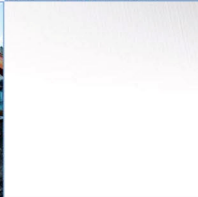
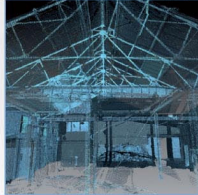
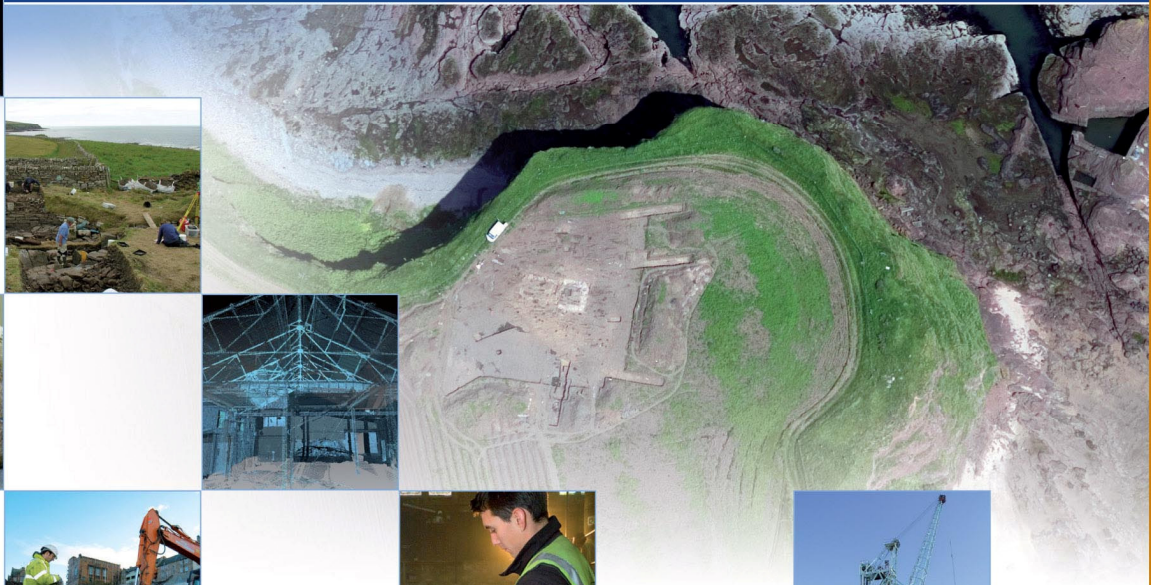
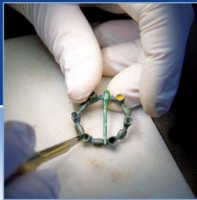


Crosshouse Farm, East Kilbride: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

AOC Project 23525
aocarcha1-1260940
09th August 2016



Crosshouse Farm, East Kilbride Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: **Dickie and Moore Limited**
4 Orbital Court
East Kilbride
G74 5PH

National Grid Reference (NGR): NS 60862 51504 (Centred)

AOC Project No: 23525

OASIS ID: 1-1260940

Planning Application No: EK/16/0001

Prepared by: Nicholas Johnstone

Illustration by: Jamie Humble

Date of Fieldwork: 08th August 2016

Date of Report: 09th August 2016

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Summary

AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Dickie and Moore Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a new residential development at Crosshouse Farm, East Kilbride (NS 60862 51504) (Planning Ref No. EK/16/0001).

An 8% evaluation of the 4260m² site area was undertaken. The evaluation consisted of 180 linear meters of trenching. In the southwest corner of the site trenching revealed the standing remains of a demolished farmhouse. Further components of the farmhouse were recorded underlying a thin deposit of demolition material. The evaluation revealed a natural subsoil of thick boulder clay underlying deposits of topsoil, colluvium, and made ground. The site was particularly disturbed in areas close to the recently demolished farmhouse. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were discovered.

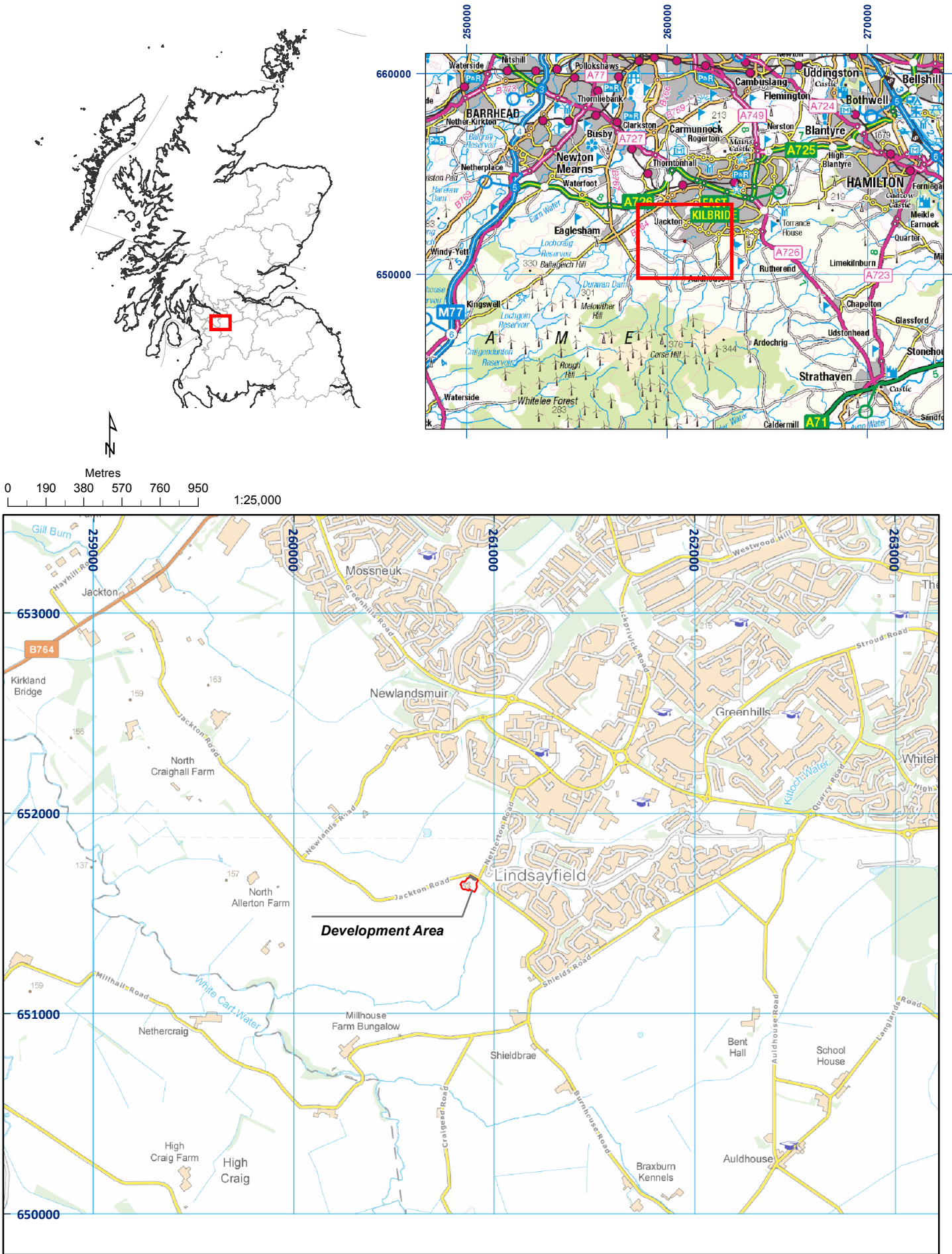


Figure 1: Site location plan

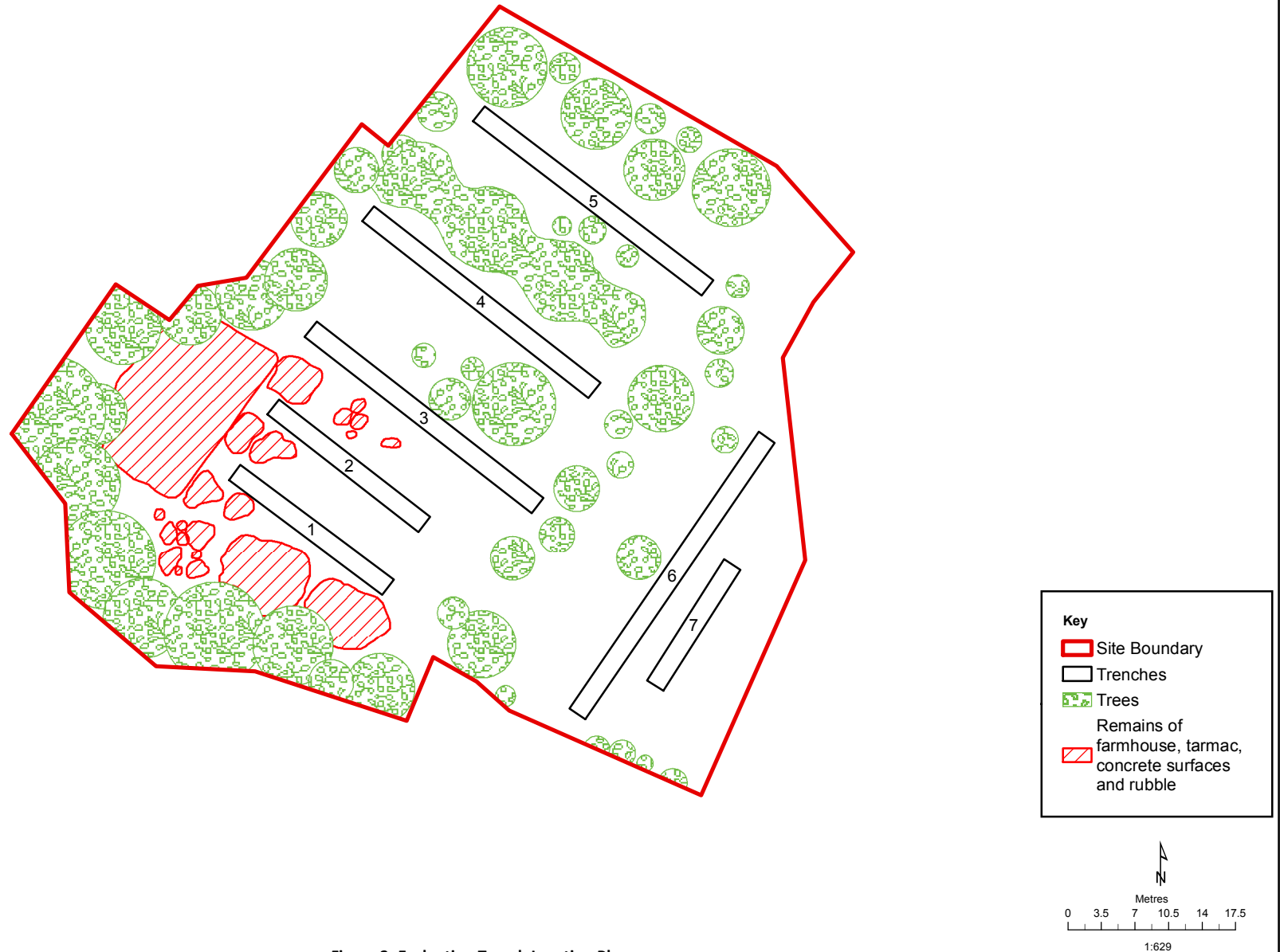


Figure 2: Evaluation Trench Location Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Dickie and Moore Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to the development of a plot of land at Crosshouse Farm, East Kilbride (NS 60862 51504 centred) (Planning Ref No. EK/16/0001). The development is to consist of seven detached houses with parking and landscaping. The evaluation was undertaken in order to satisfy the requirements of the local planning authority, South Lanarkshire Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by West of Scotland Archaeological Service (hereafter referred to as WoSAS).

1.1.2 The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the principles set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) & *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (2011).

1.2 Location

1.2.1 The development area was located south of Jackton Road at Crosshouse Farm, East Kilbride (centred NGR NS 60862 51504 centred; Figure 1). The site is currently fallow agricultural land.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 There are no recorded archaeological features within the development area. Crosshouse Farm is first recorded by Roy (1752-55) in the 18th century as “Corse House” (Figures 3, 4 and 5). There is therefore the potential for archaeological remains relating to Crosshouse Farm and its later modifications and use during the 19th and 20th centuries to be uncovered.

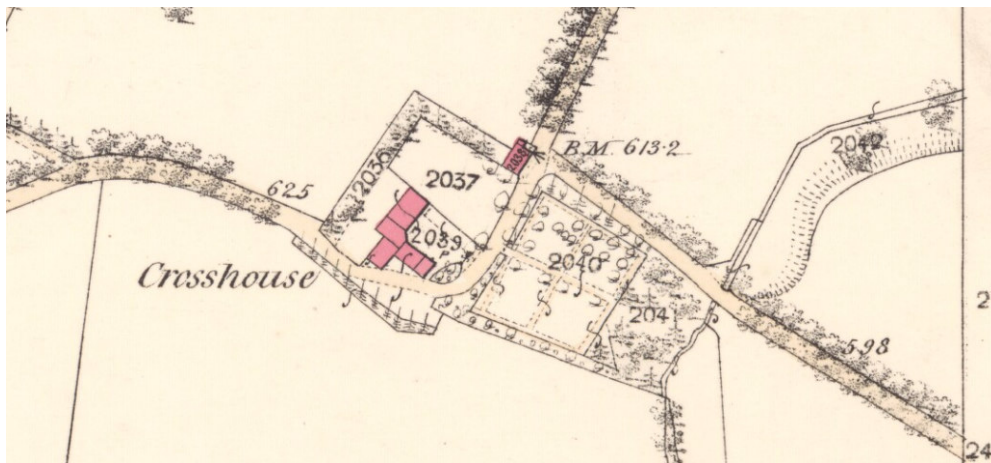


Figure 3: 1858 OS map

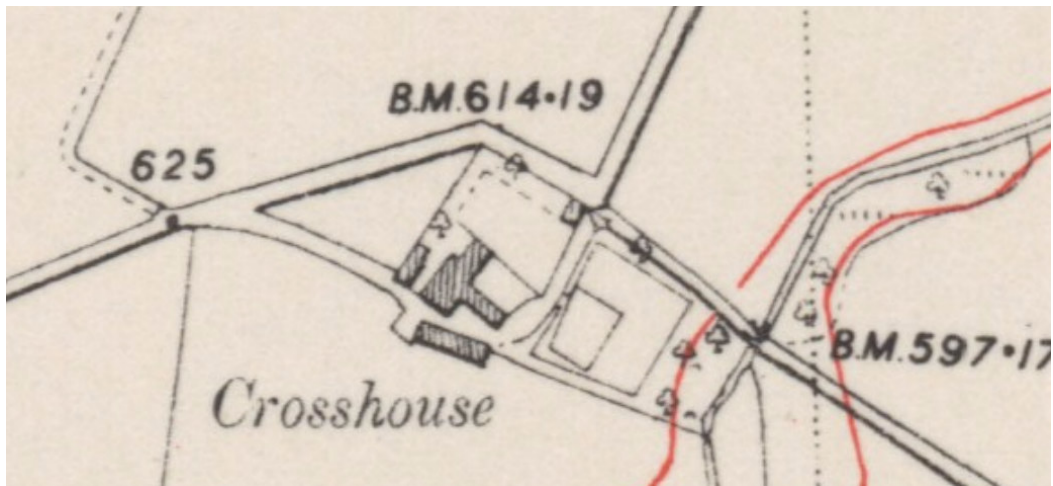


Figure 4: 1948 OS map



Figure 5: 1958 OS map

1.3.2 The development site lies to the south east of two previous residential developments at Lindsayfield, East Kilbride (Headland 2006) and Jackton Road, North Allerton, East Kilbride (Headland 2007). No archaeological features of significance were uncovered at Lindsayfield, while at Jackton Road a quarry and borrow-pit were discovered. These were previously known and are present on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey maps for this area. In addition, there is a limekiln recorded to the south of the development site.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- i) to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area through evaluation trenching;
- ii) to advise and implement an appropriate form of archaeological mitigation, such as excavation, post-excavation analyses and

publication, should significant archaeological remains be encountered that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the machine trenching of an 8% sample of the 4260 m² development area. This equated to 340 m² or 170 linear metres. This was undertaken with a tracked 360° excavator equipped with a 2m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. A total of 180 linear meters of evaluation trenching were opened across the development area.

3.1.2 Excavation was undertaken in gradual units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist and undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures, set out within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2016). Upon completion of recording all evaluation trenches were backfilled.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological works were conducted on the 08th August 2016. Weather conditions were bright and dry and the archaeological visibility remained good throughout.

4.1.2 The results of the evaluation are summarised below. A full description of the trenches and archaeological features can be found in Appendix 1-3.

4.2 Archaeological Evaluation

4.2.1 The site currently contains the structural remains of the pre-existing farmhouse buildings which had only been partially removed during demolition. As such numerous features of the residence still existed, including the concrete floor of the main building (Plate 1), various surfaces of concrete and tarmac, and large piles of demolition material including stone, mortar, wood and concrete. A period of neglect following this demolition had allowed for the substantial growth of trees, bushes and shrubs making some areas impassable. Fly tipped refuse was also present across site.



Plate 1: The remains of the existing farmhouse

- 4.2.2 Despite these obstructions there was sufficient access for 180 linear meters of trenching to be undertaken.
- 4.2.3 The trenches revealed that the area around the demolished farmhouse had undergone significant interference. In this area the thin overburden was composed of made ground and demolition rubble ranging from 0.10 m to 0.30 m in depth. This directly overlay thick natural boulder clay which was scarred and pitted with impressed demolition rubble. In less disturbed areas a thick deposit of ash/cinder/tarmac overlay the natural.
- 4.2.4 The only features discovered within these trenches were the concrete floors uncovered in Trench 2. These floors were continuous with the nearby upstanding farm courtyard. Two foundation walls [301] and [302] were recorded within Trench 3. The walls were 0.75m wide and constructed of un-worked stone and pale brown sandy mortar (Plate 2). It is likely that these walls relate to the north end of the building which is visible on the 1858 Ordinance Survey map (Figure 3). These walls continue to feature on all consecutive maps (Figure 4 and 5) and were likely upstanding until the recent demolition of the site. A slot was excavated against wall [301] revealed that the surviving height of the wall was 0.3m.



Plate 2: Wall [301]

- 4.2.5 Surrounding the farm buildings the land sloped gently downwards and was covered by varying concentrations of trees and vegetation. Trenching revealed no significant archaeological material. Infrequent east to west ceramic field drains were found cutting the natural boulder clay in all of these trenches.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The proposed development area was subject to a comprehensive archaeological evaluation which discovered no significant archaeological features or deposits. Around the recently demolished farmhouse it was found that the area had been significantly disturbed by the farmhouse buildings removing the possibility of any earlier features surviving. The farmhouse itself was occupied with little change from the mid 19th century onwards until its recent demolition. It is therefore thought that no further archaeological works are required. This recommendation requires approval from WOSAS on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 References

AOC, 2016, *Crosshouse Farm, East Kilbride: Written Scheme of Investigation*, Unpublished client report

Scottish Government, 2010, *Scottish Planning Policy*, February 2010.

Scottish Government, 2011, *Planning And Archaeology 2/2011*.

6.2 Cartographic Register

Ordnance survey map 1858 25 inch to the mile 1st edition, Lanark Sheet XIV.11 (East Kilbride)

Ordnance survey map 1948: Six-inch 1892-1960, Lanarkshire Sheet XIV SE

Ordnance survey map 1958: NS65 1:25, 000 1937-1961

**Crosshouse Farm,
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Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	20 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	40 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NW to SE
<i>Excavation depth</i>	0.1m – 0.3m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Made ground/Demolition material of vegetation, medium brown soil, building debris, and modern rubbish
<i>B-Horizon Make-up</i>	N/A
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Salt glazed ceramic pipe at 10m orientation E-W
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale orange/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	20 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	40 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NW to SE
<i>Excavation Depth</i>	0.2m – 0.4m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Made ground/Demolition material of vegetation, medium brown soil, building debris, and modern rubbish
<i>B-Horizon Make-up</i>	N/A
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Concrete floor slabs from farmhouse at NW end of trench, Ceramic drain pipe at 15m orientation E-W
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale orange/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	30 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	60 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NW to SE
<i>Excavation Depth</i>	0.1m – 0.5m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Made ground/Demolition material of vegetation, medium brown soil, building debris, and modern rubbish
<i>B-Horizon Make-up</i>	N/A
<i>Significant Features</i>	Stone and mortar foundations of old farmhouse Wall [301] at 1m and wall [302] at 8m
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic drain pipe at 20m orientation E-W
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale orange/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	30 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	60 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NW to SE
<i>Excavation Depth</i>	0.4m – 0.8m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Topsoil of medium brown sandy clay and silt with some stones, bricks and modern rubbish.
<i>B-Horizon Make-up</i>	Colluvium of medium brown orange sandy clay
<i>Significant Features</i>	None

<i>Other Features</i>	Modern animal burial at 26m. cat or dog
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale orange/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	30 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	60 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NW to SE
<i>Excavation Depth</i>	0.6m – 0.7m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Topsoil of medium brown sandy clay and silt with some stones, bricks and modern rubbish.
<i>B-Horizon Make-up</i>	Colluvium of medium brown orange sandy clay
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	ceramic drain at 10m E-W
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale orange/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 6

<i>Dimensions</i>	35 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	70 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NE-SW
<i>Excavation Depth</i>	0.3m – 0.5m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Topsoil of medium brown sandy clay and silt with some stones, bricks and modern rubbish.
<i>B-Horizon Make-up</i>	Colluvium of medium brown orange sandy clay
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	ceramic drain at 12m NW-SE. Plastic water pipe at 12-16m E-W.
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale orange/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 7

<i>Dimensions</i>	15 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	30 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NE-SW
<i>Excavation Depth</i>	0.3m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Topsoil of medium brown sandy clay and silt with some stones, bricks and modern rubbish.
<i>B-Horizon Make-up</i>	N/A
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	ceramic drain at 3m NW-SE
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale orange/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	None

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

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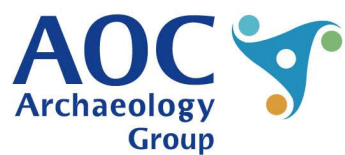
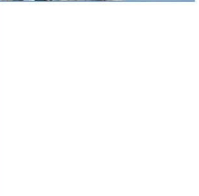
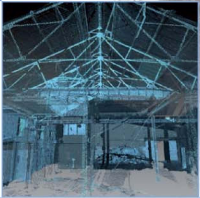
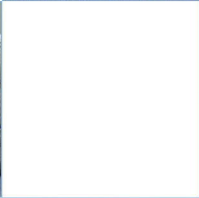
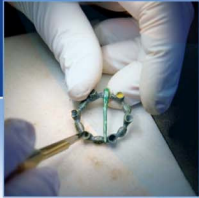
No.	Trench	Description	Taken From
1	-	Registration Shot	-
2-5	-	Site on Arrival	Various
6	1	Trench 1 post excavation	NW
7-8	4	Deposits of topsoil and colluviums in trench 4	S
9	4	Trench 4 post excavation	NW
10	5	Trench 5 post excavation	SE
11	6	Trench 6 post excavation	NE
12	7	Trench 7 post excavation	SW
13	2	Trench 2 post excavation	NW
14	3	Trench 3 post excavation	SE
15-17	3	Ceramic pipe in trench 3	N
18-20	3	Made ground deposits in trench 3	S
21-23	2	Concrete floor in trench 2	Various
24-27	3	Wall/foundations [302]	Various
28-32	3	Wall/foundations [301]	Various
33-37	3	Slot excavated next to [301]	Various
38-40	3	Shall demolition material over wall [301]	S
41-46	-	Upstanding remains on site – concrete floor of farmhouse, tarmac and concrete surfaces and piles of demolition material	Various

APPENDIX 3: Context Register

Context No.	Description and Interpretation
301	<p>Sandstone and mortar wall foundations. Orientation N-S. Constructed of a mixture of large to small un-worked stones bonded with pale brown sandy mortar. 0.75m wide, 2m length excavated, surviving height of 0.3m. Cut into and built on top of natural boulder clay.</p> <p>Found directly below shall deposit of demolition material (0.1m thick). May have been upstanding wall in recently demolished farmhouse.</p> <p>No associated internal or external features.</p> <p>Wall foundations</p>
302	<p>Sandstone and mortar wall foundations. Orientation N-S. Constructed of a mixture of large to small un-worked stones bonded with pale brown sandy mortar. 0.75m wide, 2m length excavated, excavated height of 0.1m. Cut into and built on top of natural boulder clay.</p> <p>Found directly below shall deposit of demolition material (0.1m thick). May have been upstanding wall in recently demolished farmhouse.</p> <p>No associated internal or external features.</p> <p>Wall foundations</p>

APPENDIX 4: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Crosshouse Farm
PROJECT CODE:	23525
PARISH:	South Lanarkshire
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Nicholas Johnstone
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 60862 51504
START DATE (this season)	08 th August 2016
END DATE (this season)	08 th August 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (inc DES)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Dickie and Moore Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a new residential development at Crosshouse Farm, East Kilbride (NS 60862 51504) (Planning Ref No. EK/16/0001).</p> <p>An 8% evaluation of the 4260m² site area was undertaken. The evaluation consisted of 180 linear meters of trenching. In the southwest corner of the site trenching revealed the standing remains of a demolished farmhouse. Further components of the farmhouse were recorded underlying a thin deposit of demolition material. The evaluation revealed a natural subsoil of thick boulder clay underlying deposits of topsoil, colluvium, and made ground. The site was particularly disturbed in areas close to the recently demolished farmhouse. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were discovered.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	none
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRATIONS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Dickie and Moore Limited
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ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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