



**Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services**

**Panlands Farm, Johnstonebridge,  
Lockerbie, Dumfries & Galloway:  
Archaeological Monitoring Works**



**Data Structure Report  
by Rebecca Shaw  
13<sup>th</sup> August 2019**

9 Earl Place  
Ranfurly  
Bridge of Weir  
PA11 3HA

Tel: 01505 612762  
Mob: 077861 35432  
Email: [rebeccashaw@archaeologist.com](mailto:rebeccashaw@archaeologist.com)  
Facebook: Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services

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# 1 Introduction

This Data Structure Report presents the findings of archaeological monitoring works undertaken in respect of proposed works at Panlands Farm, Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway (NGR: NY 09119 89668) (Figures 1 & 2). The proposed works comprised ground works for a silage clamp (planning application no. 19/0075/FUL - updated from previous application no. 17/1473/FUL) (Figure 3) and a cubicle shed (planning application no. 19/0138/FUL) (Figure 4).

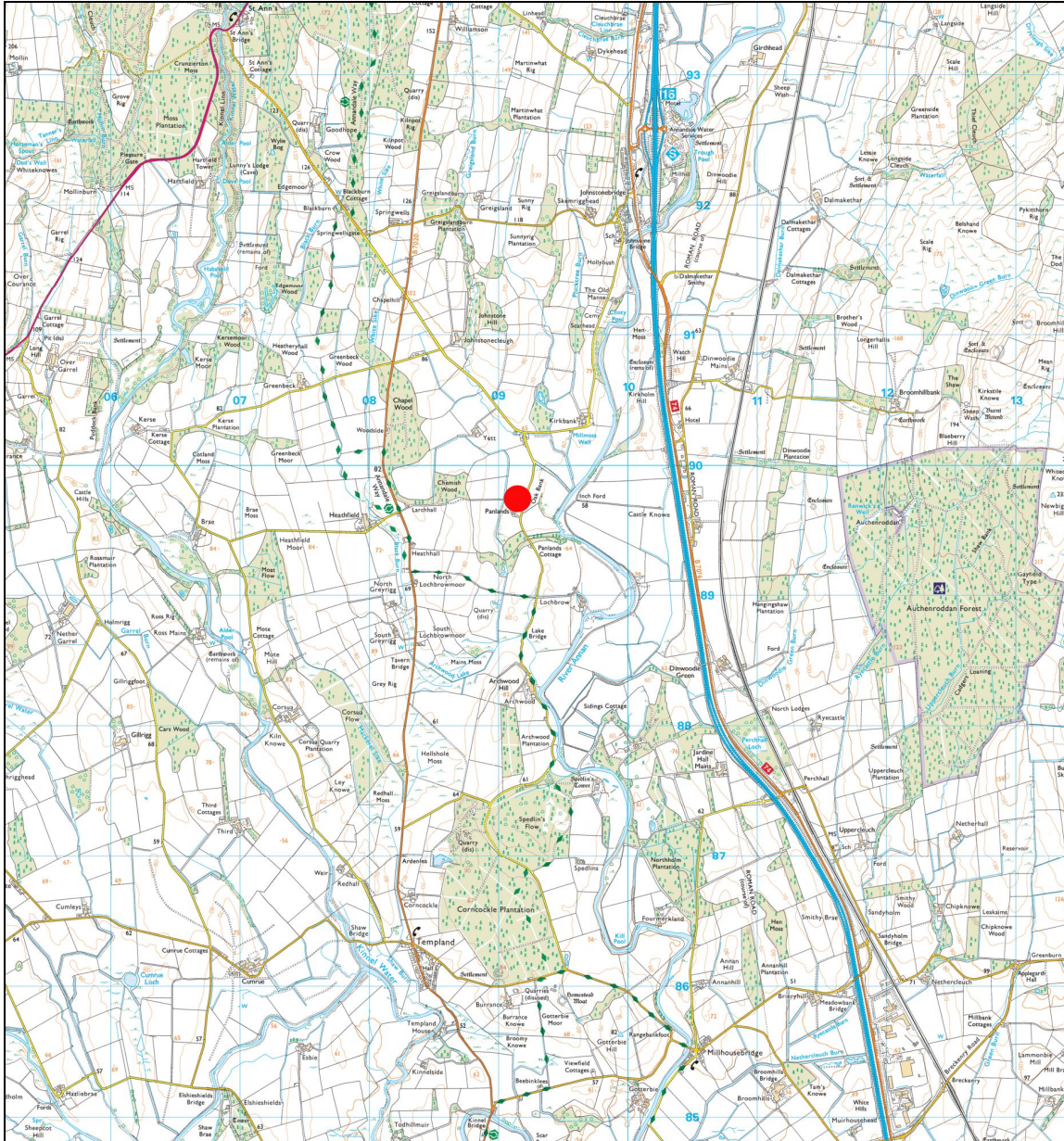


Figure 1 - location map  
(Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100048957)

The site of the proposed development lies within 400m of the nationally significant Roman camp or fortlet at Hangingshaw, recorded on Dumfries and Galloway Historic Environment Record (HER ref. MDG6650), on the eastern bank of the river covering a known fording point. The road from the camp to the fortlet at Murder Loch may run through the area of the proposed development. In addition a prehistoric burial site is known 320m to the south-east (MDG6653), and an extensive prehistoric ritual complex exists on the same terrace above the River Annan just to the south at Lochbrow. The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework notes that Roman military sites should not be seen as isolated features, confined to the ditched defences and earthworks. Panlands Farm is also noted in the

Historic Environment Record (MDG 10064) as Panlands Farmstead.

As the proposals involve ground disturbance and down cutting works where there was the possibility of uncovering archaeological finds or features, Dumfries & Galloway Council asked for a programme of archaeological monitoring works to be undertaken as a requirement of the issued planning consent. Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service, who advise Dumfries & Galloway Council on archaeological matters have provided guidance on the nature of archaeological works required. The archaeological monitoring works were required to ensure appropriate archaeological recording of any remains uncovered as well as recovering any finds.

The archaeological monitoring works in relation to the cubicle shed and silage clamp revealed a stony gravel or a clayey silt with a fairly concise drainage system in the southern half. Two linear features were noted, which after exploration appeared geological and two amorphous spreads which possibly contained charcoal were ascertained to be degraded rock.

Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services was appointed to carry out the works by Mr Johnnie Sloan.

## 2 Project Works

The works at Panlands Farm were undertaken between the 5th of April and 9th of May 2019. The works were undertaken as stipulated in the two Written Scheme of Investigations agreed with the Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service (Shaw, March 2019 and April 2019).

All works complied with the Chartered Institute for Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct (2014), and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements (2016).

## 3 Findings

The archaeological works consisted of monitoring of ground reduction for two proposed areas (Figure 12). The first area related to the silage clamp and measured approximately 2,895m<sup>2</sup> and the second area related to the cubicle shed and measured approximately 2,900m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 2).

### **Silage Clamp**

The topsoil comprised of a mid brown fine silt with a depth of between 300mm – 500mm [108]. The subsoil varied between: a reddish brown stony gravel mixed with sandy silt containing some bright red patches (of a clayey silt) and occasional to moderate small stone inclusions [109] and a mottled grey / orange stiff clay [113] (Figures 6b-7c).

Within the open area of the site, random narrow linear features were noted. These linears were filled with a dark brown clayey silt [110] 'cut' into a pale grey clayey [114] silt or fine red silt [115]. Box slots cut through these linear features revealed that the dark brown clayey silt [110] runs under the red silt, indicating they are probably geological.

A further two features were also noted: [111] & [112]. The first relates to an undulating amorphous spread averaging 30mm in depth and comprised a dark brownish black silt with frequent angular stones [111] (Figure 9) and is possibly the remains of decomposed rock. Within this area there is nothing easily identifiable as charcoal. The second area related to a spread of dark brownish black silt with small stone inclusions [112] (Figure 8). The spread, which averaged 20mm in depth, continued below the natural panning / geological spread.

### **Cubicle Shed**

At the north eastern end of the shed, the topsoil which averaged 300mm in depth, comprised mid brown fine silt containing medium to small stone inclusions [101]. No finds were recovered from the topsoil.



At the north eastern end of the subsoil comprised a bright reddish / orange very gravelly silt with frequent small stone inclusions and patches of pale yellow orange gravelly silt with frequent small stone inclusions [102] (Figures 10b-c). Within the central area there was a deposit comprising a mid to dark brown gritty / stony silt [106] with a depth of between 500mm-700mm above the old ground surface. Part of the south western half of the open area comprised a spread of a pinky / orange stones and gravel mixed with a coarse silt [107] - a rock outcrop had previously been excavated and spread with a dozer in this area in 2012 at the same time the ground to the north was made up to make it level [106] (Johnnie Sloan pers. comm).

The very south western end contained the current yard / road - previously disturbed ground [103] averaging 1m in depth. This area was not being reduced below the made ground level.

Within the subsoil a very slightly curved feature [105] was observed within the northern corner of the trench (Figures 11a & 12). It was located 200mm below the topsoil and comprised of a drainage channel, 0.50m wide (approx) and 120mm deep. This feature was filled with a mid brown, very fine silt with roots and occasional small stone inclusions [104] (Figures 11b-c) - the route of the drainage channel was visible continuing southwest across the field.

## 4 Discussion

Archaeological monitoring works were required at this site due to the sites proximity to the Roman temporary camp located to the east at Hangingshaw (HER No MDG6650).

The earliest accurate mapping that provides us with detail of the area in question is Roy's Military Map of Scotland (Figure 3a). This map depicts the site as comprising of a cluster of several roofed structures with associated small enclosures, surrounded by trees. It appears that the site is referred to as Ponndland(?), which at a later time changed to the current name of Panlands.

Within the two areas of open excavation, the topsoil generally comprised of a mid brown fine silt with medium to small stone inclusions [101] & [108]. No finds were recovered from the topsoil. In the silage clamp area the subsoil mainly varied between a gravel mixed with a sandy silt [109] and a clay [113] - the clayey subsoil was in the southern half (Figure 12) which was probably why there was a comprehensive system of gravel drains (as well as occasional red tile drains) in this area. Three 'features' were noted; random sinuous linears and deposit [111] (Figure 9) and deposit [112] (Figure 8), exploration of all three indicated they were probably geological.

In the shed area the subsoil varied between a gravelly silt [102] at the northeast end and a gritty stony silt in the central section [106]. The south western half had been subject to a fair amount of previous disturbance from previous dozer works to level the field and the very south western end comprised the current yard / road and was not being reduced the current made ground level of 1m approx. Exploration of a slightly curved feature that was noted in the northern corner (Figures 11a-c & 12) suggested it was a fairly modern drainage channel.

No archaeological finds or features were uncovered during the monitoring of the two proposed development areas.

## 5 Conclusion

This Data Structure Report presents the findings of archaeological monitoring works undertaken in respect of proposed works at Panlands Farm, Johnstonebridge, Lockerbie, Dumfries & Galloway. The proposed works comprised of the ground works in preparation for the erection of a silage clamp and a cubicle shed.

Archaeological works were required due to the known archaeology within the wider environs of the proposed development, which includes the Roman temporary camp at Hangingshaw (HER No. MDG6650) and the ring ditch (HER No. MDG6653) located to the south east of

the site.

The topsoil mainly comprised of silt with medium to small stone inclusions [101] & [108]. Across the site the subsoil mainly varied between: a gravelly silt [102]; a gritty stony silt; a gravel mixed with a sandy silt [109] and a clay [113].

Within the subsoil of the proposed silage clamp a fairly concise drainage system was noted probably due to the clayey nature of the subsoil in this location. A number of natural geological features were also observed in this location. Within the area of the cubicle shed, a slightly curved feature [105] was noted - this feature appeared to be a fairly modern drainage ditch.

No finds were recovered from the topsoil during the monitoring works and no archaeological features were revealed within the two proposed development areas.



Data Structure Report - Panlands Farm, Johnstonebridge

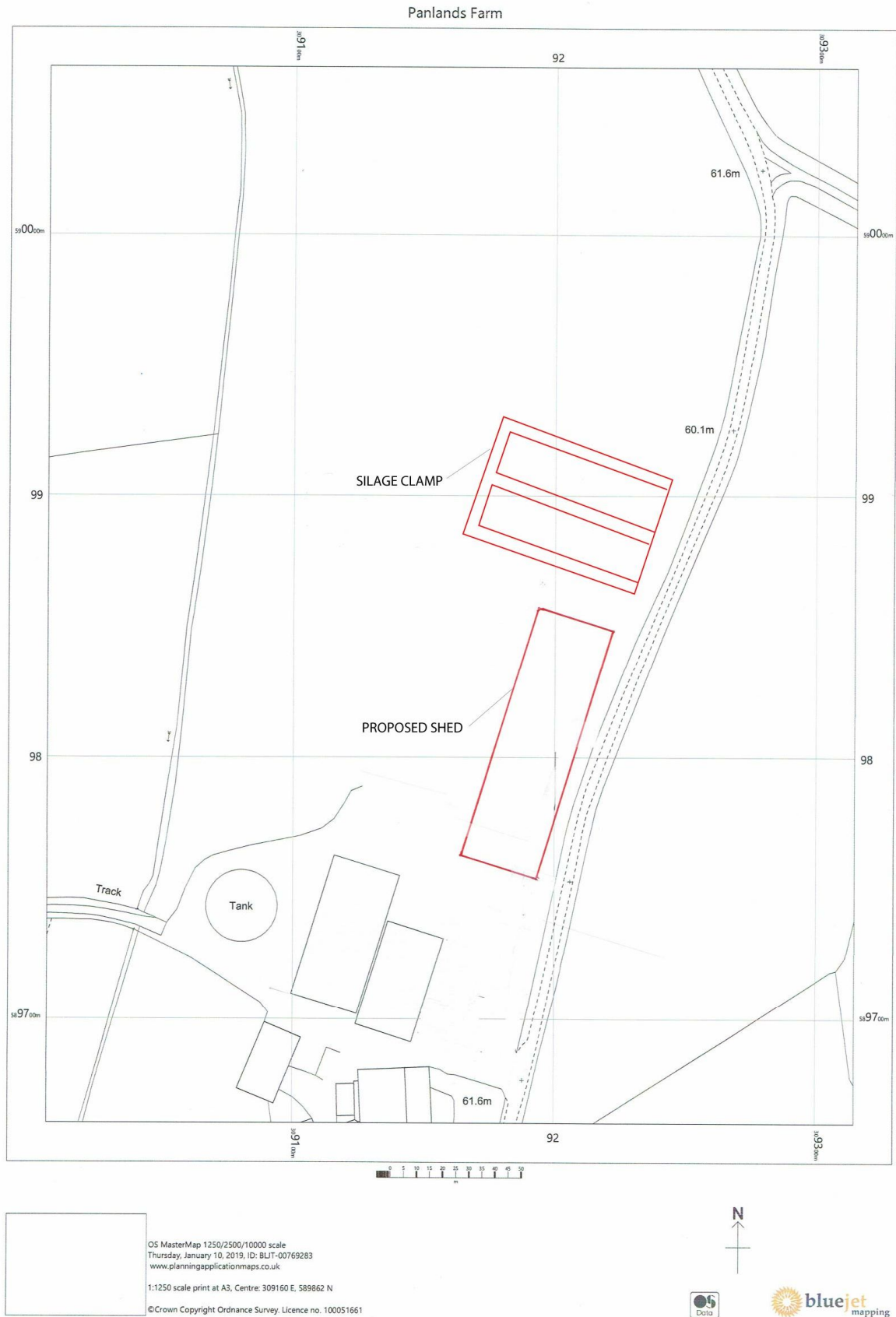
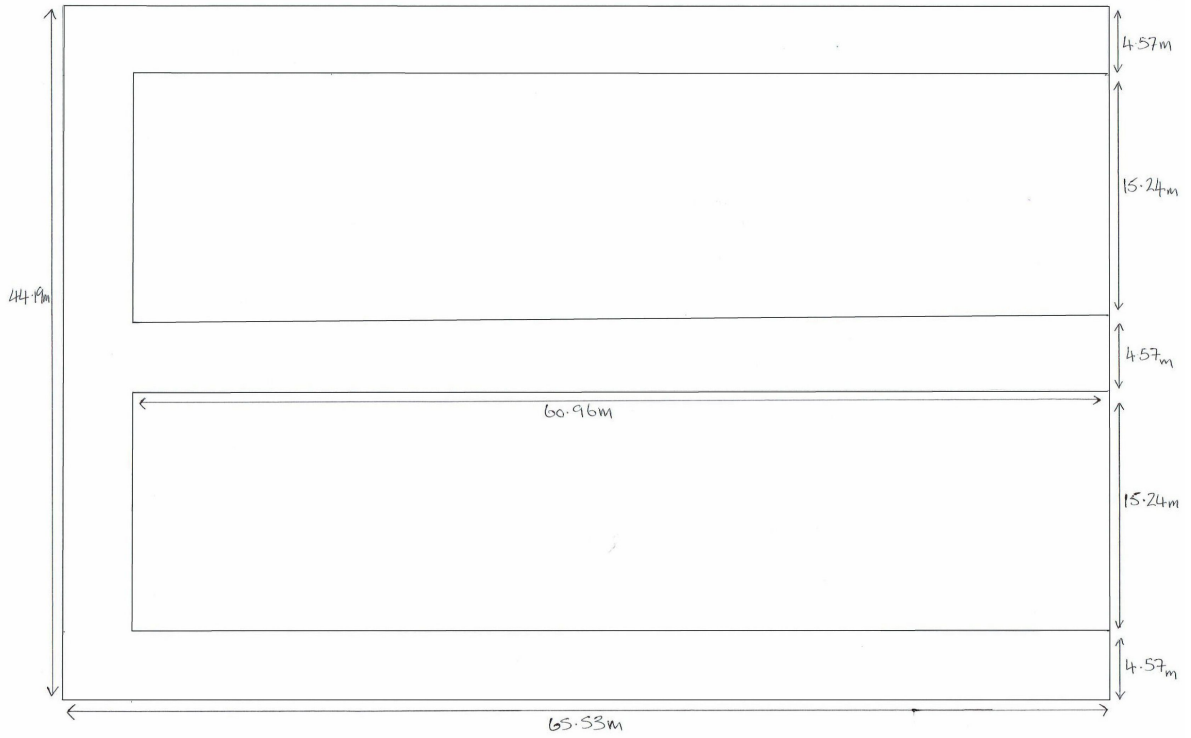


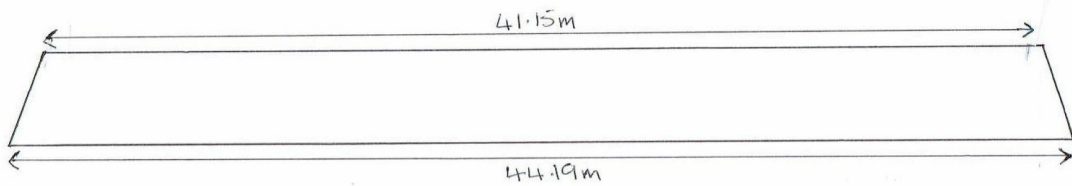
Figure 2 - detailed map showing locations of proposed silage clamp and shed

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FLOOR PLAN 1:200



BANK ELEVATION 1:200



FRONT ELEVATION 1:200

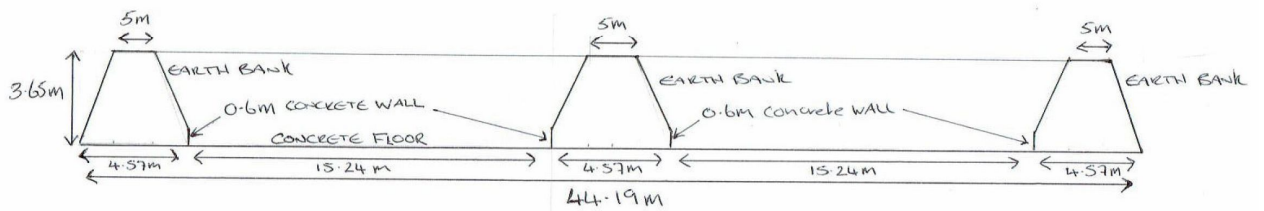


Figure 3 – proposed plan & elevations for silage clamp

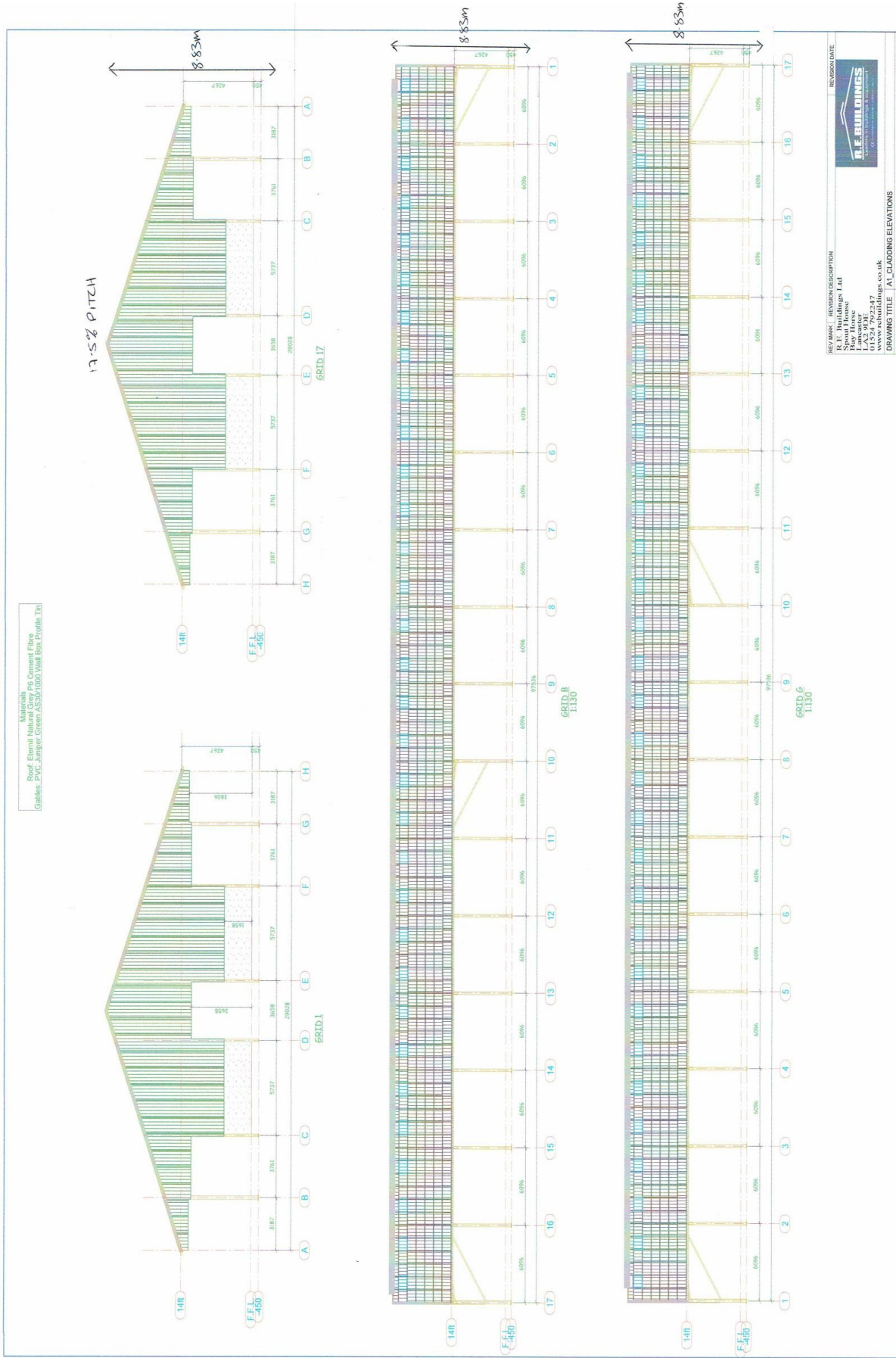


Figure 4 - proposed elevations for cubicle shed



Figure 5a – Roys Military Survey Map of Scotland (1752-55) (c) National Library of Scotland

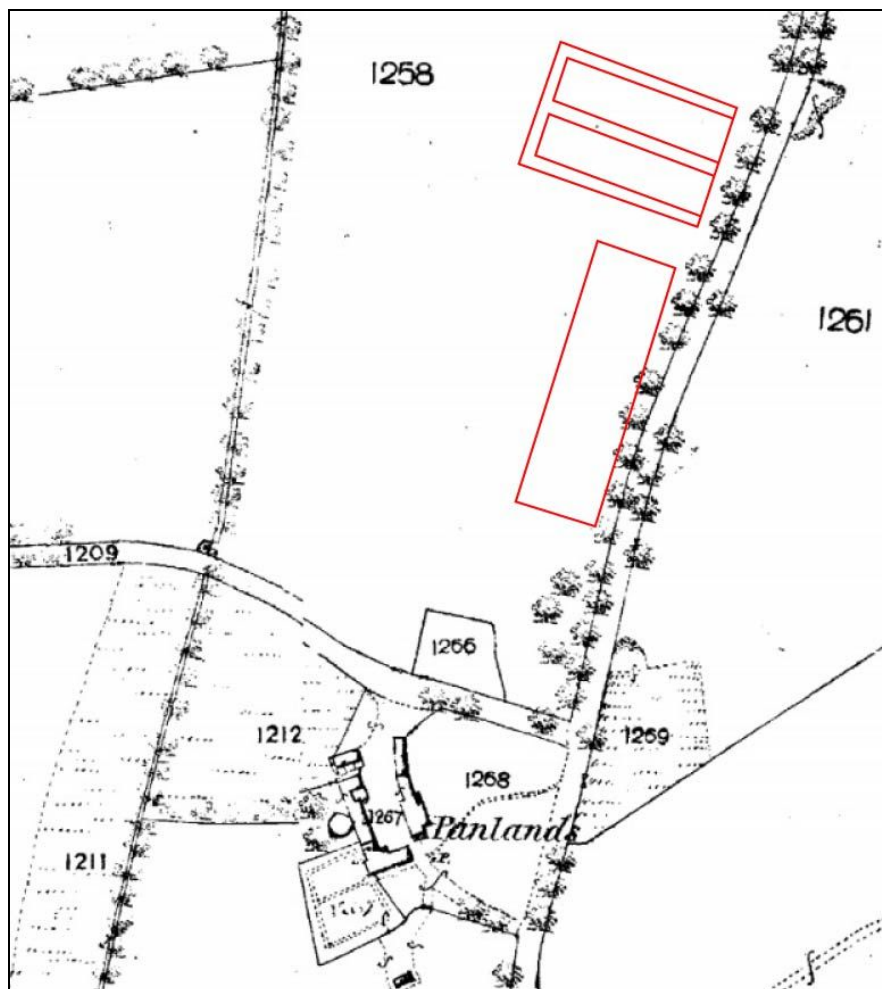


Figure 5b – 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1857) 1:2500 © Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group – not to be reproduced without permission (70127125).



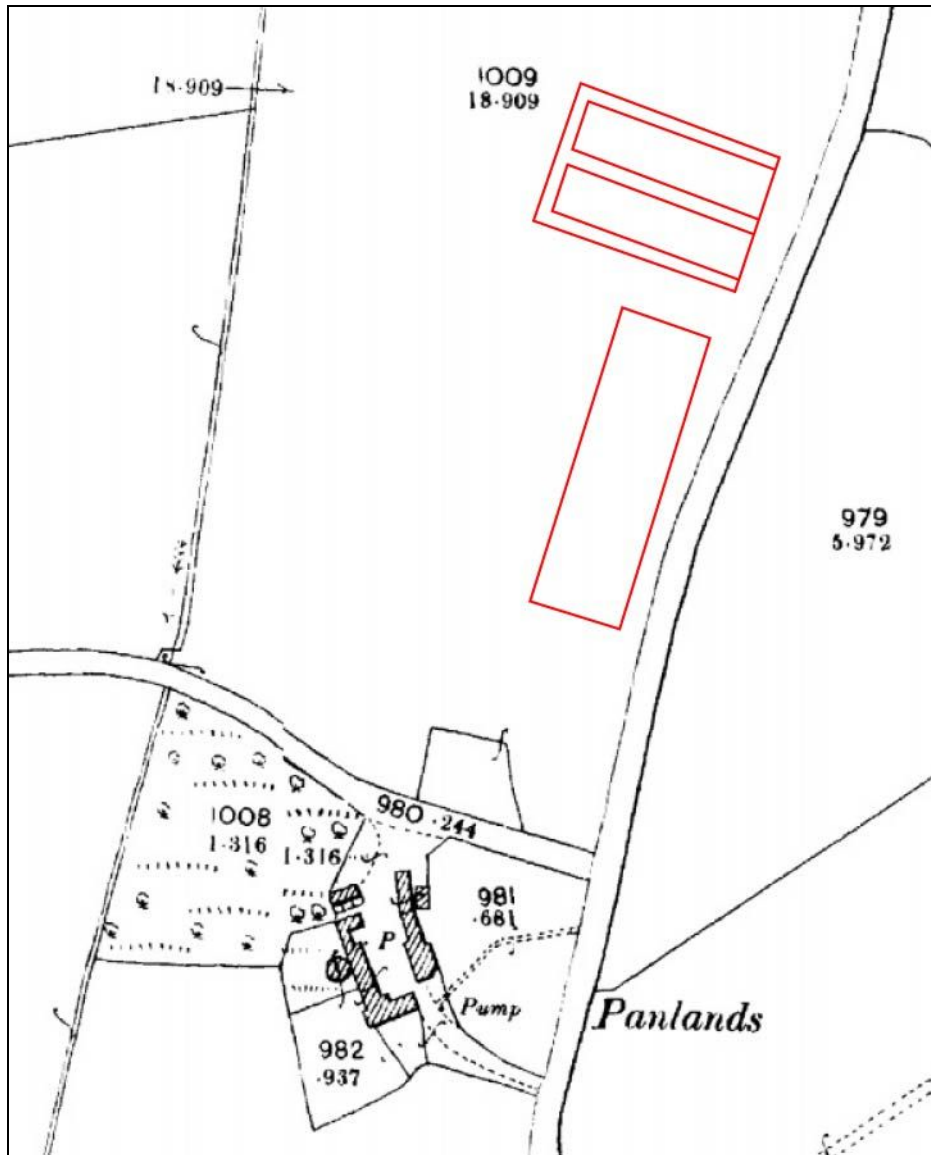


Figure 5c – 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1899) 1:2500 © Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group – not to be reproduced without permission (70127125)

## References

<i>Documentary</i> SOEn	2010	Scottish Planning Policy (SPP). <i>Archaeology</i> , Scottish Office Environmental Department.
SOEn	2011	<i>PAN 2/2011</i> , Planning & Archaeology Scottish Office Environmental Department.
HES	2016	Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement June 2016
CifA	2014	Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.
<i>Cartographic</i> Roy	1752-55	Military Survey Map of Scotland
Ordnance Survey	1857	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Dumfriesshire XXXIII.16
Ordnance Survey	1899	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Dumfriesshire XXXIII.16
Ordnance Survey	2019	Ordnance Survey Map ( <a href="http://www.ukmapcentre.com">www.ukmapcentre.com</a> )

## Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Rab (excavator operator) for undertaking the on-site excavation so diligently and many thanks also to Johnnie and Kirsty Sloan for their for their kind hospitality. Much appreciated also to Andy Nicholson for taking the time to make a requested site visit.



Figure 6a - general pre-ex image (silage clamp) (from E)



Figure 6b – central section post-ex of silage clamp (from E)



Figure 6c – western edge of silage clamp (from N)





Figure 7a – general post-ex of silage clamp (from WNW)



Figure 7b – general post-ex of silage clamp (from SE)



Figure 7c – general post-ex of silage clamp (from W)





Figure 8 - amorphous spread [112] within silage clamp area





Figure 9 - amorphous spread [111] within silage clamp area





Figure 10a - general pre-ex of shed area (from S)



Figure 10b - eastern half during excavation (shed) (from N)



Figure 10c - general post-ex of monitored area (shed) (from S)





Figure 11a – curved feature / drainage channel (from NE)

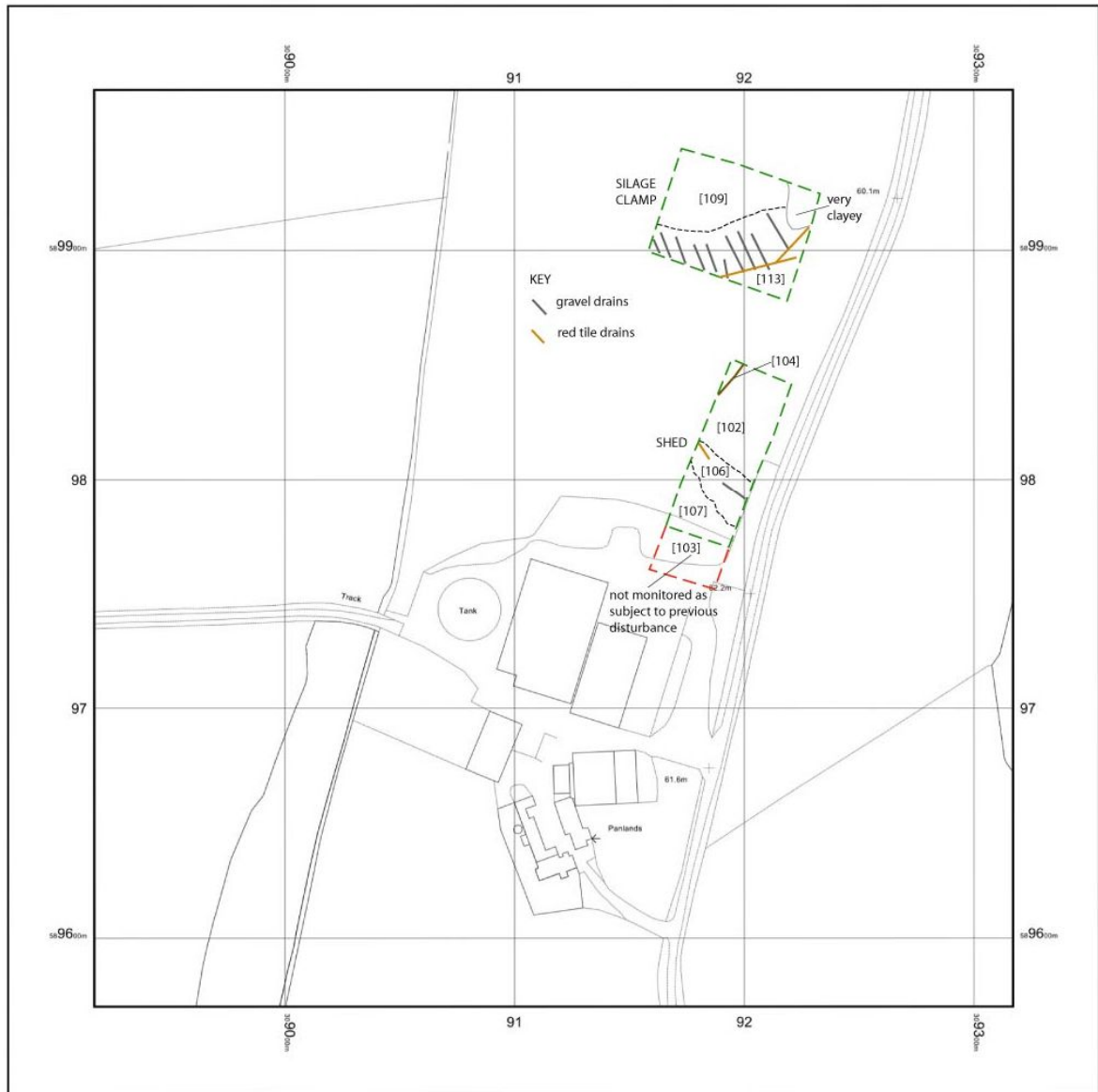
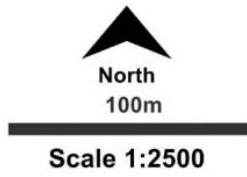


Figure 11b – north northeast facing section through drainage channel (from NNE)



Figure 11c – south southwest facing section through drainage channel (from SSW)





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Figure 12 - post-ex plan

## Appendix 1: Record Summaries

*Context Summaries*

No.	Interpretation	Description
101	Topsoil (NE end) (shed)	Mid brown, fine silt with med-small stones, with an average depth of 300mm.
102	Subsoil (NE end) (shed)	Bright reddish orange very gravelly silt with mid-frequent small stones and patches of pale yellow orange gravelly silt with frequent small stones.
103	Topsoil (SE end) (shed)	Made ground
104	Cut of curved feature / drainage channel (shed)	Located in the northern corner, slightly curved feature, located 200mm below the topsoil. Sinuous linear drainage channel, 0.50m wide (approx) and 120mm deep.
105	Fill of curved feature (shed)	Mid brown very fine silt with fine roots and occasional small stones.
106	Infill (shed)	Mid to dark brown gritty/stony silt, 500mm -700mm in depth above old ground surface.
107	Deposit (shed)	Spread of pink / orange stones and gravel mixed with coarse silt.
108	Topsoil (silage clamp)	Mid brown fairly fine silt, 300mm – 500mm in depth
109	Subsoil (silage clamp)	Stony gravel, reddish brown in colour, mixed with a sandy silt with some bright red patches of a clayey silt with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions.
110	Natural geological linears (silage clamp)	Narrow linears “filled” with dark brown clay silt. Box slots revealed the dark brown clay silt runs under the natural.
111	Natural (silage clamp)	Amorphous spread, 30mm in depth, undulating with frequent angular stones (medium in size). Filled with dark brownish black silt - possibly decomposed rock. Black powder like in areas - not diagnostic as charcoal.
112	Natural (silage clamp)	Main spread 20mm in depth, dives down below natural panning / geological spread. Comprises of dark brownish black silt with small stone inclusions.
113	Subsoil (silage clamp)	Mottled grey & orange clay (quite dry / stiff)
114	Subsoil (silage clamp)	Pale grey clayey silt
115	Subsoil (silage clamp)	Fine red silt

*Photographic Record 1*

No.	Disc No.	Digital No.	Description	From	Date
1	1	1	General pre-ex image (silage clamp)	E	5/04/19
2	1	2	Central section, post-excavation (first day) (silage clamp)	E	5/04/19

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3	1	3	Eastern end of middle section (silage clamp)	N	8/04/19
4	1	4	Northern side (silage clamp)	E	8/04/19
5	1	5	Western end (silage clamp)	N	8/04/19
6	1	6	General post-ex (silage clamp)	WNW	10/04/19
7	1	7	General post-ex (silage clamp)	W	10/04/19
8	1	8	General post-ex (silage clamp)	NW	10/04/19
9	1	9	Possibly feature [112] pre-ex (silage clamp)	E	10/04/19
10	1	10	Possibly feature [112] with slot removed (silage clamp)	E	10/04/19
11	1	11	Possibly feature [111] pre-ex (silage clamp)	NE	10/04/19
12	1	12	Possibly feature [111] with slot removed (silage clamp)	NE	10/04/19
13	1	13	Possibly feature [111] with slot removed (silage clamp)	NE	10/04/19
14	1	14	General post excavation (silage clamp)	SE	10/04/19
15	1	15	South eastern half of shed	NW	9/05/19
16	1	16	North western end of shed	NE	9/05/19
17	1	17	Very south eastern end of shed	E	9/05/19
18	1	18	Curved feature (shed)	NE	9/05/19
19	1	19	South eastern half, post excavation (shed)	SSW	10/05/19
20	1	20	South eastern half, post excavation (shed)	NNE	10/05/19
21	1	21	General post excavation of shed	S	13/05/19
22	1	22	North northeast section through drainage channel (shed)	NNE	13/05/19
23	1	23	South southwest section through drainage channel (shed)	SSW	13/05/19

## Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Dumfries & Galloway Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Panlands Farm, Johnstonebridge, Lockerbie.
<b>PARISH:</b>	Johnstone
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Rebecca Shaw
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Monitoring Works
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 10 figures)</b>	NGR: NY 09114 89629
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	5th April 2019
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	9th May 2019



Data Structure Report - Panlands Farm, Johnstonebridge

<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>This Data Structure Report presents the findings of archaeological monitoring works undertaken in respect of proposed works at Panlands Farm, Johnstonebridge, Lockerbie, Dumfries &amp; Galloway. The proposed works comprised of the ground works in preparation for the erection of a silage clamp and a cubicle shed.</p> <p>Archaeological works were required due to the known archaeology within the wider environs of the proposed development, which includes the Roman temporary camp at Hangingshaw (HER No. MDG6650) and the ring ditch (HER No. MDG6653) located to the south east of the site.</p> <p>The topsoil mainly comprised of silt with medium to small stone inclusions [101] &amp; [108]. Across the site the subsoil mainly varied between: a gravelly silt [102]; a gritty stony silt; a gravel mixed with a sandy silt [109] and a clay [113].</p> <p>Within the subsoil of the proposed silage clamp a fairly concise drainage system was noted probably due to the clayey nature of the subsoil in this location. A number of natural geological features were also observed in this location. Within the area of the cubicle shed, a slightly curved feature [105] was noted - this feature appeared to be a fairly modern drainage ditch.</p> <p>No finds were recovered from the topsoil during the monitoring works and no archaeological features were revealed within the two proposed development areas.</p>
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	019013
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mr Johnnie Sloan
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	9 Earl Place, Ranfurly, Bridge of Weir, PA11 3HA
<b>E MAIL:</b>	rebeccashaw@archaeologist.com
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended)	Report to Dumfries & Galloway Council Sites and Monuments Record and archive to Historic Environment Scotland Archives.

## Contact Details

### **Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services**

9 Earl Place  
Ranfurlly  
Bridge of Weir  
PA11 3HA

tel: 01505 612762  
mob: 07786 135432  
email: [rebeccashaw@archaeologist.com](mailto:rebeccashaw@archaeologist.com)  
website: [www.rebeccashawarchaeologicalservices.co.uk](http://www.rebeccashawarchaeologicalservices.co.uk)

### **Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services (sub office)**

Kirriereoch  
Bargrennan  
Newton Stewart  
Wigtownshire  
DG8 6TB

### **Dumfries & Galloway Council Archaeology Service**

Andrew Nicholson  
Archaeologist  
Economy & Development  
Kirkbank House  
English Street  
Dumfries  
DG1 2HS

tel: 01387 260154