



NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE

REPORT: 140

PROJECT ID: 4467161

DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

Temporary Installation of Artwork

Archaeological Watching Brief

Aird's Lane, Glasgow



NORTHLIGHT
HERITAGE

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Temporary Installation of Artwork,
Aird's Lane, Glasgow

Planning ref.: 15/00260/DC

NGR: NS 5930 6470

Data Structure Report

on behalf of

The Modern Institute/ Toby Webster Ltd.

Cover Plate: Finished Artwork

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Approved by:



Date:

28/05/2015

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CONTENTS		
	Abstract	4
1	Introduction	4
2	Location, Geology and Topography	4
3	Archaeological and Historical Context	4
4	Summary Objectives	7
5	Methodology	8
6	Results	8
7	Discussion and Summary	11
8	Recommendations	11
9	Sources	12
10	Appendices	13
	Appendix 1: Tables / Concordances	13
	Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation	15
	Appendix 3: DES Entry	19
FIGURES		
1	Site & Trench Location	5
2	First edition OS Town Plan surveyed in 1857-1858. The red line corresponds to the approximate location of the project area and the black to the watching brief trenches (as seen on Figure 1)	6
3	Second edition OS Town Plan surveyed in 1892-1894. The red line corresponds to the approximate location of the project area and the black to the watching brief trenches (as seen on Figure 1)	7
PLATES		
1	Sandstone rubble/surface beneath topsoil in eastern part of artwork foundation trench	9
2	Sandstone Wall [005] and historic services at eastern end of artwork foundation trench	10
3	Sandstone Wall [005] and ceramic waste pipes to the west	10
TABLES		
1	Context Information	13
2	Drawing Information	14
3	Digital Photographs	14

Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken next to Aird's Lane, Glasgow on behalf of The Modern Institute/ Toby Webster Ltd. during the installation of temporary artwork, a seating area and trees. The work was carried out by Northlight Heritage on 18th March 2015 and the 26th March 2015. Remains of substantial sandstone foundations were uncovered which likely relate to The Bridgegate Free Church, or Briggait Kirk, constructed in 1860. The wall foundations and adjacent nineteenth century ceramic waste pipes were ultimately preserved in-situ.

1. Introduction

1.1

This report presents the results of archaeological works undertaken at Aird's Lane, Glasgow conducted by Northlight Heritage on behalf of The Modern Institute/ Toby Webster Ltd. on the 18th March 2015 and the 26th March 2015. The initial phase involved archaeological monitoring during the excavation of a single trench relating to the foundations of temporary artwork installation (Planning ref.: 15/00260/DC). The second phase involved the archaeological monitoring of fourteen hand excavated small pits for the footings of two benches related to the artwork.

2. Location, Geology and Topography

2.1

The area where the artwork, benches and new trees were to be installed was located on a small flat turf covered area to the east of Aird's Lane near to the centre of Glasgow. The site was bound by the Bridgegate to the south, Howard Street to the east and Goosedubbs to the north (Figure 1).

2.2

The underlying bedrock consists of Passage Formation Sedimentary Rocks while with overlying superficial deposits comprise of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravels (online British Geological Survey 1:50000 data).

3. Archaeological and Historical Context

3.1

The area to be used for the temporary artwork installation lies within an area associated with the likely medieval core of Glasgow. The Bridgegate is likely to have been laid out after the construction of the original bridge which crossed the Clyde at the southern end of Stockwell Street. A reference to the bridge at Glasgow in the Paisley Abbey cartulary shows that the river had been bridged before 1286 (from WoSAS PIN 8774) which suggests the layout of the Bridgegate may also have been established during the thirteenth century.

3.2

During previous archaeological investigations in 1981 a strip approximately 10 m wide was opened from the Bridgegate northwards, revealing the cellared foundations of the nineteenth century buildings that fronted on to the Bridgegate, while their backcourt areas were shown to have been heavily disturbed by the last demolition in 1971. However, further to the north, patches of pre-1895 material were uncovered between the foundations of a tenement block (from WoSAS PIN 20043). A group of medieval cesspits containing pottery were also found showing medieval layers may be preserved within pockets at this location.

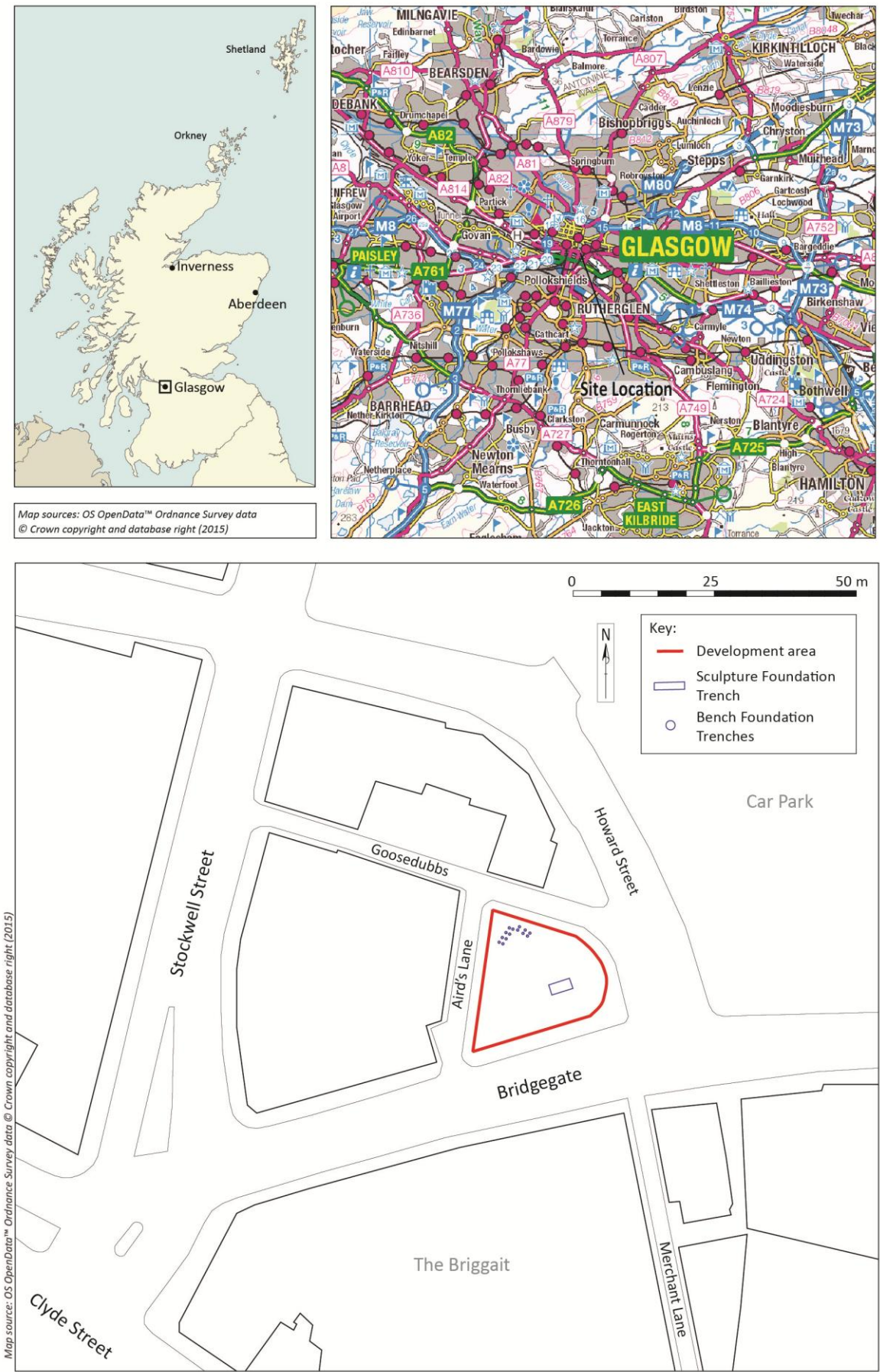


Figure 1: Site & Trench Location.

3.3

Aird's Lane itself is named after John Aird, a former Provost of Glasgow during the years 1705-7, 1709-11, 1713-15, 1717-19 and 1721-23. Although not annotated it is shown on John McArthur's Plan of the City of Glasgow engraved in 1778 and on Peter Flemming's Map of the City of Glasgow and Suburbs published in 1807.

3.4

The nineteenth century buildings which occupied the Aird's Lane area are clearly seen in the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Town Plan of the area surveyed in 1857-1858 (Figure 2). A Tannery is noted to the north of Goosedubb but none of the buildings adjacent to Aird's Lane are annotated.

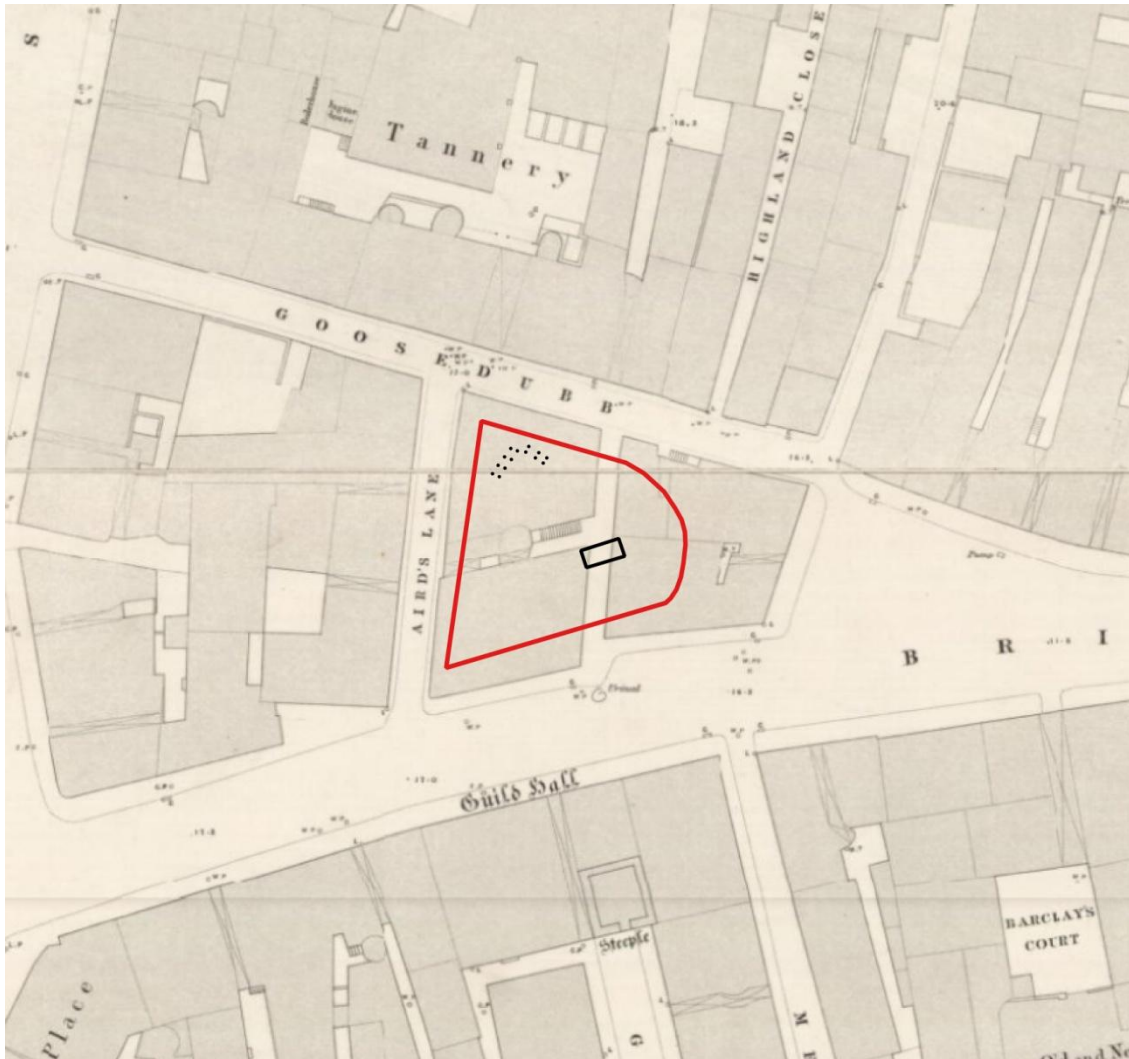


Figure 2: First edition OS Town Plan surveyed in 1857-1858. The red line corresponds to the approximate location of the project area and the black to the watching brief trenches (as seen on Figure 1).

3.5

By the time of the second edition Town Plan, surveyed in 1892-1894, some of the buildings to the east of Aird's lane had been converted or rebuilt into a church (Figure 3). The Bridgegate Free Church, or Briggait Kirk, was designed by John James Stevenson (1831-1908) and built in 1860. The architect and valuer Campbell Douglas is noted as being involved in the building which was constructed at a cost of £3,412 (http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200794).

3.6

This was one of two churches in Glasgow with an outside pulpit from which the minister could address gatherings in the street. It is said that the sermons sometimes involved attacks on the Roman Catholic Church that provoked riots, and consequently they were banned. The church was demolished in 1918 (<http://www.theglasgowstory.com/image/?inum=TGSB00094>).

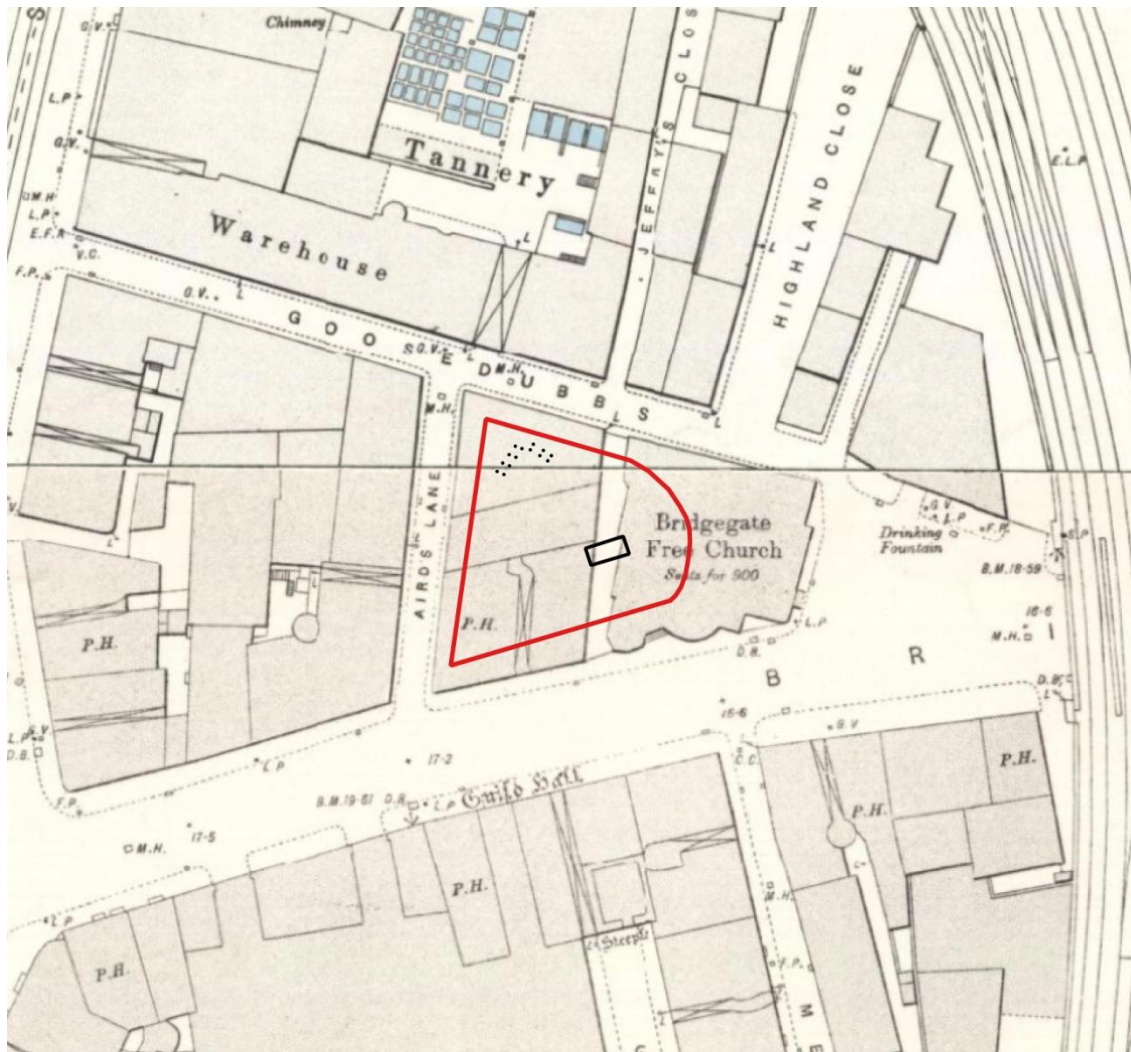


Figure 3: Second edition OS Town Plan surveyed in 1892-1894. The red line corresponds to the approximate location of the project area and the black to the watching brief trenches (as seen on Figure 1).

4. Summary Objectives

The objectives of the watching brief were:

- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be encountered during ground breaking works;
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the watching brief that could not be avoided to ensure preservation through record;

- make sure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development.

5. Methodology

5.1

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during all ground breaking works relating to the temporary artwork installation along with associated seating and area for trees.

5.2

The trench for the artwork installation was opened using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a 0.8 m wide flat blade ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. The mechanical excavator removed topsoil to the level of the first archaeological horizon. Initially a trench measuring 1.8 m by 1.8 m, and 0.75 m in depth, was required for the foundation of the artwork. This was, however, expanded in order to avoid historic services resulting in a trench 4 m by 1.8 m in size (Figure 1).

5.3

The excavations for the bench foundations involved the hand excavation of fourteen small pits approximately 0.4 m by 0.4 m in size (Figure 1) while the excavation for the areas of tree cover involved nothing more than the hand removal of newly laid turf layers.

5.4

All archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand to help determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Where limited archaeological remains were encountered during the watching brief features and deposits were excavated and recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by digital photograph and by measured drawing.

5.5

All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site archaeologist. Artefacts were bulk recovered by context. No environmental bulk samples were taken during the course of the fieldwork.

6. Results

6.1

The results of the watching brief are given below. In the following paragraphs numbers in round brackets indicate unique context numbers issued to deposits while those in square brackets represent structures or cuts.

Artwork Foundation Trench

6.2

A 4 m long by 1.8 m wide trench was opened at the eastern end of the development area and was orientated west-south-west to east-north-east (Figure 1).

6.3

Beneath approximately 0.30 m of mid-brown silty sand topsoil (001) a distinct tarmac surface (002) was present. This tarmac surface (002), present across all the trench, existed to 0.13 m in depth and lay on top of a relatively level surface of small irregular sandstone blocks (003, Plate 1).



Plate 1: Sandstone rubble/surface beneath topsoil in eastern part of artwork foundation trench.

6.4

At the far eastern end of the trench, immediately beneath the sand stone blocks (003), was a thin, approximately 0.08 m thick, layer of a bitumen type substance (006) which, in turn, overlay a large sandstone wall [005] the top of which was 0.5 m in depth from the current ground surface. The wall ran in a north by east direction and continued out with the trench to the north, south and east (Plate 2). The wall [005] was revealed to 0.3 m in depth and continued beyond the base of the trench into a deposit of orange clay containing frequent charcoal flecks (008). This deposit appeared to abut the wall.

6.5

To the west of the sandstone wall [005] one side of a service trench [007] had been cut into the orange clay (008) and contained a ceramic waste pipe (Plate 2). The service trench cut [007] and associated pipe ran in an almost north to south direction and were, therefore, on a slightly different orientation to the substantial sandstone wall [005]. At the far northern end of the service trench the cut changed orientation by approximately 45 degrees towards the sandstone wall.

6.6

The cut [007] was only visible to the east of the pipe while, to the west and across the remainder of the trench, lay a mixed deposit of orange/grey clay, sand and gravel with frequent sandstone fragments (004). A further ceramic waste pipe (Plate 3) was located within this deposit 0.8 m to the west of, and on the same orientation as, the pipe initially uncovered adjacent to the wall [005]. The top of both these pipes were approximately 0.6 m below the current ground surface.

6.7

To the west of the western most ceramic pipe a test pit was excavated in an attempt to ascertain the depth of deposit (004). The test pit measured approximately 1 m by 1 m in size and extended to 1.3 m in depth. The base of deposit (004) was not reached and extended beyond the depth of the test pit.



Plate 2: Sandstone Wall [005] and historic services at eastern end of artwork foundation trench.

Bench Foundation Trenches

6.2

Fourteen hand excavated pits, approximately 0.4 m by 0.4 m in plan and up to 0.4 m in depth, were excavated in order to install stone footings for benches. These pits were located in the north western corner of the development area (Figure 1) and were excavated through the topsoil (001) and slightly into the orange/grey clay, sand and gravel deposit (004) which lay immediately below. There was no indication of the tarmac surface (002) or sandstone cobbled layer (003) located in the artwork foundation trench.



Plate 3: Sandstone Wall [005] and ceramic waste pipes to the west.

7. Discussion and Summary

7.1

Overall it was clear from the archaeological watching brief that no evidence existed of medieval activity within the limits of the trenches excavated as part of this development.

7.2

The archaeology that was uncovered appeared to all relate to nineteenth century activity although parts could feasibly relate to the late eighteenth century.

7.3

The layer of sandstone rubble (003), lying beneath the topsoil of the main artwork foundation trench, appeared as a possible surface, albeit uneven. It is possible this relates to a former surface that existed prior to the tarmac and/or grassing over of the site, however, it is also probable that the surface has formed from a thin layer of compacted sandstone demolition/infill rubble used to level the site prior to the placing down of the tarmac layer (002).

7.4

From its form and location it is clear that the substantial sandstone wall uncovered at the eastern end of the trench related to the outside western wall of the building noted here on the OS Town Plan of 1857, that which became the Bridgegate Free Church in 1860 (Figures 1 & 2). It is likely that the wall uncovered in the trench formed the foundation for the main wall, a likelihood which was further suggested by the presence of the bitumen material (006) on top of the wall, a substance commonly used as a dry course. Due to the limited depth and extent of the trench further interpretation of the wall and related deposits was not possible.

7.5

The deposits and features to the west of the wall, and the orange clay which abutted it, comprised one very mixed and deep layer (004), most likely an infill deposit, containing two ceramic waste pipes. The location and orientation of the pipes correspond to the lane which ran north to south immediately west of the former Bridgegate Free Church (Figures 2 & 3) where the pipes would have sat below street level. No makers stamps were visible on the pipes, therefore, it was not possible to ascertain a precise date for these. However, given the deposit in which they lie appears to cut a clay deposit which abuts the wall at the eastern end of the trench, it is likely they post date the wall and are of early twentieth century date.

8. Recommendations

8.1

Given the archaeological remains uncovered during the watching brief were of relatively recent date, and that the wall of the Bridgegate Free Church was preserved *in-situ*, it is recommended that no further archaeological works are required in relation to the installation of the temporary artwork and related seating.

8.2

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

9. List of Sources

Maps and Online Sources

British Geological Survey, 1:50000, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (accessed 31/03/2015).

Flemming, Peter 1807, *Map of the City of Glasgow & Suburbs*.

McArthur, John 1778, *Plan of the City of Glasgow: Gorbells & Caltoun/ from an actual survey by John McArthur - engraved by Alexr. Baille & James Lumsden, etc, North-West*.

Ordnance Survey, 1857 (Surveyed), *Town Plan of Glasgow*, sheet V1.11.21.

Ordnance Survey, 1857 (Surveyed), *Town Plan of Glasgow*, sheet V1.11.16.

Ordnance Survey, 1893 (Surveyed), *Town Plan of Glasgow*, sheet V1.11.21.

Ordnance Survey, 1893 (Surveyed), *Town Plan of Glasgow*, sheet V1.11.16.

10. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Tables/ Concordances

Table 1: Context Information

Context No.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Compaction/ Texture/ Condition	Colour	Composition	Interpretation	Stratigraphy and/or phasing info	Notes
001	Fill	n/a	n/a	0.30	Moderate	Mid brown	Silty sand	Topsoil	Above 002	n/a
002	Fill	>4.00	>1.80	0.13	Firm	Black	Tarmac	Tarmac surface	Above 003 Below 001	n/a
003	Fill	>4.00	>1.80	0.20	Firm	Sand stone	Sand stone	Sand stone rubble, possible surface.	Above 008 Below 002	n/a
004	Fill	>4.00	>1.80	Unknown	Moderate	Grey/orange	Clayey gravely sand	Backfill/demolition material	Above 006 Below 007	n/a
005	Structure	>1.80	>0.60	>0.30	Firm	Sand stone	Sand stone	Foundation stones of church wall	Below 006	n/a
006	Fill	>1.10	>0.40	0.08	Firm	Black	Bitumen	Dry course material above foundation stones	Above 005 Below 004	n/a
007	Cut	>1.80	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a	n/a	Cut of pipe trench	Above 004 below 008	n/a
008	Fill	>1.80	>0.38	Unknown	Firm	Orange	Clay	Clay around wall [005]	Above 007 Below 003	n/a

Table 2: Drawing Information

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Context No's.	Description	Scale	Drawn by	Date
001	1	003 & 006	Mid excavation plan of trench 1	1:20	SB	18/03/2015
002	1	004-008	Post excavation plan of trench 1	1:20	SB	18/03/2015
003	1	001-006	South facing section of trench 1	1:10	SB	18/03/2015

Table 3: Digital Photographs

Photo No.	Context No.	Description	From (Compass)
1	001	Pre excavation shot of entire site	E
2	001	Pre excavation shot of entire site	NW
3	001	Pre excavation shot of entire site	N
4	001	Pre excavation shot of entire site	NE
5	001, 003, 005, 006	Mid excavation shot of trench 1	W
6	001, 003, 005, 006	Mid excavation shot of trench 1	E
7	001, 003, 005, 006	Mid excavation shot of trench 1	E
8	001, 003-006	Mid excavation shot of trench 1	E
9	001-006	Post excavation shot of trench 1	E
10	001-006	Post excavation shot of trench 1	W
11	001-004	Post excavation shot of trench 1, west end	N
12	001-008	Post excavation shot of trench 1, east end	N
13	001-008	Post excavation shot of trench 1	W
14	001-008	Post excavation shot of trench 1	E
15	001-008	Post excavation shot of trench 1	E
16	001-008	South facing section, east end	S
17	001-004	South facing section, west end	S
18	001-006	Post excavation shot of trench 1	W
19	001-004	North facing section, west end	N
20	001-008	North facing section, east end	N
21	001-006	Post excavation shot of trench 1	E
22	001-008	Post excavation shot of trench 1	S
23	001-008	Post excavation shot of trench 1	S
24	001-008	Post excavation shot of trench 1	SW
25	001-004	South facing section, west end	S
26	001-004	South facing section, centre	S
27	001-008	South facing section, east end	S
28	004	Working shot	N
29	004	Working shot	N
30	001-004	Test pit	N
31	001-004	Test pit	N
32	001	Excavating bench footings	NE
33	001	Excavating bench footings	SW
34	001 & 004	Example of pit for bench footing	S
35	001 & 004	Example of pit for bench footing	SW
36	001	Bench footings	SW
37	001 & 004	Example of pit for bench footing	S
38	001	Bench footings	SW

APPENDIX 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

1.0 Non-Technical Summary

This document sets out Northlight Heritage's Written Scheme of Investigation, on behalf of the Modern Institute, for archaeological works relating to the construction of a temporary installation of artwork and seating area with trees at Aird's Lane, Glasgow.

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 site comprises a small area of turf covered land at NGR NS 5930 6470 bound by the Bridgegate to the south, Howard Street to the east, Goosedubbs to the north and Aird's Lane to the west. Construction works will involve the erection of a temporary artwork installation along with associated seating and trees.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The area to be used for the temporary artwork installation lies within an area associated with the likely medieval core of Glasgow.

The Bridgegate is likely to have been laid out after the construction of the original bridge which crossed the Clyde at the southern end of Stockwell Street. A reference to the bridge at Glasgow in the Paisley Abbey cartulary shows that the river had been bridged before 1286 (from WoSAS PIN 8774) which suggests the layout of the Bridgegate may also have been established during the thirteenth century.

During previous archaeological investigations in 1981 a strip approximately 10 m wide was opened from the Bridgegate northwards, revealing the cellared foundations of the buildings that fronted on to the Bridgegate from the nineteenth century, with their backcourt area having been heavily disturbed by the last demolition in 1971. However, further to the north, patches of pre-1895 material were uncovered between the foundations of a tenement block (from WoSAS PIN 20043). A group of medieval cesspits containing pottery were also found showing medieval layers may be preserved within pockets at this location.

4.0 Project Objectives

The project objectives are to:

- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be encountered during ground breaking works;
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;

- excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the watching brief that cannot be avoided to ensure preservation through record;
- make sure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 *Watching Brief*

All ground breaking works relating to the erection of the temporary artwork installation along with associated seating and trees will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Given the small scale of the proposed works it is anticipated that one archaeologist will be sufficient to monitor all works.

Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to help determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Where limited archaeological remains are encountered during the watching brief features and deposits will be excavated and recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing. Should negative cut features be encountered they will be 50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. In the event that they are deemed to be important discoveries they will be fully excavated.

All archaeologically significant excavated feature fills and deposits will be sampled for artefactual and palaeo-environmental evidence. Where appropriate this will also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues relating to soil development at the site.

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 the local authority 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.

5.2 *Human Remains*

Should human remains be encountered, the local police, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (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 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 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 watching brief will be undertaken during March 2015.

8.0 Staffing

Project Manager – David Sneddon

Project Director – TBC

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

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow, City of
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Aird's Lane
PROJECT CODE:	4467161
PARISH:	Glasgow (City of Glasgow)
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Steven Black
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Northlight Heritage
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NS56SE 423, NS56SE 93
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Post-medieval Glasgow
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 5930 6470
START DATE (this season)	18 th March 2015
END DATE (this season)	26 th March 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken next to Aird's Lane, Glasgow during the instillation of temporary artwork, a seating area and trees. The work was carried out on 18 th March 2015 and the 26 th March 2015. Remains of substantial sandstone foundations were uncovered which likely relate to The Bridgegate Free Church, or Briggait Kirk, constructed in 1860. The wall foundations and adjacent nineteenth century ceramic waste pipes were ultimately preserved in-situ.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Modern Institute/ Toby Webster Ltd.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Northlight Heritage, Studio 406, South Block, 64 Osborne Street, Glasgow G1 5QT .
EMAIL ADDRESS:	northlight@yorkat.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)