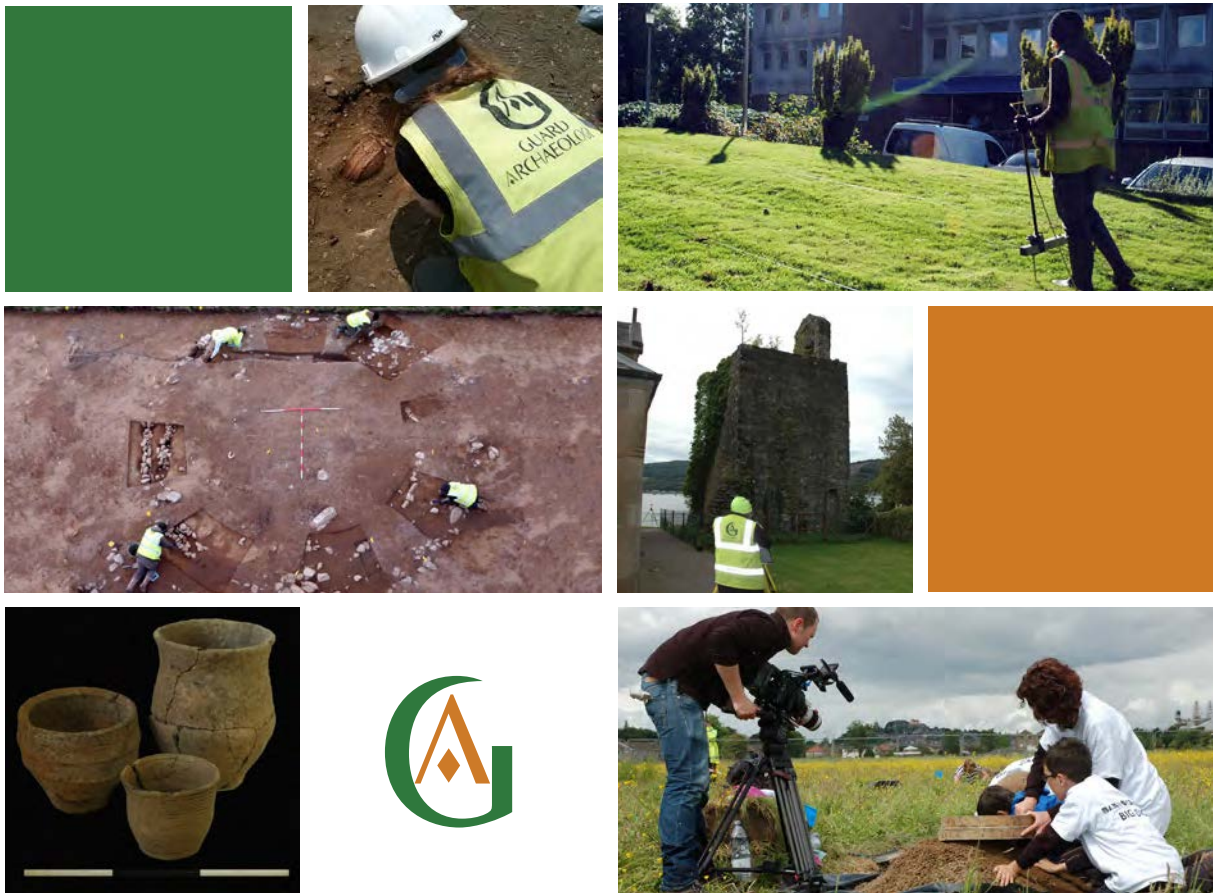


GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Calderglen Country Park, East Kilbride Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report Project 4109

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Calderglen Country Park, East Kilbride
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: South Lanarkshire Council

NGR: NS 65406 52797

Project Number: 4109

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Date:

14/05/2015

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

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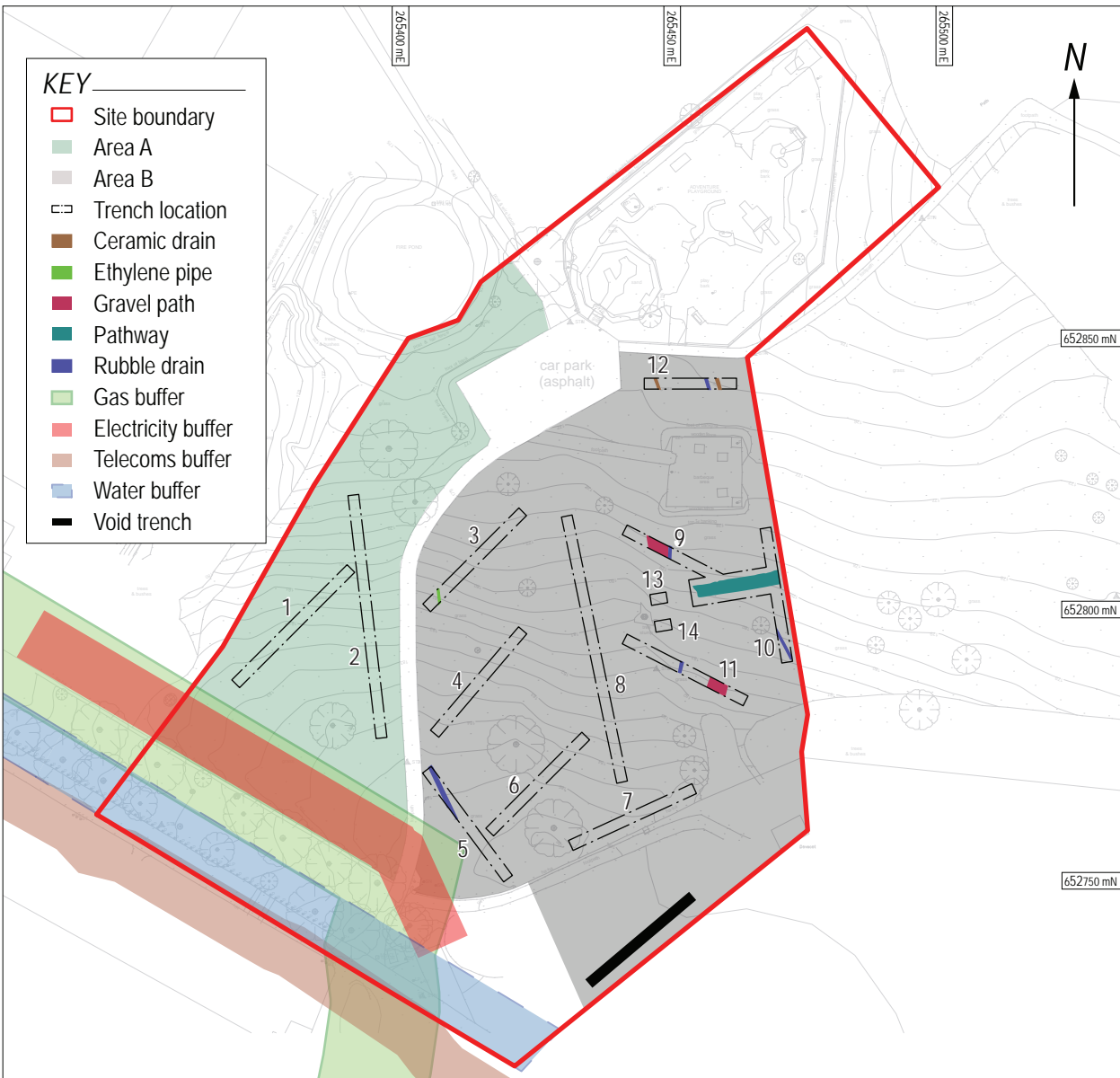
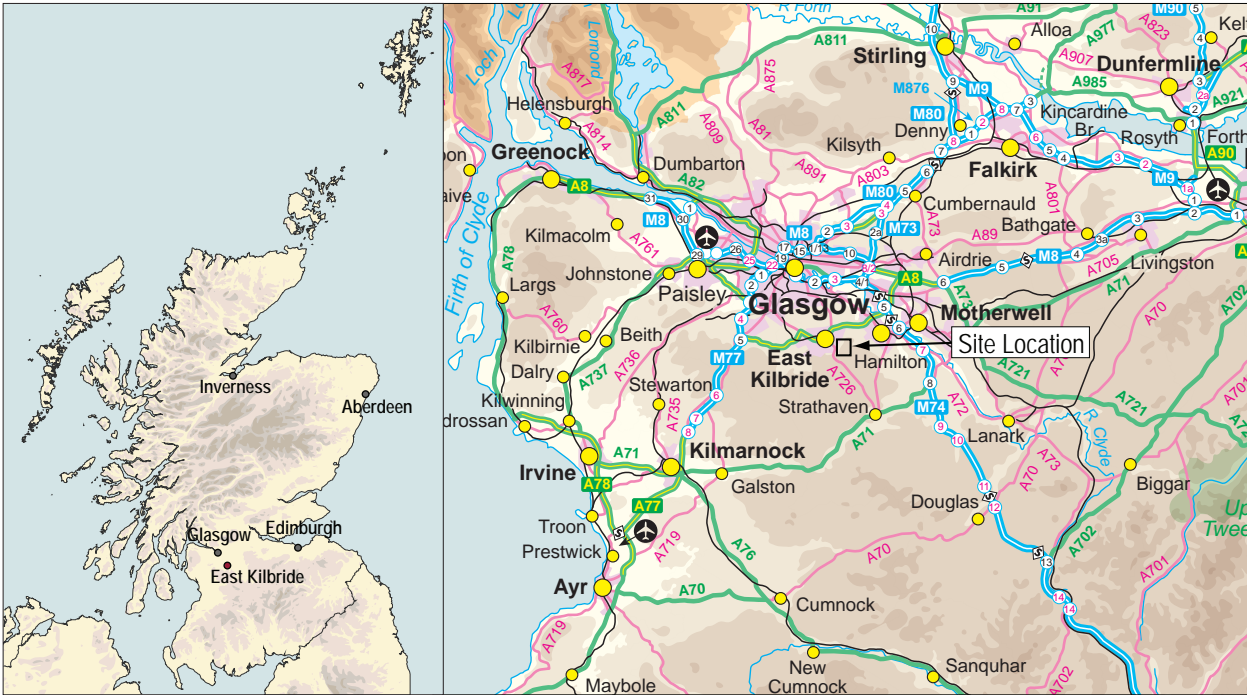


Figure 1:
Site location.

Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, working on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council, on an area proposed for the development of a new play area at Calderglen Country Park, East Kilbride. The proposed trial trench evaluation was to sample 8% (734 m²) of the total area proposed for development (1.45 ha) which reduced to 0.918 hectares once excluded areas including service buffer zones, existing pathways, tree avenues and the present play area were all taken into account (figure 1). A total of 12 main trenches which varied in length between 17 m and 50 m and two additional trenches measuring 3 m in length were excavated. One trench originally proposed for the south of the development area was abandoned in consultation with WoSAS as no groundworks were proposed here. During the evaluation a linear sandstone pathway was discovered, the extent of the path was exposed within the development area; the total area actually sampled during the evaluation was 696 m² (7.6% sample). The cartographic sources suggest that the path probably dates to the mid-late nineteenth century AD and was part of wider path network or land division in the formal designed landscape during this period.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council on an area proposed for development at Calderglen Country Park, East Kilbride (Figure 1). The work was carried between 23 and 29 April 2015 to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed area prior to as stipulated by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) acting as archaeological advisor to South Lanarkshire Council.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site is located approximately 2 km south-east from the centre of East Kilbride, South Lanarkshire at (NGR: NS 65406 52797) (Figure 1). The 1.45 hectare area slopes from west to east ranging in height from approximately 185 m AOD along the south-west boundary to 175 m AOD to the north-east. The available area for evaluation after the deduction of the play area, existing path, tree avenues and service buffers is 0.918 hectares. The area is currently in grass and is divided by a curving path leading to the existing play area. Trees line the access road into the park from the north-west and remnants of similar tree lines extend NNW beyond the site, these avenues of trees have their origins in the designed landscape of Torrance House, situated just south of the development area. The Rotten Calder Water meanders along the east side of the site, within 100 m of the development boundary.
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology is Glacial Till, while the solid geology consists of Limestone Coal Formation – Sedimentary rock cycles, Clackmannan Group Type (British Geological Survey Map Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geology/ofbritain/home.html>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The site is located immediately north of Torrance House, a complex of a Country House, Tower House and Dovecot (Canmore ID: 44967; Site No: NS 65SE 4; WoSAS Pin: 9319). There are a number of A-Listed buildings associated with the Torrance House A-group. The Gate Piers (Ref. 48653), the Statue of Sir John Falstaff (Ref. 26625) and the main Torrance House estate, house and courtyard (Ref. 48654). In addition the former Torrance House stables (Ref. 48654) is B-Listed. Torrance House developed around a tower house of early seventeenth century date, which had replaced an earlier construction of uncertain date. Torrance House is depicted on Roy's Military Survey Map of 1747-55 within a designed landscape, some remnants of which survive as partial tree avenues across this locale. On Roy's Map the NW/SE orientated avenue leading towards Torrance House splays out towards the house and a small rectangular structure is shown associated with a small enclosure in this location. This area of the development is encroached upon by service buffers and is currently under an area of tarmac which will not be disturbed during development. However, there still remains the possibility that parts of

the small enclosure will survive to the north where the evaluation will confirm its presence or absence. There are known inaccuracies in Roy's maps so the position of the building and enclosure may deviate from their surmised location.

- 4.2 Also from cartographic sources, there are former field boundaries along with rig and furrow across the site, particularly to the north of the roofless lean-to type dovecot, located in the south-east corner of the development. No proposed works associated with the development will directly impact upon this dovecot however some of the rig and furrow of eighteenth century date or earlier would be removed or denuded as a result of the proposed development.
- 4.3 A post-war Gun Operations Room (WoSAS Pin: 41177) is situated within Calderglen Country Park 100 m south-west of Torrance House. This Gun Operations Room (GOR) was built around the 1950s and was later used as a regional Seat of Government.
- 4.4 Previous archaeological monitoring and an evaluation were conducted to the west of the proposed development by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. in 2010 (WoSAS Event ID: 4436), no significant archaeological deposits were uncovered during these works. The area was evaluated ahead of the development of a sports facility.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to identify:
- the presence or absence of archaeological features related to structures, enclosures, former boundaries and rig and furrow of eighteenth century date or earlier within the proposed development area;
 - the presence or absence of as yet unknown archaeological features within the proposed development area;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the evaluation, were recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- Conduct an 8% (734 m²) archaeological evaluation of the available 0.918 hectare area within the proposed development to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for approval to WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork,
- 5.3 The scope of the archaeological works were to establish:
- that if the archaeological evaluation encounters no significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological fieldwork would be required for this development.

Methodology

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.1 A series of fourteen evaluation trenches (Figure 1) each measuring 2 m wide were excavated using a back-acting machine under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist. This consisted of 2 x 50 m trenches, 9 x 25 m trenches, 1 x 17 m trench and two trenches measuring 3 m in length. This equated to a 7.6% evaluation of the development area.
- 6.2 Public access to the evaluation area was restricted during the works with the erection of temporary heras fencing.

- 6.3 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.4 Any significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All trenches will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.5 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds were collected as bulk samples by context.
- 6.6 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.7 Due to the presence of significant archaeological remains in trenches 9 and 10, the area of investigation was expanded, following consultation with the client and WoSAS, with the aim of defining the full extent of the archaeological features as per stage 2 of the WSI.
- 6.8 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling was undertaken by a back-acting machine. No specialist backfilling was proposed.
- 6.9 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Results

- 7.1 The results should be read in conjunction with the detailed results found in Appendices B-E and Figure 1.
- 7.2 Across the site the subsoil generally comprised a stiff orange/light brown silty clay 003 with inclusions of pebble and cobble sized stones (Plates 1 and 2). Several drains were found truncating its surface and included two north/south orientated ceramic field drains in trench 12 and a SE/NW orientated rubble field drain which traversed three trenches (9, 11 and 12) and measured 0.6 m in width.



Plate 1: South-east facing section Trench 7.



Plate 2: Post-excavation Trench 7.

- 7.3 Above the subsoil was located a grey silty clay 002 which ranged in depth between 50 mm and 0.22 m. This deposit was found across the site and was deemed natural in origin. One north/south orientated rubble field drain was found truncating this deposit in trench 5 (Plate 3), while a more recent ethylene pipe was found in the south-west end of trench 3.



Plate 3: Rubble drain Trench 5.

- 7.4 During the course of the work a rubble/gravel pathway was located in Trenches 9 and 11. This rough pathway led from the semi-ruinous dovecot located in the south-east of the development area to the NNW towards the fire pond out with the development (Figure 1). This path measured 4 m in width with a very shall depth of 30 mm. No finds were located although it comprised modern brick fragments and sub-angular pebble sized stones.



Plate 4: Oblique shot of pathway 9004.



Plate 5: Pathway 9004 with sections of overburden deposits 9002 left in situ.

- 7.5 A broad, linear sandstone pathway 9004 was also discovered in trenches 9 and 10 and orientated ENE/WSW across the eastern area of the site (Plates 4 and 5). Following consultation with Martin O'Hare of WoSAS and Jo Gillies of South Lanarkshire Council, the area around the pathway was enlarged to fully expose its extent within the development boundary and to facilitate its excavation and recording ahead of development. The pathway was constructed of drystone sandstone blocks which were mostly sub-rectangular in shape varying in length between 0.1 m and 0.4 m and breadth of 0.3 m. No obvious formal design arrangement was observed in the internal stone layout although both edges of the path displayed kerb lines consisting of rectangular facing stones which varied in size between 0.3 m and 0.6 m in length with a breadth of 0.2 m (Plate 4). No bonding matrix was evident between the stones although there did appear to be later repairs with probable nineteenth century bricks found in certain sections (Plate 5), most numerous along the eastern side. The path measured 2.6 m in width with an exposed length of 16 m within the limits of the development. Although the total length of the path is unknown, it does continue out with the eastern development boundary. To establish the nature of the path construction, two north/south orientated slots were excavated through the pathway which revealed that it was constructed directly above deposit 002 and consisted of a single stone course (Plate 6). Above the path was located demolition debris layer 9003 which measured 0.12 m in thickness and comprised compacted light brown silt containing crushed stone, mortar, brick fragments and slate. It was found throughout the length of the wall. Above were located two firmly compacted blaes deposits 9002 which measured 0.2 m in thickness (Plate 7). Both deposits 9002 and 9003 are presumed to be later repairs to the pathway, with

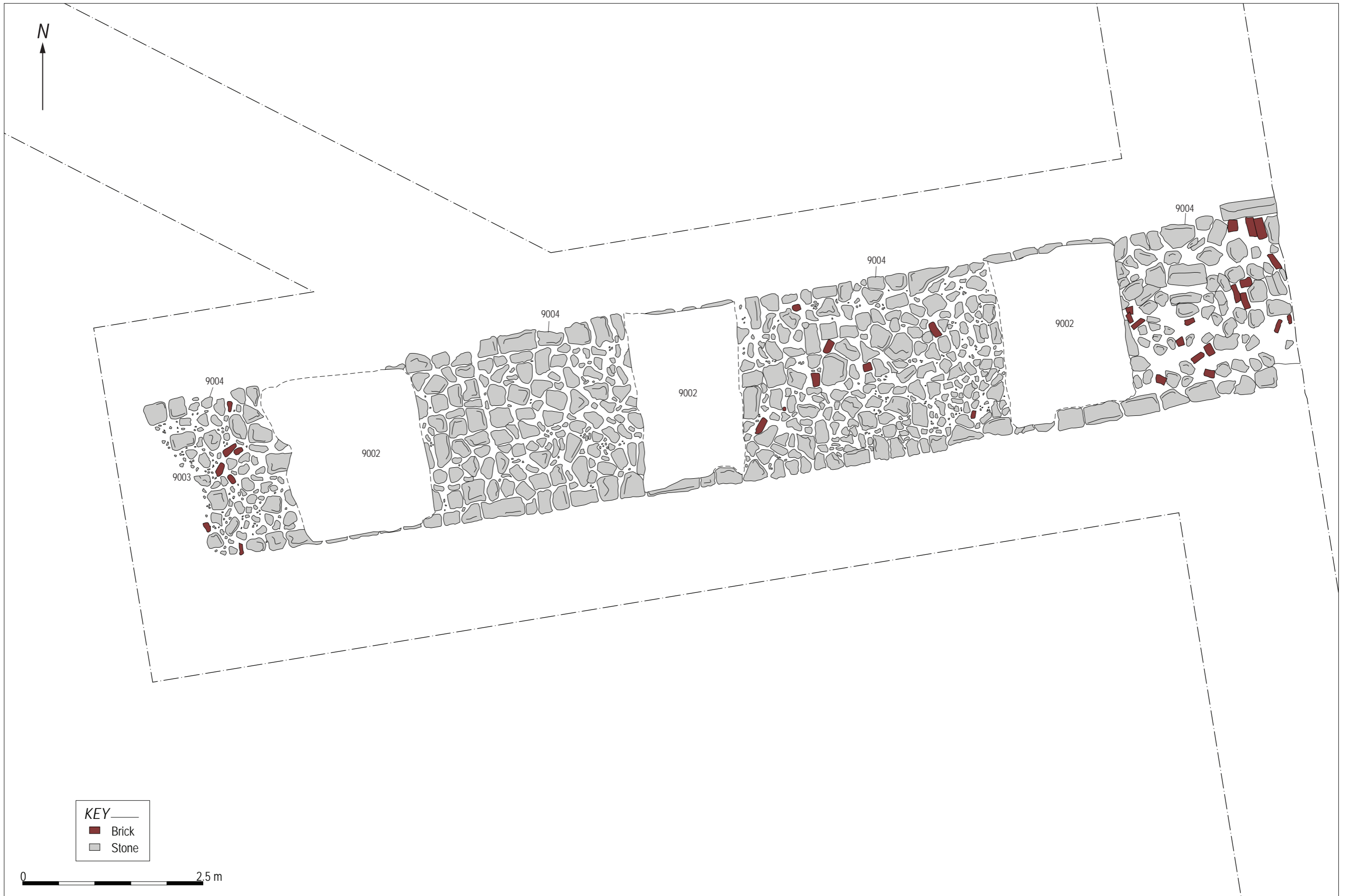


Figure 2:
Plan of pathway in trenches 9 & 10.

many of the brick fragments within the sandstone path probably deriving from this repair and resurfacing phase. Above the blaes deposits was located topsoil deposit 001 which comprised mid-brown silty clay topped with grass turf and measuring between 0.22 m – 0.33 m in thickness. This topsoil was found throughout the site.



Plate 6: West facing section through pathway 9004.



Plate 7: Close-up of blaes deposit 9002.

- 7.6 Fourteen trenches were excavated, totalling 696 m². The details on each trench are set out in Appendix B-E.

Discussion

- 8.1 The present work programme uncovered two features of archaeological interest, a gravel pathway and a sandstone pathway both probably relating to an earlier nineteenth century garden design phase. The gravel pathway which appeared to lead from the area of the dovecot towards the fire pond respects an earlier tree lined avenue of which some remnants still survive. Nineteenth century historical maps (OS 6 inch Lanarkshire Sheet XVII, published 1858) reveal a NNW/SSE broad tree lined avenue located across the open parkland leading from the courtyard of Torrance House, past the dovecot and beyond to frame the fire pond. However, the patchy gravel remnants that were revealed were probably more recent repairs to the path containing modern brick fragments and gravel.
- 8.2 The sandstone pathway found in the eastern area of the parkland is more interesting due to its unrecorded state, despite other garden design features depicted on eighteenth and nineteenth century historical map sources including numerous tree avenues, pathways and a walled garden. Despite its absence from historical cartographic sources, recent satellite imagery (Figure 3) has revealed its probable extent as a parch mark on the grass surface extending from and appearing to respect the NNW/SSE tree lined avenue mentioned above towards the Rotten Calder River in the east. At present it measures at least 101 m in length although due to tree cover in the east, its actual extent is unknown. The same satellite imagery has also revealed the existence of another broad linear feature which appears similar to pathway 004 and runs perpendicular to form a cross design. This vertical feature appears to be similar in width with a visible length of at least 75 m terminating at the northern end adjacent to further unknown smaller east/west orientated features. Unfortunately no material was recovered to provide a likely date for sandstone pathway 004 but late nineteenth century cartographic sources show similar formal path designs within the walled garden (OS 25 inch Lanarkshire Sheet 0.17.09, published 1896, revised ca. 1896). The fact that the pathway also respects a nineteenth century tree avenue would suggest that it dates to this period, although due to its lack of depiction on documentary sources may suggest it was a short lived design. Its purpose may have been to allow individuals controlled access to the lower lying parkland areas.



Figure 3: Satellite Imagery showing pathway parch marks [Copyright Google Earth Satellite Imagery 2015 Infoterra Ltd @ Bluesky]

Conclusion

- 9.1 The evaluation and excavation work has shown that potentially significant archaeologically sensitive features exist within the present development. However, following consultation with Martin O'Hare and the client, the path has been preserved by record within the development area and as a consequence no further archaeological work is recommended.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only and the final decisions on the nature and extent of any further archaeological work rest with the planning authority.
- 9.3 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix G. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 9.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1 – 210380) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the archaeological advisor to South Lanarkshire Council will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank South Lanarkshire Council for commissioning us to conduct the evaluation and in particular Jo Gillies. Thanks also go to Steven Farquhar, Phil McMullan and the staff of Calderglen Country Park and to Martin O'Hare of WoSAS for his advice and assistance. Plant and operators were supplied by Alan Brown Plant Hire. Technical support was from Aileen Maule. The evaluation was conducted by Maureen Kilpatrick with assistance from Johnnie Atkinson, David Brown and Kenny Green. The illustrations and trench survey were produced by Fiona Jackson. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Warren Bailie.

**Calderglen Country Park, East Kilbride
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> [accessed 22nd April 2015].

Google Earth Satellite Imagery, <http://www.google.co.uk/maps/>

National Library of Scotland, [http://maps.nls.uk/view/Lanarkshire 017.09](http://maps.nls.uk/view/Lanarkshire%20017.09)

National Monuments Record for Scotland, www.rcahms.gov.uk [accessed 22nd April 2015].

West of Scotland Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record, www.wosas.net/search.php. [accessed 22nd April 2015].

Appendix B: List of Trenches

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	30	2	0.3 - 0.45	Moderately compacted mid-brown silty clay topsoil (depth 0.3 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown silty clay deposit (depth 0.22 m)	Firm orange/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	No archaeology noted
2	45	2	0.36 - 0.43	Moderately compacted mid-brown silty clay topsoil (depth 0.28 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown silty clay deposit (depth 60 mm)	Firm orange/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	No archaeology noted
3	25	2	0.31 - 0.4	Moderately compacted beige/light brown silty clay (depth 0.28 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown silty clay deposit (depth 80 mm)	Firm orange/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	No archaeology noted. Ethylene plastic pipe noted in south-west end of trench
4	25	2	0.47	Moderately compacted beige/light brown silty clay (depth 0.31 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown silty clay deposit (depth 0.11 m)	Firm orange/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	No archaeology noted
5	25	2	0.28	Moderately compacted beige/light brown silty clay (depth 0.22 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown silty clay deposit (depth 50 mm)	Firm orange/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	No archaeology noted. One rubble filled field drain in trench orientated N/S
6	25	2	0.4 - 0.5	Moderately compacted beige/light brown silty clay (depth 0.31 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown silty clay deposit (depth 60 mm - 0.11 m)	Firm orange/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	No archaeology noted.
7	25	2	0.52	Moderately compacted beige/light brown silty clay (depth 0.3 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown silty clay deposit (depth 0.12 m)	Firm beige/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	No archaeology noted. Coal ash noted in intermediate deposit
8	50	2	0.37 - 0.47	Moderately compacted beige/light brown silty clay (depth 0.32 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown silty clay deposit (depth 0.14 m)	Firm beige/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	No archaeology noted.
9	25	2	0.3	Moderately compacted beige/light brown silty clay (depth 0.22 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown silty clay deposit (depth 80 mm)	Firm beige/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	Sandstone pathway, gravel pathway and rubble drain
10	27	2	0.38 - 0.41	Moderately compacted beige/light brown silty clay (depth 0.3 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown silty clay deposit (depth 80 mm)	Firm beige/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	Sandstone pathway and rubble drain

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
11	25	2	0.43	Moderately compacted beige/light brown silty clay (depth 0.21 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown silty clay deposit (depth 70 mm - 0.18 m) with tree root inclusions	Firm orange/beige/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	Rubble drain orientated NW/SE and remains of gravel path at south-east end of trench
12	17	2	0.4 - 0.45	Moderately compacted beige/light brown silty clay (depth 0.22 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown/grey silty clay deposit (depth 0.12 m)	Firm beige/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	Rubble drain orientated NW/SE and two ceramic field drains in central area of trench
13	3	2	0.38 m	Moderately compacted beige/light brown silty clay (depth 0.29 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown/grey silty clay deposit (depth 0.12 m)	Firm orange/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	No archaeology noted
14	3	2	0.5	Moderately compacted beige/light brown silty clay (depth 0.33 m) overlying a firm beige/light brown/grey silty clay deposit (depth 0.14 m)	Firm orange/light brown silty clay with occasional cobble and pebble inclusions	No archaeology noted

Appendix C: List of Contexts

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
9001	Moderately compacted mid-brown silty clay with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.3 m)	Topsoil
9002	Firmly compacted reddish-brown and grey silty blaes deposit (depth 0.2 m)	Red/grey blaes path surface
9003	Firmly compacted beige/brown sandy silt with building debris including crushed sandstone, brick fragments, slate and ceramic drain (depth 0.12 m)	Demolition debris pathway make-up
9004	Yellow/light brown sandstone blocks roughly rectangular in shape measuring 0.28 x 0.18 m x 0.21 m. Pathway measures in total 2.6 m in width, 16 m in length and 0.3 m in depth.	Sandstone pathway
9005	Very firm mid-grey silty clay (depth 0.12 m)	Natural deposit
9006	Very firm beige/brown/grey silty clay with occasional pebble and cobble inclusions	Subsoil

Appendix D: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Trench	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	9 and 10	1	Plan of stone pathway 004	1:20
2	9 and 10	2	West facing section of stone pathway (eastern end)	1:10
3	9 and 10	2	West facing section of stone pathway (western end)	1:10

Appendix E: List of Photographs

Frame	Trench No.	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	-	-	Pre-excavation general shot	N
2	-	-	Pre-excavation general shot	N
3	-	-	Pre-excavation general shot	NE
4	-	-	Pre-excavation general shot	E
5	-	-	Pre-excavation general shot	SE
6	-	-	Pre-excavation general shot	SE
7	-	-	Pre-excavation general shot	SW
8	-	-	Pre-excavation general shot	W
9	-	-	Pre-excavation general shot	SE
10	-	-	Pre-excavation general shot	W
11	-	-	Pre-excavation general shot	W
12	1	001-003	South-east facing section	SE
13	1	-	ID Shot	-
14	1	003	Post-excavation	SE

Frame	Trench No.	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
15	2	-	ID Shot	-
16	2	001-003	North-east facing section	NE
17	2	003	Post-excavation	NW
18	2	003	Post-excavation	SE
19	5	-	ID Shot	-
20	5	003	Post-excavation with rubble drain	SW
21	5	003	Post-excavation with rubble drain	SW
22	5	001-003	South-east facing section	SE
23	6	-	ID Shot	-
24	6	001-003	South-east facing section	SE
25	6	003	Post-excavation	NE
26	7	001-003	South-east facing section	SE
27	7	003	Post-excavation	NE
28	3	-	ID Shot	-
29	5	003	Rubble drain	SW
30	5	003	Post-excavation of rubble drain	SW
31	5	003	Post-excavation of rubble drain	SW
32	4	-	ID Shot	-
33	4	001-003	South-east facing section	SE
34	4	003	Post-excavation	NE
35	8	-	ID Shot	-
36	8	001-003	North-east facing section	NE
37	8	003	Post-excavation	SE
38	5	003	Rubble drain	NE
39	5	003	Close-up of north-east facing wection through rubble drain	NE
40	12	-	ID Shot	-
41	12	001-003	North-facing section	N
42	12	003	Post-excavation	E
43	4	003	Post-excavation	S
44	8	003	Post-excavation	SE
45	3	001-003	South-east facing section	SE
46	3	003	Post-excavation	SW
47	11	001-003	South-facing section	S
48	11	003	Post-excavation	W
49	11	002	Close-up of rubble drain	S
50	11	002	Gravel path	W
51	11	002	Gravel path	NW
52	11	002-003	Depth of path	N
53	9	004	North-west facing edge of path	NW
54	9	004	Plan view of path	NE
55	10	004	Plan view of path	W
56	9	004-006	Norh-west facing section of path	NW
57	9	004	Plan view of path	E
58	9	004	Plan view of path	E
59	9	004	General view of path	SE
60	9	004	General view of path	N
61	9	004	General view of path	E
62	9	004	General view of path	W
63	13	001-003	Slot (A) excavated on raised bank near beech tree	NE
64	13	001-003	Slot (B) excavated on raised bank near beech tree	NE
65	9	004	General view of path	N
66	9	004	General view of path	E
67	9	004	General view of path	E
68	-	-	Digger fenced off at end of day	-
69	-	-	Backfilled trenches	SE

Frame	Trench No.	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
70	-	-	Backfilled trenches	N
71	-	-	Backfilled trenches	NW
72	-	-	Backfilled trenches	W
73	-	-	Backfilled trenches	S
74	-	-	Backfilled trenches	S
75	-	-	Backfilled trenches	SE
76	-	-	Backfilled trenches	SE
77	9 and 10	-	Fenced off trenches 9 and 10	SW
78	10	004	Mid-excavation of path	W
79	10	004	Mid-excavation of path	N
80	10	004	Mid-excavation of path	E
81	10	004	Mid-excavation of path	N
82	9	006	Rubble drain	N
83	9	006	Rubble drain	N
84	9 and 10	004-005	Close-up of deposit 005	W
85	9 and 10	004-005	Blaes on pathway	NW
86	9 and 10	004-005	Blaes on pathway	N
87	9 and 10	004-005	Blaes on pathway	N
88	9 and 10	004	Close-up of pathway	N
89	9 and 10	004-005	Close-up of pathway and blaes	NW
90	9 and 10	004-005	Close-up of pathway and blaes	W
91	9 and 10	004-005	Close-up of pathway and blaes	W
92	9 and 10	004	Close-up of pathway	E
93	9 and 10	004	Close-up of pathway	E
94	9 and 10	004	Close-up of pathway	W
95	9 and 10	004	Close-up of pathway (central area)	E
96	9 and 10	004	Close-up of pathway (central area)	W
97	9 and 10	004	Close-up of pathway (eastern area)	N
98	9 and 10	004	Close-up of pathway (eastern area)	W
99	9 and 10	004	Close-up of pathway	S
100	9 and 10	004	Close-up of pathway	NW
101	9 and 10	004	Close-up of pathway	N
102	9 and 10	004-005	Close-up of pathway and blaes	S
103	9 and 10	004	Close-up of pathway	N
104	9 and 10	004-005	Post-excavation of pathway	E
105	9 and 10	004-005	Post-excavation of pathway	N
106	9 and 10	004-005	Post-excavation (eastern end)	N
107	10	001-005	West-facing section through pathway	W
108	10	001-005	West-facing section through pathway	W
109	10	001-005	Slot through eastern end of path	S
110	10	004	Johnnie planning pathway	SE
111	9 and 10	002-005	Post-excavation	W
112	9 and 10	002-005	Post-excavation	W
113	9 and 10	002-005	Post-excavation	W
114	10	002-005	Slot through western end of path (west-facing section)	W
115	-	-	Shot of HA-HA	NE
116	-	-	Shot of HA-HA	W
117	-	-	Shot of HA-HA	E
118	-	-	Stacked herris fencing	-
119	-	-	Backfilled trenches	S
120	-	-	Backfilled trenches	S
121	-	-	Backfilled trenches	SW

Appendix F: Discovery and Excavation Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Calderglen Country Park Archaeological Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	4109
PARISH:	East Kilbride
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Nineteenth century garden design feature
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 65406 52797
START DATE (this season)	23 rd April 2015
END DATE (this season)	29 th April 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited on an area proposed for the development of a new play area at Calderglen Country Park, East Kilbride. The trial trench evaluation sampled 7.6% (696 m ²) of the total area available for evaluation (0.918 m ²) within the overall development (14,500 m ²). The evaluation discovered a previously unknown linear sandstone pathway associated with the designed landscape at Torrance House. No datable material was recovered from the pathway although cartographic sources suggest that it probably dates to the mid-late nineteenth century AD and is part of the formal parkland layout during this period.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	South Lanarkshire Council
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	54 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive will be deposited with the NMRS

Appendix G: Written Scheme of Investigation

CALDERGLEN COUNTRY PARK,
EAST KILBRIDE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4109

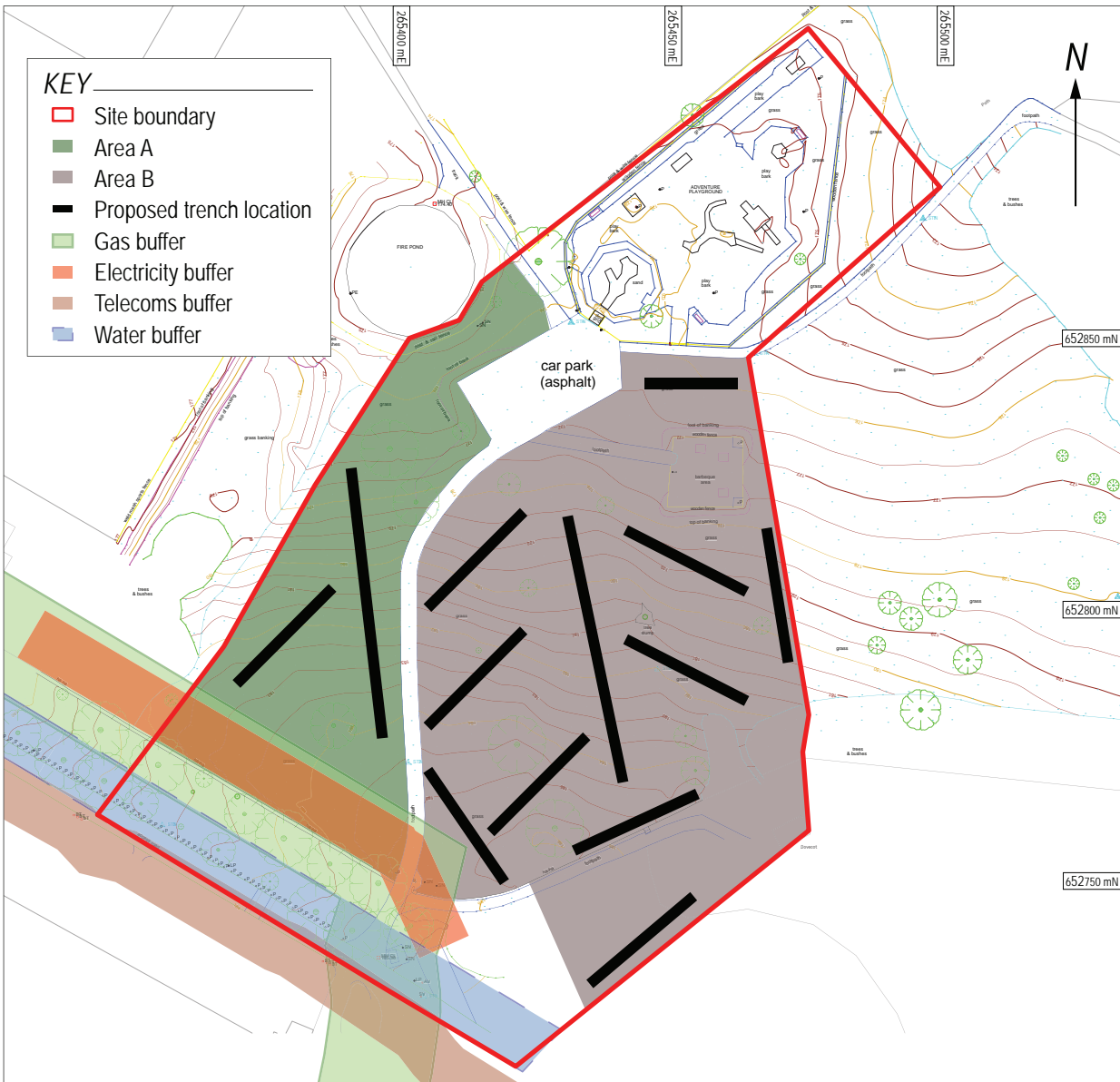
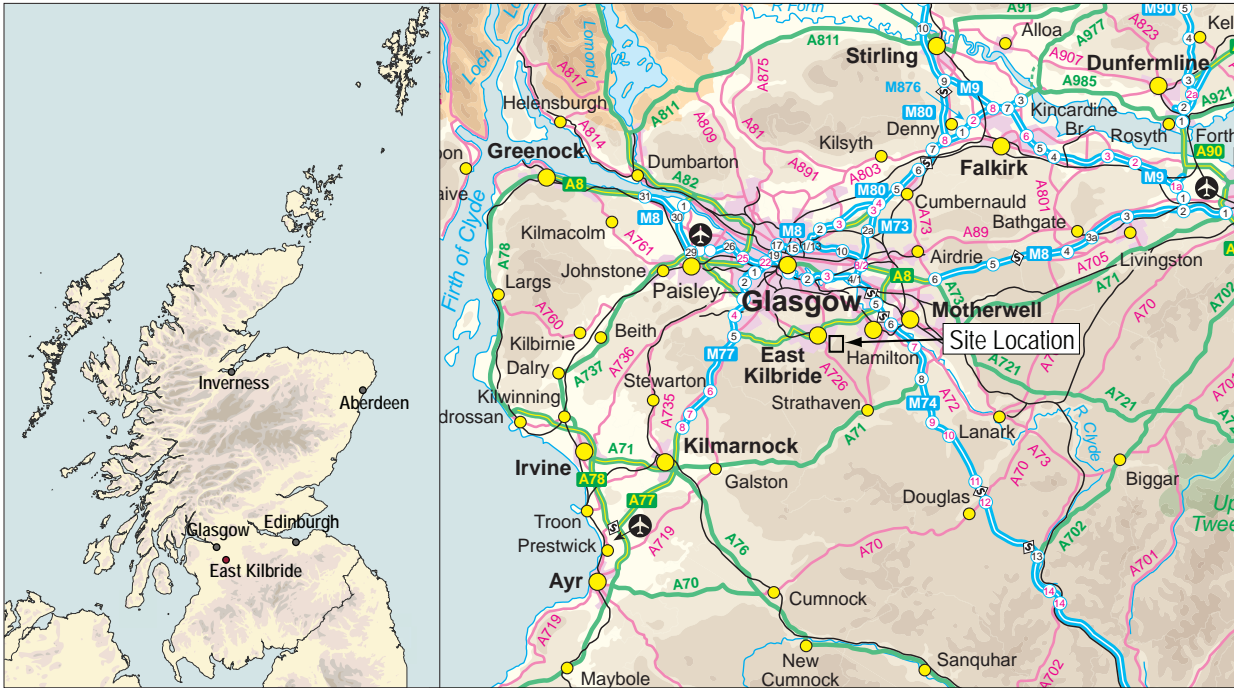


Figure 1:
Site location.



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This archaeological written scheme of investigation (WSI) is for the evaluation of the area proposed for the development of a new play area in Calderglen Country Park, East Kilbride (Figure 1). This document will require to be approved by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This WSI sets out the methodology for the archaeological evaluation required to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed area ahead of development. An 8% archaeological evaluation has been agreed as an appropriate strategy in consultation with WoSAS and will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains. Should significant remains be identified and it is not possible to preserve them *in situ* a further requirement for archaeological works to ensure their preservation through record is likely to be required.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, will be specified in *addenda* to this document. These *addenda*, if required, will be submitted for the approval of WoSAS, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located approximately 2 km south-east from the centre of East Kilbride, South Lanarkshire at (NGR: NS 65406 52797) (Figure 1). The 1.45 hectare area slopes from west to east ranging in height from approximately 185 m AOD along the south-west boundary to 175 m AOD to the north-east. The available area for evaluation after the deduction of the play area, existing path, tree avenues and service buffers is 0.918 hectares. The area is currently in grass and is divided by a curving path leading to the existing play area. Trees line the access road into the park from the north-west and remnants of similar tree lines extend NNW beyond the site, these avenues of trees have their origins in the designed landscape of Torrance House, situated just south of the development area. The Rotten Calder Water meanders along the east side of the site, within 100 m of the development boundary.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The site is located immediately north of Torrance House, a complex of a Country House, Tower House and Dovecot (Canmore ID: 44967; Site No: NS 65SE 4; WoSAS Pin: 9319). There are a number of A-Listed buildings associated with the Torrance House A-group. The Gate Piers (Ref. 48653), the Statue of Sir John Falstaff (Ref. 26625) and the main Torrance House estate, house and courtyard (Ref. 48654). In addition the former Torrance House stables (Ref. 48654) is B-Listed. Torrance House developed around a tower house of early seventeenth century date, which had replaced an earlier construction of uncertain date. Torrance House is depicted on Roy's Military Survey Map of 1747-55 within a designed landscape, some remnants of which survive as partial tree avenues across this locale. On Roy's Map the NW/SE orientated avenue leading towards Torrance House splays out towards the house and a small rectangular structure is shown associated with a small enclosure in this location. This area of the development is encroached upon by service buffers and is currently under an area of tarmac which will not be disturbed during development. However, there still remains the possibility that parts of the small enclosure will survive to the north where the evaluation will confirm it's presence or absence. There are known inaccuracies in Roy's maps so the position of the building and enclosure may deviate from their surmised location.

- 4.2 Also from cartographic sources, there are former field boundaries along with rig and furrow across the site, particularly to the north of the roofless lean-to type dovecot, located in the south-east corner of the development. No proposed works associated with the development will directly impact upon this dovecot however some of the rig and furrow of eighteenth century date or earlier would be removed or denuded as a result of the proposed development.
- 4.3 A post-war Gun Operations Room (WoSAS Pin: 41177) is situated within Calderglen Country Park 100 m south-west of Torrance House. This Gun Operations Room (GOR) was built around the 1950s and was later used as a regional Seat of Government.
- 4.4 Previous archaeological monitoring and an evaluation were conducted to the west of the proposed development by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. in 2010 (WoSAS Event ID: 4436), no significant archaeological deposits were uncovered during these works. The area was evaluated ahead of the development of a sports facility.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify:
 - the presence or absence of archaeological features related to structures, enclosures, former boundaries and rig and furrow of eighteenth century date or earlier within the proposed development area;
 - the presence or absence of as yet unknown archaeological features within the proposed development area;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the evaluation, are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
 - Conduct an 8% (734 m²) archaeological evaluation of the available 9180 m² area within the proposed development to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for approval to WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.
- 5.3 The scope of the archaeological works will establish:
 - that if the archaeological evaluation encounters no significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological fieldwork will be required for this development.

Fieldwork Methodology

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.1 A series of thirteen evaluation trenches (Figure 1) each measuring 2 m wide will be excavated using a back-acting machine under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist. This will consist of 2 x 50 m trenches, 10 x 25 m trenches and 1 x 17 m trench.
- 6.2 Public access to the evaluation area will be restricted during the works.
- 6.3 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.4 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be

drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All trenches will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.

- 6.5 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.6 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.7 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.8 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.9 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered within any of the trenches proposed, the area of investigation may be expanded, in consultation with the client and WoSAS, with the aim of defining the full extent of the archaeological features.
- 6.10 WoSAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals.
- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the 8% evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on a WSI addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.12 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling will be undertaken by a back-acting machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed.
- 6.13 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to WoSAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include an addendum to this WSI for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 The report will include the following:
 - executive summary;
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - Planning application number;
 - contractor's details including date work carried out;
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;

- description of the site history, location and geology;
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
 - bibliography.
- 7.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further one including a digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS.
- 7.5 WoSAS state that any DSR is to be submitted within 4 weeks of fieldwork completion, any PERD within 3 months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.
- 7.6 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be

reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:

- Project Manager: Warren Bailie
- Project Archaeologists: Iraia Arabaolaza and Kevin Mooney
- Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
- Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
- Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson

12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Mr Warren Bailie, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological fieldwork is provisionally scheduled for 13 April 2015. WoSAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is estimated that the evaluation will take two days to complete, including backfilling, with minimal findings.

Health & Safety and Insurance

14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). It is standard GUARD policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.

14.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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