

# GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



## Happendon to Carluke Water Mains Rehabilitation Data Structure Report Project 3696

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## **Happendon to Carluke Water Mains Rehabilitation Data Structure Report**

**On behalf of:** Scottish Water

**NGR:** NS 85535 42900 (centred)

**Project Number:** 3696

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**Approved by:**



**Date:**

11/09/2013

*This document has been prepared in accordance  
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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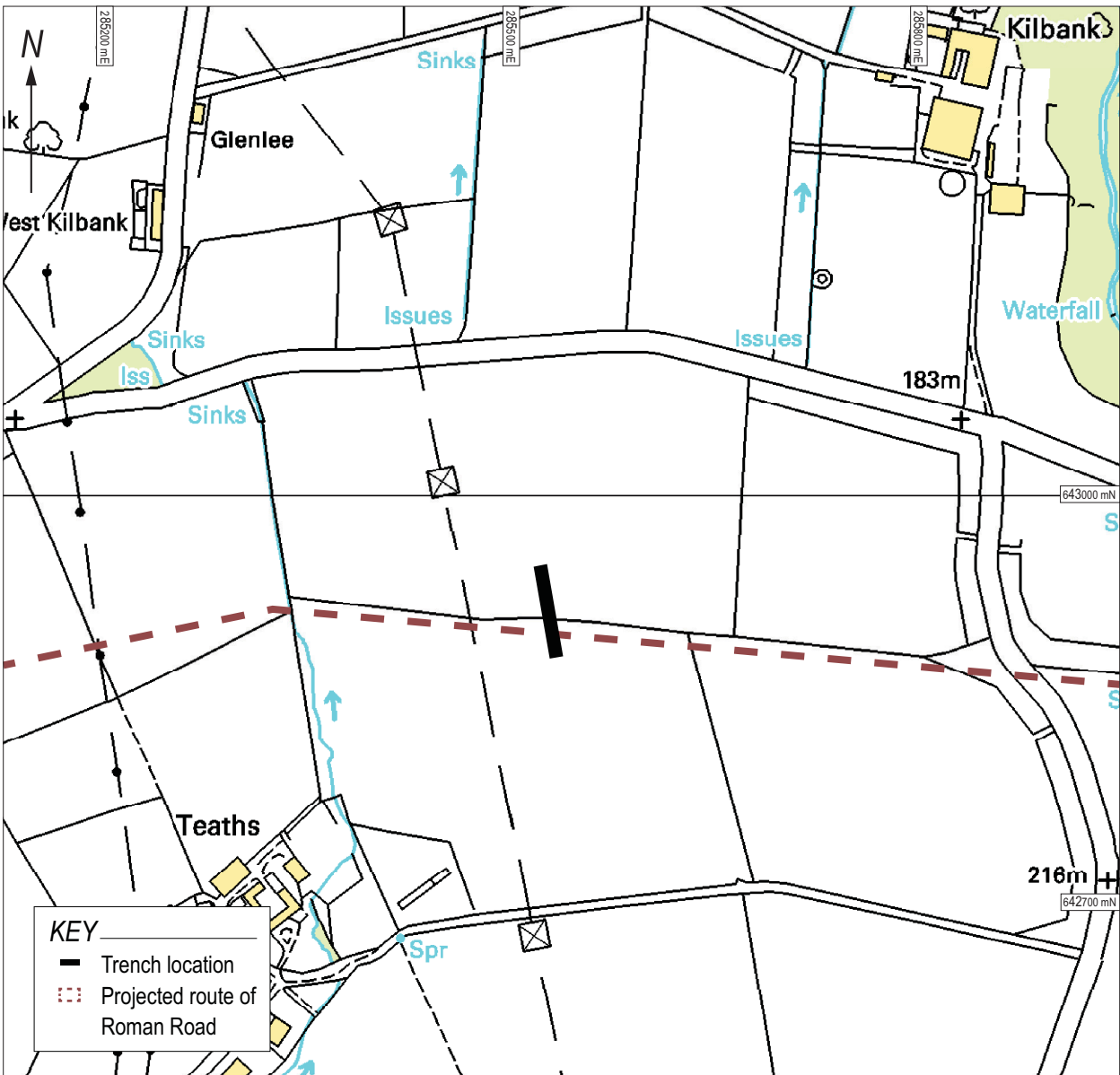
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**KEY**

- Trench location
- - - Projected route of Roman Road

Figure 1: Site location.



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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Scottish Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of a water pipe and associated wayleave at Kirkfieldbank, South Lanarkshire. This work was undertaken over two days between 3rd July and 21st August 2013 and revealed a stone drain. No trace of the Peebles - Castledyke - Loudon Hill - Irvine Roman Road was found.
- 1.2 OASIS reference number:-guardarc1-158143

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Scottish Water on a site near Kirkfieldbank, South Lanarkshire where new water pipe was to be installed. During the course of the watching brief a stone drain was uncovered and recorded. GUARD Archaeology undertook this programme of work undertaken over two days between 3rd July and 21st August.

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies to the west of Lanark (NGR: NS 885 435). The area of the watching brief covers approximately 0.69 hectares and sits between 94 m and 207 m AOD.
- 3.2 The Site is bounded by an un-named road to the north and fields to the west, east and south. The landscape consists of undulating fields and the current land-use is pastoral farming.
- 3.3 The superficial geology consists of Devensian Till, while the bedrock is Swanshaw Sandstone Formation (British Geological Survey; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk>).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A review of desk-based sources undertaken in advance of the watching brief revealed that one known cultural heritage site lies within a kilometre of the centre of the development. The Peebles - Castledyke - Loudon Hill - Irvine Roman Road (NMRS No. NS84SW 21) is believed to cross the Site, running east/west at about the boundary between the northern and southern fields where the watching brief was carried out.
- 4.2 Other cultural heritage sites within the vicinity include a possible monastic settlement at Kirkfield (MNRS No. NS84SE 6), a possible chapel at Greenrig (NMRS No. NS84SE 28) and the Scheduled Monument of Black Hill fort and cairn (SAM 2882; NMRS NS84SW 2).

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The general aim of the watching brief was to identify any archaeological features encountered and record them fully. The specific objectives were to:
  - Establish the presence or absence of the Peebles - Castledyke - Loudon Hill - Irvine Roman Road within the pipe trench and adjacent wayleave;
  - Establish the presence or absence of any other archaeological remains within the pipe trench and adjacent wayleave;
  - Determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered; and
  - Fully excavate and salvage any information possible from any significant features encountered.

## Methodology

- 6.1 The test pits were excavated using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in spits to the level of subsoil. The test pits were recorded by written description and digital photography.
- 6.2 The pipe trench was excavated using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The topsoil and upper horizon of subsoil was removed in spits to a depth of about 0.6 m. Thereafter, the subsoil was removed to the required depth for the insertion of the water pipe. The trench was recorded by written description, measured drawing and digital photography to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork. All features of note were surveyed and located within the National Grid using a hand-held GPS and by measuring from fixed points (i.e. electricity pylons and field corners).
- 6.3 The wayleave was excavated using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in spits to the surface of the subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon. The extent of the wayleave was surveyed and located within the National Grid using a handheld GPS.
- 6.4 Conditions for the watching brief were warm and sunny.

## Results

- 7.1 Four test pits were excavated along the route of the water pipe. No archaeological remains were found.
- 7.2 For the pipe trench and wayleave, a total area of 0.69 ha was stripped of topsoil (Context 001) to reveal mottled orange and grey weathered boulder clay (Context 002). Below this was firmly compacted grey clay with frequent cobbles and boulders (Context 003). Over the monitored area, topsoil deposits were 0.3 to 0.36 m thick. During the course of the watching brief no features of archaeological significance were encountered.
- 7.3 At the extreme south of the northern field is a field bank where ground surface is about 0.4 m higher than that to the immediate north. As this is at about the location of the Roman Road, as mapped on the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments (RCAHMS) on-line database, excavations were monitored extremely closely. None of the characteristic indications of a Roman Road were noted in this area, although boulders were found at a depth of about 0.9 m.
- 7.4 A spread of stones was uncovered at the northern end of the southern field, close to the field boundary. On investigation, this was found to be a stone lined and capped drain (Context 004) running approximately east to west.
- 7.5 The lack of artefacts in the topsoil was noted, and is probably an indication that the fields have not been ploughed for quite some time.



Plate 1: East facing section of pipe trench at field bank.



Plate 2: Post-excavation view of stone field drain.

## Discussion

- 8.1 The boulders deep in the subsoil at the supposed location of the Peebles - Castledyke - Loudon Hill - Irvine Roman Road are most likely to be natural. There was no structure to these stones, and none of the features that help define Roman Roads (drainage cuts, metalled surface and camber) were present. In addition, this location is about midway down a fairly steep ridge, which seems an unusual location for a Roman Road, especially when the summit of the ridge is only about 80 m to the south.
- 8.2 There are two possible reasons why the Roman Road was not located during this monitoring work. The most obvious is that the route mapped by RCAHMS is not the route that the road took, and that the higher ground to the south is its actual location. The projected route of the road doglegs to the north-west then to the WNW immediately west of Newhouse Farm, and changes alignment to the north of Teaths and to the west of Nether Affleck Farm (Figure 1). A more direct route, and one that would provide much better visibility of the surrounding area, would have involved turning west from Newhouse Farm and continuing in that direction to Hillsgill.
- 8.3 A second possibility is that the road was indeed located in the area of the watching brief, but its remains have been destroyed by agricultural activity. A brief observation in the 1834-45 account of the parish, which could be viewed as confirmation of this interpretation, states that “an old roman road which passed through a corner of the parish, has been obliterated by the plough” (Hamilton and Wilson 1834-45, 33). No date is given for the destruction of the Roman road, but it is worth noting that Roy’s late eighteenth century map of Roman remains in the vicinity of Lanark, which includes the Site, does not record any road at this location, suggesting that the road may have been destroyed before 1793 (Figure 2).



Figure 2

- 8.4 The watching brief identified a stone field drain relating to the use of the site during the post-medieval period. This feature was constructed in part using flattish capping stones that were unlike the rounded cobbles and boulders seen elsewhere on the Site.

## Recommendations

- 9.1 The watching brief work has proved that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the area monitored. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with West of Scotland Archaeology Service, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

## Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Scottish Water for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by Drew Graham consulting. The fieldwork was carried out by Iraia Arabaolaza and Christine Rennie. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillan McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by John Atkinson.



**Happendon to Carlisle Water  
Mains Rehabilitation  
Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: Sources Consulted

#### Documentary sources

Anon. 1791-99 *Parish of Lesmahago, Account of Scotland Vol. 7*. <http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk> [Accessed 28th August 2013].

Hamilton, J and Wilson, J 1834-45 *Parish of Lesmahago, Account of Scotland Vol. 6*. <http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk> [Accessed 28th August 2013].

#### Cartographic sources

Roy, W 1747-55 *Military Survey of Scotland*

Roy, W 1793 *Military Antiquities of the Romans in northern Britain: Plate XXVII Plan of the environs of Lanark*. London: Bulmer & Co

#### Online sources

British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk> [Accessed 28th August 2013].

National Monuments Record for Scotland (NMRS) [www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk) [Accessed 28th August 2013].

### Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose pink/grey sandy silt	Topsoil
002	Mottled orange and grey sandy clay	Weathered subsoil
003	Firm blue/grey clay	Subsoil
004	Linear stone lined drain	Field drain

### Appendix C: List of Photographs

#### File 1

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	-	-	Pre-excavation view of Test Pit 1 location	S
3	TP1	-	Post-excavation view of Test Pit 1	S
4	TP1	-	West facing section of Test Pit 1	W
5	TP1	-	Post-excavation view of Test Pit 1	S
6	TP2	-	Post-excavation view of Test Pit 2	W
7	TP3	-	Pre-excavation view of Test Pit 3 location	W
8	TP3	-	North facing section of Test Pit 3	N
9	TP3	-	Post-excavation view of Test Pit 3	W
10	TP4	-	Post-excavation view of Test Pit 4	NW

#### File 2

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	S Field	-	Pre-excavation view of south field	S
3	S Field	-	Pre-excavation view of south field	S
4	N Field	-	Pre-excavation view of north field	S
5	N Field	001-003	East facing section of pipe trench	NE
6	N Field	001-003	East facing section of pipe trench at field bank	NE
7	N Field	002-003	General view of field bank	N

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
8	N Field	002	Post-excavation view of wayleave	N
9	N Field	002	Post-excavation view of wayleave	NW
10	S Field	001-002	West facing section of pipe trench	NW
11	S Field	002	General view of pipe trench	N
12	N Field	-	General view of pipe trench, looking uphill	N
13	-	-	General location shot	S
14	-	-	General location shot	S
15	S Field	004	Pre-excavation view of possible stone feature	W
16	S Field	004	Post-excavation view of slot through stone drain	N
17	S Field	004	Post-excavation view of slot through stone drain	W
18	S Field	002	Post-excavation view of wayleave	NW
19	S Field	002	Post-excavation view of wayleave	SW

## Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Happendon to Carluke Water Mains Rehabilitation
PROJECT CODE:	3696
PARISH:	Lesmahagow
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Christine Rennie
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NS84SW 21
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Roman Road
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 855 429
START DATE (this season)	3rd July 2013
END DATE (this season)	21st August 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None known
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Scottish Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of a water pipe and associated wayleave at Kirkfieldbank, South Lanarkshire. This work was undertaken over two days between 3rd July and 21st August 2013 and revealed a stone drain. No trace of the Peebles - Castledyke - Loudon Hill - Irvine Roman Road was found.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Water Solutions
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS

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