

GLNL/01



GLENBOIG DEVELOPMENT TO EAST OF M73, NORTH LANARKSHIRE: PHASES 1 AND 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

commissioned by Doug Riddell Consultancy Ltd
and Muir Homes Ltd

14/01594/PPP

February 2017

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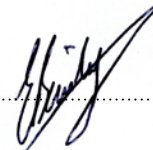
February 2017

project info

HA JOB NO. GLNL/01
NGR NS 7136 6843
PARISH New Monkland
LOCAL AUTHORITY North Lanarkshire Council
OASIS REF. headland1-271670

project team

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ARCHAEOLOGY**
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PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted an archaeological evaluation on land south of Glenboig, North Lanarkshire, in response to a condition on the planning application for development of the site. The evaluation, by means of trial trenching revealed the remains of a water treatment works dating to the 1930s along with evidence of 19th/20th century agricultural activity in the form of frequent plough furrows across the site.

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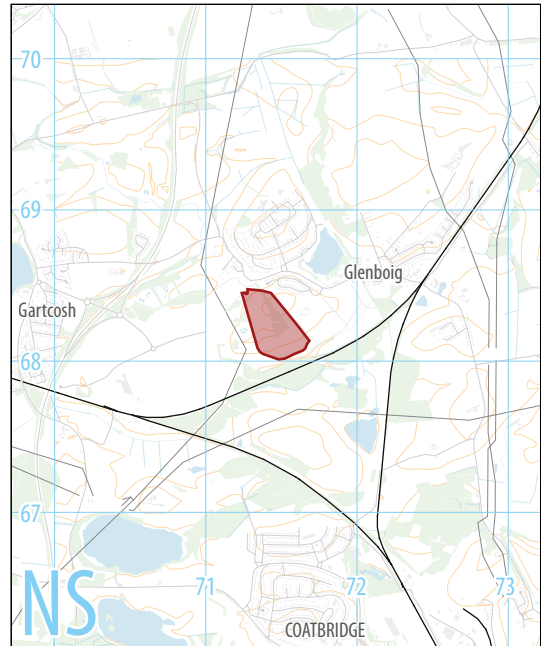
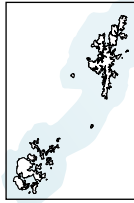
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GLNL/01
land south-west of Glenboig
Glenboig
Glasgow

0 200km
1:10,000,000 @ A4

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0 200m
1:10,000 @ A4

KEY
 development boundary
 trench location

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ILLUS 1 Site location

GLENBOIG DEVELOPMENT TO EAST OF M73, NORTH LANARKSHIRE: PHASES 1 AND 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation was required as a condition of the planning application (14/01594/PPP) for a proposed residential development on land to the south side of Glenboig, North Lanarkshire. The developer (Doug Riddell Consultancy Ltd and Muir Homes Ltd) commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), undertake the fieldwork and produce a report on the results (this document) of this work. The results will be used to determine the significance of any archaeological remains within Phase 1 and 2 of the development area and to inform a strategy for further archaeological mitigation if appropriate.

The majority of archaeological sites and features identified within the whole of the proposed development area were associated with medieval or later settlement and agrarian activity. No known sites were located within the Phase 1 or 2 areas.

The Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (SNRHE) shows that the former Garnqueen Purification Works (NS76NW 28) was present to the south of Glenboig and immediately north of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway line. The purification works were in use from the mid-1930s until the 1960s. The area in which the former works were located had been reinstated as pastureland once the site was decommissioned.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

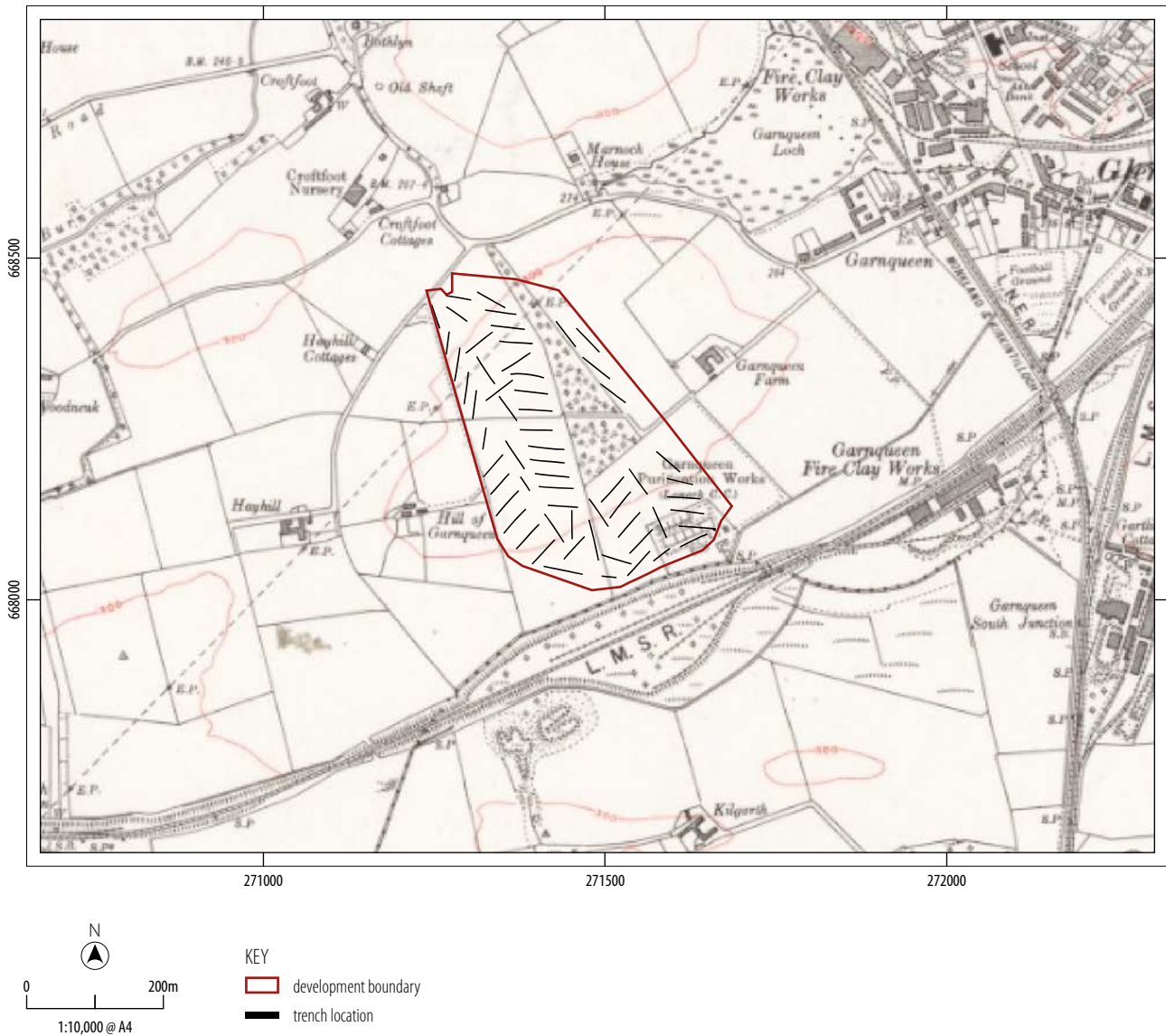
The development area (DA) is centred on NGR: NS 7136 6843 (Illus 1). Phases 1 and 2 comprise approximately 12 hectares of arable land bounded by the Glasgow to Stirling Railway to the south and the village of Glenboig to the north. To the east and west field boundary fences define the site. The land parcel includes an area of woodland that was excluded from the evaluation due to the high concentration of trees.

Within the surrounding landscape several prehistoric settlement and funerary remains have been identified and these suggest at least some activity in the area from the Mesolithic period onwards. These recorded sites include: the remains of a prehistoric (Bronze Age) burial ground, including fourteen cist/cremation burials, uncovered in the 1920s at Annathill (NS77SW 1), approximately 1.5km to the north-east of the proposed development area; what may be the remnants of a prehistoric (Iron Age) fort (NS76NW 8) recorded in the late 1950s at Castle Pails, approximately 1 km to the east of the proposed development area; the remains of a log boat (NS76NW 4) revealed at Gartcosh House in the 1890s, around 1km to the south-east of the proposed development area; a crannog (artificial island occupied during the prehistoric and medieval periods) recorded in Lochend Loch (NS76NW 2), around 2 km to the south-east of the proposed development area; and, chert/flint tools, probably of Mesolithic date, found on the north shore of Woodend Loch (NS76NW 3), approximately 1.5km to the south-east of the proposed development area.

The land lies between 80m and 105m AOD. The site overlies bedrock geology of sedimentary rock of the Clackmannan Group Type. The underlying superficial geology is Devensian Till formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. (NERC 2016).

The area is shown on Roy's map (1747–55) as comprising unenclosed arable land (rig and furrow cultivation), surrounding several settlements, or farmsteads, including 'Croftfoot' and 'Knappylands' indicating that the area has been under cultivation since at least the mid-18th century. Earlier settlement was present at 'Inchnock' (NS76NW 6), approximately 0.5km of the east of the proposed development, where a tower house, now in ruins, was constructed in the 16th century. A farmstead named as Garnqueen was present on

No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the development area itself. As part of the planning application for this development a Desk-Based Assessment as part of the Environmental Statement was produced (Alexander 2014). The results of these studies will not be repeated here in full, however the site was deemed to have medium to low potential for, buried remains of medieval or earlier to survive within the proposed development area.



ILLUS 2 Extract from the 1937 Ordnance Survey map

the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1864) although this was located to the north of the development site. By the time of the 1899 Ordnance Survey the farm had moved to its present location to the east of the development site.

Small-scale mining is recorded in the area around Glenboig in the early 19th century and these activities intensified during the mid-19th century. Other industrial areas were established throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries around Glenboig and Gartosh, including the establishment of the Glenboig Fire Brick Works and Glenboig Union Fireclay Works, both to the east of Garnqueen Loch; Gartcosh Iron Mill, to the south-west of the proposed development area; Garnqueen and Gartliston Fire Clay Works, to the south-east; and the Garnqueen Purification works, at the southern edge of the proposed development area (as shown on the 1937 Ordnance Survey - Illus 2).

The villages of Glenboig and Garnqueen, are first shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1864). Subsequent maps show expansion of the villages during the late 19th and early 20th century in response to

the growing clay works and coal mining industries in the surrounding area. Many of the surrounding industrial works were closed by the mid-20th century (1950s-1980s) and modern housing and business park developments now occupy the former industrial sites.

3 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the WSI the main objectives of archaeological works were to provide sufficient evidence for the confident prediction of the archaeological significance and potential of the proposed development area. More specifically the aims of the evaluation include:

- › establishing the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the development area; and
- › establishing the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within development area.



3



4

ILLUS 3 View of site facing north **ILLUS 4** View of site facing south

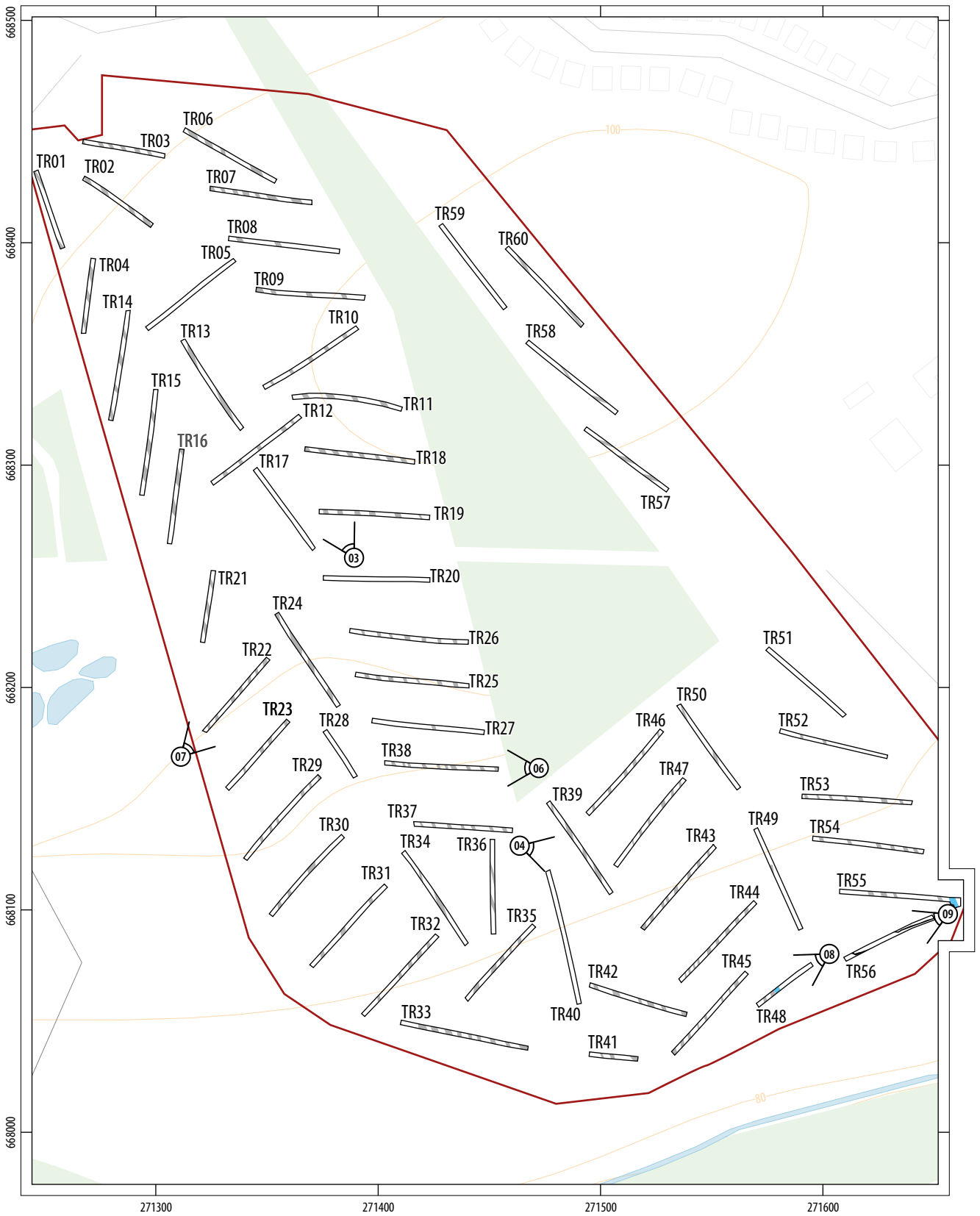
4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 SITE WORKS

The work was undertaken as specified in the WSI (Ginnever 2016). The Phase 1 and 2 development area was divided into several areas demarcated by hedge and fence lines. The fields were undulating with occasional steep slopes. The northern half of the site was in general on a north to north-west facing slope with views over Glenboig (Illus 3). The southern half of the site in contrast faced

south to south-east looking towards the railway embankment (Illus 4). Part of the development area comprised woodland. This area was not investigated as part of the archaeological evaluation.

Trial trenching was carried out between the 12th and 16th December 2016. All trenches were excavated by a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. Excavation was carried out in shallow spits and continued until clean geological sediments or archaeological deposits were encountered. Excavation of archaeological features within the trench



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ILLUS 5 Plan of trench locations



ILLUS 6 View of the geological subsoil in Trench 38 **ILLUS 7** View of the plough furrows in Trench 22

continued by hand until the objectives of the evaluation were satisfied. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

4.2 RECORDING

All recording was in line with the Cifa Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological evaluations (Cifa, 2014) and in accordance with the written scheme of investigation. All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers and all recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards. An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a dGPS. A full photographic record comprising digital photography was taken and a graduated metric scale was clearly visible in all images. A full photographic register is presented in Appendix 1.2.

4.3 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

The results of the works are presented below. Full trench descriptions and technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1.1. A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (Appendix 2) and the OASIS database (headland1-271670).

The complete project archive will be deposited with Historic Environment Scotland (HES) within six months of the completion

of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum (2011).

5 RESULTS

A total of 60 trenches were excavated totalling 2,995 linear meters which amounted to 5,990m² (Illus 5). This equates to approximately 5% of the available area. All of the trenches contained deposits of topsoil, a dark brown peaty loam, overlying either the natural subsoil or in a small number of cases a thin subsoil deposit. The thickness of the topsoil was fairly even across the DA largely between 0.25m and 0.35m with the overburden being slightly thicker across the lower parts of the site. The thin subsoil deposit comprised a mid-yellow brown sandy clay with a maximum depth of 0.05m. The geological subsoil generally comprised of a mottled yellow/grey clay with occasional stone inclusions (Illus 6). Changes to this included small areas of orange mottled clay with occasional blue/grey clay also exposed. The bedrock was also visible in one or two trenches across the higher ground.

By far the most predominant feature recorded within the majority of the trenches comprised the remains of plough furrows (Illus 7). These were all aligned north-west to south-east with the exception



of Trenches 57 to 60 that were aligned east to west. The furrows were generally 2m wide and 3m apart with a shallow fill of mid yellow brown sandy clay. The fills consistently produced fragments of 19th/20th century. A small number of field drains were also recorded across the site.

Features of archaeological interest were present in three trenches – Trenches 48, 55 and 56. This comprised of two areas of sandstone cobbling (Trench 48 and Trench 55) and a linear stone filled foundation (Trench 56). The stone cobbles were 3m wide formed of a series of poorly preserved upright stones forming a cobble surface (illus 8) 0.3m below the surface of the topsoil. The foundation (illus 9) comprised of both stone and brick although it had been disturbed and truncated. Bricks recovered from this area included Glenboig ‘Starworks’ bricks and ‘FREW’ frogged bricks. All these features formed the remains of the Garnqueen Purification Works that was established on the site in the 1930s.

6 CONCLUSION

The evaluation identified that the area has been part of an agricultural landscape at least since the early 1800s. The woodland that is enclosed by the farmland also appears to date to the same period. The only other activity recorded during the works was the remains of a 1930s water purification plant decommissioned in the 1960s. Due to the limited value of these remains no further work in the Phase 1 and 2 development areas is recommended.

ILLUS 8 Detail of the stone cobble surface in Trench 48 **ILLUS 9** View of the stone foundation in Trench 56

7 REFERENCES

7.1 BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- Alexander, D 2014 *Cultural Heritage Baseline study* (As part of the Environmental Statement for Banks Development produced by GL Hearn Consultants) [unpublished client report] CFA Archaeology 2014
- Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF) 2011 *Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (2nd edn) [online document] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA): Reading, available from www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014 *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* [online document] available from www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFieldevaluation_1.pdf
- Ginnever, M 2016 *Glenboig Development to East of M73, North Lanarkshire, Phases 1 and 2: Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trench Evaluation* [unpublished client document] Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

7.2 OTHER SOURCES

Internet

Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) 2016 *British Geological Survey* [online] accessed 5th January 2017 from www.bgs.ac.uk/

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey 1864 *1st edition: Lanarkshire, Sheet VII* (includes: Bothwell; Cadder; Glasgow; Old Monkland) Survey date: 1858-59 Publication date: 1864 [online map] available from <http://maps.nls.uk>

Ordnance Survey 1899 *2nd edition: Lanarkshire Sheet VII.NE* (includes: Cadder; Old Monkland) Publication date: 1899 Date revised: 1897 [online map] available from <http://maps.nls.uk>

Ordnance Survey 1940 *Lanarkshire, sheet VII.NE* Ordnance Survey six inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland (1892–1960) [online map] available from <http://maps.nls.uk/view/75650682> (scale 1:2,500, revision of 1935)

8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

TR	ORIENTATION	SIZE	AVG D	MAX D	DESCRIPTION
01	N/S	2m x 40m	0.25m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
02	NW/SE	2m x 37m	0.25m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
03	E/W	2m x 38m	0.25m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
04	N/S	2m x 32m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
05	E/W	2m x 50m	0.25m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
06	NW/SE	2m x 47m	0.25m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
07	E/W	2m x m	0.25m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
08	E/W	2m x 50m	0.25m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
09	E/W	2m x 50m	0.25m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
10	NE/SW	2m x 50m	0.25m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
11	E/W	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
12	NE/SW	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
13	NW/SE	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
14	N/S	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
15	N/S	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology

TR	ORIENTATION	SIZE	AVG D	MAX D	DESCRIPTION
16	N/S	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.4m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
17	NW/SE	2m x 45m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
18	E/W	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
19	E/W	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
20	E/W	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.45m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
21	N/S	2m x 34m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
22	NE/SW	2m x 45m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
23	NE/SW	2m x 48m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
24	N/S	2m x 52m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
25	NW/SE	2m x 52m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
26	NW/SE	2m x 54m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
27	NW/SE	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
28	N/S	2m x 27m	0.25m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
29	NE/SW	2m x 54m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
30	NE/SW	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil plus some field drains. No archaeology
31	NE/SW	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil plus a field drain. No archaeology
32	NE/SW	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology

TR	ORIENTATION	SIZE	AVG D	MAX D	DESCRIPTION
33	NW/SE	2m x 64m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
34	N/S	2m x 52m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
35	NE/SW	2m x 46m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
36	N/S	2m x 48m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
37	NW/SE	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil plus a field drain. No archaeology
38	NW/SE	2m x 54m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
39	N/S	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
40	N/S	2m x 62m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil plus a field drain. No archaeology
41	E/W	2m x 25m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
42	NW/SE	2m x 52m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
43	NE/SW	2m x 55m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
44	NE/SW	2m x 50m	0.35m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
45	NE/SW	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
46	NE/SW	2m x 52m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
47	NE/SW	2m x 54m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
48	E/W	2m x 30m	0.35m	0.4m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. 20m from the NE end was a cobble stone surface
49	N/S	2m x 52m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil plus a field drain. No archaeology

TR	ORIENTATION	SIZE	AVG D	MAX D	DESCRIPTION
50	N/S	2m x 46m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
51	NW/SE	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil plus field drains. No archaeology
52	E/W	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
53	E/W	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil plus a field drain. No archaeology
54	E/W	2m x 50m	0.35m	0.4m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
55	E/W	2m x 54m	0.25m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. Close to the E end was a 3m wide stone cobble surface aligned N/S through the trench.
56	NE/SW	2m x 47m	0.3m	0.5m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. Very disturbed area with a stone foundation wall aligned E/W
57	NW/SE	2m x 50m	0.35m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
58	NW/SE	2m x 55m	0.3m	0.35m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
59	NW/SE	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology
60	NW/SE	2m x 50m	0.3m	0.3m	A number of NW/SE aligned furrows cutting the clay geological subsoil. No archaeology

Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

PHOTO	FROM	DESCRIPTION
GLNL-01	S	View of Trench 1
GLNL-02	SE	View of Trench 2
GLNL-03	E	View of Trench 3
GLNL-04	SW	View of Trench 4
GLNL-05	E	View of Trench 5
GLNL-06	SE	View of Trench 6
GLNL-07	SE	View of Trench 7
GLNL-08	SE	View of Trench 8

PHOTO	FROM	DESCRIPTION
GLNL-09	SE	View of Trench 9
GLNL-10	E	View of Trench 10
GLNL-11	N	General site views
GLNL-12	NW	General site views
GLNL-13	S	General site views
GLNL-14	SE	View of Trench 11
GLNL-15	E	View of Trench 12
GLNL-16	N	View of Trench 13
GLNL-17	S	View of Trench 14
GLNL-18	S	View of Trench 15
GLNL-19	S	View of Trench 16
GLNL-20	SE	General site views
GLNL-21	SE	General site views
GLNL-22	SE	View of Trench 17
GLNL-23	NW	View of Trench 18
GLNL-24	NW	View of Trench 19
GLNL-25	E	View of Trench 20
GLNL-26	SW	View of Trench 22
GLNL-27	SW	View of Trench 23
GLNL-28	N	View of Trench 24
GLNL-29	E	View of Trench 25
GLNL-30	W	View of Trench 26
GLNL-31	S	View of Trench 28
GLNL-32	NE	View of Trench 29
GLNL-33	SW	View of Trench 30
GLNL-34	NE	View of Trench 31
GLNL-35	NE	View of Trench 32
GLNL-36	NW	View of Trench 33
GLNL-37	S	View of Trench 34
GLNL-38	SW	View of Trench 35
GLNL-39	S	View of Trench 36
GLNL-40	NW	View of Trench 37
GLNL-41	NW	View of Trench 38
GLNL-42	S	General site views
GLNL-43	SW	General site views
GLNL-44	S	View of Trench 39
GLNL-45	N	View of Trench 40
GLNL-46	SE	View of Trench 42

PHOTO	FROM	DESCRIPTION
GLNL-47	SW	View of Trench 43
GLNL-48	NE	View of Trench 44
GLNL-49	NE	View of Trench 45
GLNL-50	NE	View of Trench 46
GLNL-51	SW	View of Trench 47
GLNL-52	NE	View of Trench 48
GLNL-53	SW	Detail of stone cobbles in Trench 48
GLNL-54	SW	View of Trench 48
GLNL-55	S	View of Trench 49
GLNL-56	S	View of Trench 50
GLNL-57	NW	View of Trench 51
GLNL-58	NW	View of Trench 52
GLNL-59	NW	View of Trench 53
GLNL-60	NW	View of Trench 54
GLNL-61	W	View of Trench 55
GLNL-62	E	Detail of stones at the E end of Trench 55
GLNL-63	S	Detail of stones at the E end of Trench 55
GLNL-64	SW	View of Trench 56
GLNL-65	NE	View of Trench 56
GLNL-66	NE	Detail of stone filled feature in Trench 56
GLNL-67	NE	View of Trench 56
GLNL-68		Detail of brick found in area of Trench 56
GLNL-69		Detail of brick found in area of Trench 56
GLNL-70	S	General site views
GLNL-71	SW	General site views
GLNL-72	SE	General site views
GLNL-73	SE	View of Trench 57
GLNL-74	SE	View of Trench 58
GLNL-75	SE	View of Trench 59
GLNL-76	SE	View of Trench 60

APPENDIX 2 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Various Sites Around Glenboig to East of M73, North Lanarkshire
PROJECT CODE:	GLNL/01
PARISH:	New Monklands
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	—
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	—
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	—
NGR (2 LETTERS, 8 OR 10 FIGURES)	NS 7136 6843
START DATE (THIS SEASON)	12th December 2016
END DATE (THIS SEASON)	16th December 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (INCL.	none
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted an archaeological evaluation on land south of Glenboig, North Lanarkshire, in response to a condition on the planning application for development of the site. The evaluation, by means of trial trenching covered the land parcels included in Phase 1 and 2 of the development. The work revealed the remains of the water treatment works dating to the 1930s along with evidence of 19th/20th century agricultural activity in the form of frequent plough furrows across the site.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Phase 3 to 5 archaeological works
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	—
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Doug Riddell Consultancy Ltd and Muir Homes Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	don.wilson@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (INTENDED/DEPOSITED)	HES



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