

Archaeological Evaluation
Kittoch Street
EAST KILBRIDE

EK02



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
KITTOCH STREET
EAST KILBRIDE**

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<i>1</i>	<i>Background</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Details of Work</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>Conclusions and Recommendations</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Appendix 1</i>	<i>Photographic Register</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Appendix 2</i>	<i>Context Register</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Appendix 3</i>	<i>Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Appendix 4</i>	<i>Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork</i>	<i>7</i>

Illustration 1: Site location plan

Illustration 2: Site and trench locations

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ABSTRACT

In advance of the construction of new build flats on an area of waste ground, Alder Archaeology conducted an evaluation. The site lay alongside an eighteenth century church and close to a nineteenth century railway line, while the OS 1st edition map indicated housing along the street frontage during the nineteenth century. Moreover, the site lay within the conservation area of East Kilbride, the location of the medieval settlement whose parish church is first recorded in 1198. The evaluation was conducted on 27th July 2017 in overcast and occasionally wet weather conditions. Two trenches, each measuring 12.00m x 1.00m, were excavated within the site, under archaeological supervision by a mini-digger equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. No finds or features of archaeological significance were exposed.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Mr Brian McCole of Abbey Construction Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological evaluation on open waste ground on Kittoch Street, East Kilbride, in advance of the construction of new build flats. The proposed development area is at the W end of Kittoch Street, centred on NGR NS 63465 54647. The evaluation (site code EK02) was undertaken on 27th July 2017 in overcast and occasionally wet weather conditions. The requirement was to excavate two trenches comprising an 8% sample of the site area, or 24m².

The work was the initial part of a potential programme of archaeological investigation designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference EK/17/0129.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this evaluation was to assess the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any subterranean archaeological remains surviving within the development area. The results of this investigation may be used to inform future mitigation strategies for the proposed development.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this survey and watching brief. Copies will be sent to the client, to Historic Environment Scotland, and South Lanarkshire Historic Environment Record, curated by WoSAS.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This evaluation constitutes the initial stage of a potential programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Mr Brian McCole for his assistance and guidance throughout this project. Abbey Construction Ltd funded this survey and watching brief.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The site lay to the east of West Kirk, with Kittoch Street to the south and private gardens to the north and east. It formed a rectangle, with the majority thickly overgrown waste ground some 0.75m higher than street level, with a 0.21m wide brick and concrete retaining wall running E-W 7.00m N of the Kittoch Street pavement. S of the wall was an area of tarmac at street level. Steps in the W end of the wall gave access to the raised area. A sewer ran approximately N-S across the E side of the site to meet a main sewer running along Kittoch Street; although this was believed to be located at a depth of 3.00m below the present ground surface, the line was avoided during trenching.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The 1860 OS map shows housing along Kittoch Street, with a garden to the rear, the church being marked U.P. (United Presbyterian). The church was erected between May and November 1791, with remodelling in 1868 and the addition of a hall to the rear in 1932. The 1897 OS map shows a railway to have been constructed to the north of the site.

Kittoch Street lies within the historic settlement core of East Kilbride, which dates to the Middle Ages, with the parish church on record since 1198. There was thus the potential for medieval or more probably post-medieval/early modern remains to be exposed or otherwise impacted during the present development.

2.3 Map Regression

Prior to on-site evaluation, online sources were consulted to obtain available historical maps of the site and general area. The results of this were as follows:

Roy, W 1747-55 Military Survey. East Kilbride is a cluster of buildings at a junction of five roads. The study area is open country.

Ross, C 1773 'A map of the shire of Lanark'. East Kilbride is a cluster of buildings at a junction of five roads. To the NW is a church, (Old Parish Church) and a road (West Mains Road). The study area is open country.

Richardson, T 1795 'Map of the town of Glasgow & country seven miles around'. Kilbride, on the very edge of the map, has expanded along a street (Glebe Street) to the east of the church (Old Parish Church).

Forrest, W 1816 'The county of Lanark from actual survey'. Kilbride has expanded northwards and a road (Kittoch Street) with buildings on it has been built on the W side of the main street (Glebe Street).

Thomson, J 1832 'Northern Part of Lanarkshire'. As before.

OS 1864 Ordnance Survey [First Edition], Lanarkshire Sheet XVI.4 (East Kilbride) (Surveyed 1858). Scale 1:2500. Shows UP Church with a Manse on its W side on N side of a street at a road junction. The development site on the E side of the church has a building on the street frontage with a garden behind.

OS 1897 Ordnance Survey, Second Edition 1897, Lanarkshire Sheet XVI.4 (revised 1896). Scale 1:2500. The building on the street frontage is divided in two parts and there is a square enclosure with a roofed structure in the SE corner in the garden to the rear.

OS 1913 Ordnance Survey, Edition of 1913, Lanarkshire Sheet XVI.4 (revised 1910). Scale 1:2500. The church is now 'U.F. Church'. The enclosure and structure in the garden has been removed and two adjoining buildings with an enclosure to the N have been built on the E boundary of the garden. Parallel to the rear of the frontage buildings is a narrow passage giving access at its E end to an enclosure on the N side between a square building has been built on the N side of the passage and the buildings at the back. At the E end of the frontage buildings a possible pond leads to the passage.

OS 1936 Ordnance Survey, Revision of 1935, Lanarkshire Sheet XVI.4 (revised 1935). Scale 1:2500. The church is now 'Church'. The only change in the study area is the removal of the enclosure wall between the structures to the rear.

OS 1960 Ordnance Survey, Plan NS6354NW (surveyed 1959). Scale 1:1250. The W end of the street has been realigned to its present alignment, the former street becoming a footway. The church is 'West Kirk (C of S)'. The frontage buildings have been demolished but their rear wall retained as an enclosure. At the W end of this wall steps lead to a path along the W side of the study area. The northern boundary wall has been largely removed except at the W side.

OS 1972 Ordnance Survey, Plan NS6354NW (revised 1971). Scale 1:1250. No change.

2.4 Archaeological Method

Two trenches, each measuring 12.00m long x 1.00m wide, were excavated under close archaeological supervision by a mini-digger equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Trench 1 was aligned SW-NE in the N of the site, the NE end 1.50m S of centre point of the boundary fence, the SW end 3.00m E of the church boundary. Trench 2 was aligned NW-SE in the S of the site, the NW end 3.30m S of Trench 1, 1.30m E of the church boundary, running to meet the E-W retaining wall 7.21m from the Kittoch Street pavement.

2.5 Results of Investigations

Both trenches were excavated to undisturbed natural subsoil, with sondages to formation level, an average of 1.20m across the site. The area N of the retaining wall was found to be made ground, with approximately 0.80m of garden soil beneath an upper layer of cinders and loose silt; in the S of this area around Trench 2, this top layer included hardstanding comprising concrete rubble and gravel. The garden soil contained occasional fragments of porcelain, slate and brick indicating a nineteenth century or later formation date. Trench 1 exposed two straight-sided cut features, either wall foundations or drainage ditches, the fills of which contained porcelain, clay pipe, slate, tile and brick, suggesting a date similar to but presumably somewhat later than the garden soil. Trench 2 exposed a section of broken ceramic drain pipe within a straight-sided cut, beneath a darker clay silt supporting the hardstanding. It is assumed that this represented remains associated with the housing known to occupy the street frontage in the nineteenth and possibly earlier twentieth centuries. None of the features exposed is regarded as archaeologically significant.

3 Interpretation

The exposed features and finds of nineteenth or twentieth century porcelain and demolition rubble are compatible with what was previously known of the site, that housing was present in the nineteenth century and was demolished several decades before the present development. The site appears to have been built up with garden soil and rubble. No evidence of earlier activity was noted.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

Alder Archaeology consider that the evaluation has been conducted according to the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation and do not recommend further work in connection with the present development. However, the final decision ultimately rests with WoSAS, as curators of South Lanarkshire archaeology.

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
0001-2	Location shots, site prior to trenching	N, NW
0003	Location shot, retaining wall	NE
0004	Location shot, West Church from site	W
0005	Location shot, N end of site	NE
0006-7	Location shot, Trench 01, pre-excavation	SW
0008-10	Working shot, excavation of Trench 01	SW
0011-12	Cut 05, Trench 01	W, NW
0013-16	Cut 08, Trench 01	SW, SE
0017-18	Trench 01, post-ex	SW
0019-21	Location shot, Trench 02, pre-excavation	NW, SE
0022	Trench 01, post-ex	NE
0023-24	Working shots, excavation of Trench 02	SE
0025-28	Broken ceramic drain in Trench 02	SE
0029-30	Drain 14 in Trench 02	S
0031-32	Trench 02, post-ex	SE
0033-35	Sample section, N-facing section of Trench 02	S
0036-37	Sample section, E-facing section of Trench 01	W

Appendix 2 Context Register

<i>No:</i>	<i>Description</i>
01	Topsoil in Trench 1, c.50% ash and cinders in loose silt matrix, 0.1-0.15m thick, frequent roots
02	Light-grey/brown clay silt in Trench 1, moderately compact, occasional charcoal, garden soil with inclusions of porcelain, slate, coal, 0.80m thick
03	Mottled yellow-brown clay sand at 0.95m depth in Trench 1, occasional stone fragments, interface between garden soil and natural subsoil, 0.1m thick, no charcoal or other inclusions

04	Boulder clay, yellow-grey clay sand, occasional boulders, in NE end of trench as far as feature 06, undisturbed natural subsoil from 1.05m to formation depth (1.20m)
05	Fill of linear feature 06 in Trench 1, dark grey mottle clay silt containing brick fragments (one stamped with "...NTYRE"), porcelain, moderately loose, 0.90m thick
06	Linear feature 2.20m (W side)- 2.00m (E side) from NE end of trench, 0.45m wide, rectangular profile, visible in section from 0.40m below present ground level to 0.10m below formation depth (0.90m total), wall found trench or drainage ditch, Victorian or later
07	Yellow sand, undisturbed natural subsoil in base of Trench 1 to SW of cut 06, moderately compact, 0.70m below present ground surface, over boulder clay
08	Fill of linear cut 09, similar to 05, 0.8-0.90m thick, containing clay pipe stem, porcelain, glass
09	Cut at same depth as and 2.10m SW of 06, aligned N-S, 0.50m wide, rectangular profile, wall found trench or drainage ditch, Victorian or later
10	Hardstanding immediately below grass in Trench 2, mixed concrete rubble and type 1 gravel, up to 0.20m thick
11	Dark grey clay silt, occasional charcoal, moderately compact, 0.40m thick, under 10
12	Mid brown/grey garden soil, as 02, up to 0.80m thick, under 11
13	Boulder clay natural subsoil in base of Trench 2 at 1.00m depth, as 04
14	Broken ceramic drain aligned N-S along mid-point of Trench 2, 0.40m below present ground surface, in cut 0.60m wide with fill of dark grey clay silt, moderately loose

Appendix 3 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Kittoch Street, East Kilbride
PROJECT CODE:	EK02
PARISH:	East Kilbride
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	C Fyles
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 63465 54647
START DATE (this season)	27 th July 2017
END DATE (this season)	27 th July 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	In advance of the construction of new build flats on an area of waste ground, Alder Archaeology conducted an evaluation. The site lay alongside an eighteenth century church and close to a nineteenth century railway line, while the OS 1 st edition map indicated housing along the street frontage during the nineteenth century. Moreover, the site lay within the conservation area of East Kilbride, the location of the medieval settlement whose parish church is first recorded in 1198. Two trenches, each measuring 12.00m x 1.00m, were excavated within the site, under archaeological supervision by a mini-digger equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. No finds or features of archaeological significance were exposed.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Abbey Construction Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	HES (intended)

Appendix 4 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

4.1 Recording Methodology

Alder Archaeology employs a Single Context Recording System that allows full cross-referencing of stratigraphy, finds and environmental samples, as well as site-wide phasing. All features will be planned at scale 1:20, and sections drawn at scale 1:10. Sections and profiles will be drawn and all features will be photographed with metric scale included. Environmental samples will be taken from archaeologically significant contexts, if the analysis of these samples would aid significantly in the interpretation of any features identified.

4.2 Human Remains

If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ and the local police will be informed. If removal is required this will take place in compliance with Historic Scotland's Policy Paper *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*.

4.3 Products and Reporting

A Data Structure Report will normally be prepared within a period agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design, after the completion of the fieldwork. This forms the basic level of reporting. Further reporting may be required on the basis of discoveries made during excavations.

A copy of the report and the project archive will be deposited in the NMRS. Further copies will be sent to the client, LAAO and others, as appropriate.

4.4 Artefacts

Finds of objects will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia*. We will report such finds, if recovered, with supporting documentation to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel for disposal to the appropriate museum.

4.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

A brief summary of the results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

4.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

We adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

We operate a strict health and safety policy that conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertake Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

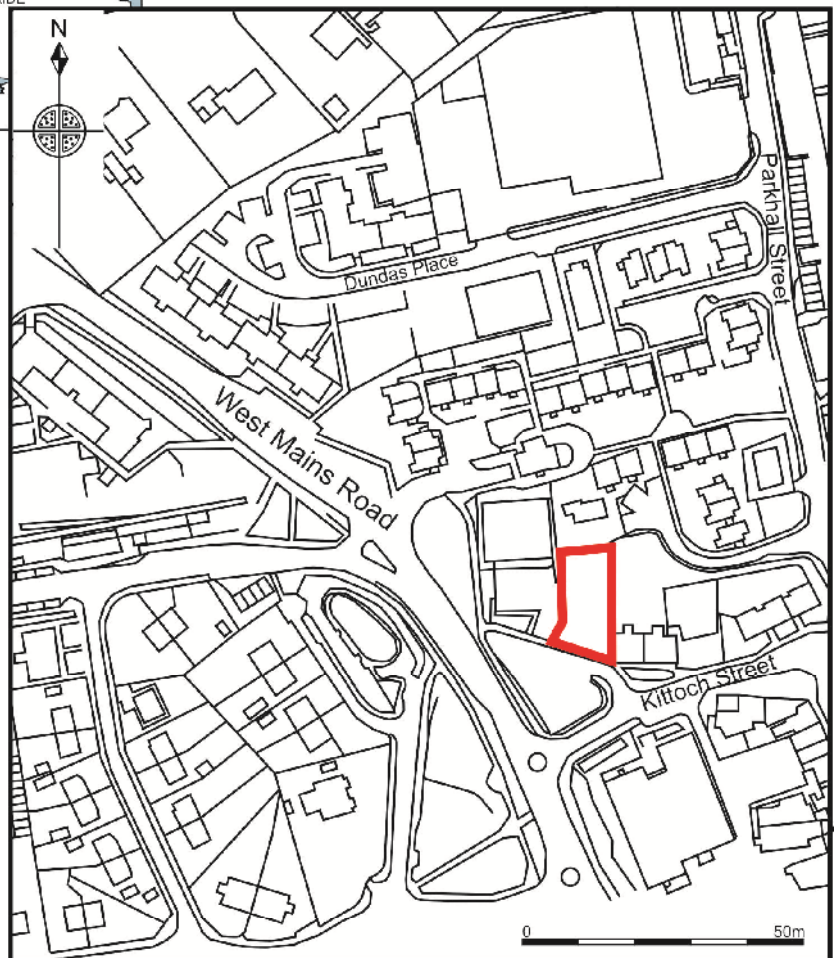
Alder Archaeology representatives will at all times wear protective footwear, high visibility clothing and other appropriate clothing. Hard hats will be worn if there is active plant on site or at all times if the site is deemed a hard hat area.

If lightly contaminated deposits are uncovered disposable boiler suits and gloves will be worn. A source of clean water will be made available for staff to clean hands with. If the health risk posed by site contamination is felt to be too high all further archaeological work will stop in that area.

Illus 1

Kittoch Street, East Kilbride

Site Location



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