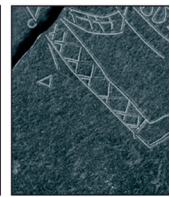
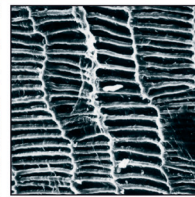
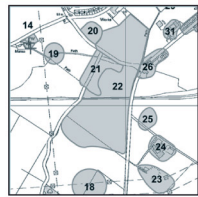


CBWF11



## CATHKIN BRAES, CARMUNNOCK, GLASGOW

*Archaeological Watching Brief*

*for SSE Renewables*

*08/02003/DC*

*October 2011*



**HEADLAND**  
ARCHAEOLOGY (UK) Ltd



# CATHKIN BRAES, CARMUNNOCK, GLASGOW

## *Archaeological Watching Brief*

### *for SSE Renewables*

*08/02003/DC*

*October 2011*

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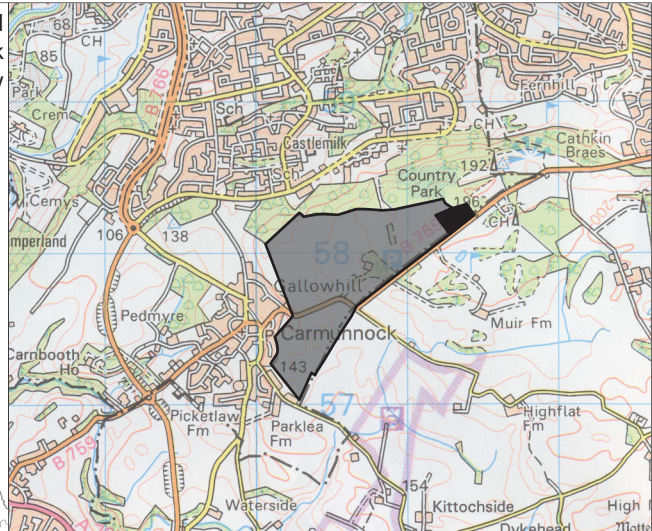
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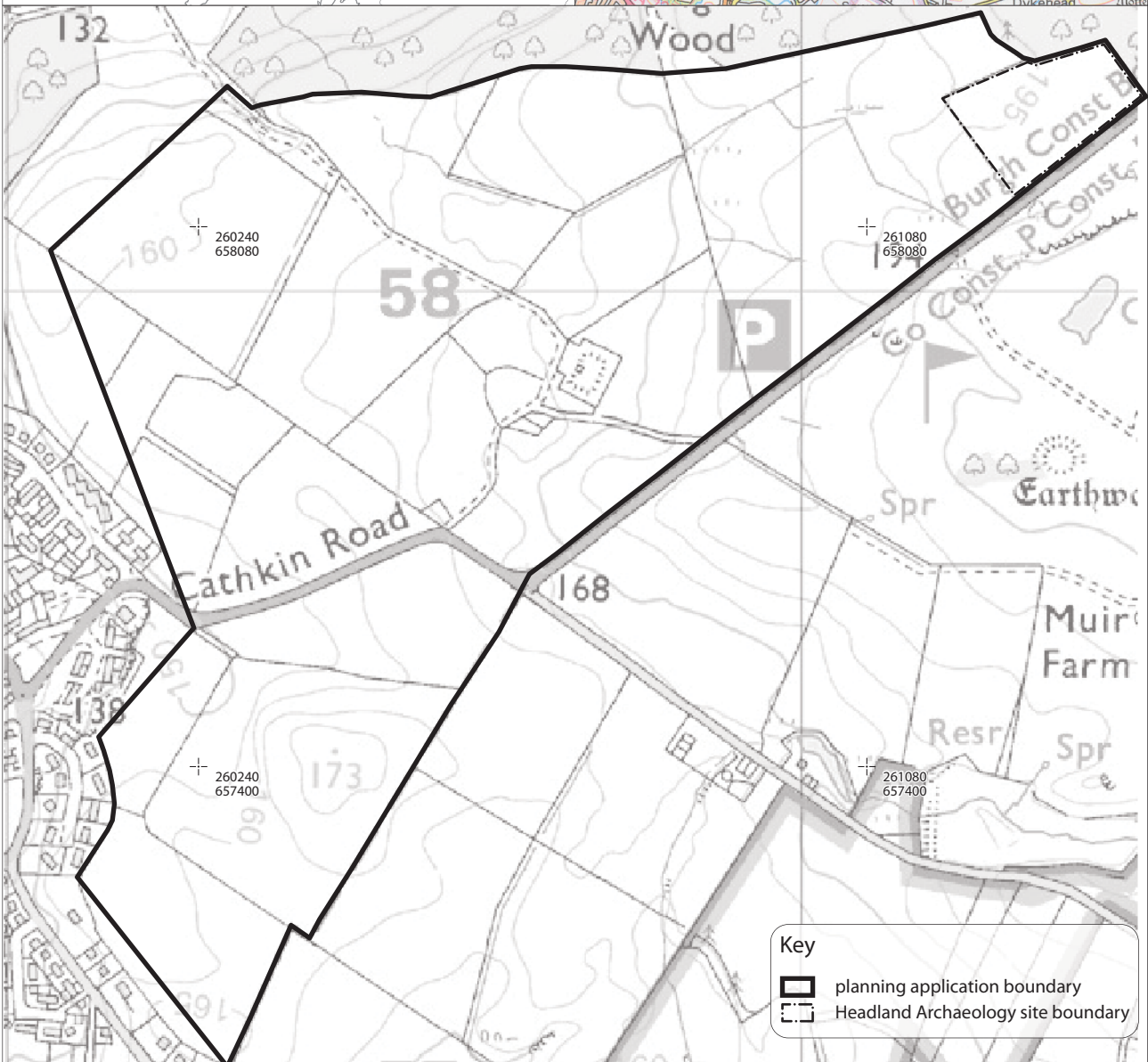
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Cathkin Braes/Cathkin Road  
Carmunnock  
Glasgow



0 100km



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Scale 1:8,500 @ A4



0 400m

**Illus 1**  
Site location

# CATHKIN BRAES, CARMUNNOCK, GLASGOW

## Archaeological Watching Brief

Headland Archaeology undertook archaeological monitoring of 34 test pits and two boreholes on the site of a proposed single wind turbine and permanent meteorological mast at Cathkin Braes, Carmunnock, Glasgow. The work was undertaken on behalf of Scottish and Southern Energy Renewables in order to meet a condition of planning. There are a number of cairns and a circular earthwork located in the vicinity of the development site, which is situated on a hill and therefore there was the potential for the discovery of prehistoric remains. The test pits revealed 0.2–0.4m of topsoil generally overlying bedrock or in places orange brown stiff clay. No archaeological features were encountered.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a watching brief undertaken on the site of a proposed single wind turbine and permanent meteorological mast at Cathkin Braes, Carmunnock, Glasgow (NS 6131 5823; Illus 1). The watching brief was undertaken on a series of geotechnical investigation test pits and boreholes on behalf of Scottish and Southern Energy Renewables (SSER) and followed a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Headland Archaeology Ltd and submitted and approved by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). Recording and archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the wind turbine and meteorological mast are required in order to meet a Planning Condition (Planning Application no. 08/02003/DC). This report covers only the initial monitoring of test pits; any further archaeological works undertaken related to the infrastructure and access roads will be reported on separately.

The site is located on rough, sloping grassland immediately west of Cathkin Braes Country Park and covers an area of approximately 3ha. The site is located on a hill overlooking Glasgow to the north and there are a number of cairns and a circular earthwork located in the vicinity of the development site; therefore there was the potential for the discovery of prehistoric remains.

The archaeological monitoring took place on 6th–7th October 2011.

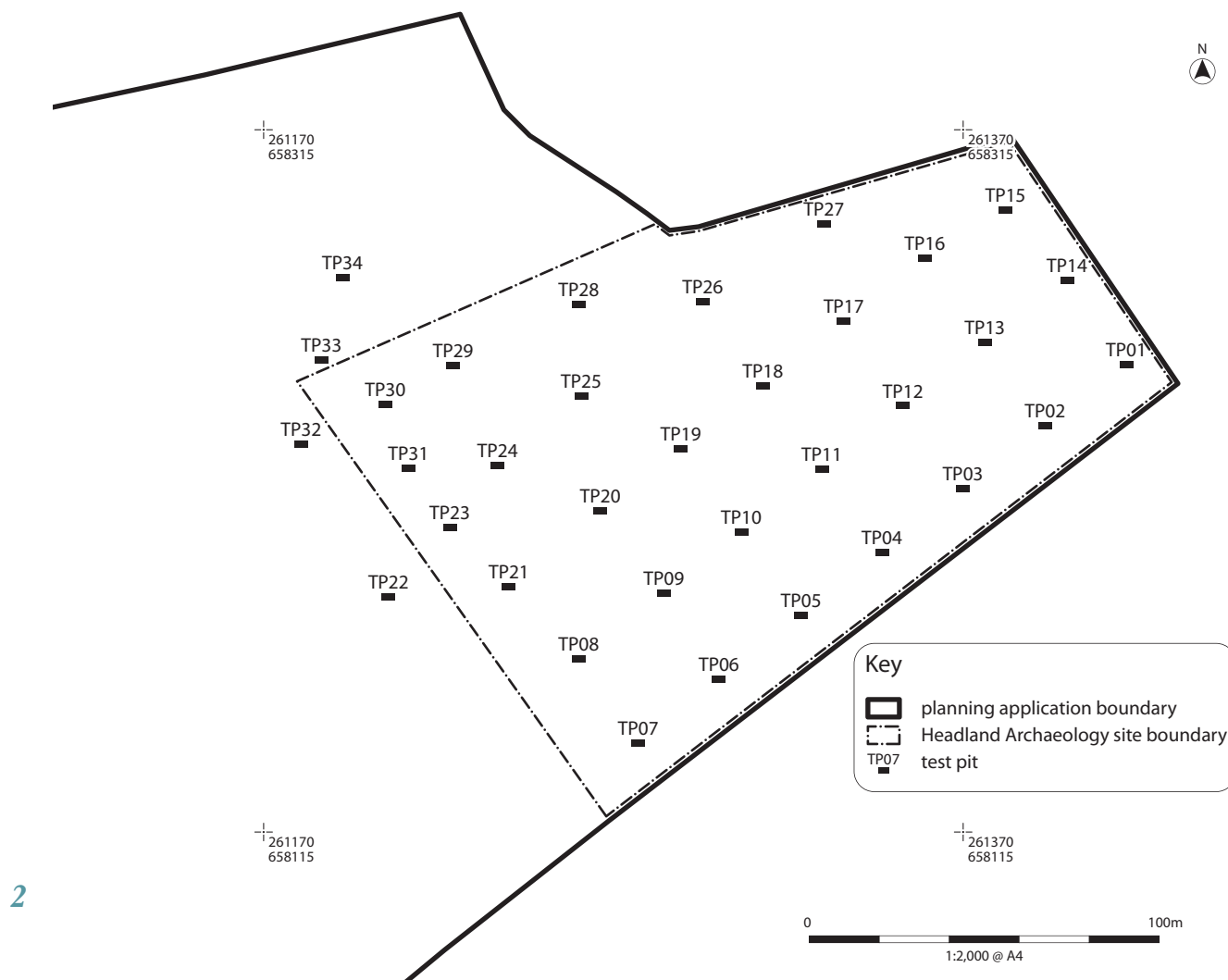
### 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The name Carmunnock is deemed to derive from the Gaelic *Coire Manaich*, the glen or corrie of the monk. Early

church records show the name as *Cormannoc* in 1177 and as *Carmanok* in 1359. There are references in the records to an early Christian settlement in Carmunnock in the 8th century. In the 12th century the land was owned by Henry of Carmannock and by the mid-15th century by James Lord Hamilton. His successors held the land until the mid-17th century, when it passed to Stuart of Castlemilk. Cathkin Braes Country Park includes a plantation of trees, which was formerly part of the Castlemilk estate.

The earliest map showing the area in detail is Roy's Military survey (1747–55), which shows the 'Kirk of Kilmunock' (Carmunnock) and 'Caskinhill' to the east. Ross's map of 1773 does not show Carmunnock but there is a building shown at Cathkin, possibly the mill. Richardson's map of 1795 shows a half circle of trees in the area of the site, possibly representing the location of Queen Mary's cairn; Carmunnock town is shown on Forrest's map (1816), with Muirside farm to the south of the site. Ainslie's map (1821) has Cathkin Mill marked to the east. The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows a circular earthwork marked 'Camp' on what is now the golf course; this is the earthwork recorded on Canmore (44949). The first edition OS map also shows the north-east boundary of the site (the edge of the country park), which remains unchanged.

Two Roman coins were recovered towards the eastern end of the site in 1982 (WoSAS PIN 9302) and Queen Mary's Cairn (Canmore ID 44909), which was completely removed in 1972 was also located in this area. The site of three more possible cairns lie to the northeast of the development site (Canmore IDs 44914, 44919, and 449120). To the south of the site lies a circular earthwork (Canmore ID 44949), which is now used as a green on the Cathkin Braes Golf Course.



2

**Illus 2**

Close up on HA site showing location of test pits

### 3. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this phase of archaeological works were to identify and record any archaeological remains exposed by the geotechnical investigation test pits and bore holes and to report on the results of the work.

### 4. METHOD

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of the watching brief. This included historic maps held at the National Library of Scotland, National and Local Sites and Monuments Records and readily available published sources. The results are presented above.

A total of 34 test pits were monitored (Illus 2). The test pits were 1.5–2m in length and were excavated using a toothless ditching bucket 0.6m in width. In addition the sites of two boreholes were monitored. These comprised hand-dug pits 0.3 by 0.3m. Digital, slide and black and white print photos were taken.

### 5. RESULTS

The topsoil in the test pits comprised dark brown clayey silt 0.2–0.4m in depth. In the eastern part of the site this generally overlay orange brown stiff clay (Test Pit 02; Illus 3), with the exception of Test Pit 14 where dolerite bedrock was encountered at 0.3m. The central and south-western part of the site generally comprised bedrock or broken bedrock (Test Pit 27; Illus 4), with a band of orange sandy clay mixed with broken bedrock across the western part of the site (Test Pit 08, 20, 21). The highest part of the site was the western corner, where the boreholes were located; bedrock was encountered in these test pits at 0.2–0.25m. The test pits outwith the boundary of the site were located in an area of lower ground and contained 0.2–0.5m of topsoil above grey clay (Test Pit 30; Illus 5). A rubble drain was recorded east to west across the south end of Test Pit 18. No archaeological features were recorded in any of the test pits or boreholes.



**Illus 3**

Test Pit 02 looking NW, showing orange brown clay



**Illus 5**

Test Pit 30 looking W, showing grey clay natural



**Illus 4**

Test Pit 27 looking NW, showing bedrock

## 6. DISCUSSION

3

The archaeological monitoring did not record any archaeological features. However, this may be because of the small areas monitored and does not necessarily indicate the absence of archaeological evidence within the development site.

## 7. SOURCES

### 7.1 Cartographic sources

- 1747–55, Roy, W, *Military Survey of Scotland*.
- 1773, Ross, CA, *Map of the Shire of Lanark*.
- 1795, Richardson, T, *Map of the Town of Glasgow and Country Seven Miles Around*.
- 1816, Forrest, W, *The County of Lanark from Actual Survey*.
- 1821, Ainslie, J, *Map of the Southern Part of Scotland*.
- 1832, Thomson, J, *Northern Part of Lanarkshire*.
- 1864, Ordnance Survey, *Lanarkshire*, Sheet X.12, 6 inch to 1 mile (surveyed 1859).
- 1897, Ordnance Survey, *Airdrie*, Sheet 31, 1 inch to 1 mile (revision 1895).





<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY</b>	Glasgow City Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME</b>	Cathkin Braes, Carmunnock
<b>PROJECT CODE</b>	CBWF11
<b>PARISH</b>	Carmunnock
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S)</b>	Elizabeth Jones
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION</b>	Headland Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT</b>	Watching Brief
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S)</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None
<b>NGR</b>	NS 6131 5823
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	6th October 2011
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	7th October 2011
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION (may include information from other fields)</b>	Archaeological monitoring of 34 test pits and two boreholes on the site of a proposed single wind turbine and permanent meteorological mast was undertaken at Cathkin Braes, Carmunnock, Glasgow. There are a number of cairns and a circular earthwork located in the vicinity of the development site, which is situated on a hill and therefore there was the potential for the discovery of prehistoric remains. The test pits revealed 0.2–0.4m of topsoil generally overlying bedrock or in places orange brown stiff clay. No archaeological features were encountered.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK</b>	None
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/ deposited)</b>	Archive to be deposited at RCAHMS Reports to be deposited at RCAHMS and WoSAS
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY</b>	Scottish and Southern Energy Renewables
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