

**Campbeltown Rising Main Installation:
Archaeological Monitoring**

Data Structure Report

by Douglas Gordon

issued 31st July 2009



Rathmell

Archaeology Ltd

Quality Assurance

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

Signed

Date

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

Checked

Date

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Contents

Overview	3
Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
Cartographical Evidence	3
Archaeological Evidence	3
Project Works.....	8
Findings: Inspection Pits	8
Findings: Pipe Trench	8
Discussion	9
Recommendations	9
Conclusion	9
References	10
Documentary.....	10
Cartographic.....	10
Appendix 1: Registers.....	10
Context Register	10
Photographic Register	11
Appendix 2: Scottish Water Plans of Route.....	12
Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland	14
Contact Details	15

Overview

1. This Data Structure Report is for a programme of archaeological work required by Scottish Water Solutions in respect a new rising main around Campbeltown and the surrounding area. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains along the line of the rising main.
2. The study area is a combination of industrial ground and rough pastoral ground, which lie on the northern side of Campbeltown Loch. West of Scotland Archaeology Service, advisors to Argyll & Bute Council, requested archaeological works in support of the installation on archaeological grounds. West of Scotland Archaeology Service provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site during development works. An archaeologically sensitive area was defined covering those elements of the works that stretched from Trench Point (NGR NR7351 2045) to the Slaty Farlan WWTW (NGR NR7430 2076).
3. The archaeological monitoring was intended to minimise the impact of the development upon any archaeology present. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd has been appointed to act with regard to the archaeological issue by Scottish Water Solutions. The project works described below have been designed to comply with the requirements of Argyll and Bute Council, which were agreed through a Method Statement (Gordon 2009) with the council's archaeological advisors.

Archaeological and Historical Background

Cartographical Evidence

4. The first viable mapping evidence for the area between Trench Point and Slaty Farlan comes from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55 (Figure 1a). Roy's map depicts an open area of arable fields, with the actual line of the rising main being in open, uncultivated ground. Of note is Fort Argyle marked in the centre of the tip of Trench Point.
5. On the 1869 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 1b) the majority of the ground remains depicted as arable fields, although on Trench Point a cairn and cist are marked, as well as the a ruin marked as 'The Trench' which would have been Fort Argyle as depicted on Roy. In addition a group of buildings to the Northwest of Trench point is marked as Fort Argyle. By 1896 the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey four buildings are depicted along the top of Trench Point as well as a road with buildings along it, leading west following the shore into Campbeltown. The 1905 3rd edition Ordnance Survey's depiction of the area is same as the 2nd edition with the exception of a long building aligned north to south along the eastern shore of Trench Point.

Archaeological Evidence

6. The buildings depicted on Trench point on the 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey relate to the building of a boat yard which destroyed a cairn covering several cist burials (NMRS NR72SW 19), which was depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. The cairn was also recorded in the Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1869. Two further cist burials were recorded in 1878 (NMRS 72SW 23) and 1897 (NMRS NR72SW21) during expansion works on the boat yard. The numbers of cist burials recorded on Trench Point in the 1800's would indicate Trench Point's importance in the past for the burial of human remains.
7. Also on Trench Point was a seventeenth century battery (NMRS NR72SW 20) known as 'The Trench' which is depicted on Roy's Military Map as 'Fort Argyle' and on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey as 'The Trench'. The battery was erected by the 8th Earl of Argyll in 1639 to defend Campbeltown from a threaten invasion by the Earl of Antrim during the Bishops' Wars.



Figure 1a: Roy's Military Map 1747-55

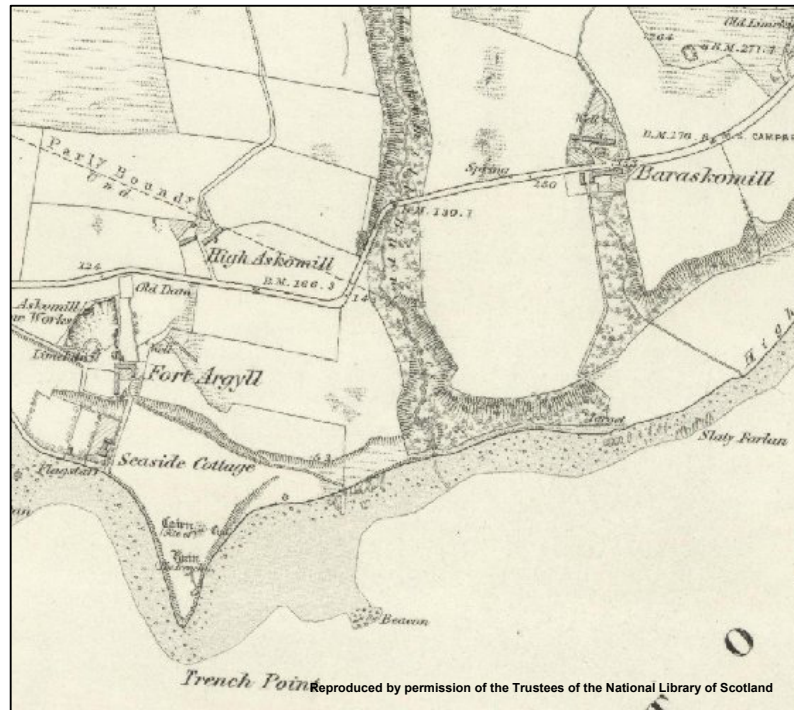


Figure 1b: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch 1869

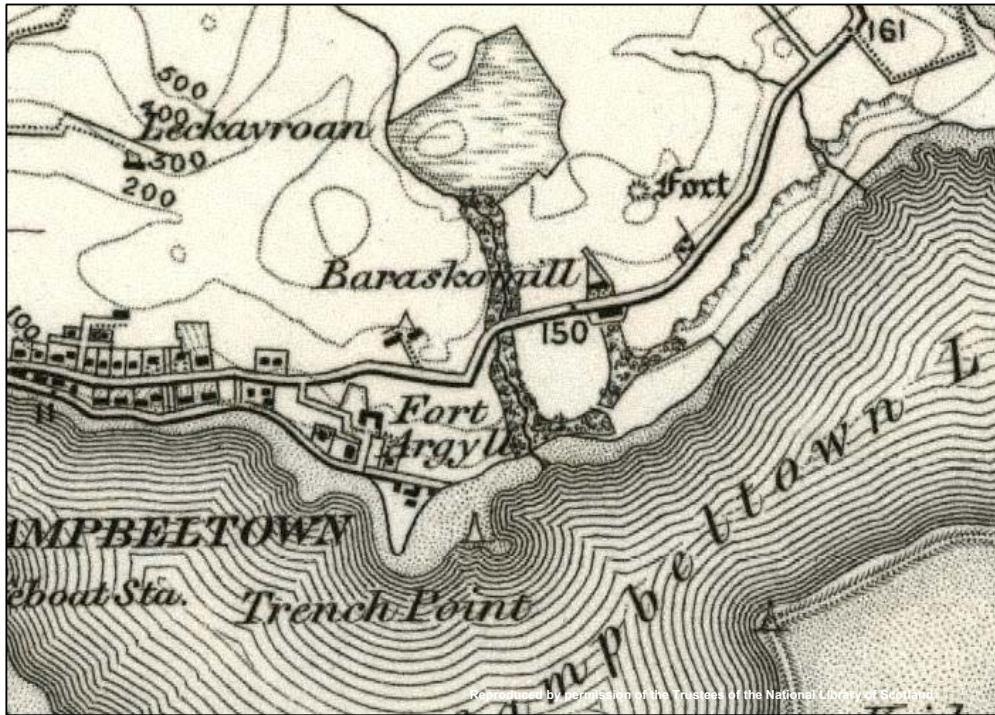


Figure 2a: 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 1896



Figure 2b: 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey 1905



Figure 3a: Test Pit 1



Figure 3b: Test Pit 2



Figure 3c: Test Pit 3



Figure 3d: Test Pit 4



Figure 3e: Test Pit 5



Figure 3f: Test Pit 8



Figure 3g: Test Pit 9



Figure 3h: Test Pit 10



Figure 4a: Beginning of the pipe trench looking to Trench Point



Figure 4b: Pipe Trench

8. Between Trench Point and Slat Farlan there is a post medieval fisherman's hut (NMRS NR72SW 71), several World War Two structures (NMRS NR72SW 72) and a possible prehistoric mound (NMRS NR72SW 73)
9. Previous archaeological works (WoSAS 3130) were carried out at Slaty Farlan WWTW by Kirkdale Archaeology in 1999 during building works. The watching brief revealed several World War II structures and recovered several struck flints.

Project Works

10. In keeping with the agreed Method Statement (Gordon 2009) all ground breaking works were monitored. The works comprised the archaeological monitoring of service inspection pits across Trench Point and the excavation of the line of the trench for the underground Rising Main through a potentially archaeologically sensitive area. With the works taking place intermittently from the 28th April 2009 to the 8th July 2009. The excavation of the line was undertaken using a 9t 360^o tracked excavator with one archaeologist monitoring the machine.
11. Given the deep deposits of made ground evident in the service inspection pits between 1.5m to 2.5m deep and that the trench for the new pipeline will be 1.5m deep, it was agreed with WoSAS that the monitoring of the pipeline across Trench Point could be suspended. It was also agreed that the last section of the pipeline (approximately 20m) did not require monitoring given the landscaped nature of the ground, which had previously been monitored during an archaeological Watching Brief carried out by Kirkdale Archaeology in 1999.
12. 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.

Findings: Inspection Pits

13. Ten inspection pits were excavated along the top of Trench Point, to establish the lines of existing services, in particular the two waste water pipes and a water main.
14. All the pits demonstrated a stratigraphy that lacked any evidence of topsoil but was dominated by made ground (101). This, in the majority of the area consisted of mixed brown and black silt sand with inclusions of plastic, textiles, metal wire and fishing nets. This commonly directly overlay a orange brown sand gravel subsoil (103), which had a plastic waste water pipe [102] within a narrow trench filled with pea gravel.
15. Within Test Pit 9 the made ground varied from that observed in the other pits (105), was 2.5m deep and consisted of black mottled modern industrial waste, ash and slag like material being present with inclusions of rope, wire, textile, polystyrene and plastic. (105) directly lay over subsoil (106) which was a orange brown sandy gravel.

Findings: Pipe Trench

16. The trench for the new rising main, which was approximately 800m long, was excavated in advance of the main works. The trench in general measured 2.5m wide and was excavated either down to the upper surface of the underlying subsoil or to a depth of 1.5m. The line of the new trench was to fall between the two existing pipes (110) and (111).
17. The monitoring started at NGR NR7383 2059, which is the most eastern part of Trench point, here the topsoil (106) was a mid brown silt sand over a orange and light brown sand with small to medium size rounded stones (107). The character of the topsoil did not change along the length of the trench and measured from 100mm to 370mm in depth.
18. After about 100m along the trench the subsoil changed to a light brown and orange substratum of bedrock (108). At NGR NR73790 20576 a layer of made ground (109) was

observed, measuring 450mm to 600mm In depth appeared to consist of blue grey clay with very frequent modern detritus of netting, rope, plastic and ceramic building material.

19. After a further 260m along the trench a burn was crossed, to the east of the burn the made ground continued along the majority of the trench, varying in depth from 900mm to 1.6m deep. With the (108) being the main subsoil evident along the trench bed, with the two service trenches intermittingly evident, (110) being the water main and (111) an older waste water pipe.
20. Field drains were also evident within the trench at various points (112) was a modern yellow plastic pipe within a trench filled with pea gravel and (113) was a trench just filled with pea gravel.
21. For approximately the last 100m of the trench the subsoil changed from mid brown silty grit/coarse sand (116) to mid brown silty clay (115) with occasional medium stone inclusions. Towards the end of the trench at NGR NR 7418 2066

Discussion

22. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were recovered from the archaeological monitoring. The made ground which the majority of the pipe trench cut through appears to be relatively modern, and it may relate in part or wholly to the demolition of the ship building yard on Trench Point.
23. The lack of archaeologically significant features is most likely due to the fact the line of the trench for the most part fell between the two pre-existing pipelines, which meant that the ground had previously been disturbed by the excavation for the earlier pipe trenches, which would have removed the presence of any archaeology that may have been present.

Recommendations

24. The archaeological monitoring failed to identify any significant archaeological features or artefacts during the course of archaeological monitoring. Consequently, we recommend that no further archaeological works are appropriate.
25. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with Argyll and Bute Council and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

26. A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions in respect a new rising main around Campbeltown and the surrounding area. This monitoring included an archaeological presence on site during the excavation of approximately 1km of trench for the pipeline. The archaeological works are designed to inform the nature of any significant archaeological remains in the area and to develop the mitigation of any adverse impact on such remains.
27. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were observed during the monitoring of the underground power line. As such we have assessed the site as not containing significant archaeology and have therefore recommended that no further works are appropriate.

References

Documentary

Scot Gov	1994	SPP23 Planning and the Historic Environment.
SOEnv	1994	Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology, Scottish Office Environmental Department.

Cartographic

Roy, W	1747-55	Military Survey of Scotland
Ordnance Survey	1872	1 st edition map 1:10560
Ordnance Survey	1896	2nd edition map 1:10560
Ordnance Survey	1905	3rd edition map 1:10560

Appendix 1: Registers

28. Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site regardless of the process by which that information was gathered (e.g. test-pit or linear trench).

Context Register

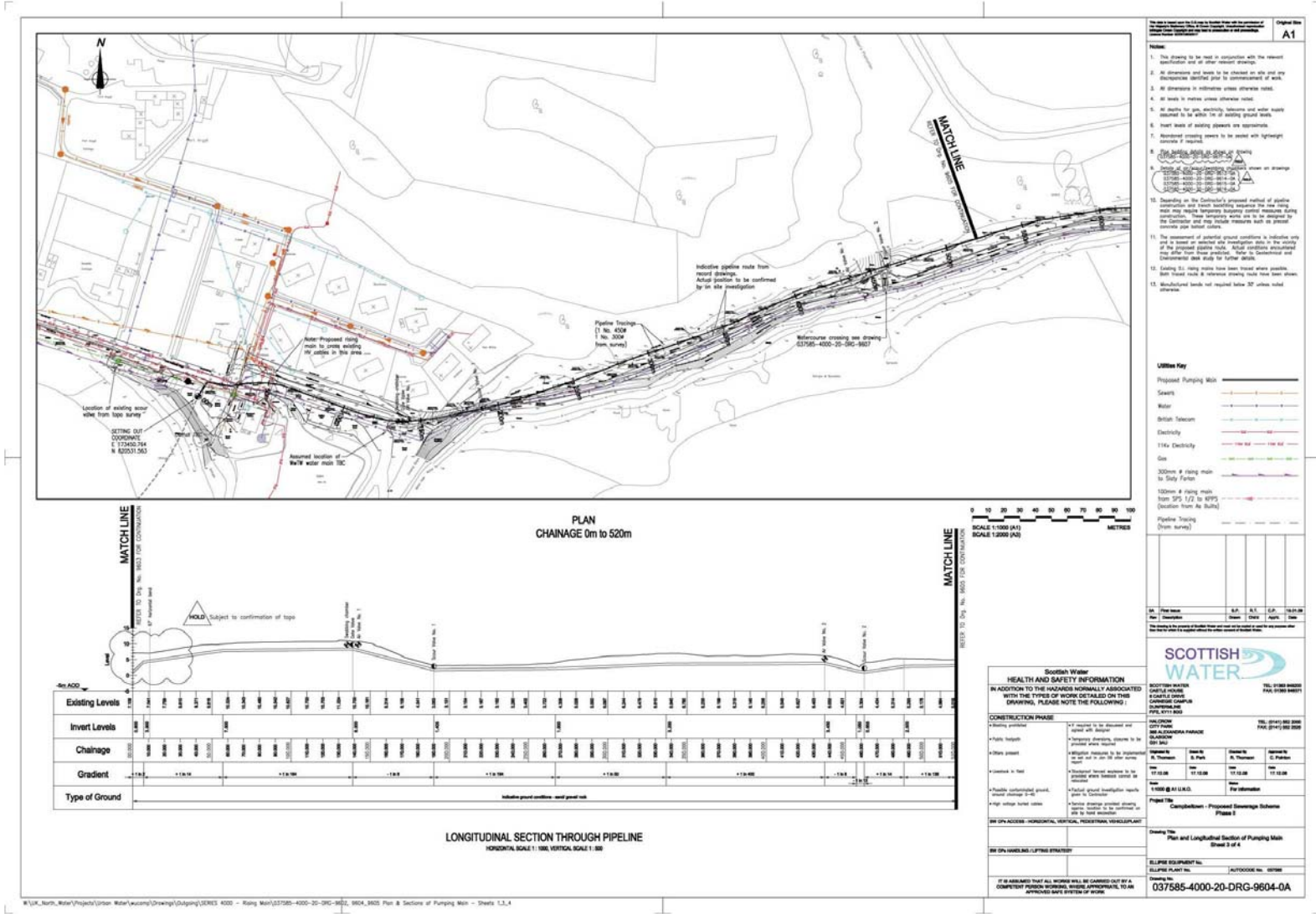
Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
101	TP1-8,10	Deposit	Mixed Brown and black silt sand with inclusions of plastic, textiles, metal wire and fishing nets	Made Ground
102			Black Plastic Pipe with a 500mm wide trench filled with pea gravel	Waste Water pipe
103	TP1-10	Deposit	Orange brown sand gravel	Subsoil
104			Service trench 300mm wide with metal and plastic pipes and a pea gravel fill	Electric Services
105	TP 9	Deposit	Black Mottled modern industrial waste 1.6m deep, with inclusions of ash, slag, rope, wire, textile, polystyrene and plastic	Dump of modern industrial waste and general detritus
106	Trench	Deposit	Mid brown silt sand	Topsoil
107	Trench	Deposit	Orange and light brown sand with small and medium sized rounded stones	Subsoil
108	Trench	Deposit	Light brown and orange bedrock	Subsoil
109	Trench	Deposit	Light blue grey clay with frequent modern detritus such as netting, rope, plastic, CBM and polystyrene	Re-deposited natural with modern detritus
110	Trench		500mm wide trench with a blue plastic pipe within pea gravel	Water Main
111	Trench		500mm wide trench with a red pipe and a light yellow sand fill	Waste water pipe
112	Trench		250-300mm wide trench with yellow plastic pipe with pea gravel	Modern Field drain

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
113	Trench		250mm -300mm wide trench filled with pea gravel	Modern Field Drain
114	Trench	Deposit	Red brown clay with inclusions of tarmac, wood and CBM	Re-deposited Natural with modern detritus
115	Trench	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay with occasional medium stone inclusion	Subsoil
116	Trench	Deposit	Mid brown silty grit/course sand	Subsoil

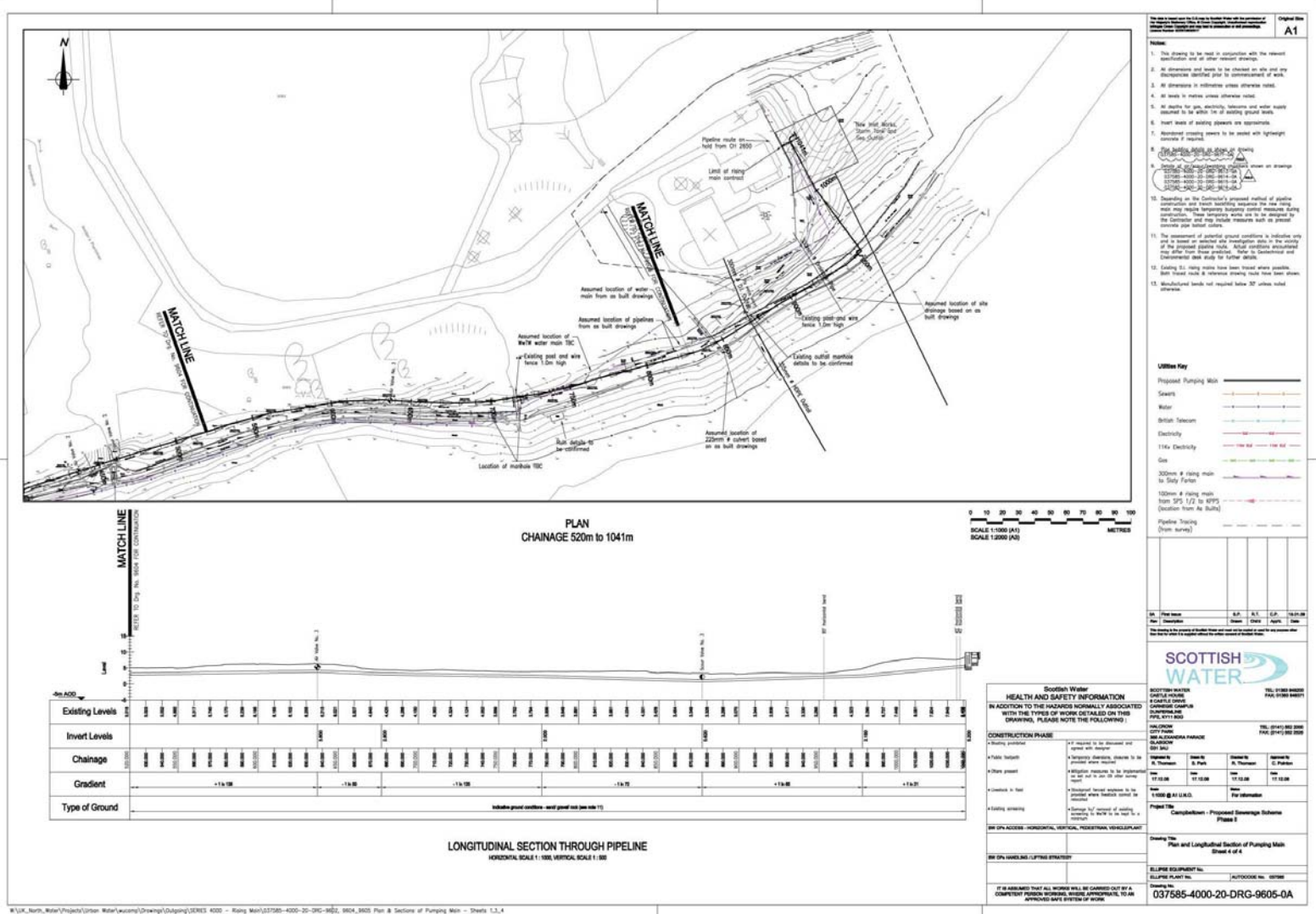
Photographic Register

Image No.	Print		Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.			
001	1	1	Test Pit 1	N	28/04/09
002	1	2	Test Pit 2	N	28/04/09
003	1	3	Test Pit 3	E	28/04/09
004	1	4	Test Pit 4	E	28/04/09
005	1	5	General Shot of Trench Point Boatyard	NE	28/04/09
006	1	6	General Shot of Trench Point Boatyard	N	28/04/09
007	1	7	General Shot of Trench Point Boatyard	NW	28/04/09
008	1	8	Test Pit 5	E	28/04/09
009	1	9	Test Pit 6	SW	28/04/09
010	1	10	Test Pit 7	S	29/04/09
011	1	11	Test Pit 8	S	29/04/09
012	1	12	Test Pit 8 Extension	S	29/04/09
013	1	13	West Facing Section of Test Pit 8	W	29/04/09
014	1	14	Test Pit 9	N	29/04/09
015	1	15	Test Pit 10	S	30/04/09
016	1	16	Striped car park area	NW	30/04/09
017	2	1	Pipe Trench	E	18/05/09
018	2	2	Start of Pipe Trench	E	18/05/09
019	2	3	Pipe Trench East of Burn	E	19/05/09
020	2	4	Pipe Trench East of Burn	E	19/05/09
021	2	5	Pipe Trench East of Burn	W	19/05/09
022	2	6	Pipe Trench East of Burn	E	19/05/09
023	3	2	Pipe Trench at Slaty Farlan	E	08/07/09
024	3	3	Pipe Trench at Slaty Farlan	W	08/07/09
025	3	4	Pipe Trench at Slaty Farlan	E	08/07/09

Appendix 2: Scottish Water Plans of Route



W:\UK_North\Projects\Urban Water\Leicomp\Drawings\Output\DRG03 4000 - Rising Main\037585-4000-20-DRG-9604_9604_9604_Plan & Sections of Pumping Main - Sheet 1.3.4



Original Size A1

Notes:

- The drawing to be read in conjunction with the relevant specifications and all other relevant drawings.
- All dimensions and notes to be checked on site and any discrepancies notified prior to commencement of work.
- All dimensions in millimetres unless otherwise stated.
- All levels to include unless otherwise stated.
- All depths for gas, electricity, telecoms and water supply assumed to be 500mm in all existing ground levels.
- Insert levels of existing structures on drawings.
- Assumed existing sewers to be marked with lightweight concrete if marked.
- The utility shall be shown on drawings.
- Assumed location of water main from as-built drawings.
- Assumed location of pipes from as-built drawings.
- Assumed location of 225mm Ø sewer based on as-built drawings.
- Assumed location of site drainage based on as-built drawings.
- The utility shall be shown on drawings.
- Existing pipes and wires from as-built drawings.
- Existing manhole details to be determined.
- Existing manhole details to be determined.
- Assumed location of 225mm Ø sewer based on as-built drawings.
- Assumed location of site drainage based on as-built drawings.
- Assumed location of water main from as-built drawings.
- Assumed location of pipes from as-built drawings.
- Assumed location of 225mm Ø sewer based on as-built drawings.
- Assumed location of site drainage based on as-built drawings.
- Assumed location of site drainage based on as-built drawings.

Utility Key

Proposed Pumping Main
 Sewer
 Water
 British Telecom
 Electricity
 11kV Electricity
 Gas
 300mm Ø rising main to Slaty Farn
 100mm Ø rising main from STS 1/2 to STPS (location from As-Built)
 Pipeline Tracing (from survey)

No.	Drawn	Ck'd	Checked	Date

SCOTTISH WATER

HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION
 IN ADDITION TO THE HAZARDS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THIS TYPE OF WORK DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING, PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
15/03/2009	15/03/2009	15/03/2009	15/03/2009

SCOTTISH WATER
 8 CANAL DRIVE
 GLASGOW G3 7LN
 TEL: 0141 800 2000
 FAX: 0141 800 2001

SCOTTISH WATER
 8 CANAL DRIVE
 GLASGOW G3 7LN
 TEL: 0141 800 2000
 FAX: 0141 800 2001

Project Title: Campbeltown - Proposed Sewerage Scheme Phase 2

Drawing Title: Plan and Longitudinal Section of Pumping Main Sheet 4 of 4

ELLIPSE PLAN# No.: AUTOCAD No. 027598

037585-4000-20-DRG-9605-0A

IF IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL WORKERS WILL BE TRAINED OUT BY A COMPETENT PERSON HOLDING SUITABLE APPROVALS TO AN APPROVED SAFE SYSTEM OF WORK.

\\uk_north_water\projects\310400-Water\asw\m\Drawings\Output\SERIES 4000 - Rising Main\310400-4000-20-DRG-9605-0A_Plan & Sections of Pumping Main - Sheets 1,2,4

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll and Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Campbeltown Rising Main
PROJECT CODE:	09019
PARISH:	Campbeltown
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Douglas Gordon
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Monitoring
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NR7383 2059 to NR7418 2066.
START DATE (this season)	18 th May 2009
END DATE (this season)	8 th July 2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions in respect a new rising main around Campbeltown and the surrounding area. This monitoring included an archaeological presence on site during the excavation of approximately 1km of trench for the pipeline. The archaeological works are designed to inform the nature of any significant archaeological remains in the area and to develop the mitigation of any adverse impact on such remains.</p> <p>No significant archaeological features or artefacts were observed during the monitoring of the underground power line. As such we have assessed the site as not containing significant archaeology and have therefore recommended that no further works are appropriate.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Water Solutions
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 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

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

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd	www.rathmell-arch.co.uk
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops	
Kilwinning	t.: 01294 542848
Ayrshire	f.: 01294 542849
KA13 6PU	e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

30. West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted through the details noted below:

West of Scotland Archaeology Service	
Charing Cross Complex	
20 India Street	t.: 01412878330
Glasgow	f.: 01412879529
G2 4PF	e.: enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk

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