

Cartland Mains, Lanark: Archaeological Evaluation

Data Structure Report



by Liam McKinstry & Claire Williamson

issued 14th April 2015

on behalf of Mr & Mrs A Wilson

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed *Claire Williamson*
..... Date14th April 2015....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:


Checked Date14th April 2015....

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Stewart Toy, Architect, on behalf of their clients, Mr and Mrs A Wilson, Cartland Mains, Cartland, in support of the proposed erection of four residential properties adjacent to Cartland Mains, Lanark (Planning Ref: CL/14/0217). These archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
2. South Lanarkshire Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken in support of any planning consent which may be granted by the planning authority. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) who advise South Lanarkshire Council on archaeological matters, provided guidance on the structure of archaeological mitigation required on this site prior to the development works.
3. A Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2015) provided the detail of the works (archaeological evaluation, exclusion, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) for the mitigation pertaining to any physical impact on buried sediments.

Historical and Archaeological Background

4. There are no sites within or close to the development area protected for their archaeological or historical merit under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or buildings protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 (Historic Scotland 1998).
5. The site lies within the burgh of Cartland, a burgh of barony (WoSAS PIN 12665). The burgh of barony was established in 1607 by Lockhart of Lee; the house of Lee stands approximately one kilometre to the northwest of Cartland Mains. This burgh was presumably established in rivalry to the Royal Burgh of Lanark to the southeast; lying as it does adjacent to the main road to Lanark from Glasgow. The burgh appears not to have thrived and may have never properly established the structure of a burgh; it is now little more than a small village.
6. The farm house (WoSAS PIN 22392) to the immediate south of the development area, has been noted to be of interest, with additions to the structure added in 1890 by the architect J. Murdoch. An archaeological evaluation and archaeological monitoring was carried out in the area of the farm house in 2006 by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd (Shaw and Williamson 2006). Two features of archaeological significance were recorded, a linear feature and an associated posthole, both of which were partially cut into the natural. A fragment of medieval pottery was present in the lower fill of the linear feature.
7. Consultation with the Old Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-99 failed to inform of any significant detail regarding the activities of Cartland. This in itself is rather unexpected as some acknowledgment of the activity regarding the settlement was anticipated. In the 1834-45 New Statistical Account, one reference was made to Cartland, describing it as a "considerable hamlet" (NSA 1834-45, 24). This reference implies that the settlement is of sufficient size to be of note, even though it has declined in size since that illustrated in Roy's Military Survey (1747-55).
8. The earliest available pre-Ordnance Survey map which shows detail, Roy's Military Survey in 1747-55, depicts a moderate sized settlement identified as 'Kettland' (Figure 1a); an earlier linguistic variation on Cartland. The settlement is seen to extend along a central axial road, branching from the western side of the Carluke to Lanark road, surrounded by a system of rig and furrow fields.
9. It is possible that the settlement depicted by Roy represents the zenith in size and extent of the Burgh of Barony. If this is the case the settlement appears to predominantly lie of the south of the road.



Figure 1a: Roy's Military Survey (1752-55)

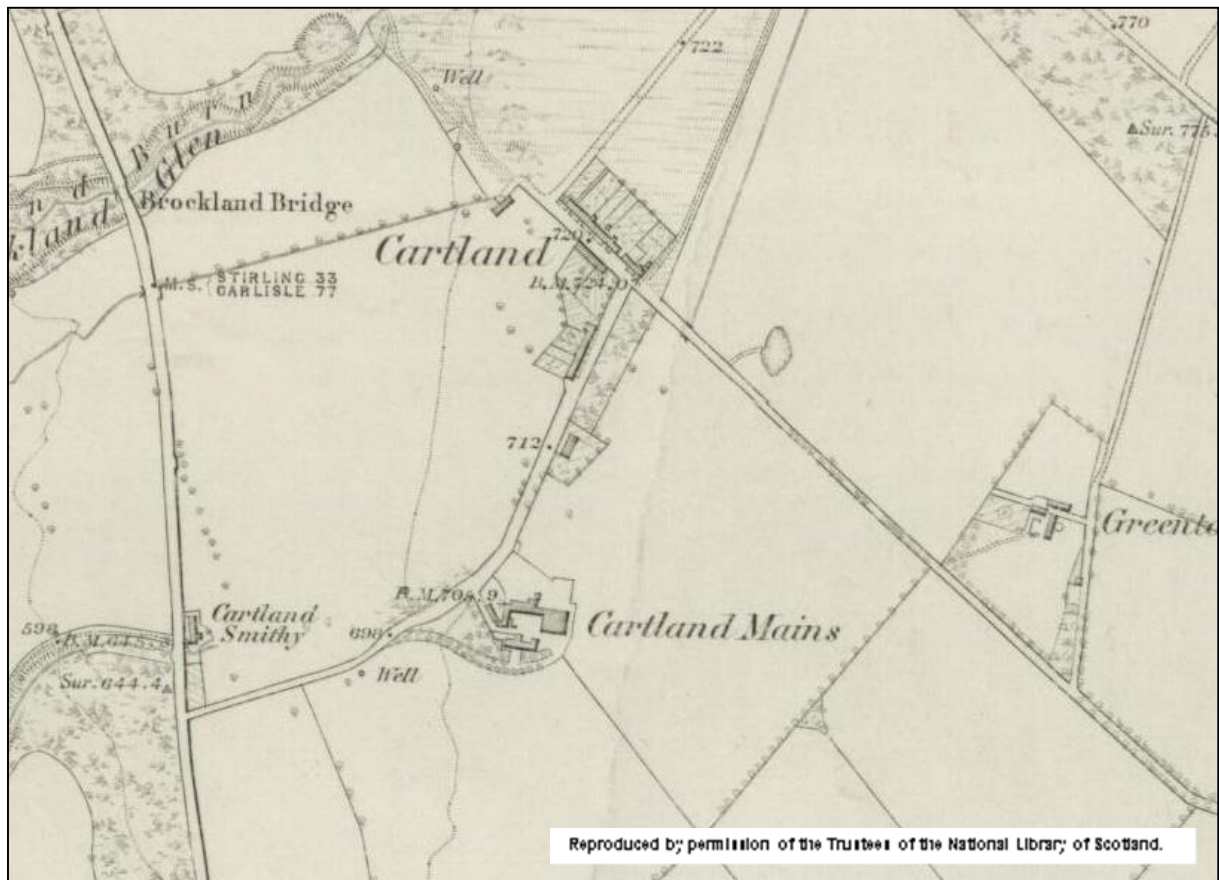


Figure 1b: 1st Ordnance Survey (1864)

10. The first edition Ordnance Survey (1864) clearly shows the extent of not only the village of Cartland which had receded to the northeast, but also the sizable layout of Cartland Mains farm steading (Figure 1b). During this time it was common to see such declines in the countryside population. The agricultural revolution (16th century to mid-19th century) resulted in the substantial growth of crop yields, however the labour force required 'to work' the land was significantly reduced. As a direct result many people moved from the countryside to the likes of the industrious mills at nearby New Lanark.
11. Beyond the boundaries of the medieval burgh there are few other indications of the archaeological potential of the area. The Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape marks the surrounds of the House of Lee to the immediate west. There are some probable locations of old farms to the north, east and south. Approximately two kilometres to the north is evidence of abandoned lime workings.

Project Works

12. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 18th and 19th March 2015. This consisted of the excavation of a series of intrusive trenches for the purposes of exposing an 8% sample of the available ground within the development area (roughly 0.36ha) to be archaeologically examined.
13. The southern end of the development area (roughly 0.8ha) had been excluded from the available ground, due to the presence of dumped material and probable disturbance relating to the use of the ground by Cartland Mains Farm.
14. In total, 181 linear metres were excavated with a 1.6m wide bucket equalling an area of 289.6m². This slightly exceeded the 288m² required for the purposes of this investigation. The position of the trenches is depicted on the site plan below (Figure 2).
15. All works were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

16. In all, 4 evaluation trenches were excavated by a JCB 3cx excavator using a smooth 1.6m ditching bucket; details of the trenches may be found in Appendix 1 of this document. Included below is a synthesis of the findings and interpretation from these trenches.
17. The trenches were excavated through turf and topsoil (001) (Figure 3a) which comprised a mid- to dark grey silty clay with moderate to occasional small stone inclusions, and occasional fragments of modern brick. Natural subsoil was encountered at depths of between 300 to 520mm below the top of the current ground surface.
18. The subsoil across the site consisted of clayey silts (002), (005) and (006). These varied slightly in colour and in their inclusions. (002), which was present in all four of the trenches, was mid- to light yellow/orange brown in colour and contained moderate to frequent small stone inclusions (Figure 3b). (005) and (006) were both light to mid-grey brown in colour and, while (005) had no inclusions other than occasional flecks of manganese, (006) had occasional small inclusions of degraded stone.
19. The only other deposit revealed in the trenches was (004) in both Trenches 1 and 3. This consisted of a layer of modern brick and building debris, with inclusions of plastic and concrete, which was present between topsoil (001) and the underlying natural subsoil, measuring 150 to 220mm in thickness. The deposit was only present in a small area in both trenches, with a maximum length of 3.6m (as exposed in Trench 1). The presence of concrete and plastic in (004) indicated that this was a modern deposit dating from the 20th century.
20. Rubble field drains were revealed in Trenches 1, 3 and 4 showing that they were present at least within the northern and western ends of the development area. In Trench 1, drain (003) was revealed orientated north to south (Figure 4b). It contained small to medium sized sub-angular stones mixed with grey clayey silt, and measured 0.3m wide and 190mm deep. Drains (008) and (011) were revealed in Trenches 3 and 4 respectively and were of

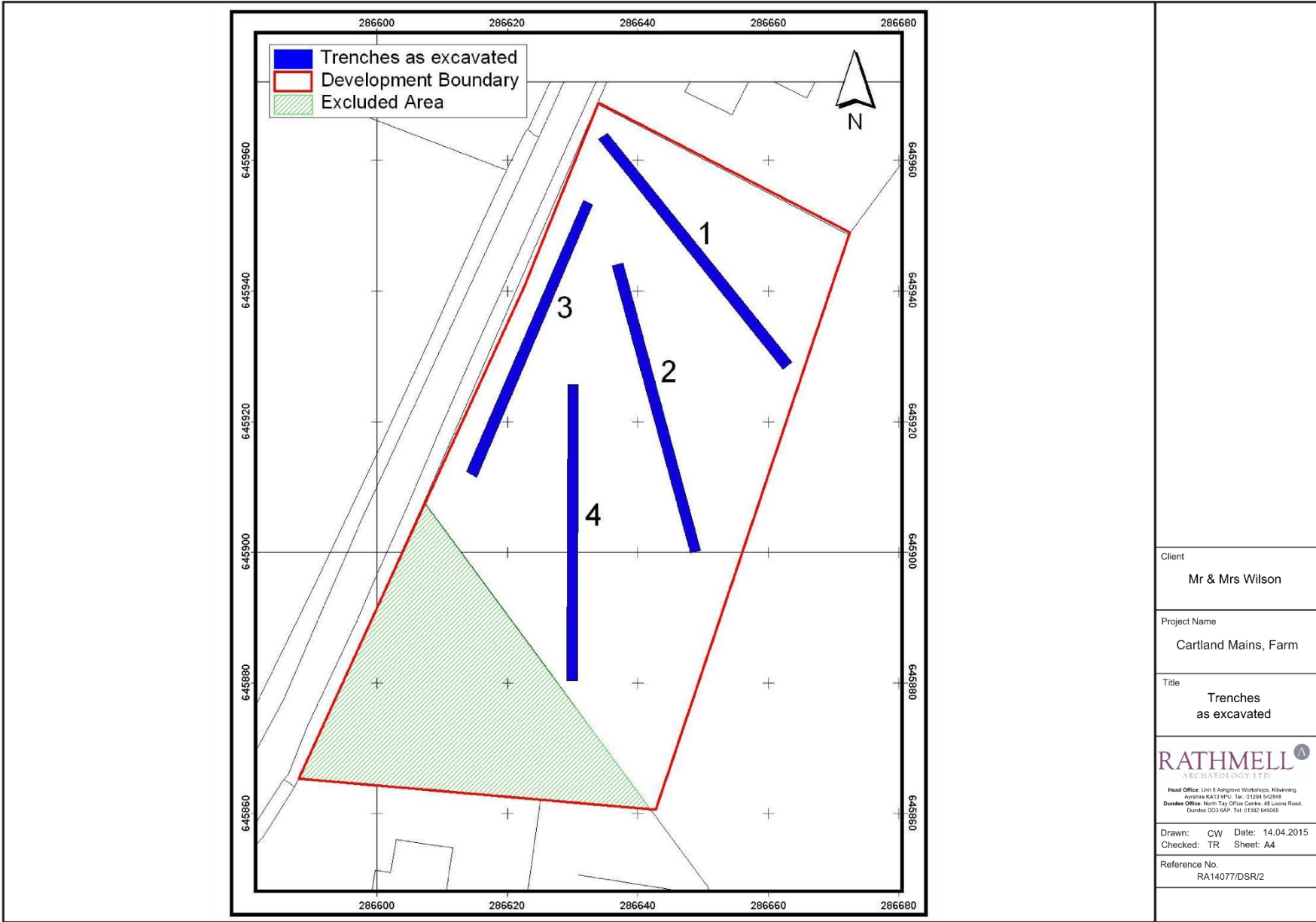


Figure 2: Plan of trenches as excavated

a similar character. They were both orientated southwest to northeast, and both contained a mid-grey stone fill. They measured 0.3m wide and 210 to 230mm deep.

21. Modern services were revealed in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. (007) was the excavation for a water pipe revealed towards the northern end of Trench 2. It was orientated northwest to southeast and was filled by a mid-grey clayey silt. It measured 0.2m wide. Modern service trench (009) was present within Trenches 3 and 4 orientated northwest to southeast. It was filled by a mid-grey clay containing brick, stone and plastic inclusions. In Trench 3 (Figure 4a), (010) was revealed as a trench for the stay and feet of an adjacent phone pylon. It was orientated east to west and contained a mid-grey clay with brick, stone and plastic inclusions, similar to the fill in (009). It measured 4.5m wide.
22. No significant archaeological features were revealed within any of the trenches.

Artefacts

23. As well as the modern artefacts noted within a number of deposits and features already mentioned, two artefacts were retained the topsoil (001). One was a sherd of white glazed white earthenware of 19th to 20th century date. The second was more significant – a sherd of Bellarmine Jar which dates to the 16th century.

Discussion

24. No significant archaeological features were uncovered during the course of the archaeological works. The only features present related to the use of the land for agriculture, in the shape of field drains, and the insertion of modern services.
25. The rubble drains present on site will likely have been a part of the agricultural revolution which saw the appearance of the Cartland Mains Farm steading to the southwest at the beginning of the 19th century, and the decline in the village visible by the time of the 1st Ordnance Survey not long after. They will either have been installed during the early stages of the farm or added later in response to problems with drainage in the clayey subsoil.
26. The lack of any structural evidence is surprising considering the location of the area immediately adjacent to the road which runs through the village. Roy's Military Survey indicates that structures lined the southern side of this road during the mid-18th century. It is possible that this could suggest that the line of the road has changed since its depiction on Roy's map, and that the development area would have sat within the open land further to the south of the structures. It is possible that the creation of the farm steading at Cartland Mains and the decline in the surrounding housing, also involved a change to the road itself.
27. The presence of the sherd of Bellarmine Jar of 16th century date in the area does support what is shown by the cartographic evidence, which suggests that the earlier burgh extended around this area. While nothing structural was found within the development area, it is possible that remains may still survive in the surrounding landscape.

Recommendations

28. No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area and the only features observed suggested modern use of the site.
29. On balance, given the lack of significant archaeological material recovered in the course of the evaluation works, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends that no further archaeological work be carried out within this development area.
30. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with South Lanarkshire Council and their advisors, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.



Figure 3a: General shot of development area from the north



Figure 3b: Trench 1 from the northwest showing natural subsoil (002) in the foreground



Figure 4a: Trench 3 from the north-north-east



Figure 4b: Rubble drain (003) in Trench 1 from the northeast

Conclusion

31. A programme of archaeological works was required by Stewart Toy, Architect, on behalf of their clients, Mr and Mrs A Wilson, Cartland Mains, Cartland, in support of the proposed erection of four residential properties adjacent to Cartland Mains, Lanark (Planning Ref: CL/14/0217). The archaeological works were designed to deliver the appropriate archaeological mitigation to facilitate the development.
32. No significant archaeological remains were uncovered. The only remains identified were field drains which relate to the continued use of the area for agriculture, and modern services.

Acknowledgements

33. The authors would like to thank Stewart Toy and Mr & Mrs A. Wilson, for giving us the opportunity to carry out these works and also to Martin O'Hare at the West of Scotland Archaeology Service who gave support and guidance throughout. We would also like to thank Alan Matthews for his editing of this report.

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Cartographic

Ordnance Survey, 1864, 6-inch 1st edition, Lanarkshire

Roy, W. 1752-55. Roy's map of the Lowlands

Appendix 1: Trench Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench.

Trench Summary

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	Northwest to southeast	1.6m by 45.3m 72.48m ²	450 to 500mm	Mid- to light yellow/orange brown clayey silt (002) until +16m before changing to light to mid-grey brown clayey silt with orange flecking (005). At +29.5m changes back to (002), before turning back to (005) again at +39m for the rest of the trench.	Rubble drains (003) present at +4.1m and +11.4m, with common orientation (N-S). Modern building debris layer (004) present at +5.9m until +9.5m.	None	None
2	North-north-west to south-south-east	1.6m by 45.4m 72.64m ²	390 to 490mm	Mid- to light yellow/orange brown clayey silt (002) until +16.1m before changing to light to mid-grey brown clayey silt with orange flecking (005). At +33m changes to light to mid-grey brown clayey silt with red/orange flecking and occasional small inclusions of degraded stone (006), before turning back to (002) again at +41.5m for the rest of the trench.	Trench for water pipe (007) present at +5.3m running NW-SE.	None	None
3	South-south-west to north-north-east	1.6m by 45m 72m ²	300 to 520mm	Mid- to light yellow/orange brown clayey silt (002) until +30m before changing to light to mid-grey brown clayey silt with orange flecking (005). At +39.6m changes back to (002) for the rest of the trench.	Rubble drain (008) present at 0m running SW-NE. Modern service trench (009) present at +22.9m running SE-NW. Modern service trench (010) present at +24.8m running E-W. Modern building debris layer (004) present at +37m until	None	One sherd of 16 th century Bellarmine Jar (Find No. 1) recovered from topsoil (001).

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
					+40m.		
4	North to south	1.6m by 45.3m 72.48m ²	380 to 500mm	Mid- to light yellow/orange brown clayey silt (002) until +23m before changing to light to mid-grey brown clayey silt with red/orange flecking and occasional small inclusions of degraded stone (006). At +36.4m changes back to (002) for the rest of the trench.	Rubble drain (011) present at +0.3m and +13m with common orientation (NW-SE). Modern service trench (009) present at +6.8m running NW-SE.	None	None

Appendix 2: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the evaluation.

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Deposit	Mid- to dark grey silty clay with moderate to occasional small stone inclusions and occasional modern bricks.	Topsoil
002	All	Deposit	Mid- to light yellow/orange brown clayey silt with moderate to frequent small stone inclusions.	Natural subsoil
003	1	Feature	Linear feature orientated N-S. Filled by small to medium sized sub-angular stones mixed with grey clayey silt. Measures 0.3m wide and 190mm deep.	Rubble drain
004	1,3	Deposit	Layer of modern brick and building debris between topsoil (001) and underlying natural subsoil. Contained inclusions of plastic and concrete. Measured 150 to 220mm in thickness. In Trench 1, covered an area measuring 3.6m by 1m in extent. In Trench 3, covered an area measuring 3m by 2m in extent.	Layer of modern building debris, 20 th century in date
005	1, 2, 3	Deposit	Light to mid-grey brown clayey silt with orange flecking. Some manganese flecks throughout.	Natural subsoil
006	2, 4	Deposit	Light to mid-grey brown clayey silt with red/orange flecking and occasional small inclusions of degraded stone.	Natural subsoil
007	2	Feature	Linear feature orientated NW-SE. Filled by mid-grey clayey silt. Measured 0.2m wide. Contained water pipe.	Trench for water pipe
008	3	Feature	Linear feature orientated SW-NE. Filled by mid-grey stone fill. Measured 0.3m wide and 210 to 230mm deep.	Rubble drain
009	3, 4	Feature	Linear feature orientated NW-SE. Filled by mid-grey clay containing brick, stone and some plastic inclusions.	Modern drain or service trench
010	3	Feature	Linear feature orientated roughly E-W. Filled by mid-grey clay containing brick, stone and some plastic inclusions.	Trench for phone pylon stay and feet

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			Measured 4.5m wide.	
011	4	Feature	Linear feature orientated NW-SE. Filled by mid-grey stone fill. Measured 0.3m wide and 210 to 230mm deep.	Rubble drain

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	11	Pre-excavation of site	N	18/03/15
002	12	Pre-excavation of site	WNW	18/03/15
003	13	Pre-excavation of site	N	18/03/15
004	14	View of drain in Trench 1 (start of trench)	NE	18/03/15
005	15	Section near start shows modern infill layer	NE	18/03/15
006	16	View of drain in Trench 1 (middle of trench)	NE	18/03/15
007	17	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	NW	18/03/15
008	18	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	SE	18/03/15
009	19	Section at SSE end of Trench 2	ESE	18/03/15
010	20	View of section at SW end (10-15m from the end) of Trench 2, showing dip in ground level	N	18/03/15
011	21	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	SSE	18/03/15
012	22	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	NNW	18/03/15
013	23	NE facing section through stone drain (003)	NE	18/03/15
014	24	View of Trenches 1 and 2 backfilled	NW	18/03/15

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
015	25	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	N	19/03/15
016	27	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	S	19/03/15
017	28	Depression in middle of Trench 4	SSE	19/03/15
018	29	Rubble stone drain at middle of Trench 4	SE	19/03/15
019	30	Modern drainage ditch backfilled with brick etc, Trench 4	S	19/03/15
020	31	Rubble stone drain (008) at SSW end of Trench 3	SW	19/03/15
021	32	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	NNE	19/03/15
022	33	Section through drain (008)	SW	19/03/15
023	34	View of Trenches 3 and 4 backfilled	NNW	19/03/15

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
001	1	1	Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 1	LMcK	18/03/15
002	1	2	Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 2	LMcK	18/03/15
003	1	3	Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 3	LMcK	19/03/15
004	1	4	Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 4	LMcK	19/03/15

Finds Register

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	-	001	Ceramic	1 x sherd of 16 th century Bellarmine Jar; 1 x sherd of 19 th to 20 th century white glazed white earthenware.	LMcK	19/03/15

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Cartland Mains, Lanark
PROJECT CODE:	RA14077
PARISH:	Lanark
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Liam McKinstry
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 86636 45920
START DATE (this season)	18 th March 2015
END DATE (this season)	19 th March 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was required by Stewart Toy, Architect, on behalf of their clients, Mr and Mrs A Wilson, Cartland Mains, Cartland, in support of the proposed erection of four residential properties adjacent to Cartland Mains, Lanark (Planning Ref: CL/14/0217). The archaeological works were designed to deliver the appropriate archaeological mitigation to facilitate the development.</p> <p>No significant archaeological remains were uncovered. The only remains identified were field drains which relate to the continued use of the area for agriculture, and modern services.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr & Mrs A Wilson
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections

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