Cleghorn Phase 2, South Lanarkshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Data Structure Report

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Rathmell
Archaeology Ltd

Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Institute of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed …….. Date …….

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked …….. Date …….

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1 Overview

1.1 This Data Structure Report is for a programme of archaeological work required by Terrenus Consulting Ltd on behalf of RF/Chattelle Developments in respect of the proposed residential development on land at Cleghorn Phase 2, South Lanarkshire. The archaeological works are designed to inform the planning decision and mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within their development area.

1.2 The area concerned is currently a greenfield site, extending to 1.2ha. The site is bounded by a housing estate to the west, agricultural land to the north (just south of Hagholm road running west to east), sparse woodland to the east and agricultural land to the south. The site gently slopes up from north to south and appears to be rough scrubland. Reeds in patches about the site suggest water logging. No services are known to exist on the site.

1.3 The findings of this evaluation will inform the appropriateness of the development proposal and, if progressed, the need for subsequent archaeological works. The character of such further stages of work will need to be agreed with South Lanarkshire Council and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

1.4 Rathmell Archaeology Ltd has been appointed to undertake the evaluation by Terrenus Consulting Ltd on behalf of RF/Chattelle Developments. The project works described below define the proposed archaeological works that has been designed to comply with the identified requirements of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, archaeological advisor to planning authority, South Lanarkshire Council.

1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.5.1 The development area is located southeast of the modern village of Cleghorn within agricultural land and is accessible from the east end of Jerviswood drive. The area is defined by Cleghorn Junction, where the railway running from the northwest to east splits at the junction to turn south then southwest. The modern village of Cleghorn lies within the western angle of this junction, the development area some 200m from the line.

1.5.2 The settlement of Cleghorn first appears on Pont's map where a bridge crosses Mouse Water at the meeting of two tributaries. Cleghorn "Water" Mill is also marked on the map indicating early industrial origins of the village. This is also repeated more clearly on Bleau's map in 1654 when several other features of the area are noted. Interestingly the then village of Cleghorn is located to the northwest of the present village on the opposite side of Mouse Water, directly upon what Roy (1747-55) has identified as a Roman road running north to south. There are earthworks to the east of the old village, noted by Roy as an "Old Entrenchment"; these are the remains of a Roman temporary camp now known as Campwood (NMRS No.: NS94NW 2). A dyke is also illustrated as Innuswood Dyke running WSW to ENE along the south side of the river although this is not mentioned again. Cleghorn Mill is located just north of Mouse Water beside Cleghorn Bridge, which lies to the immediate west of the modern village.

1.5.3 On Ross's map (Ross, 1722) Cleghorn is still located on the north of the river with some wooded areas marked but no detail of individual structures. On Forrest's 1799 map the field boundaries of the development area are marked to the southeast of Hagholm, to the east of Cleghorn Mill. The Roman road is also marked running northwest to southeast along the southern boundary of the development area. Further down the Mouse Water from Cleghorn Mill a Lint Mill is present, in addition a Toll Bar lies at the bridge. The Roman road and camp to the north is also marked but the original settlement of Cleghorn seems to have been superseded by a single grand house, owned by Lockhart Elliot Esq. The railway is first noted in Ainslie's Map (1780) running south of Cleghorn from Lanark to Carstairs.

Figure 1a: Bleau 1654

Figure 1b: Roy 1747-55

Figure 1c: Forrest 1799

Figure 1d: Ainslie1745-1828

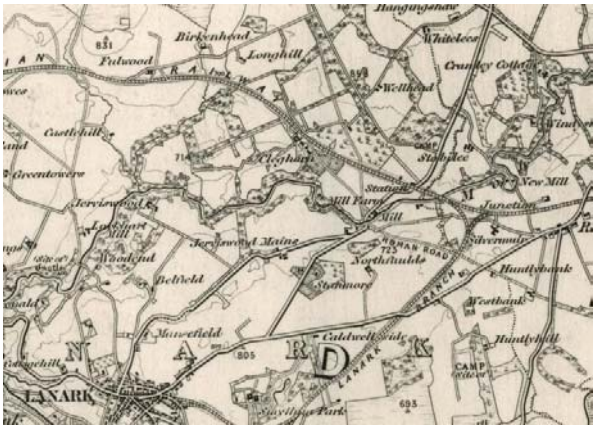

Figure 1e: 1st ed. Ordnance Survey 1850

Figure 1f: Ordnance Survey 1920-30

1.5.4 On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Cleghorn had become a farmstead NW of the railway station comprising several buildings as well as a bridge over the railway, which still exists today. The Roman road and the Mill are again marked on this map. Cleghorn is in fact located here until at least 1920 (OS, 2nd edition, 1920-30); the modern village of Cleghorn appears as a new build development to the east of Cleghorn Bridge. As such there is no potential at this location for earlier settlements associated within Cleghorn.

1.5.5 The National Monuments Record of Scotland identified no known archaeological sites within the development area; however the area immediately surrounding the site has a concentration of various archaeologically significant sites that would suggest a likelihood of archaeological structures being present within the scope of the development.

1.5.6 The National Monuments Record for Scotland contains records of a Roman road (NMRS No.: NS94NW 15.00) running northwest-southeast to the immediate south of the site boundary. The nature, extent and definite route of this road is uncertain at this location and there is the potential that it may extend into the southern portion of the development area. The presence of this road indicates the potential for further Roman sites within the development area. This is also highlighted by the fact that the area around Cleghorn, somewhat unusually, contains a concentration of archaeological activity related to the Roman occupation of southern Scotland as well as several sites noted from the late medieval period.

1.5.7 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the vicinity: Corbiehall Roman Fort (HS Index No.:1139), Campwood temporary Roman camp (HS Index No.:1138) and Corbiehall Roman temporary camps (HS Index No.:3825). Gostane (NMRS No.:NS94SW 2) and Stick hill (NS94SW61) are described as a “Hollow Ways” which may relate to the Roman road.

1.5.8 Cleghorn bridge to the west of the village is also noted to be of ancient origin (WoSASPIN: 10714) supposedly originating from a Roman construction, but this is contested by the fact that a natural ford exists nearby and would negate the need for a bridge in this location. Cleghorn Mill (WoSASPIN: 17415) is illustrated on the earliest maps of the area (Figure1a) and continues in use until at least the 1920s.

1.5.9 There have also been several Cists uncovered, the closest being from Silvermoor (NMRS No.:NS94NW5) containing a male skeleton (NMAS Accession No.: ET13). The date of these are unknown, although they are most likely either Bronze Age or relate to early medieval activity around Cleghorn.

2 Project Works

2.1 The programme of works agreed with West of Scotland Archaeology Service commenced with an archaeological evaluation of the development area through machine cut trenches covering an area of 1200m^2. The intention, as outlined in the Method Statement, was to expose a minimum of 10% of the area (600 linear meters with a 2m ditching bucket). However, the bucket provided was a 1.8m bucket and so the trench layout was slightly modified to give the full 10% (Figure 2). On site works ran from 3rd December 2007 to the 5th December 2007.

2.2 The distribution of trenches was broadly similar to that layout provided in the Method Statement. Some trenches were extended and the opportunity was taken to place additional trench in the north western corner of the site. In total, 680 linear meters of trenching was excavated giving a total area excavated of 1224m^2; slightly more then 10% of the development area.

2.3 All works were conducted in accordance with West of Scotland archaeology Service Standard Conditions, Institute of Field Archaeology’s Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

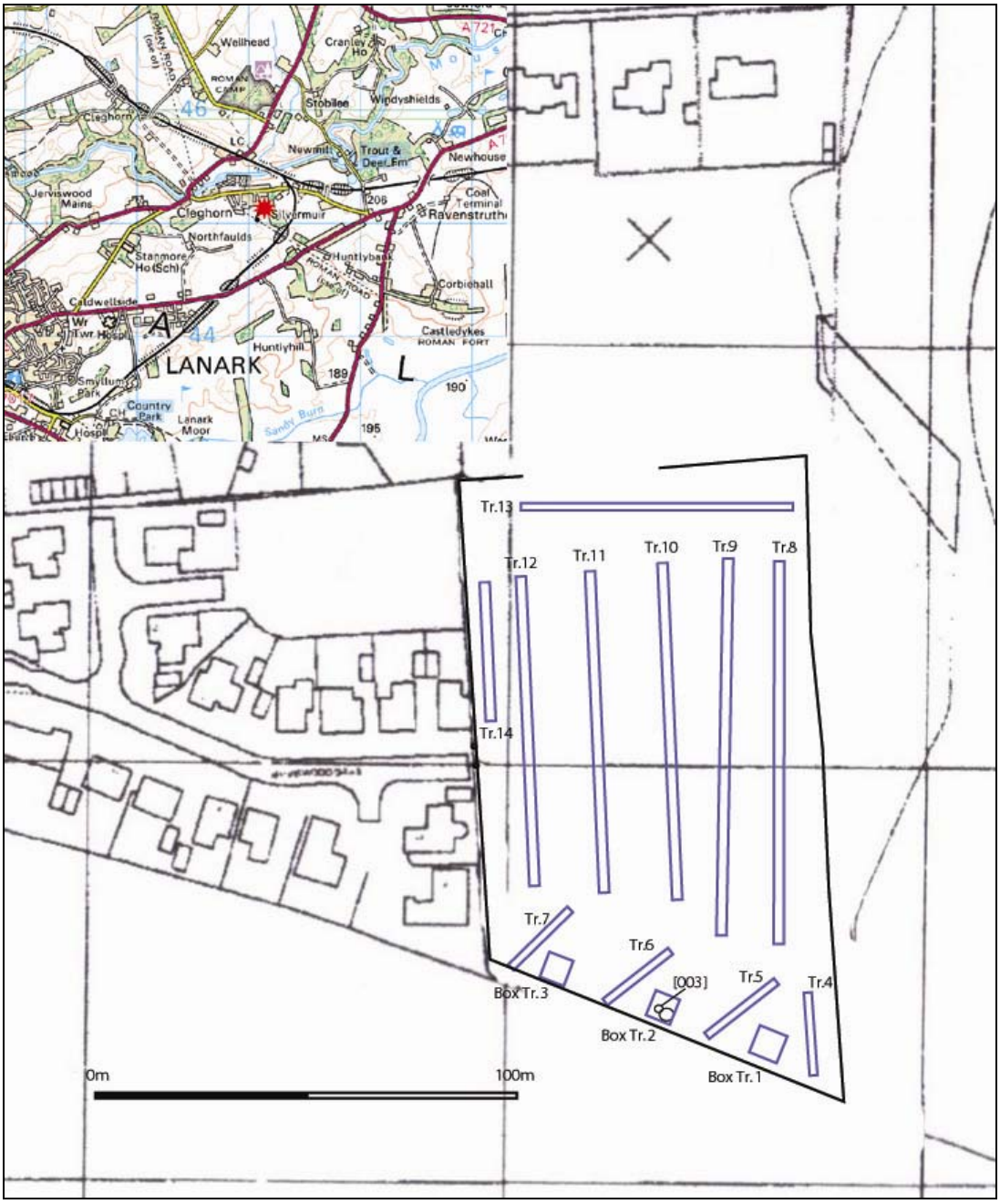

Figure 2: Trench Plan

Figure 3a: Southern end of Site

Figure 3b: Northern end of Site

3 Findings: Evaluation Trenches

3.1 The first trenches excavated were the 5m box trenches along the southern boundary of the development area (Figure 3a). Cartographic evidence suggested that the most likely location for the Roman road. Each of these box trenches was excavated in turn from east to west. Natural soil was reached, on average, after about 0.5m. These trenches demonstrated the natural slope of the ground surface and the accumulation of deposits in certain areas, possibly as a result of attempts to clear or level the development area.

3.2 The landscape surrounding the southern boundary of the development area is extremely uneven and along the southern boundary there is some accumulation of stones and ploughsoil. It is likely that this accumulation is further evidence of repeated attempts to clear or level the development area as it cannot be connected with any archaeological feature either in the trenches or in the surrounding landscape.

3.3 Examination of the development area and the fields beyond reveals no evidence of archaeology or human action preceding the modern use of the fields as rough pasture. Specifically, there is no sign of a roadway or any other linear feature as might be associated with the Roman remains previously recorded in the vicinity of the development. The box trench in the centre of the southern boundary revealed the only archaeological feature on the site. There was no evidence for the Roman road depicted by Roy.

3.4 Two shallow circular features about 1m across and adjacent to each other were exposed in the centre of the Box Trench 2 about 3m from the southern boundary.. Feature 003, about 100mm deep, contained charcoal and burnt material and the red fill of the feature was typical of heat affected natural. No finds or diagnostic material was recovered from this feature. It seemed that there was some mixing of the charcoal rich fills of feature (003) with another deeper and adjoining pit to the east (004) which appeared to be roughly stone lined.

3.5 Four 20m trenches were excavated perpendicular to the southern boundary of the development area and between the box trenches. No features were present in any of these trenches and they displayed a similar geological profile to that observed in the box trenches. In each trench there was dark brown topsoil of about 300mm deep. This was the result of root action from the existing vegetation. For most of the site, beneath the topsoil, there was up to 300mm of light brown silt as a b-horizon. This may have been a combination of agricultural use of the site and repeated flooding.

3.6 There was frequent evidence of flooding or water logging throughout the development area. The presence of reeds in the low lying portions of the area has already been mentioned. Further evidence was gained from the standing water which accumulated in several trenches despite the lack of rain in the first two days of the evaluation. In several places throughout the development area ceramic drains were observed in the trenches. These were particularly concentrated in the south east corner. A large double ceramic drain was uncovered near the northern boundary of the development area. All of these seemed to flow towards the burn which has been redirected through the woodland beyond the eastern boundary of the site.

3.7 Five of the remaining trenches were roughly equally spaced and ran north to south along the full length of the development area (Figure 3b). A sixth trench was added along the northern half of the western boundary in order to cover an poorly investigated area of the site and to increase the overall percentage of the development area which was excavated. Another trench was excavated along the northern boundary of the site running east to west. No archaeological features were uncovered in any of these trenches.

3.8 There were no major changes in the geology across the site however the natural subsoil did appear to be made up of bands of alternating silty clay and course silty gravels. Although the gravels are better drained than the clay they remained extremely compact and this probably contributed to the continued water logging of the site. There was no noticeable disturbance to the natural subsoil anywhere other than the feature noted by the southern boundary and the establishment of modern drains.

Figure 4a: Feature 003

Figure 4b: East along Southern Boundary

4 Discussion

4.1 The general topography of the site suggested some disturbance through use as improved grazing land with the ground eventually regressing to rough pasture.. Concentrations of stones at the southern and eastern boundary suggest progressive clearance of the development area over a long period of time. Also the accumulation of sediments throughout the development area suggests occasional flooding and continued disturbance through agricultural use. It is likely that alluvial deposits may have accumulated due to the development area's low laying position in the landscape and proximity to the burn, beyond the eastern boundary. This would be especially true if the burn had been redirected away from the development area although no evidence for an older route was found.

4.2 In all parts of the site, with the exception of the feature mentioned, the subsoil appeared undisturbed. The proportion of clay in the subsoil goes explains the commonality of flooding in and around the development area and the presence of modern drainage. The larger drains uncovered at the northern boundary of the site may have been connected with the construction of the houses beyond the western boundary. It is also possible that some of the sediment accumulation on site was as a result of this development.

4.3 The pit (003), or pits, investigated in Box Trench 2 was the only archaeology observed anywhere on the site. Interpretation of this feature was made somewhat difficult by the slope of the surrounding land, the mixing of its upper fills and the lack of artefactual evidence. There was some evidence, along the southern boundary of the site for accumulation of deposits due to the clearance and perhaps informal landscaping of the development area during its use as rough pasture and agricultural land. There were accumulations of stones in the upper sediments along the southern boundary suggestive of gradual field clearance.

4.4. Only a shallow base of the pit (003) survived, however, as the investigation progressed to the level at which the pit was apparent some evidence of charcoal and fill deposits was evident in the upper sediments and b-horizon (Figure 4a). This variation in the sediments above the pit (003) was observable in the section adjacent to the pit during excavation. Although no definite cut could be determined in the upper fills, it is likely that the pit has been severely truncated by later use of the site.

4.5 It has, perhaps, been a misinterpretation to refer to this feature as a single pit. The associated feature (004), which appeared to be another pit to the east was stone lined but heavily disturbed. The two pits in section had interleaved fills of charcoal and burnt natural. We may interpret from this that not only did not of these pits exist contemporaneously but that they were used in combination and reused several times. In this way the might be accurately described as a single feature (Figure 5).

4.6 The lack of artefactual or other dating evidence means that we are left without complete interpretation of this feature (003). However, given the proximity and quantity of Roman material in the surrounding landscape the closest parallel to the shape and form of feature 003 would be the bipartite pits which are commonly associated with Roman or later prehistoric sites in Scotland (Raison & Rees, 1996)

4.7 Bipartite pits are of uncertain function although radiocarbon dates support their use through the Roman occupation of Scotland. Sometimes referred to as dumb-bell pits (Gibson & Travener, 1989) they are often associated with Roman military camps or Roman presence near contemporary native settlements. Most commonly they are interpreted as cooking pits (Barclay 1993) although similar pits which contained burnt bone were supposed to be crematoria (Breeze and Rich-Gray, 1980).

4.8 Despite the fact that the development area is in a region which is known to contain substantial Roman archaeology the immediate landscape appeared to contain no other archaeological features other than feature (003). Given the truncated remains of the feature and the lack of context provided by the surrounding landscape it is difficult to further add to its interpretation.

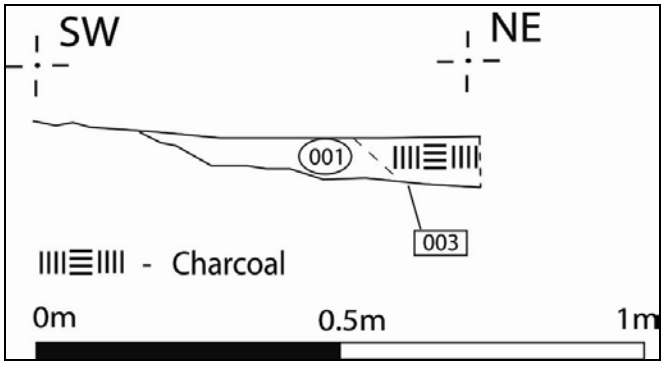

Figure 5a: SE Facing Section

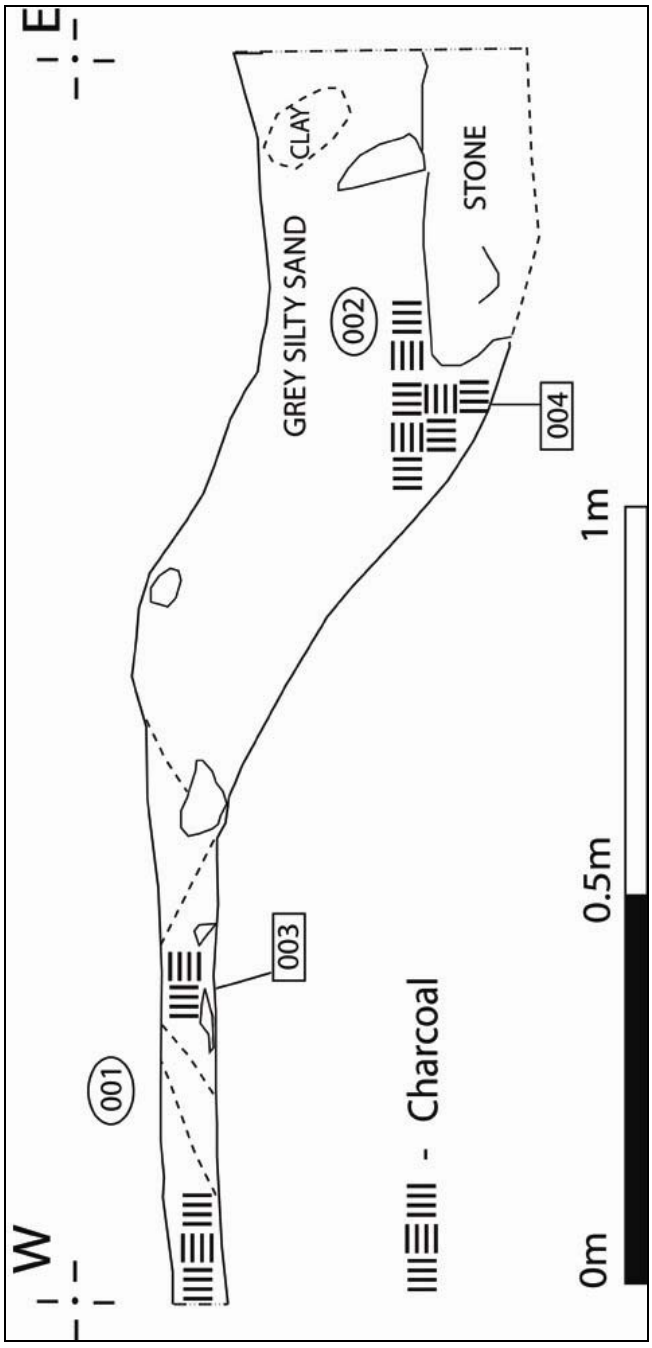

Figure 5b: NW facing section

5 Recommendations

5.1 The archaeological evaluation uncovered only one feature. In all other parts of the development area no archaeological remains were observed. Although the feature was heavily truncated it did it was most likely identified as a bipartite pit. These pits exist commonly around native and Roman military sites in Scotland dated to the Roman period.

5.2 The evaluation is able to confirm that no Roman road was present anywhere within the development area. However, the presence of the bipartite pit does support Roy's observation that the Roman road was in this area most likely to the south of the development area. According to Planning Advice Note 42 (PAN 42), in cases where the "likely archaeological remains are of a very minor or uncertain nature" it is appropriate for the planning authorities to require a watching brief or archaeological monitoring as part of planning consent.

5.3 Taking into account the complete lack of archaeology in the remainder of the development area and the likely proximity to the road beyond the southern boundary we would recommend that and area 20m wide and running along the length of the southern boundary be reserved for archaeological monitoring in the circumstances where a application was made to develop the site. With the approval of the client and the planning authority we would suggest a monitored strip of this area with appropriate investigation of any archaeological features uncovered.

5.4 The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with South Lanarkshire Council and West of Scotland Archaeology Service, their advisors.

6 Conclusion

6.1 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on behalf of Terrenus Consulting Ltd representing RF/Chattelle Developments in respect of the proposed residential development on land at Cleghorn Phase 2, South Lanarkshire. The archaeological works were designed to inform the planning decision and mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within their development area. These investigative works included a desk-based assessment, site inspection and intrusive trenching covering approximately 10% of the proposed development area.

6.2 The investigation of the site revealed only one feature which was interpreted as a bipartite pit. This feature was approximately 3m from the southern boundary of the site and may relate to Roman activity in the general area. No trace of the Roman road depicted by Roy was noted within the development area. No other anthropic material was recovered anywhere on site, with the exception of disturbance from the placement of modern drainage.

6.3 No evidence was recovered of the Roman road and there was no evidence of ground disturbance that might have related to such a structure. It did appear, however, that the site had been gradually cleared and levelled for use as rough pasture.

6.4 On balance we have assessed the site containing a very minor archaeological hazard and only in the area in close proximity of to the southern boundary. We have therefore recommended that should planning consent be granted then archaeological monitoring of a strip 20m wide from the southern boundary may be appropriate.

7 References

7.1 Documentary

Barclay, G	1983	Excavation of a settlement of the Later Bronze Age and Iron Age at Myrehead, Falkirk District
Breeze & Rich-Gray	1980	“Fire-pits” at Camelon Stirlingshire
Gibson & Tavener	1989	Excavations at Dundee High Technology Park, Tayside.
Raison, P & Rees, T	1996	*‘Excavations at three cropmark sites at Melville Nurseries, Dalkieth’*, SAJ, Glasgow
Rees, T	2007	Personal Communication
SODev	1994	*National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and planning*, Scottish Office Development Department.
SOEnv	1994	*Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology*, Scottish Office Environmental Department.

7.2 Cartographic

Roy	1755	Military Survey of Scotland
Ordnance Survey	1850	1st edition map 1:2500
Ordnance Survey	1895	2nd edition map 1:2500
Ordnance Survey	1903	3rd edition map 1:2500
Ainslie	1821	Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland
Thompson	1822	Northern part of Lanarkshire, Southern Part
Pont	1596	Glasgow and the county of Lanark
Blaeu	1654	Upper Clydeside, Lower Clydeside
Ross	1773	A map of the shire of Lanark
Forrest	1816	The county of Lanark from actual survey

Appendix 1: Trench Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench. See Figure 8 for trench locations.

Trench 1

Orientation:	Box Trench along Southern boundary
Size:	5.1m by 5.1m (25²)
Topsoil depth:	350mm
Subsoil character	Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 600mm, overlying subsoil (014), a compact light grey gravel.
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	Pits [003] and [004] are located here. Possibly truncated up to a depth of 300mm through machining.
Artefacts:	None

Trench 2

Orientation:	Box Trench along Southern boundary
Size:	5m by 5m (25m^2).
Topsoil depth:	300mm
Subsoil character:	Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 600mm, overlying subsoil (013), a compact light grey gravel.
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None

Trench 3

Orientation:	Box Trench along Southern boundary
Size:	5m by 5m (25m^2).
Topsoil depth	270mm
Subsoil character:	Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 600mm, overlying subsoil (015), a compact light grey gravel.

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Modern features:	None
Significant features:	None

Artefacts:	None

Trench 4

Orientation:	North to South
Size:	1.8m by 20m (36m^2).
Topsoil depth:	330mm to 350mm.
Subsoil character:	Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 520mm, overlying subsoil (012).
Modern features:	Two ceramic field drains run NE-SW across trench: 021 and 022.
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None

Trench 5

Orientation:	Northeast to southwest
Size:	1.8m by 20m (36m^2).
Topsoil depth:	350mm to 450mm
Subsoil character:	Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 800mm, overlying subsoil (012).
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None

Trench 6

Orientation:	Northeast to southwest
Size:	1.8m by 20m (36m^2).
Topsoil depth:	370mm to 400mm.
Subsoil character:	Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 500mm, overlying subsoil (016).
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None

Trench 7

Orientation:	Northeast to southwest
Size:	1.8m by 20m (36m^2).
Topsoil depth:	300mm to 350mm.
Subsoil character:	Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of

400mm, overlying subsoil (017).

Modern features: None

Significant features: None

Artefacts: None

Trench 8

Orientation: North to South

Size: 1.8m by 91m (163.8m^2).

Topsoil depth: 300mm to 400mm.

Subsoil character: Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 650mm, overlying subsoil (010) and (011).

Modern features: None

Significant features: None

Artefacts: None

Trench 9

Orientation: North to South

Size: 1.8m by 91m (163.8m^2).

Topsoil depth: 300mm.

Subsoil character: Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 450mm, overlying subsoil (005), (007) and (006).

Modern features: None

Significant features: None

Artefacts: None

Trench 10

Orientation North to South

Size: 1.8m by 82m (36m^2).

Topsoil depth: 300mm.

Subsoil character: Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 800mm, overlying subsoil (009), (011), (017) and (016).

Modern features: Ceramic Field drain (023) runs NE-SW across trench.

Significant features: None

Artefacts: None

Trench 11

Orientation: North to South

Size:	1.8m by 80m (144m^2).
Topsoil depth:	300mm to 350mm.
Subsoil character:	Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 700mm, overlying subsoil (009), (014) and (018).
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None

Trench 12

Orientation:	North to South
Size:	1.8m by 75m (135m^2).
Topsoil depth:	350mm.
Subsoil character:	Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 800mm, overlying subsoil (009), (014) and (018).
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None

Trench 13

Orientation:	West to East
Size:	1.8m by 70m (126m^2).
Topsoil depth:	200mm to 300mm.
Subsoil character:	Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 650mm, overlying subsoil (009) and (017).
Modern features:	Ceramic field drain (020) runs SW-NE across the trench at 15m until 17m.
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None

Trench 14

Orientation:	South to North
Size:	1.8m by 36m (64.8m^2).
Topsoil depth:	270mm.
Subsoil character:	Directly below the topsoil across the whole of the trench lies subsoil (008), a moderately compact light grey silt, for a depth of 450mm, overlying subsoil (009) and (006).
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	None

Artefacts: None

Appendix 2: Registers

Context Register

No.	Trench	Interpretation	Description
001	Box Trench 2	In-situ burning.	Red-brown silty sand with charcoal and burnt sandstone (small). Moderately compact. Possible basal fill of fire-pit [003]. Extends 1m wide by at least 1m long by 80mm deep. Charcoal is mixed into surrounding burnt stones and sand.
002	Box Trench 2	Waste debris from fire-pit [003]	Loosely compacted charcoal; small twigs and branches, mixed with silt. Extends up to 2m wide by at least 2.5m long by 400mm deep. Fill of [004]
003	Box Trench 2	Fire-pit	Cut of Fire-pit. Roughly circular. Extends up to 1.2m in diameter by 80mm deep. Possibly truncated by machining up to 300mm depth. May imply that 001 is the basal deposit of the pit. Filled by 001. Related/connected to [004]. Cut between the two pits is unclear.
004	Box Trench 2	Stone-lined pit	Cut of pit. Upper cut was unclear, possibly truncated by machining up to 300mm depth. Extends up to 2.5m long by 1.2m wide by 400mm deep. Filled by 002. Larger pit than [003] no evidence of in-situ burning but concentration of charcoal here. Possibly same cut at [003] or related structure. Waste pit for debris from activity in [003]. Contains a large stone 400mm by 300mm at its' base. Possibly stone-lined then. Cut between the two pits is unclear.
005	Trench 9	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty clay.
006	Trench 9	Subsoil	Mixed grey gravels, mixed stones and sandy silt.
007	Trench 9	Subsoil	Mix of 006 and 005 mixed clays and gravels with manganese.
008	-	Subsoil	Ploughsoil. Light grey moderately compact silt. Signifies interface between topsoil and subsoils. Agricultural use of land. Consistent across site up to 800mm depth.

009	Tr. 10	Subsoil	Brown silty clay
010	Trench 8	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay
011	Trench 8	Subsoil	Stony brown gravels with mixed silty clay
012	Trench 8	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay, same as 010.
013	Box Trench 1	Subsoil	Light grey silty sand.
014	Box Trench 2	Subsoil	Compact light grey gravel
015	Box Trench 3	Subsoil	Mixed orangey-brown gravels
016	Trench 6	Subsoil	Mixed brown gravels and clay
017	Trench 7	Subsoil	Mixed silty clay and gravel
018	Trench 11	Subsoil	Grey coarse sand- degraded stone.
019	-	Topsoil	Grey crumbly humic silt. Consistent across site up to 400mm depth.
020	Trench 13	Field Drain	A double ceramic field drain containing fast-running water running SW-NE thru trench 13. Left open for further investigation by client.
021	Trench 13	Field Drain	Ceramic Field drain
022	Trench 10	Field Drain	Ceramic Field drain
023	Trench 10	Field Drain	Ceramic Field drain

Photographic Register

Image	Description	From	Date
1	Gateway at Jerviswood Drive	SW	02/12/07
2	General shot SW corner of site looking N	S	02/12/07
3	General shot SW corner of site looking NE	SW	02/12/07
4	General shot SW corner of site looking E	W	02/12/07
5	General shot SE corner of site looking W	E	02/12/07
6	General shot SE corner of site looking W	E	02/12/07
7	General shot SE corner of site looking NW	SE	02/12/07
8	General shot of field from N entrance	N	02/12/07
9	General shot of Box trench 2	N	02/12/07
10	General shot of Box trench 2	SE	02/12/07
11	General shot of slot thru pit [003/4] Box trench 2	N	02/12/07
12	General shot of slot thru pit [003/4] Box trench 2	E	02/12/07
13	Close up of S facing section of slot thru [003/4]	S	02/12/07

14	Close up of S facing section of slot thru [003/4]	NE	02/12/07
15	Close up of NE facing section of slot thru [003/4]	E	03/12/07
16	Pre-Ex of stone feature in Tr. 5	N	03/12/07
17	Post-Ex of Tr. 9	N	03/12/07
18	Working shot of Tr. 10	SW	03/12/07
19	Working shot of Tr. 10	NW	03/12/07
20	Post-Ex of Tr. 4	NW	05/12/07
21	Post-Ex of Box Tr. 1	NE	05/12/07
22	Post-Ex of Tr. 5	NE	05/12/07
23	Post-Ex of Box Tr. 2	NE	05/12/07
24	Post-Ex of Tr. 6	NE	05/12/07
25	Post-Ex of Box Tr. 3	NE	05/12/07
26	Post-Ex of Tr. 7	S	05/12/07
27	Post-Ex of Tr. 8	S	05/12/07
28	Post-Ex of Tr. 9	S	05/12/07
29	Post-Ex of Tr. 10	S	05/12/07
30	Post-Ex of Tr. 11	S	05/12/07
31	Post-Ex of Tr. 12	S	05/12/07
32	Post-Ex of Tr. 13	W	05/12/07
33	Post-Ex of Tr. 12	N	05/12/07
34	Post-Ex of Tr. 11	N	05/12/07
35	Post-Ex of Tr. 10	N	05/12/07
36	Post-Ex of Tr. 9	N	05/12/07
37	Post-Ex of Tr. 8	NE	05/12/07
38	Post-Ex of Tr. 8	SE	05/12/07
39	Post-Ex of Tr. 13	E	05/12/07
40	Close up of running drain (020) in Tr. 13	SE	05/12/07
41	General shot of site, mid-ex	NE	05/12/07
42	General shot of site, mid-ex	NE	05/12/07
50	General shot of site, mid-ex backfilled	SE	05/12/07
51	Field south of S boundary	NE	05/12/07
52	General shot of site, mid ex	W	05/12/07
53	General shot of site, mid ex	W	05/12/07

54	General shot of site, mid ex	NW	05/12/07
55	General shot of site, mid ex	W	05/12/07

Drawing Register

Sheet	No.	Trench	Title	Scale	Date	Author
1	1	9	Plan of trench 9	1:100	03/12/07	KS
1	2	8	Plan of trench 8	1:100	03/12/07	KS
1	3	4	Plan of trench 4	1:100	03/12/07	KS
1	4	5	Plan of trench 5	1:100	03/12/07	KS
1	5	1	Box trench 1	1:100	03/12/07	KS
1	6	2	Box trench 2	1:100	03/12/07	KS
1	7	3	Box trench 3	1:100	03/12/07	KS
1	8	6	Plan of trench 6	1:100	03/12/07	KS
1	9	7	Plan of trench 7	1:100	03/12/07	KS
2	10	10	Plan of trench 10	1:100	03/12/07	KS
2	11	11	Plan of trench 11	1:100	03/12/07	KS
2	12	12	Plan of trench 12	1:100	03/12/07	KS
2	13	13	Plan of trench 13	1:100	03/12/07	KS
2	14	14	Plan of trench 14	1:100	03/12/07	KS
3	15	2	SW Facing Section of Slot thru [003] and [004]	1:10	03/12/07	KS
3	16	2	ESE Facing Section of Slot thru [003] and [004]	1:10	03/12/07	KS
3	17	2	Plan of Box trench 2 with slot thru [003] and [004]	1:20	03/12/07	KS

Sample Register

Sample No.	Area/ Trench	Context	Type	Description	Date	Excavator
1	2	002	30L	Charcoal with burnt stone and silty fill of [003]	03/12/07	KS
2	2	001	20L	Charcoal in pit [004]	03/12/07	KS

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Cleghorn Phase 2
PARISH:	Lanark
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alan Matthews and Katie Sludden
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Possible Bipartite Pit
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 911 452
START DATE (this season)	3rd December 2007
END DATE (this season)	5th December 2007
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	None
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Archaeological monitoring
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	These investigative works included a desk-based assessment, site inspection and intrusive trenching covering approximately 10% of the proposed development area. The investigation of the site revealed only one feature which was interpreted as a bipartite pit. This feature was approximately 3m from the southern boundary of the site and may relate to Roman activity in the general area. No trace of the Roman road noted within the area.
PROJECT CODE:	RA07080
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	RF/Chattelle Developments
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	10 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Contact Details

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The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

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Charing Cross Complex
20 India Street
Glasgow
G2 4PF

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