

**Land south of Harlea, Libberton
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report
Project 4766**

Land south of Harlea, Libberton
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Advance Construction Scotland

NGR: NS 98816 42434 centred

Project Number: 4766

Report by: Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda

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

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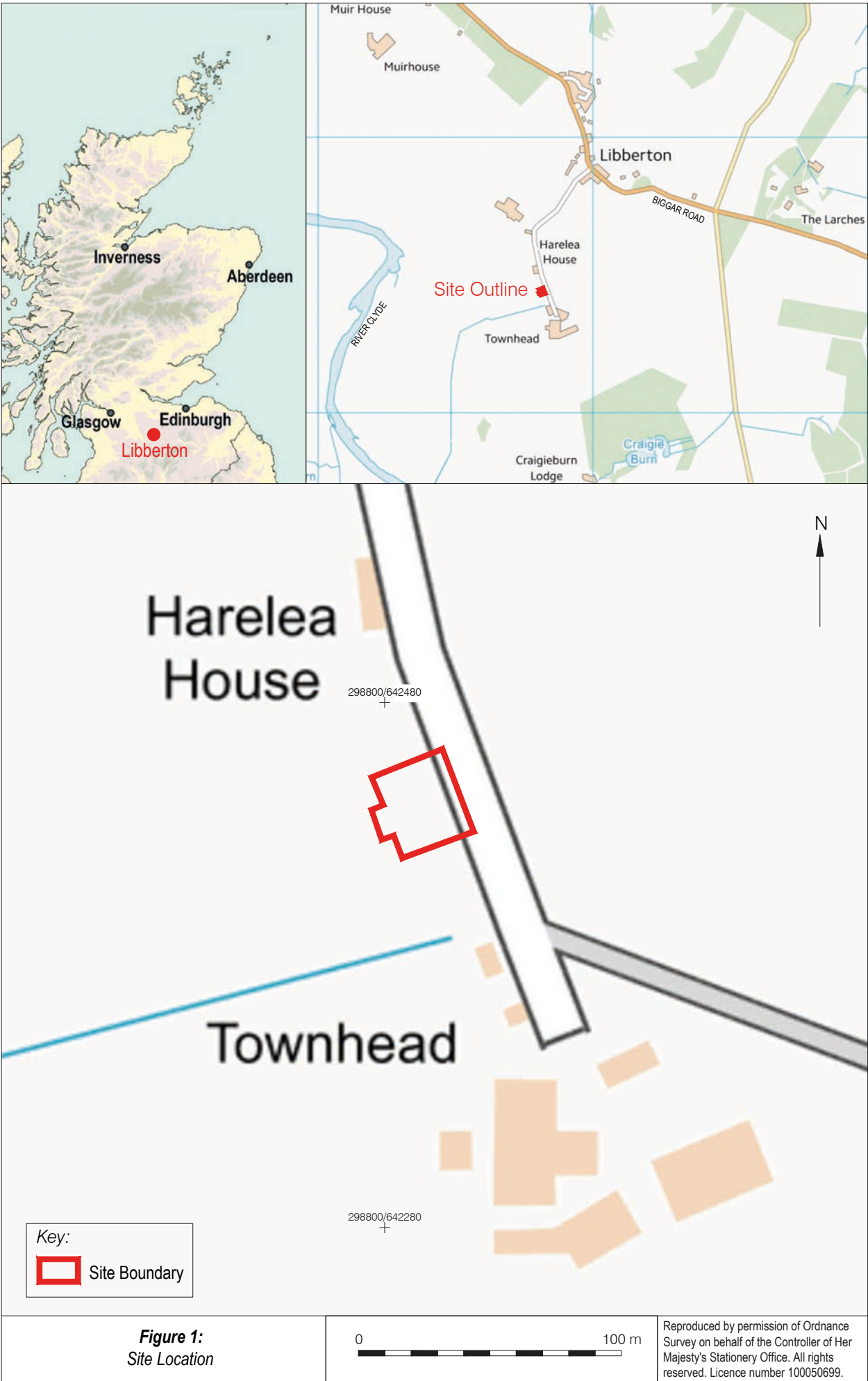


Figure 1:
Site Location

Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology was commissioned by Joe Smith to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground breaking works required in the support of the erection of a single storey dwelling and detached double garage at land south of Harlea, Libberton in Carnwath. The excavation works encountered no features of archaeological significance.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Data Structure Report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken on the 20 November 2017 during ground breaking works required for the erection of a single storey dwelling and detached double garage at land south of Harlea, Libberton in Carnwath.

Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located between Harlea and Townhead, to the south of Libberton in South Lanarkshire (NGR: NS 98816 42434 centred). The development area was used as arable land and is bounded to its south by farm and arable fields, mature trees at its north, arable land to its west and a B road to its east.
- 3.2 The underlying geology of the area is Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation-Basalt. The superficial deposits over the entire area are Till Devensian, formed in ice age conditions.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are no known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area. However, a number of sites have been identified in the surrounding landscape. The majority of these have been identified as crop markings, visible on aerial photographs. These include two rectilinear enclosures recorded from the fields to the south of Libberton Church (WoSAS Pin: 10745); an enclosure surmounting the summit of a low ridge to the east of Townhead Farm, a position that would have commanded extensive views in all directions (WoSAS Pin: 10751); the cropmark of an earthwork in fields 280 m west-south-west of Yett farmhouse, overlooking a pronounced bend in the River Clyde (WoSAS Pin: 10766); an enclosure recorded from immediately to the south-east of Yett (WoSAS Pin: 40780; a possible enclosure and linear cropmarks north-east of Harlea (WoSAS Pin: 15093); and a small patch of rig and furrow and associated curving linear cropmarks identified on aerial photographs to the west of the proposed development site (WoSAS Pin: 52656). In addition to these crop-marks, it is also recorded that a (medieval) bronze cauldron was found in the vicinity of Libberton Church during the 19th century (WoSAS Pin: 10768), while field-walking in the fields overlooking the Clyde identified pottery of mostly medieval date (WoSAS Pin: 22315).
- 4.2 The development area is depicted on Roy's Map of 1747-55 as arable land. From the first edition six-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1864, the boundary of the site is depicted in the present layout.
- 4.3 A watching brief conducted on 20th August at the plot adjacent to the development area revealed a spread of stones. Green glazed pottery was found associated with these stones, suggesting a Medieval date.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological work was:
- to identify any archaeological features and deposits within the area to be subjected to groundbreaking works;
 - to identify the extent and nature of previously unknown archaeological features within the development area;

- to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains within this development area were excavated and recorded to an appropriate level.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking work;
- Submit a report to data structure level on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further archaeological works should significant archaeology be encountered.

Fieldwork Methodology

6.1 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:

- Code of conduct (2014);
- Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014).

6.2 The scope of the watching brief included archaeological monitoring of all topsoil stripping and ground works to ensure that no significant archaeological remains were disturbed, without first being recorded. The watching brief included the monitoring of all topsoil and/or overburden stripping operations by machine and all ground works related to the erection of a single storey dwelling and detached double garage and formation of associated access.

6.3 The topsoil or overburden was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. No archaeological features were encountered.

6.4 All finds were processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.

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

6.6 WoSAS are the final judge of significance regarding any findings.

Results

7.1 The watching brief was undertaken the 20 November 2017. The concordances for the watching brief are set out in Appendices A-C and Figure 1 shows the extent of the stripped area.

7.2 Although no archaeological features were identified during the works, some pottery and a clay pipe fragment were recovered from the subsoil surface. This included one sherd of green glazed pottery likely to be late-Medieval in date.



Plate1: General view striped area

Discussion

8.1 During the archaeological watching brief no in situ archaeological deposits were identified.

Conclusion

- 9.1 No archaeological remains were uncovered during the works.
- 9.2 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix D.
- 9.3 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 9.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-301718) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, West of Scotland Archaeology Service will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Advance Construction Scotland for their assistance. The illustration was prepared by Jennifer Simonson and desk top publishing was completed by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Iraia Arabaolaza.

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Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: List of Contexts

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Turf, loose, mild-dark greyish brown silty sand (depth 0.35-0.40 m), frequent angular/sub-angular stones diverse size.	Topsoil
002	Loose, light greyish brown/ mild yellowish brown pockets gravely sand.	Subsoil

Appendix B: List of Finds

SF No	Context	Area	No. Pieces	Material	Type	Description
1	001	-	2	Ceramic	Pottery	2 frags of white pot, one rim and one body sherd
2	001	-	1	Ceramic	Pottery	One frag of body sherd white glazed pot, ext. blue geometric decoration
3	001	-	3	Ceramic	Pottery	"Porcelain" body sherd
4	002	-	1	Ceramic	Pottery	Frag. Green glazed body sherd
5	002	-	1	Ceramic	Pottery	Frag. Of body sherd, red paste and light yellow glaze inside
6	002	-	1	Ceramic	Pipe	Frag. Yellowish brown clay pipe.

Appendix C: List of Photographs

Frame	Context No	Subject	Taken from
1	-	ID Shot	-
2	[001,002]	Working shot	S
3	[001,002]	Working shot	S
4	[002]	West striped area	NE
5	[002]	View all striped area	S
6	[002]	View west limit striped area	S
7	[002]	View east striped area	W
8	[002]	View east striped area	W

Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Land south of Harlea, Libberton
PROJECT CODE:	4766
PARISH:	Libberton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 98816 42434
START DATE (this season)	20 th November 2017
END DATE (this season)	20 th November 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology was commissioned by Joe Smith to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works required for the erection of a single storey dwelling and detached double garage at land south of Harlea, Libberton in Carnwath.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Joe Smith
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

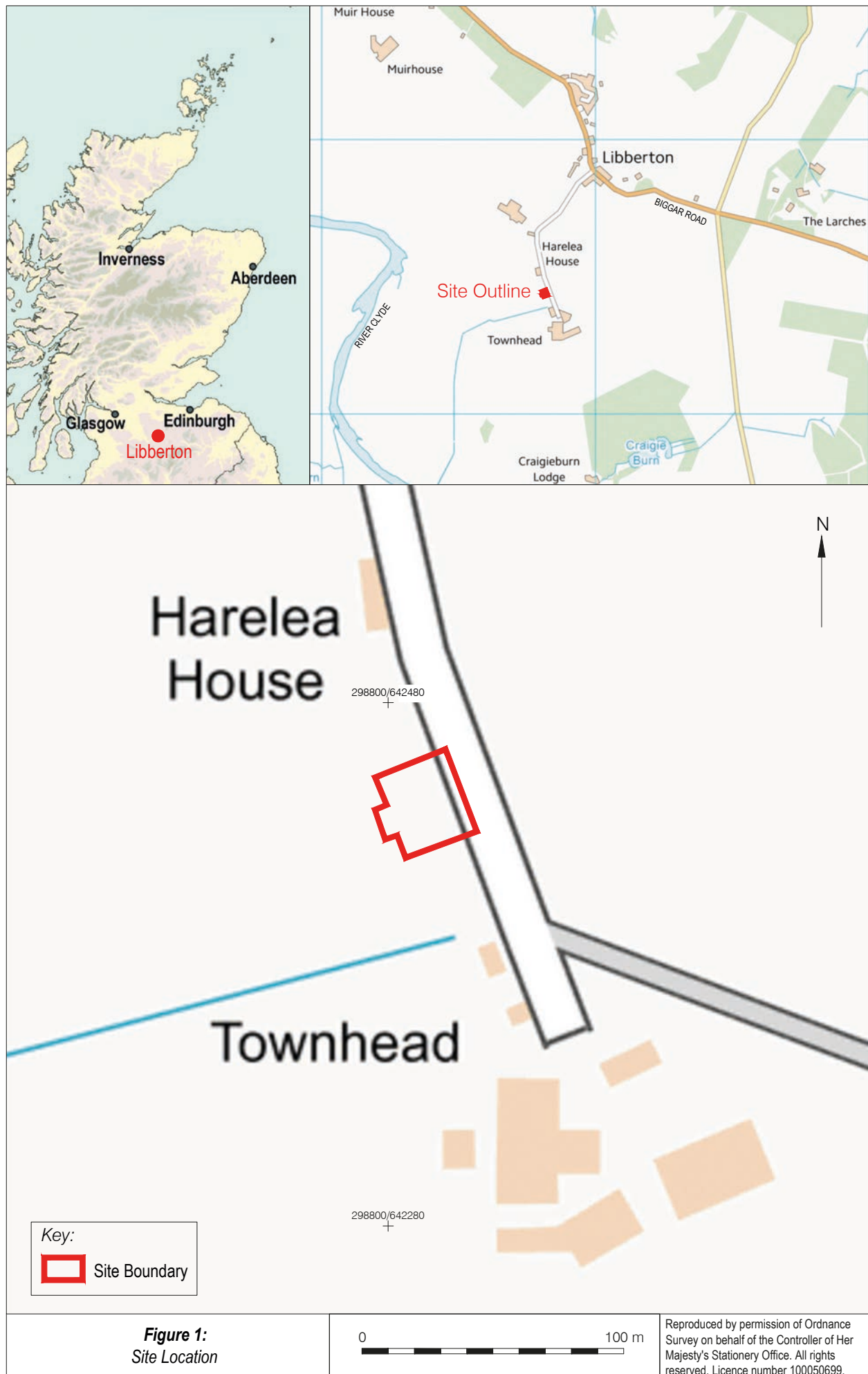
Appendix E: Method Statement

LAND SOUTH OF HARLEA, LIBBERTON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 4766



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This document sets out a Method Statement (MS) for an archaeological watching brief at land south of Harlea, Libberton in South Lanarkshire. This document will require to be agreed by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS hereafter), the archaeological advisers to South Lanarkshire Council, prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Method Statement (MS) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required in support of the erection of a single storey dwelling and detached double garage, together with associated vehicular access and parking at land south of Harlea, Libberton, Carnwath (Planning reference CL/17/0353). These archaeological works 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 may be required. Following consultation with WoSAS, a watching brief on all the initial removal of turf and topsoil from the footprints of the proposed new house, their access track and parking area, as well as any other areas of level reduction that would take place in previously-undisturbed ground will be monitored.
- 2.2 This MS outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the development. 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, if required, will be specified in addenda to this document. These addenda, if required, will be submitted for the agreement 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 between Harlea and Townhead, to the south of Libberton in South Lanarkshire (NGR: NS 98816 42434 centred). The development area, is currently used as arable field and is bounded to its south by farm and arable fields, mature trees at its north, arable land to its west and a B road to its east..
- 3.2 The bedrock over the development area is Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation – Basalt. The superficial deposits over the entire area are Till Devensian, formed in ice age conditions (British Geological Survey www.bgs.ac.uk accessed on 14-08-2017).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are no known cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area. However, a number of sites have been identified in the surrounding landscape. The majority of these have been identified as crop markings, visible on aerial photographs. These include two rectilinear enclosures recorded from the fields to the south of Libberton Church (WoSAS Pin: 10745); an enclosure surmounting the summit of a low ridge to the east of Townhead Farm, a position that would have commanded extensive views in all directions (WoSAS Pin: 10751); the cropmark of an earthwork in fields 280 m west-south-west of Yett farmhouse, overlooking a pronounced bend in the River Clyde (WoSAS Pin: 10766); an enclosure recorded from immediately to the south-east of Yett (WoSAS Pin: 40780; a possible enclosure and linear cropmarks north-east of Harlea (WoSAS Pin: 15093); and a small patch of rig and an associated curving linear cropmarks identified on aerial photographs to the west of the proposed development site (WoSAS Pin: 52656). In addition to these crop-markings, it is also recorded that a (medieval) bronze cauldron was found in the vicinity of Libberton Church during the 19th century (WoSAS Pin: 10768), while field-walking in the fields overlooking the Clyde identified pottery of mostly medieval date (WoSAS Pin: 22315).

- 4.2 The development area is depicted on Roy's Map of 1747-55 as arable land. From the first edition six-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1864, the boundary of the site is depicted in the present layout.
- 4.3 A watching brief conducted on the 20 August at the plot adjacent to the development area revealed a spread of stones. Green glazed pottery was found associated with these stones, suggesting a medieval date.

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to identify:
 - the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits or artefacts within the development area;
 - the extent and nature of previously unknown archaeological features within the development area;
 - to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the ground-works and soil stripping are recorded in accordance with ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Standards.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
 - Conduct a watching brief on any and all the initial removal of turf and topsoil from the footprints of the proposed new houses, their access tracks and parking areas, as well as any other areas of level reduction that would take place in previously-undisturbed ground anywhere within the development area 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.
 - Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with 2.2 above.

Watching Brief Methodology

- 6.1 All work will be conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:
 - Code of conduct (2014);
 - Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014);
 - Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014).
- 6.2 The scope of the watching brief will include archaeological monitoring of all topsoil stripping and ground works to ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed, without first being recorded. The watching brief will include the monitoring of all topsoil and/or overburden stripping operations by machine and all ground works related to the erection of a single storey dwelling and detached double garage and formation of associated access.
- 6.3 The topsoil or overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.4 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. . Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated 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. Any archaeological features will be accurately surveyed and located within the National Grid.

- 6.5 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.6 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.7 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.8 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the clients and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left in situ, pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.9 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered within the proposed development, the area of investigation may be expanded, in consultation with the client and WoSAS, with the aim of defining the character and extent of the archaeological features.
- 6.10 WoSAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals.
- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the watching brief, requiring more than the outlined above, the remains will be largely left in situ pending the agreement of the clients and WoSAS on a MS addenda for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological watching brief 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 watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to the watching brief, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include any addenda to this MS 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 reference 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 The DSR is to be submitted to the client 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 The 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 Stage 1 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 Record of Historic Environment 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, the planning Authority 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 January 2016. 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: Iraia Arabaolaza
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): TBC
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian Sneddon
 - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 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 is 20 November 2017. WoSAS usually require 14 days notice of the commencement of fieldwork. WoSAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. The work will be carried out several weeks ahead of the construction phase.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology 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 Archaeology Limited'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. .

Sources Consulted

<http://maps.nls.uk/>

<http://pastmap.org.uk/>

<http://www.wosas.net>

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