53	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Moderate to firmly compacted sterile orange sand natural.	Contained modern service trench.
7	30	1.6	0.58	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Moderate to firmly compacted sterile orange sand natural.	Contained modern service trench.

Table 3: Drawings

<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	001	003	South facing section of pit [003]	1:10
1	002	005	South facing section of pit [005]	1:10
2	003	003 & 005	Post ex plan of pits [003] & [005]	1:20
3	004	003 & 005	Sketch location plan of TR3 and pits [003] & [005]	n/a

Table 4: Digital Photographs

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1	001	Post excavation shot of site	N
2	001	Post excavation shot of site	NE
3	001	Post excavation shot of site	NE
4	001	Post excavation shot of site	E
5	001	Post excavation shot of site	S
6	001, 002	Working shot	E
7	001, 002	Working shot	E
8	001, 002	Post excavation shot of TR1	S
9	001, 002	Post excavation shot of TR2	W
10	001 - 004	Mid excavation shot of pit [003]	W
11	001 - 004	Mid excavation shot of pit [003]	N
12	001, 002, 005, 006	Pre excavation shot of pit [005]	W
13	001 - 006	Mid excavation shot of pit [003] and post excavation of pit [005]	E
14	001 - 006	Post excavation shot of TR3	W
15	001 - 006	Mid excavation shot of pit [003] and post excavation of pit [005]	W
16	001, 002	Post excavation shot of TR4	E
17	001, 002	Modern service ditch in TR5	E
18	001, 002	Post excavation shot of TR5	E
19	001, 002	Post excavation shot of TR6	E
20	001, 002	Post excavation shot of TR7	E
21	002 - 004	Post excavation shot of pit [003]	W
22	001 - 004	Post excavation shot of pit [003]	N
23	001 - 004	Post excavation shot of pit [003]	S
24	002 - 004	South facing section of pit [003]	S
25	002 - 004	South facing section of pit [003]	S
26	002 - 004	South facing section of pit [003]	S
27	001 - 006	Post excavation shot of pit [003] and post excavation of pit [005]	S
28	001 - 006	Post excavation shot of pit [003] and post excavation of pit [005]	E
29	001 - 006	Post excavation shot of pit [003] and post excavation of pit [005]	E

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
30	001 - 006	Post excavation shot of pit [003] and post excavation of pit [005]	E
31	002 - 004	South facing section of pit [003]	S
32	002, 005, 006	Pre excavation shot of pit [005]	S
33	002, 005, 006	Pre excavation shot of pit [005]	W
34	002	Change in natural	E
35	001 - 006	Post excavation shot of pits [003] and [005]	E
36	001 - 006	Post excavation shot of pits [003] and [005]	S
37	002, 005, 006	South facing section of pit [005]	S
38	002 - 006	Post excavation shot of pits [003] and [005]	E
39	002, 006	Post excavation shot of pits [003] and [005]	N
40	001	Site partially reinstated	N
41	001	Site partially reinstated	NE
42	001	Site partially reinstated	NE
43	001	Site partially reinstated	E
44	001	Site partially reinstated	SE

## APPENDIX 2: Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

The Stables, 3 East Mains Holdings, Manse Road  
Stonehouse, Larkhall

Planning ref: HM/16/0559

Erection of 4 dwelling houses (planning permission in principle)

### *Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation*

Prepared by David Sneddon

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

This document sets out Northlight Heritage's Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), on behalf of Mr and Mrs Mulvaney for archaeological works relating to the proposed erection of four dwelling houses on land at The Stables, 3 East mains Holdings, Manse Road, Stonehouse, Larkhall.

An archaeological evaluation is being undertaken to inform the planning decision for a submitted planning application (Planning ref: HM/16/0559).

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, 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 land proposed for development lies just to the north-west of Stonehouse, South Lanarkshire between the north-western edge of the village and the Avon Water (NGR NS 7477, 4689).

The site amounts to an area approximately 4000 sq. m and is bound to the south-east by buildings comprising The Stables, to the south-west by a cemetery and to the north-west and north-east by Manse Road. Currently the site is relatively level pasture but previously held greenhouses as part of a nursery and most recently was utilised for grazing horses.

#### **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

Approximately 50 m to the north-north-east of the proposed development area lies the ruinous western gable end of the pre-reformation Saint Ninian's Church and Graveyard (HER ID 9711, Canmore ID 45596) which are a Listed Category B Building (LB18506). It is recorded that the parish and churchyard were dedicated to Saint Ninian around the 9<sup>th</sup> century suggesting earlier church buildings could have been present either on the site of or near to the current ruin. In addition this gives rise to the possibility that other activity could have taken place around the early church given it would have provided a focus for the local area. Previous records also

note a stone cist burial having been found in the church (Canmore ID 45597). Although this could be interpreted as evidence of prehistoric activity the true date and authenticity of this is not currently known.

Nineteenth century records note that a holy well (HER ID 9716, Canmore ID 45601) was present between Saint Ninian's Church and East mains Farm to the south-west although this is not shown on mid to late nineteenth Ordnance Survey mapping of the area.

Overall the nature and significance of previously recorded sites immediately surrounding the proposed development area and the likelihood that it has not been substantially disturbed during this or the previous century, suggests it has potential to hold buried archaeological remains.

#### 4.0 Project Objectives

The project objectives are:

- to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be present on the site;
- to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- 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

The evaluation of the proposed development area will comprise a series of machine excavated trial trenches equating to 8% of the total development area. Although variations in trench position may occur during the evaluation, for example due to topographic restrictions, particularly dense archaeology or other currently unforeseen reasons, it is expected that a total of seven 1.6 m wide by 30 m long trenches, or a variation thereof, will be opened to provide as wide a coverage as possible (Figure 1). In the event that archaeological features are uncovered which are deemed to be of significance trenches will be extended to investigate the broader surrounding area with the aim of establishing their extent.

Machine excavated trenches will be opened by mechanical excavator, using a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The topsoil and any other modern made-ground deposits will be removed to the level of the natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. Due to the close proximity of the development area to Stonehouse 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.

Areas of potential archaeological interest within each trench will be cleaned by hand. Should archaeological remains be encountered during trial trenching operations, features and deposits will be recorded but not excavated, except insofar as excavation is necessary to determine the character, extent, quality, date and complexity of the features/deposits present.

All discoveries of significant archaeology will be reported immediately to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) and the developer in order to allow any necessary discussion and planning for appropriate

actions arising to take place.

The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds will be by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans will also be made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. High resolution digital images will be taken. By the close of the evaluation the locations and dimensions of all trenches will be recorded in such a way as to tie them to the OS grid.

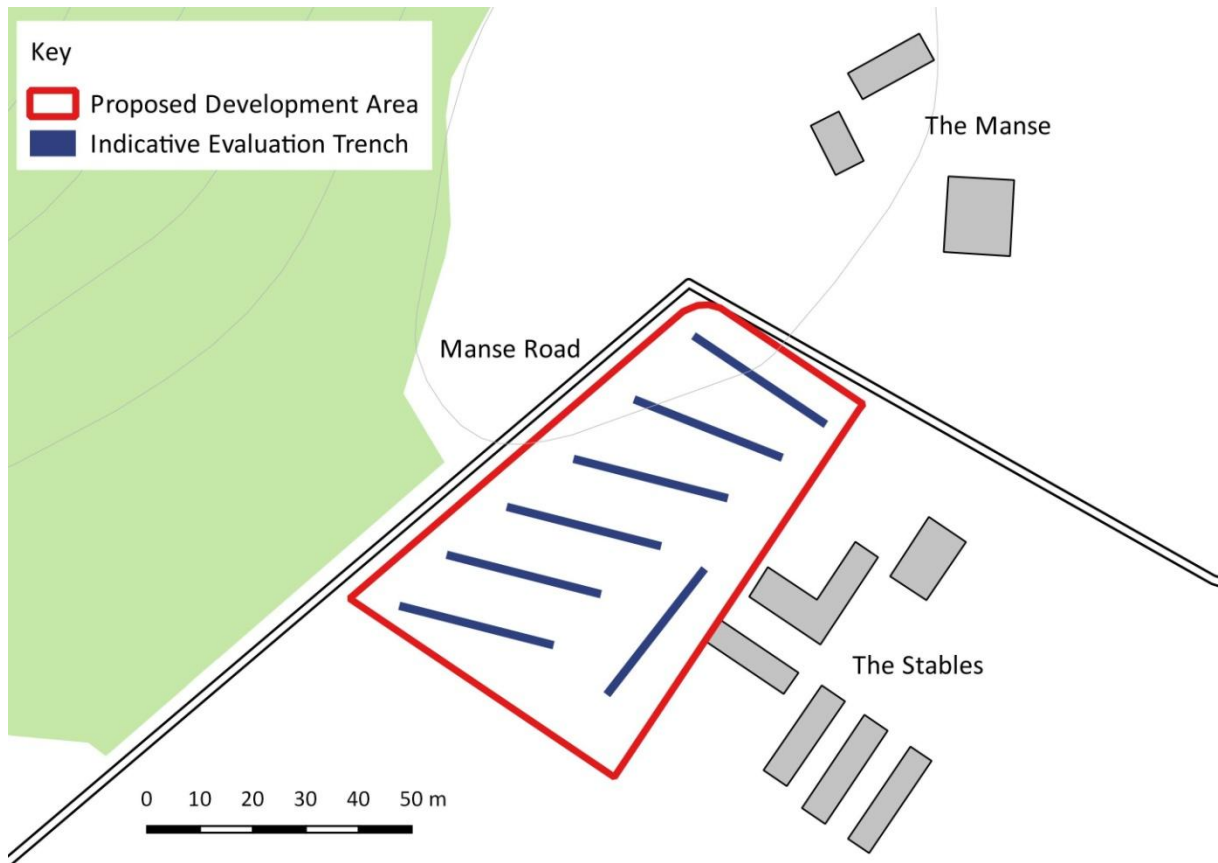


Figure 1: Indicative Evaluation Trenches

All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologists. The general practice will be to bulk recover artefacts by context which date from the nineteenth or twentieth century's. Should significant finds be encountered from earlier occupation phases of the site there may be the requirement for three-dimensionally recording prior to up-lifting. Finds which are of particular sensitivity or importance may require specialist conservation assessment.

Where particularly extensive, numerous or complex archaeological deposits or features are proven to be present the developer and WoSAS will be informed and discussions, including a site meeting if deemed necessary and appropriate, will be held between all relevant parties to agree the most appropriate strategy. Where preservation *in situ* is not feasible this will generally comprise a need to develop a stage 2 mitigation strategy to excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites to ensure preservation through record.

West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), acting on behalf of the planning authority, will be the final judge of significance in any case and may require full excavation of features to be destroyed by the proposals.

This document details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 evaluation. The detailed



methodology to be employed during any Stage 2 mitigation works and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, would if required be specified in *addenda* to this document, to be called *project designs* for any proposed fieldwork at Stage 2, and *post- excavation research designs (PERDs)* for work required at Stage 3. These *addenda*, if required, will be submitted by the developer for the agreement of WoSAS, and prior to the commencement of any archaeological work, which may be specified in the *addenda* documents. In the case of *addenda* relating to Stage 2 works (*project designs*); these will be implemented in full before any development work proceeds in any relevant development phase.

## 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 for safeguarding or recording them.

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 (DSR) as defined by Historic 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 DSR 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 April 2017.

Any DSR to be submitted within 4 weeks of completion of any fieldwork

Any PERD, if required, to be submitted within 3 months of agreement of DSR with WoSAS.

Any final publication, if required, to be submitted within a year of agreement of PERD with WoSAS.

## **8.0 Staffing**

Project Manager – David Sneddon

Project Director(s) – 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 possesses appropriate third party/public liability insurance cover, proof of which may be supplied upon request.

### APPENDIX 3: DES Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	South Lanarkshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	The Stables, 3 East Mains Holdings, Manse Rd, Stonehouse
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	1023
<b>PARISH:</b>	Stonehouse
<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>	Two isolated pits
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NS 7477, 4689
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> April 2017
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	11 <sup>th</sup> April 2017
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at The Stables, Manse Road, Stonehouse, South Lanarkshire on behalf of Mr & Mrs Mulvaney in relation to the proposed development of a site currently used as grazing. The work was conducted between 10 <sup>th</sup> and 11 <sup>th</sup> April 2017. A total of seven evaluation trenches, one of which was extended due to the presence of isolated archaeological remains, were excavated which equated to approximately 10% of the proposed development area. Two large oval shaped pits of unknown date, one of which contained two fragments of slag and possible stone tool, were discovered towards the southern end of the proposed development area. Despite the pits being of unknown date they are considered to be of low archaeological significance.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	Archaeological watching brief during construction
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mr & Mrs Mulvaney
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	The Stables, 3 East Mains Holdings, Manse Rd, Stonehouse, Larkhall, South Lanarkshire
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	<a href="mailto:northlight@yorkat.co.uk">northlight@yorkat.co.uk</a>
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)