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Client: Odin Consulting Engineers Ltd
Date: January 2013



Dippool Masterplan, Carnwath, South Lanarkshire Desk-Based Assessment

Client: Odin Consulting Engineers Ltd



HEADLAND
ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Client

Odin Consulting Engineers Ltd

National Grid Reference

NS 979 511 (CENTRE)

Parish

Carnwath

Council

South Lanarkshire

Project Manager

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Text

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Schedule

Report

January 2013

Signed off by
Russel Coleman.....:

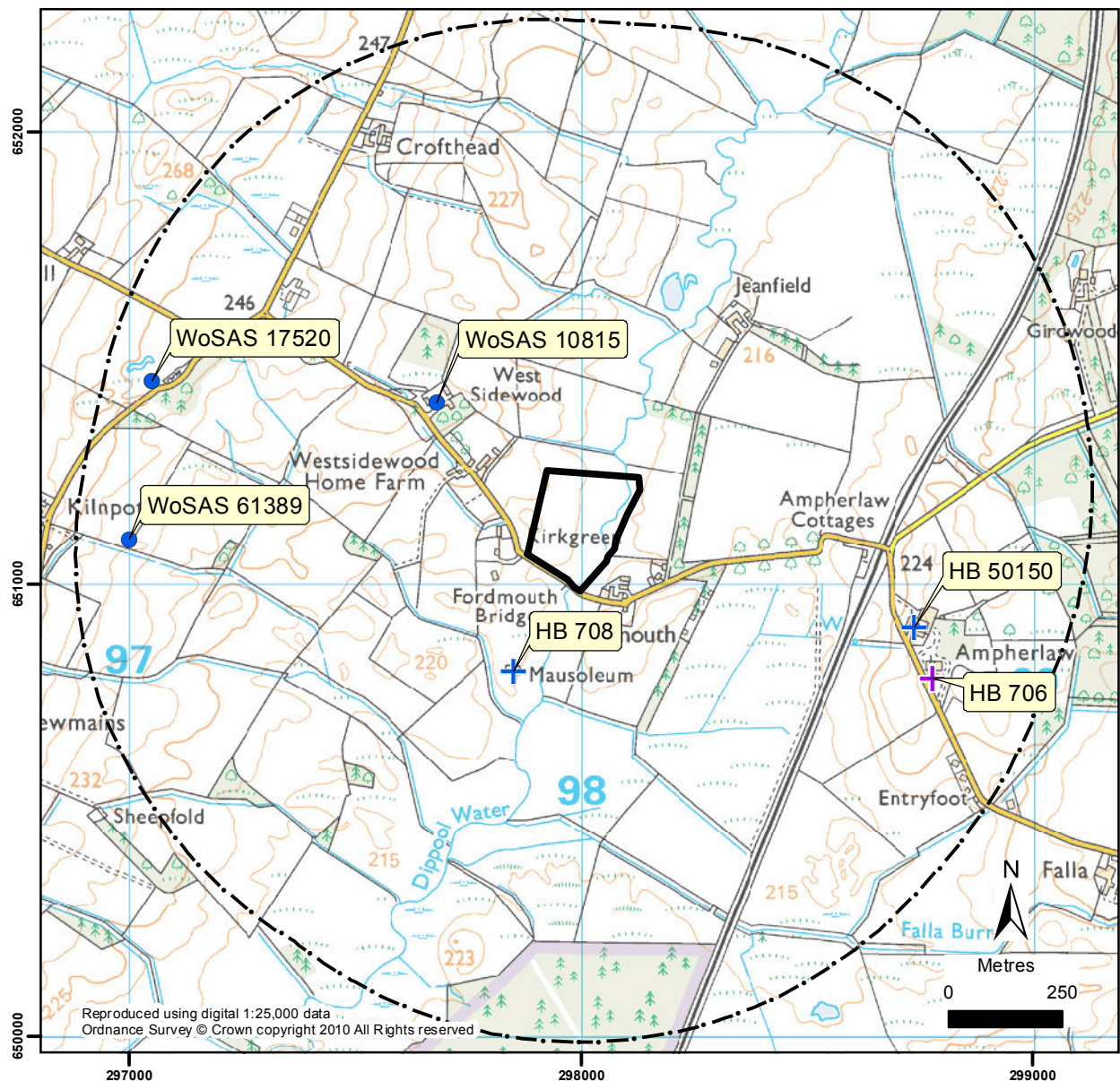
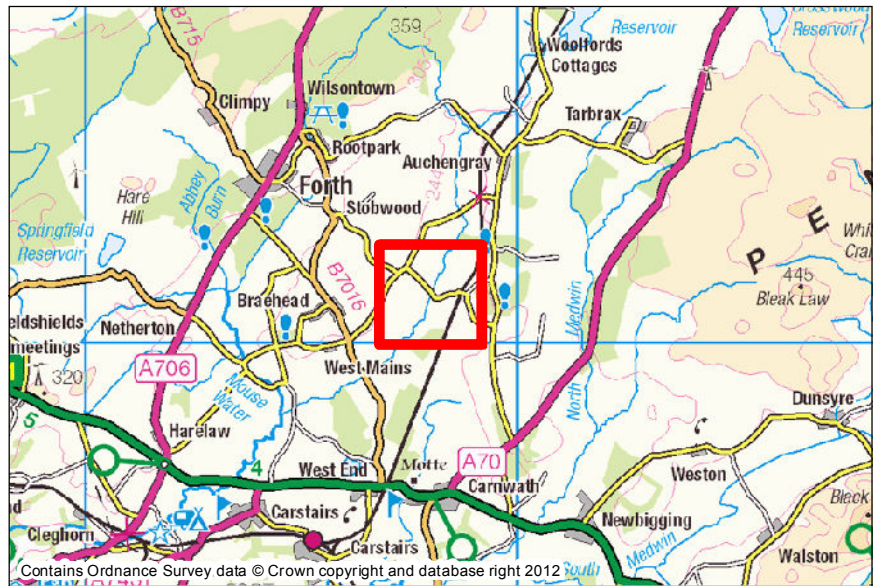
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Key

- + Category B listed building
- DMPC12_WoSAS1km
- 1km study area
- + Category C(S) listed building
- Application area

Illus 1:
Dippool Master Plan
Cultural Heritage Assets

Dippool Masterplan, Carnwath
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

by Linn Breslin

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment of land at Fordmouth, near Carnwath, South Lanarkshire. It has been prepared for Odin Consulting Engineers Ltd to be submitted as supporting evidence in a planning application.

The development area lies in an area of low to moderate archaeological potential which has been in agricultural use probably since the medieval period.

1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Odin Consulting Engineers Ltd to carry out a desk-based archaeological assessment of land at Fordmouth, near Carnwath, South Lanarkshire. The work was carried out in support of a planning application relating to the development of the land for housing.

Designated assets have been referred to by their scheduled monument or listed building number. Undesignated assets have been referred to by their West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) Pin.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The application area is located in a field of improved grazing. Dippool Water runs north to south along the eastern edge of the site. A public road runs along the southern limit of the site and crosses Fordmouth Bridge. The area is largely made up of improved fields surrounded by the small settlements of Fordmouth, Kirkgreen, West Sidewood and Jeanfield.

The underlying geology is of the Oil Shale group. The superficial geology is Diamicton till.

3. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment has been undertaken in order to:

- identify assets that may have been affected by the proposed development;
- identify the potential for previously unrecorded assets to be present;

Two concentric areas (Illus. 1) have been used in assembling and presenting the data:

- Application area.
- Study area. This extends 1km from the application area and has been used to gather background data to inform the assessment of the application area's archaeological potential.

The following sources were consulted:

- Databases of designated assets maintained by Historic Scotland;
- Archaeological records held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS);
- Archaeological records held by the West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WOSAS) Sites
- Historic maps and plans held at the National Library of Scotland;
- Other readily available published sources.

All assets within the 1km study area are recorded in Appendix A and shown on Illus 1.

4. RESULTS

4.1. General background

While the wider area has a relatively large number of upstanding archaeological assets there are few recorded assets in the 1km study area. This may reflect that the area has been subject to greater agricultural improvement than the surrounding upland areas. There has been no intrusive archaeological fieldwork in the 1km study area so there are no known subsurface archaeological sites. The absence of recorded archaeology may reflect

the absence of recorded archaeological fieldwork from the 1km study area, rather than the absence of human activity in the past.

4.1.1. Prehistoric and Roman

There are no assets relating to the prehistoric period in the 1km study area. There is one record of a find spot of a stone axe and a battle axe found at West Sidewood. However the location of the findspot is not recorded. As noted above, this may reflect an absence/ limited amount of archaeological fieldwork in the area rather than the absence of human occupation during this period.

In the wider surrounding area there are a relatively large number of prehistoric assets surviving as upstanding earthworks including burial cairns (index no 11230, 11231), hut circles (index no 11233, 11236) a souterrain (index no 2615) and a broch (index no 4540). As well as the scheduled monuments referenced here there are a large number of undesignated prehistoric assets. These assets are concentrated on the higher ground to the south east of the application area which is typically moorland or rough grazing.

There is also evidence for the Roman period in the wider surrounding area concentrated to the south and west of Carnwath. These assets are all located along the route of a possible Roman road (WoSAS 12047) and include the Roman temporary camps at Carstairs Mains (index no 11200) and Bankhead (WoSAS 10740).

4.1.2. Medieval and Post-Medieval

There are no medieval or post medieval assets recorded in the application area or 1km study area. In the wider surrounding area the period is largely represented by farmsteads and field systems. While the majority of these remains date from the post medieval period it is probable that some will have their origins in the medieval period



Illus 2: Blaeu's map (1654) © National Library of Scotland

Blaeu's map of 1654 (Illus 2) provides a good indication of patterns of settlement in the late medieval/ early post medieval period and it shows a fairly densely populated landscape, with W.Soudwood (sic), and E.Soudwood (sic) being the closest settlements to the application area. These appear to be positively identifiable on modern Ordnance Survey mapping as the East Sidewood and West Sidewood.

The wealth of the period in the wider area is evident in Couthally Castle (index no 3909) and Carnwath Motte (index no 1145) which are located to the south of the application area around the village of Carnwath.

4.1.3. Modern

The modern period continued to see the application area and the 1km study area largely used for improved grazing with areas of arable agriculture. There was also a level of industrialisation in the 1km study area in the form of a shale bing (WoSAS 61389) and a lime works (WoSAS 17520). The wider area of South Lanarkshire is known for the coal industry.

4.2. Previously recorded assets in the application area

There are no previously recorded assets in the application area.

4.3. Cartographic & other evidence

The maps of this area produced during the late 18th/early 19th centuries show little detail other than farms, roads and major landscape features. The site can be approximately placed by its proximity to the East Sidewood and West Sidewood on these maps. (Blaeu 1654 – Illus 2 and Ross 1773 – Illus 3,)



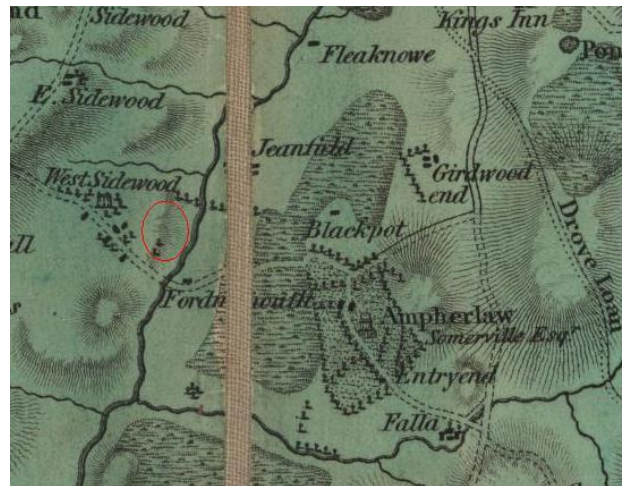
Illus 4: Ross's map (1773); the red dot marks the approximate location of the application area © National Library of Scotland

The earliest map available that depicts this area in any detail is that of Roy 1747-55 (Illus.3). Due to the course of the rivers and the settlements of W.Sidewood, New Mains and Amferlaw (sic) marked on this map it is possible to fairly accurately place the application area. Roy records the site as an area of cultivated land.



Illus 3: Roy's map (1747-55); the red circle marks the approximate location of the application area © National Library of Scotland

The next map to show the application area in any detail is Forrest's map of 1816 (Illus 1816). The presence of the river running north to south, the road running east to west and the settlement of West Sidewood accurately locate the application area. From Forrest's map the application area appears of be a ledge of ground above the Dippool Water.



Illus 5: Forrest's map (1816); the red oval marks the approximate location of the application area © National Library of Scotland

4.4. Designated assets in the 1km study area

Within the 1km study area there are three listed buildings, of these one is a category B listed building; Ampherlaw house and Dovecot (HB 706). The remaining two are the mausoleum near Fordmouth Bridge and Ampherlaw Farmhouse both of which are category C(S) listed buildings.

There are no scheduled monuments, inventory gardens and designed landscapes or inventory battlefields in the application area or 1km study area.

4.5. Undesignated assets in the 1km study area

Within the 1km study area three undesignated assets are recorded. One is a find spot, one is a shale bing and the other is the location of a Lime Works.

4.6. Assessment of archaeological potential

Given the archaeological background discussed above it is considered that there is low to moderate potential for previously unrecorded archaeology to be present within the application area.

It is considered that there is low potential for unrecorded medieval to post medieval assets to survive within the application area. Settlements which can be surmised to have their origins in this period are depicted on the early maps and there are no settlements recorded on these early maps close to the application area which can not be identified in present day settlements. It therefore seems probable that the application area was solely used

for agricultural purposes from the medieval period to date.

The presence of upstanding prehistoric cultural heritage assets in the higher ground of the surrounding area suggests that there is potential for sub-surface assets to be present within the application area. The application area appears to have been in agricultural use since the medieval period. It is therefore possible that upstanding traces of prehistoric assets have been removed or denuded through ploughing and that remains of these assets survive subsurface. However the recorded prehistoric assets are at some distance from the application area and no features are visible within the application area on aerial photographs. It is therefore considered that there will be low to moderate potential for previously unrecorded prehistoric assets to survive subsurface within the application area.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological record for the area surrounding this development suggests that there is low to moderate archaeological potential within the application area. This potential relates to possible, plough denuded subsurface features of prehistoric date.

Given the low to moderate potential for sub-surface archaeological remains to survive we recommend a programme of works which could be undertaken as a negative suspensive condition attached to planning permission. An appropriate programme of works would comprise a 5% sample of the development area undertaken in the form of trial-trenching. The programme of works would have to be agreed prior to development with WoSAS.

The results of the trial trenching would be used to determine whether any further archaeological works would be required to mitigate the impact of the development such as excavation, watching brief and further reporting. Should nothing of significance be revealed in the trial-trenching, no further archaeological work would be required.

APPENDIX A: GAZETTEERS

Records of assets held by the WoSAS for the 1km study area

WOSASPIN	Name	Site Type	NGR
10815	West Sidewood / Westside Wood	Stone Axe; Battle-axe	297680, 651400
17520	Kilnpothall	Lime Works; Kilns; Clamp-kilns; Quarry	297050, 651450
61389	Kilnpothall	Shale Bing	297200, 651300

Listed Buildings within the 1km study area

Hbnum	Address	Category	NGR
706	Ampherlaw House and Dovecot	B	298781, 650811
708	Mausoleum near Fordmouth Bridge	C(S)	297851, 650807
50150	Ampherlaw Farmhouse and Steading including boundary walls and gatepiers	C(S)	298746, 650889

APPENDIX B: SOURCES CONSULTED

Bibliography

Old Statistical Accounts 1791-99, *Carnwath, County of Lanark*, vol 10, p326-341

New Statistical Accounts 1834-45, *Carnwath, Coounty of Lanark*, vol 6., p76-92

Ward, T, *Braehead Village, South Lanarkshire a survey and historical review*, Biggar Archaeology

Cartographic sources

The following pre-Ordnance Survey maps held by the National Library of Scotland were examined:

Blaeu J, 1654, *Glottiana Praefectura Inferior, cum Baronia Glascuensi, [vulgo] The nether ward of Clyds-dail and Glasco / Auct Pont*

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*

Thomson J, 1822, *The Northern part of Lanarkshire*

The following Ordnance Survey maps held by the National Library of Scotland were examined:

1864 (surveyed 1859) *Lanarkshire Sheet XX, 1:10,560*

1898 (surveyed 1896) *Lanarkshire Sheet XX.SE, 1:10,560*

1912 (surveyed 1910), *Lanarkshire Sheet XX.SE, 1:10,560*

Aerial Photographs

The following aerial photographs held by the National Collection of Aerial Photographs (RCAHMS) were examined:

Sortie	Date	Frame Run
106G_UK_0077	10.05.46	4178, 4179, 3111
ASS_514_88	14.06.88	0178