



**Duchess Road, Rutherglen:  
Desk-based Archaeological Assessment  
Project 4774**

## Duchess Road, Rutherglen: Desk-based Archaeological Assessment

**On behalf of:** Heron Property Ltd


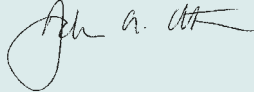
**NGR:** NS 62169 62058 (centred)

**Project Number:** 4774

**Report by:** Claire Shaw

**Illustrations:** Jennifer Simonson

**Project Manager:** Christine Rennie

<b>DRAFT</b>  28/09/17	Christine Rennie Project Manager	<b>FINAL</b>  03/10/17	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

**GUARD Archaeology Limited**  
52 Elderpark Workspace  
100 Elderpark Street  
Glasgow  
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800  
Fax: 0141 445 3222  
email: [info@guard-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@guard-archaeology.co.uk)



[www.guard-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk)

## Contents

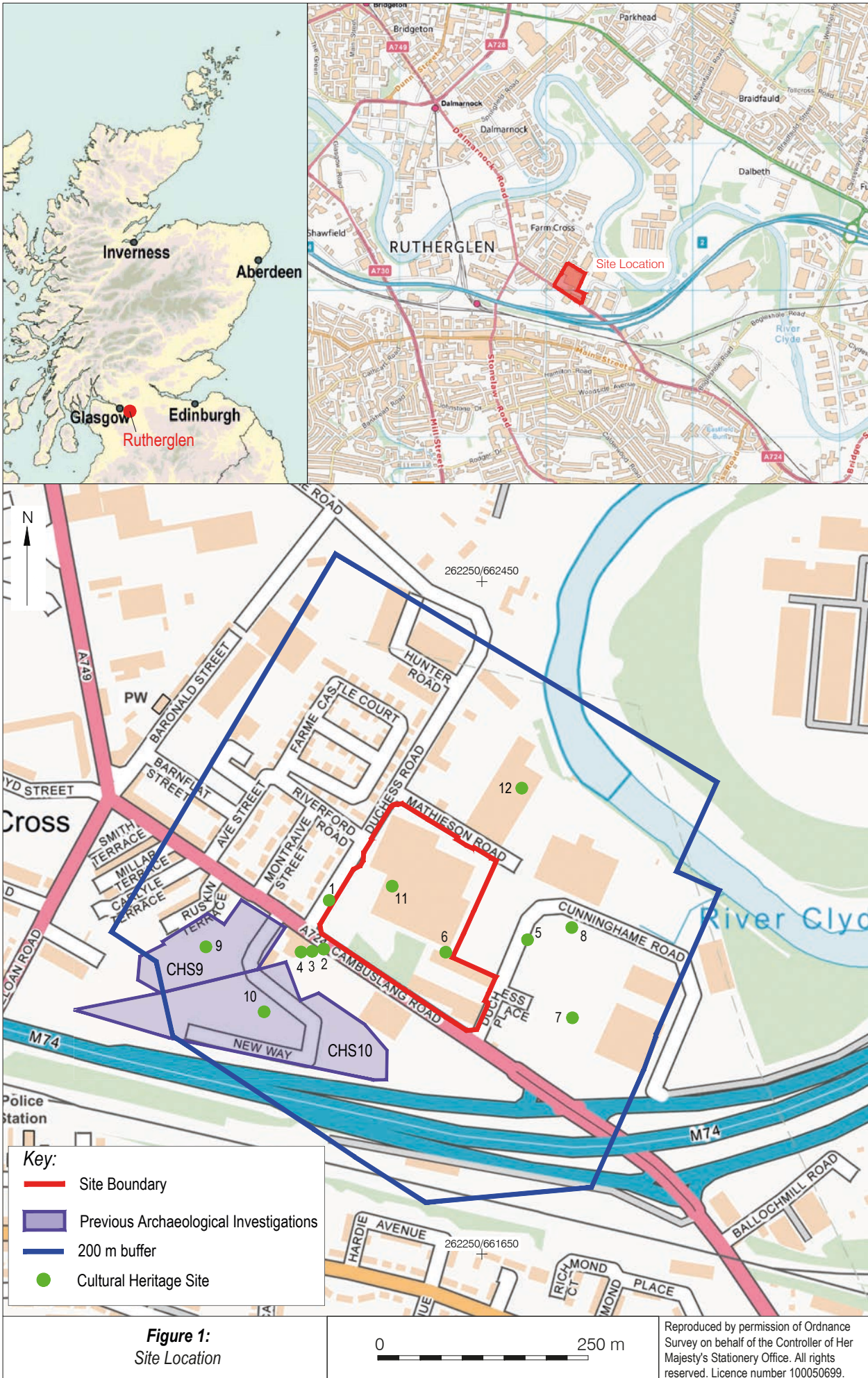
Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Legislative Background	5
National Planning Legislation	6
National Policy Guidelines	6
Local Policy Guidelines	6
Other considerations	7
Aims and Objectives	7
Methodology for baseline assessment	7
Baseline Assessment	8
Prehistoric, Roman and early historic sites	8
Medieval sites	8
Post-medieval and modern sites	8
Vertical Aerial Photographs	10
Previous Archaeological Investigations	10
Walkover Survey	11
Discussion	11
Conclusions	11
Technical Information	12
Appendices	14
Appendix A: References	14
Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites	15
Appendix C: Archive material	18

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	4
Figure 2: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland with approximate site location	9
Figure 3: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey map Lanarkshire, Sheet X (1864)	10

## List of Plates

Plate 1: General view of the demolition process from over the Site from the south-east	11
Plate 2: Original brick constructed warehouses from the south	11



## Executive Summary

- 1.1 In September 2017, GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment of two areas proposed for development at Duchess Road, Rutherglen, South Lanarkshire on behalf of Heron Property Ltd. The aims of the assessment were to assess evidence for the past human use of the area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of any development upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The assessment found that there are two known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area. A further eight known cultural heritage sites and two areas of previous archaeological investigation are located within the 200 m study area surrounding the Site.
- 1.3 Cartographic regression shows that the Site and its wider environs had been agricultural land since at least the mid-eighteenth century and that, by the mid-nineteenth century, Torboll House had been constructed within the proposed development. A cricket pitch was recorded within the proposed development in 1936, and Torboll House was demolished in the mid-twentieth century. The most recent use over the proposed development has been bonded warehouses, which were themselves demolished in September 2017.
- 1.4 The proposed development area is not considered particularly archaeologically sensitive. The Site has been subject to development since the nineteenth century, and the construction of the warehouses has most probably disturbed or removed any earlier sub-surface remains, structures or deposits.

## Introduction

- 2.1 In September 2017, Heron Property Ltd commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake a desk-based assessment of an area of land at Duchess Road, Rutherglen, South Lanarkshire (NGR: centred at NS 62169 62058). The assessment was carried out as part of a submission to the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan 2 seeking the redesignation of the land for residential led mixed use development.
- 2.2 The proposed development is bounded to the south by Cambuslang Road, to the west by Duchess Road, to the north by Mathieson Road and to the east by Duchess Place. The site was until recently occupied by bonded warehouses. The Site encompasses an area of 35,525 m<sup>2</sup>.
- 2.3 The bedrock over the Site is Scottish Middle coal formation, formed approximately 315 to 318 million years ago. The superficial geological deposits are Alluvium clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey Geology of Britain viewer).

## Legislative Background

- 3.1 The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act, and The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (2011).
- 3.2 Cultural heritage resources consist of designated and non-designated sites, including individual monuments, related settings and the wider cultural landscape. Sites with statutory designations are defined in the Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016, and comprise:
  - Scheduled Monuments;
  - Listed Buildings;
  - Conservation Areas;
  - Historic Marine Protected Areas;
  - Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and
  - Historic Battlefields.

## National Planning Legislation

- 3.3 The implications of the acts noted above with regard to local government planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (2014a), Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HESPS) (2016a) and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (2011). SPP and HESPS deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage.

## National Policy Guidelines

- 3.4 One paragraph of *Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2014: Valuing the Historic Environment* is pertinent to this assessment of the proposed Duchess Road, Rutherglen development.

### Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets

- 3.5 SPP paragraph 150 states: 'Planning authorities should protect archaeological sites and monuments as an important, finite and non-renewable resource and preserve them in situ wherever possible. Where in situ preservation is not possible, planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal obligation, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. If archaeological discoveries are made, they should be reported to the planning authority to enable discussion on appropriate measures, such as inspection and recording.'

### National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 3.6 Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER), and many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. Such undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement, although the criteria for identifying nationally important sites (as outlined in HESPS 2016 Annex 1) will often be referred to in making such judgements. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

## Local Policy Guidelines

- 3.7 Local planning policy is defined in the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (LDP) (2015), Supplementary Guidance 9: Natural and Historic Environment (2015) and Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan (SDP) (2017).
- 3.8 The South Lanarkshire LDP includes one policy relating to cultural heritage that is pertinent to this assessment.

### Policy 15: Natural and Historic Environment (extract)

In Category 3 area (Local), development which would affect these areas following the implementation of any mitigation measures will only be permitted where there is no significant adverse impact on the protected resource.

- 3.9 The South Lanarkshire LDP Supplementary Guidance includes the following policy relevant to this assessment.

### Policy NHE6: Non-scheduled archaeological sites and monuments

All non-scheduled archaeological resources shall be preserved in situ wherever feasible. The Council will weigh the significance of any impacts on archaeological resources and their settings against other merits of the development proposals in the determination of planning applications.

The developer may be requested to supply a report of an archaeological evaluation prior to determination of the planning application. Where the case for preservation does not prevail, the developer shall be required to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for archaeological excavation, recording, analysis and publication, in advance of development.

- 3.10 Clydeplan is the Strategic Development Plan for South Lanarkshire. Detailed consideration of cultural heritage is beyond the scope of the SDP, it does conform to Scottish Planning Policy (2014). One of the Placemaking principles of Clydeplan is to safeguard and promote “significant environmental, historic and cultural assets” (Clydeplan 2017, 13).

### Other considerations

- 3.11 The proposed development area is located within the local authority area of South Lanarkshire which is advised on archaeological matters by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

### Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of this study were to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the Site and the likely impact of any development on the archaeological resource, and to recommend a strategy for mitigating this impact upon any known or potential archaeological remains.
- 4.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:
- to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present within the Site area through a search of the National Record of the Historic Environment and the local Historic Environment Record;
  - to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
  - to carry out a walkover survey of the Site;
  - to assess the potential impact of any 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 development where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved.

### Methodology for baseline assessment

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment examined the Site and a radius of approximately 200 m beyond its boundary (the Buffer Zone). Study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, in order to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the Site and the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains within the Site.
- 5.2 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 (HES);
  - GIS data on cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), maintained by HES;
  - Information from South Lanarkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was obtained from the West of Scotland Archaeology Service online HER on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2017;
  - Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS),

were identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps, including manuscript maps, range in date from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries;

- First, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, were identified and examined via NLS;
- Vertical and oblique aerial photographs were viewed online at The National Collection of Aerial Photograph website in order to identify any unknown sites or features of archaeological interest: Five series of vertical photographs and four series of oblique aerial photographs, ranging in date from 1931 to 2009 were viewed;
- Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;
- A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on 14th September 2017.

## Baseline Assessment

- 6.1 The NRHE and HER were checked on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2017. Any additions to the records made after that date have not been included in this assessment.
- 6.2 The baseline assessment found that there are two known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area, and a further eight known sites of cultural heritage interest within the 200 m buffer zone surrounding the Site. No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Site, although two are known within the 200 m buffer zone.
- 6.3 In the following assessment, the reference in parenthesis (CHS and number) refers to the cultural heritage sites noted at Appendix B and Figure 1.

### Prehistoric, Roman and early historic sites (8000 BC – AD 600)

- 6.4 There are no known prehistoric or early historic sites within the Site, or the 200 m buffer zone surrounding it.
- 6.5 Prehistoric activity is known within the wider environs of the Site. The NRHE records that in 1768, a tumulus was destroyed at Farme and in doing so a 'stone coffin' was found within it (NRHE No. NS66SW 12). This tumulus was located about 250 m to the north-west of the Site.

### Medieval sites (AD 600 - AD 1600)

- 6.6 There are no known cultural heritage sites of medieval date within the Site or the 200 m buffer zone surrounding it.
- 6.7 Within the wider area, the former location of Farme Castle (NRHE NS66SW 22) was about 250 m to the north-east. Farme Castle was a simple three-storey keep built in the fifteenth century. During the nineteenth century, the house was significantly enlarged with the original keep incorporated within a modern mansion. The keep was demolished in the 1960's to allow the construction of an aluminium works.

### Post-medieval and modern sites (AD 1600- Present)

- 6.8 Within the Site, there are two cultural heritage sites (CHS 6 and CHS 11) dating to the post-medieval period. A further eight known cultural heritage sites dating to the post-medieval period are located within the 200 m buffer zone.
- 6.9 Roy's 1747-55 *Military Survey of Scotland* (Figure 2) depicted a rural landscape within which the proposed development area cannot be accurately identified. However, based on place name evidence and the course of the River Clyde, the approximate location of the Site can be gauged. On this map, Farme Castle was recorded as Rugland Farm.





Figure 2: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland with approximate site location. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.10 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 (Figure 3) was the earliest to accurately record the Site. This map showed that the Site was then mostly open fields with Torboll House (CHS 6) depicted as a large roofed structure sitting within formally laid out gardens. There is little information on Torboll House, however the Ordnance Survey Name Book states that the house was a superior dwelling house occupied by Mr Matheson. Torboll House was demolished about the mid-twentieth century.
- 6.11 Within the 200 m buffer zone, the 1864 Ordnance Survey map recorded the boundary stones that marked the medieval burgh of Rutherglen (CHS 1-4) and demonstrated the increasing industrialisation of the area, with Clyde Paper Works (CHS 5) to the immediate east of the Site and Eastfield Dye Works (CHS 12) to the north-east.
- 6.12 By 1898, Eastfield Ropery (CHS 7) had been constructed to the east of the Site.
- 6.13 Subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey maps recorded little change over the Site. The 1914 map showed that a cricket ground (CHS 11) had been built to the north-west of Torboll House and in 1939, only one boundary stone (CHS 1) was recorded.
- 6.14 Farme Castle industrial estate (CHS 8) is a modern development to the east of the Site.

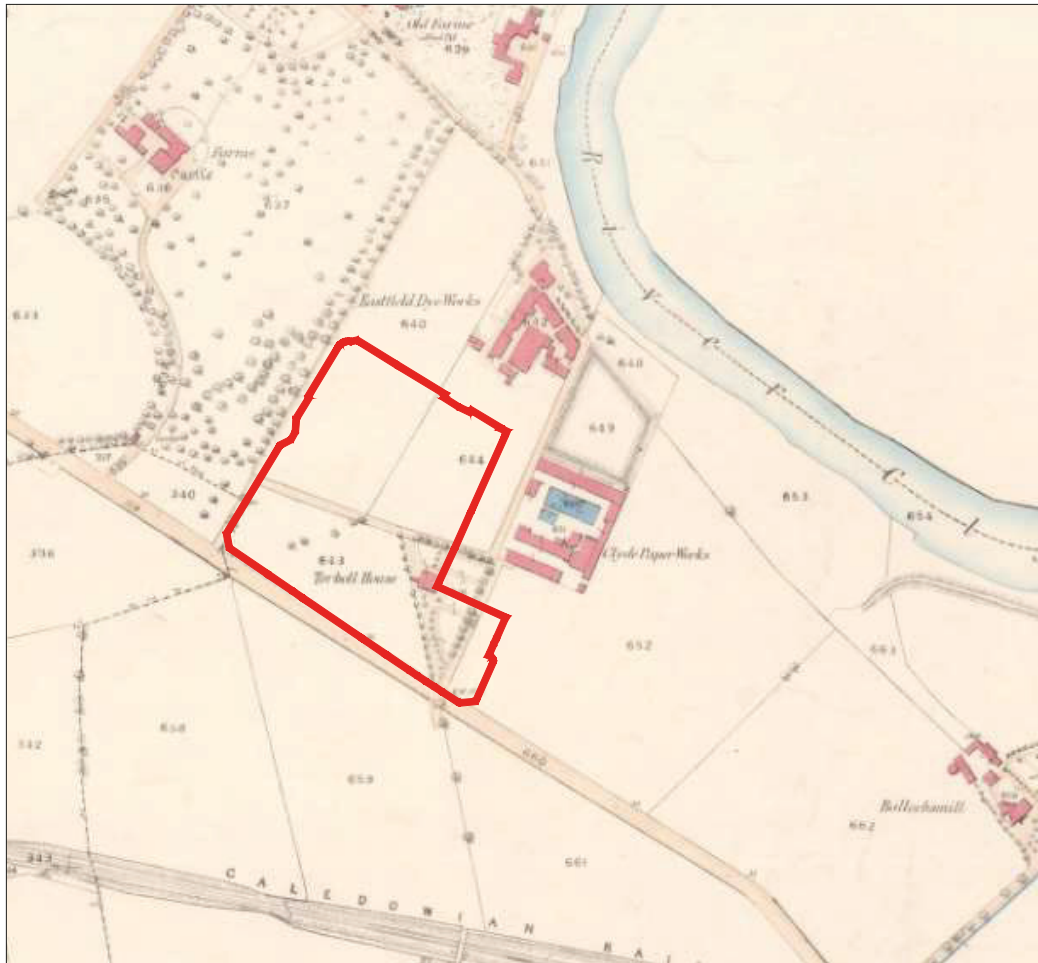


Figure 3: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey map Lanarkshire, Sheet X (1864). Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

### Vertical Aerial Photographs

- 6.15 Five series of vertical aerial photographs and four series of oblique aerial photographs from the NCAP collection were examined on-line. These covered the period 1931 to 2009.
- 6.16 The 1931 oblique photographs showed the Site as two open fields with Torboll House (CHS 6) located on the south-eastern periphery. From the photograph, Torboll House was a grand two storey, three bay house.
- 6.17 By 1968, most of northern field had been developed and part of the southern field was used as a car park, although the greater portion of that field remained un-developed.
- 6.18 The 2009 aerial photographs showed that the development within the Site was at its current extent and the whiskey bonds and industrial units were all recorded.
- 6.19 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted on any of the images consulted.

### Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 6.20 As far as can be ascertained, no archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Site.
- 6.21 Two archaeological investigations have been carried out within the 200 m buffer zone.
- 6.22 In 2014 GUARD Archaeology Ltd undertook two archaeological watching briefs for Rutherglen Low Carbon Zone Infrastructure Works (CHS 9 and CHS 10). Phase 1-2 (CHS 9) revealed a

sequence of pottery waste material which had accumulated to the north of the former Caledonian Pottery. Phase 3-4 (CHS 10) revealed made ground relating which overlay a bank of ceramic and industrial debris from the Caledonian Pottery which closed in 1929.

- 6.23 No other previous archaeological work has been carried out within the Site or 200 m buffer zone.

### Walkover Survey

- 6.24 A walkover survey of the proposed development area was carried out on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2017 in sunny/cloudy weather conditions.
- 6.25 On that date, the bonded warehouses were in the process of being demolished (Plate 1). For safety reasons, only the area outside of the warehouses was inspected and the current state of the warehouses was recorded.



*Plate 1: General view of the demolition process from over the Site from the south-east.*



*Plate 2: Original brick constructed warehouses from the south.*

- 6.26 The survey found that the warehouses were a mix of older brick structures (Plate 2) and more modern steel framed structures with aluminium cladding.
- 6.27 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were located during the walkover survey.

### Discussion

- 7.1 The baseline studies identified two cultural heritage sites that could potentially be directly adversely affected by the proposed development.
- 7.2 Torboll House (CHS 6) was a nineteenth century dwelling set within formal gardens that was demolished in the mid-twentieth century. Its location is now occupied by small industrial and retail units, construction of which is very likely to have removed any sub-surface remains of the house. Torboll House is of lesser cultural heritage significance.
- 7.3 The cricket ground (CHS 11) appears to have been short-lived, and was recorded only on the 1914 Ordnance Survey map. The cricket ground is also of lesser cultural heritage significance.
- 7.4 Buried cultural heritage remains are most often found within the upper surface of exposed subsoil. The amount of disturbance of the subsoil at Duchess Road will most probably have removed any sub-surface cultural heritage remains, deposits or artefacts.

### Conclusions

- 8.1 The cultural heritage assessment at Duchess Road, Rutherglen, has found that there are two known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area.
- 8.2 Cartographic regression indicates that the Site had been agricultural land since at least the mid-eighteenth century and remained so until the nineteenth century, when it was partly

developed for Torboll House (CHS 6) and its associated garden. In the early twentieth century, a cricket ground (CHS 11) occupied part of the Site and, by the mid-twentieth century, the Site contained warehouses. Both Torboll House and the cricket ground are of lesser cultural heritage significance.

- 8.3 The proposed development area is not considered particularly archaeologically sensitive. Development of the Site has been ongoing since the mid-nineteenth century and, since the twentieth century, industrial units and warehouses have occupied the proposed development. Given the level of modern ground disturbance within the proposed development, it is unlikely that sub-surface remains from earlier use of the Site have survived.

## Technical Information

- 9.1 The paper and digital archive for the desk-based assessment will be lodged with the National Record of the Historic Environment. The list of archive material can be found at Appendix C.
- 9.2 There are no existing heritage or archaeological site management plans in operation in the vicinity of the proposed development.
- 9.3 All elements of the assessment have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
- *Code of Conduct (2014);*
  - *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 (2017).*
- 9.4 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists requires that information pertaining to archaeological assessments is made publicly available via the OASIS project. The project aims to provide an on-line index to otherwise inaccessible archaeological grey literature, such as this desk-based assessment. The online OASIS form for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-295942) has been completed. Once the Planning Application has been determined by South Lanarkshire Council, and with the consent of Heron Properties Ltd, the desk-based assessment will be uploaded to OASIS. WoSAS will then validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain. OASIS can be accessed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

**Duchess Road, Rutherglen:  
Desk-based Archaeological  
Assessment**

**Section 2: Appendices**



[www.guard-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk)

## Appendices

### Appendix A: References

#### Documentary Sources Consulted

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer. Available at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Brown, P 1845. 'Rutherglen, County of Lanark' in *The New Statistical Account of Scotland Vol. VI*, 373-398. Accessed 14/09/17. Available at: [http://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/nsa-vol6-Parish\\_record\\_for\\_Rutherglen\\_in\\_the\\_county\\_of\\_Lanark\\_in\\_volume\\_6\\_of\\_account\\_2/?search=Rutherglen](http://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/nsa-vol6-Parish_record_for_Rutherglen_in_the_county_of_Lanark_in_volume_6_of_account_2/?search=Rutherglen)

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority 2017 *Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan*. Available at <https://www.clydeplan-sdpa.gov.uk/>

Historic Environment Scotland 2016 *Policy Statement*. Available at <https://www.historicenvironment.scot>

Ordnance Survey Name Books, Lanarkshire OS Name Books, 1858 - 1861. Available at <https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/lanarkshire-os-name-books-1858-1861/lanarkshire-volume-51/19>

South Lanarkshire Council 2015 *Local Development Plan*. Available at

[https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/7600/south\\_lanarkshire\\_local\\_development\\_plan\\_proposed\\_may\\_2013](https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/7600/south_lanarkshire_local_development_plan_proposed_may_2013)

South Lanarkshire Council 2015 Supplementary Guidance 9: Natural and Historic Environment. Available at [http://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/9921/natural\\_and\\_historic\\_environment](http://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/9921/natural_and_historic_environment)

The Scottish Government 2011 *Planning Advice Note 2/2011*. Available at <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/355385/0120020.pdf>

The Scottish Government 2014 *Scottish Planning Policy*. Available at <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0045/00453827.pdf>

Ure, D 1793 'Rutherglen, County of Lanark' in *The Old Statistical Account of Scotland Vol. IX*, 1-11. Accessed 14/09/17. Available at: [http://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/osa-vol9-Parish\\_record\\_for\\_Rutherglen\\_in\\_the\\_county\\_of\\_Lanark\\_in\\_volume\\_9\\_of\\_account\\_1/?search=Rutherglen](http://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/osa-vol9-Parish_record_for_Rutherglen_in_the_county_of_Lanark_in_volume_9_of_account_1/?search=Rutherglen)

#### Cartographic Sources Consulted

Blaeu, J. 1654. *Blaeu Atlas of Scotland. The nether ward of Clyds-dail and Glasco*. Amsterdam: Blaeu.

Moll, H 1732 *The Shire of Clydesdale or Lanerk* [sic]. London: Bowles & Bowles.

Roy, W 1752-55 *Military Survey of Scotland*.

Ainslie, J 1821 *Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland*. Edinburgh: Macreadie Skelly & Co.

Ordnance Survey 1864 *Lanarkshire, Sheet X (includes: Carmunnock; Cathcart; East Kilbride; Eastwood; Govan; Mearns; Rutherglen)*. Six-inch 1st edition, Scotland, 1843-1882.

Ordnance Survey 1864 *Lanark, Sheet X.4 (Rutherglen)*. 25-inch 1<sup>st</sup> edition, Scotland 1855 – 1882.

Ordnance Survey 1898 *Lanarkshire, Sheet X.NE (includes: Cambuslang; Carmunnock; Cathcart; Glasgow; Rutherglen)*. Six-inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1949.

Ordnance Survey 1895 *Lanarkshire, Sheet 010.04 (includes: Glasgow; Rutherglen)*. 25-inch 2<sup>nd</sup> and later, Scotland 1892 - 1949.

Ordnance Survey 1914 *Lanarkshire Sheet X.NE (includes: Cambuslang; Carmunnock; Cathcart; Glasgow; Rutherglen)*. Six-inch 2<sup>nd</sup> and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1949.

Ordnance Survey 1936 *Lanarkshire, Sheet 010.04 (includes: Glasgow; Rutherglen)*. 25-inch 2<sup>nd</sup> and later, Scotland 1892 - 1949

**Vertical aerial photographs consulted**

Sortie	Date	Frame(s)
-	29/5/1931	SPW035714, SPW035674 SPW035675, SPW035676, SPW035677, SPW035678, SPW035691 (Oblique)
-	25/7/1939	SPW062349, SPW062352 (Oblique)
58/8893	17/7/1968	F44_0123, F44_0124
543/4457	17/10/1968	0035
MER/079/70	8/10/1970	0076
MER/106/71	7/7/1971	0076
FSL/7825	26/8/1978	1062
2009/33	26/6/2009	DP071964 (Oblique)
2010/01	12/2/2010	DP075318 (Oblique)

**Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites**

Site No: 1  
 Name: Boundary marker, Duchess Road  
 NGR: NS 6207 6207  
 NRHE No: NS66SW 35  
 HER No: 9444  
 Significance: Local  
 Description: This boundary stone is dated 1851. Formerly situated on the east side of Duchess Road, it is now in Rutherglen Museum.

Site No: 2  
 Name: Boundary marker, Duchess Road  
 NGR: NS 6206 6201  
 NRHE No: NS66SW 36  
 HER No: 9445  
 Significance: Local  
 Description: This boundary stone is dated 1828 and is situated on the west side of the bowling green wall in T W Craig’s premises, Cambuslang Road.

Site No: 3  
 Name: Boundary marker, Cambuslang Road  
 NGR: NS 6205 6201  
 NRHE No: NS66SW 37  
 HER No: 9446

- Significance: Local
- Description: The boundary marker is inscribed R/1727. It is situated on the west side of the bowling green wall in T W Craig's premises, Cambuslang Road.
- Site No: 4
- Name: Boundary marker, Cambuslang Road
- NGR: NS 6204 620
- NRHE No: NS66SW 38
- HER No: 9447
- Significance: Local
- Description: The boundary marker is inscribed R/1661. It is situated on the west side of the bowling green wall in T W Craig's premises, Cambuslang Road.
- Site No: 5
- Name: Clyde Paper Mill
- NGR: NS 62304 62024
- NRHE No: NS66SW 608
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: The paper mill was wrought by Wright & Co. and is depicted on the 1864 Ordnance Survey map (*Lanarkshire, Sheet X*).
- Site No: 6
- Name: Torboll House
- NGR: NS 62219 62007
- NRHE No: -
- HER No: -
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: A superior dwelling house occupied by Mr. Matheson, Torboll House is depicted on the 1864 Ordnance Survey map (*Lanarkshire, Sheet X*). It had been demolished by 1957.
- Site No: 7
- Name: Eastfield Ropery
- NGR: NS 6236 6193
- NRHE No: NS66SW 128
- HER No: 40267
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: A group of late 19th century buildings formerly used as a rope works. They include an office block, two long brick rope-walk ranges at the east and two brick sheds in the centre.



- Site No: 8  
 Name: Farme Castle Industrial Estate  
 NGR: NS 62356 62039  
 NRHE No: NS66SW 998  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: This is a small modern industrial Estate on the north side of Cambuslang Road.
- Site No: 9  
 Name: Rutherglen Low Carbon Zone Phase 1-2  
 NGR: NS 6192 6202 (centred)  
 NRHE No: -  
 HER No: WoSAS Event 5316  
 Significance: Local  
 Description: An archaeological watching brief undertaken within the development of the site known as Rutherglen Low Carbon Zone, South Lanarkshire revealed made ground relating to a railway depot and possible M74 construction work, overlying a bank of ceramic and industrial debris from the Caledonian Pottery which was closed in 1929.
- Site No: 10  
 Name: Rutherglen Low Carbon Zone Phase 3-4  
 NGR: NS 6197 6193  
 NRHE No: -  
 HER No: WoSAS Event 5382  
 Significance: Local  
 Description: An archaeological watching brief undertaken within the development of the site known as Rutherglen Low Carbon Zone, South Lanarkshire revealed made ground relating to a railway depot and possible M74 construction work, overlying a bank of ceramic and industrial debris from the Caledonian Pottery which was closed in 1929.
- Site No: 11  
 Name: Cricket ground, Duchess Road  
 NGR: NS 6213 6207  
 NRHE No: -  
 HER No: -  
 Significance: Lesser  
 Description: A cricket ground is depicted at this location on the 1914 Ordnance Survey map (*Lanarkshire Sheet X.NE*). It was not recorded in 1936.
- Site No: 12  
 Name: Eastfield Dye Works

NGR: NS 6228 6217

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: The dye works were in existence in 1864 (*Lanarkshire, Sheet X*) and continued in operation until at least the late nineteenth century. By 1914, the works were named as Eastfield Chair Works (*Lanarkshire Sheet X.NE*).

### Appendix C: Archive material

	Description	Format	Number
Paper archive	Photographic record	A4	1
Digital archive	Digital photographs	JPEG	9
	Report	PDF	1
	AutoCAD files	.dwg	1

**GUARD Archaeology Limited**  
**52 Elderpark Workspace**  
**100 Elderpark Street**  
**Glasgow**  
**G51 3TR**

**Tel: 0141 445 8800**

**Fax: 0141 445 3222**

**email: [info@guard-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@guard-archaeology.co.uk)**



**[www.guard-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.guard-archaeology.co.uk)**