

**Old Bothwell Road, Bothwell:
Archaeological Evaluation,**

Data Structure Report

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Rathmell
Archaeology Ltd

Quality Assurance

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Overview

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for DTA Chartered Architects Ltd on behalf of Bothwell Property Development Company in respect to the development of land which lies to the southwest of Old Bothwell Road, Bothwell, South Lanarkshire (NGR NS708 578). The archaeological works were designed in order to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
2. South Lanarkshire Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken as a requirement of the granted planning consent. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service, who advise South Lanarkshire Council on archaeological matters, has provided guidance on the structure of the archaeological works that were required for this site during development works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by DTA Chartered Architects Ltd to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works during the initial stages of development works at Old Bothwell Road, Bothwell, South Lanarkshire. This Data Structure Report provides the detail of the works (survey, investigation, exclusion, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) for the mitigation pertaining to all ground breaking works and hence the direct physical impact on buried sediments.
4. The identified structure of appropriate mitigation works were those necessary to ensure that the development can proceed while dealing appropriately with the identified adverse impact on the archaeological resource. A suggestive consideration of the possible post-excavation and reporting structure for these works is also presented. Inevitably as works proceed the character of the later stages of this Data Structure Report will be subject to review and enhancement.
5. At each stage of implementing this Data Structure Report the specific details of each stage of these works must be agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, who will also monitor their implementation.

Archaeological and Historical Background

6. No known significant archaeological sites exist within the development area. However, several sites exist in the surrounding landscape. The primary trigger for archaeological works was the Battle of Bothwell Bridge which took place in close proximity to the development area. The battle, which formed part of the Scottish Covenanter Wars, was fought on 22nd June 1679. The battle is commemorated by an obelisk on the north side of the Bridge erected in 1903 (Canmore ID 45681).

Battle of Bothwell Bridge

7. The imposition of extreme controls on non-conformity by Charles II led to open revolt in 1679 by Covenanters in south west Scotland. Following the initial Covenanter success at Drumclog, the Duke of Monmouth with a government army of 5000 was sent north to engage the rebels (Brander 1975). Arriving from the north, Monmouth found the bridge held by the Covenanters with the rebel force of some 6000 camped on the south side; they were poorly equipped and lacked training or significant military experience. Monmouth needed to force a crossing of the bridge to come at the main rebel force. On the morning of 22nd June one of the rebel leaders, David Hackston of Rathillet, took a handful of troops and held the bridge against the government forces.
8. The government forces came into position about a quarter of a mile north of the bridge and began an artillery duel which they dominated. A company of the King's foot guards then assaulted Hackston who held the bridge. The action was short, with Hackston's unit retiring after exhausting their ammunition. Colonel Oglethorpe's dragoons then crossed the bridge in pursuit of the main body of the Covenanter force. Elements of the rebel force surrendered while the balance fled the field to the south. Some 600 rebels were



Figure 1a: Roy, 1747-55, Military Survey of Scotland

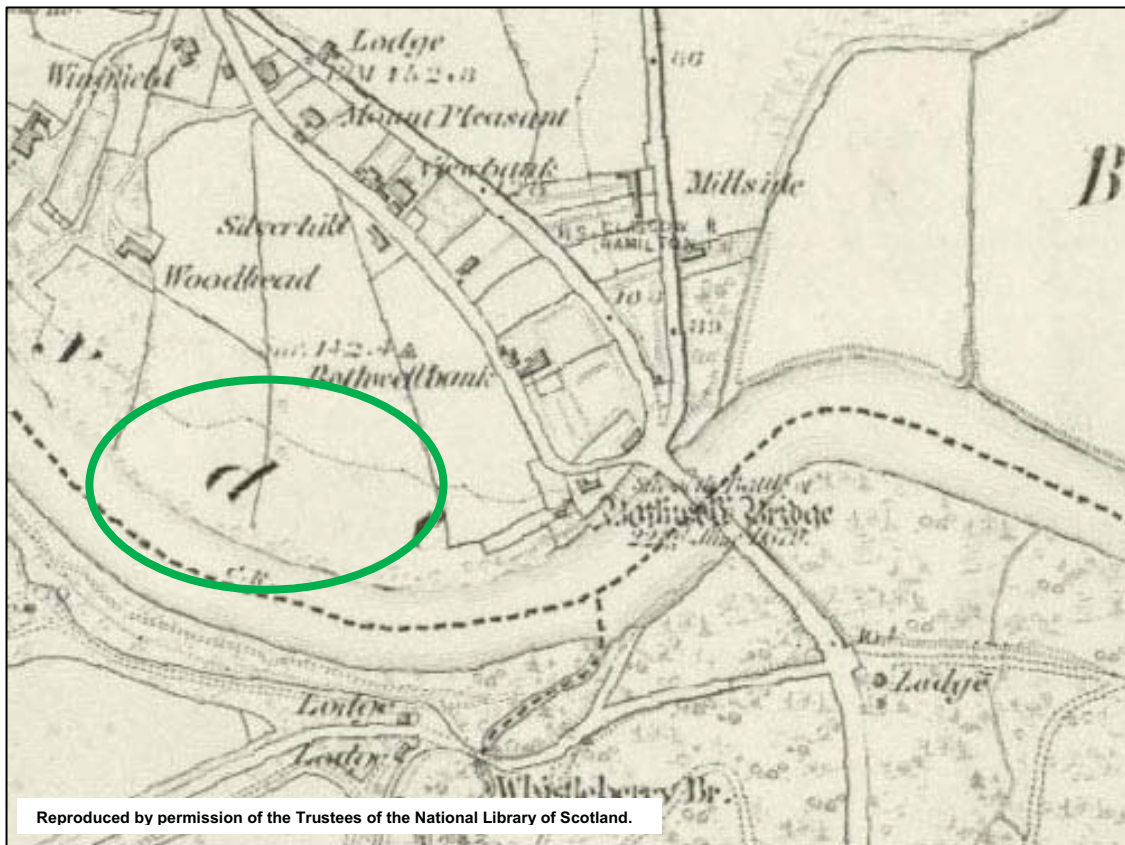


Figure 1b: Ordnance Survey, 1856-1859, 1st edition

killed in the action and 1200 captured and marched to Edinburgh before being transported.

9. Archaeological examination of the area has recovered some limited evidence of the battle. A Covenanter's wooden helmet and powder horn were found at some time before 1888 and are now in the Hunterian Museum (WoSAS Site ID: 9805). In 2006 AOC Archaeology Group undertook a Desk Based Assessment, Metal Detector Survey and Trial Trenching on an area to the north of Bothwell Bridge. The survey recovered four musket balls, three copper buttons, and the pommel of a dagger, a buckle and a fragment of lead shot. This material was interpreted as indicating the initial preparations of the government forces prior to their advance on the bridge (Engl 2006).

The legal designation of battlefields

10. A Battlefields aspect to the Scottish Historic Environment Policy has been consulted on by the Scottish Government which proposed a non-statutory national Inventory of Battlefields, comparable to the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. The Minister has yet to announce whether and, if adopted, how Battlefields will be integrated with other designations.
11. The Battlefields Trust undertook a Scottish Fields of Conflict project for Historic Scotland. The documentation (including maps as pdfs) from the Scottish Fields of Conflict study is available on-line; this project is a nascent-Inventory with identified battlefields tracked within the structure of the Scottish Historic Environment Audit (Annex 11). The Battle of Bothwell Bridge is included within this listing (UKFOC 275) with its Significance characterised so:

This action suppressed the Covenanter rebellion of 1679 and is thus of some political and social significance in historical terms. The perceived cultural significance of the event is however far greater than its military significance and, despite being typically described as such, it can hardly be called a battle. It is likely to have very limited interest in terms of military history.

Source: <http://battlefieldstrust.com/media/597.pdf>

12. In terms of Potential for battle archaeology the listing identifies:

There are limited areas of land, particularly on the north side of the Clyde which may contain battle archaeology. However, given the apparent limited military significance of the action and the very poor state of survival of the battlefield, as a result of modern development, there would appear to be very little potential for the investigation of the archaeology of the battlefield terrain or of the battle archaeology.

Source: <http://battlefieldstrust.com/media/597.pdf>

13. The proposed polygon for the battlefield does not cover the whole of the development area, the western limit being the shelter belt in the western portion of the development area.

The broader historic landscape

14. The town of Bothwell, to the immediate north of the development area, contains numerous listed buildings. These include three houses, a public house and a hotel in closest proximity to the development area. However, all of these buildings relate to the 19th and 20th century expansion of Bothwell. The only structure of direct significance to the Battle of Bothwell Bridge is the bridge itself (WOSAS Site ID: 9808). The bridge is a 17th century bridge which has been repeatedly improved in the 19th and 20th centuries. The bridge now carries heavy road traffic.
15. To the immediate south-east of Bothwell Bridge is the Designed Landscape of Hamilton Palace. Hamilton Palace was a large country house located north-east of Hamilton. The former seat of the Dukes of Hamilton, it was built in 1695 and subsequently much

enlarged. The house was demolished in 1921. Close to the bridge the Bothwell Sewage Works still use the gate piers from the former entrance to the Hamilton Palace estate (HB Number 50181).

16. To the south-west of Bothwell Bridge and on the opposite side of the river from the development area, a series of archaeological works (WoSAS Event ID: 3785) have recently taken place, resulting mainly from development around the East Kilbride Expressway. A Desk Based Assessment, Walkover Survey and Evaluation was carried out by SUAT Ltd in 2008 on the site and gardens of the former Craighead House. The house and most of the outbuildings were demolished in 2001/2002 but the walled garden was still standing at the time of the evaluation works. Walls, drainage and other features were found which could be associated with the 19th century Craighead House along with a few which may have represented an earlier phase of construction (Cachart 2008).
17. Examination of cartographic sources adds very little to the historical picture of the development area. The earliest mapping which shows the development area in detail is William Roy's Military Map (1747-55) (Figure 1a). On Roy's Map Bothwell Bridge is shown and several other landscape features are notable. Similar to the modern road or Roy's Map the road to the north of the bridge splits into two. To the south of the bridge we can see the northern portion of the Hamilton Palace estate. The town of Bothwell is much smaller and so the development area is shown as cultivated land with a strip of trees or bushes along the banks of the river. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 1b) map also shows the development area as agricultural land; however, the field boundaries have changed since this time.

Ground Conditions and Impact Assessment

18. The development area is predominantly a series of agricultural fields, mainly improved pasture, falling steeply to the River Clyde, with the remains of hedgerows along the southern edge and within the western portion of the site (Figure 2a & 2b). On the western side of the ground is a block of woodland which runs with the slope. The southern fringes of the ground are a narrow strip of low lying flood plain adjacent to the river.
19. The eastern margin of the ground has been disturbed by previous development which has included the dumping of spoil and other material in a belt.
20. The whole of the development area will be subject to residential development and significant grading works will be undertaken to ensure a viable build is undertaken.

Project Works

21. A programme of archaeological works was undertaken from the 28th and 29th July and the 4th and 5th August, 2010. This work included the carrying out of a metal detector survey of the site (28th & 29th July) as well as the excavation by machine of a series of evaluation trenches (4th & 5th August) in order to examine approximately 8% of the proposed development area (Figure 3). Typically the trenches were placed in accordance with the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2010), though the alignment of Trenches 1 and 2 had to be altered slightly to be safely excavated. In all 595m linear meters of trenching was excavated (1190m²).
22. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

23. The results of the archaeological investigative work will be split between the metal detector survey and the evaluation trenches although the interpretation of these findings will be presented together. The transects of the metal detector survey and the evaluation



Figure 2a: General View of Site, Showing Ground Sloping Down From N



Figure 2b: Extant Hedge Incorporating Damson Trees Within its Extent

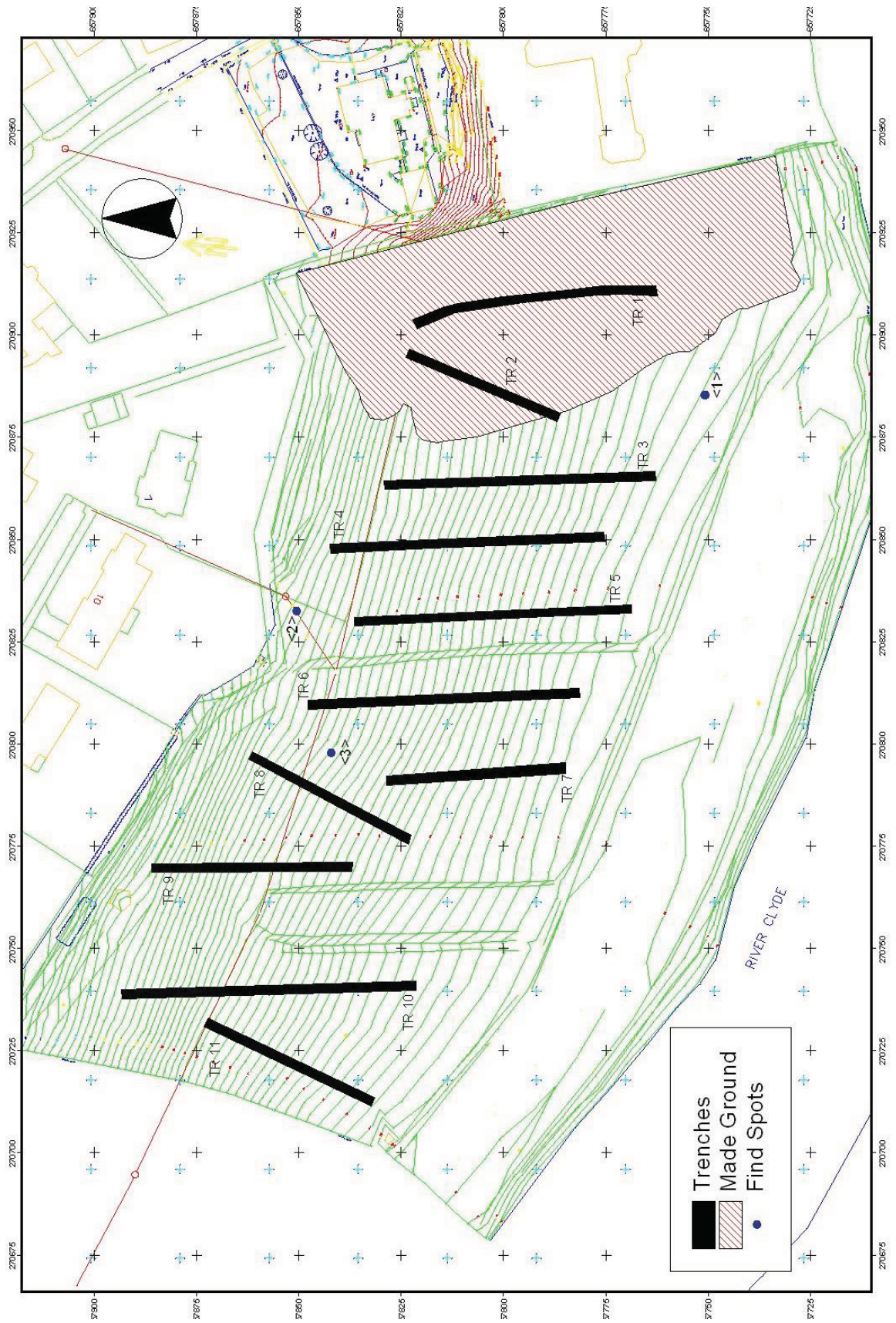


Figure 3: Trench Layout

trenches were placed to give as comprehensive as possible a coverage of the site within the physical limits of the landscape. The form and location of the evaluation trenches was partially influenced by the steepness of the slope within the proposed development area. This, of course was less of a consideration with regards to the metal detector survey. Nevertheless, caution was necessary with regards to Health & Safety considerations of the depth and location of trenches, especially where the sediments were unstable.

Metal Detector Survey

24. A metal detecting survey was undertaken using a Musketeer Advantage Pro (Minlab) using an 8 inch search coil. Transects were surveyed north-south then east-west at intervals which ensured 100% coverage of that area of reasonable potential located within the development area. The area of reasonable potential was taken to be ground located within the battlefield polygon identified by the Battlefields Trust, excepting that ground which had been subject to dumping of spoil from neighbouring development.
25. As a matter of course and according to the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2010) the spoil of the evaluation trenches was also examined with the metal detector in order to recover any potentially significant stray finds disturbed during the evaluation works. This work was carried out over and above the metal detector survey but the results of the work are included here.
26. All contacts were investigated in the course of the metal detector survey within the depth of the topsoil as agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2010). No finds of archaeological importance were recovered, although a few iron objects were uncovered. These comprised a piece of plough share <1> and corrugated iron sheets <2> & <3>. A large segment of reinforced concrete was also found during the survey; this was not, however, retained. All of the material observed in the course of the metal detector survey related to 20th century use of the site and the surrounding area.

Evaluation

27. A total of eleven trenches were opened across the development site (Figure 3). 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.
28. Trenches 3 to 11 were all excavated to the archaeologically sterile natural soil (104), (106), (109), (111) and (115). The natural soil was clay, ranging in colour from yellow to brown/grey (See Appendix 1 and Appendix 2: Context Register). Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated through made ground at the eastern boundary of the site and natural soil was reached only where the made ground was sufficiently shallow to allow excavation to a safe depth. The topsoil across the site [101] ranged between 250 and 600mm in depth (Figure 4a), though typically it was no deeper than 350mm. The natural subsoil was predominantly variable clay although in some locations bedrock was exposed.
29. Any potentially significant archaeological features were investigated and recorded according to the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2010). However, after investigation the only features uncovered in the course of the evaluation works could be attributed to natural causes or modern (20th century) agricultural use of the site. Bioturbation was evident in some trenches, primarily in the form of animal burrows
30. Linear features [110] were noted in all of the trenches on various alignments. These comprised tile (Figure 4a) drains, which can confidently be attributed to modern agricultural improvements. Similarly a rubble drain (113) was found in Trench 4. Trench 4 also contained a backfilled trench which contained anthropic material to indicate a 20th century date. This was interpreted as a backfilled modern service trench.
31. Along the eastern edge of the site was an area of made-up ground. Trenches 1 (Figure 5a) and 2 (Figure 5b) were dug through this area. The made ground appears to be dumped material from an adjacent development and from nearby housing. Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.6m at its northern end; deeper excavation was halted due to

the unstable nature of the ground. Natural soil was not reached in this deeper excavation and so the made ground at the eastern edge of the site is in places deeper than 1.6m; there is no indication that the dumping of this material has resulted in any truncation of the existing deposits. In fact buried topsoil (108) in Trench 1 indicates that the made ground has been dumped on top of the existing landscape.

Discussion

32. No significant archaeological remains or artefacts were uncovered in the course of either the evaluation works or during the metal detector survey. A limited quantity of anthropic material was recovered, but all this material was modern (20th century) in origin and related to the agricultural use of the ground. Similar 20th century anthropic material was recovered during the evaluation works; either from the topsoil (101), made ground or the fills of features. None of the features investigated were of archaeological significance and all indicated 20th century use of the site.
33. Overall, the development area is dominated by a significant slope, falling to the Clyde. Given the severity of this slope, it seems highly unlikely that structures would have been built on this site in the pre-modern period. Variation in the topsoil depth indicates a moderate instability of deposits on the sloping ground; however, the clay subsoil was mostly stable.
34. For the same reason, this topography reinforces the suggestion within historical documentation that this area was not actively used during the Battle of Bothwell Bridge. Further, the failure of the metal detector survey to recover 17th century material from the ground evidenced that military material has not fallen into this ground (from gunfire that has fallen short of target) or been moved by slope processes into the area.
35. The primary archaeological trigger for the works was the Battle of Bothwell Bridge although it must be acknowledged that the surrounding landscape does contain other sites of significance. Historical records indicate that the action of the battle took place on and to the south of the bridge with some initial contact in the area to the immediate north. This interpretation was reinforced by the survey work carried out by AOC Archaeology (Engl 2006). From the combination of the metal detector survey and evaluation work carried out here there is no indication that any activity (even peripheral or preparatory) relating to the Battle of Bothwell Bridge took place within the development area.
36. The eastern margin of the development area could not be evaluated to the full and appropriate depth due to the made ground at this location. Trenches (1 & 2) both identified made ground that reached more than 1.6m in depth. Given these depths natural *in-situ* subsoil was not always reached in these. This made ground appeared to be a dump of material onto the pre-existing ground surface and as such there remains a minor but un-assessed potential in this area.
37. Archaeologically sterile natural soil was reached in all trenches (if only partially in trenches 1 and 2). No features were uncovered that would suggest anything other than modern (20th century) agricultural use of the site. This combined with the results of the metal detector survey confirms that no evidence remains within the development area of the Battle of Bothwell Bridge.



Figure 4a: Trench 4 from N, Fully Excavated, Showing Subsoil & Depth of Topsoil



Figure 4b: Linear Feature (110) - (Ceramic Tile Field Drain)



Figure 5a: Trench 1, Fully Excavated



Figure 5b: Trench 2, Fully Excavated - N end

Recommendations

38. No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area, despite its close proximity to the site of the Battle of Bothwell Bridge with both a metal detector survey and an evaluation failing to reveal anything of archaeological significance. However, the easternmost portion of the development area was not fully assessed due to an excessive depth of made ground.
39. On balance, given the lack of significant archaeological material recovered in the course of the evaluation works, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends that no further archaeological work be carried out within this development area. While we recognise that it was not possible to fully assess the eastern margin, the absolute absence of significant material and features in all other aspects of the evaluation suggest that the potential for the made ground is negligible.
40. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with South Lanarkshire Council and their advisors, West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

41. A programme of archaeological works was required by DTA Chartered Architects Ltd on behalf of Bothwell Property Development Company in respect of the residential development between Old Bothwell Road, Bothwell and the River Clyde (NGR NS708 578).
42. The archaeological investigative works consisted of a metal detector survey and an intrusive evaluation. The metal detector survey was designed to cover 100% of the available ground within the development area which had the potential to contain material relating to the Battle of Bothwell Bridge. Although several contacts were investigated the only material recovered related to the modern use of the site and the surrounding landscape.
43. The evaluation works were designed to assess an 8% sample of the proposed development area. All of the trenches excavated reached archaeologically sterile natural soil and all potential archaeological features were examined. All features uncovered in the evaluation works related to the modern use of the site. The eastern boundary of the site contained sufficient depths of made ground to ensure that this area could only be partially examined.
44. No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area. The results of the archaeological work indicates that no activity relating to the Battle of Bothwell Bridge exists within the development area and no material culture other than that which relates to the 20th century use of the site was uncovered during the archaeological works

References

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Ordnance Survey, 1856-1859, 1st edition

Ordnance Survey, 1885-1900, 2nd edition

Roy, 1747-55, *Military Survey of Scotland*

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	North to South	60.5m by 2m 121m ²	250 to 300mm	Red clay (104) from 0m until +32m. Yellow clay (106) from +32m until +40m	CBM, reinforced concrete, tiles, electrical fittings in matrix of brown silty sand (107) from +46m until +60.5m	None	None
02	North to South	34.5m by 2m 69m ²	150 to 200mm	Red clay (104)	Made Ground (building debris) (103) present from 0m until +24m.	None	None
03	North to South	65m by 2m 130m ²	300 to 380mm	Mid brown clay with occasional manganese (109) from 0 until +17.5m and from +32m until +58m. Red clay (104) from +17.5m until +32m. Mid yellow clay (111) from +58m until +65m	Red tile drain 200mm wide (110) running north to south from +15m until +18m, running north to south from +57m until +65m, running east to west at +60m	None	None
04	North to South	71m by 2m 142m ²	300 to 400mm	Mid brown clay with occasional manganese (109) from 0 until +6m, +24 until +28m, +32m until +47m, +62m until +71m. Red clay (104) from +19m until +24m, +47m until +62m. Light Yellow clay (106) from +28m until 32m.	Red tile drain 200mm wide (110), running east to west at +51m and 62m. Rubble drain (113) at +41m.	None	Lump of conglobation around an iron object (Fe)

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
05	North to South	64.5m by 2m 129m ²	250 to 400mm	Grey stone in brown clay matrix (114) from 0 until +4.5m. Mid brown clay with occasional manganese (109) from +4.5m until +11.5m, +19m until +64.5m	Red tile drain 200mm wide at running east to west at +43.5m	None	None
06	North to South	65.3m by 2m 130.6m ²	300 to 350mm	Mid brown clay with occasional manganese (109) from 0 until +5.5m, from +8m until +14m, from +23m until +25m, from +37m until +65.3m. Brown grey clay (115) from +5.5m until +8m, from +14m until +23m. Red clay (104) from +25m until 37m. Red clay (104) from +12.5m until +15m	Red tile drain 200mm wide running north-west to south-east at +5.5m and at +18m. Running east to west at +25.5m, +57m, +58 and at +62m	None	None
07	North to South	39.9m by 2m 79.8m ²	300 to 360mm	Mid brown clay with occasional manganese (109) from 0 until +6m. Red clay (104) from +6m until +39.9m	Red tile drain (110) running north-east to south-west at +7m and at +36m	None	None
08	North to South	40.6m by 2m 81.2m ²	360mm	Red clay (104) from 0 until +6m, from +8.5m until +11 and from +14m until +46.4m. Grey stone in brown clay (114) from +11m until 14m. Brown grey clay (115) from +6m until 8.5m	Red tile drain (110) running north-west to south-east at +7m and +19m.	None	None

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
09	North to South	46.4m by 2m 92.8m ²	330 to 350mm	Mid brown clay with occasional manganese (109) from 0 until +4m, from +7m until 31.5m. Brown grey clay (115) from +4m until +7m. Red clay (104) from +31.5m until 46.4m	Red tile drain (110) running north to south at 0m and +30m. Running east to west at +20m and +45m	None	None
10	North to South	70.6m by 2m 142.2m ²	300 to 360mm	Mid brown clay with occasional manganese (109) from 0 until +13.5m, +23m until +41.5m and +52m until +59.5m. Red clay (104) from +13.5m until +23m, from +41.5m until +52m, from +59.5 until 70.6m	Red tile drain (110) running north-east to south-west at +5m, +23m, +36m, +54m	None	None
11	South-East to North-West	42m by 2m 84m ²	300mm	Red clay (104) from until +2m, from +20.5m until +42m. Mid brown clay with occasional manganese (109) from +2m until +20.5m.	Red tile drain (110) running north-west to south-east at +12m	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 (e.g. evaluation or strip, map & sample).

Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
101	All	Deposit	Mid brown silt loam with frequent rootlets	Topsoil
102	VOID	Deposit	VOID	VOID
103	2	Deposit	Mix of brown silt and clay in CBM, reinforced concrete	Made ground of building debris
104	1, 3-11	Deposit	Red clay	Natural
105	1	Deposit	Mid brown clay with frequent tree roots & trunks with occasional CBM	Redeposited natural
106	1, 4	Deposit	Light yellow clay	Natural
107	1	Deposit	CBM, reinforced concrete, tiles, electrical fittings in a matrix of brown silty fine sand	Made ground
108	1	Deposit	Compact silty loam	Buried topsoil
109	3-11	Deposit	Mid brown clay with occasional manganese	Natural
110	3-11	Deposit	Red tile drain 200mm wide	Field drain
111	3	Deposit	Mid yellow clay	Natural
112	4	Deposit	Mid brown clay with occasional stone inclusions	Fill of sewer
113	-	Deposit	Sub rounded stone at 250mm	Field drain
114	-	Deposit	Grey stone in brown clay matrix	Sub bed rock
115	-	Deposit	Brown grey clay	Natural

Photographic Register

Image No.	Print	Slide	Digital	Description	From	Date
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	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.			
1	-	-	-	-	1	General site shot E-field	S 28/7/10
2	-	-	-	-	2	General site shot E-field	SE 28/7/10
3	-	-	-	-	3	General site shot E-field	E 28/7/10
4	-	-	-	-	4	General site shot E-field	W 28/7/10
5	-	-	-	-	5	General site shot E-field	SW 28/7/10
6	-	-	-	-	6	General site shot E-field	S 28/7/10
7	-	-	-	-	7	General site shot E-field	SE 28/7/10
8	-	-	-	-	8	General site shot W-field	E 28/7/10
9	-	-	-	-	9	General site shot W-field	W 28/7/10
10	-	-	-	-	10	General site shot W-field	SW 28/7/10
11	-	-	-	-	11	General site shot W-field	WSW 28/7/10
12	-	-	-	-	12	General site shot W-field	S 28/7/10
13	-	-	-	-	13	General site shot W-field	N 28/7/10
14	-	-	-	-	14	General site shot W-field	NW 28/7/10
15	-	-	-	-	15	General site shot W-field	W 28/7/10
16	-	-	-	-	16	General site shot W-field	E 28/7/10
17	-	-	-	-	17	General site shot E-field	NE 29/7/10
18	-	-	-	-	18	General site shot E-field	NNE 29/7/10
19	-	-	-	-	19	General site shot E-field	NNW 29/7/10
20	-	-	-	-	20	General site shot E-field	W 29/7/10
21	-	-	-	-	21	Top of made ground	W 29/7/10
22	-	-	-	-	22	Bottom of made ground	NW 29/7/10
23	-	-	-	-	23	General site shot E-field	N 29/7/10
24	-	-	-	-	24	General site shot E-field	NE 29/7/10

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
25	-	-	-	-	25	General site shot E-field	E	29/7/10
1	-	-	1	2	1	Trench 4	N	04/08/10
2	-	-	1	3	2	Trench 5	N	04/08/10
3	-	-	1	4	3	Trench 6	N	04/08/10
4	-	-	1	5	4	Trench 8	N	04/08/10
5	-	-	1	6	5	Sample of field drain in Trench 8	W	04/08/10
6	-	-	1	7	6	Trench 2	S	04/08/10
7	-	-	1	8	7	Trench 2	N	04/08/10
8	-	-	1	9	8	Section of Trench 2	N	04/08/10
9	1	1	-	-	9	Trench 1	N	04/08/10
10	1	2	-	-	10	Trench 3	N	04/08/10
11	1	3	-	-	-	Trench 4	N	04/08/10
12	1	4	-	-	-	Trench 5	N	04/08/10
13	1	5	-	-	-	Trench 6	N	04/08/10
14	1	6	-	-	-	Trench 7	N	05/08/10
15	1	7	-	-	-	Trench 9	N	05/08/10
16	1	8	-	-	-	Trench 10	N	05/08/10
17	1	9	-	-	-	Trench 11	N	05/08/10
18	-	-	-	-	11	General backfill trench slots		05/08/10
19	-	-	-	-	12	General backfill trench slots		05/08/10
20	-	-	-	-	13	General backfill trench slots		05/08/20

Finds Register

Find No.	Area/Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
01	-	101	Iron	Triangular iron object (piece of plough)	DG	28/07/10
02	-	101	Iron	Corrugated iron	DG	28/07/10
03	-	101	Iron	Folded sheet of iron	DG	28/07/10
04	Trench 4	Unstratified	Iron	Lump of conglomeration around an iron object (Fe)	CC	04/08/10

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
1			Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 1	DG	04/08/10
2			Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 2	CC	04/08/10
3			Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 3	DG	04/08/10
4			Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 4	DG	04/08/10
5			Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 5	DG	05/08/10
6			Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 7	DG	05/08/10
7			Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 6	DG	05/08/10
8			Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 8	DG	05/08/10
9			Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 9	DG	05/08/10
10			Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 10	DG	05/08/10
11			Plan	1:100	Plan of Trench 11	DG	05/08/10

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Old Bothwell Road, Bothwell
PROJECT CODE:	10044
PARISH:	Bothwell
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Douglas Gordon and Claire Casey
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation and Survey
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 428 462
START DATE (this season)	28th th July 2010
END DATE (this season)	5 th August 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	No significant archaeological remains were located during a metal detector survey and archaeological evaluation carried out on the site of a proposed development located in close proximity to the site of the Battle of Bothwell Bridge.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Bothwell Property Development Company
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

46. 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

47. 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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