

# **39 North Vennel, Lanark, South Lanarkshire: Archaeological Mitigation**

Data Structure Report



by Claire Williamson

issued 30<sup>th</sup> August 2018

on behalf of Clydesdale Housing Association Ltd

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Signed Claire Williamson

Date .....30<sup>th</sup> August 2018.....

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

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## Quality Assurance Data

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## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Clydesdale Housing Association Ltd in support of the demolition of the upstanding buildings, and the erection of new premises, at the site of 39 North Vennel, Lanark. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on any archaeological remains within their development area.
2. The works have been granted conditioned Planning Consent by South Lanarkshire Council (P/18/0396). 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 Ltd has been appointed by Clydesdale Housing Association Ltd to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works.
3. The Method Statement (Williamson 2018) provided the detail of the works (archaeological monitoring, exclusion, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) for the mitigation pertaining to ground breaking within the development area and hence the direct physical impact on buried sediments.

## Archaeological and Historical Background

4. The development area sits within the centre of Lanark in South Lanarkshire (WoSAS ID: 10266; NGR: NS 88160 43792). Lanark was an early royal centre, and its castle, which may date to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, will have acted as a collecting point for produce from the king's estates. As a result of this, it will have attracted communities of craftsmen and traders, and developed into an urban settlement. It is likely that this early settlement grew up around Lanark Castle, and was probably centred on the line of Castlegate and Bloomgate which initially formed one wide street. There is evidence in the town plan that an earlier settlement was incorporated into a later planned burgh. Despite its status as a royal burgh, Lanark remained a market centre for mainly local trade; its distance from the sea likely precluded any overseas commerce until overland transport was improved in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
5. The planned burgh had a single market street – High Street/Bloomgate – with ports or gateways at either end to restrict access to the burgh and its market. There were back lanes or vennels on either side of the main street. The junction of High Street, Wellgate and Castlegate was the focal point of burgh life in the medieval and later periods. The location of the development area to the north of North Vennel suggests that it likely sat just beyond the extent of the burgh in its original layout: the line of North Vennel forming the northern boundary of its extent.
6. The burgh of Lanark is first shown on Timothy Pont's *Map of Scotland* in 1596 and again on John Blaeu's *Atlas of Scotland* in 1654. The first detailed depiction of its layout however, is provided by William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* in 1752-55 (Figure 1a) which enables us to identify the street layout. Roy's map clearly shows the line of the central High Street/Bloomgate running roughly east-west through the centre of the town, with North Vennel running parallel further to the north. By this time, we can see that the town has expanded and that properties are now present along the northern side of North Vennel. This places the development area as being within the extent of the town by the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, although the date at which it was first occupied is not known. It is possible that activity may have occurred on this site from a fairly early date, such as ad hoc settlement or small-scale industrial processing undertaken immediately outwith the formal burgh boundaries. This suggested potential for archaeological remains to be present.
7. Detailed mapping of Lanark is later provided by the Ordnance Survey maps. In the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey of 1864 (Six-inch, Lanarkshire, Sheet XXV), the streets running north from North Vennel are now visible, including Greenside Lane and Dovecot Lane which bound the development area to the west and east respectively (Figure 1b). The development area itself is shown as containing buildings along its western and eastern sides with enclosed yard areas between and to the rear. Minor alterations appear to have occurred to the layout of the structures since this time, but the general form of buildings





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

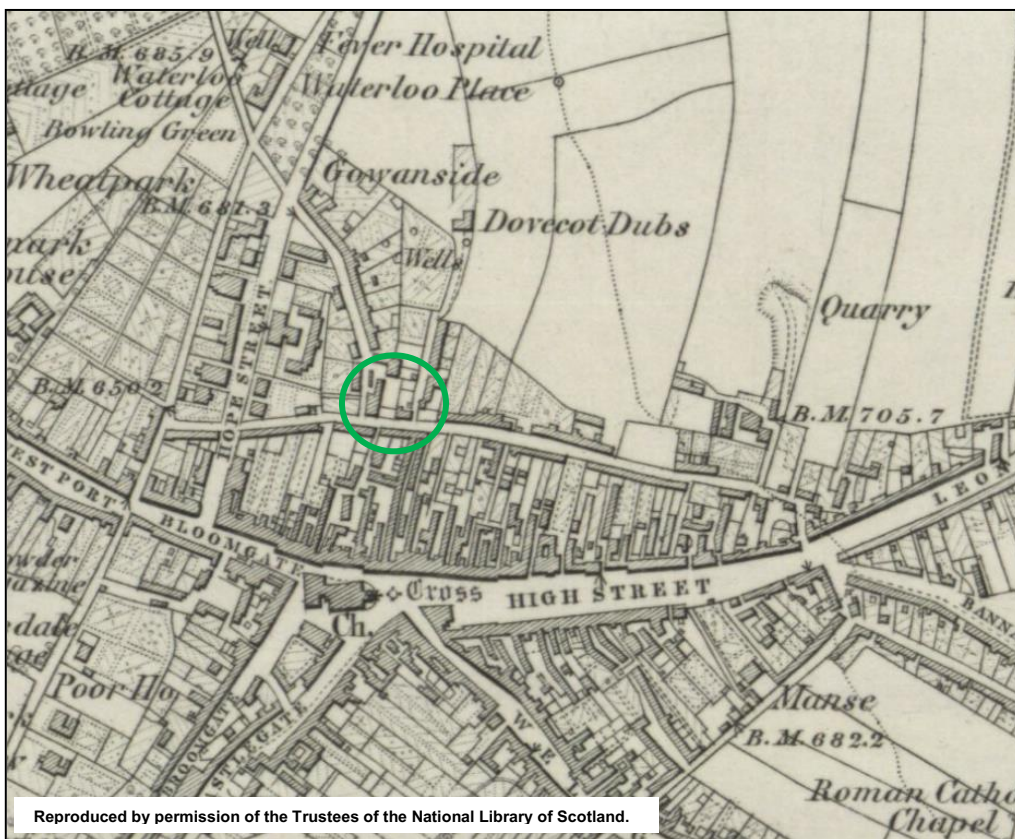


Figure 1b: 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1864 (Six-inch, Lanarkshire, Sheet XXV)

lining the edges of the area surrounding enclosed yards has survived.

8. There have been a number of archaeological investigations carried out within the town of Lanark, some of which occurred within the vicinity of North Vennel. Just to the west of the development area, on the opposite side of Greenside Lane, an inspection was undertaken by Lanark & District Archaeological Society during the renovation of a building in 2001 (WoSAS Event ID: 621). This identified sections of masonry on the first floor that were of probable 16<sup>th</sup> century date, and a window frame on the second floor that was suggestive of an early 17<sup>th</sup> century date.
9. An evaluation was undertaken to the southwest of the development area, at 34 North Vennel, by AOC Archaeology Group in 2001 (WoSAS Event ID: 204). This revealed mostly modern disturbance apart from a buried plough/garden soil that might have masked earlier features. Further to the south of this, AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief in 2005 on ground-breaking works associated with the construction of a garage (WoSAS Event ID: 3489), but no archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.
10. South of the development area, to the north of the High Street, a watching brief was undertaken by Begg Heritage Consultants Ltd during the construction of an extension in 2006 (WoSAS Event ID: 3464). While the groundbreaking works had been completed before the archaeologist had attended site, they were able to inspect the completed foundations but did not identify any archaeological material either in the section of the trenches or amongst the spoil. At the eastern end of North Vennel, AOC Archaeology Group carried out a watching brief on the site of a proposed housing development in 2004 (WoSAS Event ID: 3194); again, the majority of the works had been completed prior to archaeological attendance on-site and nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.

## Project Works

11. The programme of works comprised the archaeological monitoring of groundbreaking works within ground which sat within the urban centre of Lanark.
12. The ground breaking works took place over two phases. The first took place during the demolition of the upstanding buildings on site. All above-ground superstructures had been demolished prior to site attendance with monitoring works taking place during the removal of floor slabs, the grubbing out of foundations and the removal of the yard surface to the rear. The works were undertaken using a 360° tracked excavator and took place from the 31<sup>st</sup> July to the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2018.
13. The second phase occurred during the construction of the new premises which took place after the demolition works had been completed. After discussions with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service following on from the demolition works, it was agreed that the buildings along the southern end of the site had caused extensive disturbance negating the need for further monitoring works within this area. As a result, only groundbreaking works occurring within the footprint of the yard area in the northern portion of the site required to be monitored during the second phase.
14. The monitoring of the relevant groundbreaking works during the construction phase took place on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2018. The monitored works comprised the reduction of the majority of the rear yard, undertaken using a 360° tracked excavator with a smooth ditching bucket. The northeastern corner of the yard was not reduced at this time as it was occupied by the site welfare unit. However, as the works had not identified anything of significance until this point, it was agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service that this last section would not require monitoring.
15. In compliance with the Method Statement (Williamson 2018) 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 Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

## Findings

### *Demolition Works*

16. The demolition works involved the removal of three buildings on site (one at the north and two along the southern end), the demolition of boundary walls along the western and eastern edges and the removal of the ground surface across the yard in the northern portion of the site (Figure 2). The fourth structure seen on mapping which sat along the western side appears to have been a temporary structure, possibly a greenhouse, which had been removed prior to the demolition company arriving on site.
17. All depths were taken from the level of the adjacent ground surface unless otherwise stated.
18. The SE building sat in the southeastern corner fronting directly on to North Vennel, aligned east-west. The foundations for the north and south walls measured approximately 0.5m wide and consisted of blond sandstone which reached to a depth of 500-600mm. The foundations for the east wall consisted of red brick, two skins wide (approximately 0.2m), overlying a concrete base and reached to a depth of 300-400mm. Those for the west wall consisted of breeze blocks and poured concrete, approximately 0.5m wide, which reached a depth of 500-600mm. The entirety of these foundations were removed during the demolition works.
19. The floor of the SE building comprised (001): a concrete slab measuring approximately 100mm thick, overlying a bedding layer formed by red blaes over a black ashy deposit which together measured a combined thickness of 100-200mm. Floor (001) extended across the whole footprint of the SE building.
20. The floor was removed during the demolition works to reveal possible natural subsoil (002) underlying it. This comprised a firmly compacted mid- orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small and medium sized stone inclusions. It was excavated to a depth of 300-400mm but its full depth was not reached.
21. The SW building sat directly adjacent to the west of the SE building, sharing its western wall and also fronting on to North Vennel. The foundations for its western and southern walls were formed by a mixture of red brick, breeze blocks and poured concrete, measuring approximately 0.4-0.5m wide, and reached a depth of 400-500mm below ground level. The northern wall comprised breeze blocks with concrete rendering and base, measuring approximately 0.5-0.6m wide, and reached a depth of approximately 600mm below the ground level. The entirety of these foundations were removed during the demolition works.
22. The floor of the SW building consisted of (003): a concrete slab, measuring approximately 100mm thick, overlying a bedding layer formed by mid- yellow-brown sand over a layer of polythene sheeting, with a combined total thickness of 100-200mm. Floor (003) extended across the whole footprint of the SW building.
23. The floor was removed to reveal possible natural subsoil in the form of both (002) and (006). Subsoil (002) sat across the eastern half of the building's footprint, changing to subsoil (006) across the western half. (006) consisted of a firmly compacted mid- reddish brown sandy clay with frequent small and medium sized stone inclusions. It was excavated to a depth of 500mm but its full depth was not reached.
24. The N building represented a small rectangular garage at the rear end of the site. The foundations for all four walls of this building consisted of red brick, two skins wide (approximately 0.2m) and 300-400mm deep. The entirety of these were removed during the demolition works.
25. The works also removed the floor, (008), of the N building. This comprised a concrete slab (approximately 100-150mm thick) overlying polythene sheeting, present across the entire footprint of the building. Underlying (008), made ground (007) was exposed. This comprised a very mixed deposit, mainly consisting of moderately compacted dark brown clayey silt with lenses of gravel and ashy deposits, and frequent inclusions of stones, brick, polythene sheeting and plastic pipe. This deposit was not fully removed during the

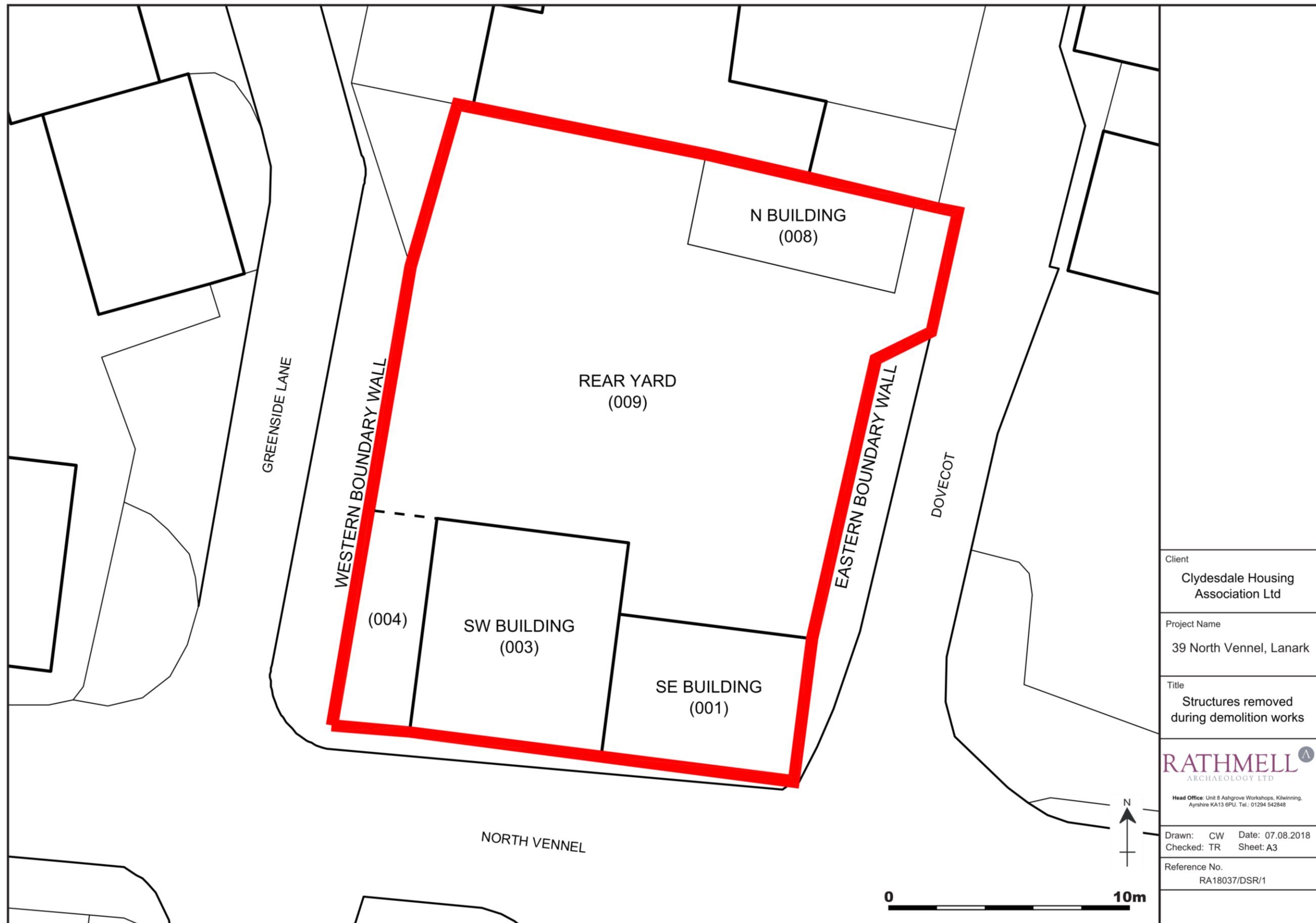


Figure 2: Plan showing structures removed during demolition works





Figure 3a: Site of SW and SE buildings from the east-southeast after floors removed, raised surface (004) sits in front of boundary wall and machine sits on rear yard area



Figure 3b: South facing section along rear yard, after north wall of SW building removed

demolition works but extended across the full extent of the yard with a maximum thickness of 1m revealed along the southern edge (discussed further below).

26. Roughly the northern two thirds of the site formed the yard area which was covered by surface (009). This consisted of a layer of dark grey black tarmac, approximately 100mm thick, overlying Type 1 gravel, approximately 100mm thick, which in turn overlaid a layer of concrete, approximately 150mm thick. All three measured a total combined thickness of 350mm and were removed to reveal made ground deposit (007) present across the whole extent of the yard.
27. The surface of the yard sat higher than the floors, (001) and (003), of the southern buildings (see Figure 3a) with the northern walls of both structures acting as a retaining wall for the material sitting behind. More specifically, floor (003) sat approximately 1.6m below the surface of the yard. On removal of the northern wall of the SW building, a section through the deposits underlying the yard was revealed (Figure 3b). Underlying the raised yard surface (009), made ground (007) was shown to have a depth of 1m in this area before coming down on to subsoil (006).
28. A small linear gap was present to the west of the SW building, measuring approximately 3m wide. The upper surface of this area sat roughly on a level with the yard surface (009), placing it approximately 1.5m higher than the pavement along North Vennel. It had been heightened by the underlying made ground (005): a mixture of loosely compacted Type 1 gravel and loosely compacted dark brown clayey silt with frequent small and medium sized stone inclusions.
29. Overlying (005) was concrete surface (004), measuring approximately 100mm thick, that also formed a series of steps leading down to North Vennel. These sat against the western wall of the SW building and allowed pedestrian access into the raised yard to the rear. As part of the same structure, a retaining wall was present running south-north down the middle of the area, underlying the concrete surface. This retaining wall bounded the western side of the steps, and mainly consisted of a drystone construction along the lower half – formed of coursed rubble with an average stone size of 0.23m by 0.08m by 0.2m – but also contained brick inclusions and a concrete render which covered the upper half. The height of the wall was approximately 1.4m (above pavement level). Both (004) and (005) were removed as part of the demolition works.
30. The site was bounded by walls along both its western and eastern sides and these were also removed during the demolition works. The foundations of the western boundary wall, which separated the site from Greenside Lane, consisted of red brick, measuring approximately 0.3m wide, with an outer western face of yellow brick, approximately 0.1m wide. The bricks reached down to a depth of approximately 500mm, and sat on top of a layer of concrete measuring approximately 0.7-0.9m wide and 200mm thick. The foundations of the northern end of the wall were left *in situ* to avoid damage to a flower bed which sat to the west.
31. The foundations of the eastern boundary wall consisted of poured concrete measuring approximately 200mm deep; the stones which formed the wall itself had already been removed during the above-ground demolition works. The majority of these foundations were removed during the demolition works, although the central portion, roughly across the site of the original entrance, was left *in situ* to help stabilise the pavement for access during the construction works.
32. No significant archaeological features were uncovered during the demolition works, and the only artefacts noted were 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century material within the made ground deposits.

### *Construction Works*

33. Once the demolition works had been completed, the site was then ready for construction works to begin. The only works that required monitoring were those within the rear yard which took up roughly the northern two thirds of the site.
34. The construction works saw the majority of the yard reduced down to the upper surface of the natural subsoil during monitoring works. The main body of the monitored area

measured approximately 14.5m square, with a small section measuring 4m by 6m extending out from the southeastern corner (see Figure 4). As already stated, the northeastern corner where the welfare unit was positioned was not included within the works.

35. After the demolition works were completed, the uppermost deposit within the rear yard was formed by made ground deposit (007) which covered its full extent. This was removed during this phase and revealed to be 700mm thick (likely slightly reduced from the demolition works). Underlying this sat natural subsoil (006) present across the full area (Figure 5a). This indicated that (006) formed the predominant subsoil across the site, while (002) marked a natural variation only present across the southeastern corner.
36. Cut into the upper surface of the natural subsoil, some spreads and features were exposed. In the northwestern corner of the area, linear feature [010] was revealed running northeast-southwest (Figure 5b). It had vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.4m wide and 400mm deep. It ran for a length of 9m continuing outwith the stripped area to the north. The feature was filled by (011), a loosely compacted dark grey brown silty clay with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions. This contained sherds of white glazed white earthenware pottery dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century.
37. In the southeastern corner of the area, sub-surface structure (014) was revealed (Figure 6a). It was lined by red brick, two skins wide, which each measured 230mm by 110mm by 80mm in size, but were not stamped or frogged. The interior was filled by loose to moderately compacted mixed dark grey and dark orange fine sandy gravel. The entire feature measured 3.35m by 2.7m in plan, orientated roughly east-west. Its full depth is unknown as it was badly waterlogged, but it did appear to measure at least 500mm deep.
38. Across portions of the site, there were areas where the made ground had cut deeper into the subsoil: (012) along the eastern side of the area, and (013) in the southwestern corner, which had also truncated the southern end of [010]. (012) was composed of firmly compacted mottled dark grey/black and mid-grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions and moderate medium sized stone inclusions, which sat directly under deeper portions of concrete from the original yard surface (009). (013) comprised firmly compacted dark grey/black gravel with red brick inclusions, and measured up to 4.6m (north-south) by 3m (east-west) in extent. These deeper portions of made ground were consistent with the deposits within the overlying (007) and appeared to represent localised areas where this modern disturbance had cut into the surface of the underlying subsoil.
39. No significant archaeological features were revealed during the construction works, and the only artefacts noted were 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

## Discussion

40. The archaeological monitoring works did not identify any significant archaeological features within the development area, with the only features revealed relating to modern uses of the site.
41. The demolition works revealed that significant disturbance had occurred across the southern third of the area during the construction of the buildings along this side. It appeared that the natural slope had been cut into during this process with a significant step in height of approximately 800-900mm between the upper surface of the subsoil across the rear yard, and the surface of the subsoil underlying the floor level of the buildings (see Figure 3b). This likely explains why no features were evident within this area.
42. In contrast the ground to the rear had been covered by at least 700mm of made ground (007). As such, some features had survived in this area underlying this deposit, mainly linear feature [010] and brick structure (014).
43. The presence of sherds of white glazed white earthenware within the fill of linear feature [010] indicates it as being late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century in date. Although its function remains unclear, this date places it as contemporary with the use of this area for buildings and



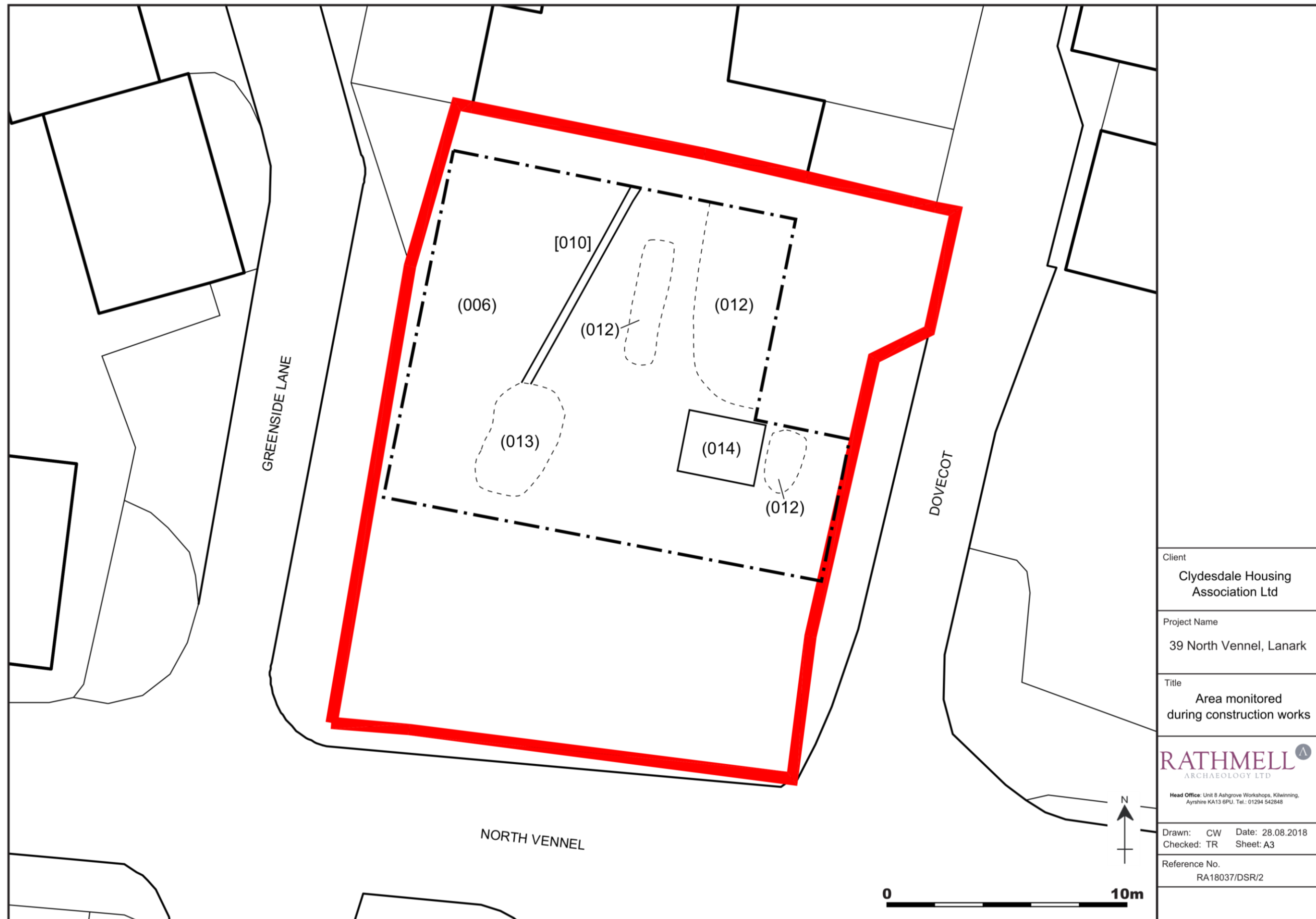


Figure 4: Plan showing area monitored during construction works



Figure 5a: General post-excavation shot of stripped area from the northeast



Figure 5b: Linear feature [010] from the northeast





Figure 6a: Brick structure (014) from the northeast



Figure 6b: 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1864 (25-inch, Lanarkshire, Sheet XXV.15)

enclosed yards as shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping. It is likely that it directly related to this use of the site.

44. The brick structure (014) was of a fairly substantial size, and appears to have represented some sort of sub-surface structure, with its modern style brick construction placing it as being late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. Looking at the mapping, it is possible to see a small rectangular building which first appears in the eastern half of the area on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey published in 1897 (Figure 6b). This building may be what (014) related to; while waterlogging obscured its full depth, it could represent a sunken floor or perhaps a storage area. This building continues to be shown on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of 1911, but appears to have been demolished by the time of the 4<sup>th</sup> edition in 1947.
45. General disturbance to the area is also attested to by localised portions of deeper made ground (012) and (013) which represented areas where the disturbance had cut into the surface of the subsoil likely removing any features which might have otherwise survived here. The mapping does show a number of minor alterations to the buildings within the area throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, as well as the demolition of some, such as the structure mentioned above. These spreads are likely the remaining traces of these ongoing changes in layout and the transformation of the area into a rear yard.
46. The high level of modern disturbance within this area which has been used for buildings and yards for an extended period of time, makes it unclear whether the lack of earlier features is due to a genuine absence of earlier activity or is simply because such features have not survived later uses of the site. Hopefully any further work within this area of Lanark may help to clarify this more in the future.

## Recommendations

47. No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area and the only features recorded during the monitoring related to modern uses of the site.
48. 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.
49. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with South Lanarkshire Council and their advisors, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

## Conclusion

50. Archaeological monitoring works were carried out in support of development work at 37 North Vennel, Lanark. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area.
51. These works comprised both the demolition of the previous buildings on site and works relating to the construction of new premises. The monitoring did not identify the presence of any significant archaeological features within the development area however, with the only archaeological features present relating to modern uses of the site which has been occupied by small buildings and associated yard areas throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## Acknowledgements

52. We are grateful to Joe Gorman from Clydesdale Housing Association and Gary Pinkerton at Grant Murray Architects 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. Thanks goes to MacWilliam Demolition and JB Bennett for all of their help during the on-site works. We would also like to thank Thomas Rees for his support throughout the project and his final editing of this report.

## References

Williamson, C. 2018 *39 North Vennel, Lanark, South Lanarkshire: Archaeological Mitigation, Method Statement*. Unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.

### *Cartographic*

Pont, T.	1596	<i>Map of Scotland</i>
Blaeu, J.	1654	<i>Atlas of Scotland</i>
Roy, W.	1752-55	<i>Military Survey of Scotland</i>
Ordnance Survey	1864	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Six-inch, Lanarkshire, Sheet XXV
Ordnance Survey	1897	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition 25-inch, Lanarkshire, Sheet XXV.15
Ordnance Survey	1911	3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition 25-inch, Lanarkshire, Sheet XXV.15
Ordnance Survey	1947	4 <sup>th</sup> Edition, 25-inch, Lanarkshire, Sheet XXV.15

## Appendix 1: Registers

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

### *Context Register*

Context	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001		Structural	Concrete floor slab (approx. 100mm thick) overlying a bedding layer formed by red blaes over a black ashy deposit (combined thickness of 100-200mm). Extends across footprint of SE building, measuring approximately 8m (E-W) by 6m (N-S).	Interior of floor surface of SE building, removed during demolition works.
002		Deposit	Firmly compacted mid- orange brown sandy clay with frequent small and medium sized stone inclusions. Unknown depth but excavated to 300-400mm and still continuing. Located across southeastern corner of area, measuring approximately 12m (E-W) by 9m (N-S) in extent.	Possible natural subsoil in southeastern corner of site.
003		Structural	Concrete floor slab (approx. 100mm thick) overlying a bedding layer formed by mid- yellow brown sand overlying a layer of polythene sheeting (combined thickness of 100-200mm). Extends across footprint of SW building, measuring approximately 8m (E-W) by 9m (N-S).	Interior of floor surface of SW building, removed during demolition works.
004		Structural	<p>Raised concrete surface and underlying retaining wall sitting within gap between western boundary wall and the SW building. Total area measures approximately 3m (E-W) by 9m (N-S), with the uppermost surface sitting approximately 1.5m higher than pavement level. Surface measures 100mm thick across majority of area, but also forms steps in the SE corner of the area running down to the pavement along North Vennel.</p> <p>Underlying the surface, sits a retaining wall which forms part of the structure and runs along the western edge of the stepped area. This wall runs N-S for the full length of the area, sitting roughly central (1.6m out from the boundary wall to the west). It mainly consists of a drystone construction along the lower half – coursed rubble with an average size of 0.23m by 0.08m by 0.2m – but with brick inclusions, and concrete render covering the upper half. Total height of wall is approximately 1.4m (above pavement level).</p> <p>Underlying the concrete, and on either side of the retaining wall, the area is filled by made ground (005).</p>	Concrete surface, steps and underlying retaining wall which sat in the gap to the west of the SW building. Provided pedestrian access from North Vennel to the raised yard area to the rear. Modern in date, likely put in not long before, or during, the construction of SW building itself. The entirety of it has been removed during the demolition works.
005		Deposit	Mixture of loose Type 1 gravel and loose dark brown clayey silt with frequent small and medium sized stone inclusions. Fills raised ground in gap between western	Made ground forming area of raised ground in the gap to the west of the

Context	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			boundary wall (on to Greenside Lane) and the SW building, measuring an extent of approximately 3m wide (E-W) by 9m (N-S). Encased by (004) which forms the overlying surface and retaining wall.	SW building. (004) forms the retaining wall and ground surface encasing the deposit. Removed during demolition works.
006		Deposit	Firmly compacted mid- reddish brown sandy clay with frequent small and medium sized stone inclusions. Patches of it present in southwestern corner of site and also across the northern two thirds of the site which formed the yard area before demolition works. Unknown depth but excavated to a depth of 500mm and still continuing.	Possible natural subsoil covering the southwestern corner and the northern portion of the site.
007		Deposit	Mixed deposit mainly consisting of moderately compacted dark brown clayey silt with lenses of gravel and ashy deposits, with frequent inclusions of brick, small and medium stones, polythene sheeting and plastic pipe. Measures up to 1m maximum thickness and extends across the yard area to the rear (roughly the northern two thirds of the site, measuring approximately 19m E-W by 17m N-S). Underlies (009).	Made ground covering the area of the yard to the rear, likely built up during construction of buildings on site.
008		Structural	Concrete floor slab (approx. 100-150mm thick) overlying polythene sheeting. Extends across footprint of N building, measuring approximately 9m (E-W) by 4m (N-S).	Interior of floor surface of N building, removed during demolition works.
009		Structural	Layer of dark grey black tarmac (approx. 100mm thick), overlying Type 1 gravel (approx. 100mm thick) which in turn overlaid a layer of concrete (approx. 150mm thick). Measures a total combined thickness of 350mm, and extended across yard in northern half of site (approximately 19m E-W by 17m N-S). Overlies made ground (007).	Tarmac/concrete forming surface of yard across northern portion of site, removed during demolition works.
010		Cut	Cut of linear feature running NE-SW, with vertical sides and a flat base. Measured 0.4m wide and 400mm deep. Runs for a length of 9m within the stripped area. Continues outwith to the north and truncated by more recent disturbance (013) at its southern end. Located roughly in the NW corner of the site. Filled by (011).	Cut of linear feature known to be modern in date due to pottery inclusions within the fill, but of unknown function.
011		Fill	Loosely compacted dark grey brown silty clay with frequent small-medium sized stone inclusions. Fill of linear feature [010] which measures 0.4m wide, 9m long and 400mm deep. Contained four sherds of white glazed white earthenware pottery.	Fill of [010] – inclusions of white glazed white earthenware pottery indicates modern in date.
012		Deposit	Firmly compacted mottled dark grey/black and mid-grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions and moderate medium sized stone inclusions. Located	Areas of made ground which have cut deeper into the surface of the subsoil at the eastern end of the site,



Context	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			at eastern end of stripped area.	may relate to deeper portions of overlying concrete which covered this area.
013		Deposit	Firmly compacted dark grey/black gravel with red brick inclusions. Located in SW corner of area and truncated the southern end of [010]. Measures 4.6m N-S by 3m E-W.	Area of made ground which has cut deeper into the surface of the subsoil in the southwestern corner of the site.
014		Structural	Rectangular sub-surface structure lined by red bricks (2 skins wide) which each measured 23cm by 11cm by 8cm in size, but were not stamped or frogged. Interior filled by loose to moderately compacted mixed dark grey and dark orange fine sandy gravel. Measured 3.35m by 2.7m, orientated roughly E-W. Located in SE corner of stripped area. Unknown depth as very waterlogged, although appeared to measure at least 500mm deep.	Brick-lined sub-surface structure of late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century date.

### *Photographic Register*

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
01	623	General shot of site	SE	31/07/18
02	624	General shot of site	ESE	31/07/18
03	625	Shot of SW building site after floor slab lifted	SE	31/07/18
04	626	Shot of SE building site after floor slab lifted	ESE	31/07/18
05	627	Working shot – S foundation of SE building	E	31/07/18
06	628	Working shot – W foundation of SW building	S	31/07/18
07	629	Retaining wall (004) to rear of W wall, SW building	SE	31/07/18
08	630	Retaining wall (004) to rear of W wall, SW building	ESE	31/07/18
09	631	Retaining wall (004) to rear of W wall, SW building	SE	31/07/18
10	632	Retaining wall (004) to rear of W wall, SW building	SE	31/07/18
11	633	Retaining wall (004) to rear of W wall, SW building	ESE	31/07/18

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
12	634	Removal of (005)	S	31/07/18
13	635	N wall of SW building being removed	WSW	01/08/18
14	638	S facing section after SW building removed, showing (007) over (006)	SSW	01/08/18
15	639	Exposed brick wall at W end – forms boundary to Greenside Lane	SE	01/08/18
16	640	Site of N building showing slab (008)	SE	01/08/18
17	641	Site of N building after floor/foundations removed	SE	02/08/18
18	642	West boundary wall being removed	SE	02/08/18
19	643	Shot along western edge after boundary wall removed	S	02/08/18
20	644	Shot across yard area after surface (009) removed	NNE	02/08/18
21	673	General shot, pre-excavation to construction works	SE	21/08/18
22	674	Working shot – stripping area for construction works	NW	21/08/18
23	675	Shot of linear feature [010]	NE	21/08/18
24	676	Shot of linear feature [010]	NE	21/08/18
25	677	NE facing section of [010]	NE	21/08/18
26	678	General post-excavation shot of NW corner	N	22/08/18
27	679	General post-excavation shot of NW corner	NE	22/08/18
28	680	General post-excavation shot of SW corner	SW	22/08/18
29	681	General post-excavation shot showing modern disturbance (013) in SW corner	SW	22/08/18
30	682	General post-excavation shot of NE corner	N	22/08/18
31	683	General post-excavation shot of NE corner	NE	22/08/18
32	684	W facing section of area showing modern disturbance	W	22/08/18
33	685	General post-excavation shot of area	SE	22/08/18
34	686	General post-excavation shot of area	E	22/08/18
35	687	General post-excavation shot of area	NE	22/08/18
36	688	Shot of brick structure (014)	NE	22/08/18

Image	Digital	Description	From	Date
37	689	General post-excavation shot of SE corner	E	22/08/18
38	690	General post-excavation shot of SE corner	NE	22/08/18
39	691	General post-excavation shot of site	SE	22/08/18
40	692	General post-excavation shot of site	SE	22/08/18

## Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	South Lanarkshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	39 North Vennel, Lanark
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA18037
<b>PARISH:</b>	Lanark
<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</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 88160 43792
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2018
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2018
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. DES ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	Archaeological monitoring works were carried out in support of development work at 37 North Vennel, Lanark. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area. These works comprised both the demolition of the previous buildings on site and works relating to the construction of new premises. The monitoring did not identify the presence of any significant archaeological features within the development area however, with the only archaeological features present relating to modern uses of the site which has been occupied by small buildings and associated yard areas throughout the 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Clydesdale Housing Association Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
<b>E MAIL:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to the National Record of the Historic Environment

## Contact Details

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