



<b>NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE</b>	<b>New Lanark World Heritage Site</b>
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DATA STRUCTURE REPORT	<b>South Lanarkshire</b>

**NORTHLIGHT**  
HERITAGE

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New Lanark World Heritage Site

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Data Structure Report

on behalf of

*New Lanark Trust*

Cover Plate: Interior of basement after initial clean

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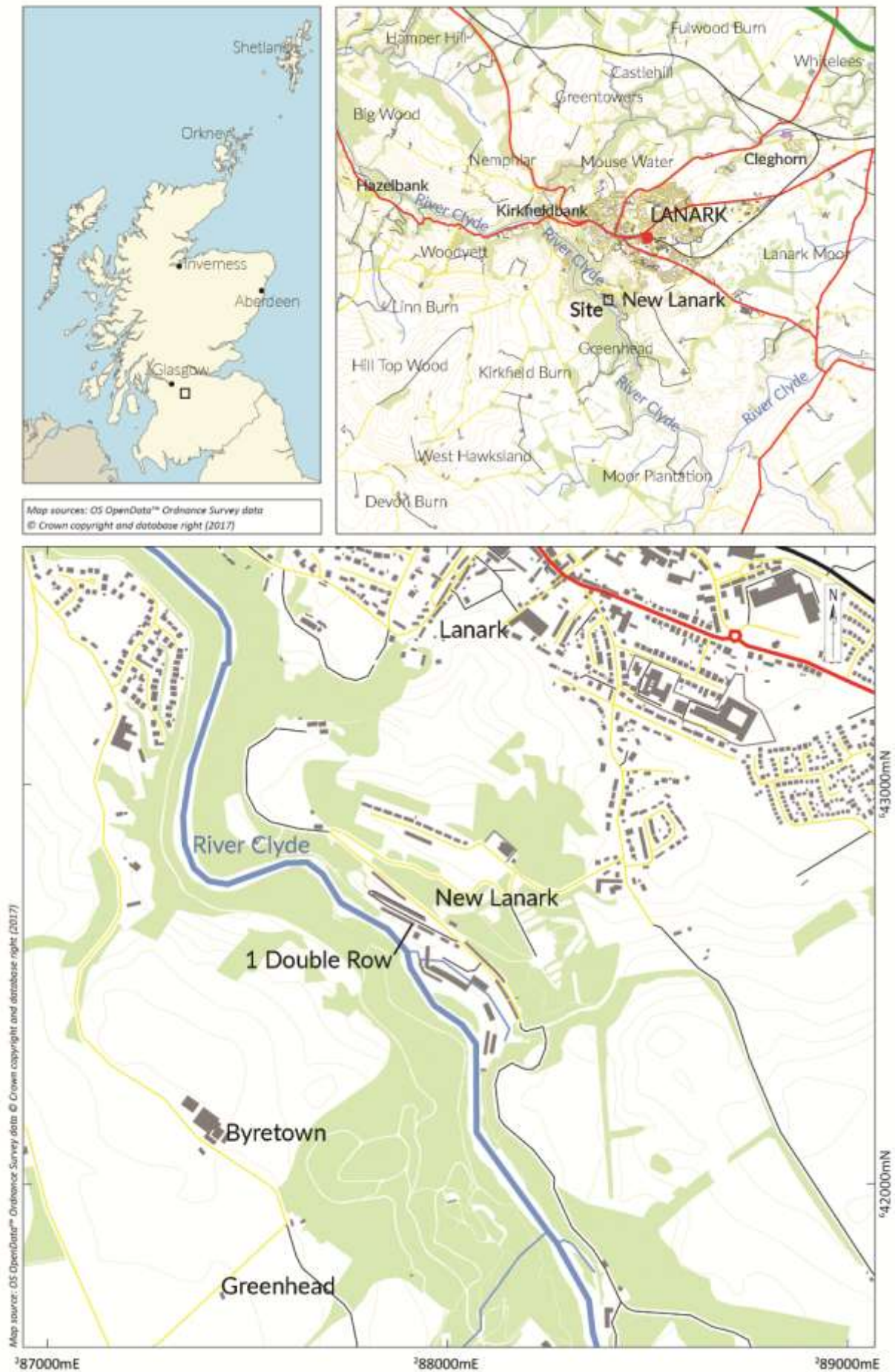
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## **Abstract**

An archaeological strip, map and sample was undertaken at No.1 Double Row, New Lanark World Heritage Site on behalf of the New Lanark Trust. The work was undertaken as part of the New Lanark Townscape Heritage Project / Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme and was also part of a public engagement scheme through which volunteers were given the opportunity with professional support to undertake a series of archaeological techniques. The work was conducted by Northlight Heritage between 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> April 2017. A strip, map and sample was undertaken for the entire basement and four small excavation trenches were opened up totalling an area of 4.55 square metres.

A number of archaeological features worthy of note were recorded including a large concrete area possibly relating to the basement being used as a wash house, a small arc of cobbles and flag stones relating to a possible later phase of occupation, a possible base of a range, and varying repairs to an interior wall incorporating a fireplace.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1**

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip, map and sample conducted by Northlight Heritage, on behalf of the New Lanark Trust. The work was conducted between 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> April 2017 and four small excavation trenches, planning of internal features within the basement and recording of the elevation focusing around the fireplace.

### **1.2**

The project has been carried out with a public engagement approach. This provided learning opportunities for participants through involvement in fieldwork and through the dissemination of the results. Active participation in the excavation involved both members of the local community, volunteers from further afield and university students. An 'open' excavation policy encouraged visits by the public with site tours being provided on demand throughout the length of the project. An installation was created and additional activities were offered at the site of Mantilla Row.

## **Project background**

### **1.3**

There appears to have been no recorded archaeological work previously undertaken at New Lanark WHS, as such the role of archaeological investigation as part of the New Lanark Townscape Heritage Project / Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme was an important opportunity for research and engagement. Northlight Heritage responded to *An Archaeological Brief* from New Lanark Trust (2017) for archaeological investigation of Mantilla Row. The proposed work at Mantilla Row led to a rapid desk-based by Northlight Heritage, and during consultation of photographs in the New Lanark WHS archives, led to the conclusion that the demolition and stabilisation works which took place in the 1980s had substantially 'grubbed up' any archaeological deposits relating to Mantilla Row. Consequently the opportunity for investigation of deposits at Double Row was examined. Of the properties only number 1 appeared immediately suitable, with others either having floors deposits already clearly removed, or if present would be sealed beneath concrete slabs. In number 1, while there is some concrete slab, there were indications of hearth deposits across part of the floor and flagstones immediately adjacent to this. The level running through the basement suggests potential for other archaeological deposits to be *in-situ* beneath modern abandonment and post-abandonment deposits.

#### 1.4

The New-Lanark Trust was responsible for instigating a heritage-led scheme of regeneration works in order to transform the once derelict site into a World Heritage status site. The focus of the archaeological works outlined in this report is on the last block of former millworkers housing which is currently being restored, that of Double Row. Double Row consists of a dilapidated terrace of eight four and five story properties all of which are on Scotland's Buildings at Risk Register. The current construction/consolidation works is to ensure the survival of the A-listed buildings and to turn these into residential accommodation once more, however very different from the original layout where numerous families would have lived in one building whereas upon completion each building will be used as one residential property. Other landmark buildings within New Lanark will also undergo some fabric repairs in order to safeguard their future. The total regeneration project is likely to cost in the region of £4m and the two main funding bodies are the Heritage Lottery Fund, through its Townscape Heritage (TH) programme and Historic Environment Scotland through its Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme. Additional funders include the Renewable Energy Fund (South Lanarkshire Council), The Wolfson Foundation and New Lanark Trust.

## 2. Location, Geology and Topography

#### 2.1

New Lanark is a village on the River Clyde, approximately 1.4 miles south of Lanark, in Lanarkshire, and some 40 km southeast of Glasgow. It is surrounded by an incomparable natural and designed landscape, the mill buildings sitting on the natural terrace to the east of the River Clyde in this deeply incised, wooded river valley.

#### 2.3

The underlying geology consists of Swanshaw Sandstone Formation - Sandstone, while the superficial deposits consist of glaciofluvial deposits - gravel, sand and silt (British Geological Survey online 1:50000 data).

## 3. Archaeological and Historical Context

#### 3.1

'New Lanark is an exceptional example of a purpose-built 18<sup>th</sup> century mill village, set in a picturesque Scottish landscape, where the social reformer, Robert Owen, inspired a model industrial community based on cotton production. The village offered a cultural response to the challenges presented by industrial society, with millworkers' health, education and well-being central to the Founders' ideology. Owen and his predecessor, David Dale created an environment where child labour and corporal punishment were abolished, and the workers were provided with custom built spacious and well-designed workers' housing and dignified community buildings, education, free health care and affordable food. These buildings, in continuous production and use from 1786-1968, have survived little changed and the site is one of the best preserved examples of a cotton-spinning village from the early period of Britain's industrialisation.' (New Lanark Trust 2017)

#### 3.2

'New Lanark is recognised as being of outstanding importance historically as it was considered a pioneering cotton-spinning village which became a model for industrial communities throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. As well as its historical importance, its physical form and completeness are other aspects which must be recognised. Sophisticated early town planning is evident from the mill weir, its lade and tunnel to the south, the tunnels and sluices leading off of the individual mills, the ample circulation spaces, gardens, tailored walks and viewpoints all created intentionally from its start.' (ibid)

### 3.3

'This unique cultural heritage is combined with an outstanding natural setting. The gorge in which the village is located contains, by volume, the greatest waterfalls in Britain, the iconic Falls of Clyde, whose power was harnessed to operate the mills. New Lanark lies within a Designed Landscape and Conservation Area and the buildings and structures are Category A listed or Scheduled Monuments. The village's international significance is recognised by its inscription in 2001 as one of Scotland's six UNESCO World Heritage Sites.' (ibid)

### 3.4

The focus of this phase of works was to investigate the domestic housing at Double Row. No previous excavations or archaeological intervention has taken place at this World Heritage Site. The opportunity to partially investigate potential *in-situ* archaeological deposits at Double Row is important. People will have moved out of Double Row by 1974. The archaeological excavation raised potential for clarification of the nature of the deposits and to provide insights into the nature of occupation and subsequent use of the basement. A fire place at each end wall suggest that the space was subdivided into at least two rooms and if like those preserved in No 7 Double Row would potentially have further subdivisions for box-beds and cupboards. It has been suggested that some of the basements in Double Row were subsequently used as wash rooms and that number 1 had an extra door placed in the gable to allow additional access for a different function.

## 4. Summary Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation were:

- to identify the location, nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits;
- to sample excavate and ensure the preservation by record of a representative sample of any identified features and / or deposits to ensure their nature and character are better understood;
- to provide an opportunity for volunteers to participate and begin to develop archaeological skills, increase awareness about the significance of such archaeological deposits, and further the understanding and history of New Lanark and particularly Mantilla Row / Double Row;
- to ensure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording in relation to further redevelopment activities are better understood;
- if appropriate, to prepare a scheme of Stage 2 post-excavation analysis in the form of a Post Excavation Research Design (PERD) which will propose a programme of work required to further analyse and disseminate the results of the stage 1 works.

## 5. Methodology

### 5.1

The interior deposits were hand-cleaned in the first instance and pre-excavation plans at a scale of 1:20 and photographic record were undertaken. Following which deposits relating to post abandonment and redevelopment phases of activities were hand excavated to reveal the nature and extent of any *in-situ* deposits which were present.

### 5.2

Three 1m<sup>2</sup> (Trench numbers: 1-3) and one 'L' shaped trench (Trench number: 4) measuring 1.55 sq metres were opened up within the interior of the basement at either points of specific interest or to offer as wide a coverage as possible. All deposits were removed to the level of the natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first.

### 5.3

The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds were by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets.

### 5.4

Scaled hand-drawn post-excavation plans were made at 1:20 and sections at 1:10. This included an elevation drawing focusing on the area around the fireplace drawn at a scale of 1:10.

## 6. Results

### 6.1

The results of the excavation are given below. In the following paragraphs numbers in round brackets indicate unique context numbers issued to deposits during fieldwork while square brackets indicate structural features.

### 6.2

The internal southeast facing wall [001] (plate 1) was subject to archaeological recording. The wall measures 6.60 m in length and is comprised of angular stone blocks varying in size from approximately 0.10 m x 0.10 m up to 0.60 m x 0.15 m and is bonded with a lime mortar. 3 m from the north-western corner and 2.4 m from the north-eastern corner is a concave fireplace [018]. This fireplace, which is 1.20 m in width x 1.20 m in height x 0.60 m in depth is comprised of two large stone slabs [003] and [010] at either side both of which measure approximately 1 m in height x 0.40 m deep x 0.12 m thick. The north-eastern sidewall [003] has collapsed and now lies within the fireplace whereas the opposite side [010] still remains *in-situ*. Lying on top of the *in-situ* sidewall [010] are two relatively modern bricks [011]. The bricks, which were presumably mirrored on the opposing side, no longer remain. Above these bricks [011] sits the fireplace lintel [009] which measures 0.16 m in height x 1.68 m in length and 0.10 m in depth.

### 6.3

Directly above the fireplace lintel [009] is a repair/alteration to the fireplace and is evident by a 'stepped' shape of lighter coloured stone blocks [004]. As with the remainder of wall [001], these later blocks are bonded with lime mortar. The area of repair [004], as seen in plate 1, measures 1.60 m in length at its maximum extent (the base) and 0.45 m at its minimum (at the top). The stones used in the repair are very similar to those used throughout wall [001] other than, as previously mentioned, are slightly lighter in colour. The stones at the western side all appear to be far smaller in size than the remainder of the patched area, ranging in size from approximately 0.10 m x 0.10 m up to 0.45 m x 0.17 m.

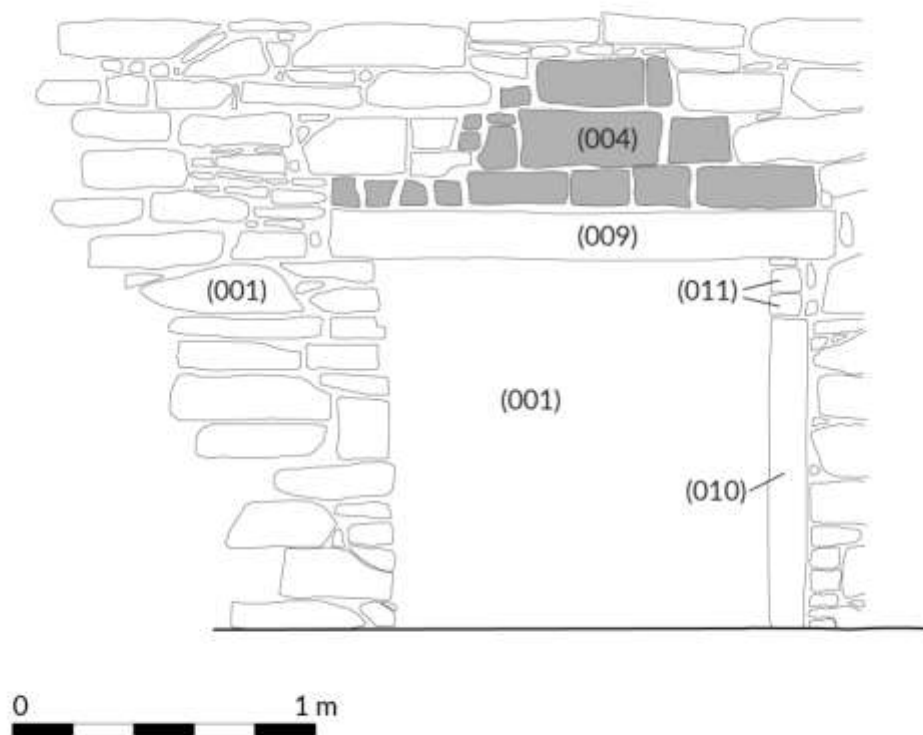


Figure 2: Elevation of fireplace

## 6.4

To the right hand side of the fireplace there is the possibility of a very low lying arch [035], approximately 0.50 m in height by 2.40 m in length which has been blocked up at some point with stone [036] very much in keeping with the rest of the wall [001] making it very difficult to distinguish. This possible arch was not spotted during the excavation process but post excavation through the photographic images taken of the wall. It appears that the internal semi circular opening would have measured approximately 2 m in length at its maximum extent and approximately 0.40 m in height, the depth is unknown. The arch [035] comprises stone varying in size from 0.10 m x 0.10 m up to approximately 0.40 m x 0.15 m and as with the entire wall [001] has a lime mortar bonding. The base of this arch has a cement footing [037] which consists of approximately 0.10 m in height of cement angling down from at approximately 45° and overlying a course of dark coloured, almost slate like in appearance, bricks [017] which are part of the overall fireplace surround/hearth.

## 6.5

The fireplace surround/hearth comprises of a single row of bricks, running along the full length of the wall [001] into either corner of the room. The single row of bricks to the left hand side of the fireplace [015] appears to be smaller in size than those to the right hand side of the fireplace [017]. Those on the left [015] range in dimensions from 0.23 m x 0.06 m to 0.07 m x 0.06 m whereas the corresponding row of bricks to the right hand side of the fireplace all appear fairly regular in size measuring 0.22 m x 0.13 m. Protruding in towards the room at the extent of the bricks [015] and [017] closest to the fireplace, are two small stone slabs [024] and [025] measuring 0.23 m<sup>2</sup> and a smaller, half slab at 0.23 m x 0.10 m. As with the rows of bricks [015] and [017], these stone slabs [024] and [025] have a very dark slate like appearance. One of these larger slabs to the right hand side of the fireplace [025] is missing; however a mortar footprint (022) of this missing slab was noted within trench 4 indicating that at one time both sides of the fireplace were symmetrical.



Plate1: Internal southeast facing wall, fireplace and repair and low lying arch.



Plate 2: Fireplace with row of bricks on right hand side, fire surround slabs, mortar footprint of missing slab and possible setting for range or similar.

## 6.6

Directly in front of the fireplace are two larger stone slabs [016] of which one measures 0.88 m x 0.60 m and the other 0.74 m x 0.60 m. These slabs are abutting bricks [015] and [017] as well as slabs [024] and [025] to the left and right. It appears that these larger stone slabs, as well as all of the other brickwork making up the fire surround are almost symmetrical with these large stone slabs in the centre of the room. However the fireplace itself appears to be offset slightly as can be clearly seen in figure 3.

## 6.7

Laid up against the fireplace surround [015], [016] and [024] on the north-western side of the basement floor is a large irregular shaped concrete floor surface [005]. The concrete covers the entire north-western corner of the room and has a near straight edge running parallel with the eastern edge of the fireplace. The southern edge of this concrete floor surface is much more irregular in shape as can be seen in the post excavation plan (Figure 3). The southern and eastern sides of the concrete surface abuts deposit (008) which comprises moderately compacted mid brown/grey sand and gravel deposit, ranging from 0.02 m – 0.05 m in depth and covers the majority of the basement floor. The surface of the concrete has a stippled finish in order to give it some degree of grip.

## 6.8

Within concrete floor surface [005] immediately in front of fireplace slabs [016] is a small area which has clearly been disturbed, see plate 2. Two bricks [038], measuring approximately 0.20 m in length x 0.08 m in width line the eastern side of the disturbed area and the concrete appears to be missing in patches and re-laid in others. It is possible that this is an indication that a range or boiler may have been present here at one point in time.

## 6.9

Immediately to the left hand side of the basement entrance is an area of cobbles [012] measuring 1 m north – south by 0.60 m east to west and flagstones [039] measuring 1.60 m north – south by 0.80 m (at maximum extent) east to west. The area of cobbling is generally comprised of small irregular shaped relatively flat cobbles of varying sizes; however there are two rows of cobbles laid on their edge forming some sort of pattern (see plate 3 below). The flagstones [039] are abutting the cobbles [012] and together are forming an arc of stonework measuring 2.60 m north to south by 0.80 m east to west. The concrete floor surface [005] (see chapter 6.7) has been laid against the flagstones [039]. There are possible indications of a lower cobbled surface [014] evident below cobbles [012] in the form of a few cobbles at a lower depth to the east of [012]. Both the cobbles [012] and flagstones [039] appear to have been set at the same level as deposit (008) indicating that it is likely these were all laid before deposit (008) was laid as there is no indication that the area of cobbling or flagstones had been cut into this deposit and is highly unlikely that they would have been left proud of the ground level if it was the case (008) was accumulated at a later date. The cobbled surface [012] has been laid atop a very firmly compacted dark brown gravely sand deposit (033) which appears to be a foundation deposit below the cobbles. It is unclear as to the full extent of this deposit or as to whether this is also beneath flagstones [039] due to the limited extent of the excavation. Immediately north-west of the area of cobbling was an irregular shaped patch of sterile orange sand (032), again due to the time constraints with the excavation it was not possible to determine the full extent or nature of this deposit.

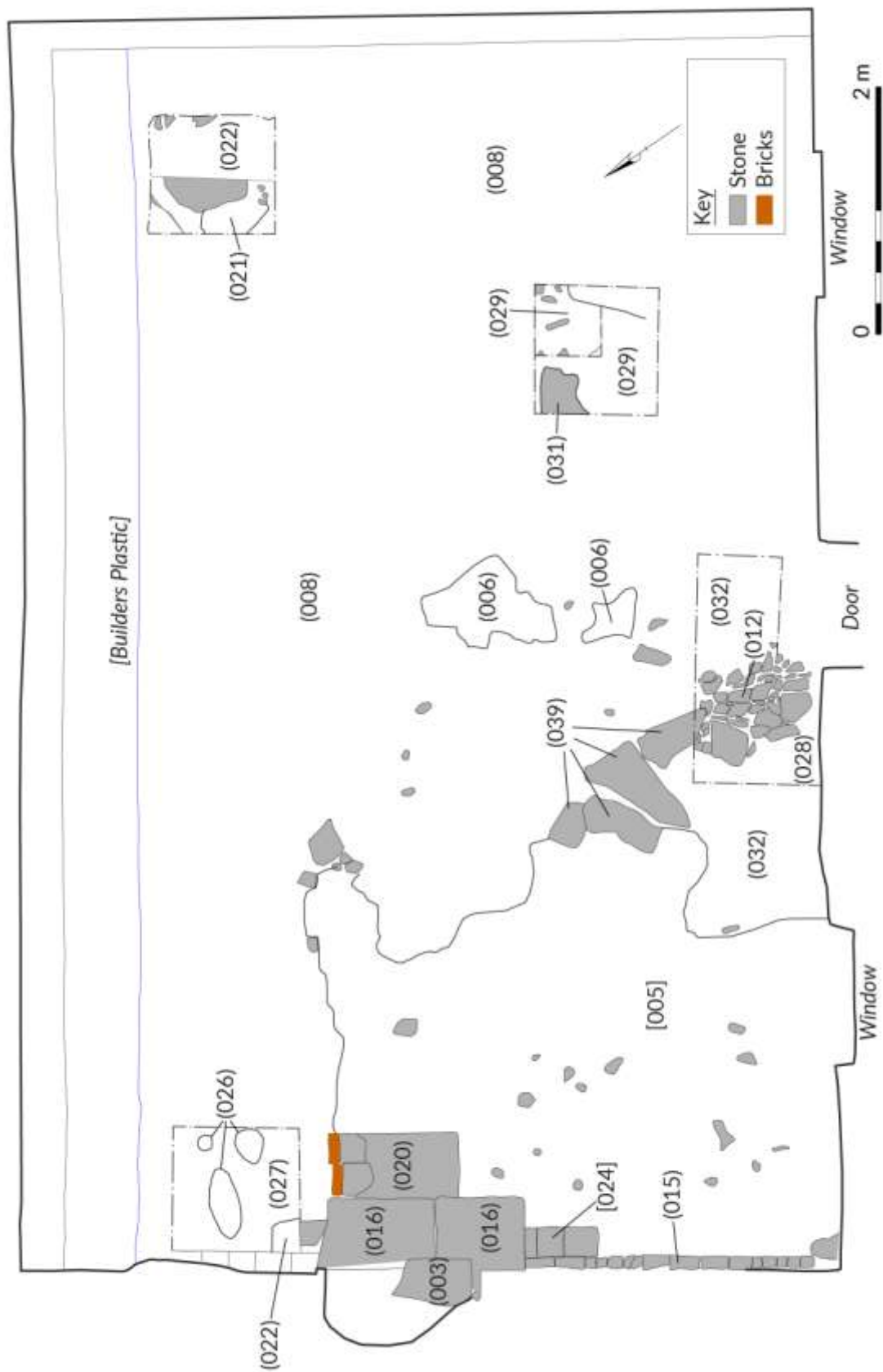


Figure 3: Post excavation plan of basement floor



Plate 3: Arc of cobble and flagstones and possible lower cobbled surface.

### ***Excavation Trenches***

#### ***6.10 Trench 1***

Trench 1, which measured 1m<sup>2</sup>, was opened up in the south-east corner of the basement. Below the initial deposit of (008), which covered the entire basement floor, was a small patch of tarmacadam (031), measuring 0.40 m x 0.20 m x 0.05 m deep, in the north-western corner of the trench. Directly beneath this deposit (031) was a deposit of moderately compacted dark brown sandy silt with abundant angular stone inclusions which appears to be the fill of a cut [034]. The cut [034], which was only visible in the south-west facing section, cut through natural sand deposit (029) and, although the base was not visible due to the limit of excavation, appears to be roughly concave in shape. It is likely that this relates to a foundation deposit below the tarmacadam (031), perhaps if there was a particular wet or soft patch which required reinforcement. Similarly, on the south-western corner, immediately below deposit (008), was a small patch of gravel (013), approximately 0.02 – 0.05 m thick. This is likely to have been used to reinforce the ground of a wet or soft patch, much like the function of the tarmacadam (031).

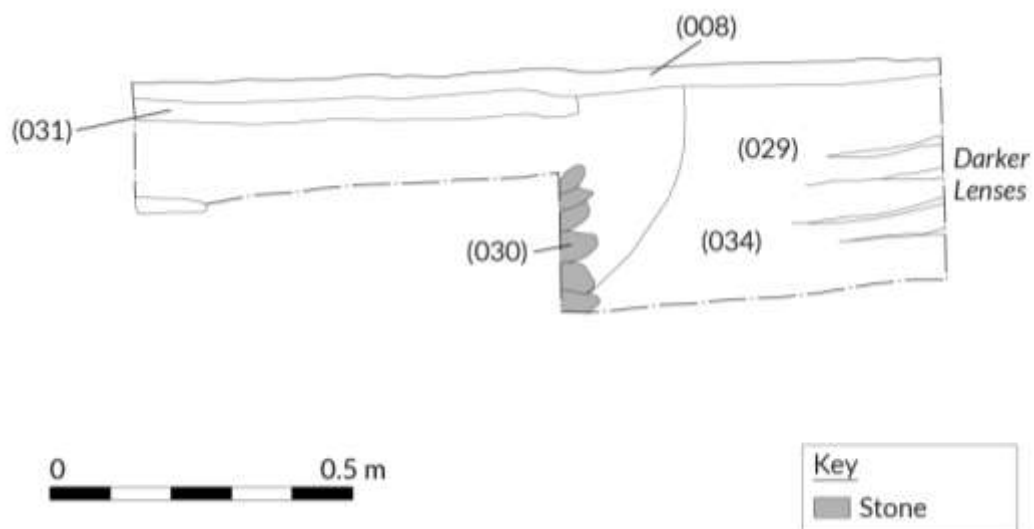


Figure 4: South-west facing section of trench 1

### 6.11 Trench 2

Trench 2, located in the eastern corner of the basement, measured 1m<sup>2</sup>. Beneath the initial deposit of (008) was a deposit of orange sterile sand interpreted as natural. Some debate was given as to whether this deposit may represent a levelling deposit, in order to level off the ground below which comprised bedrock, due to the presence of bands of darker silty deposits visible within the section. This theory was later dismissed due to the lenses being lower than the protruding bedrock and was interpreted to be caused by fluvio-glacial action.

### 6.13 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the north-western side of the basement up against fireplace slabs [024] and [025]. As with the majority of the basement floor the initial deposit comprised of deposit (008) and beneath this was the footprint of the fireplace slab [025] (see section 6.5). The north-western half of the trench had a firmly compacted very dark brown clay deposit (027) which appeared to abut fireplace surroundings [024] and [025]. This deposit most likely has been used as a layer in which to lay and support the fireplace surroundings and should ensure that they stay *in-situ* over a long period of time. To the south-east of this clay deposit was a very firmly compacted yellowish brown sand deposit (026) which contained a large number of artefacts i.e. nails, fragments of slate and a key escutcheon (Small Find no: 002). Given the quantity of finds recovered from this area, most of which were Fe. nails it is possible that this sandy deposit may represent some form of collapsed wall/ceiling surface. The other possibility is that this may be an earlier ground surface relating to an earlier phase of occupation, such as to the period before the cobbles and concrete surface were laid (see section 7.1). The full extent or nature of both clay deposit (029) and the sand deposit (026) were not revealed due to the time constraint of the excavation.

### 6.14 Trench 4

Trench 4 was opened up just inside the basement entrance, to the left hand side of the door and measured 1.55 sq. metres. This trench exposed the possible lower cobbled surface [014] (see section 6.9) which may indicate either the possibility of an earlier phase of occupation or the possibility of repairs having taken place to the cobbled surface. Beneath this cobbled surface lay a foundation deposit (028). This deposit would have been used in order to give the cobbles a solid and level base on which to be laid. In the eastern half of the trench, below deposit (008), was a very firmly compacted gravel deposit (033), approximately 0.05 m in depth. A very small 'patch' of a similar gravel deposit (013) was exposed within trench 1, the fact that this appears not to be a uniform deposit used over the entirety of the basement floor and only appears to appear sporadically may indicate it has been used to reinforce some of the softer/wetter areas of the basement floor. Below this gravel deposit (033) was very firmly compacted mottled orange sand natural (032).

## 7. Discussion and Summary

### 7.1

The excavation at No. 1 Double Row gave some insight into the construction of the housing at New Lanark. Unfortunately due to time constraints not all answers in regards to the building construction could be answered, however some interesting features were noted. No internal partition walls were revealed, however judging by other examples in the New Lanark site; it is likely the basement would have been split into at least two separate rooms, perhaps up to four, unlike the open plan layout in which it is present today. The arching area of cobbles and flagstones indicates a separate phase of occupation within the basement as it does not fit in with the layout of a central corridor leading off to two or four rooms.

### 7.2

The large area of concrete floor with surface stippling, in order to add some grip, is perhaps an indication that, as known in other basements, this area may have been turned in to a washroom with wash tubs perhaps being present in the western corner of the room in connection to washing clothes. It is possible that some of the nails and wooden pegs which are located on the interior wall may be remains of washing lines which once hung

across the room. In connection to this there is an area within the concrete surface which is the possible setting for some form of range or boiler, perhaps for boiling water for these wash tubs.

### 7.3

The large area of stonework above the fireplace is an indication that the fireplace has been altered at some point, perhaps in relation to the possible range/boiler. Interestingly the fireplace is no longer in alignment with its surroundings and appears offset when compared to the slate slabs/brickwork surrounding it. Again this is perhaps a further indication that the internal layout has been significantly changed for different phases of use.

### 7.4

The archaeological investigations at Double Row have demonstrated the potential for pockets of preservation of *in-situ* archaeological deposits elsewhere at New Lanark. As such there is some, albeit somewhat limited, potential for targeted archaeological investigations which may address specific research and / or management issues and through which there is also further potential for broader engagement activities.

## 8. Recommendations

### 8.1

The small assemblage of metalwork may benefit from specialist examination to help clarify its nature and age. While many pieces appear to be nails, other objects could be present. With the key escutcheon it may be possible to establish whether it relates to a door or piece of furniture and what period or date it relates to.

### 8.2

In light of the archaeological excavation being a unique example of excavation at New Lanark World Heritage site, as well as much of the focus being to involve and engage with the general public, it may merit a short publication in an appropriate academic journal (e.g. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*). This could also be related to the wider redevelopment works as part of the New Lanark Townscape Heritage Project / Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme and the broader history of the development of New Lanark.

## 9. List of Sources

British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (Last accessed 12th April 2017).

## 10. Appendices

### APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Trench Information

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Maximum Depth (m)</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>	<i>Subsoil</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1	1.00	1.00	0.41	Mid brown moderately compacted sandy ground level (008)	Orange moderately compacted sand natural (029) with occasional large sub angular stone inclusions	Small patch of tarmacadam (031) in NW corner deposited over cut [031] filled with medium sized sub angular stone inclusions (030)
2	1.00	1.00	0.35	Mid brown moderately compacted sandy ground level (008)	Orange moderately compacted sand natural (021) with occasional large sub angular stone inclusions (probable bedrock)	n/a
3	1.00	1.00	0.06	Mid brown moderately compacted sandy ground level (008)	NW half of the trench has firmly compacted very dark brown clay deposit (027).SE has firmly compacted yellow/brown sand deposit (026) containing large number of artefacts	Contained mortar footprint (022) of missing fire place slab surround
4	1.00	1.00	0.2	Orange moderately compacted sand (032)	Firmly compacted foundation deposit (028) below cobbles at entrance	n/a
4 ext	0.90	0.70	0.09	Mid brown moderately compacted sandy ground level (008)	Very thin layer or firmly compacted gravel (033)	n/a

Table 2: Context Information

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>
001	Structure	6.60	Unknown	Unknown	Internal wall
002	Deposit	1.12	0.6	0.05-0.10	Fill of fireplace
003	Structure	0.41	0.66	0.12	Collapsed side wall of fireplace
004	Structure	1.6	0.5	Unknown	Repair/alteration to internal wall above fireplace
005	Structure	4.00	3.00	Unknown	Large concrete floor surface

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>
006	Deposit	1.00	0.60	0.15	Concrete patch in centre of basement
007	Deposit	10.40	6.60	0.02-0.05	Upper deposit in interior of basement, modern waste/construction material
008	Deposit	10.40	6.60	0.02-0.05	Mid brown sandy ground level
009	Structure	1.68	0.16	0.10	Lintel above fireplace
010	Structure	1.01	0.46	0.12	Eastern sidewall of fireplace
011	Structure	0.24	0.11	0.75	Brick repair on top of eastern sidewall of fireplace
012	Structure	2.00	1.50	Unknown	Cobbles inside of basement door
013	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	0.02-0.05	Thin gravel deposit within trench 1
014	Structure	0.25	0.20	Unknown	Possible lower cobble surface below [012]
015	Structure	2.30	0.06	Unknown	Line of bricks running along left hand side of fire place
016	Structure	2.20	0.06	Unknown	Slab surface immediately in front of fireplace
017	Structure	1.10	0.13	Unknown	Line of bricks running along right hand side of fire place
018	Structure	1.20	1.27	0.25	Concave inner wall of fireplace
019	Structure	1.20	0.50	Unknown	Fireplace chimney/outlet
020	Structure	1.00	0.50	Unknown	Possible setting for range in front of fireplace
021	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Orange sand natural
022	Deposit	0.25	0.19	0.02	Mortar footprint of missing slab to right hand side of fireplace
023	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Sand and gravel natural in trench 2
024	Structure	0.54	0.23	Unknown	Slate slabs on left hand side of fireplace
025	Structure	0.23	0.23	Unknown	Slate slabs on right hand side of fireplace
026	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Sand deposit within trench 3
027	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Clay deposit within trench 3
028	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Firmly compacted foundation deposit below cobbles at entrance

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description/Interpretation</i>
029	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Sand deposit within trench 1
030	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	0.18	Stony deposit within trench 1
031	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	0.04	Concrete/tarmac deposit within trench 1
032	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Sand deposit within trench 4
033	Deposit	Unknown	Unknown	0.02-0.05	Gravel deposit within trench 4
034	Cut	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Possible cut in trench 1
035	Structure	>1.50	0.20	Unknown	Stone arch to right hand side of fireplace
036	Structure	>1.50	0.46	Unknown	Stone fill of arch to right hand side of fireplace
037	Structure	1.00	0.08	0.08	Cement footing at base of [036]
038	Structure	0.50	0.05	Unknown	Two bricks to eastern side of possible range setting within concrete floor
039	Structure	0.37-0.90	0.22-0.50	Unknown	Flagstones abutting cobbles [012]

Table 3: Finds

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>No. of pieces</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	008	Trench 3	2	Wood	Small pieces of wood
002	008	Trench 3	1	Fe.	Key escutcheon
003	008	Trench 3	1	Fe.	Misc twisted Fe. Object
004	008	Trench 3	20	Fe.	Assorted Fe. Nails
005	008	Trench 3	1	Fe.	Misc Fe. Object
006	008	Trench 3	3	Glass	Assorted shards of glass
007	033	Trench 4	9	Fe.	Assorted Fe. Nails
008	033	Trench 4	2	Ceramic	Pottery sherds
009	033	Trench 4	1	Fe.	Fe. Hinge
010	033	Trench 4	16	Glass	Glass shards
011	008	Trench 2	21	Wood	Misc wood fragments
012	008	Trench 2	7	Fe.	Assorted Fe. Nails
013	008	Trench 2	3	Slate	Slate fragments
014	008	Trench 2	13	Ceramic	Drainage pipe fragments

Table 4: Drawings

<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	1	008, 021	SE facing section	1:10
2	1	021, 023	Post excavation plan	1:20
3	2 & 3	003, 005, 006, 008, 012, 015, 016, 020 - 022, 024 - 029, 031, 032, 039	Post excavation plan	1:20
4	4	022, 026, 027	Mid excavation plan	1:20
5	4	029, 031	Mid excavation plan	1:20
6	5 & 7	001, 004, 009 - 011	Elevation of fireplace	1:10
7	4	028, 032	SE facing section	1:10
8	4	008, 033	NW facing section	1:10
9	8	029 - 031, 034	SW facing section	1:10

Table 5: Digital Photographs

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1	007, 008	Pre excavation shot of basement interior	SE
2	001 -005, 007, 008 - 011, 018, 035, 036	Pre excavation shot of basement interior	SE
3	001 -005, 007, 008 - 011, 018, 035, 036	Pre excavation shot of basement interior	SE
4	007, 008	Pre excavation shot of basement interior	NW
5	007, 008	Pre excavation shot of basement interior	NW
6	001 - 006, 008 - 011, 035, 036, 039	Mid excavation shot of basement interior after initial clean	SE
7	001 - 006, 008 - 011, 035, 036, 039	Mid excavation shot of basement interior after initial clean	SE
8	005, 006, 008	Mid excavation shot of basement interior after initial clean	NW
9	005, 006, 008	Mid excavation shot of basement interior after initial clean	NW
10	003, 005, 008, 010, 018, 039	Mid excavation shot of concrete surface	SE
11	003, 005, 008, 010, 018, 039	Mid excavation shot of concrete surface	SE
12	006, 008	Mid excavation shot of concrete patch in centre of basement	SE
13	006, 008	Mid excavation shot of concrete patch in centre of basement	SE
14	001 - 006, 008 - 011, 035, 036, 039	Working shot	SE
15	001, 008, 009	Working shot	SW
16	001, 003, 008, 009	Working shot	SW
17	001, 003, 006, 008 - 011, 035, 036	Working shot	S
18	006, 008	Post excavation shot of concrete patch in centre of basement	W
19	006, 008	Post excavation shot of concrete patch in centre of basement	W
20	001 - 003, 006, 008 - 012, 018, 032, 039	Post excavation shot of concrete patch in centre of basement	W
21	001, 004, 008, 012, 039	Post excavation shot of concrete patch in centre of basement	W
22	006, 008, 012, 039	Post excavation shot of concrete patch in centre of basement	E
23	006, 008	Pre excavation shot of trench 1	SE
24	008	Pre excavation shot of trench 2	NW
25	005, 008, 012, 032, 039	Mid excavation shot of cobbles and flag stones at entrance to basement	SE
26	008 - 012, 032, 039	Mid excavation shot of cobbles and flag stones at	SW

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
		entrance to basement	
27	005 - 008, 021, 032, 039	Mid excavation shot of cobbles and flag stones at entrance to basement	NE
28	005 - 008, 021, 032, 039	Mid excavation shot of cobbles and flag stones at entrance to basement	NE
29	005 - 008, 021, 032, 039	Mid excavation shot of cobbles and flag stones at entrance to basement	NW
30	005 - 008, 021, 032, 039	Mid excavation shot of cobbles and flag stones at entrance to basement	NW
31	006, 008, 012, 032, 039	Mid excavation shot of flagstones at entrance to basement	W
32	005, 008, 012, 032, 039	Mid excavation shot of flagstones at entrance to basement	W
33	005, 006, 008, 012, 032, 039	Mid excavation shot of flagstones at entrance to basement	W
34	001, 005, 015	Mid excavation shot of bricks lining concrete floor surface	SW
35	001, 005, 015	Mid excavation shot of bricks lining concrete floor surface	ENE
36	001, 003, 005, 010, 015, 016, 018, 020, 024, 025, 038	Mid excavation shot of bricks lining concrete floor surface	ENE
37	001, 005, 015	Mid excavation shot of stone slabs in front of fire place	ENE
38	001, 003, 005, 010, 015, 016, 018, 020, 024, 025	Mid excavation shot of stone slabs in front of fire place	S
39	001, 003, 005, 010, 015, 016, 018, 020, 024, 025, 038	Mid excavation shot of stone slabs in front of fire place	E
40	001, 003, 005, 008 - 011, 015 - 018, 020, 024, 025, 035, 036, 038	Post excavation shot of fire place	S
41	005, 008, 016, 020, 038	Post excavation shot of possible range setting in front of fireplace	E
42	001, 003, 005, 010, 011, 015, 018, 020, 024, 025, 035, 038	Post excavation shot of fireplace setting	E
43	008, 010, 017, 018	Post excavation shot of side wall of fireplace	W
44	005, 008, 012, 016, 020, 038, 039	Post excavation shot of concrete floor surface in basement	N
45	008	Working shot	W
46	001, 003, 005, 009, 016, 018, 039	Working shot	E
47	008	Mid excavation shot of trench 1	E
48	021	Mid excavation shot of trench 2	NNE
49	008, 029, 031	Mid excavation shot of trench 1	ENE
50	021, 023	Post excavation shot of trench 2	N

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
51	021, 023	Post excavation shot of trench 2	W
52	021, 023	Post excavation shot of trench 2	S
53	008, 029, 031	Working shot	N
54	008, 021, 023	Working shot	SW
55	006, 008, 029, 031	Working shot	N
56	008	Working shot	E
57	008, 021, 023	Working shot	E
58	008, 021, 023	Working shot	E
59	008, 029, 031	Working shot	E
60	001, 003, 005, 009	Working shot	SE
61	008, 012	Working shot	NE
62	008, 017, 022, 025, 032, 033	Post excavation shot of trench 3	SW
63	008, 017, 022, 025, 032, 033	Post excavation shot of trench 3	SW
64	008, 017, 022, 025, 032, 033	Post excavation shot of trench 3	SE
65	008, 017, 022, 025, 032, 033	Post excavation shot of trench 3	E
66	008, 017, 022, 025, 032, 033	Post excavation shot of trench 3	E
67	008, 017, 022, 025, 032, 033	Post excavation shot of trench 3	SE
68	001, 003, 008 - 011, 016 - 018, 020, 022, 025, 032, 033, 038	Post excavation shot of trench 3	SE
69	017, 022, 028	Mid excavation shot of trench 3, mortar footprint of missing stone slab	SW
70	008, 032, 033	Post excavation shot of trench 3	S
71	017, 022, 032, 033, 038	Post excavation shot of trench 3	SW
72	012, 014, 032, 034	Mid excavation shot of trench 4	S
73	012, 014, 032, 034	Mid excavation shot of trench 4	S
74	012, 014, 032, 034	Mid excavation shot of trench 4	N
75	012, 014, 032, 034	Mid excavation shot of trench 4	E
76	012, 014, 032, 034, 039	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NE
77	012, 014, 032, 034	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NE
78	012, 014, 032, 034, 039	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SW
79	012, 014, 032, 034	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SW
80	012, 032, 039	Post excavation shot of trench 4	SW
81	012, 028, 032, 039	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NW
82	012, 028, 032, 039	Post excavation shot of trench 4	NW
83	013, 029, 030, 031	Post excavation shot of trench 1	NW
84	013, 029, 030, 031	Post excavation shot of trench 1	SW
85	013, 029, 030, 031	Post excavation shot of trench 1	SE
86	029, 030, 031	Post excavation shot of trench 1	NE

APPENDIX 2: Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

# **Double Row 1, New Lanark WHS**

## **NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE Project 1045**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION Project Design**

**Prepared by Gavin MacGregor  
for  
New Lanark Trust.**

**NORTHLIGHT  
HERITAGE**

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## 1.0 Non-Technical Summary

*This document sets out a scheme to effect archaeological investigation of Double Row 1 basement New Lanark WHS, as part of the New Lanark Townscape Heritage Project /Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme (TH/CARS), and the potential need for subsequent post-excavation work.*

*As part of the Mantilla Row project, there will be limited archaeological excavation of Double Row which will clarify the nature, extent and character of potentially in-situ archaeological deposits in Double Row 1. This will be taken in conjunction with other heritage-based engagement activities at Mantilla Row and be related to the wider promotion of HHA 2017.*

*This document establishes actions and products required to achieve Stage 1 of a two-stage process, Stage 2 being the further analysis of any materials recovered during the field work in Stages 1 and/or the preparation of a final report on all works constituting preservation by record for publication, as appropriate.*

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

The site is located in the New Lanark World Heritage site at approximately NGR: NS 87962 42626. The proposed investigation area is the basement of number 1 Double Row. The site is build historic environment which is currently under redevelopment as part of the New Lanark Townscape Heritage Project /Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme (TH/CARS).

## 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

'New Lanark is an exceptional example of a purpose-built 18<sup>th</sup> century mill village, set in a picturesque Scottish landscape, where the social reformer, Robert Owen, inspired a model industrial community based on cotton production. The village offered a cultural response to the challenges presented by industrial society, with millworkers' health, education and well-being central to the Founders' ideology. As well as the imposing mills, Owen and his predecessor, David Dale, built spacious and well-designed workers' housing and dignified community buildings. These buildings, in continuous production and use from 1786-1968, have survived little changed and the site is one of the best preserved examples of a cotton-spinning village from the early period of Britain's industrialisation.

This unique cultural heritage is combined with an outstanding natural setting. The gorge in which the village is located contains, by volume, the greatest waterfalls in Britain, the iconic Falls of Clyde, whose power was harnessed to operate the mills. New Lanark lies within a Designed Landscape and Conservation Area and the buildings and structures are Category A listed or Scheduled Monuments. The village's international significance is recognised by its inscription in 2001 as one of Scotland's six UNESCO World Heritage Sites. (New Lanark Trust 2017)'

There has been limited archaeological work at New Lanark WHS (details of which are still be clarified by the client) which may have largely have focussed on the industrial elements of the WHS. Northlight Heritage responded to 'An Archaeological Brief' from New Lanark Trust (2017). The proposed work at Mantilla Row led to a rapid desk-based by Northlight Heritage, and during consultation of photographs therein, led to the conclusion that the demolition and stabilisation works which took place in the 1980s had substantially 'grubbed

up' any archaeological deposits relating to Mantilla Row. Consequently the opportunity for investigation of deposits at Double Row was examined. Of the properties only number 1 appeared immediately suitable, with others either having floors deposits already clearly removed, or if present would be sealed beneath concrete slabs. In number 1, while there is some concrete slab, there were indications of hearth deposits across part of the floor and flagstones immediately adjacent to this. The level running through the basement suggests potential for other archaeological deposits to be *in-situ* beneath modern abandonment and post-abandonment deposits.

The opportunity to partially investigate potential *in-situ* archaeological deposits at Double Row is importance. People will have moved out of Double Row by 1974. The archaeological excavation raises some potential for clarification of the nature of the deposits and may provide some insights into the nature of occupation and subsequent use of the basement. A fire place at each end wall suggest that the space was subdivided into at least two rooms and if like those preserved in No 7 Double Row would potentially have further subdivisions for box-beds and cupboards. It has been suggested that some of the basements in Double Row were subsequently used as wash rooms and that number 1 had an extra door placed in the gable to allow additional access for a different function.

## 4.0 Project Objectives

The project objectives are:

- to identify the location, nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits;
- to sample excavate and ensure the preservation by record of a representative sample of any identified features and / or deposits to ensure their nature and character are better understood;
- to provide an opportunity for volunteers to participate and begin to develop archaeological skills, increase awareness about the significance of such archaeological deposits, and further the understanding and history of New Lanark and particularly Mantilla Row / Double Row;
- to ensure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording in relation to further redevelopment activities are better understood;
- if appropriate, to prepare a scheme of Stage 2 post-excavation analysis in the form of a Post Excavation Research Design (PERD) which will propose a programme of work required to further analyse and disseminate the results of the stage 1 works.

## 5.0 Methodology

### 5.1 Strip, Map and Sample

The interior deposits will be hand-cleaned in the first instance and pre-excavation plans and photographic recording be undertaken. Following which deposits relating to post abandonment and redevelopment phases of activities will be hand excavated to reveal the nature and extent of any *in-situ* deposits which may be present. Such deposits will be removed to the level of the natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first.

Features will be cleaned by hand and all small representative sample features will be sampled through excavation (as a guide this will involve the excavation of 10% or more of negative cut features and approximately 10% of negative linear features), photographed and recorded in accordance with guidelines for best archaeological practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CiFA).

The written record of all archaeological features, deposits and finds will be by means of conventional *pro forma* sheets. Scaled hand-drawn plans will also be made at 1:20 or 1:50 and sections at 1:10. High resolution digital images will be taken. All features will be recorded in such a way as to tie them to the OS grid.

All discoveries of significant archaeology will be reported immediately to the client, in order to allow any necessary discussion and planning for appropriate actions arising to take place.

Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in *addenda* to this document, in a *post- excavation research design (PERD)*.

## 5.2 Human Remains

Should human remains be encountered, the local police will be notified immediately and thereafter prescribed procedure for their treatment will be followed, in accordance with legal requirements.

## 5.3 Project Monitoring

The client will be notified immediately of any unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries, or other unexpected occurrences which might significantly affect the archaeological work and/or the development. In that event, all finds and features will be left *in situ* until arrangements have been agreed for safeguarding or recording them.

Dr Gavin MacGregor will be archaeological project manager for all the works outlined above and will be the first point of contact for any project-related liaison with the client for all formal logistical, administrative and financial aspects of the project.

It will be important to ensure that all formal communications, instructions and/or requests (including any proposed amendments to on-site strategies) are ultimately made in writing to the project manager, to ensure organisational, administrative and financial efficiency.

Any site visitors, including volunteers, will be required to conform to the health and safety regime in place during the fieldwork programme.

## 6.0 Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements

Following completion of the fieldwork, a report on the excavation will be prepared, outlining the main results and incorporating lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings from the watching brief and excavation works. This report will be produced as an electronic document. The report will also include recommendations for further mitigation measures appropriate to the remains encountered

The report will be prepared to the standard of a Data Structure Report as defined by Historic Scotland, in their "Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). The report will provide "a structure or organisation to the primary records" of the fieldwork, forming "a basis for further work". It will be "essentially, an initial organisation on paper of the information retrieved from

the site” and consist “of a narrative account of the contexts...discovered, including field interpretations and a set of lists. It is not intended for publication, but will itself be archived.” A project archive will be prepared and made ready for submission within six months of the completion of all fieldwork or post-excavation work (as appropriate). The resultant site archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Records for Scotland.

A short report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* and to *OASIS*.

Copies of the report will be provided to the Client, West of Scotland Archaeology Service, and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.

The results of this work will inform the need for further (Stage 2) analysis of materials/generation of a report for publication, the report will, on request, be followed by a costed assessment specifying any work deemed necessary in order to complete the project. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable academic journal. The post-excavation process is essential to bring a piece of archaeological work to completion.

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 during the evaluation or any subsequent stages of work, 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 (QLTR) which museum should be allocated the finds.

All artefacts will be stored temporarily until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.

In the event that unallocated finds recovered from the excavation or any later stages of work require to be removed from Scotland, for the purposes of post-excavation analysis, there is a legal requirement to obtain the consent of the QLTR, in the form of a loan agreement. Initially, an indication of intent would be registered with the Treasure Trove Secretariat at the National Museums of Scotland, after which formal consent would be applied for using the form "Application for authority to borrow unallocated Treasure Trove for research purposes". A consent form, signed by the QLTR and specifying conditions (such as the period during which finds may be held outside Scotland) would then be issued. Receipt of this signed consent form will be required before items may be removed from the country.

## 7.0 Timetable

### *Fieldwork*

Clean, Map and Sample – 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> April 2017

### *Reporting*

DSR reporting starts - week commencing 1 May 2017

DSR reporting to draft complete (to developer, then Stirling Council Archaeology Service for comments) - by 12 May 2017

Issue of DSR report (assuming comments back in time) - by 26 May 2016

Issue of PERD document (if required) including proposed post-excavation timetable - June 2017

This timetable does not take into account any additional excavation required should the total construction area be extended.

## **8.0 Staffing**

Project Managers – Gavin MacGregor

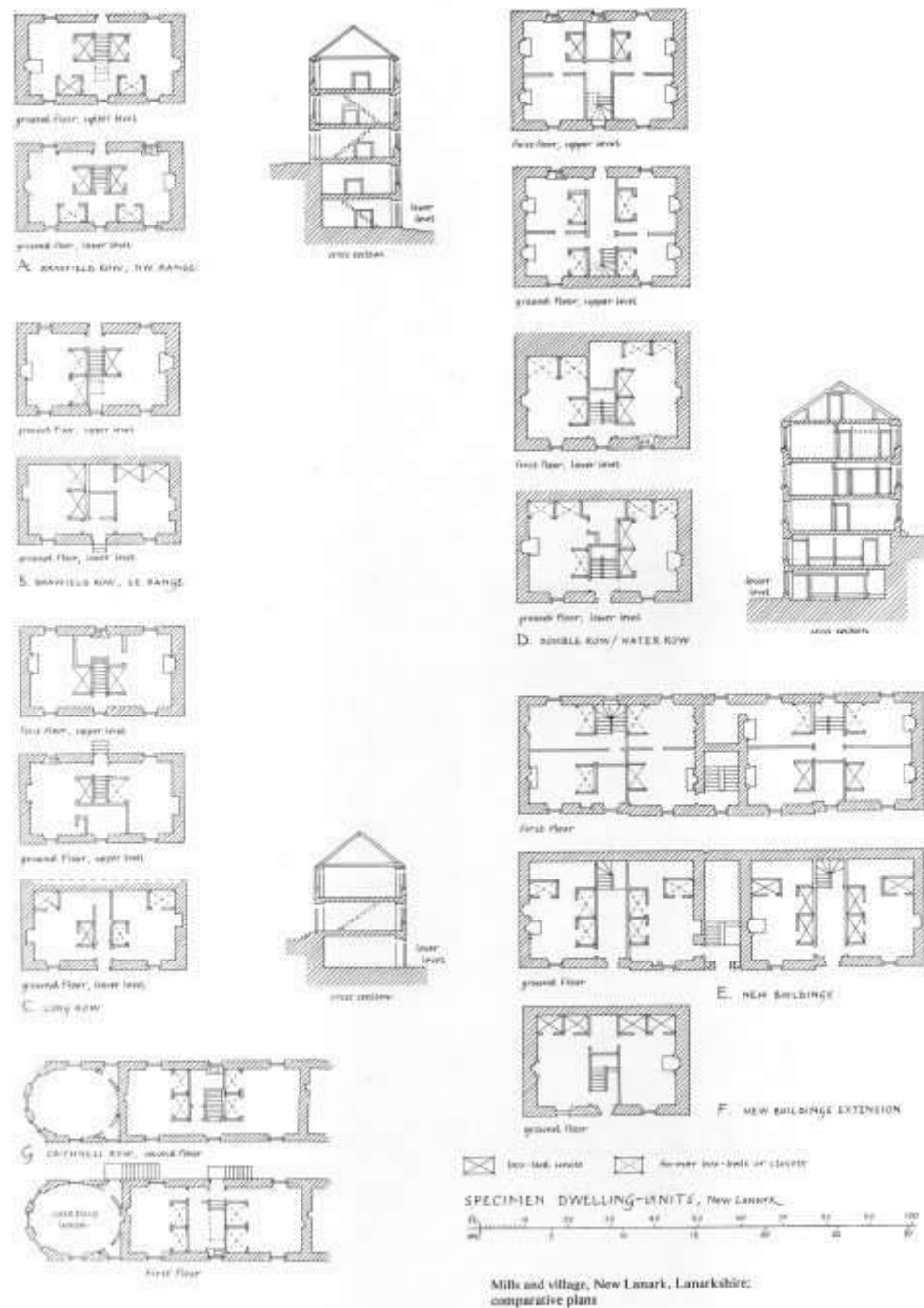
Project Director – Steven Black

## **9.0 Health and Safety**

The project will be conducted in line with the CiFA approved FAME document “Health and Safety in Field Archaeology”. Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project, collectively or as separate project components, as appropriate would be undertaken, giving rise to a project-specific safety plan or project component-specific safety plans.

## **10.0 Bibliography**

New Lanark Trust 2017 '*Brief for ARCHAEOLOGIST New Lanark Townscape Heritage Project /Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme (TH/CARS) - Completion of Restoration & Interpretation of Historic Millworkers' Housing at New Lanark World Heritage Site. Phase 2A: MANTILLA ROW.*'



<https://canmore.org.uk/collection/344777>

## APPENDIX 3: DES Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	South Lanarkshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Double Row 1, New Lanark World Heritage Site
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	1045
<b>PARISH:</b>	Lanark
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Steven Black
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Northlight Heritage
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Strip, map and sample
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NS84SE 58.17
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Tenement (18 <sup>th</sup> Century)
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NS 87962 42626
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> April 2017
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	17 <sup>th</sup> April 2017
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken at No.1 Double Row, New Lanark World Heritage Site on behalf of the New Lanark Trust. The work was undertaken as part of the New Lanark Townscape Heritage Project /Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme and was also part of a public engagement scheme where a number of volunteers were given the opportunity to undertake a series of archaeological techniques. A strip, map and sample was undertaken for the entire basement and four small excavation trenches were opened up totalling an area of 4.55 square metres.</p> <p>A number of archaeological features worthy of note were recorded including a large concrete area possibly relating to the basement being used as a wash house, a small arc of cobbles and flag stones relating to a possible later phase of occupation, a possible base of a range, and varying repairs to an interior wall incorporating a fireplace.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	New Lanark Trust
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Studio 406 South Block, 64 Osborne St, Glasgow G1 5QH
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	<a href="mailto:northlight@yorkat.co.uk">northlight@yorkat.co.uk</a>
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)