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DRAFT (v12)



All Hallows, Inchinnan Archaeological Investigation

For the Inchinnan Historical Interest Group

Project Design

April 2015

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Northlight Heritage undertakes a wide range of rural and urban archaeological and heritage consultancy projects, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. We manage projects, provide professional advice and carry out fieldwork to ensure a high quality, cost effective archaeological and heritage service. Our staff have considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public and educational benefits of archaeology. With our parent company York Archaeological Trust, with bases in York, Sheffield Nottingham and Glasgow, our services are available throughout Britain and beyond.

Cover: St Conval, stained glass window, Inchinnan.

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1.0 Introduction

This document outlines the proposed archaeological works at the site of All Hallows, Inchinnan, Renfrew, on behalf of the Inchinnan Historical Interest Group (IHIG) and should be read on conjunction with the detailed Research Agenda. The site of All Hallows consists of a small hill beside the River Gryffe (Black Cart Water) where it is said that St Conval established a church in the late 6th century AD and where his shrine was located. The presence of 10th-12th century carved stones belonging to the Govan 'School' suggests that the site possibly had royal associations within the Kingdom of Strathclyde. A medieval church was built on the site in the 12th century and this in turn was replaced by a second parish church in the early 19th century. The third church - All Hallows - which was built in the early 20th century was demolished to make way for Glasgow Airport in 1967. The site has been designated by Historic Environment Scotland as being a monument of national importance.

The area of interest consists of the All Hallows church site and graveyard plus the surrounding area which is enclosed by an enclosure extending in a loop off the Black Cart Water (see below). This enclosure may mark the area of sanctuary around the early-Christian chapel or shrine. The All Hallows church site is currently a grass covered mound with some walls from the demolished church and some post-medieval gravestones still visible on the surface. Several of the gravestones have been moved against the outer wall of the graveyard.



First edition OS map 25inch to the mile. Surveyed in 1857.

Outside the graveyard, parts of the site are covered with dense vegetation, however the surrounding fields are open pasture. The site lies on the approach to Glasgow Airport runway and is not generally open to the public, access being controlled by Glasgow Airport security.

The project is led by the Inchinnan Historical Interest Group in partnership with Northlight Heritage. Other groups who have expressed an interest in being involved in this project include local primary

and secondary schools, the Renfrewshire Local History Forum, the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists and the Inchinnan Community Association. The aims of the project are

- To investigate the site of the early-medieval shrine of St Conval and later churches.
- To record, research and disseminate information about Inchinnan and its carved stones
- To provide opportunities to learn about archaeology, heritage and event planning.
- To encourage visitors to Inchinnan which will provide an economic benefit to the area.

This document will accompany an application for SMC to Historic Environment Scotland and will also include a specific Research Agenda document which will address the relevant research questions relating to this project and an application to undertake geophysical survey.

2.0 Brief Historical Background

Inchinnan is mentioned in early texts as the burial place and shrine for St Conval, a 6th century disciple of St Kentigern and first Archdeacon of Glasgow, although recent academics have suggested it may have been established as a church or cell by St Ninian in the early 5th century. Three recumbent carved stones, which have been moved to the New Parish Church, date to between the 10th and the 12th centuries and reveal the significance of the site as an early ecclesiastical foundation with possible royal associations within the Kingdom of Strathclyde. The church was gifted to the Knights Templar in the 12th century and when they were disbanded in the 14th century the church was transferred to the Knights of St John. Other medieval gravestones (known as the Templar's Stones) have also been moved to the new church. The medieval church was in a poor state by the early 19th century and it was replaced by a new parish church in 1828 and then by another larger church in 1904. Other buildings in the vicinity included a manse, the Ferrycroft farmstead and a possible distillery at Port Neuk. Roy's Military Survey of the mid 18th century depicts these buildings at that time, along with a remnant of the oval-shaped enclosure and a road extending from the site towards Causeweyhead and Inchinnan village. The third parish church of All Hallows was demolished in 1967.

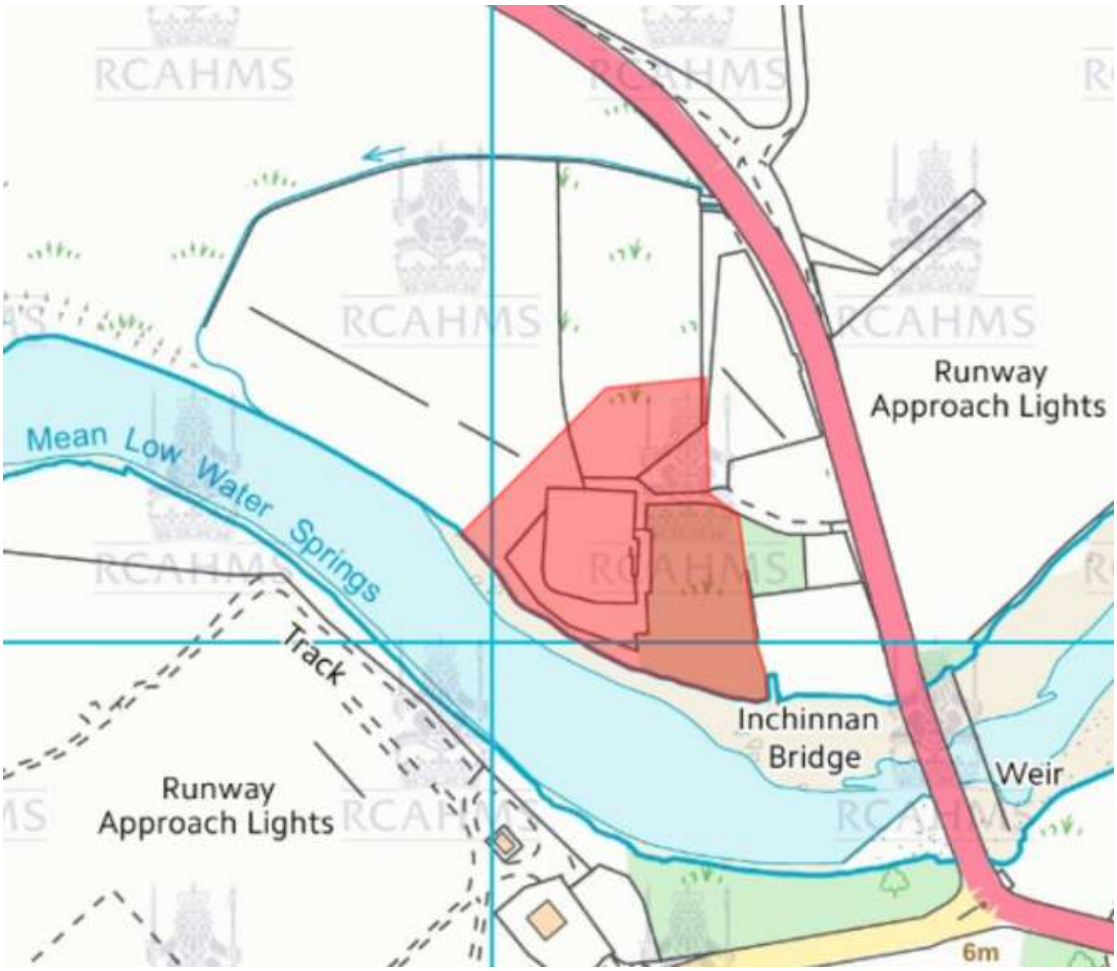


Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747 - 1755

Subject to successful funding applications the proposed 3 year project will delve into and disseminate the rich heritage of Inchinnan by examining the historical and archaeological background of the multi-period site of All Hallows.

Years 1 and 2 would consist of a programme of school and volunteer engagement, including visits to Govan Old and relevant museums, desk-based historical research, a geophysical survey, excavation within the Scheduled area, trial pitting outside the Scheduled area, digital recording and research into the carved stones, development of a medieval music project and an annual exhibition/event.

Year 3 would involve continuation of the school and volunteer engagement, production of an Education Pack, completion of a post-excavation programme, publication and a final exhibition/event.



Scheduled Area around All Hallows (Historic Environment Scotland)

3.0 ***Project launch and Desk Based Assessment***

Workshops would be organised at the Inchinnan New Parish Church to launch the project, recruit participants, enable the participants to share their knowledge of the history of Inchinnan and review the readily available historical, cartographic and photographic information relating to Inchinnan. The sources consulted would include

- Historic environment records for the site, held in national and regional databases and available online;
- Historic maps of the site, held online at the National Library of Scotland.

Other sources of information could be visited by the participants including

- Local libraries and archives;
- The Hunterian Museum (Glasgow);
- The carved stones at the Inchinnan New Parish Church.
- The Argyll stone & St Convals Chariot (Renfrew)
- Govan Old (Govan)
- Paisley Museum
- Paisley Abbey
- Renfrew Museum
- National Museum of Scotland

The resulting material which will consist of a map regression, photographs and text, which will be compiled into a brief report. This report will be used to structure and inform the project and form a source of information for the work with the schools and other groups as part of the Community Engagement Programme.



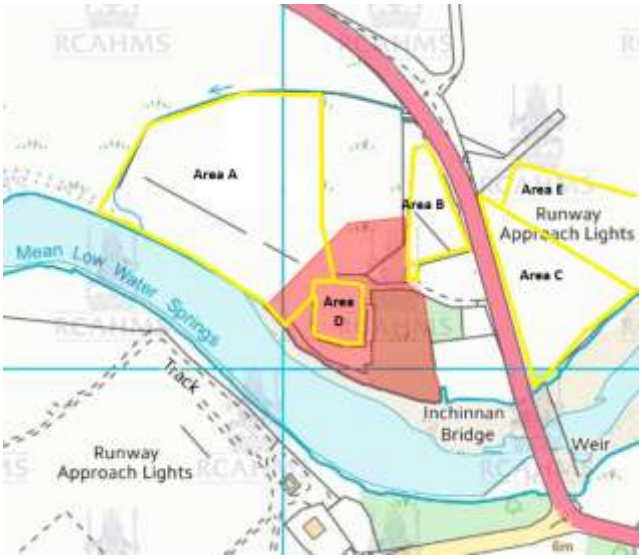
One of the recumbent gravestones
moved to Inchinnan New Parish Church (H James)

4.0 Geophysical survey

The approach of this project will be to cover as much of the surrounding ground as possible with a walkover and geophysical survey to ensure that all sites of archaeological interest, within the potential area of sanctuary, are identified at the start of the project. Five areas have been identified as having potential for geophysical survey, the remaining areas being largely overgrown. If areas within the sanctuary are ploughed the opportunity will be taken to walk over the fields and record and retrieve artefacts.

Two complimentary techniques would be used here, magnetometry and resistivity. (It is thought that Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) would be affected by the airport radar system and so is not being proposed). Magnetometry and resistivity are standard methods and are relatively fast and generally produce complimentary results. These methods are suitable for detecting sub-surface walls, ditches, areas of burning etc using a series of 20m by 20m grids.

The **gradiometry** survey will record relative magnetism of the deposits up to a depth of c. 1m. The survey would be conducted using a Dual Sensor Bartington Grad 601 (10.8 v – 4.2Ah). The **resistivity** survey passes a very small electrical current through the ground to a depth of up to 0.5m. Any waterlogged areas would be unsuitable for survey. The survey would be conducted using a GeoScan RM85 fitted with a V 2.4 – 4000 mH battery. The location of grids would be recorded using a digital EDM.



Inchinnan – Potential areas for geophysical survey

Area A is an open field which stretches from the edge of the graveyard to the boundary ditch. Scheduled Monument Consent would be required to undertake geophysics in the south-east corner of Area A, although this is outside the graveyard. The survey here may detect the line of the old road from the church to 'Causewayhead' (see Roy's Military Survey above). This road is thought to extend

just north of the church in a north-westerly direction. Area A is about 7.2acres (c 70 x 20m by 20m grids).

Area B lies within what was called 'Lady Acre'. There were once buildings at the south end of this area, the rest of which was cultivated. This area is outside the graveyard, but could be occupied by remains associated with the early-Christian site. Area B has airport light clusters within it and is surrounded by airport security fencing. As the metal content of the fences and lighting cables would adversely affect the geophysical survey results, the geophysical survey would leave a buffer of at least 2m around these metal objects. Therefore the size of the survey is likely to be significantly reduced. Area B is c. 1.6 acres.

Area C is to the east of the road and is currently cultivated ground. There is potential for this area to include some evidence for the early-medieval or medieval settlement. Area C is 2 acres

Area D is Scheduled and consists of the enclosed churchyard with masonry from the last church visible and gravestones laid flat on its surface. A geophysical survey of the church enclosure would help to clarify the outline of the most recent church and also aid the location of further gravestones which might not be visible on the surface. As many of the gravestones have been moved (and some re-laid) the current stones do not necessarily mark the exact location of burials. The survey would also detect walls and stones up to 1m from the surface which will assist with the decision of where to locate excavation trenches. Area D is about 0.7 acres

Area E is located to the north-east of Area E to ensure that the Post-medieval settlement to the east of the church and manse (as shown on Roy's Military survey) is covered. This survey would be looking for features associate with the Post-medieval /Pre-Industrial settlement located in the vicinity of the Kirk. Area E is about 3 acres.

Other areas in the vicinity are, at present, covered with dense scrub vegetation or long grass and so are not included in this survey. If the vegetation cover changes then these areas can be reconsidered for survey.

The two surveys would be carried out by Northlight Heritage staff with the assistance of volunteers from the community. An initial training session would be provided to which all participants would be encouraged to attend. Archaeology students may also be keen to assist with the survey to gain practical work experience.

A report would be written which would display and interpret the results of the surveys. The results would be in the form of greyscale diagrams displaying anomalies that may represent sub-surface archaeological features, large metallic finds or the natural geology.

The results of the geophysical survey will be considered in the light of the research aims and will assist with the decision about where to target the trenches or trial pits.

5.0 Test pitting & Excavations

5.1 Scheduled Area

The approach would be to investigate the geophysical anomalies as well as any other potentially interesting features highlighted during the walkover survey. A combination of small test pits and linear trenches would be excavated to assess the presence, character, date and degree of preservation of any archaeological deposits represented by the anomalies.

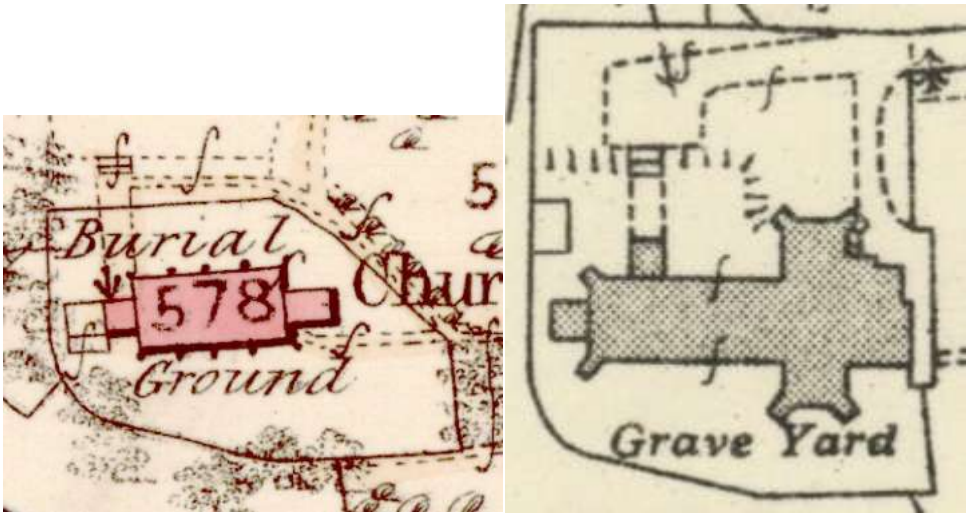
The Scheduled Area includes the graveyard enclosure and the SE corner of Area A. All excavation here would be by hand with volunteers supervised by professional archaeologists. The volunteers would learn skills in excavation and recording. It is assumed that the archaeological remains within the Scheduled Area would be moderately complex in that there are potential remains of three churches and a graveyard dating from the early-medieval period. If particularly complex or deep stratigraphy is encountered, which prevents the archaeological remains being completely excavated or exposed, then the trench would be covered with terram and soil and the excavation would be resumed in subsequent years.

The aim of the excavation would be to reveal

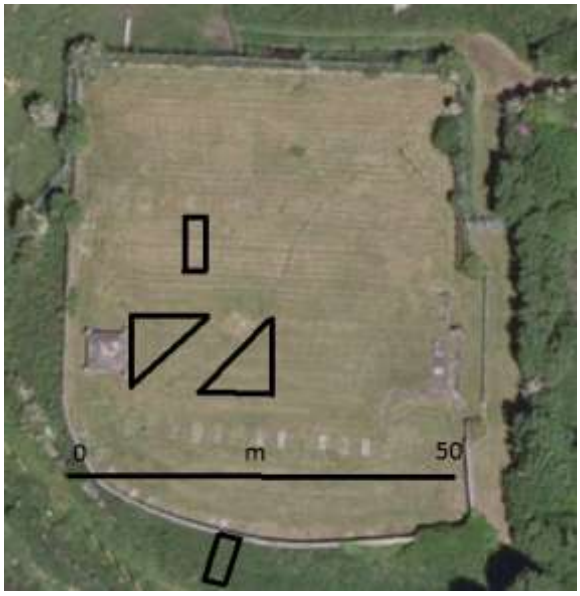
- the oval-shaped enclosure around the medieval church,
- the medieval church and earlier shrine, and
- the footprint of the two later churches.

The following trenches are suggested at this stage and their size and location would be refined in the light of the results of the geophysical survey, consideration of the visible burial stones and after discussions with Historic Environment Scotland have taken place. The following images show the footprints of the second church and third churches and the remnants of the inner oval-shaped enclosure.

It is **not** the intention to excavate within the graveyard at the present time, apart from within the footprint of the last church, around the outer edge of the graveyard in the south where it has not been overlain by later burials and perhaps beneath a path (if the route can be detected in the geophysical survey).



First edition OS map with 1828 church ..... 2nd edition OS map with 1904 church



Contemporary aerial view with suggested trenches (Googlemap)

NB Airport lights and cables cross the site from the SW to the NE

Trenches 1 & 2 could be located over the 1904 church footprint which enclosed the earlier 1828 church which in turn replaced the earlier medieval church. This trench would reveal the foundations of the two modern churches, look for evidence of the original medieval church and any other carved stones and artefacts from the early-Christian period. These trenches could be irregularly shaped as the airport light cables cross the site, but could measure about 30 m x 7m overall. The line of the cables which will be laid out by the Airport Authority.

The trenches would be backfilled at the end of the project with the outline of the churches displayed on the surface.

Trench 3 could be located to the north of the church footprint to look for the line of the original oval-shaped enclosure, if a space between burials is identified by the geophysics where the path would have been. This trench could measure about 8m x 1.5m.

Trench 4 could be located outside the enclosure wall to explore the foundations of the enclosure. This trench could measure about 8m by 1.5m. It would be located in order to avoid the line of the cables which will be laid out by the Airport Authority.

The trenches would be excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m providing the sides of the trenches were stable. It is not thought likely that the trenches would need to be deeper than that even taking into account the potential re-deposition of material on the site.

The excavations would be staffed by at least three professional archaeologists and would have a ratio of 1:4 staff and volunteers during the excavations. If particularly sensitive areas were being excavated then this ratio would increase to 1:2 as appropriate. If further volunteers were recruited then further supervisors would be required to maintain the ratio of 1:4.

In subsequent years SMC would be applied for to excavate further trenches, if that was thought appropriate in the light of what had been discovered. Permission would also need to be sought from the Renfrew Council who manage the site on behalf of the Church of Scotland.

5.2 Outside the Scheduled Area

Outside the Scheduled Area the location and size of the trial trenches would reflect the results of the geophysical survey. Areas of particular interest in these outer areas include,

- the 18th century settlement (Port Nauld) to the north-east of All Hallows which may have much earlier origins.
- The outer enclosure which may reflect an outer sanctuary enclosure or vallum.
- The road line towards Inchinnan.

The excavations could consist of a combination of small 1m by1m test trenches and larger trenches perhaps measuring 2m by 10m trenches. It is likely that in the region of five 1m by 1m trenches and two 2m by 10m trenches would be undertaken, with professional supervision at a ratio of 1:5. As many trenches as possible would be excavated over the 30 days of the excavation season depending on the number of volunteers involved. Hire of a JCB is not thought worthwhile for these relatively small areas of excavation, however, if the archaeological remains prove to be significant and sealed by a deep ploughsoil then it would be advisable to hire a machine to strip off the topsoil.

6.0 Sampling strategy

6.1 Dating

The chronology of the site will rely to some extent on acquiring a series of radiocarbon dates. Therefore soil samples will be taken, where appropriate, for the retrieval of carbonised plant remains. Samples would be chosen for their suitability for C14 dating based whether they are in a

primary location, eg a hearth, post-hole or occupation layer, the level of disturbance, potential for re-deposition and the presence of intrusive or residual material.

Bulk samples of 10-20L will be taken from suitable deposits. Charcoal will not be collected separately. The samples will be sub-sampled and then floated using a Siraf type drum and closed water system, with residues collected on a 1mm and floated material recovered on a 1mm and 500µm sieve. The flots and residues will be sorted and carbonised plant remains assessed by a botanist for their potential for C14 dating. Suitable material for dating would include identifiable seeds, cereals, nut shells and non-oak charcoal fragments.

6.2 Artefact collection

Dating evidence will also be provided by analysis of the artifacts, in particular any Medieval pottery, carved stones or diagnostic artefacts. All the artefacts will be retrieved as special finds and recorded spatially in 3D. Pottery will be collected by context. All the spoil from the excavation will be 100% sieved through a 1cm or smaller mesh in order to retrieve the artefacts and a metal detector will be used to assist the retrieval of metal objects prior to excavation and during the excavation of deposits.

6.3. Environment and Economy

Within the graveyard much of the deposits are likely to be redeposited and so the retrieval of plant macrofossils for dating or environmental analysis will only be undertaken when the deposits are likely to be *in situ*. In which case bulk samples of 10-20L would be taken for the retrieval of plant macrofossils (see above).

6.4. Soils & sediments

Strategic sampling for sediment /soil analysis can provide information on site formation processes such as the build up of occupation deposits, compacted floors and demolition debris. The Northlight Heritage soil scientist is available if necessary during the excavation to provide advice on the suitability and location of soil samples for micromorphological analysis.

Potential medieval floor layers would be sampled for micromorphological analysis by Kubiena tins. These would be either a monolith or small tins depending on the complexity, depth and stoniness of the deposit. The tins will be photographed *in situ*, wrapped in black plastic, taped tightly, labelled and stored in a fridge. Once selected for analysis, thin sections would be made and analysis by a soil scientist undertaken.

6.5 Human remains

Any work within the graveyard would aim to avoid disturbing or having any impact on any recent or articulated human remains. This impact will be reduced by a consideration of the geophysical results which will hopefully reveal the location of the recent burials and any sub-surface gravestones. These areas would be avoided by the trenches. It is anticipated that old paths would

be free from recent burials and so might offer an opportunity to excavate free from modern human remains. The location of these paths, (as shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps above) will hopefully also be revealed by the geophysical survey.

It is still possible that human remains will be encountered during the work inside the graveyard, and also within the footprint of the churches and in the manse garden. All works will be in accordance with *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology Historic Scotland Operational Policy Paper 5* 1997 (2006) and *The Conservation of Historic Graveyards Guide for Practitioners 2.* Historic Scotland 2001. Northlight Heritage has a human remains policy (see attached) which ensures the respectful treatment of human remains.

It is not one of the aims of this project to retrieve large numbers of human remains because of the need to avoid disturbance to burials, because of the significant cost of dealing with them appropriately and because this is not one of the aims of the project. However, disarticulated bone is likely to be from randomly disturbed graves or to have been redeposited from beneath the medieval church floor. All disarticulated human remains will be collected and bagged carefully for possible analysis and re-burial. Specialist analysis of disarticulated bones could be of great interest to the history of the church and medieval funerary practice, depending on their location and quantity.

7.0 School and Volunteer engagement

The project would involve a programme of school and volunteer engagement. This would involve at least two schools (including Park Mains High School, Erskine) and would seek to attract at least 30 volunteers.

7.1 Desk-based workshops

In the first year a series of workshops for the local schools and volunteers would be set up which would explore the historical background of the project including the Govan Carved Stones, St Conval & early European monasticism, the Knights Templar and the Knights of St John. This would involve looking at historical maps and undertaking historical research using on-line and locally available resources.

7.2 Site visits

A series of site visits would be arranged for schools and volunteers to associated sites of interest in the vicinity eg the carved stones at the Inchinnan church, Govan Old, the Argyll stone & St Convals chariot etc. Visits would also be arranged to Paisley Abbey, Paisley Museum, Hunterian Musuem and Govan Old. This would enable the participants to record and photograph the remains and enable them to see the stones at Inchinnan in the context of southern Scotland in the early-medieval period.

7.3 Geophysical survey

There would be the opportunity to assist the professionals with the geophysical survey of the graveyard and surrounding area. This would involve the volunteers helping with both resistivity and megnetometry techniques and being involved with the discussions about the results.

7.4 Excavation

All the excavations will be undertaken by volunteers and schools under the supervision of professional archaeologists. The participants would be instructed in excavation techniques, written records, sampling, on-site photography, interpretation and how to do scaled drawings.

7.5 Graveyard survey

Survey and recording of the 18th and 19th century gravestones at the All Hallows site would be carried out during the excavation phase which would provide additional opportunities for the volunteers and schools to learn new skills.

7.6 3D visualisation programme

This would involve photography of the sculptured stones at the Inchinnan parish church. A series of overlapping high quality photographs of each stones could be downloaded into the free software (Agisoft Photoscan) to produce a 3D rotatable model each stone. School children and volunteers could be taken though the process of photography and image processing to the production of a pdf model of each stone. This would enhance their enjoyment of the project, deepen their understanding of the stones and provide a visually exciting product for the project. The content from this section would go towards the production of an education pack for schools.

7.7 Model making

School children would be involved with an in-school project making scale models of the All Hallows site as it would have been at different periods of its history. This will deepen the children's understanding of the development of the site and enable them to practice skills such as scale drawing and practical model making.

8.0 Events

The project would commence with a launch event held at the New Inchinnan Parish church which would coincide with the first workshop bringing together all the known information about All Hallows and providing training in digital research.

A Project Open Day would be held annually during the excavations, when the All Hallows site would be open to the public and would involve guided tours of the site. An exhibition at the new parish church would be set up displaying finds from the excavation and provide the opportunity for people to bring in finds that they have come across for identification by the 'experts'. The schools and

volunteers would be involved with the planning and delivery of the event which would provide experience in event co-ordination, guided walks, publicity. leaflet and poster design.

A medieval musical project will also accompany this project with local schools and choirs developing authentic medieval pieces and contemporary interpretations of medieval church music.

Oral history will also be an element of this project recording the memories people have of the old church and a short video will be produced about peoples experiences working on the project.

At the end of the Project there would be a final public event with refreshments which would enable the inhabitants of Inchinnan and other participants to come together to share their discoveries and experiences, listen to talks on the results and present posters. This would also be the launch of the Education Pack (see below).

The potential for other events during the year based around Inchinnan would also be explored. For instance St Conval's chariot and the Argyll Stone are included in the Whithorn Way, a pilgrims route that passes near to Inchinnan (see http://www.whithornway.org/walk1.html).

9.0 Reporting and Publication Strategy

Reporting of each seasons work would be in the form of a fully illustrated **Data Structure Report** (DSR) which would describe the results of the excavations with plans, sections and photographs and include lists of all finds, contexts, samples, photographs and drawings. A DSR will be produced within 3 months of the end of each seasons fieldwork.

A fully costed **post-excavation programme** would be presented at the end of the second season which would provide a fully justified programme of specialist analysis that would bring the excavations to publication standard. Final publication could be in the Scottish Archaeological Journal for instance. A short report **for Discovery and Excavation in Scotland** and **OASIS** would also be prepared within 3 months from the end of the excavation.

Social media would be utilised to publicise the project and disseminate the results as they happened. This could involve Twitter, Facebook, Digit! 2015 web page, Archaeology Scotland, the Northlight Heritage website and the Inchinnan Parish website.

10.0 Education Pack

An Education Pack would be prepared for use by local schools. This would include the historical aspects of the project and consist of a workbook covering the main themes of the project and the results of the geophysics and archaeological excavations. It may also include puzzles, wordgames and illustrations for schools to use to provide a lively and educational guide to the heritage of Inchinnan. The Pack would be supplied free to schools as a pdf file. The Airport Authority have already agreed to fund the Education Pack.

11.0 Post-excavation work

The post-excavation design (PERD) would be presented which would produce a report fit for publication in a suitable journal. The post-excavation work would include bulk sample processing, finds washing, conservation and packing, botanical sample identification (required for radiocarbon dating), submission of samples for radiocarbon dating, specialist analysis of artefacts, production of illustrations and final report writing.

Any specialist conservation needs would be sought from staff members of the York Archaeological Trust and export licences applied for if required.

12.0 Archiving

The paper archive will be submitted to the National Monument Record Scotland (Edinburgh) at the end of the project and copies of the digital archive submitted to the NMRS, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) and the IHIG.



OLD CHURCH OF INCHINNAN (ST. CONVAL'S).
Original foundation about 1100 A.D. Taken down in 1828. From a painting by Mr. Galloway, a former schoolmaster.

13.0 Supporting Documentation

13.1 Codes of Practice

Northlight Heritage, as part of the York Archaeological Trust, is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and is a Member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME). Excavation and recording will be conducted in accordance with

the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Regulations, Standards and Guidelines (2014). (see http://www.archaeologists.net/charter)

All deposits will be recorded by written description and photograph. Any archaeological features encountered will be further recorded by measured drawing in plan and section, and at least one section of each trench will be recorded by measured drawing. Trench locations will be recorded using a total station EDM.

Site recording will be undertaken using an integrated system for data capture, using standard Northlight Heritage *pro forma* record sheets and Northlight Heritage standard methodologies for drawn and photographic records, which employ unique site codes and numbering systems. Recording systems will be cross-referenced and identified to individuals dealing with descriptions, finds, samples, drawings and photographs. These *pro-formas* will be checked by the Project Director and other on-site supervisory staff. The Northlight Heritage Project Manager will formally audit archaeological recording to ensure compliance with these systems to the standards required by professional good practice and the project specification. All finds and environmental records generated during fieldwork will be checked and verified against the relevant artefacts and samples and then deposited at the designated facility for processing.

13.2 Health & Safety

YAT have currently updated their Health & Safety Policy (October 2014). Risk Assessments are undertaken for all fieldwork projects. Key issues which would be considered by the RA include, access, working with volunteers, working with vulnerable adults, heavy lifting, working on uneven ground and working outdoors in winter. Northlight Heritage would comply with any security requirements set by the Glasgow Airport Authority.

13.3 Insurance

The Trust holds very comprehensive insurance cover, including £10 million Employer's Liability, £25 million Public Liability and £5 million Professional Indemnity. Certificates can be provided upon request.

13.4 Staff CVs

The project would be managed for Northlight Heritage by **Heather James** (MCIfA) who has considerable experience in the direction and financial management of archaeological projects in the field, and bringing a number of large projects to final publication. Heather is experienced in excavating human remains as she co-directed the excavations on the Isle of May between 1992 and 1997 where an early –Christian cemetery was found beneath a 12th century Priory and subsequent burials continued till the 18th century. Heather's doctoral thesis was on medieval settlement in mid-Argyll (University of Glasgow 2010) and so is experienced in dealing with archive research, historic maps and the ephemeral remains of medieval settlement. Heather is also the Northlight Heritage Health and Safety officer (advised by DE Ford). She will undertake the Desk- Based Assessment, act as a consultant and manage the project.

The project would be directed in the field by **Peta Glew** (ACIfA), a graduate of the University of Glasgow who has been working for several years in Scottish archaeology, and recently on the Beauly

to Denny Powerline, Cathcart Old Parish church and a geophysical survey at Eaglesham for Northlight Heritage. She would undertake the geophysical surveys, direct the excavations and supervise the volunteers.

The project would also be assisted by two other supervisors form a pool of professional archaeologists who work for Northlight Heritage. They would be employed as and when necessary.

13.5 Environmental requirements

YAT have an Environmental Review and Framework which sets out the policy on impacts and practices. The biggest contributors to YATs environmental impact are travel and consumption and so YAT supports the use of public transport where possible and recycling.

13.6 Copyright

The products of this project would remain the intellectual copyright property of Northlight Heritage, but would be made available to the IHIG free of charge.

Signed



Heather James Date: 6/4/2016