

Dinwoodie Lodge Hotel, Johnstonebridge, Lockerbie: Archaeological Evaluation



Data Structure Report

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Contents

1 Introduction	2
2 Background	2
3 Project Works	3
4 Findings: Trenches	3
5 Discussion	10
6 Conclusion	10
References	11
Appendix 1 – Trench Details	12
Appendix 2 - Record Summaries	14
Appendix 3 - Discovery & Excavation in Scotland	15
Contact Details	17

Figures

Fig. 1	Roy (1747-55)	4
Fig. 1b	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey (1861)	4
Fig. 2a	2 nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1900)	5
Fig. 2b	Ordnance Survey (1957)	5
Figs 3a-b	Images of deposits [403] and [303]	6
Figs 4a-d	Images of Trenches	7
Fig. 5	Map of archaeology in the area	8
Fig. 6	Location Plan of trenches	9

1 Introduction

This Data Structure Report presents the findings of archaeological investigative works undertaken on an area of land at Dinwoodie House Hotel, Johnstonebridge, Lockerbie (centred on NGR NY 104 903). The proposed development works, which comprise the erection of 2 dwelling houses, formation of soakaway and installation of a septic tank, falls within an area that has the potential to contain archaeological remains. Dumfries & Galloway Council has therefore asked for archaeological evaluation works to be undertaken as a requirement of the issued planning consent (planning application no. 10/P/4/0102).

There are the remains of a Bronze Age cemetery (MDG4747) to the immediate north of the proposed development area as well as a possible Roman road running along the western edge of the proposed site. There are also a further number of areas of archaeological interest within the immediate vicinity (Figure 5). Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service who provide advice to Dumfries & Galloway Council on such matters, has provided guidance on the nature of the archaeological investigation required. The archaeological works were designed to evaluate and subsequently inform on any archaeological hazard within the proposed development area.

Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services has been appointed to act with regard to the condition by Mr Steve Crawford. The terms of the evaluation were agreed with Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service who advise Dumfries & Galloway Council on such matters.

2 Background

Cartographic

From cartographic evidence we can see that the name *Dinwoody* was in use from at least the mid 18th century where it is shown a house with formal gardens and trees (Figure 1a) approached by a tree lined avenue. Thompsons map nearly 70yrs later shows Dinwoodie with less formal gardens and more of a general wooded area.

The first sound cartographic evidence we have is the 1st edition ordnance survey (1861) (Figure 1b) which shows the site as an undeveloped open area. Although the garden / wooded area associated with Dinwoodie (now called Dinwoodie Lodge) is no longer depicted, the tree lined avenue is still shown following the line of what was then the main road between Glasgow and Carlisle. A toll house, where a fee would have to be paid to continue along the road, stands on the roadside to the south of Dinwoodie Lodge.

By the time of the 2nd edition (1900) a track is now depicted running roughly along the western edge of the development area (Figure 2a). The previous main road is now marked as 'old road' and it is no longer tree lined (though given that trees are still visible today it maybe that they had been reduced in number and thus left unmarked). The toll house is now noted as 'old toll house' which along with the 'old road' is indicative that this road had now fallen out of use as the main route between Glasgow and Carlisle.

The subsequent ordnance survey maps from 1957 (Figure 2b) to the present day (Figure 6) continue to map the track running along the edge of the development area but apart from that the area remains clear and undeveloped – although it has been used as a caravan and camping area in the last decade.

Archaeology

There are a number of known and possible archaeological sites within the immediate and surrounding area (Figure 5) of the proposed development site, details of which are noted below:

Site (1) unenclosed Bronze Age cremation cemetery (2000 BC to 701 BC) – (NGR NY 1038 9054; MDG4747; SAM 7215; NMRS NY19SW 73). This site was discovered during in advance of proposed gravel extraction works and comprised a cremation cluster in an area

measuring 8m by 5m, 10 features were noted and loose fragments of urn, burnt bone and pot were removed (the latter dated to the Middle Bronze Age). The contractors decided not to proceed with extraction and the site was covered with protective matting and the soil reinstated. The site is now a scheduled ancient monument.

Site (2) possible roman road - (NGR NY 1046 9000; NMRS NY19SW 25). The course of the roman road that goes from the Border to Inveresk (possibly runs along the eastern edge of the proposed development site).

Site (3) finds located during fieldwalking (4000 BC to 20001 BC) – (NGR NY 1065 8945; MDG21701; NMRS NY18NW). A coarse waste flint flake; a small rough flint scraper; a coarse waste flint flake; a regular flint flake scraper with re-touch to one edge and a coarse wasted flint flake, were all located during fieldwalking ahead of the M74 upgrade

Site (4) cropmark (2000 BC to 300 AD?) - (NGR NY 1068 9095; MDG7331; NMRS NY19SW 22). This is a possible early Bronze Age to Iron Age enclosure site that has been noted through aerial photography. Only its southern part can be identified which measures at least 50m by 45m - no remains are visible on the ground.

Site (5) standing stone (NGR NY 1047 8980; MDG9857; NMRS NY18SW 47). This standing stone is marked on the 1st and 2nd edition ordnance survey maps (1857 and 1898) and comprises an unmarked angular shaped boulder measuring roughly 0.75m in height, 0.65m in length and 0.62m in thickness. Significance is not known.

Site (6) prehistoric pits (4000BC to 2500BC?) – (Centred on NY 105 897). A total of ten archaeologically significant features (comprising nine pits and one posthole were located during development works in this area in 2008. The pits varied greatly in size and depth with no obvious distribution pattern, they were however, consistent in that all their fills contained charcoal in various quantities. Three of the pits also contained burnt bone. Early Neolithic pottery was located in two of the pits one of which also contained two fragments of Neolithic stone axes.

3 Project Works

The works, consisting of seven machine cut trenches, took place on the site at Dinwoodie House Hotel on the 22nd and 23rd November 2010. The works were undertaken as stipulated in the Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service.

All works complied with the Institute of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct, and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

4 Findings: trenches

The locations of the seven trenches are shown in (Figure 6) and the findings are detailed within the appendices:

The trenches exhibited a common stratigraphic sequence with a mid brown fine silty topsoil containing a moderate to frequent amount of stones and measuring between 230mm to 410mm in depth. Occasional sherds of 19th and 20th century sherds of white china were found within the topsoil of most of the trenches and a piece of modern glass was found below deposit [403] in trench 4.

The subsoil (Figures 4a – 4d) varied from a reddish brown or orangey red slightly clayey silt containing a moderate to frequent amount of small stones to a pinky brown fairly compact stony silt. A grey stony deposit, which mainly comprised moderate sized sub-angular & sub-rounded stones and averaging 4m in width, was located roughly 100mm below the turf in both trenches 4 [403] (Figure 3a) and 6 [603]. A small area of tar was visible on the surface



Figure 1a – Roy (1747-55)

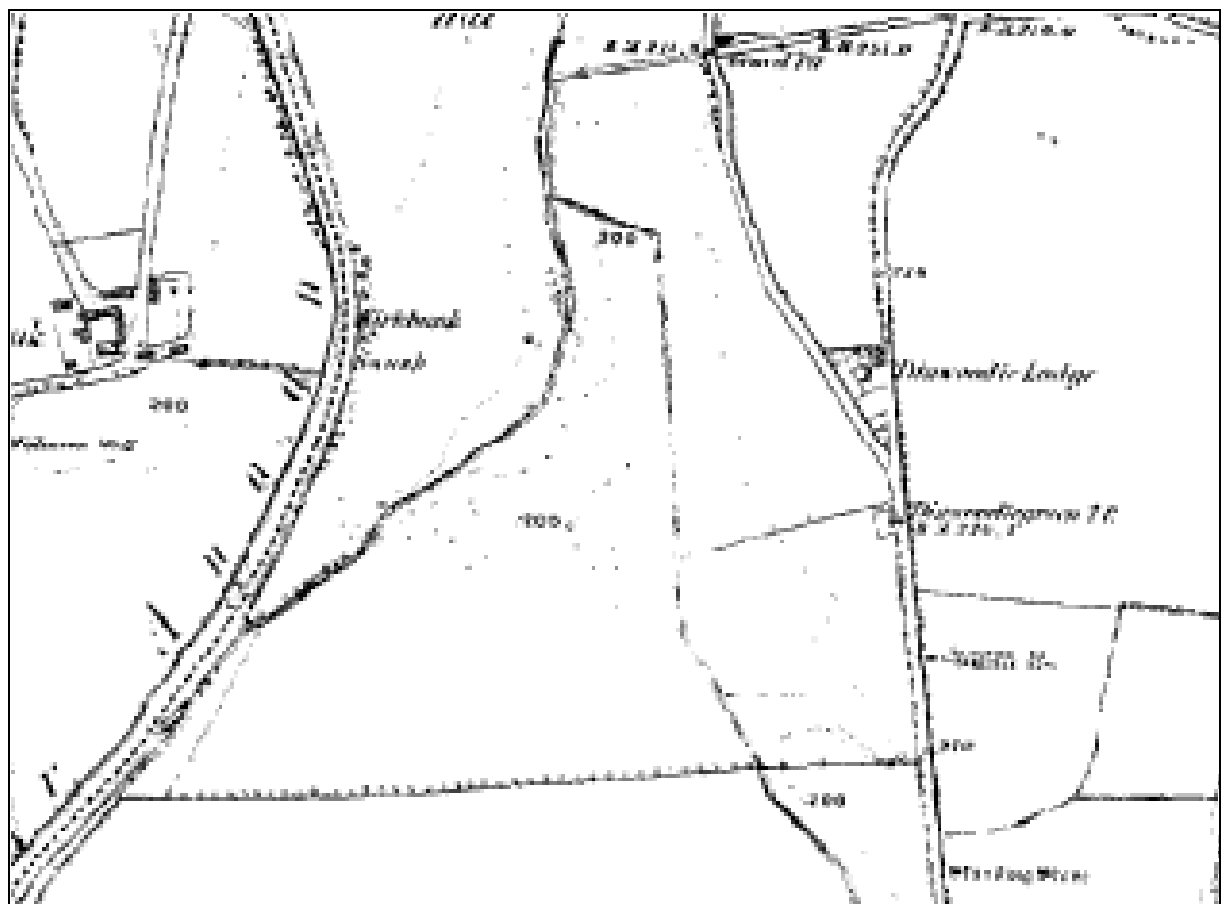


Figure 1b – 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1861)

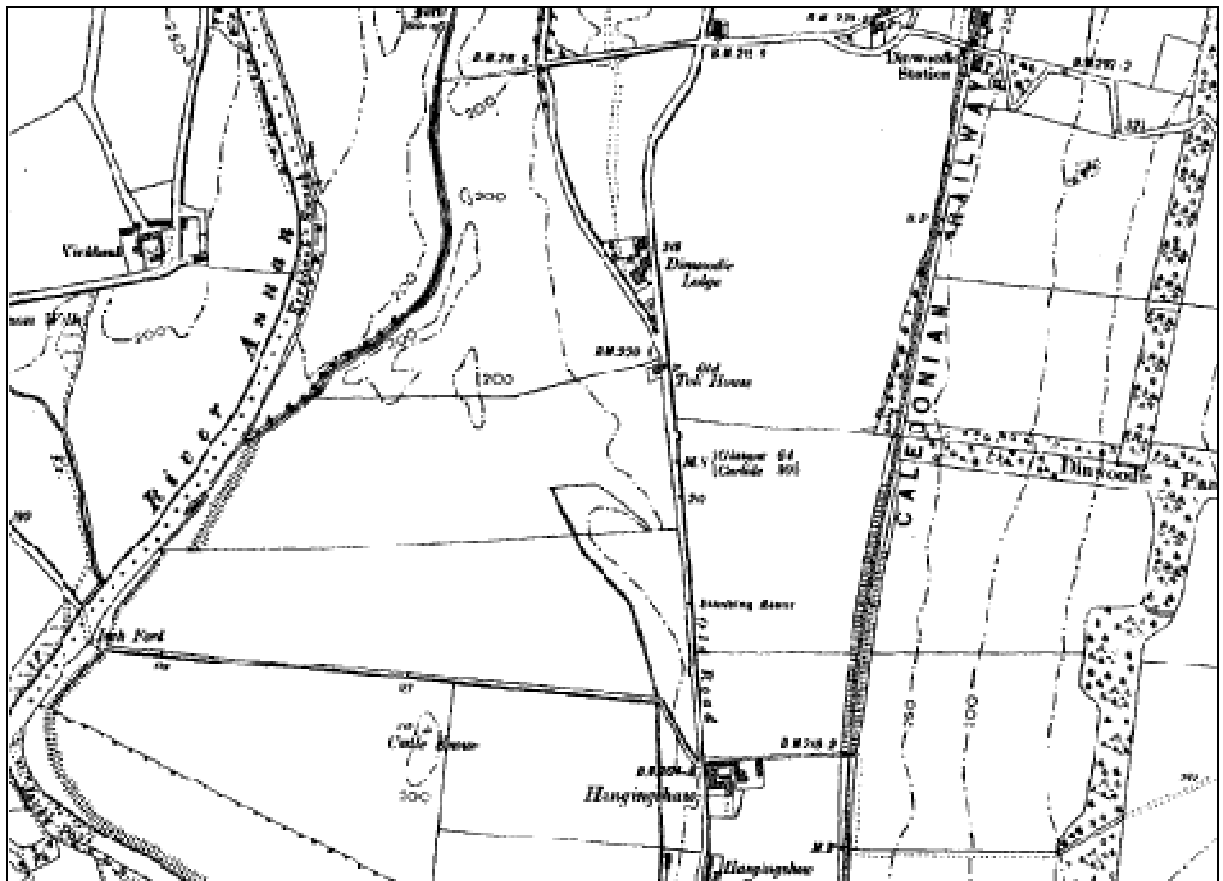


Figure 2a – 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (1900)

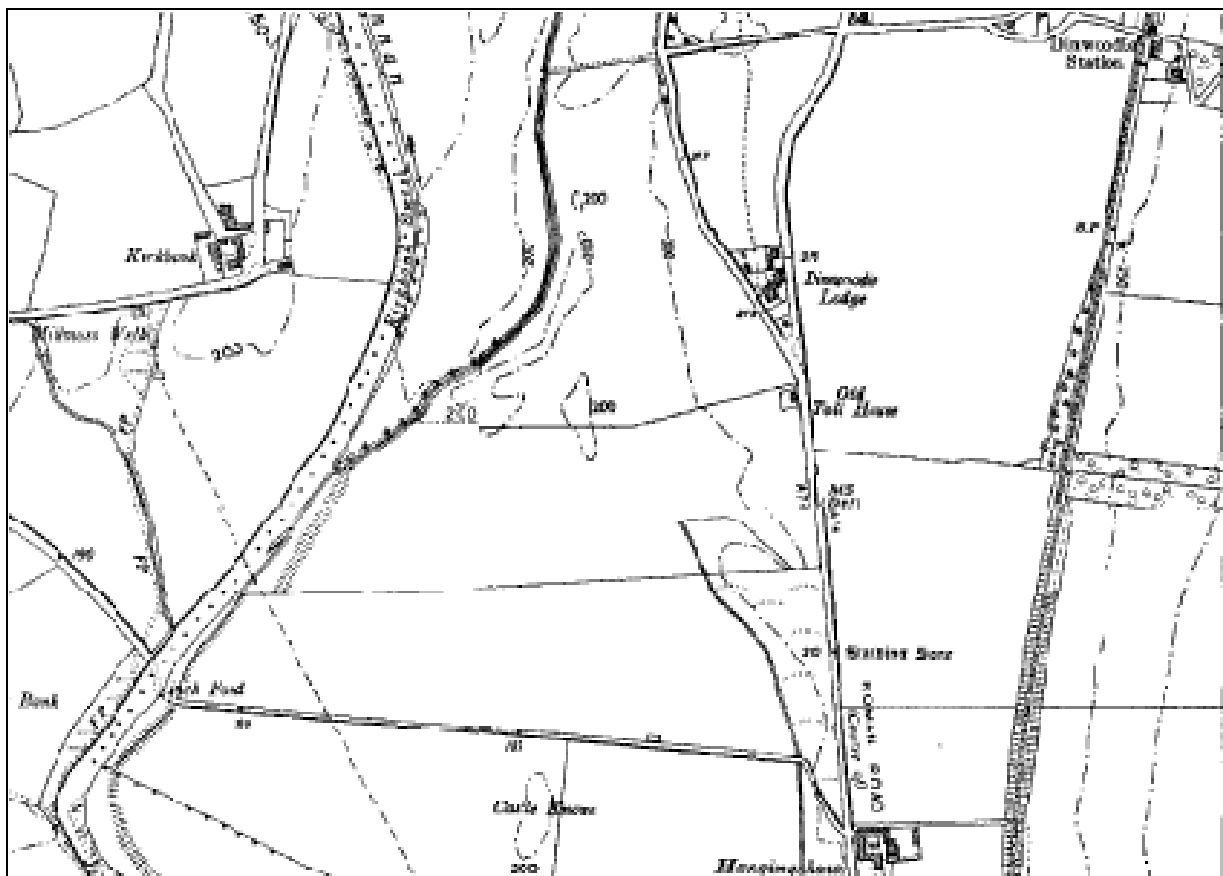


Figure 2b – Ordnance Survey (1957)



Figure 3a – Stone deposit [403]



Figure 3b – Trench 3 –edge of possible track [302]



Figure 4a – Trench 3



Figure 4b – Trench 4



Figure 4c – Trench 5



Figure 4d – Trench 6

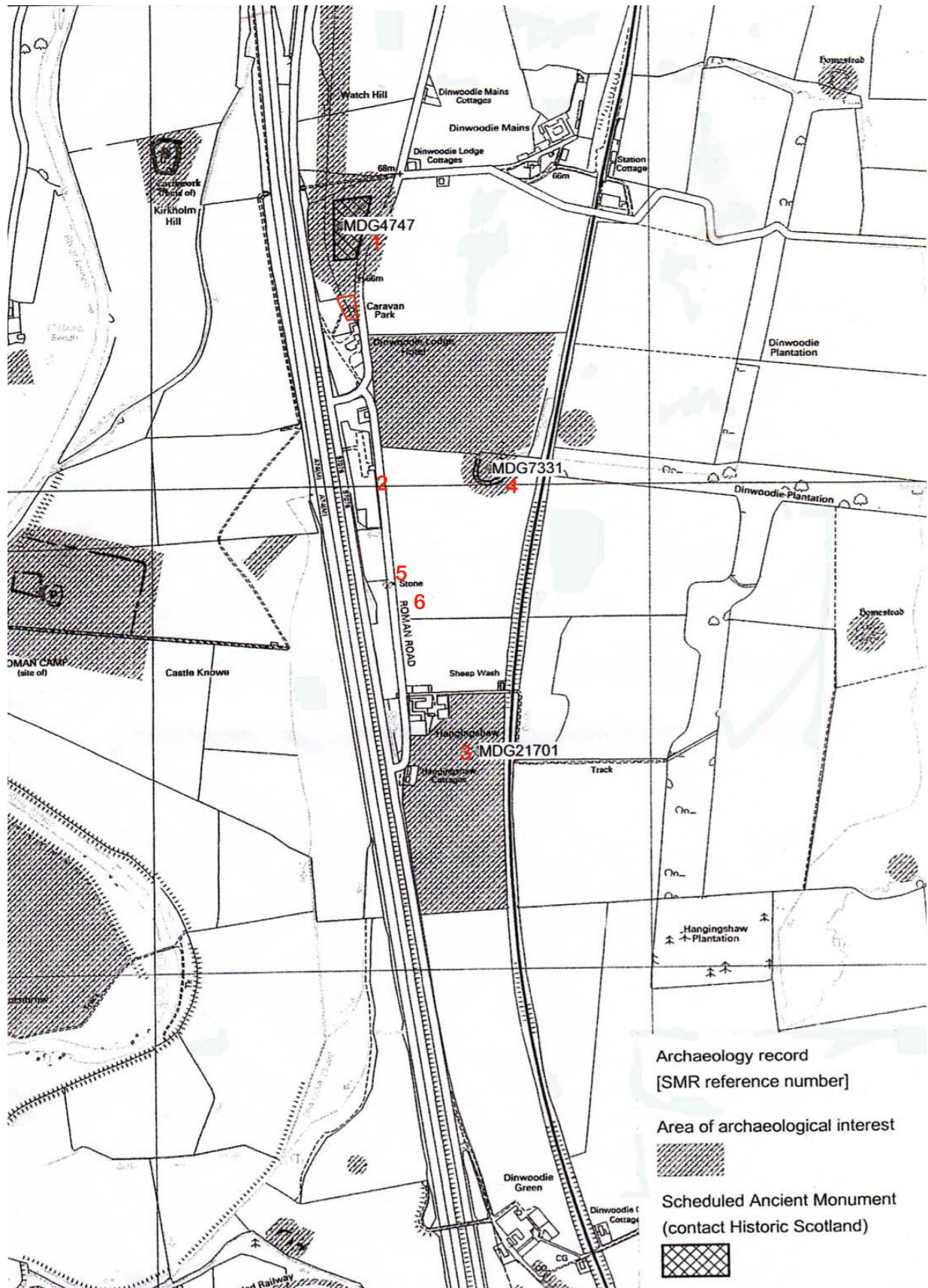


Figure 5 – Map of archaeology in the area with the sites mentioned in section 2 noted in red (the development area is also depicted in red)

The grid at the eastern edge of the map is $0^{\circ} 10' 26.44''$ due west of true north



Figure 6 – Trench Location Plan

of deposit [603] in trench 6 and a sherd of glass was located below deposit [403] in trench 4. A further stony deposit [302] (Figure 3b) was also revealed in trench 3, the stones however, were much larger than those uncovered in trenches 4 and 6.

Debris comprising soil, wood and concrete had been dumped in the southeast corner of the site where the eastern end of trench 7 was located. Two plastic drainage pipes were uncovered within trench 7, which were both aligned roughly north / south, a further plastic pipe was located at the east southeast end of trench 5, which was also aligned roughly north / south – a tent peg was also found within this trench.

5 Discussion

No significant archaeological features were identified during the course of the evaluation works undertaken at Dinwoodie House Hotel, Johnstonebridge, Lockerbie.

All the trenches exhibited a fairly common subsoil that was either clayey silt or a stony silt with differing amounts and sizes of stones – though most were either sub-angular or sub-rounded. The two areas of stones [403] [603] that were uncovered in trenches 4 and 6 appear to be the same deposit as they had the same composition. The character and position of the deposit put it in more or less the right location for a track that is depicted on maps from 1900 (Figure 2a) to the present day (Figure 6).

Although a Roman road is also thought to be in this general location, the characteristics of the deposits (such as: how close they are to the surface; a sherd of modern glass below [403] and an area of tar visible on upper surface of [603]) indicate that although the deposits more than likely parts a track, it is not a track of great antiquity. The larger stones that comprised deposit [302] more than likely represent the edge of the road that cuts through the field giving access between the two main roads (Figure 6). This road was probably used to allow caravans to be driven in and out of the field (part of the field is still used by caravans).

As no significant archaeological remains were located during the course of the evaluation works the recommendation is that no further works are required. The appropriateness and acceptability of this recommendation rests with Dumfries & Galloway Council and the Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service.

6 Conclusion

A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on an area of land at Dinwoodie House Hotel, Johnstonebridge, Lockerbie (centred on NGR: NY 104 903). The works, which comprised a series of evaluation trenches laid the proposed development area, were carried on the 22nd and 23rd November 2010.

The trenches exhibited a mid brown fine silty topsoil on top of a reddish brown or orangey red slightly clayey silt containing a moderate to frequent amount of small stones to a pinky brown fairly compact stony silt. The remains of a stony track, thought to date to circa 1900 at the earliest was revealed during investigative works. No significant archaeological features were identified.

References

Documentary
SHEP

2008

Scottish Planning Policy 23: Planning and the Historic Environment.

SOEn

1994

Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology, Scottish Office Environmental Department.

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey

1861

1st edition Ordnance Survey, Dumfriesshire

Ordnance Survey

1900

2nd edition Ordnance Survey, Dumfriesshire

Ordnance Survey

1957

3rd edition Ordnance Survey, Dumfriesshire

Ordnance Survey

1924

Ordnance Survey, Dumfriesshire

Ordnance Survey

1978-82

Ordnance Survey, Dumfriesshire

Roy

1747-55

Military Survey of Scotland

Thompson

1820

Ordnance Survey, Dumfriesshire

Appendix 1: Trench Details

Trench 1

Orientation:	West northwest to East southeast
Size:	10.6m by 1.6m (16.96m ²)
Subsoil character:	Reddish brown slightly clayey silt containing a moderate to frequent amount of small stones and occasional larger stones [102]
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None.

Trench 2

Orientation:	West northwest to East southeast
Size:	10.2m by 1.6m (16.32m ²)
Subsoil character:	Orangey red gravelly silt with patches of fairly fine sand and containing a moderate amount of stones [202]. At 5.6m the subsoil changed to a reddish brown very gravelly / stony silt (contains degraded pinky red stones) [203].
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None.

Trench 3

Orientation:	West southwest to East northeast
Size:	21.6m by 1.6m (34.56m ²)
Subsoil character:	Orangey red gravelly silt with patches of fairly fine sand and containing a moderate amount of stones [303]. At 6.1m the subsoil changed to a reddish brown very gravelly / stony silt (contains degraded pinky red stones) [304].
Modern features:	Track [302]
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None.

Trench 4

Orientation:	South southwest to North northeast
Size:	8m by 1.6m (12.8m ²)
Subsoil character:	Pinky brown fairly compact stony silt [402].
Modern features:	Track [403]
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None.

Trench 5

Orientation: East southeast to West northwest
Size: 7.6m by 1.6m (12.16m²)
Subsoil character: Orangey brown gravelly silt (very stony) [502].
Modern features: Grey plastic pipe.
Significant features: None.
Artefacts: None.

Trench 6

Orientation: West southwest to East northeast
Size: 22.9m by 1.6m (36.64m²)
Subsoil character: Orangey brown gravelly silt (moderate stones) [602]. At 15.1m subsoil becomes more reddish brown in colour and stonier [604].
Modern features: Track [603]
Significant features: None
Artefacts: None.

Trench 7

Orientation: East to West
Size: 11m by 1.6m (17.6m²)
Subsoil character: Orangey brown gravelly silt (very stony) [703].
Modern features: Grey plastic drainage pipe and orange plastic drainage pipe
Significant features: None
Artefacts: None.

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Appendix 2: Record Summaries

Context Summaries

No.	Interpretation	Description
101	Topsoil	Mid brown fairly fine silt containing frequent to moderate amount of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, measuring between 230mm and 280mm in depth. Contains sherds of 19 th and 20 th century china.
102	Subsoil	Reddish brown slightly clayey silt containing a moderate to frequent amount of small stones and occasional large stones.
201	Topsoil	Mid brown fairly fine silt containing frequent to moderate amount of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, measuring between 250mm and 300mm in depth. Contains sherds of 19 th and 20 th century china.
202	Subsoil	Orangey red gravelly silt with patches of fairly fine sand and a moderate amount of stones.
203	Subsoil	Reddish brown very gravelly / stony silt (less stony at ESE end.
301	Topsoil	Mid brown fairly fine silt containing frequent to moderate amount of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, measuring between 270mm and 290mm in depth. Contains sherds of 19 th and 20 th century china.
302	Deposit / Track	Very large stones are visible in the SSE section at the WSW end of the trench – possible edge of track.
303	Subsoil	Orangey red gravelly silt with patches of fairly fine sand and a moderate amount of stones.
401	Topsoil	Mid brown fairly fine silt containing frequent to moderate amount of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, averaging 320mm in depth. Contains sherds of 19 th and 20 th century china.
402	Subsoil	Pinky brown fairly compact stony silt
403	Stone Deposit / Track	Grey stone & gravel deposit roughly 100mm below surface and measuring 4m in width. One sherd of modern glass was located below the deposit.
501	Topsoil	Mid brown fairly fine silt containing frequent to moderate amount of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, measuring between 260mm and 400mm in depth. Contains sherds of 19 th and 20 th century china.
502	Subsoil	Orangey brown gravelly silt (very stony) with tree roots at the ESE end
601	Topsoil	Mid brown fairly fine silt containing frequent to moderate amount of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, measuring between 260mm and 400mm in depth. Contains sherds of 19 th and 20 th century china.

602	Subsoil	Orangey brown gravelly silt (moderately stony) with tree roots at the ESE end
603	Stone Deposit / Track	Grey stone & gravel deposit roughly 100mm below surface and measuring 4m in width
701	Topsoil / Dumped debris	Mid brown slightly clayey silt containing wood and concrete.
702	Topsoil	Mid brown fairly fine silt containing frequent to moderate amount of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, measuring up to 4.10m in depth. Contains sherds of 19 th and 20 th century china.
703	Subsoil	Orangey brown gravelly silt (moderately stony) with large rocks and tree roots at E end

Photographic Record

No.	Film No.	B&W Negative No.	Disc No.	Digital No.	Description	From	Date
1	1	20	1	1	General pre-ex of site	SSE	22/11/10
2	1	19	1	2	Trench 1 post-ex	ESE	23/11/10
3	1	18	1	3	Trench 2 post-ex	ESE	23/11/10
4	1	17	1	4	Trench 3 post-ex	ENE	23/11/10
5	1	16	1	5	Trench 4 post-ex	SSW	23/11/10
6	1	15	1	6	Trench 5 post-ex	WNW	23/11/10
7	1	14	1	7	Trench 6 post-ex	ENE	23/11/10
8	1	13	1	8	Trench 7 post-ex	E	23/11/10
9	1	12	1	9	Trench 4 deposit [403]	WNW	23/11/10
10	1	11	1	10	Trench 4 deposit [302]	W	23/11/10
11	1	10	1	11	General post-ex of site	WNW	23/11/10

Drawing Record

Sheet No.	Drawing No.	Description	Scale	Date
1	001	Post-ex plan of trench 1	1:100	23/11/10
1	002	Post-ex plan of trench 2	1:100	23/11/10
1	003	Post-ex plan of trench 4	1:100	23/11/10
1	004	Post-ex plan of trench 7	1:100	23/11/10
1	005	Post-ex plan of trench 5	1:100	23/11/10
1	006	Post-ex plan of trench 6	1:100	23/11/10
1	007	Post-ex plan of trench 3	1:100	23/11/10

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries & Galloway Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Dinwoodie House Hotel, Johnstonebridge, Lockerbie
PARISH:	Applegarth
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Rebecca Shaw
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NY 104 903
START DATE (this season)	22 nd November 2010
END DATE (this season)	23 rd November 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
DESCRIPTION:	<p>A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken on an area of land at Dinwoodie House Hotel, Johnstonebridge, Lockerbie. The works, which comprised a series of evaluation trenches laid across the proposed development area, was carried on the 22nd and 23rd November 2010.</p> <p>The trenches exhibited a mid brown fine silty topsoil on top of a reddish brown or orangey red slightly clayey silt containing a moderate to frequent amount of small stones to a pinky brown fairly compact stony silt. The remains of a stony track, thought to date to circa 1900 at the earliest was revealed during investigative works. No significant archaeological features were identified.</p>
PROJECT CODE:	010026
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr Steve Crawford
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	1780 Great Western Road Anniesland Glasgow G13 2TL
E MAIL:	rebeccashaw@archaeologist.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	Report to Dumfries & Galloway Sites and Monuments Record and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

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