

# Lampits Farm

*Carnwath, South Lanarkshire*

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*Archaeological Watching Brief: August 2013*

for

AEC Wind Ltd.

*July 2013*



*View across site to the S*



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Archaeological Watching Brief: July 2013)

Data Structure Report

AA 2076.00

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edited by Tom Addyman

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# Lampits Farm

## *Carnwath, South Lanarkshire*

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### Archaeological Watching Brief: July 2013)

#### *Executive Summary*

Addyman Archaeology were contacted by AEC Wind Ltd. in order to complete an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the erection of two wind turbines at Lampits Farm, Carstairs Junction near Carnwath in South Lanarkshire. The site is one of significant archaeological sensitivity, with a dense concentration of Roman activity located across the surrounding landscape and cropmarks indicating the presence of prehistoric settlement within the field containing the development. Monitoring of all topsoil removal associated with the development revealed a burning event of unknown date and an isolated pit. These were geographically separated and no other archaeological features were located nearby.

A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addyman1-159299) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

#### *1. Introduction*

##### *i. General*

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned by AEC Wind Ltd. (contact, Mick Tinkler) to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Lampits Farm near Carnwath in South Lanarkshire. The watching brief was in response to a planning condition (reference CL/11/0027) placed upon the development by South Lanarkshire Council as advised by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS – contact, Martin O’ Hare) in light of the potential for archaeological remains to be uncovered during development.

The planning condition states:

*No development shall take place...until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, agreed by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, and approved by the Planning Authority. Thereafter the developer shall ensure that the programme of archaeological works is fully implemented and that all recording and recovery of archaeological resources within the development site is undertaken to the satisfaction of the Planning Authority in agreement with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.*

This report contains historic maps, reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, see [www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk).

This report contains licensed images from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). To view these images online, see [www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore).

The archaeological monitoring was completed by Ross Cameron from 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> August 2013. The weather conditions were predominantly dry, warm and overcast.



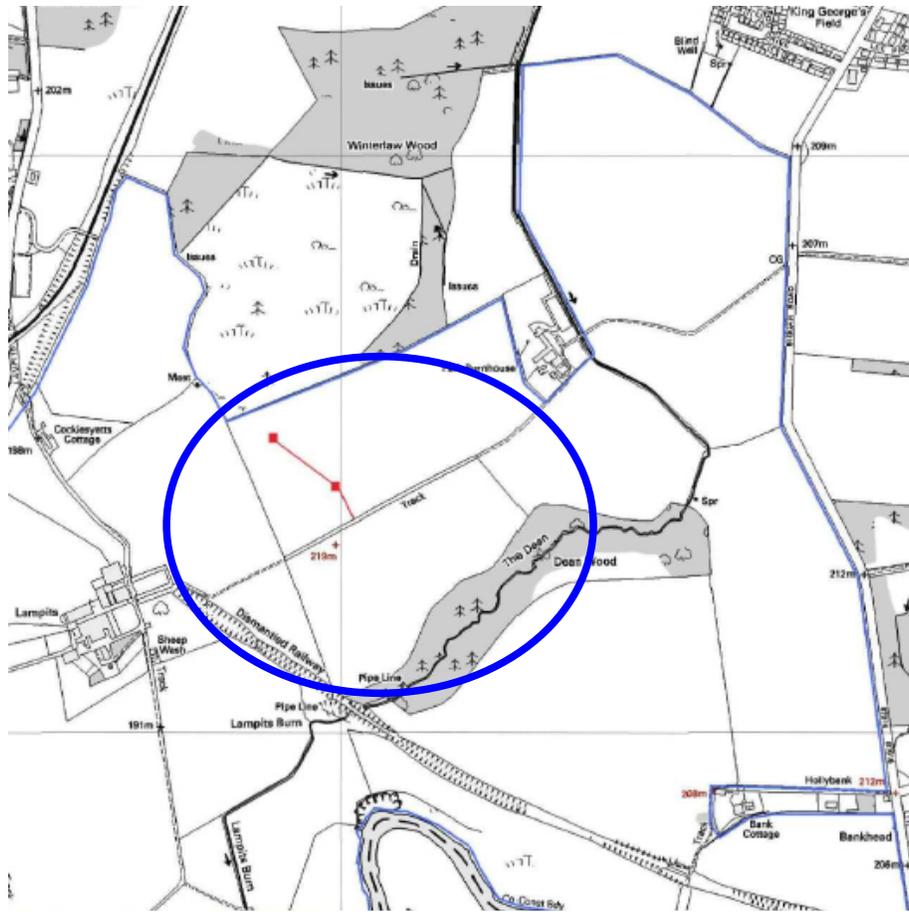


Figure 2 Site Location plan with the field indicated in blue and the proposed development in red.  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 1000 06772.

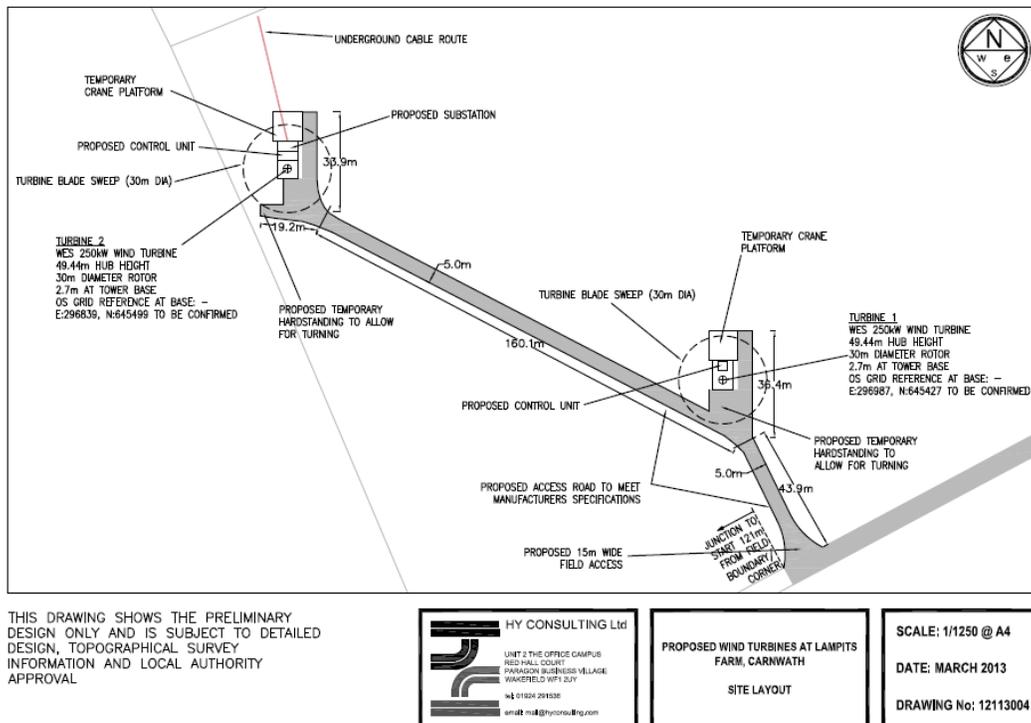


Figure 3 Detailed site lay-out plan (HY Consulting Ltd. as provided by AEC Wind Ltd.)

Across the development area the underlying bedrock is formed by the Eden Shales Formation, comprising Mudstone. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 248 to 290 million years ago in the Permian period and indicates a local environment previously dominated by lakes and lagoons. The superficial geological deposits recorded across the site were of a Devensian – Diamicton Till, formed up to 2 million years ago in ice age conditions.<sup>1</sup>



Plate 1 General pre-excitation view across site (Photograph 004)

<sup>1</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience) - 23/06/13

## 2. Brief Historical Summary

### i. Map regression

As detailed map regression of the proposed development suggests that the site has been farm land since at least the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The area is well covered by earlier map depictions, with Timothy Pont in particular completing his ‘Glasgow and the County of Lanark’ sometime between 1583 and 1614. However, none of the early maps pre-dating the Military Survey of William Roy completed around 1750 show the site in sufficient detail or reveal any sites of interest.

Roy’s map (*Figure 4*) clearly shows the development area, situated between the already existing Burnhouse and Lampits Farms. At this stage the site consists of irregular fields systems, clearly ploughed.



*Figure 4* Lampits Farm shown on the General Roy Military Survey of Scotland, c.1750. © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

The Ordnance Survey produced their first record of the site in 1858 with the production of the 25 inch to 1 mile, known as the 1<sup>st</sup> edition (*Figure 5*). The site is split over two sheets, with Lanark Sheet XXVI.11 (Liberton) to the W and sheet XXVI.10 (Carstairs) to the E. The field in which the site is located is clearly well established, with a treeline forming both the southern and western perimeters. Winterlaw Wood is already in place to the N.

By the 1896 revision (*Figure 6*), the site remains undeveloped with little of interest therein. The southern perimeter of the site is now marked by a footpath and immediately to the SW the railway has been constructed, although neither affect the development area.

Subsequent editions from the Ordnance Survey show no further development or human intervention within the proposed development area.

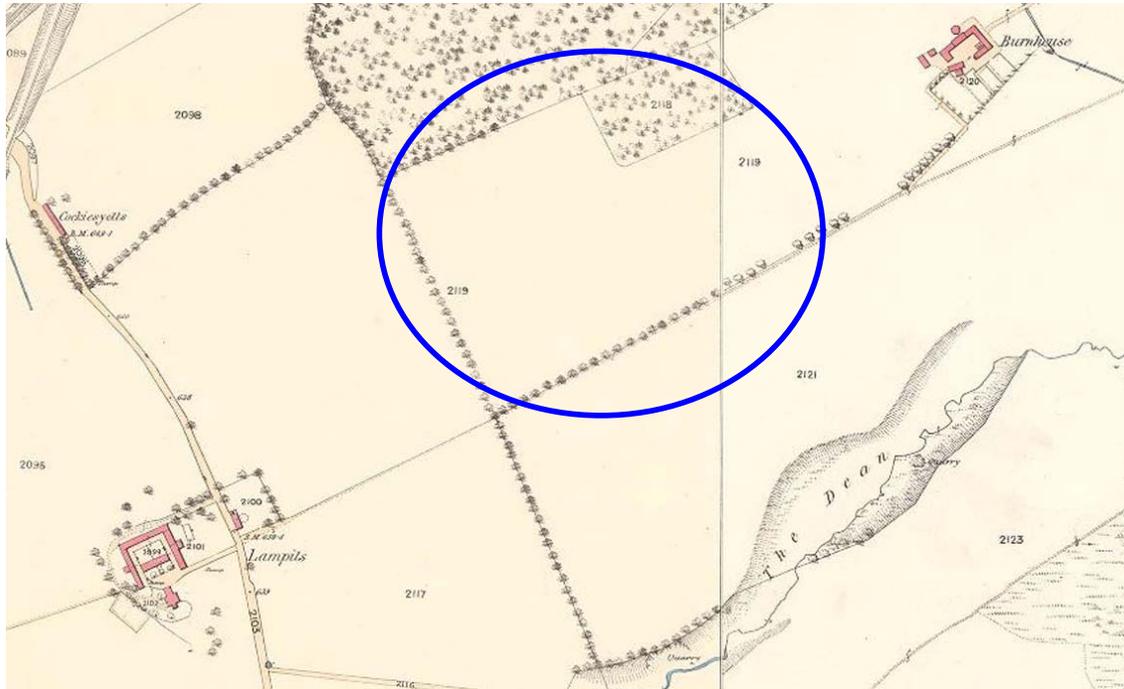


Figure 5 Ordnance Survey first edition, surveyed 1858. Scale: 25 inches to one mile (NLS).



Figure 6 Ordnance Survey revision, surveyed 1896. Scale: 25 inches to one mile (NLS).

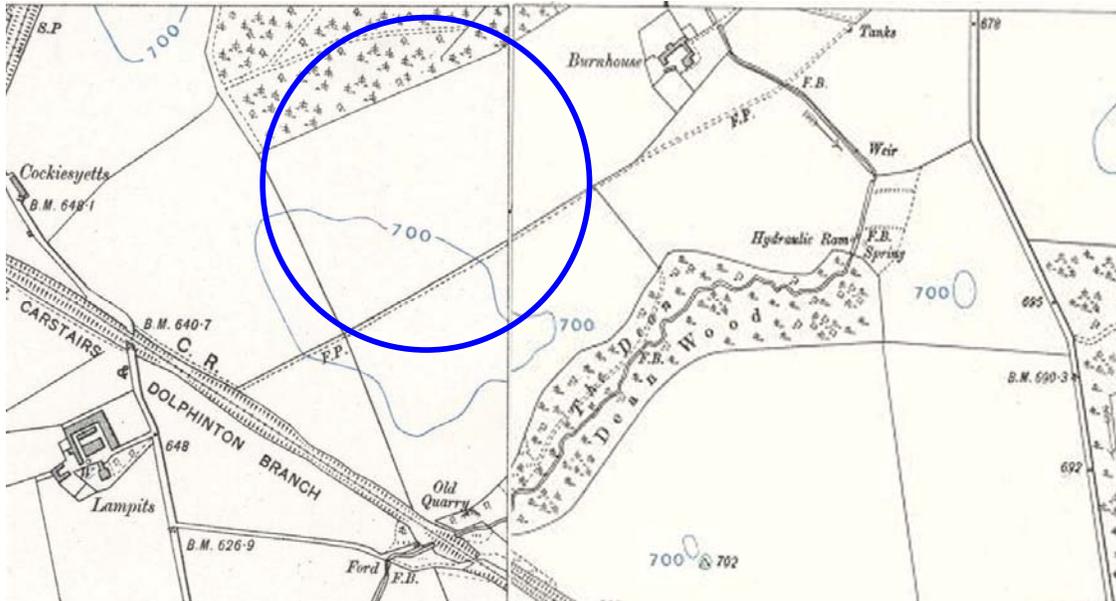


Figure 7 Ordnance Survey revision, surveyed 1909. Scale: 6 inches to one mile (NLS).

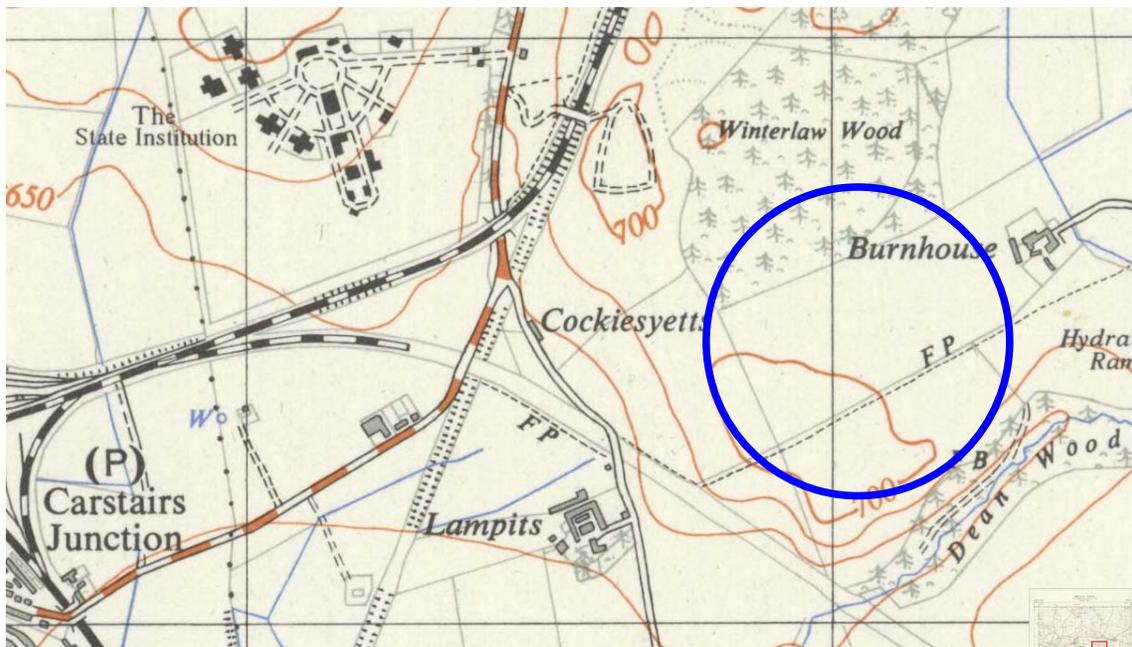


Figure 8 Ordnance Survey revision, published 1956. Scale: 1:25,000. It should be noted that both branches of the railway that had cut the Lampits Farm since the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, had been dismantled by this date (NLS).

ii. *Archaeological potential*

In their letter recommending the archaeological condition on works WoSAS also provided the following synopsis of the archaeological potential of the surrounding and immediate area,

*The area is very rich in recorded archaeological material, with a particular abundance of sites relating to the period of Roman occupation having been identified in the surrounding landscape. A Roman temporary camp has been identified at Bankhead, to the SE, while another has been*

recorded from Carstairs Mains, to the SW. Several phases of camp are present are Castledykes, while a further camp is present in Camp Wood, north of Cleghorn. A number of Roman roads have also been identified as running through the area, one running to the north of proposed site of the turbines, the other to the south. In terms of Roman archaeology, the surrounding landscape is home to one of the densest concentrations in Scotland, something that would tend to suggest that it has a reasonably high potential to produce additional buried material.

In addition to this, features relating to other periods of activity are also present, the closest being a ring-ditch identified as a crop-mark in the same field as the proposed turbines. The recorded location for this feature places it around 150m east of turbine 1, though it is difficult to be precise about exactly how close it is because the aerial photographs were taken at an oblique angle, rather than vertically. The feature is described as being around 15m in diameter, and is likely to represent the remains of a prehistoric round-house. Other cropmarks are visible on the same photograph, though these are less clearly-defined than the main ring-ditch, but may represent an additional house and associated enclosure. Certainly, it would not be unexpected to find more than one structure in this area, and it is possible that further features may also be present that don't show up on the photograph, either because they are too small (in the case of post- or stake holes) or as a result of different ground conditions across the field. Although apparently clear of the ring-ditch crop mark, it is therefore possible that the construction of the proposed turbines may have a direct impact on buried archaeological deposits within this field.

We advised the applicant that, should a planning application for the proposal be forthcoming, it would be likely that we would advise the Council to attach an archaeological condition to any planning consent for the proposal because of the buried archaeological potential of the area.

The field proposed for development contains indeed a series of cropmarks that could either be indicative of a prehistoric settlement of roundhouses or ring-ditch burials of Early Bronze Age date. The HER entry for the cropmark (WoSAS PIN 10690) identifies the feature "as a ring-ditch, but there is a possible entrance at one side (though this may be fortuitous, appearing because plough erosion has caused more extensive damage here). There are another two anomalous [sic] features visible nearby, including another smaller circular ditched feature, and a more ambiguous curved ditch. The number of ditched features may support the burial interpretation, however, the recorded size of 15m for the main ring-ditch as described above suggests that this is more likely to be domestic settlement. The large enclosure recorded in the NMRS as NS94NE 14 (NUMLINK 47605) is seemingly identical with the ring-ditch.

To the S of the proposed development, very close to the disused railway sidings, a site is recorded as a possible settlement site in the NMRS (NS94NE 40; NUMLINK 168961; at NS 9706 4510) and HEMR (WoSAS PIN 40642). No further information could be obtained, but if indeed a later prehistoric settlement the close proximity of such features would underpin the expectation to recover prehistoric remains and/or signs of prehistoric activity in the area.

Further SE, at Bankhead, the WoSAS report above records a temporary camp that is described as the Bankhead Roman fortlet in the NMRS (NS94SE 39). It sits between the Lampits Burn to the N and the Medwin Water to the S. Gordon Maxwell describes this feature as follows:

*Immediately S of the Roman road from Lyne to Castledykes (RR 79a), at the crossing of the steep-sided gully of the Lampits Burn, a fortlet was discovered from the air. Most of the N side is destroyed by the railway and much of the S side by sand-quarrying; no surface traces remain. The site seems to be defended by three small ditches and to be c.45m square over the rampart (0.2ha - 0.5 acre); the entrance was probably on the N, facing the road. It lies c.4.5km E of Castledykes fort (NS94SW 7) and may mark the junction where a road from the Forth via Castle Greg (NT05NE 1) joined the trunk route. (Information from G S Maxwell.) - see CANMORE 47670)*



Figure 9 The aerial photographs records the SE corner of the Roman camp or fortlet at Bankhead. CANMORE image SC\_03\_351368.

The density of Roman activity in the immediate and wider area as attested by Maxwell also confirms the potential for recovering remains associated with the Roman occupation of Scotland in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Gordon Maxwell and D R Wilson assessed the Bankhead fortlet in 1987 as “Single brief occupation, presumably in the Flavian period, followed by deliberate infill of the inner ditch.” This assessment would put the fortlet early in the period, possibly of 1<sup>st</sup> century AD date.

The map regression demonstrates that the site is in essence a so-called greenfield site with no intrusive post-medieval or early modern development on the site. It is likely that the potential prehistoric and Roman remains as indicated by aerial photographic evidence survive undisturbed. However, the map regression has also demonstrated the agricultural use of the area, and in particular modern ploughing might have truncated any earlier features.

### 3. Methodology

The watching brief required the monitoring of any groundbreaking works by a suitably qualified archaeologist until undisturbed natural subsoil was reached, or an archaeological horizon encountered.

All topsoil was stripped by a 22 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket. The topsoil was slowly removed in spits, allowing the archaeologist to spot any anomalous features and halt excavation if deemed necessary. The contractor had no wish to remove more spoil than absolutely necessary and was concerned solely with the removal of the topsoil to reveal the natural subsoil. On the whole this proved to be around 0.30m deep across the site.

Any archaeological features revealed were left *in situ* and subsequently examined as appropriate by the archaeological team. Any soil deposits encountered were recorded as per standards established by

Addyman Archaeology and The Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA*). A comprehensive digital photographic record of progress was maintained throughout the project.

#### 4. *Results*

A description of all the trenches and the key deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. All context numbers for layers and feature fills are recorded within curved brackets (*xxx*) and cuts recorded within squared brackets [*xxx*].

The topsoil consisted of moderately compact mid brown silty sand with rare flecks of stone and a depth of around 0.30m. Recorded as (*001*), this deposit seemed very mixed and clean, particularly at the E end of the site where the transition into the underlying natural subsoil is more gradual. This is indicative of the topsoil having been extensively ploughed to a depth sufficient to disturb the underlying subsoil (*002*).



*Plate 2 Stripping the base for Turbine 1 (Photograph 027)*

The natural subsoil predominantly comprises moderate to firmly compact orange brown to mid orange brown silty sand with rare small angular stones. Orange brown boulder clay was apparent in some areas, seemingly overlain by the silty sand.

At the southern end of the site a NE-SW orientated linear feature [007/004] proved to be a previously unknown service pipe.

A further linear feature (005) was noted aligned c.N-S across the middle of the access track between Turbine 1 and Turbine 2. This feature was much less discernible than the other features encountered across site, seeming to blend into the surrounding subsoil. A further possible linear feature lay some distance to the W, on the same alignment and even more ephemeral in appearance. Initially it was assumed this feature would prove to be part of a drainage network, but investigation showed it to be an outcrop of mid-red brown sandy silt, so firmly compact it was essentially sandstone. Further investigation showed this to be a naturally occurring deposit.



Plate 3 (005) looking NE (Photograph 064)



Plate 4 Detailed view of natural outcrop (005) (Photograph 068)

i. *Burning Event*

At the southern limit of the site, near where the newly excavated access track meets with the existing trackway that forms the perimeter of the field, an area of heat affected soil was recorded.



*Plate 5 Pre-excavation view of (003) (Photograph 040)*

Excavation of (003) showed this deposit to be clearly mixed within both (001) and (002), with no clear edges. Mottled red brown, white brown and black brown, the moderately compact sandy silt clearly comprised heat affected subsoil, likely further mixed through ploughing. The deposit contained rare flecks of charcoal and a sample was taken.

*ii. Isolated pit*



Plate 6 Pre-excavation view of [008/006] (Photograph 055)

Pit feature [008/006] was located midway along the newly excavated track between Turbine 1 and Turbine 2. Roughly circular in shape, the fill (006) proved to comprise a loose to moderately compact mottled mid brown and black brown silty sand with frequent small to medium angular stones and flecks of charcoal. The southern half of the pit was removed, showing the cut to have gradually sloping sides onto a roughly flat base. The depth of the pit was 0.10m with no evidence for the feature within the overlying (001).



*Plate 7 SW facing section of [008/006] (Photograph 058)*

The function and date of [008/006] are unknown, but clearly the result of human intervention. As discussed above, the site has clearly undergone a significant degree of ploughing (a fact confirmed by landowner, Mr. King) and the shallow nature of [008/006] indicates that much of this feature is likely to have been ploughed away.



*Plate 8 General post-excavation view of [008/006] (Photograph 062)*

The proximity of known cropmark sites increase the possibility that [008/006) represents the fragmentary survival of a prehistoric feature, but no artefacts were recovered which could confirm this. Two samples were recovered from the fill (006).

## **5. *Summary and Conclusions***

Given the close proximity of known archaeological sites and the density of Roman occupation in the surrounding landscape it was felt the development at Lampits Farm had considerable potential for revealing buried archaeological remains.

However, during the topsoil strip it became apparent that the field had undergone a significant degree of ploughing, with the obvious detrimental effects this would have on any surviving archaeological features.

Consequently, only two features of note were encountered. (003) proved to be a burning event with little or no indication as to date. A pit feature [008/006) was slightly more promising, but proved to be very shallow with no complexity or obvious dating evidence contained therein (other than charcoal that might be recovered from sampling).

Both features, particularly [008/006) have the potential to be contemporary with the cropmark features previously recorded in the field, but equally may be modern and of limited value.

## **6. *Mitigation and Recommendations***

The archaeological discoveries at Lampits Farm were limited and provide no clear link with the prehistoric or Roman activity noted in the surrounding area.

The dating and function of the small pit feature [008/006) remains unclear and it is felt that given the proximity of the cropmark site to the development, the samples taken from the feature could benefit from further analysis with the aim of providing the date of the feature. The final decision for such sample analysis rests with WoSAS as the Archaeology Service for South Lanarkshire Council.

Other than the half-section removed during the watching brief, the feature will remain undisturbed by the development, protected beneath the access track.

## **7. *Acknowledgements***

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned to complete this project by Mick Tinkler of AEC Wind Ltd on behalf of the landowner, Mr. King. Both AEC Wind Ltd. and Mr. King deserve our gratitude and respect for their commitment to, and understanding of, the archaeological resource. Davie of Glendinning Groundworks operated the mechanical excavator over both days with skill and patience.

***Bibliography***

WoSAS 2011, Letter 04/02/11, Reference: 11/00027

[www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk)

[www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)

[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)

**Appendix A:**  
**Context Register; Lampits Farm – Archaeological Watching Brief**

| Context | Type    | Date     | Initial | Description   | Comments   |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|---|--|
| 001     | Deposit | 06/08/13 | RC      | Moderately compact mid brown sandy silt with rare flecks of stone.  | Turf and topsoil.  |
| 002     | Deposit | 06/08/13 | RC      | Moderate to firmly compact orange brown to mid orange brown silty sand with rare small angular stone inclusions.  | Natural subsoil. Orange boulder clay apparent in areas overlain by silty sand.   |
| 003     | Deposit | 06/08/13 | RC      | Moderate to loosely compact mottled red brown, white brown, black, black brown and dark brown fine grain silt with rare charcoal flecks and small stones. | Burning event. Heat affected soil. No clear edges.   |
| 004     | Deposit | 06/08/13 | RC      | Moderately compact mid brown slightly silty sand with occasional/rare flecks of stone.  | Contains a modern plastic pipe.  |
| 005     | Deposit | 06/08/13 | RC      | Very very firmly compact mid brown/red brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions.   | Unknown linear. Likely to be drainage or possibly even geological. The fill is essentially sandstone. Surrounding natural (001) here is more clay-like and may require drainage. |
| 006     | Fill    | 06/08/13 | RC      | Loose to moderately compact mottled mid brown and dark black brown silty sand with frequent small to medium angular stones and flecks of charcoal.        | Fill of [008]. Isolated pit of unknown date and function.  |
| 007     | Cut     | 06/08/13 | RC      | NE-SW aligned linear with sharp sides and an irregular base. Length: >3m. Width: <0.15m. Depth: c.0.15m   | Filled by (004). Cut for service pipe.   |
| 008     | Cut     | 06/08/13 | RC      | Rounded pit feature with gradually sloping sides and a roughly flat base. Measures 0.74m W-E by 0.67m N-S with a depth of 0.10m.                          | Filled by (006). Isolated pit excavated through natural subsoil.   |

**Appendix B:**  
**Finds Register; Lampits Farm – Archaeological Watching Brief**

| No. | Context | Quantity | Material | Description                              | Comments                       | Date     | Initial |
|-----|---------|----------|----------|--|--------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 001 | 001     | 12       | Ceramic  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic. | Assorted ceramic from topsoil. | 06/08/13 | RC      |

**Appendix C:**  
**Sample Register; Lampits Farm – Archaeological Watching Brief**

| Sample Number | Context | Size    | Description                | Comments      | Date     | Initial |
|---------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|---------|
| 001           | 003     | 1 M bag | Mottled heat affected soil | Burning event | 06/08/13 | RC      |

| Sample Number | Context | Size    | Description                     | Comments       | Date     | Initial |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------|---------|
| 002           | 006     | 2 M bag | Silty sand with charcoal flecks | Fill of [008]. | 06/08/13 | RC      |

**Appendix D:**  
**Photographic Register; Lampits Farm – Archaeological Watching Brief**

| Shot Num. | Direction facing | Contexts  | Description  | Date     | Initial |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|--|----------|---------|
| 001       | NW               | -         | Working shot – Stripping the main access track from its junction with the field boundary   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 002       | NE               | -         | Working shot – Stripping the main access track from its junction with the field boundary   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 003       | SW               | -         | Working shot – Stripping the main access track from its junction with the field boundary   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 004       | NW               | -         | Pre-excavation view across site  | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 005       | NE               | -         | Pre-excavation view across site  | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 006       | N                | -         | Pre-excavation view across site  | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 007       | S                | -         | Pre-excavation view across site  | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 008       | NW               | -         | Pre-excavation view across site  | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 009       | SE               | -         | Pre-excavation view across site  | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 010       | SE               | -         | Working shot – Excavation of the main access track at its junction with the field boundary   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 011       | NW               | -         | Working shot - Stripping the main access track towards Turbine 1   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 012       | N                | -         | Working shot - Stripping the main access track towards Turbine 1   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 013       | N                | -         | Working shot – The hardstand adjacent to Turbine 1   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 014       | N                | -         | Working shot – Excavating the hardstand adjacent to Turbine 1. Note the deposition of removed soil within a hollow in the background | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 015       | NW               | -         | Working shot – Excavating the hardstand adjacent to Turbine 1. Note the deposition of removed soil within a hollow in the background | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 016       | NE               | -         | Working shot – Excavating Turbine 1  | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 017       | N                | -         | Working shot – Excavating Turbine 1  | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 018       | NW               | -         | Working shot – Access track to Turbine 2   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 019       | NW               | -         | Working shot – Access track to Turbine 2   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 020       | WNW              | -         | Working shot – Access track to Turbine 2   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 021       | SW               | (005)     | Pre-excavation view of (005)   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 022       | NW               | (005)     | Pre-excavation view of (005)   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 023       | NE               | [008/006] | Pre-excavation view of [008/006]   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 024       | SW               | [008/006] | Pre-excavation view of [008/006]   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 025       | E                | -         | General view across site   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 026       | NW               | -         | Working shot – Turbine 2 hardstand   | 05/08/13 | RC      |
| 027       | N                | -         | Working shot – Turbine 2 hardstand   | 06/08/13 | RC      |
| 028       | NE               | -         | Working shot – Turbine 2 hardstand   | 06/08/13 | RC      |
| 029       | NE               | [007/004] | Pre-excavation view of [007/004]   | 06/08/13 | RC      |
| 030       | NE               | [007/004] | Pre-excavation view of [007/004]   | 06/08/13 | RC      |
| 031       | NW               | [007/004] | Pre-excavation view of [007/004]   | 06/08/13 | RC      |
| 032       | NE               | [007/004] | Pre-excavation view of [007/004]   | 06/08/13 | RC      |

| <i>Shot Num.</i> | <i>Direction facing</i> | <i>Contexts</i> | <i>Description</i>  | <i>Date</i> | <i>Initial</i> |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---|-------------|----------------|
| 033              | N                       | [007/004]       | Mid-excavation view of [007/004]                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 034              | W                       | [007/004]       | Mid-excavation view of [007/004]                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 035              | NW                      | [007/004]       | Post-excavation view of [007/004]                               | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 036              | NE                      | [007/004]       | Post-excavation view of [007/004]                               | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 037              | SE                      | (003)           | Pre-excavation view of (003)                                    | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 038              | SE                      | (003)           | Pre-excavation view of (003)                                    | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 039              | W                       | (003)           | Pre-excavation view of (003)                                    | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 040              | NW                      | (003)           | Pre-excavation view of (003)                                    | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 041              | SW                      | (003)           | Post-excavation view of (003)                                   | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 042              | SE                      | (003)           | Post-excavation view of (003)                                   | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 043              | S                       | (003)           | Post-excavation view of (003)                                   | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 044              | SW                      | (003)           | Post-excavation view of (003) – NE facing                       | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 045              | NW                      | -               | Post-excavation view of Turbine 2, hardstand and crane platform | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 046              | SW                      | -               | Post-excavation view of Turbine 2, hardstand and crane platform | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 047              | SE                      | -               | Post-excavation view of Turbine 2, hardstand and crane platform | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 048              | SE                      | -               | General view across site  | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 049              | S                       | -               | General view across site  | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 050              | NW                      | [008/006]       | Pre-excavation view of [008/006]                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 051              | NW                      | [008/006]       | Pre-excavation view of [008/006]                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 052              | SW                      | [008/006]       | Pre-excavation view of [008/006]                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 053              | SW                      | [008/006]       | Pre-excavation view of [008/006]                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 054              | SE                      | [008/006]       | Pre-excavation view of [008/006]                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 055              | SE                      | [008/006]       | Pre-excavation view of [008/006]                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 056              | NE                      | [008/006]       | Post-excavation view of [008/006]                               | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 057              | NE                      | [008/006]       | Post-excavation view of [008/006]                               | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 058              | NE                      | [008/006]       | Post-excavation view of [008/006] – SW facing section           | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 059              | NE                      | [008/006]       | Post-excavation view of [008/006] – SW facing section           | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 060              | NE                      | [008/006]       | Post-excavation view of [008/006] – SW facing section           | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 061              | E                       | [008/006]       | Post-excavation view of [008/006] – SW facing section           | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 062              | E                       | [008/006]       | Post-excavation view of [008/006] – SW facing section           | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 063              | N                       | (005)           | View of geological feature (005)                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 064              | NE                      | (005)           | View of geological feature (005)                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 065              | SW                      | (005)           | View of geological feature (005)                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 066              | N                       | -               | General view across site  | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 067              | NE                      | (005)           | View of geological feature (005)                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 068              | NW                      | (005)           | View of geological feature (005)                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 069              | NW                      | (005)           | View of geological feature (005)                                | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 070              | N                       | -               | Post-excavation view of Turbine 1                               | 06/08/13    | RC             |
| 071              | NW                      | -               | Post-excavation view of Turbine 1                               | 06/08/13    | RC             |

**Appendix E:**  
**Photographic Thumbnails; Lampits Farm – Archaeological Watching Brief**



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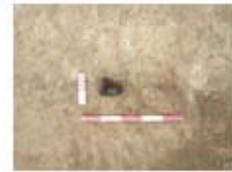
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**Appendix F:**  
**Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) entry; Lampits Farm – Archaeological Watching Brief**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>   | South Lanarkshire Council   |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>   | Lampits Farm  |
| <b>PROJECT CODE:</b>  | AA 2076   |
| <b>PARISH:</b>  | Carnwath  |
| <b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>   | Ross Cameron  |
| <b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>  | Addyman Archaeology   |
| <b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>  | Archaeological Watching Brief   |
| <b>NMRS NO(S):</b>  | -   |
| <b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>   | -   |
| <b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>   | None  |
| <b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>   | NS 97024 45376  |
| <b>START DATE (this season)</b>   | 05/08/13  |
| <b>END DATE (this season)</b>   | 06/08/13  |
| <b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>   | -   |
| <b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b><br>(May include information from other fields) | Addyman Archaeology were contacted by AEC Wind Ltd. in order to complete an archaeological watching brief during all works associated with the erection of two wind turbines at Lampits Farm, Carstairs Junction near Carnwath in South Lanarkshire. The site is one of significant archaeological sensitivity, with a dense concentration of Roman activity located across the surrounding landscape and cropmarks indicating the presence of prehistoric settlement within the field housing the development. Monitoring of all topsoil removal associated with the development revealed a burning event of unknown date and an isolated pit. These were geographically separated and no other archaeological features were located nearby. |
| <b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>  | None  |
| <b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>   | -   |
| <b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>   | AEC Wind Ltd.   |
| <b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>   | St. Ninian's Manse,<br>Quayside Street,<br>Edinburgh,<br>EH6 6EJ  |
| <b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>   | admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk   |
| <b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>  | Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR.   |