

# GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Lanark Road, Carlisle  
Data Structure Report  
Project 4334**

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## Lanark Road, Carluke Data Structure Report

**On behalf of:** Serene Life Ltd

**NGR:** NS 8521 4728

**Project Number:** 4334

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**Illustrations:** Diarmuid O Connor

**Project Manager:** John Atkinson

<b>DRAFT</b>  15/02/16	John Atkinson Project Manager	<b>FINAL</b>  15/02/16	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

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## **Contents**

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Site Location, Topography and Geology	5
Archaeological Background	5
Aims and Objectives	5
Methodology	6
Results	6
Discussion	7
Recommendations	7
Acknowledgements	7
Appendices	9
Appendix A: References	9
Appendix B: Trench Details	9
Appendix C: List of Digital Images	12
Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry	15
Appendix E: Project Design	16

## **List of Figures**

Figure 1: Site location	4
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## **List of Plates**

Plate 1: North-west facing section of Trench 19	6
Plate 2: Trench 9 from the north-west	6
Plate 3: Furrow within Trench 14, from the south	7

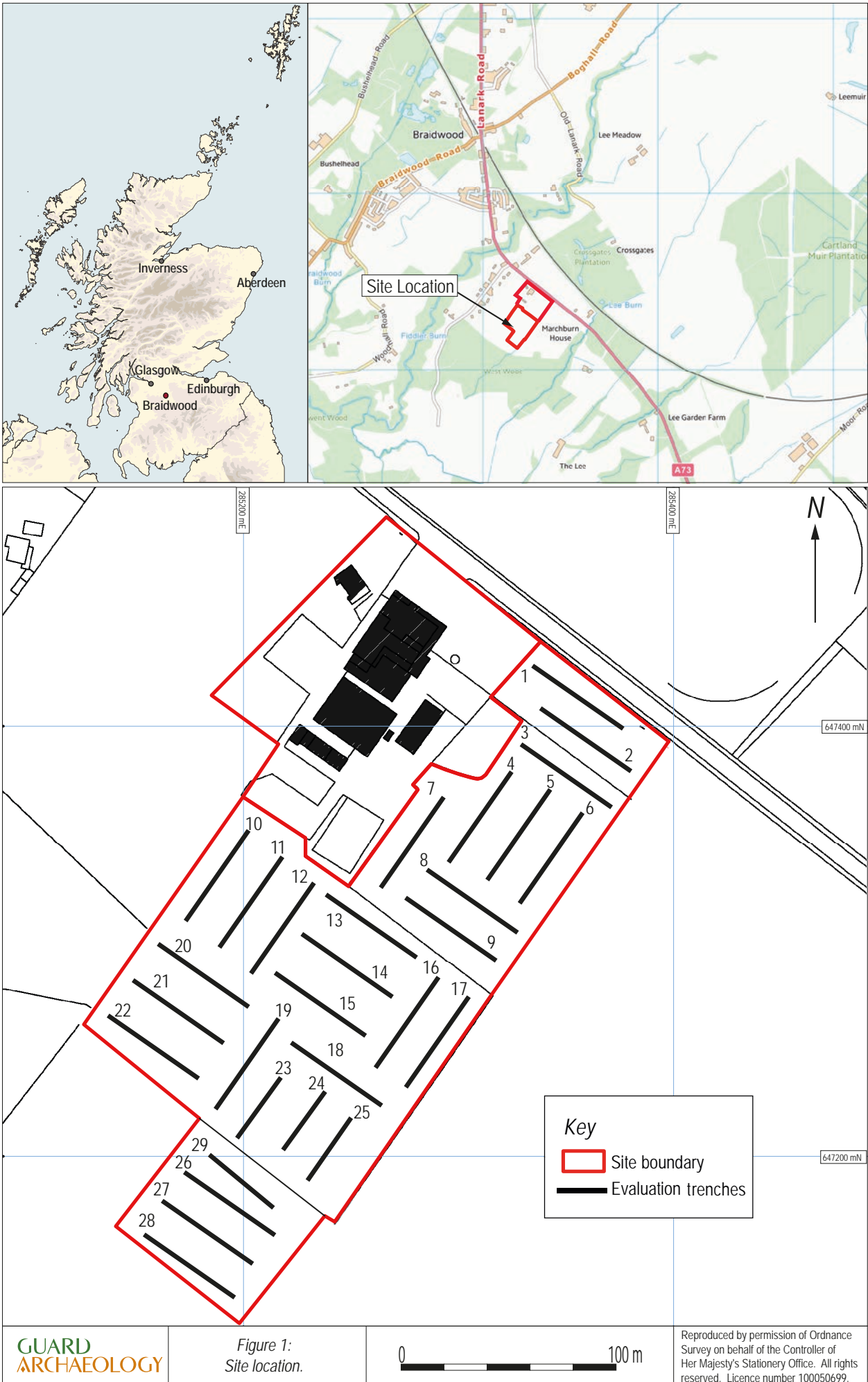


Figure 1:  
Site location.

## Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on behalf of Serene Life Ltd on an area proposed for the construction of housing at Lanark Road, Headspoint, to the south of Carluke within South Lanarkshire. The trial trench evaluation consisted of a series of 29 trenches varying in length between 35 m – 50 m and totalling 8% of the greenfield area proposed for development. No features of archaeological significance were encountered within the trenches.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Serene Life Ltd on a site proposed for the construction of housing and associated infrastructure at Headspoint, Carluke. During the course of the evaluation a total of 2,800 square metres of trenching was undertaken, spread over 29 individual trenches arranged in a random pattern across the greenfield areas of the site. No features of archaeological significance were encountered. The work was undertaken between 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> February 2016.
- 2.2 All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation;
- *By-laws: Code of Conduct (2014)*
  - *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (2014)*
  - *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014)*

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site is located to the south of Carluke on the south-western side of Lanark Road (A73). The development area includes the former Heads Point Nursery and its associated buildings and car parking areas. WoSAS have agreed that only the greenfield areas will require archaeological works – this area of archaeological interest is centred on NS 8521 4728. The development area will form the nucleus of a new dwelling housing estate and associated roads and infrastructure. The development area is bounded to the south by woodland, by open fields to the east and west and the A73 to the north.
- 3.2 The bedrock geology is of Sedimentary Lawmuir Formation Strathclyde Group Type whilst the superficial deposits are Devensian – Diamicton Till. The sits between 185 and 201 m AOD.

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are no known archaeological or historical sites present within the proposed development area. However, a prehistoric site and find location are known in relative close proximity. The cairn site at Westwood, The Lee survives to 10 m in diameter and is up to 0.8 m in height and was recently scheduled (CANMORE ID 46546), whilst a stone arrowhead or spearhead was discovered at Crossgates to the north-east (WoSAS HER ID 53122). Historic sites are also noted within CANMORE and within the historic environment record for South Lanarkshire (maintained by WoSAS) to be on the sites' periphery. These include the site of the Scottish Terracotta and Metallic Brickworks immediately to the north of the development area (CANMORE ID 310894) and the former toll house at Fiddler's Bridge to the north-east of the development (CANMORE ID 199493).

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to identify:
- 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% archaeological evaluation of the 35,400 m<sup>2</sup> greenfield area of 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 was to establish:

- That if the archaeological evaluation encountered no significant archaeological remains, no further archaeological fieldwork will be required for this development.

## Methodology

6.1 A series of 29 evaluation trenches (Figure 1) (35 m to 50 m in length and measuring 2 m in width) were excavated using a back-acting machine under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.

6.2 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 possible archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.

6.3 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged using pro forma recording sheets together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.

6.4 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling was undertaken by a back-acting machine.

## Results

7.1 During the course of the evaluation 29 trenches were excavated across the area. Topsoil was a dark brown grey loam with small stones and roots around 0.3 m in depth across the area, and was frequently waterlogged at the surface. For the majority of the area this sat directly above subsoil which was generally a light pinkish grey orange beige sandy clay with frequent stones. Frequent plough scarring was visible in this. Occasionally a mid brown grey silt clay intermediate deposit was present within natural undulations or at slight topographic break of slope areas. This was between 0.15 m – 0.2 m in depth, but was only occasionally present.



Plate 1: North-west facing section of Trench 19.



Plate 2: Trench 9 from the north-west.

7.2 Apart from what would appear to be fairly intensive plough scarring and compaction, little disturbance was visible below topsoil level across the area. Ephemeral furrow remains were sporadically present within some trenches on a north/south orientation, which were of a mid brown silt clay and survived to around 1.8 m in width and 0.15 m in depth. These are faintly visible as a regular system on recent aerial images of the site and more clearly on Ordnance Survey aerial imaging from 1944-50, particularly in the lower area where trenches 26 – 29 were located, although seem to be largely plough truncated.



*Plate 3: Furrow within Trench 14, from the south.*

7.3 No features of archaeological significance were present within any of the trenches.

## Discussion

8.1 The trenching identified no features of archaeological interest. This could suggest that the land was relatively void of significant tangible human activity until used for cultivation. Ordnance Survey maps from the mid nineteenth century onwards depict nothing on the immediate area under investigation. However, the lack of features could also be due to the impact of ploughing on any more sensitive remains which may predate more recent agricultural use.

## Recommendations

- 9.1 The evaluation work encountered no features of archaeological interest. It is therefore recommended that no further work is required in relation to the development.
- 9.2 GUARD would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with Martin O’Hare of WoSAS, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

## Acknowledgements

10.1 GUARD would like to thank Serene Life Ltd and David Fulton for their assistance, as well as Robert Nimmo for his aid with access to the lower area. Plant and drivers were supplied by Brown Plant Hire. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and Jen Cochrane. Fieldwork was directed by Beth Spence. A survey of trench locations was conducted by Diarmuid O Connor. The illustrations were produced by Diarmuid O Connor. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology by John Atkinson.

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Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: References

Cartographic:

Ordnance Survey, 1864, Six-inch first edition, 1843-1882, Lanarkshire; Sheet XXV

Ordnance Survey, 1898, Six-inch and later editions, 1892-1960, Lanarkshire; Sheet XXV.NW

Ordnance Survey, 1926, One inch "Popular" edition, Scotland, 1921-1930; Sheet 73

Ordnance Survey, 1956, 1:25000 maps of Great Britain: Sheet NS84

Other sources:

Canmore database, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland; <http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/>, last accessed 12<sup>th</sup> February 2016

Geology of Britain Viewer, British Geological Survey; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain>, last accessed 12<sup>th</sup> February 2016

Ordnance Survey Air Photo Mosaics of Scotland, 1944-50; <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/>, last accessed 12<sup>th</sup> February 2016

### Appendix B: Trench Details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate deposit	Subsoil	Details
1	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact, dark brown grey loam (quite wet) with roots and occasional small stones. 0.3 m in depth.	Compacted red blaes material at the west of the trench. Levelling/support material for entrance to temporary car park - modern.	Very compact light pink orange beige sand clay with frequent mixed stones.	North/south orientated furrows. Irregular, brown silty fill with occasional coal flecks, c. 1.5 m in width, 0.15 m in depth at slot taken. Likely surviving bases.
2	50	2	0.4	Moderately compact, dark brown grey loam with roots and occasional small stones. 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact light pinkish grey sandy clay with occasional stones.	North/south furrows.
3	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact, dark brown grey loam (wet) with small roots and stones. 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact light mottles orange grey beige sandy clay with frequent mixed stones.	Possible furrows.
4	50	2	Up to 0.6	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam (quite wet) with small roots and stones. 0.3 m in depth.	Very compact mid brown silt clay with occasional stones. 0.25 m in depth, hillwash.	Very compact light pinkish grey beige sandy clay with frequent sandstones.	-
5	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam (quite wet) with small roots and stones. 0.25 m to 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact light pinkish brown orange sandy clay with frequent stones and some bedrock seams.	Possible pit investigated. Natural feature with compact rooty fill.
6	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with small roots and stones. 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact light pinkish grey sandy clay with mixed sandstones.	Plough scarring evident.

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate deposit	Subsoil	Details
7	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with small roots and pebbles. 0.25 m to 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact light grey orange beige sandy clay with occasional sandstones and dark mineral flecks.	Plough scarring evident.
8	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with small roots and stones. 0.35 m in depth.	-	Very compact light pinkish grey beige sandy clay with frequent stones.	Possible furrow. Plough scarring evident.
9	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam (wet) with small roots and pebbles. 0.25 m in depth.	-	Very compact light pink orange beige sandy clay with frequent mixed stones.	North/south furrows. Possible feature investigated - likely burrow, trapped topsoil surrounded by grey compact staining.
10	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam (wet) with small roots and pebbles. 0.25 m in depth.	-	Very compact light-mid grey orange brown sandy clay with frequent sandstones.	Plough scarring.
11	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with small roots and stones. 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact light-mid pinkish grey brown sandy clay with frequent small sandstones.	North/south furrows. Plough scarring evident.
12	50	2	0.5	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with roots and small stones. 0.3 m in depth.	Very compact mid grey brown silt clay with occasional pebbles and dark mineral flecks. 0.17 m in depth. Hillwash.	Very compact light grey beige sandy clay with occasional stones.	Possible furrow.
13	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam (wet) with small roots and stones. 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact light pink orange beige sandy clay with frequent small sandstones.	North/south furrows. Plough scars.
14	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small roots and stones. 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact light mottled pink grey orange sandy clay with frequent stones.	North/south furrows. Plough scarring.
15	50	2	Up to 0.65	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam (wet) with small stones and roots.	Very compact dark grey brown silt clay with stones and dark mineral flecks. Hillwash, only within undulation at north-west. 0.35 m in depth.	Very compact mixed pinkish yellow beige sandy clay with frequent stones.	Possible furrow.
16	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with small roots and pebbles. 0.35 m in depth.	Very compact mid brown silt clay with small pebbles. Up to 0.2 m in depth. Hillwash within undulation.	Very compact mid pink grey brown sandy clay with mixed sandstones.	Plough scarring evident.
17	50	2	0.4	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam (wet) with small roots and stones. 0.35 m in depth.	-	Very compact light-mid orange grey brown sandy clay with mixed sandstones.	Plough scarring.

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate deposit	Subsoil	Details
18	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with small roots and stones. 0.25 m to 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact mid pinkish grey brown sandy clay with frequent stones.	Plough scarring.
19	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small roots and stones. 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact light pinkish yellow beige sandy clay with frequent sandstones.	Plough scarring.
20	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with small roots and pebbles. 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact light-mid pink orange brown sandy clay with sandstones, and some bedrock seams.	Plough scarring.
21	50	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with small roots and pebbles. 0.25 m in depth.	-	Very compact mid pinkish grey brown sandy clay with mixed sandstones.	Plough scarring.
22	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam (wet) with small roots and stones.	-	Very compact mid pinkish grey brown sand clay with mixed sandstones.	Plough scarring.
23	35	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with frequent small roots and stones.	-	Very compact light pinkish grey brown sandy clay with frequent stones.	-
24	35	2	Up to 0.5	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam (very wet) with small stones and roots. 0.3 m in depth.	Very compact mid grey brown silt clay with occasional stones. Up to 0.2 m in depth. Hillwash, only down slope at topographic break.	Very compact light-mid grey brown orange sandy clay with stones and dark mineral flecks.	Moved 5 m north-east to avoid lying water at south-west.
25	35	2	0.3	Moderately compact dark brown grey loam with small roots and stones. 0.25 m to 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact light mottles pinkish grey sandy clay with occasional stones.	North/south furrow.
26	50	2	0.35	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small roots and stones. 0.3 m in depth.	-	Very compact light pinkish grey beige sandy clay with frequent stones.	Possible furrow. Plough scarring.
27	50	2	0.5	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with small roots and stones. 0.3 m in depth.	Very compact mid brown grey silt clay with small stones. 0.15 m in depth. Hillwash, only at north-west.	Very compact light pinkish yellow beige sandy clay with frequent sandstones.	North/south furrows. Plough scarring.
28	50	2	0.4	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with frequent small roots and stones. 0.35 m in depth.	-	Very compact light-mid pinkish brown beige sandy clay with frequent stones.	Plough scarring.
29	45	2	0.4	Moderately compact dark brown grey silty loam with small roots and stones. 0.35 m in depth.	-	Very compact light pinkish orange beige sandy clay with frequent stones.	-

## Appendix C: List of Digital Images

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	-	-	General of top field	NW
3	-	-	General - starting excavation	N
4	-	TR 1	TR 1 ID	-
5	-	TR 1	North-east facing section	NE
6	-	TR 1	Post ex at north-west with blaes	SE
7	-	TR 1	South-west facing section at furrows	SW
8	-	TR 1	South-west facing section at furrows	SW
9	-	TR 1	Post ex TR 1	SE
10	-	-	General of middle field	E
11	-	-	General of middle field	NE
12	-	TR 2	TR 2 ID	-
13	-	TR 2	Furrow	-
14	-	TR 2	South-west facing section	SW
15	-	TR 2	Post ex TR 2	NW
16	-	TR 1	Furrow	N
17	-	-	General of field 2	E
18	-	-	General of field 2	SE
19	-	TR 3	TR 3 ID	-
20	-	TR 3	South-west facing section	SW
21	-	TR 3	Furrow	S
22	-	TR 3	Post ex TR 3	NW
23	-	TR 4	South-east facing section	SE
24	-	TR 4	Post ex TR 4	SW
25	-	TR 4	Sitting water at TR 4	SW
26	-	TR 5	TR 5 ID	-
27	-	TR 5	South-east facing section	SE
28	-	TR 5	Voided feature investigated	SW
29	-	TR 5	Sitting water at TR 5	SW
30	-	TR 5	Post ex TR 5	NE
31	-	-	Sitting water at TR 3	W
32	-	TR 6	TR 6 ID	-
33	-	TR 6	Plough scars	NE
34	-	TR 6	Post ex TR 6	SW
35	-	TR 8	TR 8 ID	-
36	-	TR 8	North-east facing section	NE
37	-	TR 8	Furrow	S
38	-	TR 8	Sitting water at TR 8	N
39	-	TR 8	Post ex TR 8	NW
40	-	TR 8	Post ex TR 8	NW
41	-	-	General of lower field 3	N
42	-	-	General of lower field 3	W
43	-	-	Sitting water at north	S
44	-	-	Flowing water at north	S
45	-	-	Sitting water at north	W
46	-	-	General of field 3	W
47	-	-	General of field 3	NW
48	-	-	Outlook to south-west	NE
49	-	-	Cable at fence - dead	NE
50	-	-	General of cleared plant nursery buildings	S
51	-	-	Trenches backfilled	N
52	-	-	Trenches backfilled	NE
53	-	-	Trenches backfilled	E
54	-	-	Trenches backfilled	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
55	-	-	Trenches backfilled	SW
56	-	-	Trenches backfilled	SW
57	-	TR 7	TR 7 ID	-
58	-	TR 7	North-west facing section	NW
59	-	TR 7	Plough scars	NE
60	-	TR 7	Post ex TR 7	SW
61	-	TR 9	TR 9 ID	-
62	-	TR 9	South-east facing section	SE
63	-	TR 9	Furrow	S
64	-	TR 9	Post ex TR 9	NW
65	-	TR 9	Voided feature investigated	S
66	-	TR 13	TR 13 ID	-
67	-	TR 13	South-west facing section	SW
68	-	TR 13	Post ex TR 13	NW
69	-	TR 13	Standing water at TR 13	NW
70	-	TR 12	TR 12 ID	-
71	-	TR 12	South-east facing section	SE
72	-	TR 12	Furrow	S
73	-	TR 12	Post ex TR 12	SW
74	-	TR 11	TR 11 ID	-
75	-	TR 11	South-east facing section	SE
76	-	TR 11	Furrow	S
77	-	TR 11	Post ex TR 11	SW
78	-	TR 10	TR 10 ID	-
79	-	TR 10	South-east facing section	SE
80	-	TR 10	Post ex TR 10	SW
81	-	-	Backfilled trenches 8, 9 & 7	NE
82	-	TR 20	TR 20 ID	-
83	-	TR 20	South-west facing section	SW
84	-	TR 20	Post ex TR 20 - south-east end	SE
85	-	TR 20	Post ex TR 20 - north-west end	NW
86	-	TR 21	TR 21 ID	-
87	-	TR 21	North-east facing section	NE
88	-	TR 21	Post ex TR 21 - south-east end	SE
89	-	TR 21	Post ex Try 21 - north-west end	NW
90	-	TR 22	North-east facing section	NE
91	-	TR 22	Post ex TR 22	NW
92	-	-	General of backfilled trenches	N
93	-	-	General of backfilled trenches	N
94	-	-	General of backfilled trenches	W
95	-	-	General of backfilled trenches	N
96	-	-	Gate locked at end of day	-
97	-	TR 14	TR 14 ID	-
98	-	TR 14	North-east facing section	NE
99	-	TR 14	Furrow	S
100	-	TR 14	Post ex TR 14	NW
101	-	TR 14	Post ex TR 14	NW
102	-	TR 15	TR 15 ID	-
103	-	TR 15	North-east facing section	NE
104	-	TR 15	Post ex TR 15	SE
105	-	TR 15	Post ex TR 15	SE
106	-	TR 16	TR 16 ID	-
107	-	TR 16	North-west facing section	NW
108	-	TR 16	Post ex TR 16	SW
109	-	TR 17	TR 17 ID	-



Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
110	-	TR 17	North-west facing section	NW
111	-	TR 17	Post ex TR 17	SW
112	-	TR 14	South-west facing section at furrow	S
113	-	TR 14	South-west facing section at furrow	S
114	-	TR 18	TR 18 ID	-
115	-	TR 18	South-west facing section	SW
116	-	TR 18	Furrow	S
117	-	TR 18	Furrow	S
118	-	TR 18	Post ex TR 18	NW
119	-	TR 19	TR 19 ID	-
120	-	TR 19	Plough scars	NE
121	-	TR 19	North-west facing section	NW
122	-	TR 19	Post ex TR 19	SW
123	-	TR 23	TR 23 ID	-
124	-	TR 23	North-west facing section	NW
125	-	TR 23	Post ex TR 23	NE
126	-	-	General of backfilled trenches	SW
127	-	-	General of backfilled trenches	S
128	-	-	General of backfilled trenches	SE
129	-	-	General of lower area	N
130	-	-	General of lower area	E
131	-	TR 24	General of water at TR 24	N
132	-	TR 24	TR 24 ID	-
133	-	TR 24	North-west facing section at sondage	NW
134	-	TR 24	South-east facing section	SE
135	-	TR 24	Post ex TR 24	NE
136	-	TR 24	Post ex sections	NE
137	-	TR 24	-	NE
138	-	TR 24	-	NE
139	-	TR 25	TR 25 ID	-
140	-	TR 25	South-west facing section	SW
141	-	TR 25	Furrow	S
142	-	TR 25	Furrow	S
143	-	TR 25	Furrow	S
144	-	TR 25	Furrow	S
145	-	TR 25	Post ex TR 25	-
146	-	-	General of backfilled trenches	NW
147	-	-	General of backfilled trenches	N
148	-	-	General of backfilled trenches	E
149	-	-	Gate tied up at end of day	-
150	-	-	Fence broken for access	S
151	-	-	Pre-ex lower area at gully	SE
152	-	TR 29	South-west facing section	SW
153	-	TR 29	Post ex TR 29	NW
154	-	TR 29	Post ex sections	NW
155	-	TR 29	Post ex sections	NW
156	-	TR 29	Post ex sections	SE
157	-	TR 26	TR 26 ID	-
158	-	TR 26	North-east facing section	NE
159	-	TR 26	Furrow	S
160	-	TR 26	Post ex TR 26	SE
161	-	TR 26	Post ex TR 26	NW
162	-	TR 26	Post ex sections	NW
163	-	TR 26	Post ex sections	NW
164	-	TR 27	TR 27 ID	-

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
165	-	TR 27	South-west facing section	SW
166	-	TR 27	Post ex TR 27	SE
167	-	TR 27	Post ex sections	NW
168	-	TR 27	Post ex sections	NW
169	-	TR 27	Post ex sections	NW
170	-	TR 28	TR 28 ID	-
171	-	TR 28	North-east facing section	NE
172	-	TR 28	Post ex TR 28	SE
173	-	TR 28	Post ex TR 28	NW
174	-	TR 28	Post ex sections	NW
175	-	TR 28	Post ex sections	NW
176	-	-	Trenches backfilled	S
177	-	-	Lower trenches backfilled	N
178	-	-	Lower trenches backfilled	W
179	-	-	Lower trenches backfilled	NW
180	-	-	Lower trenches backfilled	SW
181	-	-	Lower trenches backfilled	N

## Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Lanark Road, Carluke
PROJECT CODE:	4334
PARISH:	Carluke
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Beth Spence
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Guard Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 852 472
START DATE (this season)	8th February 2016
END DATE (this season)	11th February 2016
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 behalf of Serene Life Ltd on an area proposed for the construction of housing at Lanark Road, Headspoint, to the south of Carluke within South Lanarkshire. The trial trench evaluation consisted of a series of 29 trenches varying in length between 35 m – 50 m and totalling 8% of the total area proposed for development. No features of archaeological significance were encountered within the trenches.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Serene Life Ltd
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Beth.spence@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS intended

**Appendix E: Project Design****LANARK ROAD, CARLUKE**

PROJECT DESIGN

PROJECT 4334

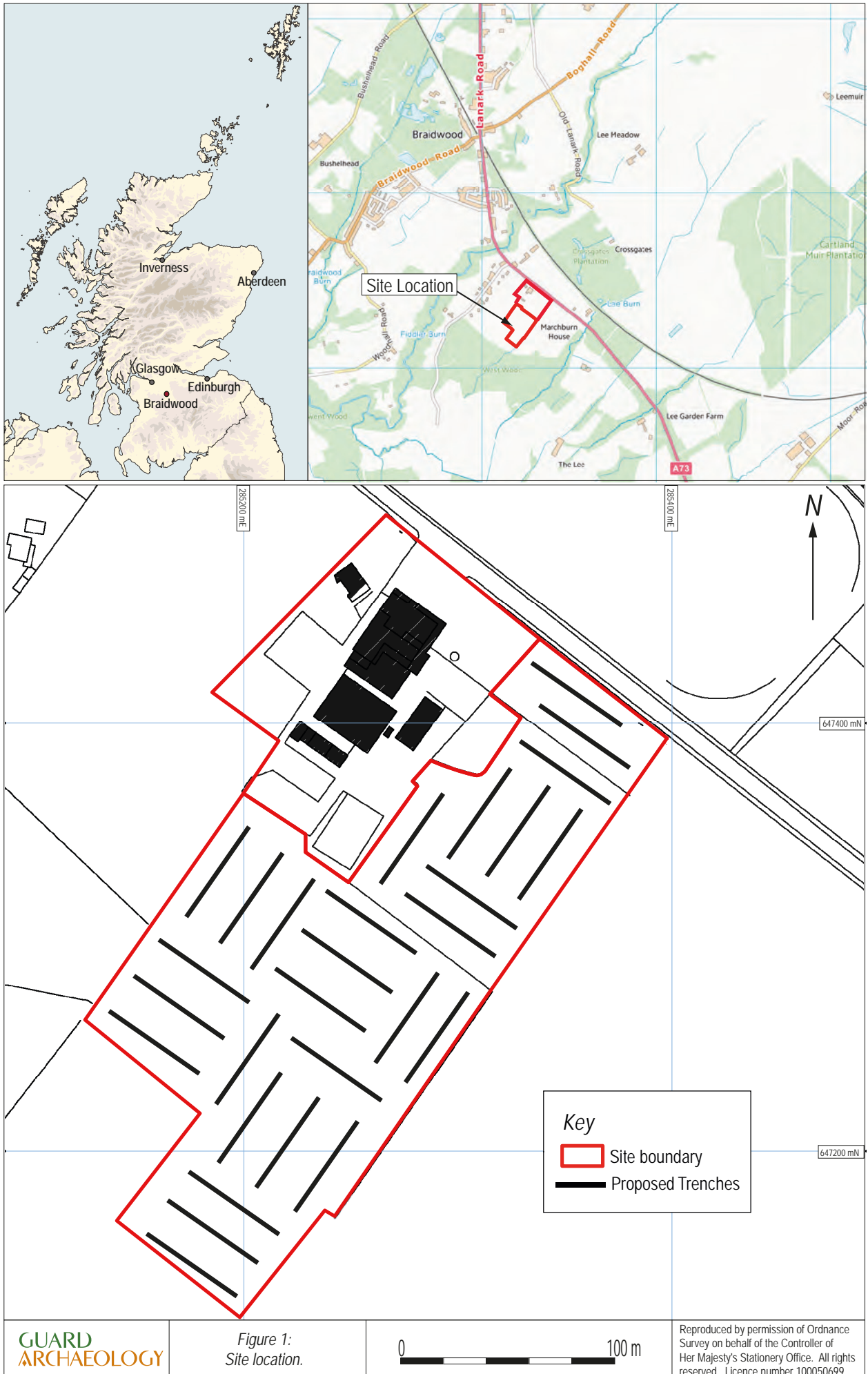


Figure 1:  
Site location.

## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Project Design forms the archaeological method statement for the evaluation of the area proposed for the construction of new houses and associated infrastructure at the Former Heads Point Nursery, Lanark Road, Carluke, South Lanarkshire (Figure 1) (Planning references CL/15/0465, CL/15/0466 & CL/15/0467). 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 Project Design (PD) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required in support of the erection of new dwellings and associated infrastructure at Lanark Road, Carluke, South Lanarkshire in accordance with the relevant archaeology guidance specified by WoSAS (Planning references CL/15/0465, CL/15/0466 & CL/15/0467). An 8% archaeological evaluation 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 PD 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 to the south of Carluke on the south-western side of Lanark Road (A73). The development area includes the former Heads Point Nursery and its associated buildings and car parking areas. WoSAS have agreed that only the south-western greenfield areas will require archaeological works – this area of archaeological interest is centred on NS 8521 4728. The development area will form the nucleus of a new dwelling housing estate and associated roads and infrastructure. The development area is bounded to the south by woodland, by open fields to the east and west and the A73 to the north.

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are no known archaeological or historical sites present within the proposed development area. However, a prehistoric site and find location are known in relative close proximity. The cairn site at Westwood, The Lee survives to 10 m in diameter and is up to 0.8 m in height and was recently scheduled (CANMORE ID 46546), whilst a stone arrowhead or spearhead was discovered at Crossgates to the north-east (WoSAS HER ID 53122). Historic sites are also noted within CANMORE and within the historic environment record for South Lanarkshire (maintained by WoSAS) to be on the sites' periphery. These include the site of the Scottish Terracotta and Metallic Brickworks immediately to the north of the development area (CANMORE ID 310894) and the former toll house at Fiddler's Bridge to the north-est of the development ( CANMORE ID 199493).

## Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify:
  - 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% (2,832 m<sup>2</sup>) archaeological evaluation of the 35,400 m<sup>2</sup> greenfield area of 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 28 evaluation trenches (Figure 1) (50 m in length and measuring 2 m wide) will be excavated using a back-acting machine under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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 test pits will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 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.
- 6.11 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.
- 6.12 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.
- 6.12 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).

- 6.13 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling will be undertaken by a back-acting machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed.

## 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 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: John Atkinson
  - Project Director (on-site Archaeologists): TBC
  - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
  - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, 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 will be confirmed on approval of this WSI. 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 3 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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