

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

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*Field Evaluation & Excavation*

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*Geophysical Survey*

**Land at Larkhall Academy, Larkhall,  
South Lanarkshire**

**Archaeological Mitigation**

**Data Structure Report No. 2011**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on land near Larkhall Academy, Larkhall, South Lanarkshire. (NGR: NS 75937 50737, Fig. 1) during January 2012. The work was commissioned by RPS Ltd on behalf of Muse Developments Ltd.

The work was carried out in advance of an ASDA supermarket development. A project design for the excavation, based on the results of an evaluation carried out by CFA on behalf of RPS during November 2011 (Mitchell 2011), was produced by RPS and approved by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

### **1.2 Background**

The site was located immediately to the north of Larkhall Academy and occupied undulating ground around a watercourse. On the north side of the site much of the ground was sloping and under thick woodland, and was marshy. The forest was felled but the marshy ground restricted access. Areas around the main watercourse running roughly east to west were also marshy. More level ground existed on the south side of the watercourse: part of this side of the site had formerly been occupied by a plant nursery. A dismantled former railway line and embankment bounded the south edge of the site.

The proposed development area lies within 50m of a previously excavated Neolithic settlement which comprised pits, gullies and postholes, and contained evidence for activity or occupation up to the Iron Age. A Roman Catholic chapel is reported to have been present in the general area until 1724. Additionally, a wooden coffin with human remains was discovered close to the putative location of the chapel in 1893.

The requirement for the work arose from the results of an earlier trial trenching evaluation carried out by CFA (Mitchell 2011) which identified a number of pits, two of which contained quantities of Neolithic pottery, and a single large pit located close to the reported location of a Roman Catholic chapel and a burial.

### **1.3 Objectives**

The project's aims and objectives were to:

- Further investigate the remains found during the evaluation
- Understand further the character, form, function and date of prehistoric remains on the site
- Preserve by record any significant archaeological remains within the development area and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site
- Contribute where possible to an understanding of the environmental history of the area with regard to local and regional research frameworks, in particular the nature and extent of prehistoric activity
- Place the remains in their local, regional, national and international context.

## **2. METHODS**

### **2.1 General**

CFA follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance and Code of Conduct.

### **2.2 Trial Trenching**

Four new trial trenches totalling 132m<sup>2</sup> were excavated (T82-85, Fig. 1).

Trench excavation was undertaken by a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket and monitored by an archaeologist down to natural subsoil. All excavation of archaeological features and deposits was undertaken using hand tools.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms. The positions of trenches were recorded using industry standard electronic surveying equipment.

### **2.3 Excavation**

Two open area excavation trenches were excavated (Fig. 1). One (Trench 86) measured 3300m<sup>2</sup> and was located to expose any further surviving archaeological remains on the edge of the plateau, and to re-expose the features which were discovered and partially excavated during the evaluation phase. The other trench (Trench 87) measured 10m by 10m and was centred on the location of the large oval pit discovered in the west of the site during the evaluation.

Topsoil and backfill of both trenches were stripped under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket. Trench 87 was closed to the public using Heras fencing panels for reasons of safety and also to prevent damage to vestigial and potentially fragile archaeological remains.

All potential archaeological features were investigated and fully excavated unless during the course of investigation it became clear that the feature was of non-archaeological origin. Particular attention was paid to the understanding of site formation processes, the amount of truncation to buried deposits and the presence or absence of a palaeosol.

The exposed areas were recorded and features and deposits encountered were fully described on pro-forma recording sheets. Registers of contexts, samples, photographs and drawings were made. A photographic record was made using 35mm colour transparencies, monochrome negatives and digital. All artefacts were retained, bagged and labelled in accordance with UKIC guidelines 'First Aid for Finds.' Bulk samples of all archaeological deposits were made.

### **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

Numbers in parentheses in the text below are context numbers, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2.

#### **3.1 Trial Trenches 82 to 85**

Four new trial trenches totalling 132m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. They were located to the east of the main excavation area (Fig. 1) close to the edge of the plateau on slightly sloping ground. The trenches were numbered 82-85, to continue from the trial trench numbering of the evaluation (Mitchell 2011). Descriptions of all trial trenches are contained in Appendix 1.

Topsoil (**001**) varied from 0.2m-0.3m deep. Subsoil (**002**) was sandy silt up to 0.1m thick and was merged with the topsoil. Natural (**000**) was stiff pale orange clayey sand.

No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.

#### **3.2 Excavation: Trench 86**

Trench 86 (Fig. 2) was located to establish the presence and extent of additional features to the pits identified during the evaluation, of which two contained significant quantities of Neolithic pottery and one appeared to be the remains of an oven or hearth. The trench measured 3300m<sup>2</sup> and was placed to cover the flat plateau above the south side of the stream valley in its entirety. While this area was extensively evaluated and yielded little, the presence and potential importance of the known pits suggested the possibility of further activity.

Topsoil (**001**) measured between 0.3m deep to the east and 0.4m towards the west and up to 0.5m in the north-west corner of the trench. Subsoil (**002**) was present to depths between 0.1m and 0.2m across most of the site, and 0.4m in the north-west corner of the site. The subsoil comprised compact clayey silt to the west and merged to sandier silt in the east. It merged with the topsoil and had a fairly clear horizon with the natural. Natural (**000**) was coarse firm sand with occasional bands of small gravel and thin outcroppings of lignite. The sand became progressively firmer to the east and the north. Smooth compact sandy clay was present in the north-west corner. With the exception of the north-west corner, it was in the main free draining. The entire southern half of the trench had been extensively burrowed by moles (Fig. 12). Areas near the northern edge had been burrowed by badgers. A modern plastic water pipe crossed the southern edge of the site from east to west.

In addition to the known features, five features were identified as archaeological. Several other sub-circular and linear features were investigated and shown to be animal burrows.

Four pits (**023, 026, 028, 030**) located within the trench had been fully excavated, recorded and sampled during the evaluation (Fig. 2). Of these, the fills of two of the pits had contained sherds of Neolithic pottery.

Three features (**036**, **041**, **049**) which had been identified and sample excavated during the evaluation were fully excavated and recorded.

Pit **036** was fully excavated and is interpreted as either the remains of an oven or hearth (Fig. 3-6). The pit cut (**036**) was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides merging to a concave base. It measured 0.6m in diameter and was 0.23m deep. It was lined with thin flat sandstone slabs (**038**) which were fairly well fitted together. A deposit of dense clay (**039**) which appeared burnt was packed around the bowl of the pit, on top of the stones. The uppermost fill of the pit was dark silt (**040**) which was sealed by subsoil (**002**). Friable red sand (**037**) was present around the margins of the pit cut. The pit had been burrowed through at least once by animals.

Pit **041** was located close to **036** and was a small circular pit. It measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m deep (Fig. 7). It had sloping sides which merged to a concave base and had a primary fill (**042**) of firm mid-grey sandy silt. A secondary fill (**087**) was identified, comprising a deposit of dense clay measuring c.0.1m in diameter and 0.1m deep contained within the surface of **042**.

Pit **049** was located on the northern edge of the trench, close to the edge of the plateau. It was a sub-oval pit aligned roughly east to west and measured 1.2m by 0.9m and was 0.13m deep (Fig. 8). It had a single fill (**050**) of firm homogenous dark silt. The fill had been invaded by a substantial animal burrow, most likely a badger.

Five additional features (**065**, **067**, **085**, **092**, **103**) were identified within the trench. **065** and **067** were located close together along the southern side of the trench. **085** was close to the location of the four pits previously excavated during the evaluation. **092** was situated close to **049** on the north side of the trench and **103** was in the north-east corner of the trench in a position isolated from the other features.

As **065** and **067** are in close proximity to each other and are similar in character they will be discussed together. Pit **065** was circular in plan and measured 0.63m in diameter and 0.06m deep (Fig. 11). It had shallow sides and a flattish, irregular base. In spite of its shallow depth its visibility was clear with sharply defined edges. The single fill was firm pale grey clay (**066**). The cut of **067** was slightly irregular and sub-oval, measuring 1m by 0.6m and 0.08m deep. The cut profile was very irregular and may either have been the result of burrowing animal activity or plant action. The single fill (**068**) was identical in character to **066**; firm pale grey clay.

Pit **085** was located near the south edge of the trench close to the location of the four pits (**023**, **026**, **028**, **030**) excavated during the evaluation. It was a small circular pit with sloping sides converging on a concave base (Fig. 10). The single fill (**086**) was very dark grey to black silt which was sealed by the overlying subsoil (**002**).

Pit **092** was located near the north edge of the site and was close to **049**. The cut of the feature was sub-oval and measured 0.6m by 0.5m and was 0.2m deep. It had steep sides merging with a concave base and contained two fills; a primary fill (**093**) of dark brown sandy silt which survived around the edge of the west side of the cut, and a homogenous sterile sandy silt fill (**098**) which was indistinguishable from the fill of the burrows which surrounded and intersected it. The feature is interpreted as a possible pit, however it is impossible to be certain due to extensive burrowing activity



around and within the feature, and equally it may be the result of animal burrowing. The presence of the dark silt (093) is inconsistent with the character of the other animal burrows observed nearby and elsewhere on the site and it is this which indicates the possibility of it being a feature of archaeological origin, albeit with negligible verifiable archaeological character surviving.

A single isolated pit was discovered in the north-east corner of the trench. The pit (103) was oval and measured 1.35m long by 1m wide and was 0.15m deep (Fig. 9). It had shallow sloping sides which merged to a concave base. The pit contained a single fill (104) of compact mid-brown silt, from which a fragment of chert was recovered.

Two features identified during the prior evaluation were further investigated and interpreted as being either natural or of insufficient surviving depth to be interpreted as being of archaeological origin with any certainty or confidence. Feature 043 was recorded during the evaluation as a possible pit. Further investigation revealed a very irregular and indistinct cut which is more indicative of a plant root bole rather than an archaeological feature, given that all the other identified pits had very well defined cuts with clear horizons between fill and natural. Feature 045 had been identified as a shallow linear feature during the evaluation. Further investigation revealed the feature to be very vestigial, and the lack of edge definition suggested that the feature was either the severely truncated remains of a linear ditch or, more likely, represents the bottom of a burrow or vehicle wheel scar from earlier works.

### **3.3 Excavation: Trench 87**

Trench 87 measured 10m by 12.5m and was situated near the top of a gentle slope with a northerly aspect and was centred on the location of a large pit (053) revealed in Trench 81 during the evaluation. Topsoil (001) was c. 0.3m thick and comprised loose dry rooty soil which had recently been cleared of trees. Natural (000) was stiff boulder clay with seams of gravel and lignite. Significant bioturbation from medium sized trees had occurred.

The pit had been fully exposed and quarter sectioned during the evaluation. The excavation was completed during this phase of work. It was oval in plan and aligned roughly SW-NE. It measured 2.7m by 2.4m and had steeply sloping sides and a flattish, slightly concave base (Fig. 13-14). The fill (054) was loosely compacted soil which contained frequent stones including several large sub-angular stones to c. 0.4m in diameter. None of the stones had any signs of having been worked or hewn or any mortar present. A piece of blue nylon rope and a small sheet of plastic, possibly from a compost or fertilizer bag, were discovered from the base of the fill. This indicates that the pit is unlikely to be of significant antiquity and most likely is associated with the former garden centre.

### **3.4 Finds, by Sue Anderson**

Finds collected during the excavation comprised pottery, lithics, slag and burnt bone. A full quantification by context is included in Appendix 7.

Pottery was recovered from topsoil and comprised a base fragment of medieval white gritty ware and a body sherd of post-medieval reduced ware. A flake of glass-like blast furnace slag was also a topsoil find.

Prehistoric pottery had also been recovered during the evaluation from two pits, **023** and **026**. Both pits included rim sherds of Early to Mid Neolithic carinated bowls (M. Johnson, pers comm).

Six possible lithics of flint, ?chert and quartz were found in contexts **040**, **050**, **095**, **104** and topsoil. These may be of prehistoric date, but none showed definite signs of having been worked.

A small quantity of calcined and abraded bone (<1g) was collected from **040**, but was too small for species identification.

### 3.4 Sample Assessment, by Mhairi Hastie

#### *Methodology*

Twenty-eight standard soil samples, ranging in volume from 1 to 10 litres, were retained during the evaluation and excavation.

Eight of these samples, deemed representative of the deposits recovered on site, were processed through a flotation tank. The floating material (flot) was collected in a 250  $\mu\text{m}$  sieve and, once dried, scanned using a binocular microscope (x20-x200 magnification). Any material remaining in the tank was sieved through a 1mm mesh, air-dried and then sorted for any archaeological significant material.

#### *Results*

The results are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

*Pottery:* Fragments of prehistoric pottery were recovered from four samples; a rim sherd was included in the fragments from pit (**023**). One tiny fragment of modern pottery was also recovered from the fill of one pit (**026**).

*Lithics/Flint:* Tiny fragments of flint were recovered from the fills of (**026**) and (**036**).

*Burnt bone:* Tiny fragments of burnt bone were recovered from all eight samples. These are not large enough to be identified.

*Cereal grains:* Occasional charred cereal grain was recovered from three pit fills (**049**, **085** and **103**). Most of the grain was poorly preserved, although where identification could be gained both barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.) were present.

*Hazelnut shell:* Charred hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) was recovered from three pit fills (**023**, **026** and **103**). The largest concentration of

nutshell was recovered from one pit fill (**026**) that contained over 200 fragments of well-preserved nutshell.

*Possible fruit pip:* The remains of one cf. Apple/pear pip (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.) were recovered from the fill of one pit (**026**).

*Wood charcoal:* Fragments of wood charcoal were recovered from all of the samples; large concentrations of charcoal were particularly recovered from the fills of two pits (contexts **023** and **026**).

A low spread of what appears to be domestic debris, including pottery, flint, burnt bone and charred food remains was recovered from features in Trench 86. The material dominated by prehistoric pottery and hazelnut shell is consistent with an early prehistoric date for the features. Large quantities of hazelnut shell were recovered along with occasional cereal grains and a single possible fruit pip and these together with small amounts of burnt bone indicate that small-scale food processing was being carried out at the site. Bar the hazelnut shell very little plant remains were recovered from the features and this does not allow any detailed analysis.

#### *Recommendations*

*Carbonised Plant Remains:* Further analysis of the charred plant remains will add little to that gained from the assessment above and no detailed analysis is recommended.

*Other Artefacts:* Pottery, flint and other artefacts recovered from the samples should be added to those collected by hand during the excavation and notified to the Treasure Trove Unit for disposal.

*Radiocarbon Dating:* Sufficient hazelnut shell was recovered from pits **023** and **026**, along with large amounts of wood charcoal particularly from pits **023**, **026** and **103**, for AMS dating. The possible oven/hearth (**036**) contained small quantities of wood charcoal but due to the disturbance of this feature by animal burrows it is possible that this material is not secure. It is not recommended to use wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating as single entities are preferable. It is recommended that a pair of AMS dates is obtained from pit **026** due to the large quantity of hazelnut shell present within the pit and its association with Neolithic pottery.

**Table 1. Composition of flots**

Context number	Sample number	Context description	Flot vol (ml)	% of flot assessed	Cereal grain	Hazelnut Shell Frags	Other Plant Remains	Wood Charcoal	Unburnt coal frags	Comments
024	2	Fill of pit (023)	100	50%		++ (x40+)		++++		
027	3	Fill of pit (026)	100	100%		+++ +(x200+)	cf. fruit pip x 1	++++		Possible apple/pear pip
033	5	Fill of pit (032)	10	100%				+	+	
040	9	Uppermost fill of oven/hearth (036)	10	100%				+		
040	11	Uppermost fill of oven/hearth (036)	20	100%				++	+	
050	12	Fill of pit (049)	20	100%	+(x4)			++	+	Barley indet x 1 Oat x 2 cf. Oat x 1
086	28	Fill of pit (085)	40	100%	+(x1)			+	+	Cereal indet x 1
104	21	Fill of pit (103)	40	100%	+(x1)	+(x1)		+++		cf. Barley indet x 1

**Key:** += rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

**Table 2. Composition of Retents**

Context number	Sample number	Context description	Sample vol (l)	Prehistoric Pottery	Modern Pottery	Flint	Slag	Burnt Bone	Shell	Hazelnut Shell	Wood Charcoal
024	2	Fill of pit (023)	10	+++				+			++
027	3	Fill of pit (026)	10	+	+	+	+	+		+	++
033	5	Fill of pit (032)	1								+
040	9	Uppermost fill of oven/hearth (036)	1				+	+			+
040	11	Uppermost fill of oven/hearth (036)	5			+	+	+			+
050	12	Fill of pit (049)	7	+			+	+			+
086	28	Fill of pit (085)	1					+	+		+
104	21	Fill of pit (103)	7	+				+			+

**Key:** += rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

#### 4. SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

A programme of trial trenching and excavation was carried out on land at Larkhall Academy, Larkhall, South Lanarkshire.

Trial trenches (Trenches 82 – 85) totalling 132m<sup>2</sup> were excavated in the east of the development area. No archaeological deposits or features were identified within the trial trenches.

Two excavation trenches (Trenches 86 & 87) were excavated in order to expose any potential surviving archaeological remains within two areas which were shown to contain archaeological remains during the earlier evaluation.

Trench 86 was located on a level plateau and covered an area where a series of small pits, a hearth or oven and a single large pit had been discovered during the evaluation. Four features had previously been fully excavated during the evaluation (**023, 026, 028, 030**). Five further features (**036, 041, 043, 045 & 049**) which were identified and partially sectioned during the evaluation were fully excavated. Five additional features were discovered. These consist of:

- Two small shallow pits (**065, 067**) towards the south-east of the trench with compact clay rich fills. Both were very shallow and may have been substantially truncated.
- Two pits which were known from the evaluation; the remains of a small stone-lined oven or hearth (**036**) and a smaller pit (**041**) the purpose of which is unclear. The oven/hearth (**036**) contained a dense and compact burnt clay lining and an upper fill of dark silt.
- A single small pit (**085**) located at the south edge of the trench, close to the concentration of pits discovered during the evaluation.
- A large shallow pit (**049**) near the north edge of the trench which was known from the evaluation, and the possible remains of a small pit (**092**) which has been largely destroyed by animal burrowing.
- A second large shallow pit (**103**) situated towards the north-east corner of the trench.

Trench 87 was located towards the wets of the development area and re-exposed the large oval pit (**053**) discovered during the evaluation:

- An isolated large pit (**053**) filled with loose soil (**054**) containing several large undressed sandstone blocks. Fragments of modern plastic were recovered from the fill.

It is considered that the only features that are of archaeological significance are those identified in Trenches 86. Two of the features excavated during the evaluation appear to be mid to late Neolithic in date on the basis of the pottery they contained. It is recommended that a pair of AMS dates is obtained from pit **026** due to the large

quantity of hazel nut shell present within the pit and its association with Neolithic pottery. In addition, a single piece of chert recovered from pit **103** and the presence of the hearth or oven points to further activity and occupation in the vicinity, although the date of these is uncertain. However, the absence of pattern and the dispersed nature of many of the features suggest that the current development area is situated on the periphery of a wider Neolithic settlement and is most likely associated with that identified in the excavations conducted during the construction of the adjacent Larkhall Academy (Dutton & Atkinson 2006).

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the South Lanarkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

A summary statement to be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, which will include the results of the AMS dating, will be sufficient to disseminate the results of this programme of works. The project will also be reported on through *OASIS Scotland*.

## **5. REFERENCES**

Dutton, A & Atkinson, D 2006 *Larkhall Academy South Lanarkshire, Excavation Data Structure Report*. Headland Unpublished technical report.

Mitchell, S. 2011 *Land at Larkhall Academy, Larkhall, South Lanarkshire, Archaeological Evaluation*. CFA Report No. 1980.

Turgel, A 2008 *A Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment In Connection with the Proposed ASDA and MUSE developments at Larkhall, South Lanarkshire*. RPS Ltd.

## APPENDIX 1: Trial Trench Register

Trench No.	Dimensions (m)	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Comment
82	x 1.5	0.35-0.45	0-0.1	No archaeological remains
83	x 1.5	0.35-0.45	0-0.1	No archaeological remains
84	x 1.5	0.35-0.45	0-0.1	No archaeological remains
85	x 1.5	0.35-0.45	0-0.1	No archaeological remains
86	80/70 x 50/30	0.3 -0.5	0 – 0.3	Main excavation trench. Contained previously excavated feature cut numbers 023, 026, 028 & 030. , previously identified feature cut numbers 036, 041, 043 & 049. New features 065, 067, 085, 092, & 103 revealed.
87	10 x 10	0.3-0.35		Widened area around Trench 81 of evaluation phase. Existing single large pit [053] exposed.

## APPENDIX 2: Context Register

*Contexts in italics indicate features within the main excavation trench which were fully excavated during the evaluation.*

Context	Trench	Description
000	All	Geological/Natural subsoil
001	All	Topsoil
002	All	Subsoil
023	86	<i>Cut of pit</i>
024	86	<i>Upper fill of 023</i>
025	86	<i>Primary fill of 023</i>
026	86	<i>Cut of pit</i>
027	86	<i>Fill of 026</i>
028	86	<i>Cut of small pit</i>
029	86	<i>Fill of 029</i>
030	86	<i>Cut of small pit</i>
031	86	<i>Fill of 030</i>
036	86	Cut of oven/hearth
037	86	Burnt clay lining of 034
038	86	Sandstone lining of pit 034
039	86	Burnt sand
040	86	Soil fill of 036
041	86	Cut of small pit
042	86	Fill of 041
043	86	Cut of small pit
044	86	Fill of 043
049	86	Cut of large shallow pit
050	86	Fill of 049
051	86	Cut of box drain
052	86	Main build of box drain
053	87	Cut of large pit in Trench 81/87
054	87	Fill of 053
065	86	Cut of possible pit
066	86	Fill of 065
067	86	Cut of possible pit
068	86	Fill of 067
085	86	Cut of small pit
086	86	Fill of 085

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>
087	86	Clay secondary fill of 041
092	86	Cut of possible pit
093	86	Primary fill of 092
094	86	Cut of possible pit
095	86	Fill of 095
098	86	Secondary fill of 092
103	86	Cut of large oval pit
104	86	Fill of 103

### **APPENDIX 3: Photograph Register (Digital)**

<b>Photo No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Taken From</b>
1-4	General view of east end of development area showing ground condition	Various
5	Area occupied by services and are previously excavated during badger sett removal	W
6	Trench 82	W
7	Trench 83	W
8	Trench 84	W
9	Trench 85	W
10-12	Working shots of Trench 86	V
13-15	Working shots of Trench 86	N
16-17	Water pipe break and burning	S
18-19	Water pipe location pits	E
20	Trench 86 general view	S
21-23	Working shots: topsoiling main excavation trench	V
24-32	Working shots: surface cleaning	V
33-36	View of excavation trench showing plastic sheeting in use to protect features from frost and snow	V
37-38	036 section	E
39	036 in plan	
40	103 section	N
41	103 in plan	
42	041 section	E
43	041 in plan	
44	065 section	N
45	067 section	S
46	Investigated features shown to be animal burrows	E
47	Investigated feature shown to be animal burrow	S
48	036 section, excavated to clay (037)	E
49	049 section	N
50	Investigated feature shown to be animal burrow	NW
51	092 section	NW
52	036 section excavated to stone lining ()	E
53	036 excavated to stone lining () plan view	
54-56	036 section excavated to stone lining () general view	E
57	049 fully excavated	E
58	036 fully excavated	E
59	043 fully excavated	E
60	041 fully excavated	E
61	Investigated feature shown to be animal burrow	W
62	103 fully excavated	S
63-66	053 section	SE
67	Working shot 053	SE
68	053 fully excavated	SW



69	Animal burrow investigation	S
70	085 section	N
71-73	Working shots, backfilling main trench	Various
74-92	Post-excavation and backfilling shots showing site conditions	Various

#### APPENDIX 4: Photograph Register (B/W negatives & Colour Transparencies)

Photo No.	Description	From
<b>Film 1</b>		
1-2	036 section	E
3-4	036 in plan, ½ sectioned	
5-6	103 section	N
7-8	103 in plan, ½ sectioned	
9-10	041 section	E
11-12	065 section	N
13-14	067 section	S
15-16	Investigated features shown to be animal burrows	E
17-18	Investigated feature shown to be animal burrow	S
19-20	036, excavated to clay	S
21-22	049 section	N
23-24	Investigated feature shown to be animal burrow	NW
25-26	092 section	NW
27-32	036, excavated to stone lining	E
33-34	049 fully excavated	N
35-36	036 fully excavated	E
<b>Film 2</b>		
1-2	043 section	E
3-4	041 fully excavated	E
5-6	Investigated feature shown to be animal burrow	W
7-8	103 fully excavated	S
9-12	053 section	E
13-14	053 fully excavated	S
15-16	Investigated feature shown to be animal burrow	S
17-18	Investigated feature shown to be animal burrow	N

#### APPENDIX 5: Drawings Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Contexts	Description	Scale
1	1	049/050	Section	1:10
2	1	092/093/098	Section	1:10
3	1	103/104	Plan	1:20
4	1	094/095	Section	1:10
5	1	067/068	Section	1:10
6	1	067/068	Plan	1:20
7	1	103/104	Section	1:10
8	1	049/050, 090, 092,094, 096,	Plan	1:20
9	2	065/066	Section	1:10
10	2	065/066	Plan	1:20
11	2	085/086	Section	1:10
12	2	085/086	Plan	1:20
13	2	079/080	Section	1:10
14	2	079/080	Plan	1:20
15	2	077/078	Plan	1:20

16	2	N/A	Plan	1:20
17	2	083/084	Section	1:10
18	2	083/084	Plan	1:20
19	3	053/054	Plan	1:50
20	3	053/054	Section	1:20

### APPENDIX 6: Samples Register

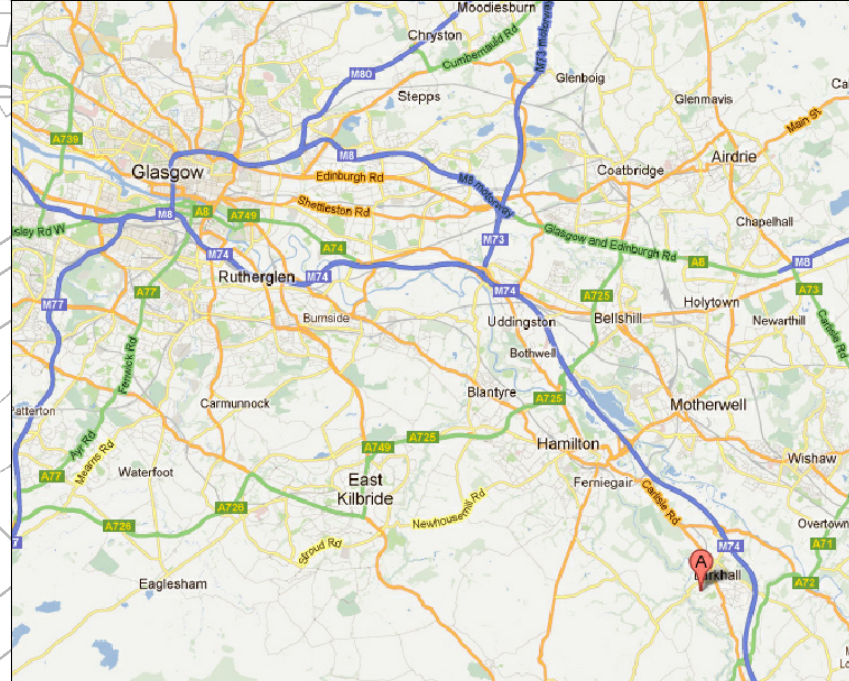
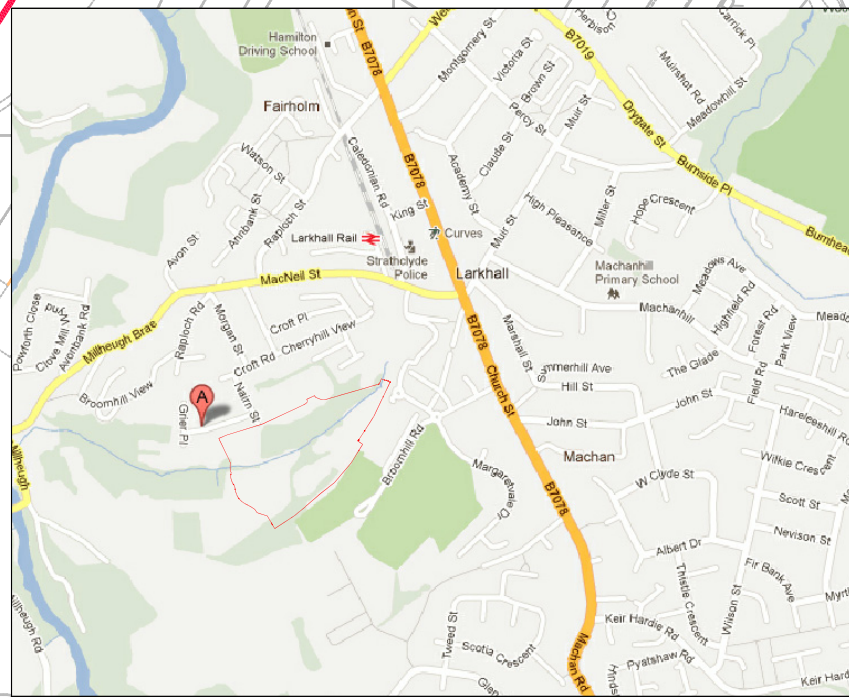
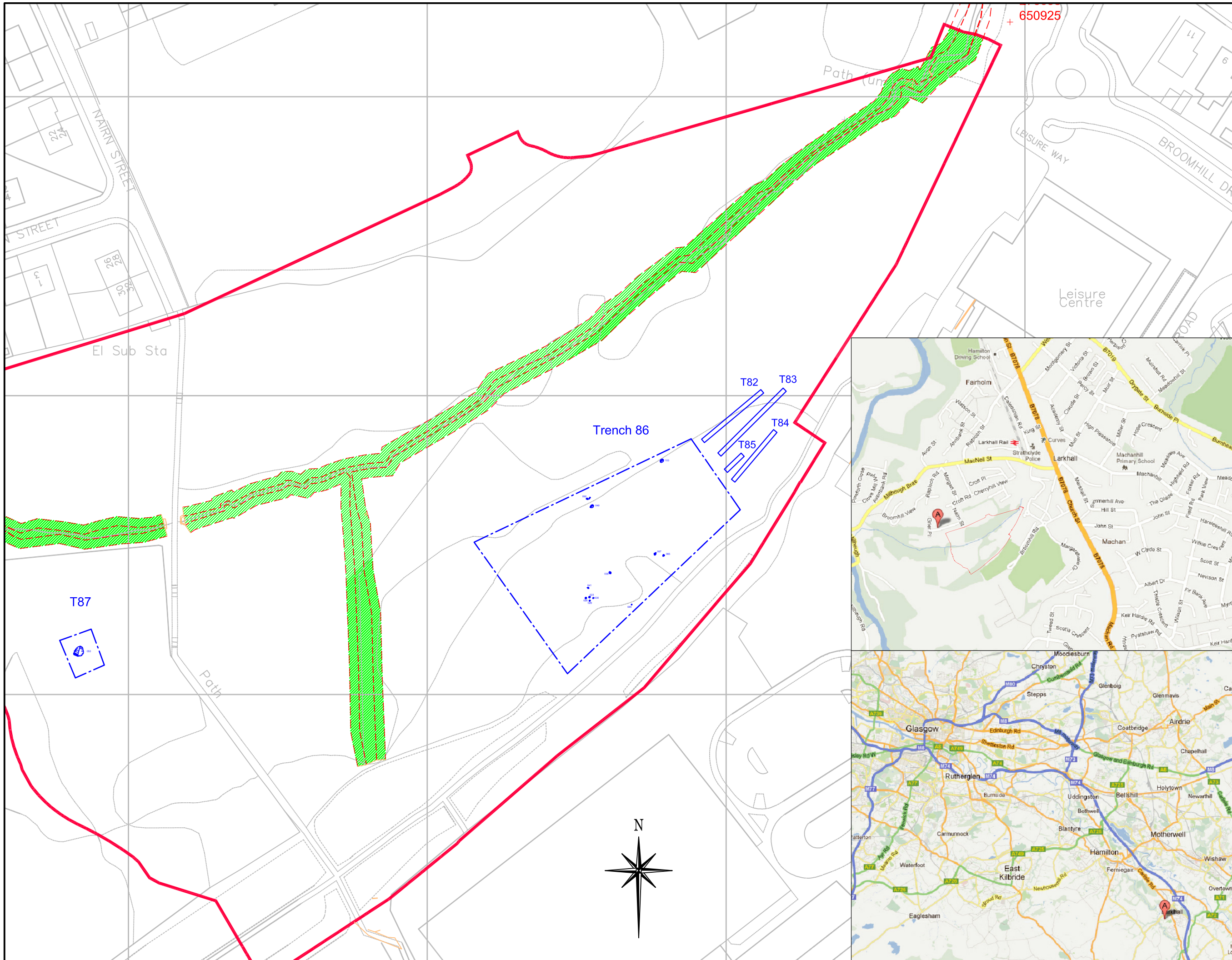
Sample No.	Context No.	Volume	Reason
11	040	5	Burnt bone
12	050	7	Routine
13	068	2	Routine
14	066	2	Routine
15	095	7	Routine
16	039	7	Routine
17	037	7	Routine
18	038	2	Sample of stone
19	087	2	Routine
20	112	2	Routine
21	104	7	Routine
22	093	2	Routine
23	N/A		
28	086	1	Routine

### APPENDIX 7: Finds quantification

Trench	Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
U/S	topsoil	flint	1	9	flake with cortex, poss natural	
U/S	topsoil	pot	2	32	1 SWSW, 1 SPMR	med/pmed
U/S	topsoil	slag	1	4	green glass-like blast furnace slag	pmed
86	040	quartz	1	2	chunk	
86	040	bone	20	<1	calcined, abraded	
86	050	flint/chert	1	3	chunk, natural?	
86	095	flint	2	1	tiny chips	
86	104	chert	1	1	flake?	



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Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

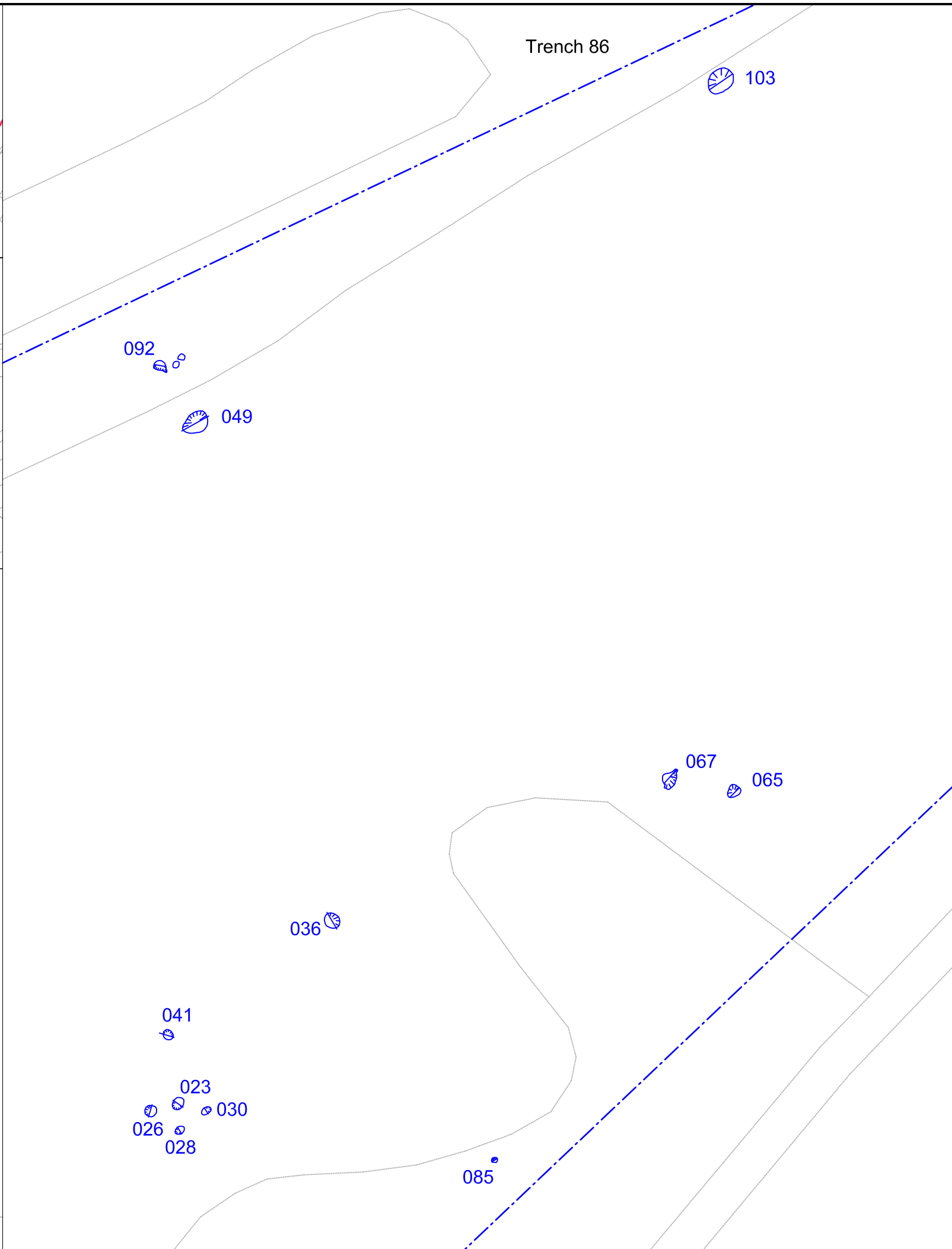
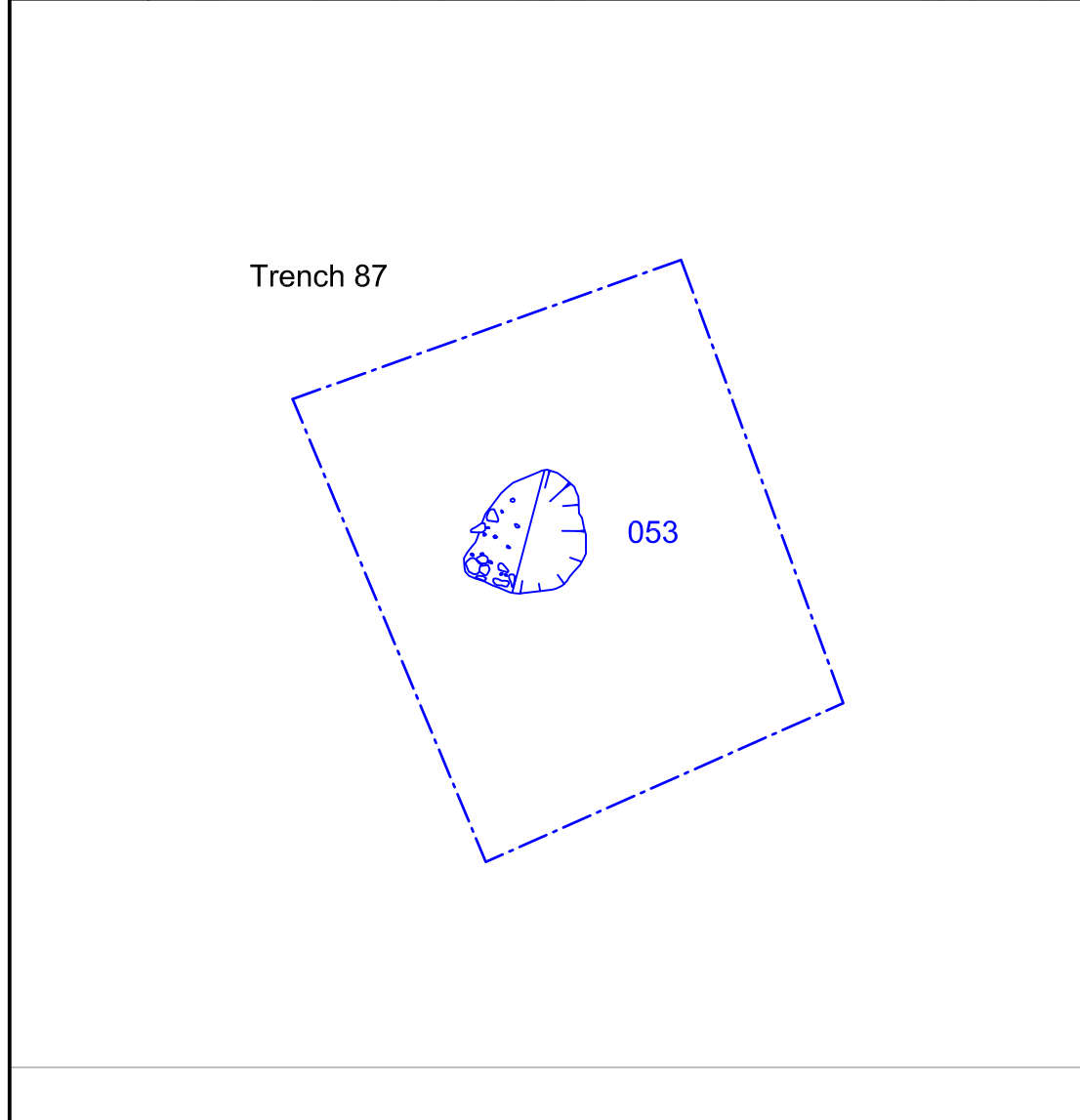
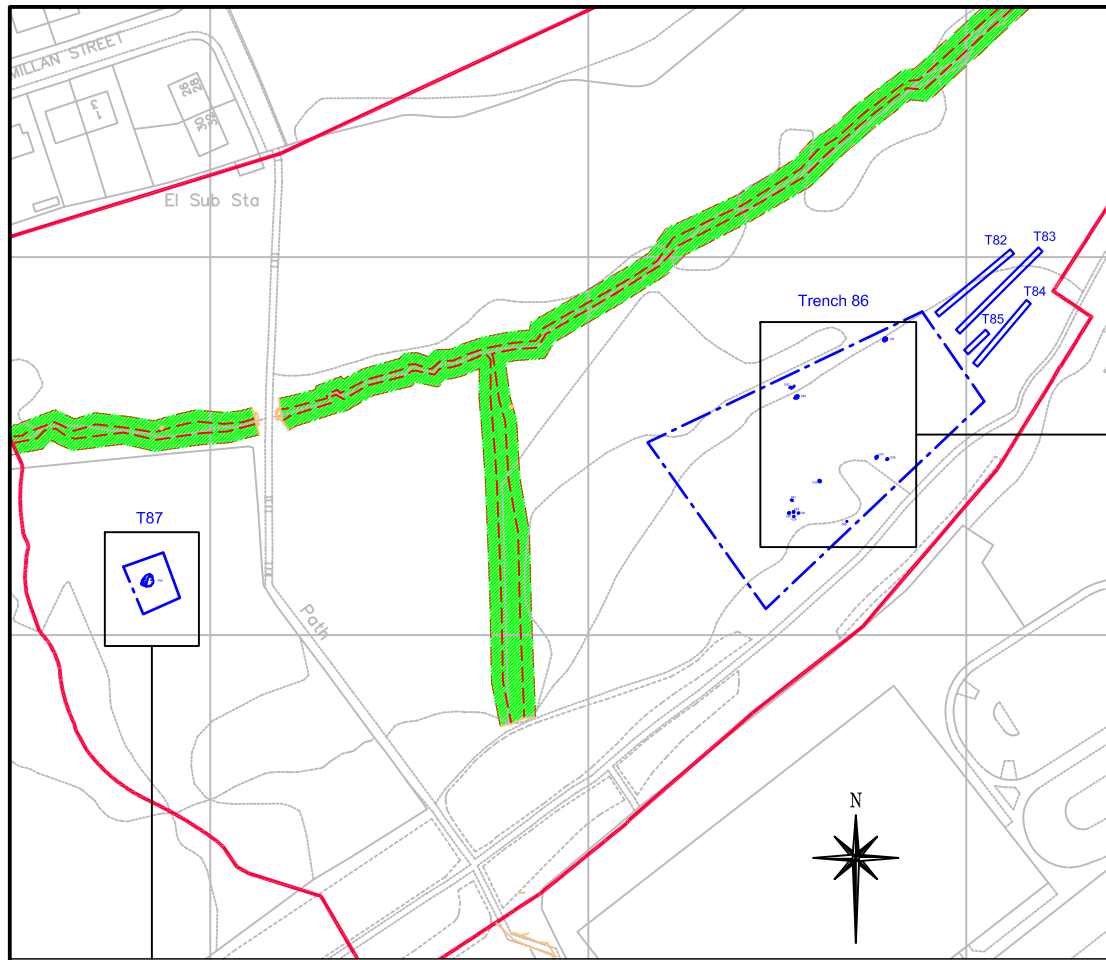
Title: Location map showing trenched areas

Project: Land at Larkhall Academy, Larkhall, South Lanarkshire Archaeology Mitigation

Client: RPS Ltd on behalf of Muse Developments Ltd

Scale at A3: 1:1500

Drawn by: LW Checked: LW Report No: 2011



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Fig. No: 2	Revision: A
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Title:  
**Plan of Trench 86 and 87**

Project:  
**Land at Larkhall Academy,  
 Larkhall, South Lanarkshire  
 Archaeology Mitigation**

Client:  
**RPS Ltd on behalf of Muse  
 Developments Ltd**

Scale at A3:  
**1:200**

Drawn by: LW	Checked by: LW	Report No: 2011
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Fig. 13 - Section of 053



Fig. 14 - Pit 053 fully excavated

Key:

Fig. No:	13-14	Revision:	A	Client:	RPS Ltd on behalf of Muse Developments Ltd
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	LW	Report No:	2011



Fig. 3 - Oven/Hearth in section (036)



Fig. 4 - Oven/Hearth Section: partially excavated to burnt clay (037)



Fig. 5 - Oven/Hearth Section:excavated to stone lining (038)



Fig. 6 - Oven/Hearth:fully excavated

Key:

Fig. No:	3-6	Revision:	A	Client:	RPS Ltd on behalf of Muse Developments Ltd
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Fig. 7 - Section of 041



Fig. 8 - Section of 049



Fig. 9 - Section of 103




Fig. 10 - Section of 085



Fig. 11 - Section of 065



Fig. 12 - Section of potential features shown to be animal burrows

Key:	Fig. No: <b>7-12</b>	Revision: <b>A</b>	Client: RPS Ltd on behalf of Muse Developments Ltd	 <b>CFA</b> ARCHAEOLOGY LTD CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk
	Title:			
	Project: <b>Land at Larkhall Academy, Larkhall, South Lanarkshire. Archaeological Mitigation</b>			
Drawn by: <b>LW</b>		Checked: <b>LW</b>	Report No: <b>2011</b>	