



**Dalmacoultter Works:  
SI and Topsoil Strip Watching Brief  
Data Structure Report  
Project 4234**

## Dalmacoultter Works: SI and Topsoil Strip Watching Brief Data Structure Report

**On behalf of:** Scottish Water

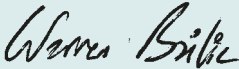
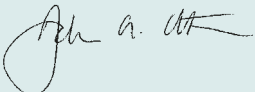
**NGR:** NS 522545 to NS 481456

**Project Number:** 4234

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<b>DRAFT</b>  28/02/17	Warren Bailie Project Manager	<b>FINAL</b>  28/02/17	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

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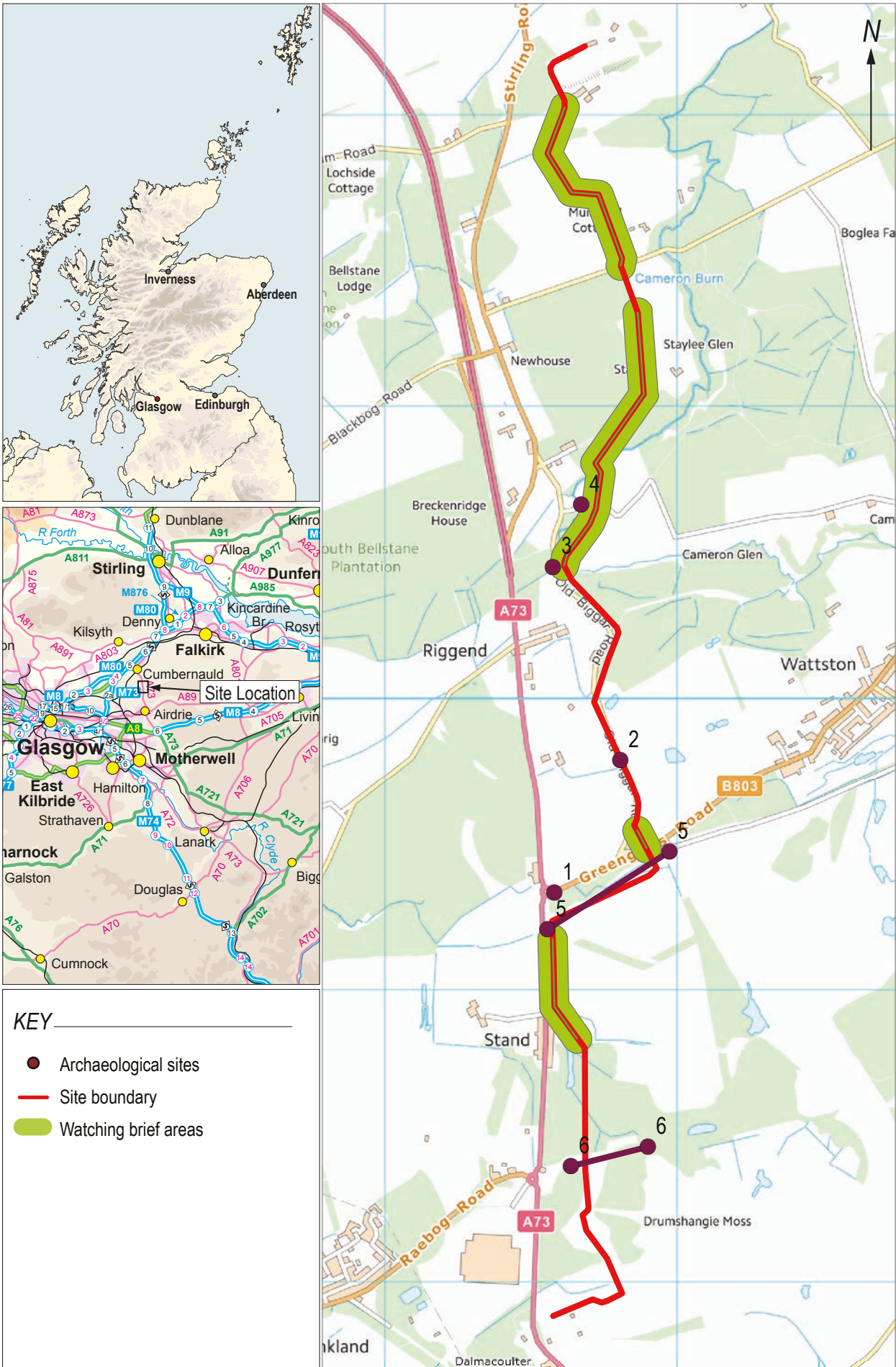
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**KEY**

- Archaeological sites
- Site boundary
- Watching brief areas

Figure 1:  
Site location.

## Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Scottish Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during all ground breaking works associated with the construction of a new water pipeline between the reservoirs at Dalmacoulter and Glenhove, North Lanarkshire (NGR: NS 7675 6795 to NS 7656 7213). This included monitoring trial pits during site investigation (SI) work and the removal of topsoil/overburden along the course of the proposed pipeline during construction. The work was undertaken in two phases between 7<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> December 2015 and 1<sup>st</sup> July to 1<sup>st</sup> August 2016. The work programme revealed no significant archaeological features along the pipeline route, except the partial remains of an historic lime kiln and stone well on the edge of the wayleave boundary. Despite there being no impact to either feature during the work programme, the Client requested that both be superficially investigated and recorded prior to leaving the structures in situ.

## 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 proposed for the construction of a water pipeline between the reservoirs at Dalmacoulter and Glenhove, North Lanarkshire (Figure 1; NGR: NS 7675 6795 to NS 7656 7213). The proposed development lies to the south of Cumbernauld, and to the north-east of Airdrie. During the course of the watching brief an historic lime kiln and well were uncovered on the edge of the construction wayleave. Both were recorded via written description and digital photography prior to being left in situ. GUARD Archaeology undertook the programme of work between 7<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> December 2015 and 1<sup>st</sup> July to 1<sup>st</sup> August 2016.
- 2.2 Both the fieldwork and report were conducted following Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance and standards of which GUARD Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (By-laws: Code of Conduct, 2014). An OASIS entry has also been produced, guardarc1:-277631.

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development area lies to the north-east of Glasgow, within a linear strip of ground between Airdrie and Cumbernauld (NGR: from NS 76727224 to NS 76516799) and covers approximately five linear kilometres. It lies between 114 m and 196 m AOD, with the gradient generally trending down from south to north.
- 3.2 The site currently consists of a mix of agricultural and natural woodland, conifer planting and scrubland. From the B803 public road to Cauldhame Cottage, the pipeline route largely follows the Old Biggar Road. In general, agricultural land lay on the west side of the road, while scrub and natural woodland lay to the east. Two fields of pasture lay to the south of Cauldhame Cottage. Between Cauldhame Cottage and Hulks Road the pipeline route passed through a conifer plantation and natural woodland. High vegetation lay in the field to the north of Hulks Road. From Hulks Road to Glenhove reservoir, the land was again scrub and natural woodland. (Figure 1).
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology consists of Diamicton till, while the solid geology consists of Scottish Coal Measures Group - Mudstone, Siltstone, Sandstone, Coal, Ironstone and Ferricrete. ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)- accessed on the 08-09-2016).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A review of desk-based sources undertaken in advance of the work programme revealed a total of two known cultural heritage sites, both of which are the locations of former railway lines on the proposed water pipe route, and a further four cultural heritage sites close to the proposed route. None have statutory designation. The railway lines include a mineral railway at Raebog Colliery to the north of Drumshangie Moss and the North Monkland branch of the North British Railway to the south of the modern B803 public road. The four sites which do not impact on the

route include Rochsoles Tile works and an unknown structure at High Rigend, a curling pond and an old lime kiln which lies to the south of Cauldhome farm. All appear on nineteenth century ordnance survey maps (Rennie 2015).

## Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aim of the archaeological works were to:

- record the excavation of all ground breaking works to ensure preservation by record can be achieved.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological watching brief to record any archaeological remains that are revealed during ground breaking and site investigation works which will involve topsoil strip;
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the Archaeological Advisor to North Lanarkshire Council, on completion of the work programme;
- Submit, if post-excavation work is required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further post-excavation and publication works.

## Methodology (Figure 1)

6.1 The GUARD Archaeologists photographed the areas to be topsoil stripped and made a brief written description prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.

6.2 Overburden and any modern infill material was removed from the development under supervision at all times by an experienced GUARD Archaeologist. Back-acting excavators were fitted with flat-bladed (toothless) ditching buckets.

6.3 Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand and mapped by the Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.

6.4 All potential archaeological features were investigated and recorded by the on-site Archaeologist.

6.5 A full record of all features or structures was made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels were tied into Ordnance Datum and accurately located with the National Grid.

6.6 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Significant small finds were dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Palaeo-environmental samples were also taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.

6.7 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of overburden or infill, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the infill matrix. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.

6.8 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation was made, either digitally or by hand, and related to the OS grid.

6.9 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*.

## Results

### SI Works Monitoring

- 7.1 A total of 17 test pits measuring between 3 m - 5 m in length by 0.5 m – 1 m in width were scattered along the proposed water pipeline route. Following excavation, they revealed a wide variety of subsoils, from dark brown loamy peat to light brown clayish silt (plate 1). Over the majority of the area topsoil deposits measured between 0.2 m - 0.6 m in depth. A system of field drainage was noted during the work, but no features of archaeological significance were encountered.



Plate 1: TP 35 post-excitation.



Plate 2: Post-excitation of wayleave section.

### Watching Brief

- 7.2 Most of the pipeline was covered by a topsoil 001 comprising mid-reddish brown clay silt which measured between 0.19 m – 0.4 m in depth. The subsoil 002 mainly comprised medium brownish orange silty sand with field drainage truncating its surface throughout much of the route (plate 2).
- 7.3 Of particular note was the uncovering of the remains of an historic lime kiln and associated well close to the south of Cauldhame farm and to the west of the pipeline route. These features were not directly affected by the pipeline but following instruction from the Client it was decided to superficially hand clean and then record the features by means of documentation, elevation drawings, surveyed plan, written description and photographic record.
- 7.4 The lime kiln and well were located to the east of Cameron Burn on ground that sloped downwards towards the water course and to the immediate north of Cameron Road. The remains of the lime kiln, which were not fully exposed, appeared to be roughly square in shape and of drystone construction 003/007. It was very degraded and survived to a maximum width of 3.4 m, length of 4.2 m and a height of 0.8 m comprising at most two stone courses. In-between and below the stone courses was found an in-fill of smaller sub-angular cobble sized stones. Several smaller spreads of stones (005 and 009) were found to the immediate east and west of the main structural remains leading to the possibility that these smaller spreads might be part of a larger structure (plates 3 and 4; figures 2 and 3).



Plate 3: Kiln.



Plate 4: Kiln wall elevation.

7.5 The well 008 was located to the south of the lime kiln and immediately adjacent to Cameron Road. It appeared to be preserved quite well although very overgrown with vegetation. It measured approximately 0.85 m in height, 1.5m in length and 0.9 m in width and was sub-circular in shape. It had a roughly flat rectangular stone at its northern side and several smaller stones to the east and appeared open to the elements and filled with water, presumably from a natural spring (plate 5; figure 2).



Plate 5: Well.

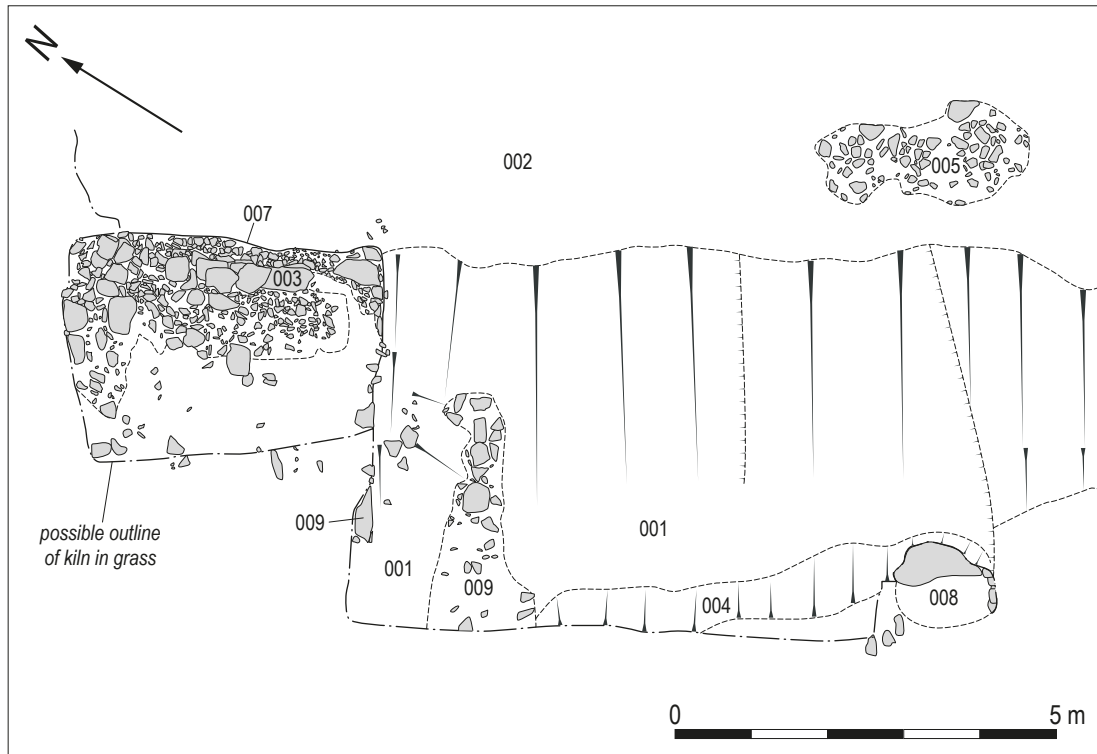


Figure 2: Plan of lime kiln structure.

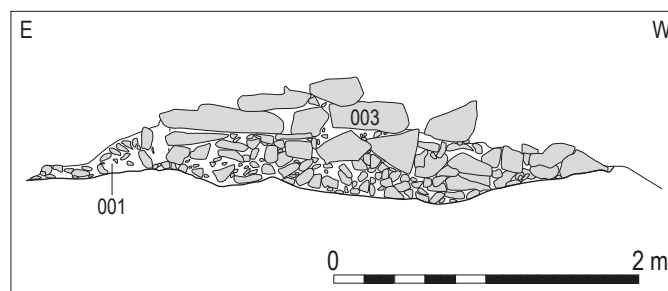


Figure 3: Elevation of kiln.

7.6 During the watching brief a background scatter of artefacts were noted from topsoil deposits across the area, including an extensive deposit of modern glass (sf 001) and ceramic. No artefacts of note were recovered associated with the kiln or well.

## Discussion

8.1 The watching brief uncovered no features or finds of archaeological interest along the pipeline route except the fragmentary remains of a lime kiln and stone well, both just out with the bounds of the development site. Lime kilns are a relatively common feature in rural areas and



were used by farmers to produce lime which was then spread onto the fields to improve the quality of the soil. The lime, which was often mixed with water, raised the pH value of the soil making it less acidic resulting in greater crop yields. The kilns generally began to appear during the eighteenth century, a period of agricultural improvement which included not only the production of lime for addition to soil but also field drains to aid the drainage of marginal land producing more land available for cultivation. Many farmers had their own lime kiln which was a draw-type kiln but it was also commercially produced for farmers to buy. Lumps of limestone were added to the kiln in-between successive layers of wood fuel and then set alight at the base. Following burning the lime was left to cool and then raked out and collected. Water would be added to the lime to produce slake lime which was then spread onto the soil.

- 8.2 Water wells are also common features in both rural and urban areas, particularly pre-mains water supply. The present well is an open well with the water close to the surface with no upstanding perimeter wall evident, although some upright stones are present on the north side. Its location next to the roadway would have made the water easier to collect and its closeness to the lime kiln suggests that it might have been used during lime production.

## Recommendations

- 9.1 The watching brief work has proved that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development area. 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, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with North Lanarkshire planning authority.

## Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Scottish Water for their assistance. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and Clark Innes. The illustrations were produced by Gillian Sneddon and Jennifer Simonson. The report was desk top published by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Warren Bailie.

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**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: Bibliography

Rennie, C 2015 Dalmacoulter Duplication: Archaeological Assessment, Desk Based Assessment, unpublished GUARD Archaeology report 4234.

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer, ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)) [accessed on 8/9/2016]

National Monuments Record for Scotland, [www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk) [accessed on 20/2/17]

### Appendix B: Trench Details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
BHP2001	0.5	0.5	0.35	0.35 m deep, moderate to loose compaction, mid/dark greyish brown silty sand with gravel inclusions.	-	Firm compaction, light greyish yellow brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Subsoil.	No archaeology.
BHP2002	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.30 m deep, moderate compaction, dark greyish red brown silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional cobble inclusions.	-	Moderate compaction, mid orange grey brown sand with occasional gravel.	No archaeology.
BHP2003	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.30 m deep, firm compaction, dark greyish red brown silty sand with occasional gravel.	-	Firm to moderate compaction, light to mid greyish yellow brown sand with gravel inclusions.	No archaeology.

### Appendix C: List of Contexts

WATCHING BRIEF			
Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Coathil Farm	Moderate to firmly compacted dark to medium black brown sandy silty with occasional gravel inclusions. Extending across site.	Topsoil
002	Coathil Farm	Firmly compacted medium orange brown silty clay with gravel and occasional small cobble inclusions. Extending across site.	Subsoil
003	Coathil Farm	Loosely compacted dark grey brown silty sand with very frequent gravel and cobble inclusions. Extending across area North of road at water works. Revealed by machine.	Possible modern cobble and gravel backfill. Most likely relates to construction of water works. Reworked ground.
004	Coathil Farm	Moderately compacted mid grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel and root inclusions. Extending 2.3m in width along South edge of water works strip at roadside. Revealed by machine. Contaminated by a process of bioturbation from tree roots and general vegetation.	Silty material used to build up and level the ground along the edge of the road. Contained several large tree stumps, a hedgeline and fence. Not fully removed to allow new heras fence to be put up. Overlies 002.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CHS 4			
Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	CSH4	Dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small/medium sized stones (depth 0.1 m - 0.15 m)	Topsoil
002	CSH4	Mid yellowish/brown silty sand with moderate amount of small stones	Subsoil
003	CSH4	Drystone wall measuring 4.2 m length, 3.4 m width and height 0.8 m. Stones measure 0.8 m x 0.13 m x 0.18 m.	Wall of possible lime kiln
004	CSH4	Dark brown silty sand	Intermediate layer below topsoil

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
005	CSH4	Mid yellowish/brown silty sand matrix containing sub-angular stones which measure 0.35 m x 0.16 m x 0.1 m. Feature measures 2.7 m length, with 1.3 m.	Possible base of wall
007	CSH4	Linear cut located at lime kiln structure	Possible wall cut around kiln wall (not excavated)
008	CSH4	Semi-round drystone well with capping stone at north side and open to south. Constructed of sub-angular stone measuring 0.85 m x 1.5 m x 0.9 m.	Water well (not excavated)
009	CSH4	Possible linear stone feature measuring 0.3 m x 0.22 m x 0.27 m	Stone linear feature

### Appendix D: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	CHS4	4	5	Glass	5 complete medicine bottles. S, XIX-XX

### Appendix E: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No	Subject	Scale
1	CHS5	1	North facing elevation of possible kiln	1:10
2	CHS5	2	SouthWest facing elevation of well	1:10
3	CHS5	3	Plan of section B West	1:20
4	CHS5	4	Plan of section A East	1:20

### Appendix F: List of Photographs

Film No.	001	Camera #SLR		
Frame	Area	Context No	Subject	Taken From
1	-	-	I.D. Shot	-
2	CHS4	-	Working shot (Nacho)	SE
3	CHS4	-	Working shot (Nacho)	SW
4	CHS4	-	Working shot (James)	NW
5	CHS4	-	Working shot (James)	NE
6	CHS4	-	Working shot (Nacho)	NE
7	CHS4	-	Working shot (Nacho)	SW
8	CHS4	-	Working shot (Nacho and horses)	SW
9	CHS4	005	Cleaning shot	NW
10	CHS4	005	Post-cleaning shot (Top of well at the end)	NE
11	CHS4	005	Post cleaning shot	SE
12	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	NE
13	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	E
14	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	E
15	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	NW
16	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	N
17	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	N
18	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot - Close up	N
19	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	NW
20	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	NW
21	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	NW
22	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	NW
23	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	W
24	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	S
25	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	S
26	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	S
27	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	NE

Frame	Area	Context No	Subject	Taken From
28	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	NE
29	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	NW
30	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	W
31	CHS4	003, 006, 007	Post cleaning shot	W
32	CHS4	009	Post cleaning shot of possible stone path	SE
33	CHS4	009	Post cleaning shot of possible stone path	NW
34	CHS4	008	Post cleaning - Capstone of well	N
35	CHS4	008	Post cleaning - Capstone of well	N
36	CHS4	008	Post cleaning shot - Front of well	S
37	CHS4	008	Post cleaning shot - Front of well	S
38	CHS4	008	Post cleaning shot - Front of well	S
39	CHS4	008	Post cleaning shot - Front of well with ranging rods	S
40	CHS4	008	Post cleaning shot - Front of well with ranging rods	S
41	CHS4	008	Post cleaning shot - Front of well with ranging rods	S
42	CHS4	008	Post cleaning shot - Front of well with ranging rods	S
43	CHS4	008	Working shot	S
44	CHS4	008	Working shot	S
45	CHS4	008	Working shot	S
46	CHS4	009	Working shot	N
47	CHS4	009	Working shot	N
48	CHS4	003	Working shot	W
49	CHS4	009	Working shot	W
50	CHS4	009	Possible linear wall feature	NE
51	CHS4	009	Possible linear wall feature	NW
52	CHS4	-	Working shot	N
53	CHS4	-	Working shot	N
54	CHS4	-	General shot of site showing entrance	E
55	CHS4	-	General shot of site showing entrance	E
56	CHS4	-	General shot of site showing entrance	E
57	CHS4	-	General shot of site showing entrance	E
58	CHS4	-	General shot of site showing entrance	S
59	CHS4	-	General shot of site showing entrance	S
60	CHS4	-	General shot of site showing entrance	S
61	CHS4	003	Possible lime kiln	SW
62	CHS4	009	Possible linear feature	SW
63	CHS4	009	Possible linear feature	SW
64	CHS4	003, 009	General shot	SW
65	CHS4	003, 009	General shot	SW
66	CHS4	008	Shot of well	S
67	CHS4	008	Shot of well	S
68	CHS4	008	Shot of well	S
69	CHS4	008	Shot of well	S
70	CHS4	005, 008	Shot of deposit and stones	E
71	CHS4	005, 008	Shot of deposit and stones	E
72	CHS4	008	Shot of capstone	E
73	CHS4	008	Shot of capstone	E
74	CHS4	008	Shot of capstone	-
75	CHS4	008	Top of well	E
76	CHS4	003	General shot of kiln and linear spread	S
77	CHS4	003	General shot of kiln and linear spread	S
78	CHS4	003	General shot of kiln and linear spread	S
79	CHS4	003	General shot of kiln and linear spread	S
80	CHS4	-	General shot	NE
81	CHS4	-	General shot	NE

Film No.	003	Camera #02		
Frame	Area	Context No	Subject	Taken From
1	-	-	ID Shot	-
2	S.Hulks Rd	001, 002	Pre-strip	S
3	S.Hulks Rd	002	Post-strip	S
4	N Cameron Rd	001	Pre-strip	N
5	N Cameron Rd	002	Post-strip and drain detail	S
6	N Cameron Rd	001, 002	Pre-strip towards Cameron Burn	N
7	N Cameron Rd	002	Post-strip towards Cameron Burn	S
8	N Cameron Rd	002	Post-strip towards Cameron Burn	S
9	N Cameron Rd	-	General view of Cameron Burn	N
10	Cameron Burn	-	General view pre-strip	W
11	S area of Cameron Burn	001	General view pre-strip	NE
12	N of Cameron Rd	001	Stripping towards Cameron Burn	NW
13	N of Cameron Rd	003	Possible wall of lime kiln	N
14	N of Cameron Rd	003	Possible wall of lime kiln	SE
15	N of Cameron Rd	-	General shot of tumbled stones	NW
16	N of Cameron Rd	-	General shot Cameron Road	E
17	N of Cameron Rd	-	General view of tumbled stones	SW
18	N of Cameron Rd	001, 002	General view post-strip	S
19	N of Cameron Rd	001	Pre-strip	N
20	N of Cameron Rd	003	Pre-clean of possible lime kiln	SE
21	N of Cameron Rd	003	Pre-clean of possible lime kiln	W
22	Pipe laydown area 3	001, 002	Machine stripping	SW
23	Pipe laydown area 3	001	Pre-strip	S
24	Pipe laydown area 3	002	Rubble deposit under topsoil	S
25	Pipe laydown area 3	002	Rubble deposit under topsoil	S
26	Pipe laydown area 3	002	Post-strip	S
27	Pipe laydown area 3	001, 002	Machine stripping	S
28	Pipe laydown area 3	002	Stripped area	N
29	Pipe laydown area 3	002	Stripped area	S
30	Pipe laydown area 3	-	Possible curling pond (CHS3)	SE
31	Pipe laydown area 3	-	Possible curling pond (CHS3)	N
32	Pipe laydown area 3	001, 002	Working on site	SE
33	Pipe laydown area 3	002	Post-strip	S
34	Pipe laydown area 3	002	Post-strip	N
35	Pipe laydown area 3	001, 002	Machine stripping topsoil	SE
36	Cameron Glen area	001, 002	Stripping works	NE
37	Cameron Glen area	001	Pre-strip N of Cameron Glen	SW
38	Cameron Glen area	-	Peat layer (between forest and pasture area)	SW
39	Cameron Glen area	001	Topsoil with CBM	SW
40	CHS4	001, 002	Machine constructing the ramp	SW
41	CHS4	001, 002	Machine constructing the ramp	SW
42	CHS4	002	Ramp completed	SW
43	Cameron Burn area	001, 002	General working shot	NE
44	Cameron Burn area	001, 002	South maching stripping	SWE
45	CHS4	001, 002	North maching stripping CHS4	NE
46	CHS4	001, 002	Shot near CHS4 area	SW
47	CHS4	001, 002	Shot near well area	W
48	CHS4 area	002	General shot	SW
49	Cameron Glen area	002	General shot	NE
50	Cameron Glen area	002	Post-stripped south Cameron Road	N
51	Pipe laydown area 3	001	Pre-stripped area	N
52	Pipe laydown area 3	002	Post-strip	E
53	North pipe laydown area 3	001, 002	General shot stripped area	SE
54	North pipe laydown area 3	001	Shot detail of CBM	SW
55	North pipe laydown area 3	001	General view of stripped area	N
56	North pipe laydown area 3	001	Shot of stripped area	S

Film No.	001	Camera #01		
Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID Shot	-
2	TP 20	001, 002	Plan view	E
3	TP 20	001, 002	Section	S
4	TP 20	-	ID Shot	-
5	TP 19	-	ID Shot	-
6	TP 19	001, 002	Plan view	N
7	TP 19	001, 002	Section	E
8	TP 18	-	ID Shot	-
9	TP 18	001, 002	Plan view	N
10	TP 18	001, 002	Section	E
11	TP 17	-	ID Shot	-
12	-	001-003	Plan showing 003	N
13	TP 17	001-004	Plan post-excavation	N
14	TP 17	001, 002	Section	E
15	TP 34	-	ID Shot	-
16	TP 34	001-004	Plan view	SE
17	TP 34	001-004	Section	NW
18	TP 33	-	ID Shot	-
19	TP 33	001-004	Plan view showing blaes	S
20	TP 33	001-004	Mid-blaes	E
21	TP 33	001-004	Plan view	N
22	TP 33	001-004	Section	E
23	TP 33	001-004	Section showing edge of blaes	S
24	TP 35	-	ID Shot	-
25	TP 35	001, 002	Post-excavation	E
26	TP 35	001, 002	N-facing section	N
27	-	-	Shot of TP 35 location	NW
28	TP 36	-	ID Shot	-
29	TP 36	001-003	Plan view	W
30	TP 36	001-003	Section	N
31	TP 36	001-003	Post-excavation	W
32	TP 37	-	ID Shot	-
33	TP 37	001-003	Post-excavation (003 at east)	E
34	TP 37	001-003	Section	N
35	-	-	View looking south from TP 37 to TP 36	N
36	-	-	View looking north from TP 37 to Cumbernauld	S
37	-	-	View of site from north	N
38	TP 40	001	Pre-exc	-
39	TP 40	001	Location	S
40	TP 40	001-003	Plan view	SW
41	TP 40	001	Section	NW
42	TP 39	-	ID Shot	-
43	TP 39	001-003	Post-exc plan	S
44	TP 39	001-003	Section	W
46	TP 32	-	ID Shot	-
47	TP 32	001-002	Plan view	W
48	TP 32	001-002	Section	S
49	TP 31	-	ID Shot	-
50	TP 31	001-003	Plan view	N
51	TP 31	001-003	Section	E
52	TP 31	-	New location shot of TP 31	NW
53	TP 31	-	From TP 31 looking north	SW
54	TP 5	-	TP 5 location shots	NE
55	TP 5	-	TP 5 location shots	SW
56	TP 5	-	ID Shot	-
57	TP 5	001-005	Plan view	E

Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
58	TP 5	001-005	Section	S
59	TP 4	-	ID Shot	-
60	TP 4	001-004	Plan	N
61	TP 4	001-004	Section	W
62	-	-	Location shot of hand dug pits	S
63	-	-	Verge into which pits are cut	SE
64	TP 16	001-002	Plan view	E
65	TP 16	001-002	Section	E
66	TP 38	-	ID Shot	-
67	-	-	Plan view	E
68	-	-	Section	E
Film No.	002	Camera #02		
1	-	-	ID Shot	-
2	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Location/start of strip	N
3	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Stripped area widened	S
4	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Pre-exc south of strip	NW
5	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Half stripped, next half starting	NW
6	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Second half stripped	SW
7	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Strip widened to west	S
8	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Strip widened to east	S
9	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Widened to east again	S
10	Coathill Farm	001, 002	View through access to next area	NW
11	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Last area fully stripped	SE
12	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Rubble track	S
13	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Rubble track	S
14	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Area north of gas pipe	NE
15	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Area north of gas pipe	E
16	Coathill Farm	-	Pre-exc of area next to water works	N
17	Coathill Farm	-	Pre-exc of area next to water works	E
18	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Stripping area	SE
19	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Stripping area	SW
20	Coathill Farm	-	Looking south towards strip	N
21	Coathill Farm	001, 002	NE corner stripped	SE
22	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Hedge removed	SE
23	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Stripping from south of gas/N Hulks Road	SSE
24	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Stripping from south of gas/N Hulks Road	NNW
25	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Stripping from south of gas/N Hulks Road	SSE
26	Coathill Farm	001, 002	Stripping from south of gas/N Hulks Road	NNE
27	Hulks Road	-	Pre-exc strip continues south of Hulks Road	NW
28	Hulks Road	001, 002	Stripping towards Hulks Road	SE
29	Hulks Road	001, 002	Stripping towards Hulks Road	SW
30	Hulks Road	001, 002	Stripping towards Hulks Road	SW
31	Hulks Road	-	Rubble/bricks near Hulks Road	W
32	Hulks Road	001, 002	Area stripped up to pipe laydown area 1	S
33	Hulks Road	001, 002	Pre-exc south of Hulks Road	NW
34	Hulks Road	001, 002	First half stripped	SE
35	Hulks Road	001, 002	Pre-exc second half	NE
36	Hulks Road	001, 002	Second half south Hulks road stripped	NE
37	Hulks Road	002	South end fully stripped	NW
38	Hulks Road	001, 002	Hulks Road south pre-exc	NE
39	Hulks Road	001, 002	Part stripped	SW
40	Hulks Road	001, 002	Part stripped	SE
41	Hulks Road	001, 002	End of day stripped	SW
42	Hulks Road	001, 002	South Hulks Road stripping	SE
43	Hulks Road	001, 002	South Hulks Road stripping	-
44	Hulks Road	001, 002	Pre-exc next field south Hulks Road	NW



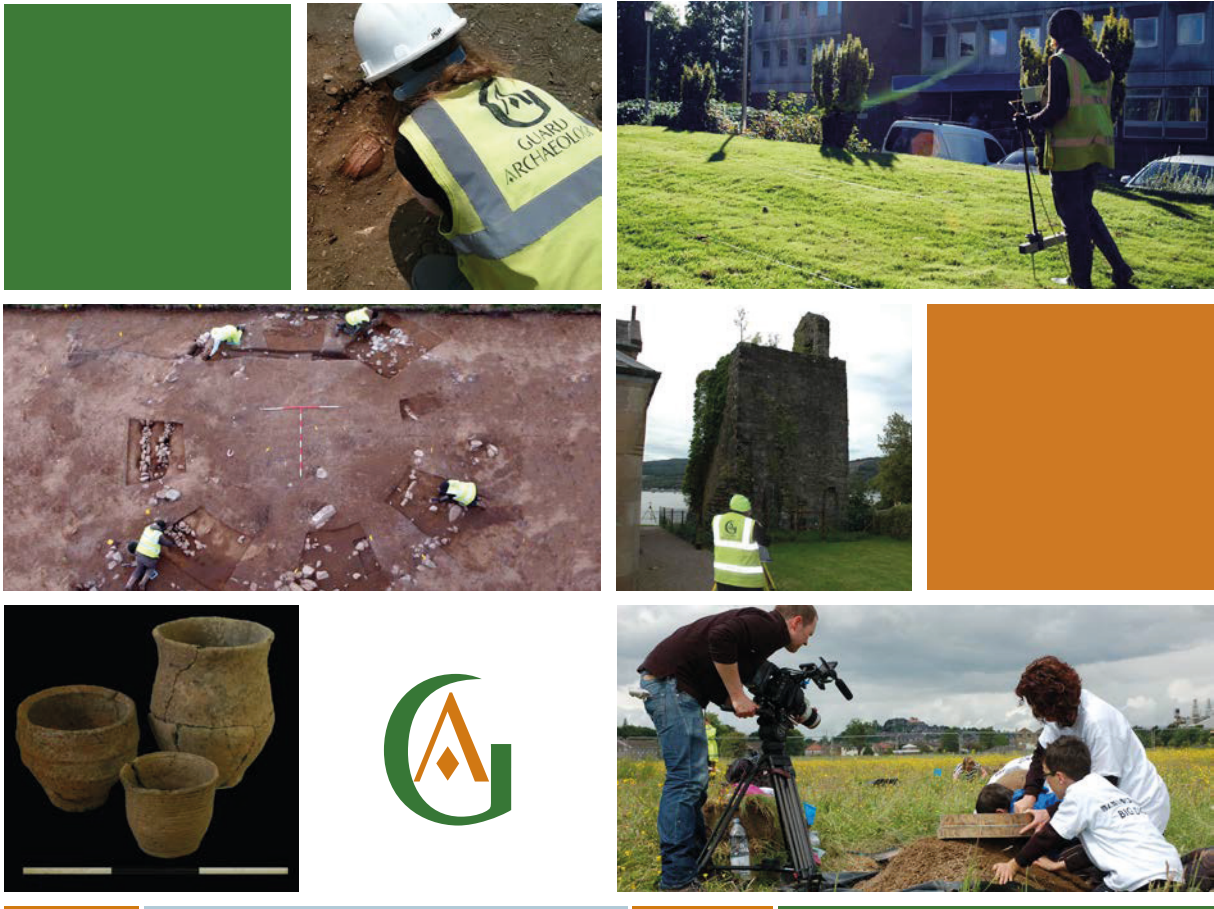
Frame	Area	Context	Subject	Taken from
45	Hulks Road	001, 002	Field stripped	NW
46	Hulks Road	001, 002	Additional strip under spoil heap	SW
47	Hulks Road	001, 002	Conitnuing from 22/7/16	SE
48	Hulks Road	001, 002	Stripping up to farm track (S Hulks Road)	S
49	Hulks Road	001, 002	The line of the pipe, south of Hulks Road	NE
50	Hulks Road	001, 002	Area south of Hulks Road stripped	S
Film No.	001	Camera #03		
1	CHS4	-	ID Shot	-
2	CHS4	003	General shot of kiln before clean	W
3	CHS4	003	General shot of kiln before clean	E
4	CHS4	003	General shot of kiln before clean	SE
5	CHS4	003	General shot of stripped area	SE
6	CHS4	003	General shot of kiln after clean	E
7	CHS4	003	Shot detail of kiln	E
8	CHS4	008	Shot of well	SW
9	CHS4	002	General shot of stripped area	SE
10	CHS4	002	General shot of stripped area	NW
11	CHS4	005-007	SW facing of the wall	SE
12	CHS4	002	General shot of stripped area	SE
13	CHS4	002	General shot of stripped area	NW
14	CHS4	003	NW facing of the wall	SE
15	CHS4	008	Well	SW
16	CHS4	008	Well	SW

## Appendix G: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	North Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Dalmacoulter Works: SI and Topsoil Strip Watching Brief
PROJECT CODE:	4234
PARISH:	--
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Nieves Ruiz
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief and Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Lime kiln, well
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	--
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 522545 to NS 481456
START DATE (this season)	7 <sup>th</sup> December 2015
END DATE (this season)	1 <sup>st</sup> August 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	--
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Scottish Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during all ground breaking works associated with the construction of a new water pipeline between the reservoirs at Dalmacoulter and Glenhove, North Lanarkshire (NGR: NS 7675 6795 to NS 7656 7213). This included monitoring trial pits during site investigation (SI) work and the removal of topsoil/overburden along the course of the proposed pipeline during construction. The work programme revealed no significant archaeological features along the pipeline route, except the partial remains of an historic lime kiln and stone well on the edge of the wayleave boundary.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Water
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Guard Archaeology Limited, 52 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 and Stirling SMR

**Appendix H: Archaeological Assessment**

**GUARD**  
**ARCHAEOLOGY**



**Dalmacoulter Duplication:  
Archaeological Assessment  
Project 4234**

**Dalmacoulter Duplication:  
Archaeological Assessment**

**On behalf of:** Scottish Water

**NGR:** NS 7675 6795 to NS 7656 7213

**Project Number:** 4234

**Report by:** Christine Rennie

**Illustrations:** Christine Rennie

**Project Manager:** John Atkinson

<b>DRAFT</b>	John Atkinson	<b>FINAL</b>	John Atkinson
	Managing Director		Managing Director
30/10/15		04/01/16	

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

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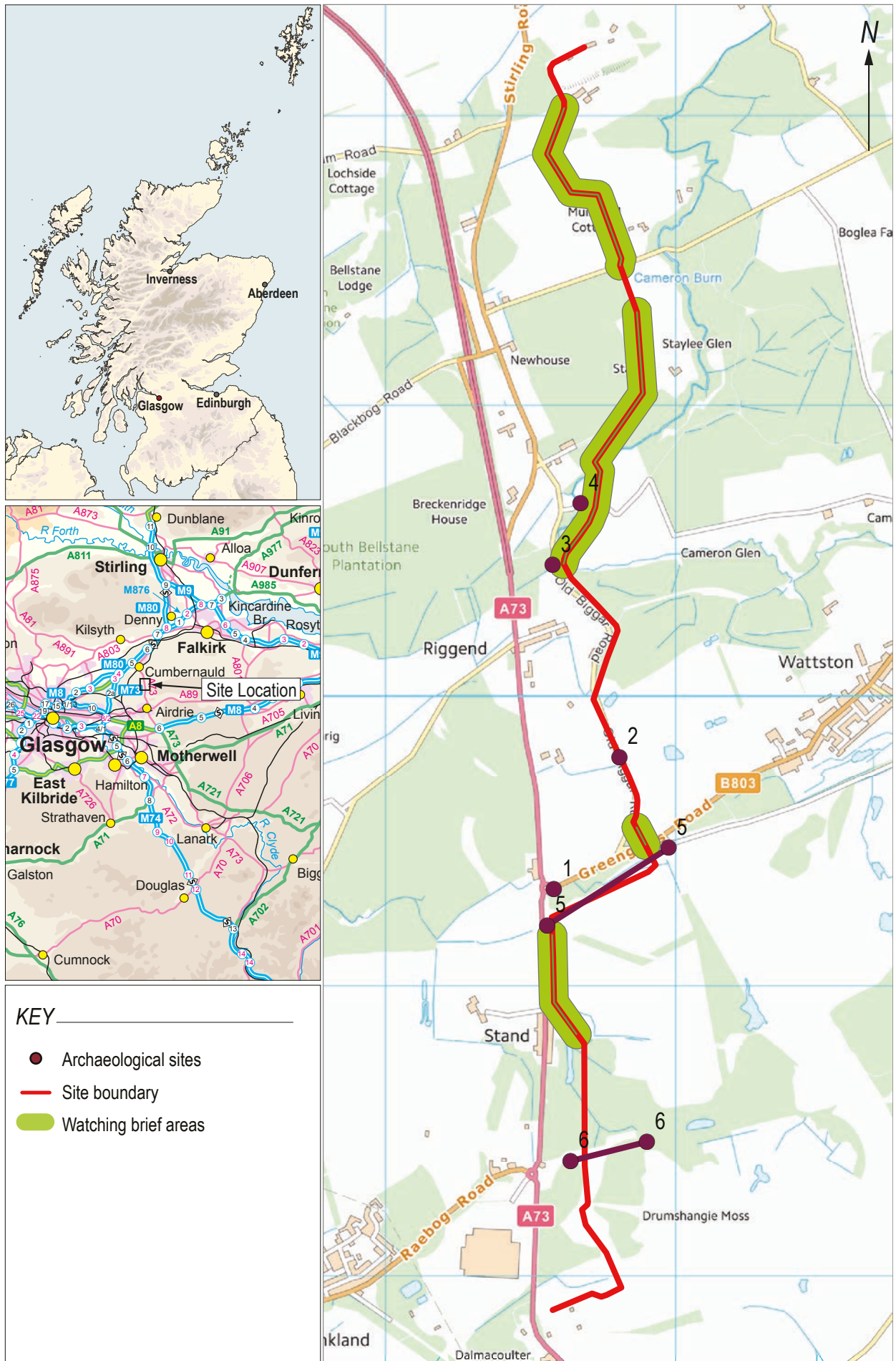
## List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland

Figure 3: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire Sheet VIII 6" map of 1864

Figure 4: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire Sheet III 6" map of 1864



## Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited carried out an archaeological assessment on the proposed route for a water pipeline. The assessment comprised a map regression exercise combined with an on-line search of the National Monuments Record for Scotland, and a walkover survey of the route.
- 1.2 The assessment indicates that there are no known cultural heritage sites on the actual route of the water pipe. Six cultural heritage sites lie in fairly close proximity to the proposed route. None of these has statutory or non-statutory designation.
- 1.3 Cartographic regression work has found that since at least the mid-eighteenth century, the proposed water pipe route has comprised former agricultural fields where very little development has been carried out. Much of the proposed route is now natural woodland, scrub and bog, with one conifer plantation towards the north end of the route.
- 1.4 The land-use prior to the mid-eighteenth century cannot be established and, while there are no known prehistoric, Roman or Medieval sites on the proposed pipe route, it is possible that sub-surface remains from these periods survive. In consequence, we would recommend that an archaeological watching brief is likely to be required for areas of current agricultural land, bog and scrub.
- 1.5 Areas that have already been subject to modern disturbance would not require an archaeological watching brief.

## Introduction

- 2.1 In October 2015, Scottish Water commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake an assessment of a proposed water pipe route between the reservoirs at Dalmacoulter and Glenhove, North Lanarkshire (NGR: NS 7675 6795 to NS 7656 7213). The proposed development lies to the south of Cumbernauld, and to the north-east of Airdrie.
- 2.2 The Site comprises agricultural land, rough scrubland and natural woodland, and several minor roads cross the proposed pipe route. The water pipe route covers approximately 5 linear kilometres, and sits between 114 m and 196 m AOD, with the gradient generally trending down from south to north.
- 2.3 All elements of the assessment have been 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 (2013);*
  - *Standards and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (2014), and*
  - *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2014).*

## Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aims of this study were to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the proposed development area and the likely impact of the proposed development on that archaeological resource.
- 3.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:
  - to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present on the proposed development area through a search of the National Monuments Record of Scotland and the local Historic Environment Record;

- to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
- to assess the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource, taking into account its varied significance; and
- to suggest appropriate mitigation measures for the protection of the archaeological resource or, where necessary, the investigation and recording of any sites likely to be affected by the development where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved.

## Methodology

- 4.1 The desk-based assessment examined the areas proposed for development (the Site) and took account of the area surrounding the Site (the Buffer Zone).
- 4.2 The desk-based assessment of the Site and Buffer Zone employed the following methodology:
- GIS data on Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland;
  - GIS data on cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), maintained by Historic Environment Scotland;
  - Information from the North Lanarkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was obtained from NMRS;
  - Relevant pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the proposed development area, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS), were identified and consulted on-line;
  - First, second and subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest were identified and examined via NLS, and
  - A walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2015.

## Baseline Assessment

- 5.1 The NMRS does not record any cultural heritage sites on the proposed water pipe route. A former farmstead at Yett (NMRS NS77SE 27) is shown on OS maps as being further to the east than the co-ordinates given on NMRS. The proposed route will cross the locations of two former railway lines, both of which are now closed.
- 5.2 There are no known sites dating from the prehistoric or Roman periods within the proposed water pipe route, and no such sites are known within the wider area around the proposed development.
- 5.3 There are no known sites dating from the Medieval period within the proposed water pipe route, and no such sites are known within the wider area around the proposed development.
- 5.4 Six post-Medieval sites or modern cultural heritage sites lie within 100 m of the proposed water pipe route; none of these has statutory designation.

## Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.5 As far as can be ascertained, no archaeological investigations have been carried out on the proposed water pipe route.

## Walkover Survey

- 5.6 A walkover survey of the proposed development area was carried out on 13th October 2015 in sunny conditions. The survey found that much of the former agricultural land, especially that at the southern half of the pipe route, was now uncultivated scrubland and natural woodland. At the time of the survey, vegetation was chest-high, making visibility of the ground rather difficult.
- 5.7 Within the area between Dalmacoulter reservoir and the B803 public road, the land was quite rough and boggy in places, comprising natural woodland, conifer planting and scrubland. Although surface bricks and rubble were visible at the former location of the North Monkland railway branch (CHS 5), no traces of Rochsoles Tile Works (CHS 1) or the mineral railway (CHS 6) were found.
- 5.8 From the B803 public road to Cauldhame Cottage, the pipe route largely followed the Old Biggar Road. In general, agricultural land lay on the west side of the road, while scrub and natural woodland lay to the east, and two fields of pasture lay to the south of Cauldhame Cottage. A bing was noted on the east side of the road (NGR: NS 7689 6961), but no remains of the structure at High Rigend (CHS 2) or the curling pond (CHS 3) were found. The location of the former lime kiln (CHS 4) was visited, but no remains of the structure could be identified.
- 5.9 Between Cauldhame Cottage and Hulks Road the pipe route passed through a conifer plantation and natural woodland, and high vegetation lay in the field to the north of Hulks Road. Beyond this were two cultivated fields.
- 5.10 From Hulks Road to Glenhove reservoir, the land was again scrub and natural woodland. Here, too, the vegetation was very high, making visibility of the ground surface difficult.
- 5.11 No previously unrecorded archaeological remains or deposits were noted during the walkover survey.

## Cartographic Regression

- 6.1 Rochsoles Tile works (CHS 1) and a structure named as High Rigend (CHS 2) were noted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1864, but were no longer extant in 1899. A curling pond (CHS 3) depicted on the 1864 OS map remained in situ in 1913, but had been removed by 1946. An old lime kiln (CHS 4) is also shown on the 1864 OS map, but not on the 1989 map.
- 6.2 Nothing can be firmly established about the use of the land between the reservoirs at Dalmacoulter and Glenhove prior to the mid-eighteenth century. Consultation of Roy's map (Figure 2) indicates that some current place-names were in use, and that land to the east of Stand, to the west of Staylee, and to the west and south-west of Glenhove was under cultivation in the mid-eighteenth century. A farmstead named as Drumacouder, at bottom right of the figure, is almost certainly Dalmacoulter, and comprises an enclosed building, two outbuildings and two unenclosed fields.
- 6.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 (Figures 3 and 4) depicts Rochsoles tile works (CHS 1) on the west side of Drumshangie Moss, and a structure named as High Rigend (CHS 2) lies on the east side of Old Biggar Road. A former lime kiln (CHS 3) lies to the south of Cauldhame farm, and a curling pond (CHS 4) is located on the east side of Old Biggar Road, adjacent to Cameron Burn. The land between Cauldhame and Glenhove Reservoir consists of enclosed agricultural fields.
- 6.4 Subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey maps show very few changes in land use. By 1899, a mineral railway has been built at Raebog Colliery (CHS 6), to the north of Drumshangie Moss, and the North Monkland branch of the North British Railway (CHS 5) lies to the south of the modern B803 public road. No further cultural heritage sites are noted on any later maps consulted for this assessment.







Figure 3: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire Sheet VIII 6'' map of 1864. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

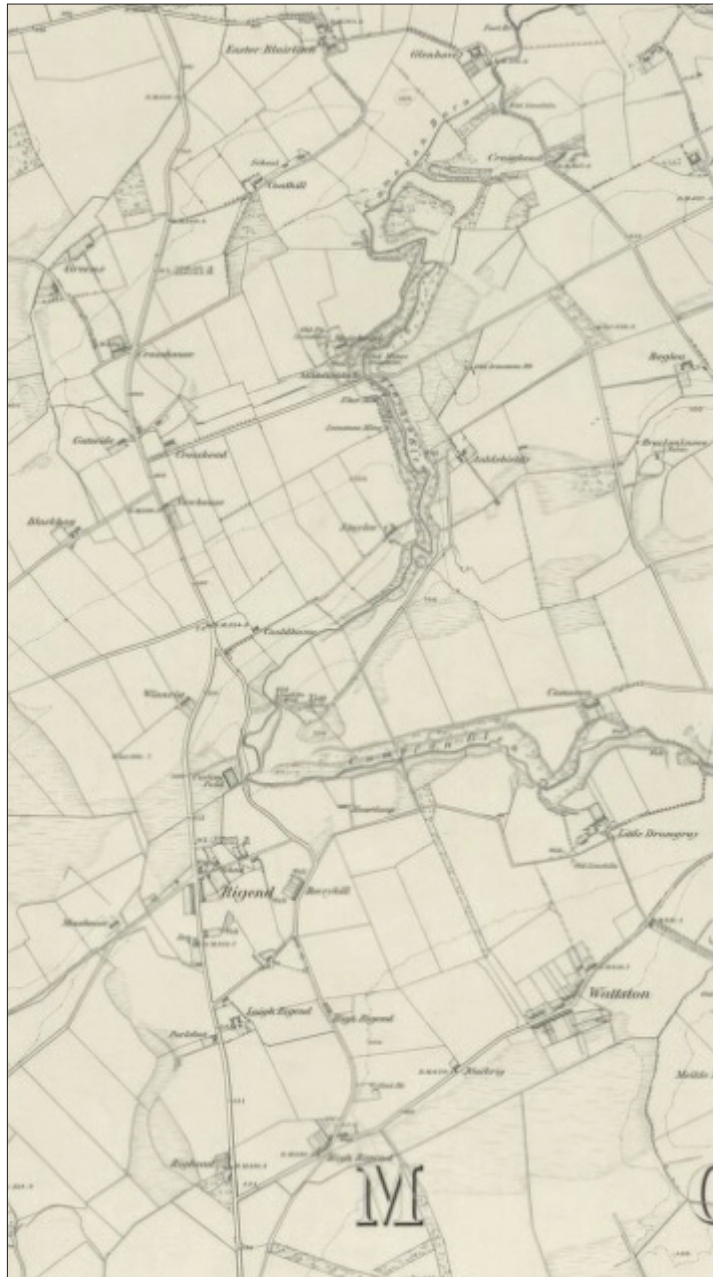


Figure 4: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Lanarkshire Sheet III 6" map of 1864. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

## Conclusions

- 7.1 The assessment has found that there are two known cultural heritage remains, both of which are the locations of former railway lines, on the proposed water pipe route, and a further four cultural heritage sites lie close to the proposed route. None of these is of particular significance, and none has statutory or non-statutory designation.
- 7.2 Cartographic regression has shown that most of the land between Dalmacoulter reservoir and Glenhove reservoir was agricultural from at least the mid-eighteenth century, and that little development has taken place over the proposed water pipe route.
- 7.3 No prehistoric, Roman or Medieval remains are recorded within the general area surrounding the proposed pipe route, although the land-use across the route prior to the mid-eighteenth century cannot be established. In consequence, there is some potential for the survival of sub-surface cultural heritage remains within the areas that are currently agricultural land, scrub, and

bog, and we would recommend that these areas are likely to require an archaeological watching brief (Figure 1).

- 7.4 The growth of natural woodland is likely to have disturbed or destroyed any sub-surface remains, and we would recommend that such areas do not require an archaeological watching brief.
- 7.5 It is anticipated that the construction of Old Biggar Road will have damaged or destroyed any sub-surface cultural heritage remains in close proximity to the road and, for that reason, we would recommend that this area does not require an archaeological watching brief.
- 7.6 The planting of conifers on the south side of Hulks Road is likely to have caused disturbance to any sub-surface cultural heritage remains, and we would recommend that this area does not require an archaeological watching brief.
- 7.7 The construction of the former North Monkland Branch railway line will have disturbed or destroyed any cultural heritage remains along the south side of the B803 public road. For that reason, we would recommend that this area does not require an archaeological watching brief.

**Dalmacoulter Duplication:  
Archaeological Assessment**

**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: References

#### Cartographic Sources Consulted

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

Ordnance Survey 1864 *Lanark Sheet III.6 (New Monkland)*. First Edition 25" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey 1864 *Lanark Sheet III.10 (New Monkland)*. First Edition 25" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey 1864 *Lanark Sheet VIII.14 (New Monkland)*. First Edition 25" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey 1864 *Lanark Sheet VIII.2 (New Monkland)*. First Edition 25" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey 1864 *Lanarkshire, Sheet III*. First Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey 1864 *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII*. First Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey 1899 *Lanark Sheet VIII NW*. Second and later Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey 1914 *Lanark Sheet VIII NW*. Second and later Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey 1946 *NS 76 NE (Lanarkshire)*. Air Photo mosaic tile.

Ordnance Survey ca. 1947 *Lanark Sheet VIII NW*. Second and later Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey 1956 *NS76*. 1:25,000 maps of Great Britain, 1937-1961.

Ordnance Survey 1956 *NS77*. 1:25,000 maps of Great Britain, 1937-1961.

### Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites (CHS)

CHS No:	1
Name:	Rochsoles Tile Works
NGR:	NS 76576 69348
NMRS No:	-
HER No:	-
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	The tile works is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map ( <i>Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII</i> ), but not on subsequent maps.
CHS No:	2
Name:	High Rigend, structure
NGR:	NS 76797 69822
NMRS No:	-
HER No:	-
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	A structure is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map ( <i>Lanarkshire, Sheet III</i> ), but not on subsequent maps.

- CHS No: 3  
 Name: Rigend, curling pond  
 NGR: NS 76553 70461  
 NMRS No: -  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: A curling pond is shown at this location on the 1st Edition OS map (*Lanarkshire, Sheet III*), and on subsequent maps until 1946.
- CHS No: 4  
 Name: Yett, old lime kiln  
 NGR: NS 76682 70675  
 NMRS No: -  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: A old lime kiln is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map (*Lanarkshire, Sheet III*), but not on subsequent maps.
- CHS No: 5  
 Name: North Monkland Branch, railway line  
 NGR: NS 76560 69226 to NS 76976 69474  
 NMRS No: -  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: This branch line of the North British Railway is shown on the 1899 OS map and on all subsequent maps until 1922.
- CHS No: 6  
 Name: Raebog, mineral railway  
 NGR: NS 76630 68391 to NS 76912 68439  
 NMRS No: -  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: This mineral railway is shown on the 1899 OS map and on all subsequent maps until 1947.

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