

**Land Adjacent to Carcaston House, Jackton,  
South Lanarkshire:  
Archaeological Mitigation**

Data Structure Report



by Claire Williamson  
issued 27<sup>th</sup> January 2017  
on behalf of Mr McLean

**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 Date .....27<sup>th</sup> January 2017.....

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

Checked Thomas Rees Date .....27<sup>th</sup> January 2017.....

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## Quality Assurance Data

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## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Mr McLean in support of construction work on land adjacent to Carcaston House, Jackton. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area.
2. The works have been granted conditioned Planning Consent by South Lanarkshire Council (EK/16/0331). The appended condition (No. 16) required an archaeological watching brief during groundbreaking. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service, which advises South Lanarkshire Council on archaeological matters, provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works appropriate on this site. Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been appointed by Mr McLean to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works.
3. The Method Statement (Rees 2017) provided the detail of the works (archaeological monitoring, exclusion, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) for the mitigation pertaining to groundbreaking within the development area and hence the direct physical impact on buried sediments.

## Archaeological and Historical Background

4. The development area lies to either side of Carcaston House (NGR NS 6046 5232) which stands on the northwest side of Newlands Road as it runs southwest from East Kilbride. Carcaston House dates from the 1790s and is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 2a). The core structure, a dwelling house, has remained broadly consistent in extent (excepting a rear extension) since this date. A freestanding structure depicted during the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the immediate south has been lost as has a small water body to the northeast.
5. Carcaston House is sited to the immediate southwest of Newlands, a collection of structures that lie either side of Newlands Road. This settlement name of Newlands (WoSAS HER 58002) is present on Pont's map (16<sup>th</sup> century), Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (1752-5, see Figure 1a) and Thomson's *Atlas of Scotland* (1822, see Figure 1b). Roy's survey is the only one to depict the layout of the settlement in any detail, and shows the clear form of a group of structures bisected by a road, a form consistent with that shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey maps (see Figures 2a and 2b). There is the clear potential for post-medieval activity in close vicinity with Newlands given the longevity of this settlement.
6. A series of archaeological intrusive evaluations have been undertaken on land to the south of Newlands Road in support of recent development work. These trenching exercises in 2006 (Lindsayfield by Headland, WoSAS Ev 3565), 2007 (Jackton Road by Headland, WoSAS Ev 3744) and 2013 (Newlands Dairy by Northlight, WoSAS Ev 5186) all failed to locate significant archaeological features or finds.



Figure 1a: Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, 1752-55



Figure 1b: Thomson's Northern Part of Lanarkshire 1822



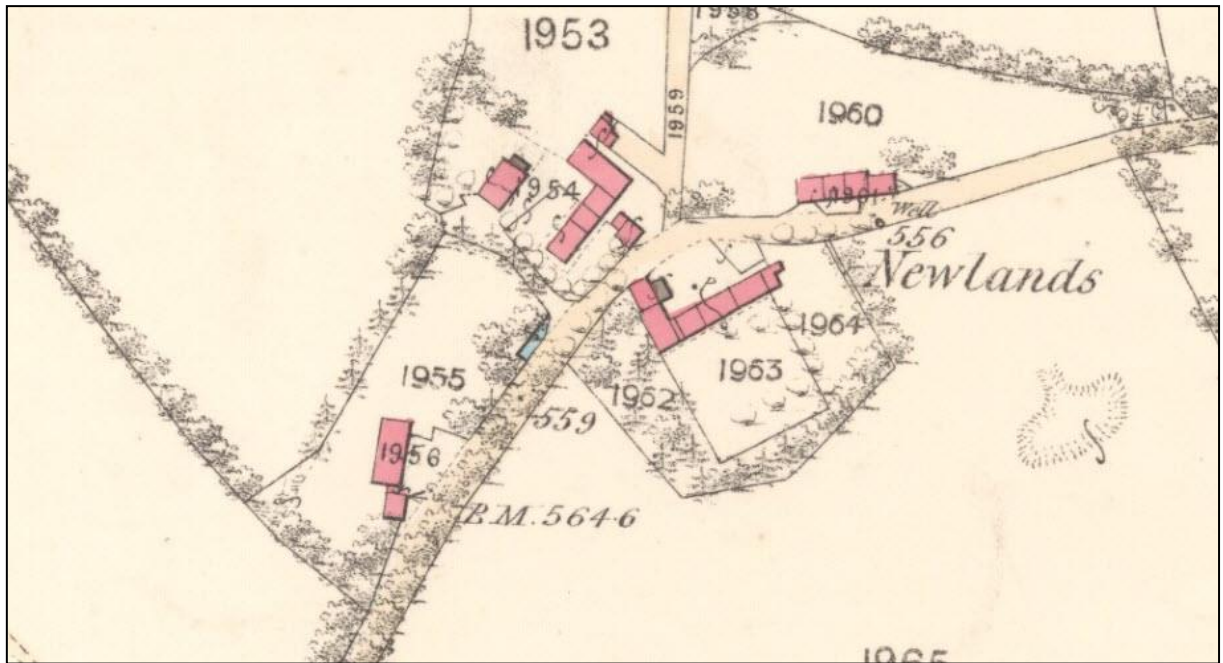


Figure 2a: : 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey, published 1864



Figure 2b: 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance survey, published 1898

## Project Works

7. The programme of works comprised the archaeological monitoring of groundbreaking works across two areas which sat either side of Carcaston House (Figure 3). The southwestern area was smaller and comprised the site of one house plot, while the northeastern area contained two.
8. The groundbreaking works consisted of topsoil stripping across the site of the house plots to reveal the underlying natural subsoil in order to clear the areas of any archaeological features prior to the development works taking place. The works were undertaken using a 360° tracked excavator with a smooth ditching bucket and took place on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> January 2017.
9. While the majority of the area for development was stripped during this monitoring phase, some minor areas of groundbreaking works were still required outwith, namely, along the grass verge to the front of the properties for a pavement to be inserted and a small area in the northeast plots where a tree was still upstanding (see Figure 3 and *Findings* below). After discussions with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service however, it was agreed that enough of the area had already been monitored to be able to assess the archaeological significance of the ground and therefore satisfy the requirements of the planning condition with no further monitoring works required.
10. In compliance with the Method Statement (Rees 2017) any potential archaeological features were investigated and recorded. 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

### *Southwest Plot*

11. The southwestern plot sat within enclosed ground to the southwest of Carcaston House and immediately adjacent to Newlands Road (see Figure 3). Any upstanding trees or vegetation sitting across the centre of the area had been felled prior to topsoil stripping. The area was enclosed by a mixture of post & wire fencing, timber fencing and hedgerows.
12. The stripped area was roughly rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 38m long and 22m wide at the southeastern end, although it narrowed to 18m at the northwestern end.
13. Prior to excavation, the entire area was covered by turf with underlying topsoil (001). (001) comprised a moderately compact mid- to dark brown silty clay with frequent root inclusions and occasional small to medium sized stones, measuring 200 to 300mm deep. It contained inclusions of plastic pipe, metal, brick and white glazed white earthenware pottery sherds, with one sherd of post-medieval pottery recovered (Find No. 1).
14. The works removed topsoil (001) to reveal natural subsoil (002) underlying it (Figure 4a). This consisted of a very compact pale mottled orange and grey clay with fairly frequent rootlets and frequent small stones which sat across the full extent of the stripped area.
15. The only archaeological features present were a series of linear features identified as field drains (003) (Figure 4b). These ran northwest to southeast across the full length of the stripped area at intervening gaps of roughly 3-4m. They each measured 0.3m wide with vertical sides, and were filled with redeposited natural subsoil.
16. No significant archaeological features were revealed within the southwest plot.

### *Northeast Plots*

17. The plots for the two houses which are to sit to the northeast of Carcaston House were stripped as one large area (see Figure 3). As was the case with the southwest plot, the

area was enclosed by a mixture of post & wire fencing, timber fencing and hedgerows. A hedgerow was also present running southwest to northeast across the centre of the area which was removed during the works. Any other upstanding trees and vegetation in the centre of the area had been felled prior to the start of the works.

18. The stripped area was roughly rectangular in shape measuring approximately 32m by 29m, although the area widened in the middle. A small section in the northwestern corner wasn't excavated due to the presence of an upstanding tree which was still to be felled. The northeastern corner of the area was prone to waterlogging.
19. The stratigraphy in the northeast plots was a continuation of that which had been revealed in the southwest plot.
20. Prior to excavation, the entire area was covered by turf with underlying topsoil (004). (004) comprised a moderately compact mid- to dark brown silty clay with frequent root inclusions and moderate small to medium sized stones, measuring 300 to 500mm deep. It contained inclusions of plastic, brick and white glazed white earthenware pottery sherds, with one sherd of post-medieval pottery also recovered (Find No. 2).
21. The works removed topsoil (004) to reveal natural subsoil (005) underlying it (Figure 5a). This consisted of a very compact pale mottled orange and grey clay with moderate root inclusions and frequent small stones which sat across the full extent of the stripped area.
22. Two sets of archaeological features were exposed which appeared to represent agricultural activity.
23. The first was a small area of ploughscars (006) present in the southeastern corner (Figure 5b). These each measured up to 0.09m wide, 30mm deep and 3m long, and were spaced at intervening gaps of roughly 0.3m wide. They had a 'U' shaped profile and contained a topsoil fill.
24. The second was a series of linear features identified as field drains (007) (Figure 6a). These mainly ran north-northeast to south-southwest across the full extent of the stripped area at intervening gaps of 2.7 to 3m. They each measured 0.3m wide with vertical sides, and were filled with redeposited natural subsoil. One of the drains in the southeastern corner appeared to have been cut by a ploughscar (006).
25. No significant archaeological features were revealed within the northeast plots.

### *Artefacts*

26. Two sherds of Scottish Post-Medieval Reduced Ware (SPRW) were recovered from the topsoil (Figure 6b) – one from each area. Both were derived from glazed jugs or similar vessels: one was a base sherd derived from a vessel with an obtuse-angled flat base measuring 130mm in diameter and a patchy external glaze (Find No. 2), and the other from the neck or shoulders of a vessel with two prominent external cordons and a thick external glaze (Find No. 1). The fabrics differed: both had a small quantity of small and medium-sized grits present, composed entirely of quartz in the neck/shoulders sherd and of more mixed composition in the base sherd. The base sherd had a stacking scar present, and an oxidised outer surface.
27. It is hard to confidently ascribe a likely date to such a limited assemblage, as work to characterise and understand west coast wares is still ongoing. Both sherds lie comfortably within the range of post-medieval wares occurring across Scotland: the presence of grits might, however, indicate a date earlier in the sequence, i.e. the late 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century.





Figure 3: Plan of monitored areas overlain on proposed development plan

## Discussion

28. A settlement in the adjacent landscape surrounding Carcaston House has been attested to by the cartographic evidence, with the name of 'Newlands' appearing since Pont's map of 1596, and the settlement itself being first shown in detail on Roy's survey of 1752-55. With such a long history of settlement, starting at a time before detailed mapping, it was highly possible that some evidence for post-medieval or even earlier settlement could appear within the development area.
29. The monitoring works did not identify any structural remains within the development area however, with the only features uncovered being ploughscars (006) and field drains (007).
30. Field drains are commonly associated with the Improvement Era, a period which saw vast changes to the layout of farms mainly throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries to better their production and efficiency. This places the insertion of the drains to some point either throughout this period or after, with an aim to improve the drainage of the ground where the underlying subsoil was predominantly clay. The surviving ploughscars also appeared to cut across one of the field drains indicating that these also date to the same period or later.
31. As such, the archaeological evidence indicates the use of the land for agriculture throughout the modern period. The lack of structural evidence suggests that this may have also been the case prior to this period, where the area may have formed one of the ploughed areas shown surrounding Newlands on Roy's survey of 1752-55.
32. The most significant finds during the works were the recovery of two sherds of Scottish Post-Medieval Reduced Ware from the topsoil across both areas. While not direct evidence for settlement activity within the area, the sherds likely relate to a presence in the surrounding landscape; pottery sherds were often scattered across the fields along with other household midden material. It is possible that these sherds date to the late 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century, which would fit nicely with the period of settlement shown on Pont's map of 1596.

## Recommendations

33. No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area and the only features recorded during the monitoring related to agricultural use of the site.
34. On balance, given the lack of significant archaeological material recovered in the course of the monitoring works, we consider that the development works will not compromise any significant archaeological strata. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends that no further archaeological works be undertaken with regards to this development and the planning condition be purged.
35. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with South Lanarkshire Council and their advisors, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

## Conclusion

36. Archaeological monitoring works were carried out in support of construction work on land adjacent to Carcaston House, Jackton. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area.
37. Two sherds of Scottish Post-Medieval sherds of possible late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date recovered from the topsoil likely related to the known adjacent settlement at Newlands which was first labelled on Pont's map in 1596. However, the works did not identify the presence of any significant archaeological features within the development area itself, with the only archaeological features present relating to agricultural activity.



Figure 4a: Southwest plot after stripping from the southeast

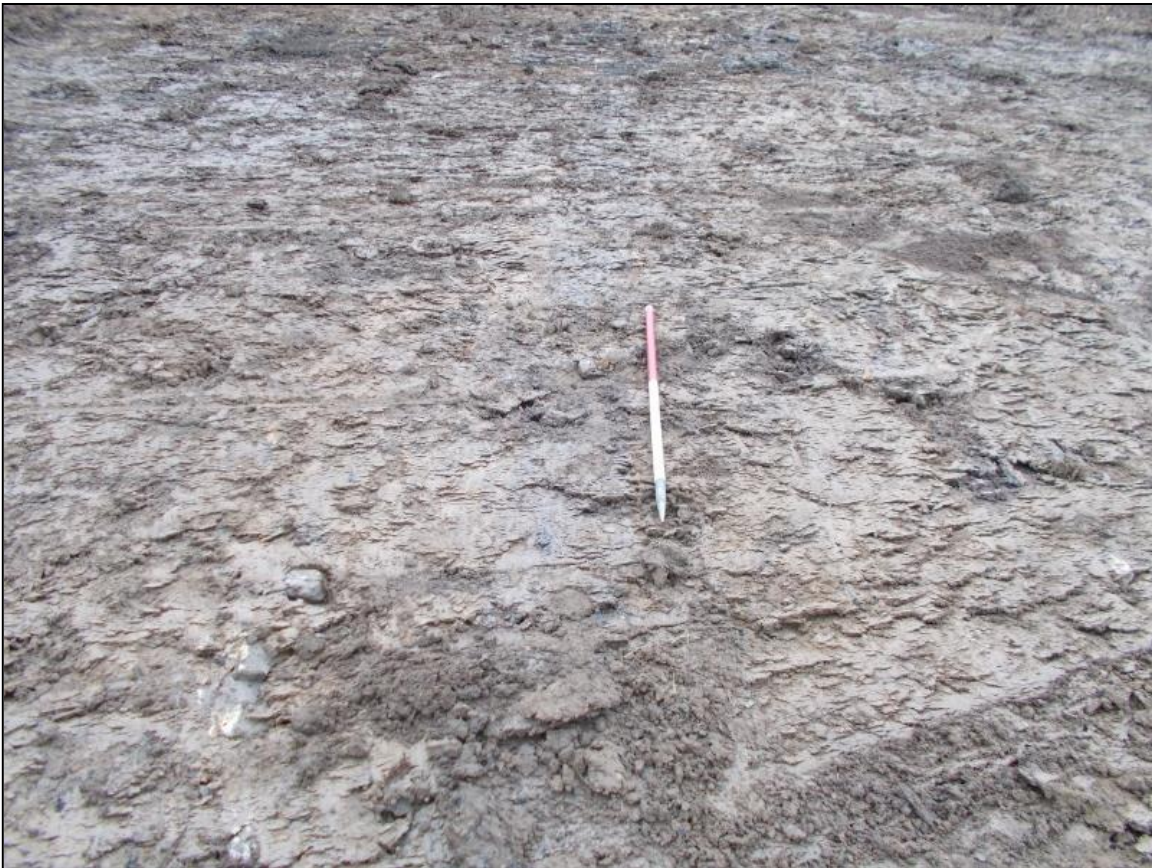


Figure 4b: Field drain (003) in Southwest plot from the southeast





Figure 5a: Northeast plots after stripping from the northwest



Figure 5b: Ploughscars (006) in Northeast plots from the south-southwest





Figure 6a: Field drain (007) in Northeast plots from the south-southwest



Figure 6b: Ceramic Sherds: Find No. 1 (*r*) and Find No. 2 (*l*)



## Acknowledgements

38. We are grateful to Mr McLean for allowing us the chance to carry out these works and also to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service who gave guidance throughout the project. We would also like to thank Thomas Rees for his support and final editing of the report and to Dr Louise Turner for her comments on the ceramic finds recovered.

## References

Rees, T. 2016 *Land Adjacent to Carcaston House, Jackton, South Lanarkshire: Archaeological Mitigation, Method Statement*. Unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd

### *Cartographic*

Pont, T	1596	<i>Glasgow and the county of Lanark - Pont 34</i>
Roy, W	1752-55	<i>Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands)</i>
Thomson, J	1822	<i>Northern Part of Lanarkshire, Southern Part</i>
Ordnance Survey	1864	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition 6 inch <i>Lanarkshire Sheet XVI</i>
Ordnance Survey	1898	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition 6 inch <i>Lanarkshire Sheet XVI.SE</i>

## Appendix 1: Registers

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

### *Context Register*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Area/ Trench</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
001	SW Plot	Deposit	Moderately compact mid- to dark brown silty clay with frequent root inclusions and occasional small to medium sized stones. Also contained inclusions of plastic pipe, metal, brick and white glazed white earthenware pottery sherds. One sherd of green glazed ceramic recovered (Find No. 1). Covered whole of southwest plot and measured 200 to 300mm deep. Similar to (004).	Topsoil
002	SW Plot	Deposit	Very compact pale mottled orange and grey clay with fairly frequent rootlets and frequent small stones. Covered whole of southwest plot with some areas of disturbance from tree roots. Similar to (005).	Natural Subsoil
003	SW Plot	Feature	Series of linear features running northwest to southeast across full length of site, spaced at intervals of roughly 3-4m. Each measured 0.3m wide with vertical sides, and was filled with redeposited natural subsoil.	Field drains in southwest plot
004	NE Plots	Deposit	Moderately compact mid- to dark brown silty clay with frequent root inclusions and moderate small to medium sized stones. Also contained inclusions of plastic, brick and white glazed white earthenware pottery sherds. One sherd of green glazed ceramic recovered (Find No. 2). Covered whole of northeast plots and measured 300 to 500mm deep. Similar to (001).	Topsoil
005	NE Plots	Deposit	Very compact pale mottled orange and grey clay with moderate root inclusions and frequent small stones. Covered whole of southwest plot with some areas of disturbance from tree roots. Similar to (002).	Natural subsoil
006	NE Plots	Feature	Narrow linear features running north-northeast to south-southwest, spaced at intervals of roughly 0.3m. Each measured up to 0.09m wide, 30mm deep and 3m long as they survived on site. They had a 'U' shaped profile and contained a topsoil fill. Present in southeastern corner of northeast plots.	Ploughscars
007	NE Plots	Feature	Linear features running north-northeast to south-southwest across the full area, spaced at intervals of 2.7 to 3m. Each measured 0.3m wide with vertical sides, and was filled by redeposited natural subsoil.	Field drains across northeast plots

*Photographic Register*

<b>Image</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Date</b>
01	324	General shot of stripping southwest plot	SE	18/01/17
02	325	General shot of stripping southwest plot	SE	18/01/17
03	326	Southwest plot – sample southwest facing section	SW	18/01/17
04	327	Field drain (003) in southwest plot	SE	18/01/17
05	328	Southwest plot after stripping	SSE	18/01/17
06	329	Southwest plot after stripping	SE	18/01/17
07	330	Southwest plot after stripping	SE	18/01/17
08	331	Southwest plot after stripping	NW	18/01/17
09	332	Northeast plots – pre-excavation shot	SSE	18/01/17
10	333	Northeast plots – pre-excavation shot	N	18/01/17
11	334	Northeast plots – ploughscars (006)	SSW	19/01/17
12	335	Northeast plots – ploughscars (006) and drain (007)	SSW	19/01/17
13	336	Northeast plots – ploughscars (006)	SSW	19/01/17
14	337	Northeast plots – field drain (007)	SSW	19/01/17
15	338	Northeast plots – field drain (007)	SSW	19/01/17
16	339	Shot into southwest plot from road	E	19/01/17
17	340	Shot along Newlands Road	SW	19/01/17
18	341	Shot into northeast plots from road	SSE	19/01/17
19	342	Shot of verge in front of northeast plots	SW	19/01/17
20	343	Northeast plots – northeast half of stripping	SE	19/01/17
21	344	Northeast plots after stripping	SE	19/01/17
22	345	Northeast plots after stripping	SE	19/01/17
23	346	Northeast plots after stripping	SSE	19/01/17

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
24	347	Northeast plots after stripping	SSE	19/01/17
25	348	Northeast plots after stripping	NNW	19/01/17
26	349	Northeast plots after stripping	NNW	19/01/17
27	350	Northeast plots after stripping	NW	19/01/17

*Finds Register*

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context no.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	SW Plot	001	Ceramic	1 sherd of green glazed pottery	CW	18/01/17
002	NE Plots	004	Ceramic	1 sherd of green glazed pottery	CW	19/01/17

## Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	South Lanarkshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Carcaston House, Jackton
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA17005
<b>PARISH:</b>	East Kilbride
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Claire Williamson
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Watching brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NS 60470 52337
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	<p>Archaeological monitoring works were carried out in support of construction work on land adjacent to Carcaston House, Jackton. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area.</p> <p>Two sherds of Scottish Post-Medieval sherds of possible late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date recovered from the topsoil likely related to the known adjacent settlement at Newlands which was first labelled on Pont's map in 1596. However, the works did not identify the presence of any significant archaeological features within the development area itself, with the only archaeological features present relating to agricultural activity.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mr McLean
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
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<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to the National Record of the Historic Environment



## Contact Details

39. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

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