

**White Cart Flood Prevention Scheme 2004
Contract 1, Kirkland Bridge,
South Lanarkshire and East Renfrewshire:
Archaeological Mitigation**

Data Structure Report

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1 Overview

- 1.1 This Data Structure Report presents the findings of archaeological mitigation works (evaluation, monitoring and historic building recording) required by Carillion Capital Projects Ltd (Carillion) in respect to proposed groundworks in support of the White Cart Flood Prevention Scheme 2004 Contract 1 – Flood Storage Areas.
- 1.2 This Data Structure Report covers only the works carried out at the site of Kirkland Bridge (NGR: NS585525), South Lanarkshire and East Renfrewshire; two other Data Structure Reports have been prepared contemporaneously covering sites at Kittoch Bridge and Blackhouse. The archaeological works, carried out intermittently from the 19th May to 11th September 2008, were designed to inform any necessary mitigation of impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
- 1.3 An initial Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Halcrow Group Limited (Halcrow) in 2007 acts as the primary agreement between Glasgow City Council and Carillion as to the initial scope of works necessary to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development areas. A later Method Statement prepared by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd (Rees & Gordon 2008) designed to expand upon, while complying fully with, the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Halcrow, was followed as a base for the works on site.
- 1.4 The initial stage of this work comprised a strip, map and sample exercise on the areas of the temporary haul roads and compounds (see Section 3) and a targeted intrusive evaluation of the ground within the flood storage areas (where wetland areas are to be formed) and the site of the borrow pit (see Section 4). A Level 1 historic building survey was also carried out on Kirkland Bridge prior to its demolition and reconstruction (see Section 5).
- 1.5 The findings of the initial stage of works were to determine the appropriateness and scale of subsequent works (exclusion, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) (Halcrow 2007, Section 1.1). The character of any further stages of work will need to be agreed with Glasgow City Council and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.
- 1.6 Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Carillion to undertake the archaeological mitigation works agreed to date (evaluation, monitoring and building recording). The project works described below define the proposed archaeological works that has been designed to comply with the identified requirements of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, archaeological advisor to the client, Glasgow City Council, and the planning authorities, South Lanarkshire and East Renfrewshire.
- 1.7 *Archaeological and Historical Background*
 - 1.7.1 The area to the south of Kirkland Bridge has a number of sites mostly agricultural in nature but with some potential for prehistoric activity. One known archaeological site can be identified within the site boundary, a prehistoric barrow (NMRS NS55SE 16) is located to the south of the confluence of the Polnoon Water and White Cart Water. Outside of the area there are a number of sites, some of which have been listed. Immediately to the north are: Eaglesham Road (NNMRS NS55SE 179); Kirkland Farm (NMRS NS55SE 33) and Kirkland Bridge (NMRS NS55SE 38; HB No.1010). Further afield to the north is Westend Farm (NMRS NS55SE 40) and to the east: Lawside (NMRS NS55SE 176; HB No.1016) and North Craighall Farm (NMRS NS55SE 177; HB No.1018). There is also a scheduled monument 200m to the south, Polnoon Castle (NMRS NS55SE 6; Index No.5259).
 - 1.7.2 Aside from the sites mentioned above, the Ordnance Survey mapping for the area also highlights a number of old quarries within the vicinity. A quarry just to the east of Mains is indicated on the 1st Ordnance Survey and again appears on the 3rd Ordnance Survey as “old quarry”. Quarries are also indicated to the north of Eaglesham road and to the west of Kirkland Farm on the 1st Ordnance Survey and to the east of Craighall on the 2nd and 3rd Ordnance Survey.
 - 1.7.3 An archaeological desk-based assessment has already been undertaken for the area

(Shearer 2004) to inform the establishment of a baseline in support of the ES for the scheme (Halcrow 2004). This identified a possible prehistoric site, interpreted as a possible barrow or cairn suggesting an early prehistoric date. Subsequent, pre development, works included geo-technical test pitting which was subject to archaeological monitoring (McGuire *et al* 2006).

2 Project Works

- 2.1 The programme of works commenced with the strip, map and sample exercise of the excavation of soft sediment within the temporary haul roads and compound areas. All ground disturbance was preceded by controlled topsoil stripping under the supervision of an archaeologist. A total of 8695m² was monitored during the strip, map and sample watching brief. Cleaned surfaces were inspected and any significant archaeology subjected to hand excavation to the agreed protocols (see Rees and Gordon 2008, Section 4) before being signed over to Carillion for development. The on-site monitoring works took place from the 19th May to the 24th July 2008.
- 2.2 A targeted archaeological evaluation was carried out through machine cut trenches of the flood storage areas (where wetland areas are to be formed) and the borrow pit. In total 4150m² was excavated, some trenches had to be repositioned, from the agreed trench plan, due to the topography of the site and proximity to the water course. One trench (TR27) was omitted due to a lack of viable ground to evaluate. The on-site evaluation works were split into two phases due to the presence of a crop on part of the evaluation site. The first phase of the evaluation took place from the 2nd to the 6th June 2008, while the second took place from the 8th to the 11th of September. The majority of exposed features were investigated and evaluated to determine their archaeological significance.
- 2.3 A programme of detailed building recording survey was carried out of an unnamed road bridge (known here as 'Mains Farm bridge') located on the access road to Mains Farm, prior to its demolition and reconstruction, to aspects of level 1 (as per RCHME). The recording encompassed the description of the existing structure, photographic record and written record.
- 2.4 All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

3 Findings: Strip, Map and Sample

- 3.1 The monitored areas for the strip, map and sample watching brief were divided into Areas 1-7 (Figure 1). Area 1, which consisted of the compound to the southwest of Kirkland Bridge, had topsoil (001) which was a mid dark brown clayey silt with frequent root and occasional small – medium stone inclusions. Overlaying a very compact subsoil (002), which was light-mid brown silty clay with frequent small-medium stone inclusions. Topsoil varied in depth from 180mm to 230mm. No significant archaeological features were uncovered.
- 3.2 Area 2 was an extension on the south eastern end of the compound; it had the same stratigraphic sequence as Area 1, though topsoil varied in depth from 140mm to 220mm. Two features were uncovered during monitoring that were irregular in appearance though roughly circular in appearance (004) or sub rectangular (006). After investigation they were deemed to be bioturbation caused by animals burrowing given their irregular nature. Two finds were recovered from the topsoil of Area 2; Find 002 consisted of 3 pieces of unworked burnt flint, and Find 003 was a rounded stone that appears to be worked.
- 3.3 The main haul road leading from the compound area was Area 3, the topsoil here was a loose mid-dark brown silty clay with frequent root inclusions and occasional very small-medium stone (013) and varied in depth from 140mm to 510mm which overlay a varying clay subsoil. Three linear features were noted during the monitoring of Area 3, (012) was an irregular linear running west to east, that measured up to 440mm wide and 160mm deep and

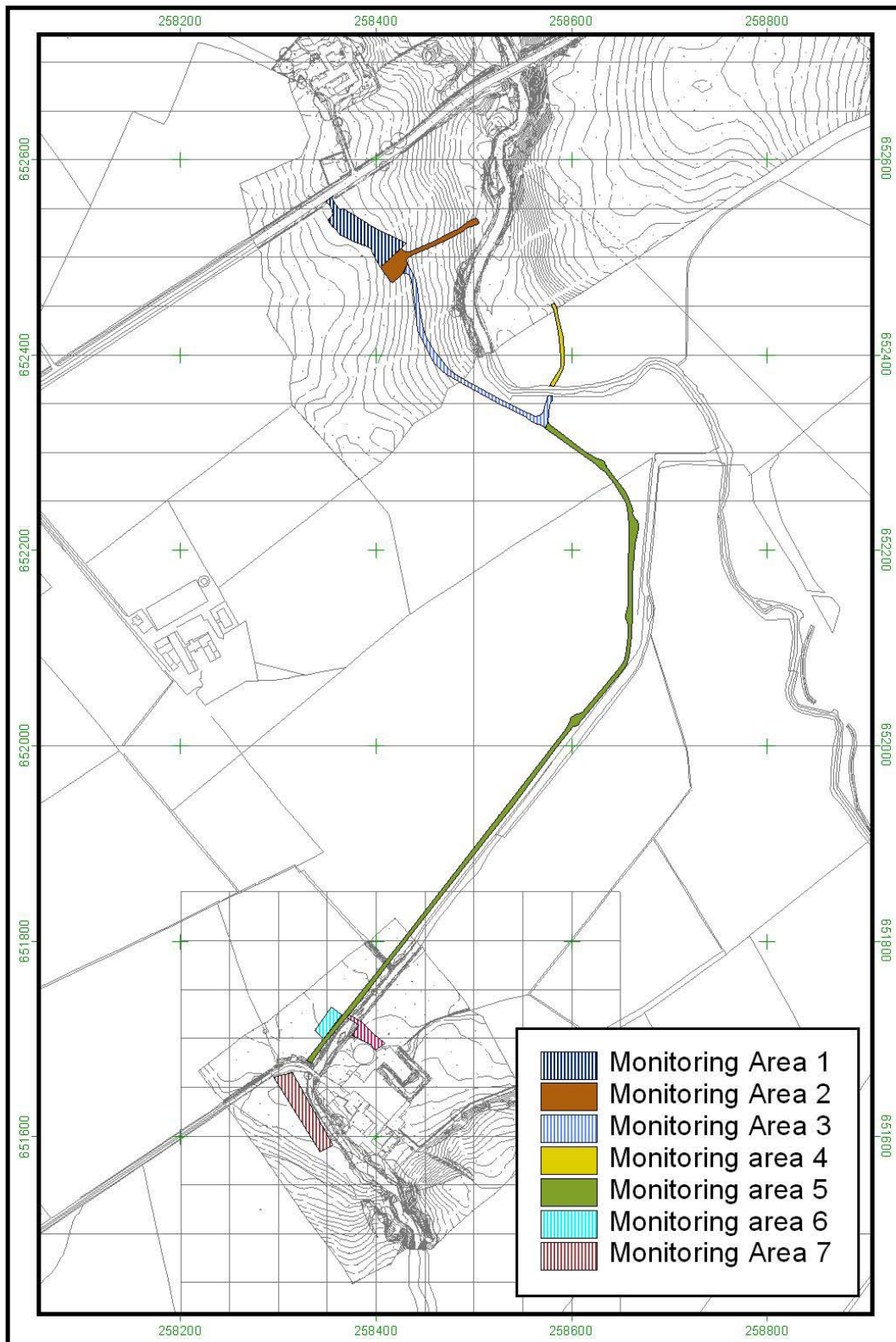


Figure 1: Strip, Map and Sample Areas

was filled with a light-mid grey silty clay with frequent root, occasional very small-small stones, and charcoal fleck inclusions. (017) was aligned roughly North to South and lead to the river, measuring up to 370mm wide and 210mm and was filled with a mid-dark grey clay mottled with orange containing occasional roots. The third linear (021) was aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 4200mm-900mm wide and up to 510mm deep, with a upper fill (022) of a fairly loose mid-dark grey gravel with silty clay matrix and a lower fill (020) of loosely compacted mid-dark grey silty sand. No artefacts were recovered from any of the three linears, however several finds (001, 006-011) were recovered from the topsoil which consisted of pieces of worked and unworked flint.

- 3.4 Area 4 consisted of the spur of the main haul road across the water course leading to the site of the dam structure. No features were uncovered in this area, though two finds were recovered from the topsoil (Finds 004 & 005) an iron object and a piece of burnt flint. The stratigraphy here was the same as Area 3 with a loose mid-dark brown silty clay with frequent root inclusions and occasional very small-medium stone topsoil (013).
- 3.5 Area 5 was the continuation of the haul road beyond Pipe Bridge 2 and a storage area. Here the topsoil (027) was a light-mid brown silty sand with frequent small and very small stone inclusions, varying in depth from overlaying a variable mid brown silty clay subsoil (028) and (029).
- 3.6 Across the Mains Farm bridge were Areas 6 and 7 which consisted of two area strips for storage and a compound that measured 30m x 20m and 70m x 20m respectively. Area 6 had a very sticky mid brown silt topsoil (030) over either a mixed light brown gravel and silty sand (031) or a moderately compact dark brown humic silty clay (032). While Area 7 had a dark brown humic silty clay topsoil (033) over a light brown silty sand subsoil (034). No archaeological features were noted, though three sherds of medieval red ware pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

4 Findings: Evaluation Trenches

- 4.1 The evaluation trenches were opened across the open pasture element of the development area. Full descriptions of each are contained in the appendices at the end of this report. Included below is a synthesis of the findings and interpretation from these trenches.
- 4.2 The topsoil across the site ranged between 80mm and 400mm in depth, although typically it reached no deeper than 280mm. The natural subsoil was predominantly a variable clay; although in some locations silt and sand or gravel subsoils were exposed. Bioturbation was evident in most trenches.
- 4.3 *Features*
 - 4.3.1 Only two features [1005] and [1026] were recorded during the evaluation. [1005] was a linear at +18m within Trench 24 which was aligned northwest to southeast, measuring 810mm wide and up to 120mm deep. With gentle sloping irregular sides with a flattish irregular base and a moderately compact mid brown sand and medium to fine gravel fill.
 - 4.3.2 [1026] at +47.3m in Trench 13 was a circular feature with a diameter of 540mm with a U shaped section, that had a fill of small stones ≤70mm with a matrix of a sticky pink substance.
- 4.4 *Drainage features*
 - 4.4.1 In nearly all the evaluation trenches field drains were recorded. These varied equally between rubble drains [1004] and [1035] and red ceramic drains [1018] and [1036]. The rubble drains are of unknown date though most likely to be 18th century in origin, while the ceramic drains were of mid to late 19th century date, being of factory manufacture.

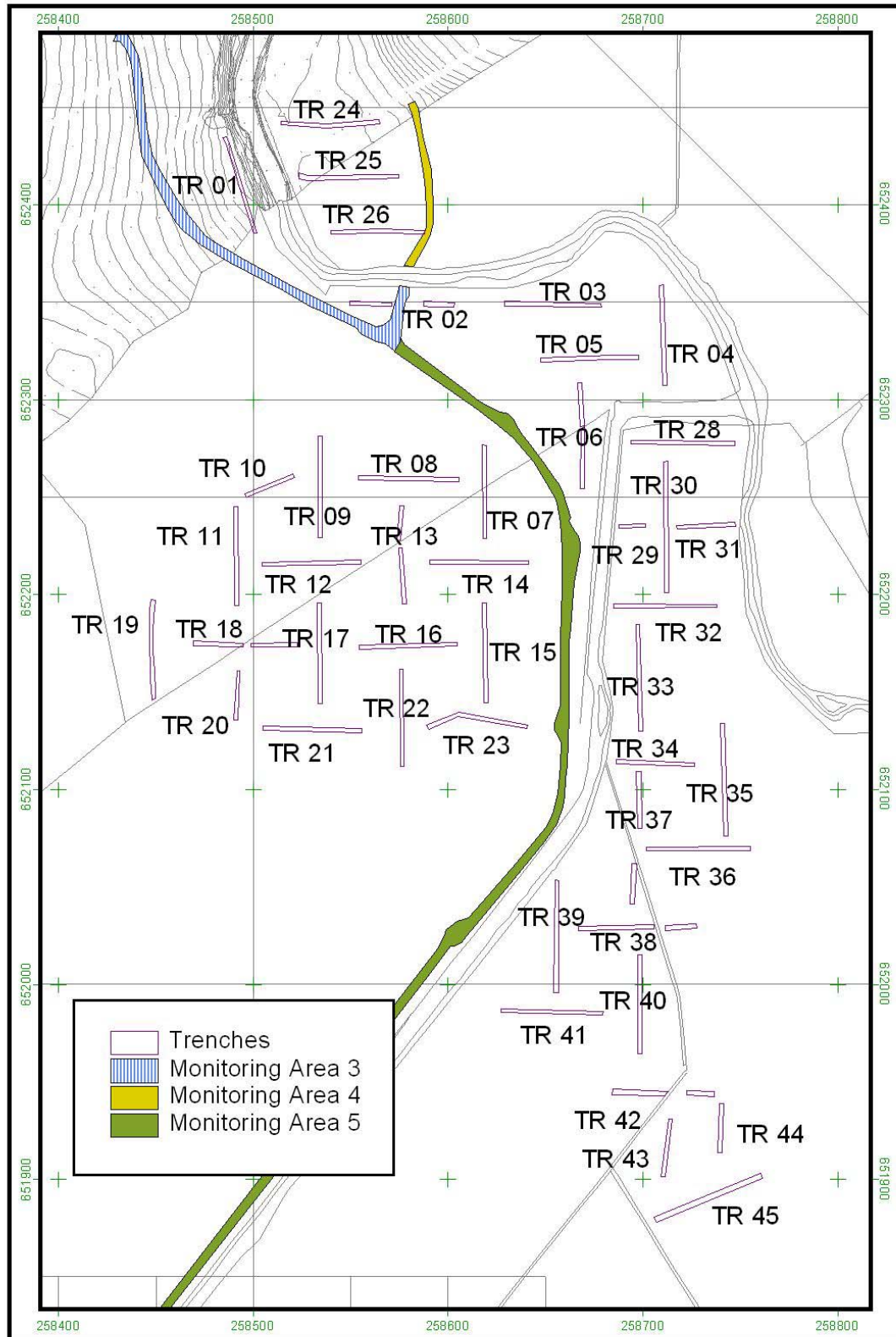


Figure 2: Trench Layout



Figure 3a: Area 1



Figure 3b: Area 3



Figure 3c: Area 5



Figure 3d: Section Area 5



Figure 3e: Area 6



Figure 3f: Section Area 6



Figure 3g: Area 7



Figure 3h: Section Area 7



Figure 4a: Trench 3



Figure 4b: Section Trench 3



Figure 4c: Trench 5



Figure 4d: Section Trench 5



Figure 4e: Trench 11



Figure 4f: Section Trench 11



Figure 4g: Trench 21

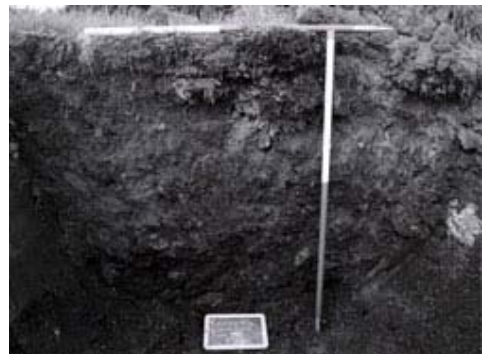


Figure 4h: Section Trench 21

4.5 *Artefact Recovery*

- 4.5.1 In general very little material culture (i.e. artefacts) was noted during the evaluation. There was a steady, but quite low volume, of nineteenth and twentieth century material, including sherds of glazed white earthenware pottery.
- 4.5.2 Four finds was identified as being significant and recovered during the evaluation: Find 1 was a sherd of green glaze pottery which was recovered from linear (1005). The remaining finds were recovered from topsoils (1001) and (1022). Finds 2 and 3 consisted of burnt flint, four and one fragment respectively, while Find 4 was a base sherd of green glaze pottery.

5 Findings: Historic Building Recording

5.1 *Desk Assessment*

- 5.1.1 The unnamed bridge ('Mains Farm Bridge') which formed the focus of the historic building recording is part of an access road built to serve Mains Farm, a well-preserved 19th century courtyard farm in the parish of Eaglesham, East Renfrewshire. The farm itself originally formed part of the estate of Eaglesham, which belonged to the Earls of Eglinton until the mid-19th century. The farmhouse at Mains Farm stands just a short distance from the ruined remains of Polnoon Castle, which formed the ancestral seat of the Montgomeries, who became Earls of Eglinton in 1506. The castle itself was reputedly built from the ransom obtained when the renowned knight Henry Percy (more popularly known as 'Hotspur') was captured in 1388 by Sir John Montgomerie, an event immortalised in literature as 'The Ballad of Chevy Chase'. Despite having this important role as the primary lands of the Montgomerie family in Scotland, the principal seat of the family moved to their Eglinton lands, near Kilwinning in Cunninghame (now North Ayrshire), by the mid-15th century. Eventually the ancient structure that was Polnoon Castle was seen as an inconvenient and inhospitable place of habitation by the family. It was superseded by Polnoon Lodge in 1733, a more spacious and well-appointed building which was created by the 10th Earl of Eglinton in 1733 as a hunting lodge, and which remains upstanding in the heart of Eaglesham to this day.
- 5.1.2 The building of Polnoon Lodge heralded a series of improvements to the Eglinton lands of Eaglesham, instigated primarily by Alexander, 10th Earl of Eglinton. The 10th Earl was eager to adopt the techniques of agricultural improvement being advocated during the Scottish Enlightenment period. He also founded the planned village of Eaglesham in 1769 – it is said that during a European tour, he saw a village set out on an 'A'-shaped plan and was so inspired by it that he determined to replace the pre-existing settlement at Eaglesham with a planned village laid out in the same manner. The end result was the street plan which still survives in Eaglesham today, where the two main streets, Montgomerie Street and Polnoon Street, are arranged around a central village green. The 10th Earl did not, unfortunately, live to see his plans came to fruition. In the same year of 1769, at the age of 46, he was shot dead by a poacher (Anstruther 1986, 23).
- 5.1.3 Archibald, the 11th Earl of Eglinton continued to build on his ancestor's success, and it is likely that many of the upstanding buildings which survive in Eaglesham today were built during his tenure as Earl, including the Cross Keys Inn and the octagonal-on-plan Carswell Church, built in 1788. Upon his death in 1796, he was followed by Hugh, the 12th Earl, who succeeded to the title at the age of fifty-seven and once again proved to be a major instigator of improvements (Anstruther 1986, 25-6). He had served in the military as Government Inspector of military highways in Scotland, and as such had surveyed and constructed dozens of roads and bridges. It is unsurprising that with such a background, the 12th Earl focussed his attentions on his estate's potential as a source of revenue from industry and communications, and he borrowed massive sums of money in order to finance the building of a new harbour at Ardrossan and a canal which would link this harbour with Scotland's burgeoning commercial and industrial heartland in Glasgow. He also demolished the 16th century castle that formed his family seat at Eglinton, replacing it with a commodious new mansion. It was during his tenure as earl that a cotton mill was built on the green in Eaglesham in 1791, bringing industrialisation to a hitherto rural area.

- 5.1.4 When the 12th Earl died in 1819, the estate passed to a minor, Archibald, 13th Earl of Eglinton. He inherited an estate deeply in debt and as soon as he came of age, he made arrangements to sell off various parts of his ancestral lands to allow his debts to be paid off. These included the family's ancestral lands at Eaglesham, and the by-now ruinous Polnoon Castle. The date of this sale remains unclear; some sources suggest that the Eaglesham lands were sold in 1834, for a sum of £220,000 (Anstruther, 1986, 52-3). However, a roughly contemporary entry in the Old Statistical Account, dated 1840, suggests that the Earls of Eglinton were still in possession of the estate in 1840 (Colville, 1840). Anstruther does indeed indicate that by 1844, Eaglesham had been sold to a man named Allan Gilmour, an importer of timber who subsequently built Eaglesham House in 1859. This is supported by the entries in two successive editions of the contemporary directories to gentlemen's and noblemen's seats in Scotland. In 1843, the only Allan Gilmour occurring is a gentleman whose seat is given as 'Hazelden' in Newton Mearns (Findlay 1843). There is no mention of either Eaglesham or Polnoon; presumably they still belong to the Montgomerie Earls of Eglinton, whose seat is given as Eglinton. By the next edition in 1851, however, we find James Gilmour (presumably a relation of Allan, though this cannot be assumed without further research) in residence at Polnoon Lodge (Thomson and Findlay 1851), which clearly indicates that the transfer of ownership did indeed take place at some time during the 1840's. Beyond this, the exact date and circumstances of the sale must therefore remain uncertain – perhaps the lands were disposed of as a result of the enormous debts incurred by the infamous Eglinton Tournament of 1839 – which is unfortunate, as this uncertainty of dating evidence has important ramifications for any discussion concerning the Mains Farm Bridge.
- 5.1.5 The earliest map of the area is Blaeu's revision of Pont's map of the Shire of Renfrew (1548-1601). This map pre-dates the founding of the planned village of Eaglesham by several hundred years: Polnoon Castle is shown, and while no road systems are depicted, a predecessor of the current Kirkland Road Bridge is clearly shown to exist. By the time Roy's military map of 1747-55 was surveyed, a road is clearly shown heading up to the site of the Kirkland Road Bridge (Fig. 5a). Once again, there is no sign of the planned village of Eaglesham, the founding of which post-dates the date of the mapping. Mains Farm is, however, shown, as a cluster of four buildings lying to the north of Polnoon Castle. This seemingly random arrangement of buildings suggests that the farmsteading pre-dates the agricultural improvements, where farm layouts were more carefully planned.
- 5.1.6 By the time John Ainslie surveyed his map of Renfrewshire in 1796, the planned village of Eaglesham had been established (Fig. 5b). As in the Roy map of 50 years earlier, a road runs to the Kirkland Road Bridge, this time leading directly from the newly founded village. Mains Farm is now shown as two rectangular structures in a roughly similar location to the four structures depicted on Roy's map. The increasing regularisation of the landscape, demonstrated by the canalisation of the Polnoon Water, the appearance of a more complex road network and the creation of new farms such as Stepends implies that the process of agricultural improvement has started in the area around Eaglesham. It should be noted, however, that at this time Mains Farm is accessed only from the SE. The SW to NE access road carried by the Mains Farm bridge has not yet been built.
- 5.1.7. The Mains Farm bridge makes its first appearance on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of Renfrewshire of 1863 (Fig. 5c). There are also significant differences evident in the layout of the farmsteading between these two successive phases of mapping. The informal group of buildings depicted on Roy and Ainslie is replaced by a 'u'-shaped courtyard arrangement located further to the W, in a site overlooking the E bank of the Polnoon Water. This substantial building programme took place at some point in the early 19th century, which in turn suggests a significant investment in the Eaglesham estate's holdings by its then-tenant or landowner. Whether this took place at the behest of the Earls of Eglinton or under the auspices of the Gilmour family cannot be determined; it was hoped that the architectural details of the bridge itself might yield an insight into the wider issues which led to its creation. However, it is clear that a significant amount of money was involved in its construction; Hay and Stell note that 'arched masonry bridges of single or multiple spans constitute the most substantial monuments in the country's early road system' (Hay and Stell, 1986, 183).



Fig. 5a: Roy's Military Map of 1747-55



Fig. 5b: John Ainslie's Map of Renfrewshire (1796)

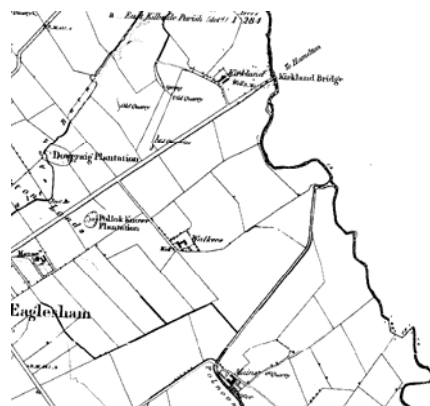


Fig. 5c: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1863)

They also note that outwith the military and civil ('Parliamentary') road-building programmes undertaken in the Scottish Highlands, such construction projects had to be financed at a local level. This indicates that the construction of the Mains Farm Bridge must have been financed by the local landowner or with money raised at his behest.

5.2 Survey

- 5.2.1 The structure in question comprised an unnamed road bridge at Mains Farm, near Eaglesham (NS 5833 5166). It carries a single track farm access road across the Polnoon Water; prior to its construction in the 19th century, access to the farm was by a much more indirect route. The bridge measures 13.0m in length and comprises two segmental arches (2005) and (2006) each spanning 3.65m, which are supported by a central pier (2004). It reaches a height of 3.22m above the base of the river bed (to the top of the parapet wall), and measures 4.60m in width (Fig. 6a).
- 5.2.2 The associated roadway is largely modern in character – where it crosses the actual bridge, there is much evidence of re-surfacing, with areas of tarmac and even concrete apparent. However, on the E side of the bridge, a spread of cobble stones is evident in the centre (2009). This appears to be the surviving remains of an original surface, in an area which would not have been subject to excessive wear from the passage of iron-rimmed cartwheels (Fig. 6b).
- 5.2.3 The presence of bollards on the N side of the W approach road is another interesting feature which should be noted. Two phases of bollard construction are evident (Fig 6c). The first phase, which probably dates back to the construction of the bridge itself, is evidenced by the presence of two substantial boulders, 2011, unworked but earthfast, which have been laid in a NW-SE line 1m apart at the N edge of the W approach road. These have a twofold purpose. Firstly, they provide both a means of guidance for those navigating the curve in the road that approaches the bridge, and an obstruction which prevents damage to the N parapet wall of the bridge structure. Secondly, they prevent laden carts from slipping down the steep embankment on the N side of the approach road. The second phase, which is much later in date (perhaps mid- to late 20th century), is represented by a concrete bollard (Fig. 6c)
- 5.2.4 Much of the bridge structure is composed of squared and stugged red sandstone rubble, in particular the main portion of the parapet walls (2007, 2008). However, a significant amount of ashlar has been used. The abutments on either bank, the voussoirs and the facing stones of central pier (2004) are all stugged ashlar, and the quoins of the parapet are also stugged ashlar. The abutments on either bank also consist of stugged ashlar, though here the contrasting margins are absent, while parapets (2007) and (2008) are surmounted by stugged triangular-sectioned coping-stones, with a flattened apex (Fig. 7a). The central pier (2004) features a cutwater on the upstream and downstream sides (Fig. 7b); again this is fashioned from stugged red sandstone ashlar. The ashlar blocks used in the quoins, voussoirs and cutwaters also show the use of contrasting margins (Fig. 7c), presumably as a decorative feature. Finally, there is a projecting stone block (2018) centrally located above the cutwater on the S side of the bridge – this appears to be a datestone, which was unfortunately never inscribed (Fig. 7b).
- 5.2.5 The river itself has been subject to significant modification. In the vicinity of the bridge, a rubble revetment is evident. Downstream, this extends for a distance of between 8 and 10m respectively beyond the bridge itself (2013, 2014). Upstream, however, the revetment extends for 25m S of the bridge on the W bank (2015), while on the E side it continues onwards for an indeterminate distance (2016). The river bed has also been modified; a weir is shown to the SE of the current farm buildings, and a spread of rubble (2017) which extends beneath the bridge forms a small platform or weir-like structure some 10m to the N.



Fig. 6a: The Mains Farm Bridge – General View from N



Fig. 6b: Mains Farm Bridge - Surviving Remnants of Cobbled Surface



Fig. 6c: Mains Farm Bridge - Bollards on N Side of Approach Road (to left of picture)



Fig. 7a: Mains Farm Bridge - Detail of Parapet Wall



Fig. 7b: Mains Farm Bridge – Cutwater and Blank Datestone

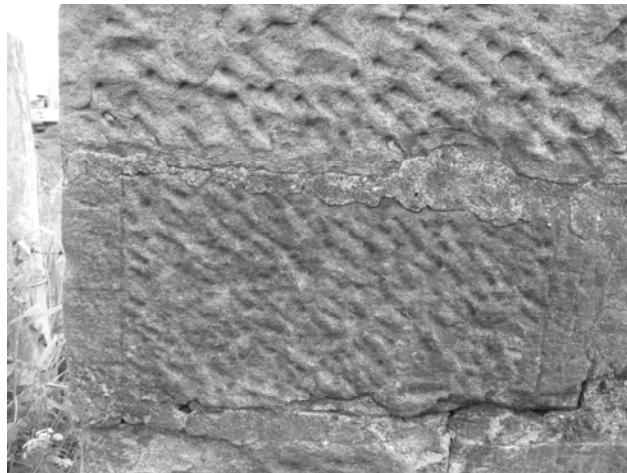


Fig. 7c: Detail of Stugged Ashlar Quoin with Contrasting Margin



Fig. 8a: Mid Bridge, Eaglesham – General View



Fig. 8b: Mid Bridge, Eaglesham – Detail of Masonry in Abutment



Fig. 8c: Mid Bridge, Eaglesham – Detail of Parapet

This appears to have been a deliberate attempt to level the river bed, slowing the flow of water and thus helping to reduce wear and tear upon the bridge fabric. Map evidence suggests that canalisation of the Polnoon Water pre-dated the bridge structure – as early as 1796, Ainslie's map shows the river to have a regular 'l'-shaped course in the vicinity of Mains Farm. In Roy's map of 1740-55, the Polnoon Water does not appear to follow such a regularised course. It should of course be borne in mind that any such differences may reflect variations in mapping techniques as much as actual evidence of landscape alterations; however, since documentary evidence indicates that both the 11th and 12th Earls of Eglinton were vigorous improvers of their estates, it seems quite likely that canalisation of minor water courses was one of the improvements instigated at their behest.

6 Discussion

6.1 *Strip, map and Sample*

6.1.1 Of the five features uncovered during the monitoring works, none appear to be archaeological. Linear (012) contained flecks of a dark material that was interpreted on site as possibly charcoal; they could also have been manganese, which would have built up from water running through the soil. Unfortunately the flecks were of such a slight nature as to make identification impossible. All features exhibited irregular natures, and have been interpreted as either bioturbation or paleo-channels.

6.1.2 The limited amount of archaeological finds recovered from the topsoil shows that anthropic activity has occurred in the area for some time, however without secure contexts from archaeological features it would be impossible to define the nature of the activity.

6.2 *Evaluation*

6.2.1 Like the strip, map and sample the evaluation revealed little of an archaeological nature. Linear [1005] was an irregular feature that appeared to be a paleo-channel, the presence of red ware pottery within it would suggest that the channel was still active during the medieval period. Circular feature [1026] appears to a dump of stone material with an unidentified sticky pink substance, is most likely a recent feature given the chemical nature of the pink substance.

6.2.2 The four finds recovered during the valuation failed to add more to the archaeological record of the development area than those recovered during the strip, map and sample. They demonstrate human activity probable from prehistory into the medieval period and beyond but were not in such a volume or associated with features of a character to warrant the attribution of greater significance.

6.3 *Historic Building Recording*

6.3.1 Map evidence suggests that the course of the Polnoon Water may have been modified at a fairly early date, perhaps as far back as the late 18th century. However, the access road and its bridge do not appear until the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863. This means that the road and bridge must have been built at some time between 1827 and 1863. This is borne out by the architectural style of the bridge. Ruddock points out that 18th century bridges are most commonly built of rubble (Ruddock, 1984, 82); the fact that ashlar facing stones are used here only serve to highlight the fact that this represents a 19th century bridge.

6.3.2 It is only by seeking out parallels in the wider landscape context that the likely date of construction of the Mains Farm bridge can be narrowed down to some extent. A tour of the area revealed a number of road bridges within a 10km radius. Many are single-arched, random rubble bridges with integral wing walls. One nearby example, the Polnoon Bridge, which crosses the Polnoon Water further upstream at Millhall, may well have been a close parallel with the Mains Farm bridge, but it has unfortunately suffered much modification as a result of road widening which took place in 1807.

6.3.3 One example of a closely comparable bridge did, however, stand out. This was the Mid Bridge, located within the centre of Eaglesham on the Mid Road (Fig. 8a). There were, however, some marked differences. The bridge was built from a mixture of red and blond

sandstone, and had a single semicircular arch as opposed to two segmental arches. It was also made entirely of ashlar. However, the ashlar was stugged throughout, with the abutments and voussoirs showing similar contrasting margins to those seen on the Mains Farm bridge (Fig 8b).

- 6.3.4 Also worthy of note was the treatment of the parapet; once again, the parapet wall was surmounted by a stugged, triangular-sectioned coping which provided both a close match to the Mains Farm bridge itself (Fig. 8c), and a marked contrast to other comparable bridges visited in the Eaglesham area. Of even greater importance was the fact that the Mid Bridge was furnished with a datestone, which gave the date of construction as '1835'. A further study of various house structures in the village revealed the use of stugged squared rubble with droved margins in one of the cottages in Cheapside (where one of the buildings bears a datestone again marked '1835') – the presence of stugged ashlar quoins with a contrasting droved margin in the same cottage again provides a parallel with the Mains Farm Bridge.
- 6.3.5 In all probability, then, the building of the Mains Farm bridge can be narrowed down to a phase of estate building and improvement that took place in and around 1835. This fits in well with the available map evidence, but is problematic when considered in its historical and social context. Following reference to documentary sources, it remains unclear whether this phase of investment took place when the estate still belonged to the Montgomerie Earls of Eglinton, or whether it was the work of Allan Gilmour.
- 6.3.6 Anstruther, who painted a detailed picture of the 13th Earl's early years and the build-up to the Eglinton Tournament in particular, suggests that the Montgomeries' Eaglesham lands were sold in 1834 to pay off debts previously incurred by the 12th Earl. However, according to the report in the New Statistical Accounts, the Montgomerie Earls still held their Eaglesham estate in 1840. While it is certain that Allan Gilmour had possession of Eaglesham by 1859, for it was at this date he began construction of Eaglesham House. There is, unfortunately, no clear answer to this conundrum, though it perhaps seems more likely that the bridge-building activities evidenced in both Eaglesham itself and at Mains Farm reflect the eager enthusiasm of a new landowner anxious to make his mark upon his new possessions.
- 6.3.7 The 12th Earl of Eglinton, with his military road- and bridge-building background, would have been a likely candidate to add such projects onto his list of required estate improvements. However, he died in 1819, leaving his estate in the hands of Trustees who managed the 13th Earl's affairs until he'd left his minority in 1834. These men appear to have taken their duties very seriously indeed, cutting back on spending on many of the 12th Earl's unfinished projects, including the construction of Ardrossan harbour (Anstruther, 38). As for the 13th Earl himself; Anstruther describes him as a young man who was more interested in horse-racing and hunting than in investing in estate infrastructure, something supported by the fact that he sold his ancestral lands at Polnoon so soon after his accession as Earl. Unless the datestone on the Mid Bridge at Eaglesham refers to a completion date or to the repair of an earlier structure built in the 12th Earl's lifetime, it seems highly unlikely that the Montgomeries had any hand in this phase. The fact that one of the existing village streets, Montgomerie Street, was extended eastwards by the construction of Cheapside (and, most tellingly, Gilmour Street) at this time also suggests a period of investment in the village and its hinterland that may not have been instigated under the supervision of its previous Montgomerie landlords.

7 Recommendations

- 7.1 Presented below are our provisional recommendations for archaeological mitigation as the development proceeds. These recommendations are framed with reference to the issued planning guidance. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with South Lanarkshire and East Renfrewshire Council and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, their advisors. Confirmation that the below recommendations are acceptable should be confirmed with these bodies prior to the implementation of any development works whose appropriateness may rely on these recommendations.
- 7.2 The investigative works have failed to identify any significant archaeology and the character

of the ground was such as to suggest that these findings are a reasonable representation of the ground to be impacted upon by the development. Consequently we recommend that the development will not have an identifiable adverse impact on archaeology and hence no further archaeological works are appropriate in the course of the agreed development.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in respect to proposed groundworks in support of the White Cart Flood Prevention Scheme 2004 Contract 1 – Flood Storage Areas. (NGR: NS585 525). The works were carried out from the 19th May to the 11th September 2008 and comprised: the strip, map and sample of the haul roads and compound areas; an archaeological evaluation through forty five trenches located within the flood storage and borrow pit areas of the site; and the historic building recording of Mains Farm bridge.
- 8.2 Both, the strip, map and sample and the evaluation failed to uncover any significant archaeology. An amount of artefacts were recovered from the topsoil during both these works that indicate human activity over time within the site.
- 8.3 The Historic Building Recording recorded that the Mains Farm bridge is a two-arched structure, constructed from squared rubble red sandstone, with ashlar (again, red sandstone) used in the abutments, voussoirs cutwaters and the quoins of the parapet. The masonry is stugged throughout, with contrasting droved margins on the quoins of the parapet, abutment and voussoirs, and on the ashlar blocks that make up the cutwaters. The parapet wall has a triangular-sectioned stone coping. A short stretch of the original roadway survives, with earthfast stone boulders placed on the NW side as bollards to help prevent damage to the bridge structure and prevent loaded carts slipping down a nearby embankment.
- 8.4. Map evidence indicates that the Mains Farm bridge and its accompanying access road must have been built at some point between 1826 and 1863, in the vicinity of a river that may already have been subject to extensive modification during the late 18th or early 19th century. This early- to mid-19th century date is further supported by the architectural style of the bridge.
- 8.6 On balance, we have recommended that no further archaeological works are appropriate given that these works have investigated a significant portion of the development area and have failed to identify any significant archaeology.

9 References

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Thomson and Findlay, J		Directory to Noblemen and Gentleman's Seats (Edinburgh)

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. See Figure 2 for trench locations.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
01	South-south-east to North-north-west	2m by 52.1m 104.2m ²	170 to 250mm	Very compact mid orange brown sandy clay (1015), with a patch of very compact pink brown clay at +28.8m (1017)	Field drain (1018) present at +5.8m, orientated SW-NE. Also, field drain (1016) present at +31.3m and +45.1m running in line with trench until +38.6m and trench end respectively. Off-shoots from former drain running West at +33.5m and +38.4m.	None	None
02	West to East	2m by 37.5m 75m ²	200 to 300mm	Very compact mid orange brown sandy clay (1015) and a patch of very loosely compacted dark grey sandy gravel (1020) present at +23.1m within a deeper section of the trench	None	None	None
03	West to East	2m by 50.5m 101m ²	240 to 260mm	Very compact mid orange brown sandy clay (1015) and an area of loosely compacted dark orange fine gravel (1021) present at +15.4m within a deeper section of the trench. There is also a band of gravel present from	None	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
				+23.8m to +26.4m			
04	West to East	2m by 52.9m 105.8m ²	240 to 300mm	Pale-mid orange/brown silty sand (1019)	None	None	None
05	North to South	2m by 50.2m 100.4m ²	260 to 300mm	Very compact mid orange brown sandy clay (1015) with a large band of gravel between +22.5m and +35.3m	None	None	None
06	North to South	2m by 55m 110m ²	250 to 350mm	Mid-dark brown clayey sand (1023) until +21.6m then Mid-dark brown silty clay (1024) until trench end	Field drain (1018) present at +22.6m running NE-SW	None	None
07	South to North	2m by 48m 96m ²	150 to 200mm	Orange brown clay (1025)	Field drain (1004) present +30.4m running W-E	None	None
08	East to West	2m by 52.1m 104.2m ²	250 to 300mm	Orange brown clay (1025)	Field drain (1018) present at +0m running ENE-WSW at depth of 1m	None	None
09	North to South	2m by 54m 108m ²	200 to 300mm	Orange brown clay silt (1028)	Field drain (1018) present at +2.6m running NE-SW	None	None
10	East to West	2m by 29.2m 58.4m ²	300mm	Orange brown clay (1025)	Field drain (1004) present at +3.4m running N-S	None	None
11	North to South	2m by 52m 104m ²	260 to 320mm	Orange brown clay silt (1028)	None	None	Fragment of green glaze base (find No. 1004) found within topsoil (1022)
12	East to West	2m by	280 to	Orange brown clay silt	None	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		50.8m 101.6m ²	400mm	(1028)			
13	North to South	2m by 50m 100m ²	140 to 380mm	Very compact mid orange brown sandy clay (1015) until +6.6m before changing to mid-dark brown silty clay (1024) until +27m before changing to pale-mid orange/brown silty sand (1019) until +31m before changing to orange brown clay (1025)	Field drains (1004) present at: +10.6m running NE-SW; +12.2m running E-W; and +43.7m running E-W. Also field drain (1018) present at 47.4m running NE-SW at depth of 0.45m. Circular stone feature [1026] present at +47.3m comprising of mid-dark grey stones located a bottom of sondage in trench. Stones set in pink sticky matrix and measure ≤ 0.1m x 0.07m. Diameter of feature is 0.54m (probably natural stone setting)	None	None
14	West to East	2m by 50.8m 101.6m ²	240 to 400mm	Orange brown clay (1025)	Field drain (1004) present at +8.2m running NE-SW. Also, field drain (1018) present at +16.5m and +26.2m both running NE-SW	None	None
15	South to North	2m by 50m 100m ²	200 to 230mm	Orange brown clay (1025)	Plough scars present between +36.1m to +41.5m. Field drain (1018) present at +2.6m, +8.3m and	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
					+45.5m all running SSW-NNE		
16	East to West	2m by 50.7m 101.4m ²	200 to 290mm	Orange brown clay (1025) until +22.8m before changing to dark brown clay (1029)	Field drain (1004) present at +22.8m running NE-SW. Also, field drains (1018) present at +13.2m, +28.8m, +32.2m and +41.3m all running NE-SW with one field drain (1018) present at +41.6m running NW-SE	None	None
17	North to South	2m by 51.7m 103.4m ²	230 to 260mm	Orange brown clay (1025) until +11.7m before changing to dark brown clay (1029)	Field drain (1018) present at +14.8m and +20.4m, both running NE-SW. Also, field drain (1004) present at +49.2m running E-W	None	None
18	West to East	2m by 50.2m 100.4m ²	350 to 390mm	Orange brown clay (1025)	Field drain (1004) present at +3.9m running N-S and +7.8m running NNE-SSW. Also, field drain (1018) present at +41.5m running NW-SE	None	None
19	South to North	2m by 50.4m 100.8m ²	270 to 300mm	Orange brown clay (1025)	None	None	None
20	South to North	2m by 27m 54m ²	240 to 350mm	Orange brown clay (1025)	Field drain (1004) present at +4.8m running E-W and field drain (1018) present at +23.7m running E-W	None	None
21	West to East	2m by 50.8m	250 to 280mm	Orange brown clay (1025)	None	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		101.6m ²					
22	South to North	2m by 52m 104m ²	250 to 300mm	Orange brown clay silt (1028)	Field drain (1004) present at +4.9m, +13.6m and +36.4m all running WNW-ESE. Also, field drain (1018) present at +8.6m running WNW-ESE	None	None
23	West to East	2m by 51m 102m ²	200mm	Orange brown clay (1025)	Field drain (1018) present at +12.8m and +24.3m running NNW-SSE and NE-SW respectively. Also, field drain (1004) present at +20.6m, +35.7m and +42.8m all running NE-SW. Modern linear feature (1030) present at +19m running NW-SE and cutting field drain (1004)	None	None
24	West to East	2m by 50.35m 100.7m ²	80 to 270mm	Very compact mid-dark brown silty clay (1002) present until +44.8m before changing to compact dark orange/brown sandy clay gravel (1006) for the rest of the trench.	Field drain (1004) present at +33.7m and at +41.7m with common orientation (NW-SE).	None	Fragment of Medieval pottery (Find No. 1001) discovered in fill of linear (1005) present at +18m.
25	West to East	2m by 50.7m 101.4m ²	240 to 300mm	Very compact mid-dark brown silty clay (1002) present until +44.8m, with occasional patches of moderately compact mid orangey/brown fine	Field drain (1007) present at +0.8m orientated N-S.	None	Fragments of burnt flint (Find No. 1002) discovered in topsoil (1001).

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
				silty sandy gravel (1008) and mid orangey/brown silty sand (1009), before changing to compact dark orange/brown sandy clay gravel (1006) for the rest of the trench.			
26	East to West	2m by 50.2m 100.4m ²	250 to 300mm	Very compact mid-dark brown silty clay (1002) present until +17.5m with occasional patches of moderately compact mid orangey/brown fine silty sandy gravel (1008). The subsoil then changes to mid orangey/brown silty sand (1009) until +30.5m before changing back to (1002). This is then present until +35.7m where it becomes (1008), before changing back to (1009) at +39.5m for the rest of the trench.	None	None	Fragments of burnt flint (Find No. 1003) discovered in topsoil (1001).
27							
28	East to West	2m by 45.2m 90.4m ²	360 to 880mm	Mid brown gravel with silt matrix (1032) present until +9.5m before changing to mid brown clayey sand (1033). This then changes to mid-light brown clay (1034) at	None	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
				+33.5m for the rest of the trench.			
29	East to West	2m by 13.2m 26.4m ²	690 to 820mm	Mid brown clay (1039).	None	None	None
30	North to South	2m by 66.5m 133m ²	460 to 600mm	Mid brown gravel with silt matrix (1032) present until +5m before changing to mid-light brown clay (1034). This changes back to subsoil (1032) at +41.2m before being replaced by mid-light brown sand (1037) for the rest of the trench.	Red tile drain (1036) present at +39m orientated NE-SW. Rubble drain (1035) present at +58.7m orientated NE-SW.	None	None
31	East to West	2m by 25m 50m ²	360 to 520mm	Mid-light brown clay (1034).	Rubble drain (1035) present at +20.3m orientated N-S. Red tile drain (1036) present at +21.9m orientated NE-SW.	None	None
32	East to West	2m by 50.2m 100.4m ²	440 to 820mm	Light brown gravel with clayey silt matrix (1038) present until +21.7m before changing to mid brown clay (1039). This then changes back to subsoil (1038) at +46.4m for the rest of the trench.	Red tile drain (1040) present at +50m orientated N-S.	None	None
33	North to South	2m by 50.2m 100.4m ²	300 to 460mm	Mid brown clay (1039) present until +21.1m before changing to light brown gravel with	Red tile drain (1040) present at +31.9m orientated WNW-ESE.	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
				clayey silt matrix (1038) for the rest of the trench.			
34	West to East	2m by 40.6m 81.2m ²	380 to 490mm	Mid brown gravel with a sandy silt matrix (1041).	Red tile drain (1040) present at +2m orientated SSW-NNE.	None	None
35	South to North	2m by 57.3m 114.6m ²	380 to 430mm	Light grey-brown silty clay (1044) present until +14m before changing to light brown sandy gravel (1045). This is present until +48.7m before changing to orange grey clay (1046) for the rest of the trench.	None	None	None
36	West to East	2m by 45.7m 91.4m ²	240 to 630mm	Brown-grey silty clay (1042) present until +36.8m before changing to light brown gravel with sandy silt matrix (1043) which is present for the rest of the trench.	Rubble drain (1036) present at +30.4m orientated SW-NE and at +31.5m orientated N-S.	None	None
37	North to South	2m by 26.4m 52.8m ²	510 to 520mm	Mid brown gravel with a sandy silt matrix (1041).	Red tile drain (1040) present at +19.8m orientated NW-SE.	None	None
38	East to West	2m by 52.8m 105.6m ²	240 to 560mm	Light brown silty clay (1047) present until +26m before changing to mid-dark brown sand and gravel (1048) for the rest of the trench.	Rubble drain (1036) present at +4.7m orientated N-S.	None	None
39		2m by	300 to	Mid-dark brown sand	None	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		54.1m 108.2m ²	400mm	and gravel (1048) present until +5.5m before changing to mid brown clay (1049). This is present until +9.7m before changing back to subsoil (1048) for the rest of the trench.			
40	North to South	2m by 51.5m 103m ²	300 to 400mm	Mid-dark brown sand and gravel (1048).	None	None	None
41	Wes to East	2m by 50.5m 101m ²	240 to 670mm	Mid-dark brown sand and gravel (1048).	Red tile drain (1040) present at +29.6m orientated SW-NE.	None	None
42	West to East	2m by 50.2m 100.4m ²	300mm	Waterlogged across whole extent.	None	None	None
43	North to South	2m by 25.1m 50.2m ²	300mm	Waterlogged across whole extent.	None	None	None
44	South to North	2m by 40.1m 80.2m ²	300mm	Waterlogged across whole extent.	None	None	None
45	West-south-west to East-north-east	2m by 60.5m 121m ²	300mm	Mid-dark brown sand and gravel (1048).	None	None	None

Appendix 2: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site regardless of the process by which that information was gathered (eg evaluation or strip, map & sample).

Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	Various	Topsoil	Mid dark brown clayey silt with frequent root and occasional small – medium stone inclusions	Topsoil
002	Various	Subsoil	Very compact, light-mid brown silty clay with frequent small-medium stone inclusions	Subsoil
003	A1	Fill	Loosely compacted, light-mid grey silty clay with rare small stone inclusions. 0.4m diameter and depth of 0.19m. Fill of Cut [004]	Animal burrow fill
004	A1	Cut	Sub-circular feature measuring 0.3m by 0.4m by 0.19m with irregular sides and triangular in section	Animal burrow
005	A2	Fill	Friable light-mid grey silty clay with rare small and very small stone inclusions measuring 2.7m by 0.5m by 0.1m. Fill of cut [006]	Animal burrow fill
006	A2	Cut	Rectangular cut with rounded corners measuring 2.7m by 0.5m by 0.1m	Animal burrow
007	A2	Masonry	Large grey stones (0.5m by 0.3m by 0.25m), 2 courses high measuring 5.9m running N-S along base of the slope on western side of the river	Retaining wall
008	A2	Feature	Linear feature measuring 0.3m wide filled with angular stone rubble	Field drain
009	A2	Feature	Horseshoe shaped feature measuring 150mm wide filled with red clay tiles	Field drain
010	A2	Subsoil	Dark grey rock	Bedrock
011	A3	Fill	Firm light-mid grey silty clay with frequent root, occasional very small-small stones, and charcoal fleck inclusions. Deposit measures 5.4m by 0.44m by 0.16m. Fill of cut [012]	Fill of [012]
012	A3	Cut	Linear feature running W-E across trench for 5.4m by 0.44m by 0.16m. Irregular width and irregular sides	Possible watercourse or animal burrow
013	A3	Topsoil	Loose mid-dark brown silty clay with frequent root inclusions and occasional very small-medium stone	Topsoil
014	A3	Subsoil	Light-mid grey gravelly subsoil with clayey silt matrix	Subsoil
015	A3	Subsoil	Light-mid brown sandy silt with occasional root and very small to small stone inclusions	Subsoil
016	A3	Fill	Firm mid-dark grey clay mottled with orange containing occasional	Fill of [017]

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			roots. 5.6m by 0.37m	
017	A3	Cut	Linear feature with slight curve measuring 5.6m by 0.37m. Steep sided with max. depth of 0.21m. Irregular width and depth and runs towards river	Possible watercourse or animal burrow
018	A3	Subsoil	Orange brown silty clay with frequent medium stone and occasional root inclusions	Subsoil
019	A3	Subsoil	Orange gravel with silty clay matrix containing abundant small and very small stone inclusions	Subsoil
020	A3	Fill	Loosely compacted mid-dark grey silty sand with rare stone fleck inclusions measuring 5.6m by 0.9m by 0.2m. Fill of cut [021]	Fill of drainage ditch [021]
021	A3	Cut	Linear feature with slight curve measuring 5.6m by 0.9m running NE-SW. Truncated by [017]	Drainage Ditch
022	A3	Fill	Fairly loose mid-dark grey gravel with silty clay matrix measuring 1.3m wide	Secondary fill of drainage ditch [021]
023	A3	Subsoil	Loose dark brown/grey gravel with sandy matrix and very occasional root inclusions. Contains patches of light grey silty sand with stone inclusions	Subsoil
024	A3	Subsoil	Loose black gravel with sandy matrix	Subsoil
025	A3	Subsoil	Grey/orange mottled clay with frequent root inclusions	Subsoil
026	A3	Subsoil	Light-mid brown silty sand with frequent small and very small stone inclusions	Subsoil
027	A5	Topsoil	Loose, crumbly light-mid brown sandy silt with frequent root and occasional very small-small stone inclusions	Topsoil
028	A5	Subsoil	Loosely compacted mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional root and occasional very small-small stone inclusions	Subsoil
029	A5	Subsoil	Friable mid-dark brown silty clay with frequent small-very small stone and root inclusions	Subsoil
030	A6	Topsoil	Very Sticky Mid Brown Silt 300mm-700mm deep	Topsoil
031	A6	Subsoil	Mixed light brown sandstone rounded gravels and silty sands	Subsoil
032	A6	Subsoil	Very compact grey brown silty clay	Subsoil
033	A7	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark brown humic silty clay	Topsoil
034	A7	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand with very occasional stone inclusions	Subsoil
1001	24-26	Topsoil	Loosely compacted light-mid brown sandy silt with frequent root inclusions.	Topsoil
1002	24-26	Subsoil	Very compact mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	Subsoil

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
1003	24	Subsoil	Very compact dark grey silty clay.	Subsoil
1004	24	Feature	Stone rubble drain comprised of small-medium sized angular sandstones. Measures 300mm wide.	Field drain
1005	24	Feature	Linear shaped cut in plan orientated SE-NW. Gently sloping sides with a flattish base. Measures 2.62m x 0.81m x 120mm deep. Filled by moderately compact sand and gravel. Sherd of medieval pottery in fill.	Linear feature, likely the base of an old watercourse
1006	24-26	Subsoil	Compact dark orange/brown sandy clay gravel.	Subsoil
1007	25	Feature	Red tile horseshoe drain. Measures 120mm wide.	Field drain
1008	25-26	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid orangey/brown fine silty sandy gravel.	Subsoil
1009	26	Subsoil	Mid orangey/brown silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions.	Subsoil
1010	26	Subsoil	Loosely compacted mottled pale grey/orange sandy silt with patches of degraded stone.	Subsoil
1011	26	Subsoil	Loosely compacted pale grey slightly sandy silt.	Subsoil
1012	26	Subsoil	Compact pale-dark orange sandy gravel with degraded stone	Subsoil, layer of natural degraded stone
1013	26	Subsoil	Very loosely compacted dark grey sandy gravel with frequent small pebble inclusions.	Subsoil
1014	Various	Topsoil	Compact mid brown sandy clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	Topsoil
1015	Various	Subsoil	Very compact mid orange brown sandy clay with frequent small-medium sized gravel inclusions.	Subsoil
1016	Various	Feature	Stone rubble drain comprised of medium sized angular stones. Measures 400mm wide.	Field drain
1017	Various	Subsoil	Very compact pinky brown clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	Subsoil
1018	Various	Feature	Linear drain. Measures 200mm to 450mm wide. Filled with topsoil and subsoil. Depth below surface varies from 350mm to 1m.	Field drain
1019	Various	Subsoil	Pale-mid orange/brown silty sand with very occasional small stone inclusions.	Subsoil
1020	Various	Subsoil	Very loosely compacted dark grey sandy gravel with frequent small pebble inclusions. Similar to (013).	Subsoil
1021	Various	Subsoil	Loosely compacted dark orange fine gravel. Quite moist.	Subsoil
1022	4	Topsoil	Mid brown silt with frequent rounded small stone inclusions.	Topsoil
1023	6	Subsoil	Mid-dark brown clayey sand. Quite moist.	Subsoil
1024	6	Subsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay.	Subsoil
1025	8	Subsoil	Orange brown clay.	Subsoil
1026	13	Feature	Solid, mid-dark grey stones located a bottom of sondage in trench. Stones set in pink sticky matrix and measures $\leq 0.1\text{m} \times 0.07\text{m}$. Diameter of feature is 0.54m.	Circular stone feature

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
1027	7	Subsoil	Purple grey sandy clay.	Subsoil
1028	9	Subsoil	Orange brown clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions.	Subsoil
1029	9	Subsoil	Dark brown clay with frequent sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Subsoil
1030	23	Feature	Linear shaped feature in plan orientated NW-SE. Sloping sides with highly irregular base. Topsoil and subsoil fill. Cuts rubble drain (004). Measures 0.3m wide and 2.5m long.	Modern linear feature
1031	Various	Topsoil	Mid brown loamy silt with frequent rootlets.	Topsoil
1032	Various	Subsoil	Mid brown gravel with silt matrix.	Subsoil
1033	Various	Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand.	Subsoil
1034	Various	Subsoil	Mid-light brown clay.	Subsoil
1035	Various	Feature	Stone rubble drain. Measures 250mm wide.	Field drain
1036	Various	Feature	Red tile drain. Measures 200mm wide.	Field drain
1037	Various	Subsoil	Mid-light brown sand.	Subsoil
1038	Various	Subsoil	Light brown gravel with clayey silt matrix.	Subsoil
1039	Various	Subsoil	Mid brown clay.	Subsoil
1040	Various	Feature	Red tile drain. 200mm wide.	Field drain
1041	Various	Subsoil	Mid brown gravel with a sandy silt matrix.	Subsoil
1042	Various	Subsoil	Brown-grey silty clay.	Subsoil
1043	Various	Subsoil	Light brown gravel with sandy silt matrix.	Subsoil
1044	Various	Subsoil	Light grey-brown silty clay.	Subsoil
1045	Various	Subsoil	Light brown sandy gravel.	Subsoil
1046	Various	Subsoil	Orange grey clay.	Subsoil
1047	Various	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay.	Subsoil
1048	Various	Subsoil	Mid-dark brown sand and gravel.	Subsoil
1049	Various	Subsoil	Mid brown clay.	Subsoil
2000	Bridge	General	Two-span bridge forming crossing over White Cart river. The abutment walls, central pier and arches are made up of red sandstone ashlar with stugged surfaces, while the parapet walls are coursed squared rubble, again red sandstone, surmounted by a triangular-sectioned coping made of stugged red sandstone. Crosses a river which shows evidence of canalisation. Some of the original road surface remains intact, and the bridge itself is in excellent condition throughout.	Carries access road into Kirkland Mains Farm. Details of the construction and comparisons with other local bridges suggest an early-mid 19 th century date and a demonstrable association with estate-funded architecture of that date in Eaglesham.
2001	Bridge	Detail	Plinth at base of pier/cutwater. May originally have been carved from bedrock but later build up of concrete/mortar added to reinforce it. Approx 0.3m visible above waterline.	Plinth at base of pier/cutwater
2002	Bridge	Detail	Stone revetment wall forming W abutment and support for arch (2005).	Revetment wall forming W abutment and

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			Located on W bank of river. Appears to be ashlar with a stugged surface. The outer margins of the quoins are chamfered.	support for arch (2005)
2003	Bridge	Detail	Stone revetment wall forming E abutment and support for arch (2006). Located on E bank of river. Appears to be ashlar with a stugged surface. The outer margins of the quoins are chamfered.	Revetment wall forming E abutment and support for arch (2006)
2004	Bridge	Detail	Central pier supporting arches (2005) and (2006). Has cutwater on N and S sides, the latter is triangular-sectioned with a flattened apex. Probably composed of ashlar facing stones with a rubble core but difficult to determine. Measures 2.72m high and 0.9m wide.	Pier with cutwater
2005	Bridge	Detail	W span of bridge comprising a shallow arch of stugged red sandstone ashlar voussoirs with smooth margins. Height of arch is 2m and width of span is 3.65m.	W arch
2006	Bridge	Detail	E span of bridge comprising a shallow arch of stugged red sandstone ashlar voussoirs with smooth margins. Height of arch is 2m and width of span is 3.65m.	E arch
2007	Bridge	Detail	Parapet wall of bridge on N side. Comprises c. 4 courses of squared coursed rubble blocks (stugged) of red sandstone. The wall is finished off with a triangular sectioned coping stone, again stugged. Measures 13.07m long, 0.43m wide and 1.07m high (maximum). The height of the coping varies between 0.12m (edge) and 0.20m (centre). Ashlar quoins define either end, again with smooth margins.	N parapet wall
2008	Bridge	Detail	Parapet wall of bridge on S side. Comprises c. 4 courses of squared coursed rubble blocks (stugged) of red sandstone. The wall is finished off with a triangular sectioned coping stone, again stugged. Measures 13.07m long, 0.43m wide and 1.07m high (maximum). The height of the coping varies between 0.12m (edge) and 0.20m (centre). Ashlar quoins define either end, again with smooth margins.	S parapet wall
2009	Bridge	Detail	Stretch of cobbled surface surviving at the E side of the bridge. Measures 5.4m long and 0.7m wide. The cobbles have an average size of 0.15m x 0.1m and comprise rounded, waterworn stones.	In situ stretch of original cobbled road surface
2010	Bridge	Detail	A succession of modern road surfaces laid to compensate for the wearing away of (2009). The various phases have not been identified as they all significantly post-date the original fabric of the bridge.	Modern repairs to road surface
2011	Bridge	Detail	Two massive boulders, each measuring 0.6m x 0.5m in extent, set at roughly 1m intervals back from the W end of the parapet wall at ground level.	Boulders deliberately placed to prevent carts from both sliding down the steep embankment and from hitting the bridge parapet wall

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
2012	Bridge	Detail	Modern bollard comprising cast iron sleeve with an infill of concrete. Lies between the boulders (2011) and appears to be a more obvious successor.	Probably installed for same purpose as (2011) but more suited for the introduction of cars instead of carts
2013	Bridge	Detail	Revetment wall set into W river bank to the N of W abutment. Rubble built of drystone construction. Comprised of roughly hewn whinstone blocks, rounded in shape, measuring c. 0.3m x 0.3m, and set into the earth of the bank. Forms a vertical face to the river bank. Measures approx. 1.5m high and runs along the river bank for a distance of c. 10m.	Revetment wall set into W river bank on N side of bridge
2014	Bridge	Detail	Revetment wall set into E river bank to the N of E abutment. Rubble built of drystone construction. Comprised of roughly hewn whinstone blocks, rounded in shape, measuring c. 0.3m x 0.3m, and set into the earth of the bank. Forms a vertical face to the river bank. Measures approx. 1.5m high and runs along the river bank for a distance of c. 8m.	Revetment wall set into E river bank on N side of bridge
2015	Bridge	Detail	Revetment wall set into W river bank to the S of W abutment. Rubble built of drystone construction. Comprised of roughly hewn whinstone blocks, rounded in shape, measuring c. 0.3m x 0.3m, and set into the earth of the bank. Forms a vertical face to the river bank. Measures approx. 1.5m high and runs along the river bank for a distance of c. 25m.	Revetment wall set into W river bank on S side of bridge
2016	Bridge	Detail	Revetment wall set into E river bank to the S of E abutment. Rubble built of drystone construction. Comprised of roughly hewn whinstone blocks, rounded in shape, measuring c. 0.3m x 0.3m, and set into the earth of the bank. Forms a vertical face to the river bank. Measures approx. 1.5m high and runs along the river bank to at least as far as the site of the mid 19 th century farmhouse.	Revetment wall set into E river bank on S side of bridge
2017	Bridge	Detail	Raised portion of the river bed, created by a layer of rubble. In the form of a submerged level platform which extends 10m downstream (to the N) of the bridge structure. May be a weir though it doesn't seem to be well defined enough to be described as a definite structure as such.	Raised portion of river bed, possible natural build up of material from upstream but may have been placed deliberately to slow the speed of water
2018	Bridge	Detail	Projecting block of stone on S side of S parapet wall located in centre just above the moulded cap of the cutwater.	Appears to be datestone, unfinished as no inscription is present

Photographic Register

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
001	1	1	1	1	-	ID shot		
002	1	2	1	2	-	General working shot of initial top-soiling of NW area of site	NW	19/05/08
003	1	3	1	3	-	As above – area 1	NW	19/05/08
004	1	4	1	4	-	As above – area 1	NW	19/05/08
005	1	5	1	5	-	General working shot of initial top-soiling of NW of site – Area 1	NW	19/05/08
006	1	6	1	6	-	General area 1 working shot of initial top-soiling of NW area of site	NW	19/05/08
007	1	7	1	7	-	General working shot – initial top-soiling	SE	19/05/08
008	1	8	1	8	-	General working shot – initial top-soiling	SE	19/05/08
009	1	9	1	9	-	General working showing stones filling in initial area of topsoil stripping – area 1	E	20/05/08
010	1	10	1	10	-	Post-ex of (003) – possible feature, maybe posthole after half section – area 1	W	21/05/08
011	1	11	-	-	-	General working shot of area where topsoil has been removed and replaced with stone – area 1	NW	21/05/08
012	1	12	-	-	-	General working shot as above from entrance to site – area 1	NW	22/05/08
013	1	13	-	-	-	General working shot, looking towards entrance showing topsoiled area being stoned – area 1	SE	22/05/08
014	1	14	-	-	-	General shot (from entrance) showing extent of stoned and stripped area – Area 1	NW	22/05/08
015	1	15	-	-	-	General working shot showing area 1 after cabins delivered from entrance	WNW	27/05/08
016	1	16	1	11	-	Pre-ex shot of linear feature (005) and [006] – Area 2	S	27/05/08
017	1	17	1	12	-	Post-ex shot of linear feature (005) and [006] showing slot through – area 2	S	27/05/08
018	1	18	1	13	-	Post-ex shot of linear feature (005) and [006] close up of slot through feature – area 2	S	27/05/08
019	1	19	1	14	-	General working shot	NW	28/05/08
020	1	20	1	15	-	General shot of haul road	ESE	28/05/08
021	-	-	2	1	-	ID Shot	-	28/05/08
022	1	21	2	2	-	Working shot of haul road in area 3	SE	28/05/08
023	1	22	2	3	-	Scenic shot – river A3	SW	28/05/08
024	1	23	2	4	-	Working shot – Area A2	WSW	28/05/08

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
025	1	24	2	5	-	Retainer wall – area 2 southern end of wall (007)	S	29/05/08
026	1	25	2	6	-	Retainer wall north end – area 2. Showing remains of clay pipe (009) adjacent.	S	29/05/08
027	1	26	-	-	-	Working shot – digging by river through bedrock for diversion of river	S	29/05/08
028	1	27	-	-	-	Working shot – top-soiling haul road	N	29/05/08
029	1	28	-	-	-	Working shot digging by river through bedrock	E	29/05/08
030	1	29	-	-	-	Working shot – digging through bedrock but showing depth of excavation	NE	29/05/08
031	1	30	-	-	-	Working shot showing area of excavation for diversion of river along west side of river	S	29/05/08
032	1	31	2	7	-	Sample section – top of haul road (N end) in area 3 – west facing section	SW	29/05/08
033	1	32	2	8	-	General shot of rubble drains (008) in area 3	SW	29/05/08
034	1	33	-	-	-	Scenic shot – river A3	S	30/05/08
035	1	34	-	-	-	General working shot – showing pipes put in for bridge across river	E	2/06/08
036	1	35	-	-	-	General working shot showing structure on west side of river being top-soiled	NW	3/06/08
037	1	36	-	-	-	Shot of linear feature (011) and [012] mid-ex	SE	3/06/08
038	2	1	-	-	-	Shot of linear feature (011) and [012] mid-ex	NE	3/06/08
039	2	2	-	-	-	ID Shot	-	3/06/08
040	2	3	-	-	-	Close up shot (mid-ex) of slot through linear feature [012] and (011)	NE	3/06/08
041	2	4	-	-	-	Post-ex shot of slot through linear feature (011) and [012]	NE	3/06/08
042	2	5	-	-	-	Working shot showing relocation of haul road in area 3 – moved slightly to the east	NE	5/06/08
043	-	-	3	1	-	ID Shot	-	9/06/08
044	2	6	-	-	-	Working shot of relocation of haul road in area 3 further east	NE	9/06/08
045	2	7	3	2	-	Pre-ex of linear feature (016), [017] Area 3	W	9/06/08
046	2	8	3	3	-	Pre-ex of linear feature (016), [017] Area 3	W	9/06/08
047	2	9	3	4	-	Mid-ex of (016), [017]. (020) and [021] showing slot through	W	9/06/08
048	2	10	3	5	-	Mid-ex of (016), [017]. (020) and [021] showing slot through	W	9/06/08
049	2	11	3	6	-	Post-ex of (016), [017]. (020) and [021] showing slot through all	W	9/06/08

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
050	2	12	3	7	-	Post-ex of (016), [017]. (020) and [021] showing south facing section	S	9/06/08
051	2	13	-	-	-	Working shot in area 3, southern area of site showing haul road and farm in distance	NE	10/06/08
052	2	14	-	-	-	Working shot showing extent of haul road – wind farm in distance to left and farm	N	11/06/08
053	2	15	-	-	-	Working shot – as above	N	11/06/08
054	2	16	-	-	-	Working shot showing work on structure east of river	SE	11/06/08
055	2	17	-	-	-	Working shot showing work on structure east of river	W	11/06/08
056	2	18	-	-	-	Working shot – as above	W	11/06/08
057	2	19	-	-	-	Working shot showing extent of haul road in area 3, and proximity to farm	NE	12/06/08
058	2	20	-	-	-	Working shot showing haul road area 3 dug to point where pipe bridge is needed	N	12/06/08
059	-	-	3	8	-	Working shot showing extent of haul road in area 3, and proximity to farm	NE	13/06/08
060	-	-	3	9	-	Working shot showing haul road, area 3, dug to point where pipe bridge is needed	N	13/06/08
061	2	21	-	-	-	Working shot showing depth of structure in area 4 (across river)	NW	13/06/08
062	2	22	-	-	-	Working shot showing ditch near farm and pipes for pipe bridge – Area 5	SW	16/06/08
063	2	23	-	-	-	Working shot – proximity of haul road to farm – area 5	NE	16/06/08
064	2	24	-	-	-	Working shot – showing bridge to be demolished near farm and proximity to haul road – Area 5	NE	16/06/08
065	2	25	-	-	-	Working shot showing haul road in area 4 with pipe bridge #1 in distance	N	17/06/08
066	2	26	-	-	-	Working shot of haul road in area 4 and pipe bridge # 1	SW	17/06/08
067	2	27	-	-	-	Working shot showing close up of haul road (area 4) taken from pipe bridge # 1	SW	17/06/08
068	-	-	3	10	-	Working shot showing close up of haul road (area 4) taken from pipe bridge # 1	SW	17/06/08
069	-	-	3	11	-	Working shot showing haul road (area 4) and pipe bridge # 1	SW	17/06/08
070	2	28	-	-	-	Working shot – completed haul road (area 5) terminus near bridge and ditch	NE	18/06/08

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Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
071	2	29	-	-	-	Terminus of haul road adjacent to ditch and bridge (area 5)	NE	18/06/08
072	2	30	-	-	-	Terminus of haul road, ditch and bridge	NW	18/06/08
073	2	31	-	-	-	Terminus of haul road, ditch and bridge	NNW	18/06/08
074	2	32	-	-	-	Working shot showing small extension of haul road for storing stones – W-NW of haul road	S	18/06/08
075	2	33	-	-	-	Working shot showing small extension to haul road for storing stones – W-NW of haul road	NNE	18/06/08
076	2	34	3	12	-	ID shot 21/07/08	-	21/07/08
077	2	35	-	-	-	SE facing section of trial hole	S	21/07/08
078	2	36	-	-	-	Section (Dwg# 21) in A6 strip	N	21/07/08
079	3	1	-	-	-	ID shot	-	21/07/08
080	3	2	-	-	-	Post ex Area 6	N	21/07/08
081	3	3	-	-	-	Post ex Area 6	N	21/07/08
082	3	4	-	-	-	Post ex Area 6	SW	21/07/08
083	3	5	-	-	-	Section # 22 Area 6 (Dwg# 22)	E	21/07/08
084	3	6	3	13	-	Section # 24 Area 7	S	23/07/08
085	3	7	3	14	-	Section # 23 Area 7	E	23/07/08
086	3	8	3	15	-	Post ex Area 7		24/07/08
087	3	9	3	16	-	Post ex Area 7		24/07/08
1001	4	2	4	5	-	ID shot		02/06/08
1002	4	3	4	6	-	SSE facing section of trench 1	SSE	02/06/08
1003	4	4	4	7	-	E facing section of trench 24	E	02/06/08
1004	4	5	4	8	-	Trench 24	W	02/06/08
1005	4	6	4	9	-	Shot of feature (005)		02/06/08
1006	4	7	4	10	-	Trench 25	W	03/06/08
1007	4	8	4	11	-	E facing section of trench 25	E	03/06/08
1008	4	9	4	12	-	Trench 26	W	03/06/08
1009	4	10	4	13	-	E facing section of trench 26	E	03/06/08
1010	4	11	4	14	-	Trench 1	SSE	03/06/08
1011	4	12	4	15	-	Trench 2	W	03/06/08
1012	4	13	4	16	-	N facing section of trench 2	N	03/06/08
1013	4	14	4	17	-	Trench 3	W	03/06/08
1014	4	15	4	18	-	N facing section of trench 3	N	03/06/08
1015	4	16	4	19	-	Trench 5	N	03/06/08

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Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
1016	4	17	4	20	-	N facing section of trench 5	N	03/06/08
1017	4	18	4	21	-	Trench 4	W	04/06/08
1018	4	19	4	22	-	E facing section of trench 4	E	04/06/08
1019	4	20	4	23	-	Trench 6	N	04/06/08
1020	4	21	4	24	-	E facing section of trench 6	E	04/06/08
1021	4	22	4	25	-	Trench 13	N	04/06/08
1022	4	23	4	26	-	Circular feature (026) (pre ex) – base of sondage in trench 13	N	04/06/08
1023	4	24	4	27	-	Post ex of circular feature (026)	N	04/06/08
1024	4	25	4	28	-	W facing section of trench 13	W	04/06/08
1025	4	26	4	29	-	Trench 7	S	04/06/08
1026	4	27	4	30	-	W facing section of trench 7	W	04/06/08
1027	4	28	4	31	-	Trench 9	N	05/06/08
1028	4	29	4	32	-	E facing section of trench 9	E	05/06/08
1029	4	30	4	33	-	Trench 10	E	05/06/08
1030	4	31	4	34	-	S facing section of trench 10	S	05/06/08
1031	-	-	5	1	-	ID shot		05/06/08
1032	4	32	5	2	-	Trench 11	N	05/06/08
1033	4	33	5	3	-	E facing section of trench 11	E	05/06/08
1034	4	34	5	4	-	Trench 12	E	05/06/08
1035	5	1	-	-	-	ID shot		05/06/08
1036	5	2	5	5	-	N facing section of trench 12	N	05/06/08
1037	5	3	5	6	-	Trench 8	E	05/06/08
1038	5	4	5	7	-	Trench 18	W	05/06/08
1039	5	5	5	8	-	N facing section of trench 18	N	05/06/08
1040	5	6	5	9	-	Trench 19	N	05/06/08
1041	5	7	5	10	-	E facing section of trench 19	E	05/06/08
1042	5	8	5	11	-	Trench 20	S	05/06/08
1043	5	9	5	12	-	W facing section of trench 20	W	05/06/08
1044	5	10	5	13	-	Trench 21	W	05/06/08
1045	5	11	5	14	-	S facing section of trench 21	S	05/06/08
1046	5	12	5	15	-	Trench 22	N	05/06/08
1047	5	13	5	16	-	W facing section of trench 22	W	05/06/08
1048	5	14	5	17	-	S facing section of trench 23	S	06/06/08
1049	5	15	5	18	-	Trench 23	SE	06/06/08

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Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
1050	5	16	5	19	-	Trench 15	S	06/06/08
1051	5	17	5	20	-	W facing section of trench 15	W	06/06/08
1052	5	18	5	21	-	Trench 16	W	06/06/08
1053	5	19	5	22	-	N facing section of trench 16	N	06/06/08
1054	5	20	5	23	-	Trench 17	N	06/06/08
1055	5	21	5	24	-	W facing section of trench 17	W	06/06/08
1056	5	22	5	25	-	Trench 14	W	06/06/08
1057	5	23	5	26	-	S facing section of trench 14	S	06/06/08
1058	6	1	6	1	-	Trench 28	E	08/09/08
1059	6	2	6	2	-	N facing section of trench 28	N	08/09/08
1060	6	3	6	3	-	Trench 31	E	08/09/08
1061	6	4	6	4	-	N facing section of trench 31	N	08/09/08
1062	6	5	6	5	-	Trench 30	N	08/09/08
1063	6	6	6	6	-	W facing section of trench 30	W	08/09/08
1064	6	7	6	7	-	Trench 32	W	09/09/08
1065	6	8	6	8	-	N facing section of trench 32	N	09/09/08
1066	6	9	6	9	-	N facing section of trench 29	N	09/09/08
1067	6	10	6	10	-	Trench 29	W	09/09/08
1068	6	11	-	-	-	Trench 33	N	09/09/08
1069	6	12	-	-	-	E facing section of trench 33	E	09/09/08
1070	6	13	-	-	-	Trench 34	W	09/09/08
1071	6	14	-	-	-	N facing section of trench 34	N	09/09/08
1072	6	15	-	-	-	Trench 37	N	09/09/08
1073	6	16	-	-	-	E facing section of trench 37	E	09/09/08
1074	6	17	-	-	-	Trench 36	W	09/09/08
1075	6	18	-	-	-	Trench 35	A	09/09/08
1076	6	19	-	-	-	Trench 36	E	09/09/08
1077	6	20	-	-	-	N facing section of trench 36	N	09/09/08
1078	6	21	-	-	-	E facing section of trench 35	E	09/09/08
1079	6	22	-	-	-	Trench 38	W	09/09/08
1080	6	23	-	-	-	N facing section of trench 38	N	09/09/08
1081	6	24	-	-	-	Trench 39	S	09/09/08
1082	6	25	-	-	-	E facing section of trench 39	E	09/09/08
1083	6	26	-	-	-	N facing section of trench 41	N	09/09/08

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Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
1084	6	27	-	-	-	Trench 41	E	09/09/08
1085	6	28	6	11	-	Trench 40	S	10/09/08
1086	6	29	-	-	-	Trench 42	W	10/09/08
1087	6	30	-	-	-	Trench 43	N	10/09/08
1088	6	31	-	-	-	Trench 45	NE	10/09/08
1089	6	32	-	-	-	Trench 44	S	10/09/08
2001	7	8	7	29	001	General view of bridge	NNE	19/06/08
2002	7	9	7	30	002	General view of bridge	NNE	19/06/08
2003	7	10	7	31	003	General view of bridge	N	19/06/08
2004	7	11	7	32	004	General view of bridge	N	19/06/08
2005	7	12	7	33	005	Close up of span and cutwater	N	19/06/08
2006	7	13	7	34	006	Rubble revetment on N side	N	19/06/08
2007	7	14	7	35	007	Revetment wall on N side and rubble ?weir	NW	19/06/08
2008	7	15	7	36	008	W wing wall and parapet	N	19/06/08
2009	7	16	7	1	009	Cobbled road on bridge	SE	19/06/08
2010	-	-	8	2	-	ID shot		19/06/08
2011	7	17	8	3	010	General shot of bridge	SE	19/06/08
2012	7	18	8	4	011	End view of parapet	SE	19/06/08
2013	7	19	-	-	-	End view of parapet	SE	19/06/08
2014	7	20	8	5	012	Loose coping stone	NE	19/06/08
2015	7	21	8	6	013	Shot of SW face of bridge from above	NE/ vertical	19/06/08
2016	7	22	8	7	014	Shot of SW face of bridge from above	NE/ vertical	19/06/08
2017	7	23	8	8	015	General view of bridge	SE	19/06/08
2018	7	24	8	9	016	General view of bridge	E	19/06/08
2019	-	-	8	10	-	General view of bridge	E	19/06/08
2020	7	25	8	11	017	Close up of cutwater	E	19/06/08
2021	7	26	8	12	018	Close up of quoins, parapet wall, NW end showing finish	SW	19/06/08
2022	7	27	8	13	019	General view of bridge	SW	19/06/08
2023	7	28	8	14	-	Close up of projecting block, SW side	SW	19/06/08
2024	7	29	8	15	020	Close up of cutwater, SW side	SW	19/06/08
2025	-	-	-	-	021	Close up of cutwater and projecting block, SW side	SW	19/06/08
2026	7	30	8	16	022	General view of bridge in wider setting	SW	19/06/08

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
2027	7	31	8	17	023	General view of bridge in wider setting	S	19/06/08
2028	7	32	8	18	024	General view of bridge road	NW	19/06/08
2029	7	33	8	19	025	General view of bridge in wider setting	NW	19/06/08
2030	7	34	8	20	026	General view of bridge in wider setting	WSW	19/06/08

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
001	1	A2	Section	1:10	3m sample section of trench in Area 2	DG	28/05/08
002	1	A2	Section	1:10	3m sample section of trench in Area 2	DG	28/05/08
003	1	A3	Section	1:10	3m sample section of haul road trench	DG	28/05/08
004	1	A3	Section	1:10	3m sample section of haul road trench	DG	28/05/08
005	1	A3	Section	1:10	3m sample section of haul road trench	DG	28/05/08
006	1	A3	Section	1:10	3m sample section of haul road trench	DG	28/05/08
007	2	A3	Section	1:10	West facing sample section A3	CW	29/05/08
008	2	A3	Section	1:10	West facing sample section A3	DG	3/06/08
009	2	A3	Section	1:10	West facing sample section A3	DG	3/06/08
010	2	A3	Section	1:10	East facing sample section Area 3	DG	10/06/08
011	2	A3	Section	1:10	East facing sample section Area 3	DG	10/06/08
012	3	A3	Section	1:10	East facing sample section (Haul Rd Area 3)	DG	11/06/08
013	3	A3	Section	1:10	East facing sample section (Haul Rd Area 3)	DG	11/06/08
014	3	A3	Section	1:10	East facing sample section (Haul Rd Area 3)	DG	12/06/08
015	4	A3	Section	1:10	East facing sample section (Haul Rd Area 3)	DG	12/06/08
016	4	A3	Section	1:10	East facing sample section (Haul Rd Area 3)	DG	12/06/08
017	4	A5	Section	1:10	North East facing sample section	DG	16/06/08
018	4	A5	Section	1:10	North East facing sample section	DG	16/06/08
019	4	A5	Section	1:10	West facing sample section (Haul Road, Area 5)	DG	17/06/08
020	5	A5	Section	1:10	SE facing sample section (3m) Area 5	DG	18/06/08
021	6	A6	Section	1:10	1m sample section (1) of area strip (A6)	KS	21/07/08
022	6	A6	Section	1:10	1m sample section (2) of area strip (A6)	KS	21/07/08
023	6	A7	Section	1:10	1m sample section of A7 (S facing)	KS	23/07/08
024	6	A7	Section	1:10	1m sample section of A7 (E facing)	KS	23/07/08
1001	7	24	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 24	KP + CW	02/06/08
1002	7	1	Section	1:10	SSE facing section of trench 1	CW	02/06/08

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1003	7	24	Section	1:10	E facing section of trench 24	KP	02/06/08
1004	7	25	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 25	CW	03/06/08
1005	7	26	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 26	CW	03/06/08
1006	7	25	Section	1:10	E facing section of trench 25	CW	03/06/08
1007	7	26	Section	1:10	E facing section of trench 26	CW	03/06/08
1008	8	24	Section	1:10	NW facing section of feature (005)	KP	02/06/08
1009	8	1	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 1	CW	03/06/08
1010	8	2	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 2	CW + DG	03/06/08
1011	8	2	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 2	CW	03/06/08
1012	8	3	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 3	CW + DG	03/06/08
1013	8	3	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 3	DG + CW	03/06/08
1014	8	5	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 5	CW + DG	03/06/08
1015	8	5	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 5	CW + DG	03/06/08
1016	9	4	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 4	DIG	04/06/08
1017	9	4	Section	1:10	E facing section of trench 4	DIG	04/06/08
1018	9	6	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 6	DIG	04/06/08
1019	9	6	Section	1:10	E facing section of trench 6	DG	04/06/08
1020	9	8	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 8	DG	04/06/08
1021	9	8	Section	1:10	S facing section of trench 8	DG	04/06/08
1022	9	13	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 13	DG	04/06/08
1023	9	13	Section	1:10	Section of trench 13	DG	04/06/08
1024	10	7	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 7	DG	05/06/08
1025	10	7	Section	1:10	W facing section of trench 7	DG	05/06/08
1026	10	9	Section	1:10	E facing section of trench 9	DIG + DG	05/06/08
1027	10	9	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 9	KP	05/06/08
1028	10	10	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 10	KP	05/06/08
1029	10	10	Section	1:10	S facing section of trench 10	KP	05/06/08
1030	10	11	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 11	KP	05/06/08
1031	10	11	Section	1:10	E facing section of trench 11	KP	05/06/08
1032	11	12	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 12	DG	05/06/08
1033	11	12	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 12	DG	05/06/08
1034	11	18	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 18	DG	05/06/08
1035	11	18	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 18	DG	05/06/08
1036	11	19	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 19	DG	05/06/08
1037	11	19	Section	1:10	E facing section of trench 19	DG	05/06/08

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1038	11	20	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 20	DG	05/06/08
1039	11	20	Section	1:10	W facing section of trench 20	DG	05/06/08
1040	12	21	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 21	DG	05/06/08
1041	12	21	Section	1:10	S facing section of trench 21	DG	05/06/08
1042	12	22	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 22	KP	05/06/08
1043	12	22	Section	1:10	W facing section of trench 22	KP	05/06/08
1044	12	23	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 23	DG	06/06/08
1045	12	23	Section	1:10	S facing section of trench 23	DG	06/06/08
1046	12	15	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 15	DG	06/06/08
1047	12	15	Section	1:10	W facing section of trench 15	DG	06/06/08
1048	13	16	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 16	DG	06/06/08
1049	13	16	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 16	DG	06/06/08
1050	13	17	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 17	DG	06/06/08
1051	13	17	Section	1:10	W facing section of trench 17	DG	06/06/08
1052	13	14	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 14	DG	06/06/08
1053	13	14	Section	1:10	S facing section of trench 14	DG	06/06/08
1054	14	28	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 28	JA	08/09/08
1055	14	28	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 28	JA	08/09/08
1056	14	31	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 31	JA	08/09/08
1057	14	31	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 31	JA	08/09/08
1058	14	30	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 30	JA	08/09/08
1059	14	30	Section	1:10	W facing section of trench 30	JA	08/09/08
1060	15	32	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 32	JA	09/09/08
1061	15	32	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 32	JA	09/09/08
1062	15	29	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 29	JA	09/09/08
1063	15	29	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 29	JA	09/09/08
1064	15	33	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 33	JA	09/09/08
1065	15	33	Section	1:10	E facing section of trench 33	JA	09/09/08
1066	16	34	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 34	JA	09/09/08
1067	16	34	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 34	JA	09/09/08
1068	16	37	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 37	JA	09/09/08
1069	16	37	Section	1:10	E facing section of trench 37	JA	09/09/08
1070	16	36	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 36	JA	09/09/08
1071	16	36	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 36	JA	09/09/08
1072	17	35	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 35	JA	09/09/08

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1073	17	35	Section	1:10	E facing section of trench 35	JA	09/09/08
1074	17	38	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 38	JA	09/09/08
1075	17	38	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 38	JA	09/09/08
1076	17	39	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 39	JA	09/09/08
1077	17	39	Section	1:10	E facing section of trench 39	JA	09/09/08
1078	18	41	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 41	JA	09/09/08
1079	18	41	Section	1:10	N facing section of trench 41	JA	09/09/08
1080	18	40	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 40	DG	10/09/08
1081	18	42	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 42	DG	10/09/08
1082	18	45	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 45	DG	10/09/08
1083	18	43	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 43	DG	10/09/08
1084	18	44	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench 44	DG	10/09/08

Finds Register

Find No.	Area/Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	3	001	Flint	3 x flake/chunk	CW	28/05/08
002	2	001	Flint	3 x burnt flint	DG	29/05/08
003	2	001	Stone	1 x rounded, worked stone	DG	29/05/08
004	4	001	Metal	1 x Iron object	KP	03/06/08
005	4	001	Flint	1 x burnt flint	DG	03/06/08
006	3	002	Flint	5 x burnt flint	DG	03/06/08
007	3	001	Flint	1 x worked flint flake	DG	03/06/08
008	3	023	Flint	1 x burnt and worked flint	DG	11/06/08
009	3	023	Flint	1 x worked flint flake	DG	11/06/08
010	3	023	Flint	1 x worked flint chunk	DG	12/06/08
011	3	013	Flint	1 x burnt flint blade	DG	12/06/08
012	3	013	Bone	1 x possible burnt bone fragment	DG	12/06/08
013	7	034	Ceramic	2 x green glaze pottery fragments	KS	23/07/08
014	7	034	Ceramic	1 x Victorian smoking pipe shaft	KS	23/07/08
015	7	034	Mixed	Daub (?)	KS	23/07/08
016	7	034	Ceramic	Burnt pot	KS	23/07/08
017	7	034	Iron	Small iron object – possible nail	KS	23/07/08
018	7	034	Mixed	Slag (?)	KS	23/07/08
1001	24	1005	Ceramic	1 x green glaze fragment	KP	02/06/08

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1002	25	1001	Flint	4 x fragments of burnt flint	CW	02/06/08
1003	26	1002	Flint	1 x burnt flint	CW	02/06/08
1004	11	1022	Ceramic	1 x base of green glaze fragment	KP	03/06/08

Sample Register

Sample No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Sample Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	A3	011	Bulk	1 bag, 0.5l bag fill of [012]	DG	03/06/08
002	A3	016	Bulk	1 bag, 0.75l bag fill of [017]	DG	09/06/08
003	A3	020	Bulk	1 bag, 0.5l bag fill of [021]	DG	09/06/08
004	A5	027	Control	1 bag, 0.5l control sample	DG	17/06/08
005	A5	028	Control	1 bag, 0.5l bag control sample	DG	18/06/08
006	A2	002	Control	1 bag, 0.5l bag control sample	DG	18/06/08
007	A3	013	Control	1 bag, 0.75l control sample	DG	18/06/08
008	A2	001	Control	1 bag, 0.75l control sample	DG	18/06/08

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire and East Renfrewshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Kirkland Bridge, White Cart Flood Prevention
PARISH:	Eaglesham and East Kilbride
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Douglas Gordon
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Monitoring, Evaluation and Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	NS55SE16
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Green Glaze pottery, burnt flint and worked stone
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 585 525
START DATE (this season)	19 th May 2008
END DATE (this season)	11th September 2008
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was undertaken in respect to proposed groundworks in support of the White Cart Flood Prevention Scheme 2004 Contract 1 – Flood Storage Areas. (NGR: NS585 525). The works were carried out from the 19th May to the 11th September 2008 and comprised: the strip, map and sample of the haul roads and compound areas; an archaeological evaluation through forty five trenches located within the flood storage and borrow pit areas of the site; and the historic building recording of Mains Farm bridge.</p> <p>Both, the strip, map and sample and the evaluation failed to uncover any significant archaeology. An amount of artefacts were recovered from the topsoil during both these works that indicate human activity over time within the site.</p> <p>The Historic Building Recording recorded that the Mains Farm bridge is a two-arched structure, constructed from squared rubble red sandstone, with ashlar (again, red sandstone) used in the abutments, voussoirs cutwaters and the quoins of the parapet. The masonry is stugged throughout, with contrasting droved margins on the quoins of the parapet, abutment and voussoirs, and on the ashlar blocks that make up the cutwaters. The parapet wall has a triangular-sectioned stone coping. A short stretch of the original roadway survives, with earthfast stone boulders placed on the NW side as bollards to help prevent damage to the bridge structure and prevent loaded carts slipping down a nearby embankment.</p> <p>Map evidence indicates that the Mains Farm bridge and its accompanying access road must have been built at some point between 1826 and 1863, in the vicinity of a river that may already have been subject to extensive modification during the late 18th or early 19th century. This early- to mid-19th century date is further supported by the architectural</p>

	<p>style of the bridge.</p> <p>On balance, we have recommended that no further archaeological works are appropriate given that these works have investigated a significant portion of the development area and have failed to identify any significant archaeology.</p>
PROJECT CODE:	RA07055a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Carillion Capital Projects Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Contact Details

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