

Land adjacent to 11 Hillside Gardens

Dolphinton, South Lanarkshire

Watching Brief : March and August 2018

for

Doug and Hazel Pearson

September 2018



General view of the site

Addyman Archaeology

Archaeology Heritage Consultancy Architecture

Addyman Archaeology

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Dolphinton, South Lanarkshire

Watching Brief: March and August 2018

Job number 2316.00

September 2018

by Antoine Ruchonnet

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For Addyman Archaeology, the fieldwork was undertaken by Antoine Ruchonnet.

Land adjacent to 11 Hillside Gardens

Dolphinton, South Lanarkshire

Watching Brief

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology undertook a watching brief at land adjacent to 11 Hillside Gardens, Dolphinton, South Lanarkshire on 12th March 23rd and 31st of August 2018, in advance of development of the site for a new house. The site of the proposed development is located within a recorded Roman Camp and adjacent to the medieval church at Dolphinton. The site therefore had the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains of these periods. The excavations, however, did not reveal any significant archaeological features.

1. Introduction

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by Doug and Hazel Pearson to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of trial pits and the footprint of the proposed new building at the Plot of land adjacent to 11 Hillside Gardens, Dolphinton, South Lanarkshire EH46 7AE. The site is located within a recorded Roman Camp, close to the medieval church at Dolphinton and within a wider landscape of known archaeological sites. Accordingly, planning permission for the development (planning ref no: CL/17/0401) was granted on 25th October 2017 with the following attached as Condition 12:

The developer shall secure the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, to be carried out by an archaeological organisation acceptable to the Council as Planning Authority, during all ground disturbance. The retained archaeological organisation shall be afforded access at all reasonable times and allowed to record and recover items of interest and finds. A method statement for the watching brief will be submitted by the applicant, agreed by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and approved by the Council as Planning Authority prior to commencement of the watching brief. The name of the archaeological organisation retained by the developer shall be given to the Council as Planning Authority and to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service in writing not less than 14 days before development commences.

This illustrated Data Structure Report (DSR) presents the results recorded during the monitoring of the works and will be submitted to West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) for approval on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council.

A record of the watching brief (OASIS ID: *addymana1-329607*) has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service and with *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

2. Site location and setting

The site is located on the north-west side of gardens, bounded by Logie Bank on the north side and 11 Hillside Gardens on the south-east (NGR: NT 09986 46195; *figure 1*). The site is bounded on all other sides by agricultural land. The site measures 30m by 45m and is a relatively level plot with views across the adjacent field to the west and south of the site.

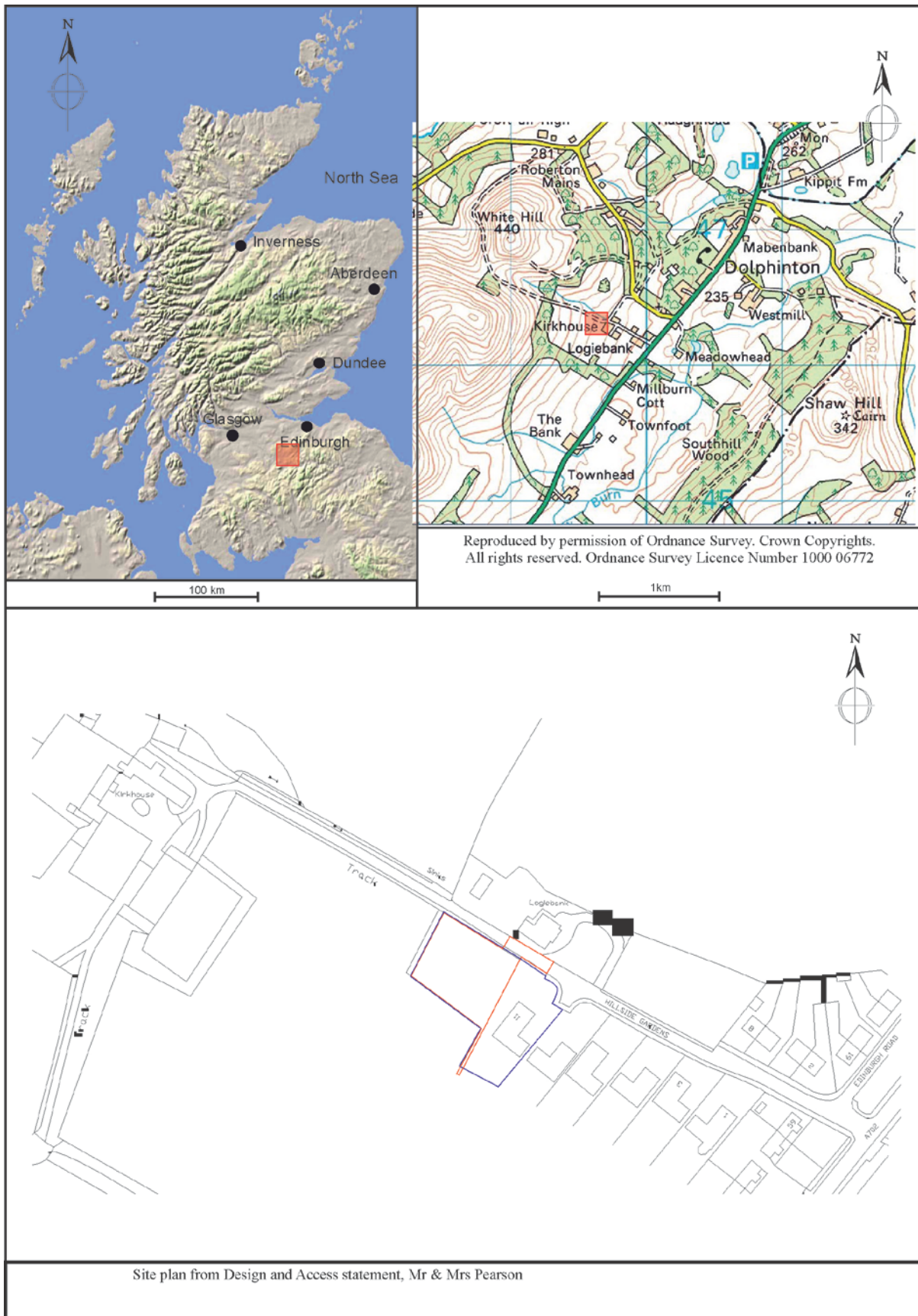


Figure 1 Site location

3. Historical Summary

a. Map regression

Roy's map of Scotland (1745-55) and John Thomson's later map of Peebles-shire (1832) both depict the village of Dolphinton but do not show the site in any detail. Roy's map depicts the immediate Dolphinton area as being intensively under rig and furrow cultivation and it is likely that the present site was under cultivation at this time. The earliest map that shows the site in any detail is the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859 (*figure 2*), which shows Logiebank House, although Hillside Gardens is not yet built. The Parish church at Dolphinton is shown, as is a Camp (hillfort) at Ash Hill to the south-east of the site, now thought to be a tree bank (WoSAS PIN 11175). Modern Ordnance Survey maps indicate the course of the Roman Road but not the Roman Camp.



Figure 2 First Edition Ordnance Survey map of Lanarkshire, Sheet XXVII, Surveyed 1859

b. Archaeological potential

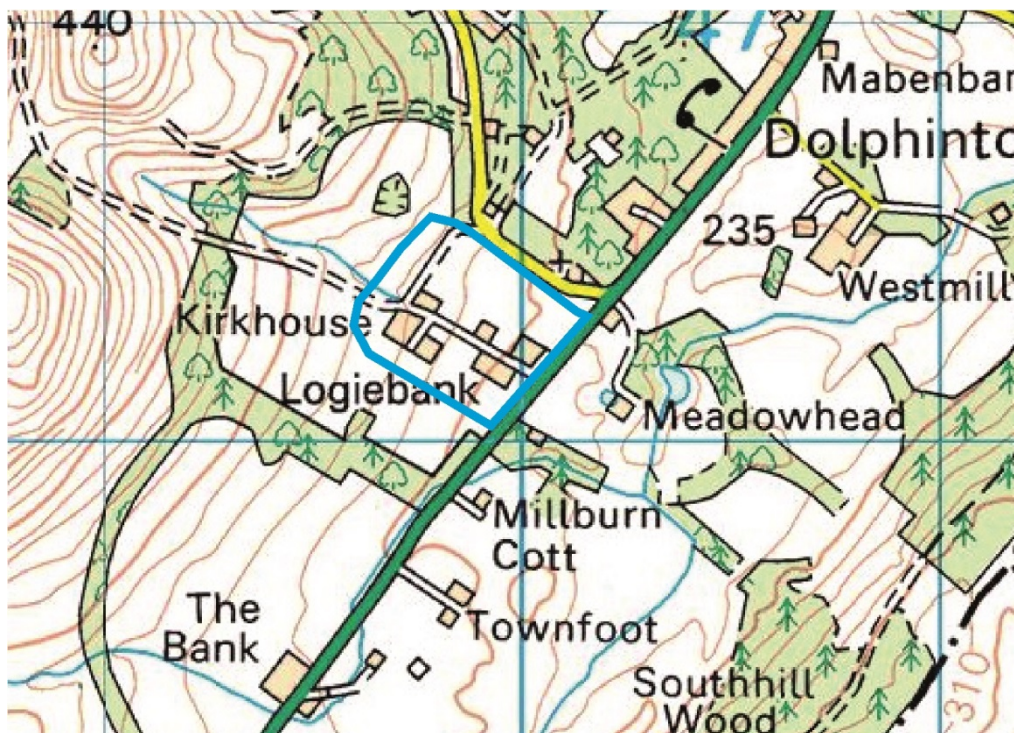
The archaeological potential of the site is detailed in the consultation response from WoSAS. This centres on the location of the development site near the centre of the Kirkhouse/Dolphinton Roman Camp (WoSAS PIN 11027; *figure 3*). The camp was identified from aerial photographs in 1983, with cropmarks indicating a single entrance on the north-west side and excavation showed that it extended south of the presumed line of the Roman road and probably pre-dated it. It measures c435m NW-SE by 360m (15.66ha), with a ditch varying from 3.25 to 2.4m wide and 0.8 to 1m deep. In size and relation to the road it may be compared with Carlops (Maxwell and Wilson 1987). Antiquarian sources and 18th and 19th century maps make no reference to the presence of archaeological features at this location, suggesting that the boundaries of the camp had been levelled before this date, either by ploughing or potentially even deliberately during the final abandonment of the camp (Richardson and Kirby 2007).

The Border-Crawford-Inveresk Roman Road (WoSAS PIN 12078) lies under the line of the modern A702.

Dolphinton Parish church to the north of the site is Category B Listed and dates to 1786 (WoSAS PIN 53201; HB646). It is also thought to be the location of the site of the pre-Reformation parish church dating to the late thirteenth/early fourteenth century. It is possible that remains of the earlier church or churches may survive in the vicinity, along with other associated features such as an early manse for the parish priest.

There are also a number of other recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity, including hillforts at Kier Hill to the north and Carmaben hill, thought to be a Roman signal station. At Bank farm, 1km to the south, an earthwork (WoSAS PIN 10996) was removed during the construction of the Bank Farm. It is thought that this earthwork was the source of a bronze figurine and brooch of probable 1st – 2nd century AD date (WoSAS PIN 11023). To the south-west a group consisting of two Ring Enclosures and a cairn are known at Black Mount Hill and to the south-east Kip Hill cairn (NMRS NT14SW1) stands in the coniferous plantation on Kip Hill (Richardson and Kirby 2007). There are also a number of stray prehistoric finds that have been discovered in the surrounding area suggesting that there is a possibility of discovering prehistoric remains on the site.

A topsoil strip at nearby Kirkhouse farm did not discover any finds or features belonging to the Roman Camp or other archaeological remains (Haines 2009).



*Figure 3
Approximate location of Roman Camp, after WoSAS*

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4. Methodology

Ground works took place in two phases. Firstly, on the 12th of March, six test pits were excavated. Secondly, the excavation for the foundation of the new build took place between the 23rd and the 31st of August. *Figure 4* shows the locations of excavations.

A total of six pits were carefully dug using a small mechanical digger fitted with a toothless bucket. Any archaeological features were recorded. Once the natural deposit was reached, the pits were recorded and the excavation carried on to the required depth for engineering and percolation purposes.

The excavation for the foundation of the new build was undertaken using a mechanical digger fitted with a toothless bucket. The area was first stripped of turf and tree stumps were uprooted. The area was then reduced by a further 0.1m. The foundation trenches required a further 0.4m to be excavated.



Figure 4 Site plan

5. Trial Pits

All the pits presented the same configuration of loamy topsoil over rubble rich clayey subsoil; subsoil lay directly over the natural clay with no archaeological features present. A fairly recent orange ceramic drain and a construction material dump, linked to the construction of the house at 11 Hillside Gardens to the south were recorded.

i. Trial Pit 1

The topsoil (101) was lying directly over the subsoil (102), itself covering the natural (103). No agricultural markers were noted on the natural. A small shard of porcelain was found in the topsoil (101) but not retained. Trial pit 1 presented no archaeological features.

ii. Trial Pit 2

The topsoil (201) was lying directly over the subsoil (202), itself covering the natural (205). An orange linear ceramic drain, running WNW-ESE was discovered in the north west of the trench. The concave drain seemed fairly recent as the ceramic was still bright orange and the cut was only visible when cutting through the subsoil (202); no difference was noted in the backfill from the surrounding topsoil (201). No agricultural markers were noted on the natural.

iii. Trial Pit 3

The topsoil (301) was lying directly over the subsoil (302), itself covering the natural (303). No agricultural markers were noted on the natural. Trial pit 3 presented no archaeological features.

iv. Percolation Pit 1

The topsoil (401) was lying directly over the subsoil (402), itself covering the natural (403) (see *Plate 1 and 2*). No agricultural markers were noted on the natural. Percolation pit 1 presented no archaeological features.

v. Percolation Pit 2

The topsoil (501) was lying directly over the subsoil (502), itself covering the natural (503). No agricultural markers were noted on the natural. Percolation pit 2 presented no archaeological features.

vi. Water Table Pit

The topsoil (601) was lying directly over the subsoil (602), itself covering the natural (604). A dump of beige bricks and large stones was discovered 0.2m below the surface in the west end of the pit. The deposit appeared to continue to the west and north. This deposit is most likely linked to the construction of the house at 11 Hillside Gardens in the 1980s. The large stones were redeposited after being excavated during building along with a few bricks. No associated cut was discernible in the topsoil and the dump did not reach the subsoil. No agricultural markers were noted on the natural. Percolation pit 2 presented no archaeological features.



Plate 1 Percolation Pit 1, north facing section showing the structure found in all the pits



Plate 2 Percolation Pit 1, exposing the natural (403)

6. Watching Brief

The general levelling and down-takings of the whole area (see *Plate 3* and *Plate 4*) were all within the loamy topsoil (701) and no archaeological features were revealed. Some porcelain shards and ceramic pipe fragments were recovered from the topsoil which have not been retained. Furthermore, as it was noted in the Water Table pit, a few deposits of construction material were found within (701), with dumps of Type 1, concrete, and even tools (see *Plate 5* and *Plate 6*). The dumped material had a depth ranging from 0.1-0.25m. A silted section of ceramic pipe field drain was discovered and given a context number, (703), until it became evident that it was *ex-situ*, and indeed a single fragment of a destroyed field drain. Furthermore, smaller fragments of similar pipe were found mixed in the topsoil.



Plate 3 General view of the site after stripping, looking east



Plate 4 General view of the site after stripping, looking north



Plate 5 Construction material dump: Type 1



Plate 6 Screwdriver found within (701)

A 3.5 m by 5.5 m rectangular area, was excavated south-east of the building (see *Plate 7*). This area was excavated down 0.5m, which remained within (701), reaching the rubble-rich sandy clay subsoil (702) only for a few centimetres.

The foundation trenches were excavated following the outline of the building to a depth of 0.14-0.42m down to the formation level (see *Plate 8*). The foundations were deeper to the north-west and shallower to the south-east. Most of the trench was excavated through the topsoil (701) until the more stable subsoil (702) was reached. As the deposits follow the natural slope of the terrain, the north-west end was dug within (702) for up to 0.17m. The natural clay, as encountered in the test pits was not reached.



Plate 7 Rectangular excavated area, south-east of the building



Plate 8 View of excavated foundation trenches

7. Discussion

The archaeological investigations at the land adjacent to 11 Hillside Gardens, Dolphinton, did not reveal any significant archaeological remains. No trace of the Roman occupation of the surrounding area was found, either in features or material. No signs of the pre-Reformation church were encountered. The finds encountered in the topsoil were all from the 19th century at the earliest and most likely to be a secondary or tertiary deposition through manuring of the fields and were hence not retained. The stratigraphy encountered was 0.4m thick loamy topsoil overlying 0.2-0.35m thick rubble rich sandy clay subsoil. This material was relatively sterile however and considering its nature and the complete absence of finds, is likely to represent a looser state of the natural.

References

Haines, K 2009 *Monitored Topsoil strip: Kirkhouse farm, Dolphinton South Lanarkshire*. CFA Archaeology unpublished report.

Maxwell, GS and Wilson, D R, 1987 'Air reconnaissance in Roman Britain 1977-84', *Britannia*, Vol 18, pp.1-48

Richardson, P & Kirby, M 2007 *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment: Kirkhouse farm, Dolphinton South Lanarkshire*. CFA Archaeology unpublished report.

Appendix A Context Register

Context No.	Recorded by	Date	Trench	Description	Dimensions (in m)
(101)	AR	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 1	Topsoil. Mid-dark brown clayey loam, heavily rooted with occasional small sub-angular stones.	Thickness: 0.5
(102)	AR	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 1	Subsoil. Orange-mid brown loamy clay with high frequency of small sub-angular stones.	Thickness: 0.2
(103)	AR	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 1	Natural. Orange brown clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones.	-
(201)	AR	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 2	Topsoil. Mid-dark brown clayey loam, heavily rooted with occasional small sub-angular stones.	Thickness: 0.4
(202)	AR	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 2	Subsoil. Orange-mid brown loamy clay with frequent small sub-angular stones.	Thickness: 0.3
[203]	AR	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 2	Cut for drain. Linear, WNW-ESE concave cut for ceramic drain [204]. Filled by (201).	>0.7 x 0.2 x 0.12
[204]	AR	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 2	Ceramic drain. Linear, WNW-ESE ceramic drain, U-shaped.	>0.7 x 0.15 x 0.8
(205)	AR	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 2	Natural. Orange grey clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones.	-
(301)	AR	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 3	Topsoil. Mid-dark brown clayey loam, heavily rooted with occasional small sub-angular stones.	Thickness: 0.4
(302)	AR	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 3	Subsoil. Orange-mid brown loamy clay with high frequency of small sub-angular stones.	Thickness: 0.35
(303)	AR	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 3	Natural. Orange-grey clay with patches of yellow sand and frequent small to medium sub-angular stones.	-
(401)	AR	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 1	Topsoil. Mid-dark brown clayey loam, heavily rooted with occasional small sub-angular stones.	Thickness: 0.4
(402)	AR	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 1	Subsoil. Orange-mid brown loamy clay with frequent small sub-angular stones.	Thickness: 0.35
(403)	AR	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 1	Natural. Orange brown clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones.	-
(501)	AR	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 2	Topsoil. Mid-dark brown clayey loam, heavily rooted with occasional small sub-angular stones.	Thickness: 0.4
(502)	AR	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 2	Subsoil. Orange-mid brown loamy clay with frequent small sub-angular stones.	Thickness: 0.3
(503)	AR	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 2	Natural. Orange brown clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones.	-
(601)	AR	12/03/2018	Water Table Pit	Topsoil. Mid-dark brown clayey loam, heavily rooted with occasional small sub-angular stones.	Thickness: 0.4
(602)	AR	12/03/2018	Water Table Pit	Subsoil. Orange-mid brown loamy clay with frequent small sub-angular stones.	Thickness: 0.3
(603)	AR	12/03/2018	Water Table Pit	Deposit. Construction material (beige bricks) and large stones dump, no visible cut in (601).	>0.6 x >1.0 x 0.4
(604)	AR	12/03/2018	Water Table Pit	Natural. Orange brown clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones.	-
(700)	AR	23/08/2018	Stripping	Turf.	Thickness: 0.1

Context No.	Recorded by	Date	Trench	Description	Dimensions (in m)
(701)	AR	23/08/2018	Stripping	Topsoil. Mid-dark brown clayey loam, heavily rooted with yellow sandy patches, occasional small sub-angular stones and modern construction material dumps.	Thickness: 0.4
(702)	AR	23/08/2018	Stripping	Subsoil. Orange-mid brown loamy clay with frequent small sub-angular stones.	-
[703]	AR	23/08/2018	Stripping	Field Drain. Ceramic pipe field drain fragment (1850's onward), NNW-SSE, silted in.	1.15 x 0.12Ø

Appendix B Photograph Register

Image No.	Frame No.	Direction Facing	Date	Description	Initials
001	694	NW	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 1, mid-ex	AR
002	695	W	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 1, mid-ex	AR
003	697	W	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 1, post-ex	AR
004	698	S	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 1, north facing section	AR
005	699	W	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 1, post-ex, through natural	AR
006	700	W	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 2, pre-ex	AR
007	702	N	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 2, post-ex	AR
008	704	E	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 2, post-ex	AR
009	705	E	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 2, west facing section	AR
010	706	NE	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 2, post-ex, drain [204]	AR
011	707	N	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 2, post-ex, drain [204], detail	AR
012	708	N	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 2, post-ex, through natural	AR
013	709	N	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 3, pre-ex	AR
014	710	W	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 3, post-ex	AR
015	712	N	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 3, post-ex	AR
016	714	N	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 3, south facing section	AR
017	715	W	12/03/2018	Trial Pit 3, post-ex, through natural	AR
018	716	W	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 2, pre-ex	AR
019	717	N	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 1, pre-ex	AR
020	718	N	12/03/2018	Water table Pit, pre-ex	AR
021	719	E	12/03/2018	Water table Pit, construction dump (603)	AR
022	720	E	12/03/2018	Water table Pit, construction dump (603)	AR
023	721	E	12/03/2018	Water table Pit, post-ex	AR
024	722	N	12/03/2018	Water table Pit, post-ex	AR
025	723	S	12/03/2018	Water table Pit, post-ex	AR
026	724	N	12/03/2018	Water table pit, south facing section	AR
027	725	S	12/03/2018	Water table Pit, north facing section	AR
028	726	W	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 2, post-ex	AR
029	727	S	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 2, post-ex	AR
030	728	S	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 2, north facing section	AR
031	730	W	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 1, post-ex	AR
032	731	N	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 1, post-ex	AR
033	732	S	12/03/2018	Percolation Pit 1, north facing section	AR
034	733	NW	12/03/2018	General view of site	AR
035	734	N	12/03/2018	General view of site	AR
036	735	N	12/03/2018	General view of site	AR
037	736	SW	12/03/2018	General view of site	AR
038	737	W	12/03/2018	General view of site	AR
039	9220	E	23/08/2018	General view of site, pre-condition	AR
040	9221	N	23/08/2018	Working shot, turf removal	AR
041	9222	-	23/08/2018	Working shot, with Gizmo	AR
042	9224	-	23/08/2018	Working shot, with Gizmo	AR
043	9225	-	23/08/2018	Working shot, with Gizmo	AR
044	9226	N	23/08/2018	Mid-Ex, turf removed	AR
045	9227	N	23/08/2018	Mid-Ex, turf removed	AR
046	9228	-	23/08/2018	Patches of construction material dumps in (701)	AR
047	9229	-	23/08/2018	Patches of construction material dumps in (701)	AR
048	9230	-	23/08/2018	Patches of construction material dumps in (701)	AR
049	9231	S	23/08/2018	Removal of tree stump	AR

Image No.	Frame No.	Direction Facing	Date	Description	Initials
050	9232	E	23/08/2018	Removal of tree stump	AR
051	9233	E	23/08/2018	Removal of tree stump	AR
052	9234	-	23/08/2018	Working shot, with Gizmo	AR
053	9235	SE	23/08/2018	Removal of tree stump	AR
054	9236	N	23/08/2018	Removal of tree stump	AR
055	9237	-	23/08/2018	Drain fragments in tree roots	AR
056	9238	-	23/08/2018	Drain fragments in tree roots	AR
057	9239	NNW	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, North corner, showing (702)	AR
058	9240	NE	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, North end	AR
059	9241	NE	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, North end	AR
060	9242	NW	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, South end	AR
061	9243	NW	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, South end	AR
062	9244	N	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, South end	AR
063	9245	N	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, South end	AR
064	9246	SW	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, South end	AR
065	9247	SW	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, South end	AR
066	9248	-	23/08/2018	Tool in (701)	AR
067	9249	W	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, Central	AR
068	9250	NW	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, Central	AR
069	9251	NW	23/08/2018	Working shot	AR
070	9252	-	23/08/2018	Patches of concrete in (701)	AR
071	9253	-	23/08/2018	Patches of concrete in (701)	AR
072	9254	N	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, General view	AR
073	9255	NW	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, General view	AR
074	9256	N	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, General view	AR
075	9257	N	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, General view	AR
076	9258	E	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, General view	AR
077	9259	S	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, General view	AR
078	9260	SSE	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, General view	AR
079	9261	SSE	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, General view	AR
080	9262	SSE	23/08/2018	Post-Ex, General view	AR
081	9263	NE	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, South, SW facing section	AR
082	9264	NE	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, South, SW facing section	AR
083	9265	NE	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, South, general view	AR
084	9266	SE	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, South, general view	AR
085	9267	NW	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, South, general view	AR
086	9268	SE	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, South, NW facing section	AR
087	9269	SE	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, South, NW facing section	AR
088	9270	NW	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, New Build, detail, south	AR
089	9271	SE	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, New Build, detail, south	AR
090	9272	NW	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, New Build, detail, south	AR
091	9273	SE	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, New Build, general view	AR
092	9274	SE	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, New Build, general view	AR
093	9275	SW	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, New Build, detail, north	AR
094	9276	SW	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, New Build, detail, north	AR
095	9277	NE	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, New Build, general view	AR
096	9278	N	31/08/2018	Foundation Trench, New Build, general view	AR

Appendix C DES entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Land adjacent to 11 Hillside Gardens, Dolphinton
PROJECT CODE:	2316
PARISH:	Dolphinton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Antoine Ruchonnet
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 09986 46195
START DATE (this season)	12 March 2018
END DATE (this season)	31 August 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Addyman Archaeology undertook a watching brief at land adjacent to 11 Hillside Gardens, Dolphinton, South Lanarkshire on 12th March 23rd and 31st of August 2018, in advance of development of the site for a new house. The site of the proposed development is located within a recorded Roman Camp and adjacent to the medieval church at Dolphinton. The site therefore had the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains of these periods. The excavations, however, did not reveal any significant archaeological features.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Doug and Hazel Pearson
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	The Old Printworks, 77a Brunswick Street, Edinburgh EH7 5HS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NRHE (intended)