

**Dunduff Quarry Extension, South Lanarkshire:
Archaeological Survey**

Data Structure Report

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Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey was required by Johnson Poole & Bloomer on behalf of Patersons of Greenoakhill Ltd in respect of the proposed extension scheme at Dunduff Quarry, South Lanarkshire. These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeology present within the proposed extension area and hence to enable the development of appropriate mitigation.
2. The proposed extension covers two areas located approximately 3km to the northwest of Lesmahagow. The northern extension area comprises a roughly triangular stretch of land lying to the west of the Birkwood Burn near Ladehead. The access route from the north predominantly traverses improved, enclosed pasture while the core of the extraction area is unimproved ground, covered in part by semi-natural woodland and poorly drained. The southern extension area sits directly to the south of the current quarry centred on (although not including) the farmstead at Muirhouse. The area comprises both improved pasture and poorly drained land with an area of sparse woodland to the northwest, Muirhouse Plantation. While the walkover survey will not cover Muirhouse Farm and a parcel of land adjacent to it, this will be included within the study area for the desk based assessment.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd has been appointed to act with regard to the archaeological issue by Johnson Poole & Bloomer. The project works described below have been designed to comply with the identified requirements of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Project Works

4. The programme of works agreed with Johnson Poole & Bloomer commenced with a desk based assessment. This consulted resources within:
 - ❖ the National Monuments Record of Scotland (known archaeological sites; oblique aerial photography; archived commercial reports);
 - ❖ Sites & Monuments Record (known archaeological sites);
 - ❖ Historic Scotland records (Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
 - ❖ local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
5. A walkover survey of the northern and southern extension areas was undertaken on the 9th November 2009 and the 8th April 2010 respectively to assist in the characterisation of those monuments previously identified by the desk-based assessment and to identify any additional upstanding archaeological sites. Site limits surveyed through the use of a DGPS system (Leica GS50) were subsequently identified on 1:2500 base maps.

Findings

6. The desk-based assessment did not identify the presence of any sites protected for their archaeological or historical merit under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 within the proposed extension areas.

Historic Landuse

7. The earliest map evidence for the area is provided by Blaeu's map of 1654 (Figure 1a) which identified numerous significant settlements and several geographical features which can still be identified within the modern landscape. Like Blaeu, Moll's Map of 1745 features the most striking geographical features in the area (Figure 1b). Neither depict any settlements within the inferred areas of the quarry extension and access road.



Figure 1a: Extract from Blaeu's Map of 1654



Figure. 1b: Extract from Moll's Map of 1745

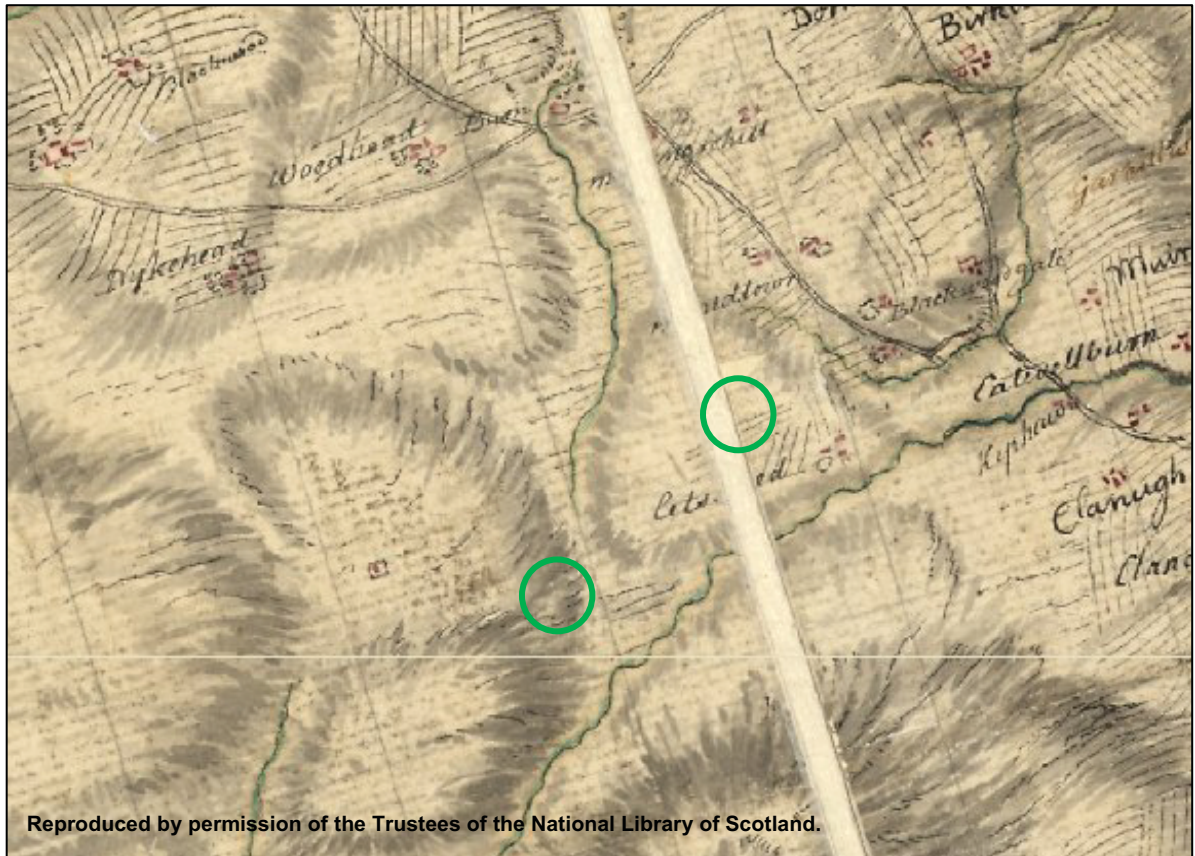


Figure 2a: Extract from Roy's Military Map of 1747-55

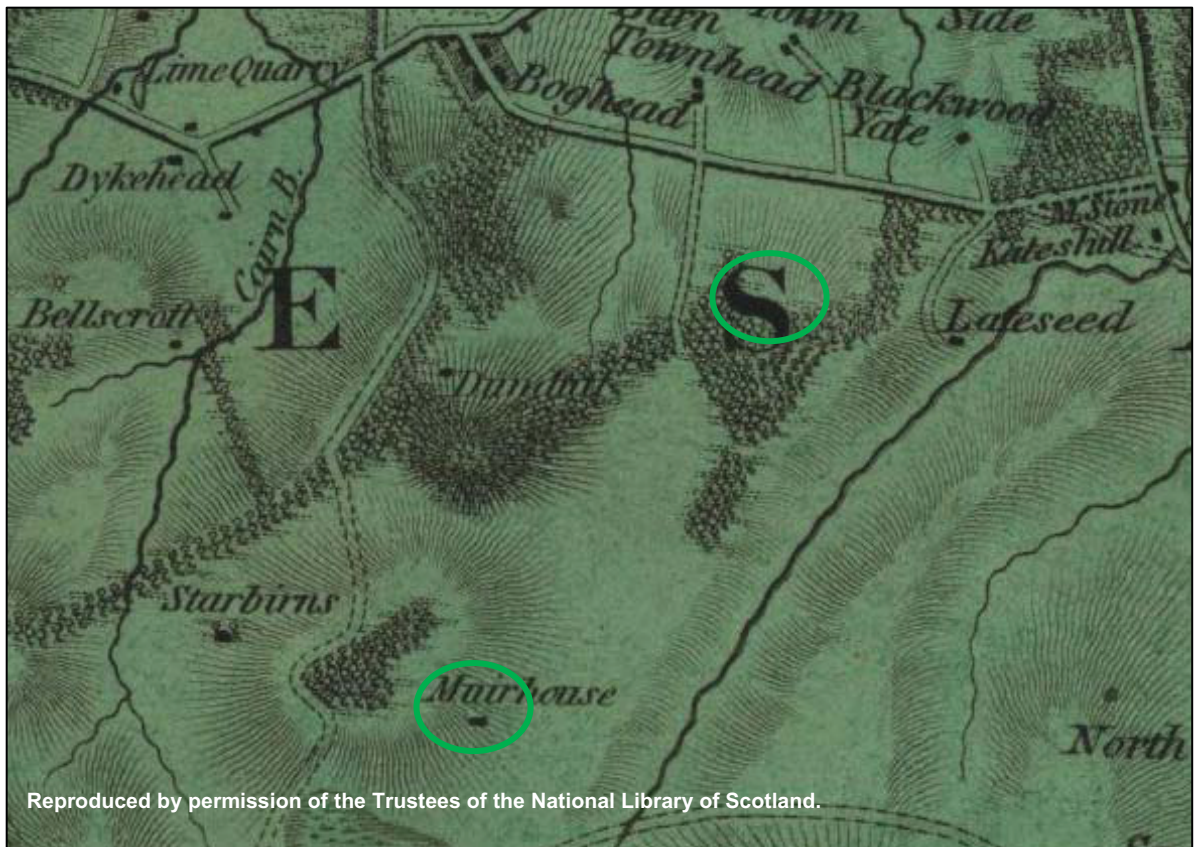


Figure 2b: Extract from Forrest's Map of 1816

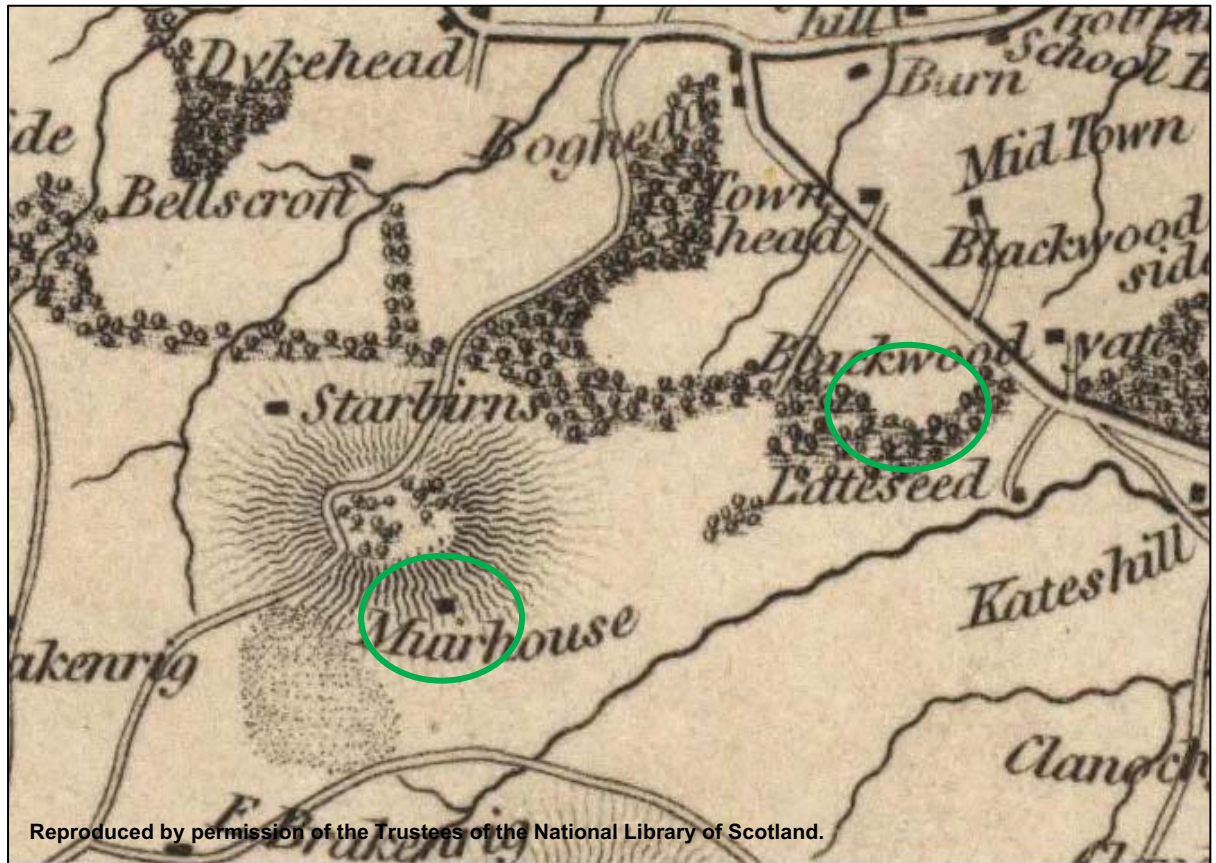


Figure 3a: Extract from Thomson's Map of 1832

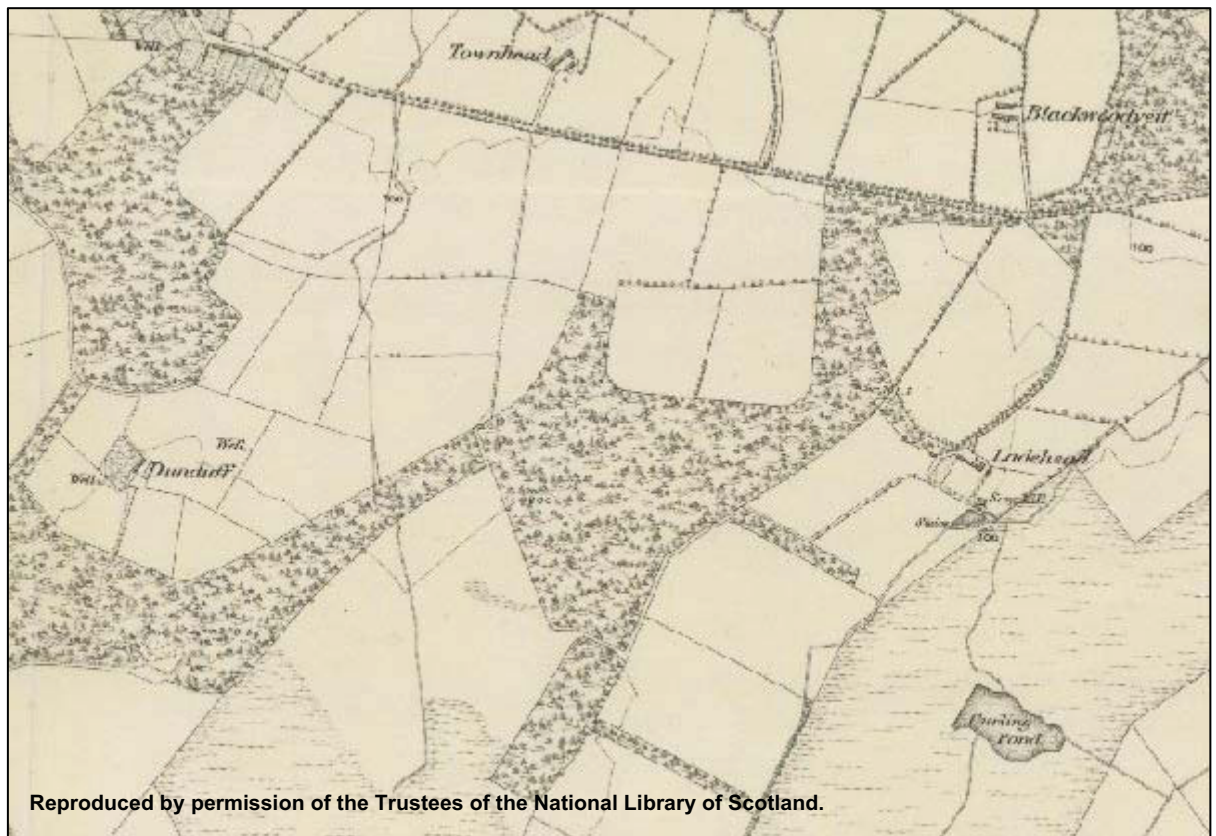


Figure 3b: Ordnance Survey 1st edition Map of 1864 (1:10560), northern extension area

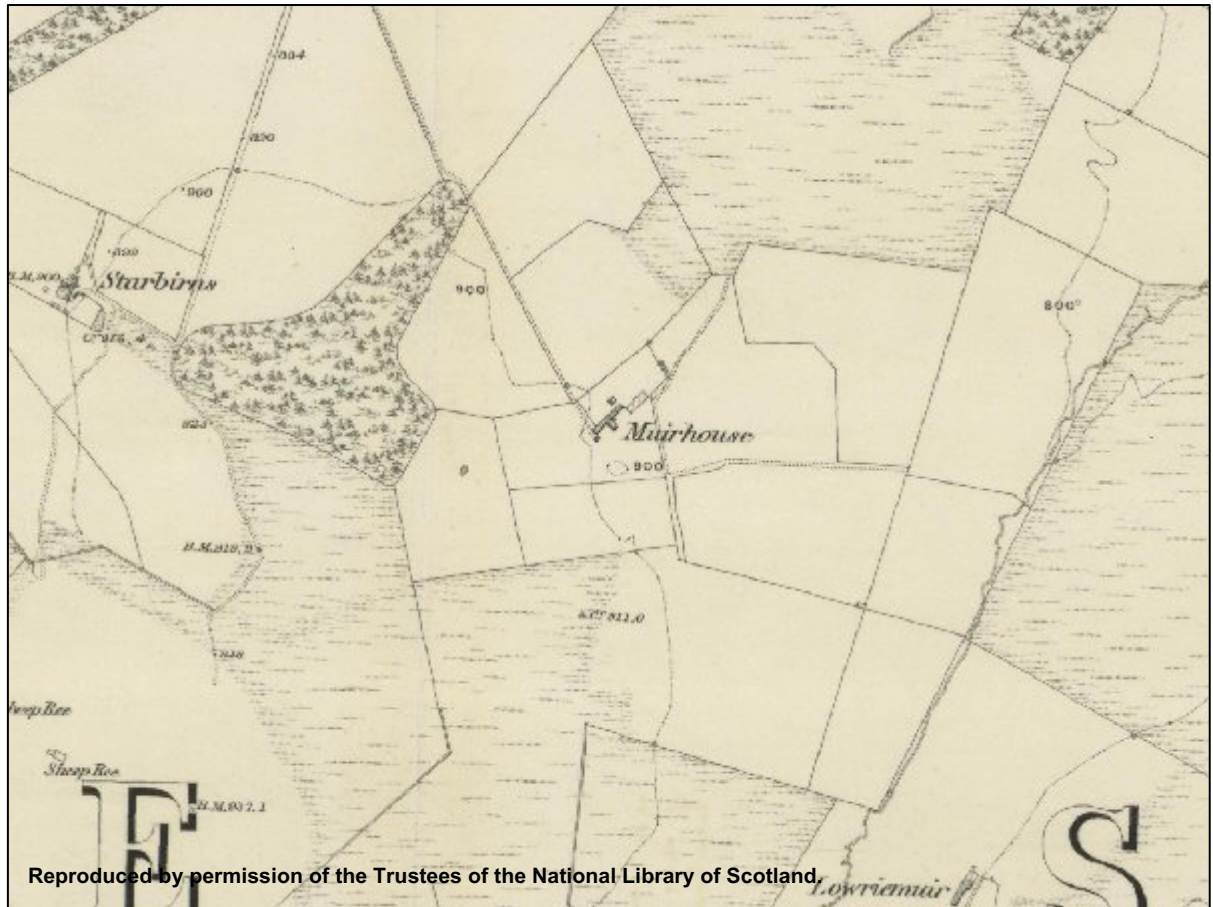


Figure 4a: Ordnance Survey 1st edition Map of 1864 (1:10560) showing southern extension area

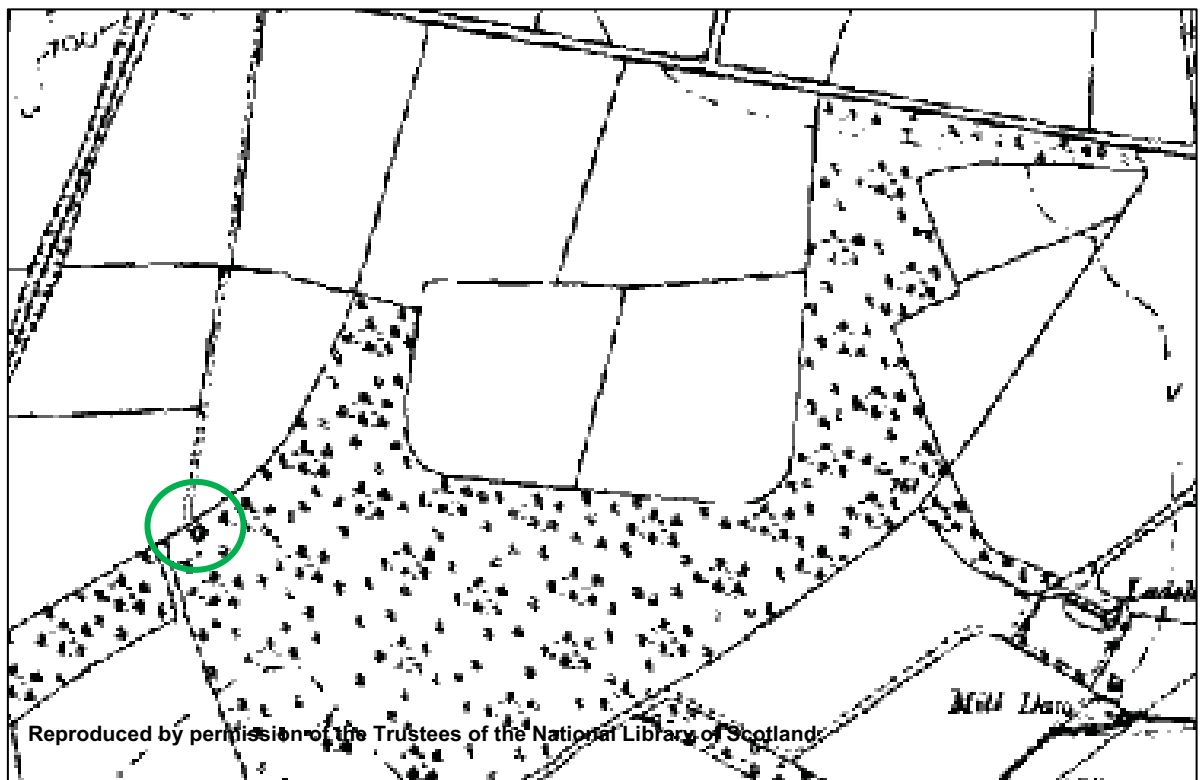


Figure 4b: Detail from Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1898 (1:10560), S1 circled in green

8. Roy's Military Map of 1747-55 (Figure 2a), which was surveyed just a few years later, by contrast features the smaller farms that were shown on Blaeu's map but omitted from Moll's. It shows the landscape in greater topographic detail, and also depicts areas of cultivated land. Once again, the ground directly covered by the Dunduff Quarry extension areas are shown as not including any structures, and without any evidence of arable fields. To the east of the northern extension area there is shown a farmstead the name of which is obscured by the margins. It is possible however that this may be an earlier representation of the current Ladehead which is also shown as 'Lateseed' on later mapping. The name on Roy's map may possibly read similar to 'Lateseed' and its placement to the south of 'Blackwoodgate' (possibly an earlier 'Blackwoodyett' which is on current mapping) and also to the south of what may be 'Midtown' (again on the margins) could place it in the right location.
9. Forrest's map of 1816 (Figure 2b) adds little detail in terms of field boundaries but does depict more of the smaller farmsteads which are visible today. Within the southern extension area, 'Muirhouse' (S3) is first shown with an unnamed area of trees to its northwest which appears to closely resemble the current Muirhouse Plantation. No other evidence of structures or sites within the extension areas is visible. Outwith the northern extension area, the above mentioned 'Lateseed' is clearly shown on the location of the current Ladehead and a road is also illustrated as running south from Dykehead towards the extension area. To the west of the southern extension the farmstead 'Starbirns' is shown for the first time.
10. Thomson's map of 1832 (Figure 3a) adds little to the detailed information given by Roy and Forrest, continuing much of the information shown by Forrest.
11. In 1864, the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was published, providing the first modern mapping of the area (Figures 3b and 4a). This particular map shows the enclosure and woodland pattern that survives through to the modern day essentially established. Within the northern extension area, the northern fields, across which the access route is proposed to cross, appear to be laid out in a quartered playing card shape; the rounded south eastern and south western corners carving into a substantial woodland block. Within the southern extension area, the farmstead at Muirhouse (S3) can be seen in more detail shown as what appears to be three roofed structures and one unroofed. The area of trees at the west of the area, although still unnamed, can clearly be seen to represent the Muirhouse Plantation. Outwith the area, Starbirns is still extant to the west and the farmstead 'Lowriemuir', now known as Lauriemuir, has appeared to the southeast.
12. In 1898, the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey shows the farmstead at Muirhouse as a large 'U' shaped building surrounding a courtyard on the south with a smaller square structure sitting to the northeast. This seems to more closely resemble the layout of the main building at Muirhouse (S3) as it is today. The change of the main structure into a 'U' shape could potentially be a later addition to the general trend towards courtyard farms which spread throughout lowland Scotland from the end of the 18th century as part of the Improvement Era (Glendinning and Wade Martins 2008, 23). It is possible that instead of replacing the earlier structure, they merely adapted and extended it so that earlier elements could still exist. The trees to the west are now marked as 'Muirhouse Plantation' and a small trackway can be seen running ESE-WNW through its southern section.
13. Within the northern extension area, a structure (S1) is shown as a rectangular structure (first shown 1898 2nd edition Ordnance Survey) (Figure 4b) with a possible porch or extension projecting from the southeast facing elevation (1941 4th edition Ordnance Survey). The structure is located at the southern end of a track which follows a wall line that is mapped on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey and stands within the woodland block. The structure is not named on any of the available mapping.
14. The number of fields and landscape divisions appears to be very consistent through the available Ordnance Survey sequence. However, the woodland block within the northern extension area appears to be depicted as having been substantially cleared on the 1911 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map to the southeast of the structure (S1). The ground underlying the former woodland block is depicted as marshy with scrub vegetation, with

the boundary onto the retained areas of woodland marked by a broken line which may only depict the change in vegetation cover. The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey also shows a start in the depletion of Muirhouse Plantation with a clearing at its northern end.

15. The 1941 4th edition Ordnance Survey shows the entire woodland block which lies across the core of the northern extension area had been felled and cleared. The exposed ground is shown as rough ground with scrub vegetation. On this edition a small enclosure is shown around the structure (S1) which is much closer to the structure than the temporary edge of the woodland to the southeast shown on the 1911 3rd edition Ordnance Survey.

Aerial Photographs

16. The National Monuments Record for Scotland holds a number of vertical and oblique aerial photographs within its collections which provide detailed coverage of the proposed extension areas. These images were taken on various occasions over a number of years between the 1940s and 1990s. Consultation of these resources was potentially important in several respects. It allows previously recorded sites to be identified and their continuing presence or absence to be noted as appropriate. In addition, it can yield an insight into changing land use patterns throughout the late twentieth century, which in turn gave an indication of the intensity of land use within the development area.
17. No additional sites of significance were observed from the aerial photographs and the current land use appears to have been consistent through the later parts of the twentieth century.
18. One site was identified with reference to historic maps of the area – the structure identified in the northern extension area on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898. Close inspection of the aerial photographic evidence did not, however, reveal any additional evidence on the extent of this site given the problems of masking due to re-established tree cover.

Archaeological Background

19. The development area does not contain any known prehistoric archaeological remains, although there is some evidence of human occupation and activity in prehistoric times throughout the surrounding area. Evidence of occupation in the medieval period is equally lacking throughout the study area and its immediate environs.

Site Walkover – Northern Extension Area

20. A walkover survey took place on the 9th November 2009 which inspected the proposed northern extension area and access route in its entirety.
21. The rectangular structure (S1) identified on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1898) was inspected by the walkover survey and was characterised as a late nineteenth century dwelling (Fig. 5a & 5b). The core structure was some 10.8m by 6.2m and survives with all four walls standing to substantial height; the northern, front elevation is pierced by two windows and a doorway while the rear is pierced by a single doorway. The western gable is also pierced by a small window at height, while the eastern gable has evidence of a fireplace and aumbrey.
22. To the south, rear, of the structure there was evidence of some small extensions, some of which were constructed with brick. No evidence was noted of the enclosure depicted on the 1944 4th edition Ordnance Survey.
23. A denuded earthen bank (S2) was also identified to the south of the structure (Figure 6b), running roughly east to west through the unimproved ground which was predominantly covered by rough woodland. The bank was grass covered some 2m wide and 0.5m high where observed. The line of this bank matched closely the boundary between the retained woodland and the cleared ground depicted on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (see above).



Figure 5a: Ruined Dwelling **S1**, front elevation from northeast



Figure 5b: Ruined Dwelling **S1**, rear elevation from southeast



Figure 6a: Modern ditch and unimproved ground



Figure 6b: Enclosure bank **S2** to rear (south east) of dwelling **S1**

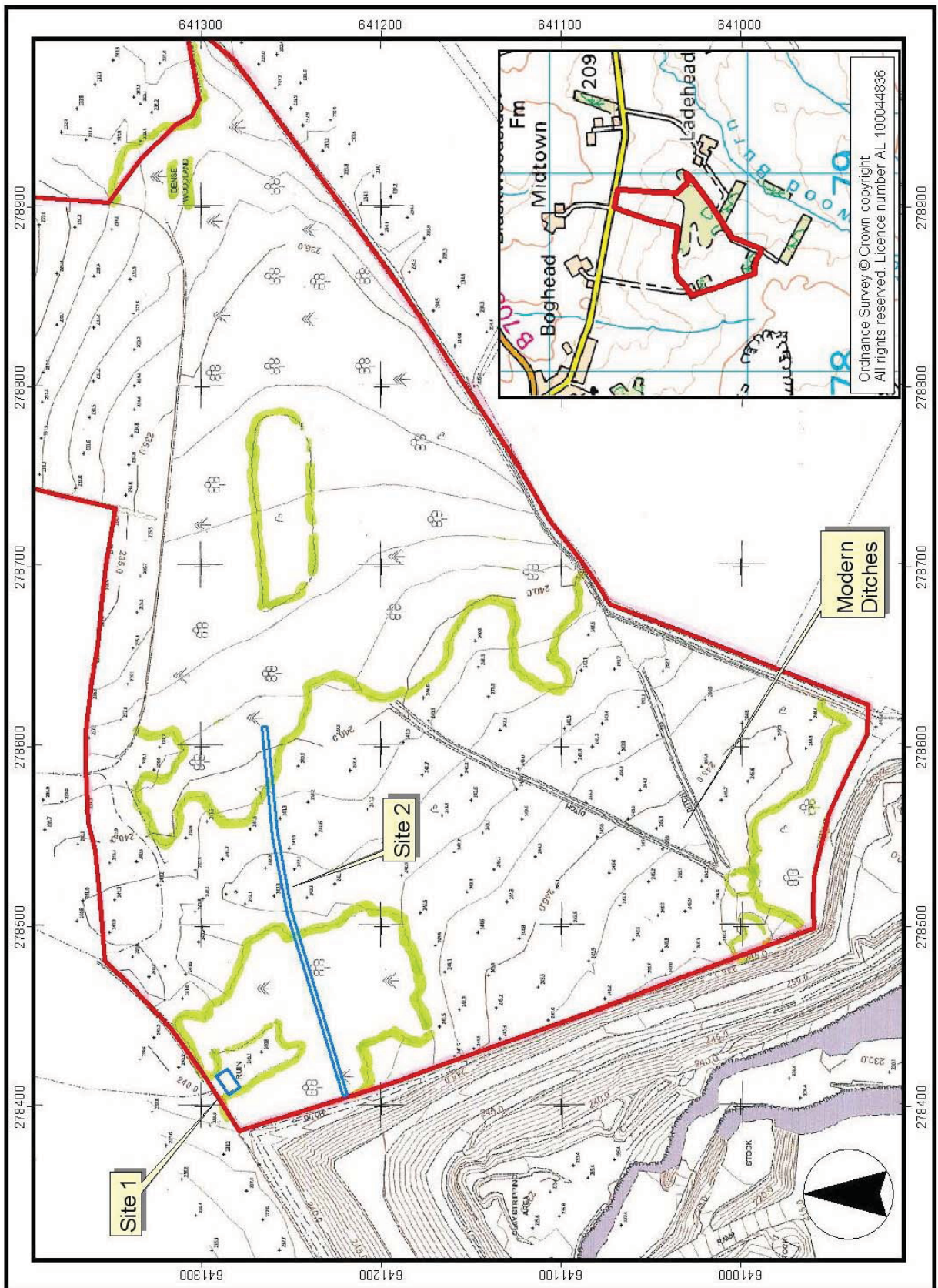


Figure 7: Survey Plan Showing Locations of Archaeological Sites in Northern Extension Area

24. Overall the access route crosses a series of improved pasture fields (within the playing card shaped field in the north). By contrast the identified structure (S1) was set within a mixture of mature and juvenile deciduous and coniferous trees. This ground was clearly unimproved and exhibited extensive evidence of impeded drainage.
25. Although the field boundaries identified on maps were specifically targeted during the walkover survey, no traces of reused masonry or other signs of cleared structures was identified. Careful examination of the ground for traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation was also undertaken, but none was identified within the unimproved ground.
26. Another feature of note was network of drainage channels to the southeast of the dwelling (S1) and bank (S2). Again, this was associated with recent land use in the area, i.e. agricultural activities carried out in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries, and were therefore not considered to be archaeologically significant.

Site Walkover – Southern Extension Area

27. A walkover survey took place on the 8th April 2010 which inspected the proposed southern extension area in its entirety. While the farmstead at Muirhouse (S3) was included within the desk based assessment, it and a small parcel of land adjacent to the north was excluded from the walkover (see Figure 10).
28. An area of possible rig and furrow (S4) (Figure 8a) was identified in the furthest northeast field running WNW-ESE. It sat in an area of unimproved poorly drained land and covered an area of approximately 98m by 35m. The rig and furrow appeared quite crisp and very easily identifiable while on site pointing to the likelihood that it is modern in date, possibly for drainage channels.
29. In the field south of this a small brick structure (S5) (Figure 8b) measuring 2m by 1.9m by 0.9m high was set into the western bank of the Birkwood Burn which runs along the eastern edge of the study area. The structure had a small wooden door on its northeastern side and although no roof was present, iron brackets suggest one may have originally existed. The interior of the structure contained iron mechanisms including a wheel along the northeastern side. The structure can be identified as a 'pump' depicted on the 1944 4th edition Ordnance Survey.
30. Another brick structure (S6) was located in the field immediately to the west of Muirhouse Farm (S3). This measured 3.9m by 1.65m by 0.55m high and had a concrete top to it with a manhole cover present at the northern end. A pipe led into it on its eastern side and water ran out of a hole also on its eastern side. This is depicted as a 'cistern' on the 1944 4th edition Ordnance Survey.
31. The barns sitting to the east of Muirhouse farmstead (S3) were also inspected by the walkover (Figure 9a). The rectangular western barn (S7) measured approximately 13m by 11.7m and is constructed of yellow brick with a corrugated iron double apex roof. The eastern barn (S8) is larger measuring approximately 18.9m by 20.9m and is constructed of a steel frame in-filled with breeze-blocks across the bottom half with corrugated iron sheeting across the top half and a gable roof. While these barns will have originally been part of the Muirhouse farmstead (S3), they appear to be 20th century constructions with no earlier elements visible.
32. Two trackways were also discovered which do not appear on current mapping. The first (S9) runs WSW-ENE along the fields to the west of Muirhouse (S3) and survives as a raised earth platform approximately 1.5 to 2m wide and 62m long. Towards its eastern end it has a metal surface. It appears to run towards Muirhouse although it stops at the western boundary of the study area no longer visible in the fields beyond. Another trackway (S10) (Figure 9b) runs NW-SE through the southern section of the area of the Muirhouse Plantation measures approximately 2-3m wide and runs approximately 46m from the southeastern boundary of the plantation before disappearing in the middle of the plantation area. Neither of these trackways corresponds with any visible on the mapping for the area and are likely to be 20th century in date.



Figure 8a: Area of rig and furrow **S4**



Figure 8b: Pump **S5**



Figure 9a: Muirhouse Barns **S7** and **S8** from the southwest



Figure 9b: Muirhouse Plantation trackway **S10**

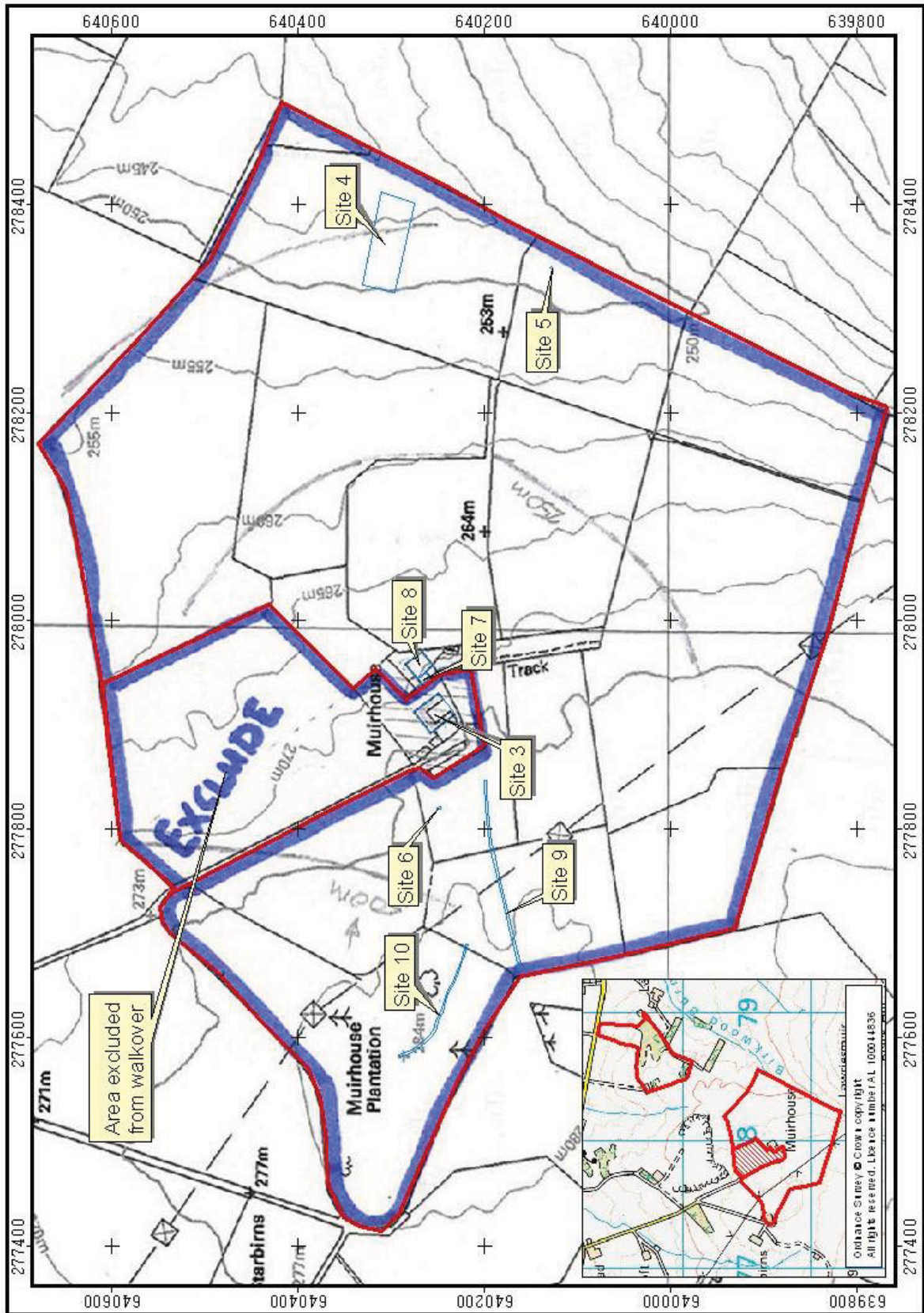


Figure 10: Survey Plan Showing Locations of Archaeological Sites in Southern Extension Area

33. Apart from the fields immediately adjacent to the east of Muirhouse farmstead (S3), the land was very poorly drained and in recent years has become overgrown with reeds, although is likely to have been improved pasture ground in earlier times. The area of the Muirhouse Plantation was very sparse of trees and had seen no improvement.
34. The boundaries were mainly stone dykes, many of which were partly collapsed with post and wire fencing put in place in more recent times. The boundaries were inspected but no traces of reused masonry or other signs of cleared structures were identified. Modern stone clearance cairns were scattered across the study area which appeared to have been cleared from the stone dykes, likely from their collapse.

Discussion

Northern Extension Area

35. The desk-based assessment and walkover survey revealed two archaeological features within the proposed extension area (Figure 6). The dwelling house (S1) is inferred to have been built within established woodland in the late nineteenth century (between 1860 and 1898 based on Ordnance Survey editions). The dwelling has been modified and expanded, identified through 3rd and 4th editions Ordnance Survey (1912 and 1941 respectively) and through the composite nature of the ancillary elements of the structure on-site during the walkover survey. The dwelling appears to have fallen into disrepair in the mid to late twentieth century. The relatively late and simple character of this dwelling leads us to ascribe it a 'local' significance.
36. The earthen bank (S2) matches the line of a temporary felling limit marked on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey of 1911. This suggests that this is an early twentieth century land boundary which may have marked more the limit of clearance of the woodland prior to the subsequent felling of the whole woodland block (as depicted on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey). The relatively recent date and simple character of this feature leads us to ascribe this site a 'nil' significance.
37. All known elements of the dwelling (S1) identified survived as upstanding remains, in an area which appears never to have been subject to intensive land use, either in recent years or in earlier periods. Further the core woodland area appears to be unimproved ground which suffers from impeded drainage – reflected in the modern drainage channels cut across the area. These conditions would suggest that any substantial archaeological remains which had once been present in the area (e.g. burnt mounds, cairns, hut circles) would still survive as visible features which could be identified on the ground. No such features were noted during the walkover survey.
38. The only potential ground where archaeological features have the potential to be present, but masked by subsequent landuse, are within the improved northern fields that are crossed by the access route. While there was no suggestion from the landform, composition of the field walls or features visible on aerial photographs, this potential cannot be discounted.

Southern Extension Area

39. The core of the area is centred on Muirhouse Farm (S3) which appears to have been established and constructed in the early 19th century. The main structure of the farmstead appears to have been altered during the second half of the 19th century into a 'courtyard' style. This appears more likely to have been an alteration and extension to the original structure rather than a replacement, meaning that elements of the original structure may likely still survive. The continuing investment in this farm suggests that it was proving a successful landholding during the early to mid 19th century.
40. A clear expansion and improvement can be seen in the area around the farm during the early to mid 20th century with the construction of a pump (S5), a cistern (S6) and a barn (S7) based around the common use of yellow brick. Later in the 20th century also saw the construction of a second barn (S8) representing further improvement and reform in the character of the agricultural buildings.

41. While an area of rig and furrow (S4) has been recorded in the fields to the east, it is most likely modern, possibly the product of cutting a narrow interval pattern of drainage channels. The majority of the ground has reverted to being overgrown by reeds reflecting impeded drainage, although two fields to the immediate east of Muirhouse farmstead (S3) are in better condition. It does appear however, that all of the ground has, historically, been improved with the exception of the area of Muirhouse Plantation in the northwest which has appeared as woodland consistently through the Ordnance Survey mapping sequence.
42. No indicators for earlier archaeological activity before the land was enclosed for use as farmland have been discovered. With the exception of the area of Muirhouse Plantation however, archaeological features have the potential to be present within the improved fields masked by subsequent landuse. While there was no suggestion from the landform, composition of the field walls or features visible on aerial photographs, this potential cannot be discounted.

Recommendations

43. Presented below are our provisional recommendations for archaeological mitigation in the event of the extraction proceeding. Confirmation that these recommendations are acceptable should be confirmed with the appropriate heritage bodies prior to the implementation of any works whose appropriateness may rely on these recommendations.
44. Site 1 is the only archaeological site which has been assessed to be of local significance (in the absence of any regional or nationally significant sites) is not of sufficient significance where retention is appropriate within any proposed extraction scheme. Should the core structure be lost within the scheme we would recommend that the building is subject to a Level 1 survey in accordance with *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME Third Edition, 1996).
45. The balance of the identified archaeological sites that have the potential to be impacted by the extraction proposal (i.e. not Site 3 Muirhouse) have been assessed to be of nil significance being predominantly 20th century agricultural structures. Consequently no further archaeological mitigation is recommended in response to the loss of these specific archaeological sites.
46. The assessment and survey is recommended as a sufficient appraisal of the unimproved ground and hence the unmitigated loss of other lesser significant archaeology is an acceptable loss. The character of the unimproved ground was such that it is reasonable to infer that any pre-enclosure archaeological sites would have had survived as upstanding monuments; no such sites were identified by the walkover survey which typically characterised the unimproved ground as boggy in character. This recommendation of sufficient appraisal covers:
- ❖ all the ground outwith the playing card shaped improved fields to the north of the woodland in the northern extension area;
 - ❖ the ground historically covered by the Muirhouse Plantation in the southern extension area;
 - ❖ the northernmost enclosure in the southern extension area which on its western edge abuts the Muirhouse farm ground excluded for the walkover; and
 - ❖ the south-westernmost enclosure in the southern extension area.
47. The potential for the presence of currently unknown archaeological features within the improved ground is anticipated to be low given the absence of adjacent trigger sites. To ensure that no currently unlocated archaeology is impacted upon without mitigation by the forming of the access road to the north, extraction, bunding or other process associated with the extraction we further recommend that as a default archaeological monitoring of ground breaking works within the agriculturally improved portion of the

ground is carried out.

48. Where it is feasible and efficient (in terms of scale of anticipated impact) we further recommend that a programme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken to test the uncertain potential for currently unlocated sub-surface archaeology within the agriculturally improved portion of the ground. A suitable scale of evaluation would be 5% of the localised area to be studied; this investigative exercise would inform on the appropriateness of subsequent monitoring.
49. All archaeological works should seek to identify significant archaeology and facilitate its competent excavation. Recovered samples, materials and records would be subject to an agreed programme of post-excavation analyses and subsequent reporting, including publication where appropriate.
50. This package of works will, on balance, ensure the appropriate treatment of the archaeological sites known of and anticipated within the proposed extraction area.

Table 1: Recommended mitigation of Archaeological Sites

Site No	Site Name	Significance	Protect from Extraction and Associated works	Mitigation
S1	Dunduff Building	Local	No	Level 1 Building Recording
S2	Dunduff Bank	Nil	No	None
S3	Muirhouse Farmstead	Local	N/A	N/A
S4	Muirhouse Rig and Furrow	Nil	No	None
S5	Muirhouse Pump	Nil	No	None
S6	Muirhouse Cistern	Nil	No	None
S7	Muirhouse Barn	Nil	No	None
S8	Muirhouse Barn	Nil	No	None
S9	Muirhouse Trackway	Nil	No	None
S10	Muirhouse Plantation Trackway	Nil	No	None
*	Unknown archaeology within improved ground	?uncertain	No	Monitoring of ground breaking works in improved ground. Evaluation where judged appropriate to inform potential.

Conclusion

51. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was undertaken in respect of the proposed extraction scheme at Dunduff Quarry, Lesmahagow, South Lanarkshire (NGR: NS 7864 4120).
52. Within this area there were no previously known archaeological sites, although the desk-based assessment and walkover survey identified some ten archaeological sites related to the nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural use of the ground. In addition a number of recent features were identified, including modern ditches. None of the modern features or archaeological sites is protected by statutory or non-statutory designations.
53. The extraction would result in the loss of the only archaeological site identified which was judged to be significant, at Local level; a nineteenth century house. Mitigation has been recommended to record this structure in advance of loss, in keeping with best practice.
54. Given the agriculturally unimproved character of elements of the extraction ground, its boggy character and the absence of upstanding archaeological features there is very little likelihood for currently unidentified archaeology being present within these portions of the extraction area. Hence no further archaeological work is recommended within the agriculturally unimproved ground.
55. There is a low potential for the presence, and survival, of currently unlocated sub-surface archaeology within the agriculturally improved ground. Within these areas archaeological monitoring of ground breaking associated with the extraction proposal has been recommended, with consideration of the relative advantage of prior evaluation where this is efficient for the specific extraction task.

References

Documentary

- Anon, 1791-99, The Parish of Lesmahagow, County of Stirling, *Statistical Account of 1791-99*, Vol. 15, p. 420-435
- Glendinning, M. and Wade Martins, S., 2008, *Buildings of the Land: Scotland's Farms 1750-2000*. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.
- Hamilton, J. & Wilson, J., 1834-45, Parish of Lesmahagow, *New Statistical Account of 1834-45*, Vol 6, pp. 30-40
- SOEnv, 1994, *Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology*, Scottish Office Environmental Department.

Cartographic

Blaeu, J	1654	GLOTTIANA PRÆFECTVRA INFERIOR
Moll, H	1745	The Shire of Clydsdale or Lanerk
Roy, W	1747-55	Military Survey of Scotland
Ross, C	1773	A map of the shire of Lanark
Forrest, W	1816	The county of Lanark from actual survey.
Ainslie, J	1821	Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland.
Thomson, J	1832	Northern Part of Lanarkshire. Southern Part
Ordnance Survey	1864	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey, Lanarkshire. 1:10,560
Ordnance Survey	1898	2 nd Edition Ordnance Survey, Lanarkshire. 1:10,560
Ordnance Survey	1911	3 rd Edition Ordnance Survey, Lanarkshire 1:10,560
Ordnance Survey	1941	4 th Edition Ordnance Survey, Lanarkshire 1:2500

Appendix 1: Site Details

56. Presented below are details of the archaeological sites located within, or in immediate proximity to the area proposed for extension. Those sites identified by site numbers in bold are believed to lie wholly or partly within the area under consideration for extension (see Figures 7 and 10 for location of sites).

Site	Name	References	NGR	Description
S1	Dunduff Building	None	NS 78414 41285 (centred)	<p>Rectangular stone built residential structures depicted on editions of Ordnance Survey.</p> <p>The structure (S1) is shown as a rectangular structure (first shown 1898 2nd edition Ordnance Survey) with a possible porch or extension projecting from the southeast facing elevation (1941 4th edition Ordnance Survey). The structure is located at the southern end of a track which follows a wall line that is mapped on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey and stands within the woodland block.</p> <p>The core structure was some 10.8m by 6.2m and survives with all four wall standing to substantial height; the northern, front elevation is pierced by two windows and a doorway while the rear is pierced by a single doorway. The western gable is also pierced by a small window at height, while the eastern gable has evidence of a fireplace and aumbrey.</p>
S2	Dunduff Bank	None	NS 78407 41221 to NS 78610 41265	<p>A denuded bank was also identified to the south of the structure (S1), running roughly east to west through the unimproved ground which was predominantly covered by rough woodland. The bank was grass covered some 2m wide and 0.5m high where observed. The line of this bank matched closely the boundary between the retained woodland and the cleared ground depicted on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey</p>
S3	Muirhouse Farmstead	None	NS 77905 40252 (centred)	<p>Small farmstead still in residential use.</p> <p>The farmstead is first shown labelled as 'Muirhouse' on Forrest's map of 1816 and again on Thomson's map of 1832 although the layout is not depicted in any detail on either.</p> <p>It is shown as a long roofed 'T' shaped building on the 1864 1st edition Ordnance Survey. A long rectangular unroofed building sits on the same alignment to the northeast. Two smaller square roofed buildings are also visible, one just to the southeast of the main structure and another sitting behind the main structure to the north which appears to have a small square enclosure adjoined on its northeast side.</p> <p>On the 1898 2nd edition Ordnance Survey and the 1911 3rd edition Ordnance Survey, the main building is depicted as 'U' shaped in plan with a smaller square structure sitting to the northeast. The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey also shows a second small square building located to the east of main structure.</p>

Site	Name	References	NGR	Description
				It currently stands as a large 'U' shaped structure with a large 'L' shaped barn sitting to the northeast.
S4	Muirhouse Rig and Furrow	None	NS 78404 40304 (centred)	Area of possible rig and furrow visible in farthest northeast field of study area. Orientated WNW-ESE, it covers an area approximately 98m by 35m. The rig and furrow was crisp and very easily identifiable indicating it as being modern in date, possibly for drainage channels.
S5	Muirhouse Pump	None	NS 78383 40127	Small yellow brick built structure in eastern field of study area. Set into a bank which runs along the western edge of Birkwood Burn. It measures 2m by 1.9m by 0.9m high. The structure has a small wooden door in its northeastern side suggesting that this is the original height. No roof was present but iron brackets suggest there may have been one originally which has since been removed. The interior contained iron mechanisms including a wheel along its northeastern side. The structure can be identified as a 'Pump' on 20 th century mapping.
S6	Muirhouse Cistern	None	NS 77630 40160	Small yellow brick built structure present in the field to the west of Muirhouse farmstead (S3). The structure measures 3.9m by 1.65m by 0.55m high and is covered by a concrete slab. A manhole cover is present in the slab at its northern end and a pipe and drainage hole are present in its eastern side. The structure can be identified as a 'Cistern' indicated on 20 th century mapping.
S7	Muirhouse Barn	None	NS 77944 40269 (centred)	The western and smaller of two barns located to the east of Muirhouse farmstead (S3). Originally part of Muirhouse farm. The two barns sit adjacent to each other forming an 'L' Shape. Constructed of yellow bricks with a double apex roof made of corrugated iron. Measures approximately 13m by 11.7m. Appears to be 20 th century in date with no earlier elements visible.
S8	Muirhouse Barn	None	NS 77960 40270 (centred)	The eastern and larger of two barns located to the east of Muirhouse farmstead (S3). Originally part of Muirhouse farm. The two barns sit adjacent to each other forming an 'L' Shape. Constructed of steel frame infilled by grey breeze-blocks across the lower half and corrugated iron sheeting along the top half with a gable roof. Measures approximately 18.9m

Site	Name	References	NGR	Description
				by 20.9m. Appears to be 20 th century in date with no earlier elements visible.
S9	Muirhouse Trackway	None	NS77630 to NS 77833 40197	Trackway running WSW-ENE along the fields to the west of Muirhouse farmstead (S3). Survives as a raised earthen platform measuring approximately 1.5 to 2m wide and 62m long. Towards its eastern end it has a metalled surface. Appears to run towards Muirhouse farmstead (S3) although its western end stops at the field boundary along the western edge of the study area and does not carry on into the fields beyond. Does not appear to correspond with any trackways visible on the mapping for the area and is therefore likely to be 20 th century in date.
S10	Muirhouse Plantation Trackway	None	NS 77537 40291 to NS77657 40217	Trackway running NW-SE through the southern section of the area of Muirhouse Plantation. Measures approximately 2-3m wide and 46m long. Starts at the southeastern boundary of the plantation before disappearing in the middle of the plantation area. Does not appear to correspond with any trackways visible on the mapping for the area and is therefore likely to be 20 th century in date.

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Dunduff Quarry
PARISH:	Lesmahagow
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Thomas Rees and Claire Williamson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Assessment and Survey
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	19 th & 20 th century Buildings
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 7864 4120
START DATE (this season)	November 2009
END DATE (this season)	April 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	A walkover survey was conducted in support of a proposed extension scheme at Dunduff Quarry, South Lanarkshire. The work identified a ruinous 19 th century sub-rectangular building and adjacent field boundary bank. A number of 20 th century farm buildings and structures were also noted.
PROJECT CODE:	RA09050
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Johnson Poole & Bloomer
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

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

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61. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

West of Scotland Archaeology Service	www.wosas.org.uk
Charing Cross Complex	
20 India Street	t.: 0141 287 8332/3
Glasgow	f.: 0141 287 9259
G2 4PF	e.: enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk

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