

# Land at Wester Yardhouses

*Carnwath, South Lanarkshire*

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*Archaeological Watching Brief – December 2012*

for

Mr Ross Bollan

*January 2013*



*Remains of agricultural building and area of earlier demolished structure from SE*



**Addyman Archaeology**

*Building Historians & Archaeologists*

a division of Simpson & Brown Architects

St Ninian's Manse Quayside Street Edinburgh EH6 6EJ

Telephone 0131 555 4678 Facsimile 0131 553 4576

admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk www.simpsonandbrown.co.uk

### ***Acknowledgements***

Addyman Archaeology would like to thank Paul Robins, West of Scotland Archaeology Service for the detailed discussion and advice of the methodology and subsequent site archaeological works. We would also like to thank the client Ross Bollan for being co-operative in order to achieve the works in such a short time frame.

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# **Land at Wester Yardhouses**

## ***Carnwath, South Lanarkshire***

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### *Archaeological Watching Brief – December 2012*

*(2028.00 Wester Yardhouses)*

### **Data Structure Report**

*January 2013*

by Kenneth Macfadyen, edited by Tanja Romankiewicz

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# Land at Wester Yardhouses

## Carnwath, South Lanarkshire

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### Archaeological Watching Brief – December 2012

#### *Executive Summary*

Archaeological monitoring of the groundbreaking works related to the re-development of an existing farm building yielded little of archaeological significance. The site of an earlier farm is marked on General Roy's Military of Scotland Survey map of c1745, but no structural remains or evidence for cut foundations were encountered, as such foundations were also lacking with the still upstanding remains.

The few finds, of post-medieval and 19th century date, were unstratified. The area is generally known for prehistoric burial remains and a small burial cairn, said to have contained a short cist and beaker, had been extant immediately to the SW of the proposed development site prior to its destruction in about 1870 (NT05SW 11). Despite this no prehistoric artefacts were recovered during the present archaeological works.

A record of the monitoring report has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addyman1-142070) and a summary of the findings will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

#### *1. Introduction*

##### *i. General*

Addyman Archaeology were contacted by Mr Ross Bollan of Mid Auchengray Farm, Auchengray, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during a topsoil strip and excavation for foundations during development on a plot of land at Wester Yardhouses Carnwath, South Lanarkshire. Through planning application CL/12/0400, the proposal involves the conversion and extension of former barn to form dwelling, and change of use of agricultural ground to garden ground. The archaeological involvement is in response to a planning condition placed upon this proposed development by the South Lanarkshire Council in consultation with West of Scotland Archaeology Service, who provide the archaeology service for South Lanarkshire Council (contact Paul Robbins).

*The developer shall secure the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, to be carried out by an archaeological organisation acceptable to the Planning Authority, during all ground disturbance. The retained archaeological organisation shall be afforded access at all reasonable times and allowed to record, recover and report items of interest and finds. A method statement for the watching brief will be submitted by the applicant, agreed by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, and approved by the Planning Authority prior to commencement of the watching brief. The name of the archaeological organisation retained by the developer shall be given to the Planning Authority and to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service in writing not less than 14 days before development commences.*

The fieldwork was undertaken by K. Macfadyen on the 17th and 18th of December, 2012, according to the method statement as submitted and agreed with WoSAS on 14th December, 2012 (Romankiewicz 2012). The weather was dry but foggy at times.

*ii. Setting*

The proposed development site lies to the north of the historic village of Carnwath, at the western foothills of the Pentland Hills. The steading, situated at (NT 00579 50758; Easting 300579, Northing 65075) is what remains of an earlier farmstead.

The site of excavation for the new foundations is in the vicinity of a former agricultural structure and will be converted and extended to as part of the proposed development; this sits in a small walled field. To the south of the site existed an area of woodland; to the north and west some further agricultural structures survive, some already converted and others intended to be converted into houses. The surrounding land is open fields with some wooded areas nearby.

The underlying bedrock is of the Inverclyde Group sandstones of pedogenic limestone and dolomite nodules ('cornstones'), fine-grained carbonate as beds, nodules and pebbles, and grey and brown mudstones containing thin beds of limestone and dolomite ('cementstones'); subordinate siltstone and mudstone. The group was previously known as cementstone group. The area at Wester Yardhouses consists specifically of the so-called Kinneswood Formation of Frasnian to Courceyan age, formerly known as cornstone beds or cornstone formations. The bedrock is overlain by a layer of Diamiction till of Devensian age, this consisting of terrigenous sediments, i.e. sand or larger size particles that are suspended in a mud matrix.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/) - accessed 11/12/12



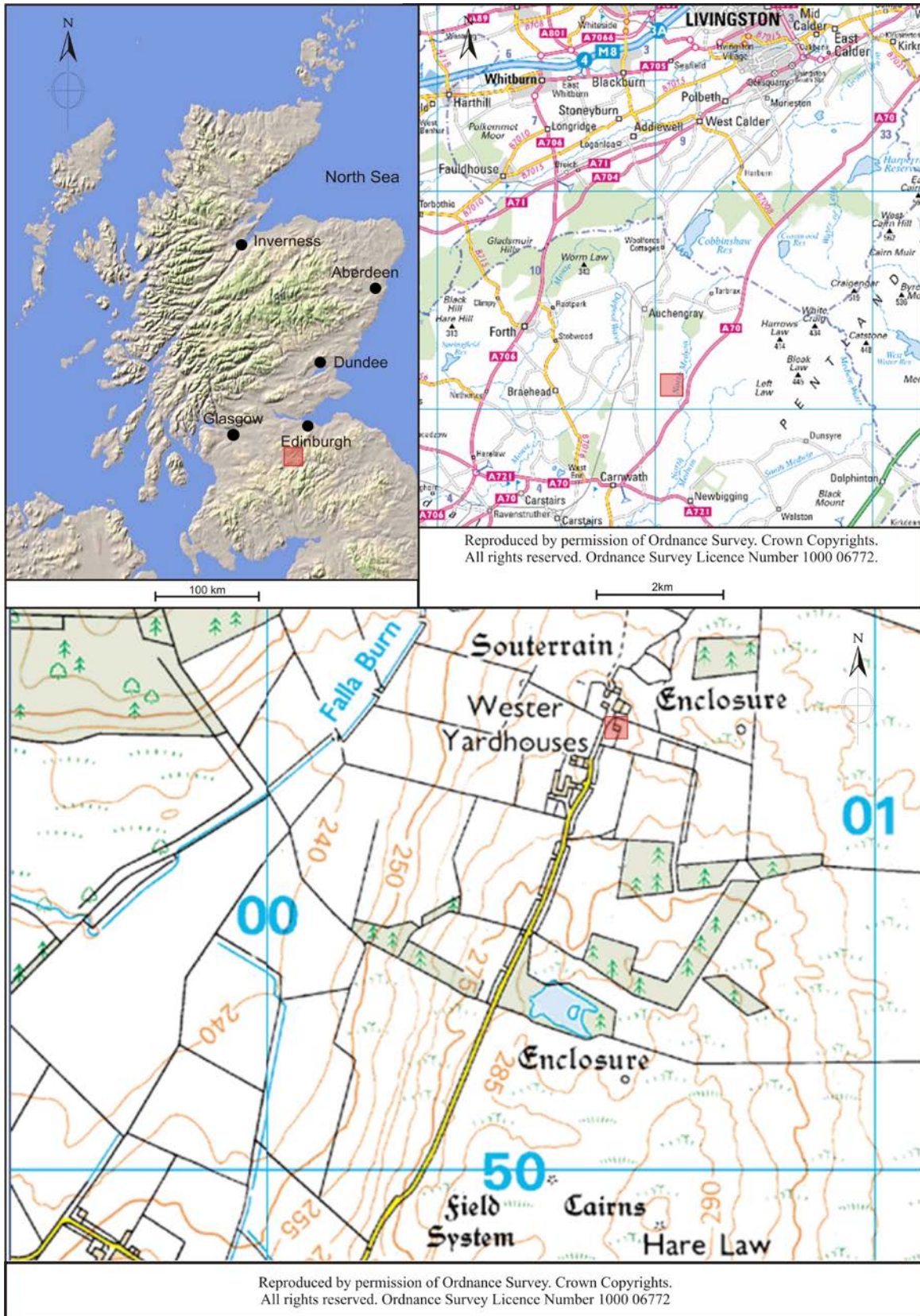


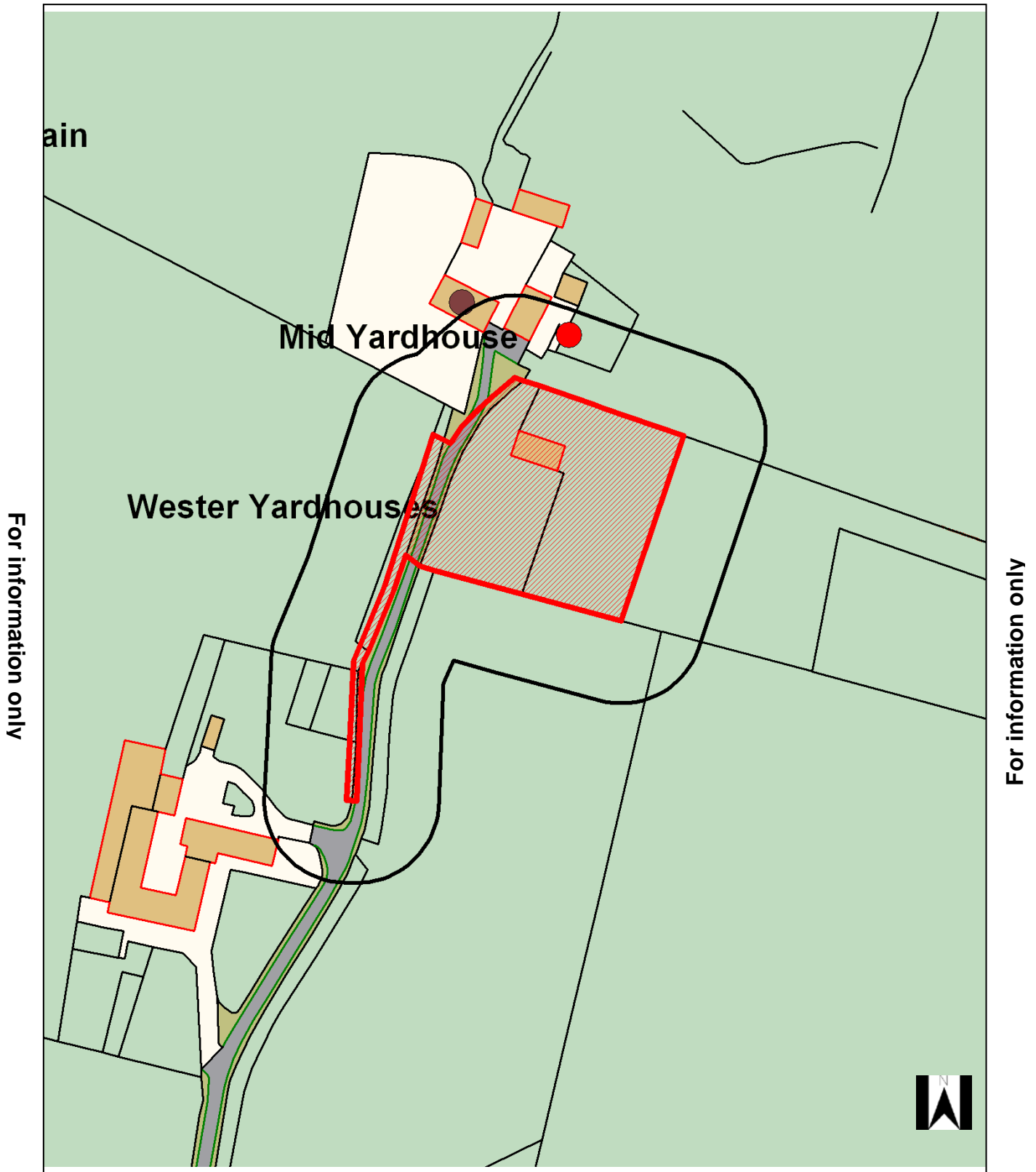
Figure 1 Site location (here and following page).



Notification of planning application under regulation 18 of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008

Not to Scale

Site address: Land at Wester Yardhouses, Carnwath, Lanark



For information only

For information only

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## **2. Watching brief**

### *i. General*

Prior to the start of the archaeologically monitored stripping and excavation of the site, the topsoil of the affected area had already been disturbed. The dountakings of the upstanding agricultural structure (as part of the planning application) had required the use of heavy machinery and with the general wet weather this had resulted in much of the topsoil being heavily churned up, in places down to the underlying solid natural.

### *ii. Topsoil strip*

The area to be stripped to the north and east of the existing structure was marked out and the topsoil was removed in spits under archaeological supervision. The monitored excavation for the foundations was undertaken with a 3 ton tracked minidigger fitted with a 0.80m wide toothless bucket. Spoil was moved to a spoil heap with a wheeled Maniscopic telehandler.



*Plate 1 Pre excavation (Photograph No. 004)*

With the exception of some remains of the mostly demolished existing structure no archaeological features were exposed across the stripped area. The topsoil when excavated showed to be 15-30cm deep across the site, overlying a packed stony natural across the whole excavated area. The topsoil was of a saturated mid to dark brown silty loam (001).

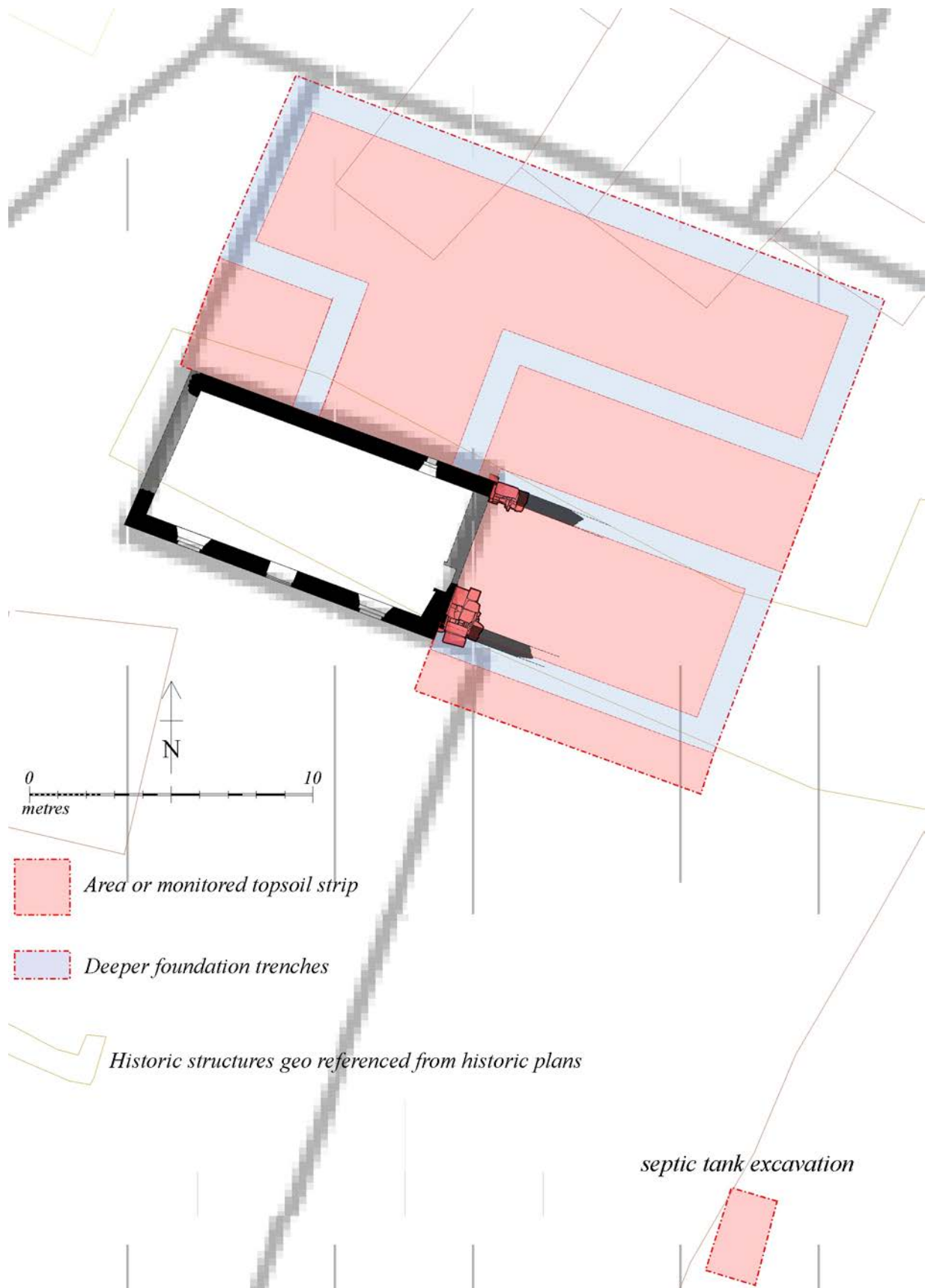


Figure 2 Trench location plan



*iii. Finds*

Within the removed, disturbed topsoil numerous sherds of 19th century pottery were noted and a representative sample was kept (SF005); additionally a single clay tobacco pipe bowl was recovered (SF003), identified as of Churchwarden type, broad bore (3.0mm) and 44mm in height, bowl diameter 22mm, probably early to mid 18th century in date. A single piece of green glaze pottery (SF004) was also recovered, this found as two adjoining parts within the topsoil. In section the fabric is of the typical Scottish Post-Medieval Reduced Greyware type, a body sherd probably from a large vessel or jug. A small fragment containing mica inclusions and possible charred residues adhering on one side was also recovered from the disturbed topsoil and had been tentatively interpreted as prehistoric pottery in the field (SF2), this in the light of the proximity of the site to a destroyed cairn and sitting within a prehistoric burial landscape. However, specialists' assessment confirmed the fragment as natural, a small piece of a heat-affected micaceous stone, probably of the local sandstone (pers. comm. Ann MacSween, prehistoric pottery specialist; Trevor Cowie, NMS). The stone fragment has been discarded.

Given the recent disturbance of the ground by heavy machinery the provenance of these finds is unclear and they could easily have been imported into the area on the tyres and tracks of the machinery. None of these finds were associated with any archaeological feature. The 19th century wares were more evenly spread across the site and seemingly much more likely to relate to the occupation of the site, although these were found *ex situ* as well.

*iv. Investigation of the natural below*

Following the initial topsoil removal down to natural and with no apparent archaeological features visible on the surface a further spit 10-15 cm deep was removed from the natural to test if it was redeposited or if any indistinct cut features could be seen surviving below the upper surface. This exercise proved that the soil exposed is a solid, *in situ* and very stony natural. This was further confirmed in the much deeper foundation trenches. The natural was heavily compacted and the machine struggled at times to get through the packed material.



*Plate 2 Post excavation of northern area (Photograph 048) with foundations being laid out.*

v. *Foundation trenches*

As part of the watching brief the excavation of the series of deeper trenches for foundations were also monitored. The foundation trenches were approximately 1m wide and up to 1m deep from the former ground surface.

Only the first few trench openings were closely monitored as the general make-up of the deposits within had already been identified as undisturbed natural during the previous topsoil stripping. This identification of undisturbed natural was confirmed within the deep foundation trenches. The remaining trenches were excavated by machine with occasional examination but as expected no features were noted within the natural.





*Plate 3 General view of foundation trenches under excavation (0.50m scale).*



*Plate 4 West section of investigated area showing topsoil (001) and natural (0.50m scale).*

*vi. Septic tank excavation*

The installation of a septic tank to the SE of the existing structure necessitated a large and deep hole approximately 1.6m by 3m to be excavated. This was undertaken by machine with a 1.2 m bladed ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in spits as before and natural exposed. Again, this proved the same as seen in the larger stripped area and the monitoring stopped once excavation had progressed 0.30-0.40m into the natural.

The topsoil was as before a saturated mid to dark brown silty loam (001), with no finds noted from this trench.





*Plate 5 Septic tank trench at monitored limited of excavation (LoE) showing natural deposits at base.*



### **3. *Notes on the agricultural building remains on the site***

The agricultural building of which only two walls remained after the scheduled duntakings had historically extended to the east. This eastern part of the structure had already been reduced to its present extent at some point in the past. Evidence for its extent can be traced on historic maps (Romankiewicz 2012) and could be seen on the surviving east gable of the upstanding remains. Here the western jambs of doors on the north and south elevations (respectively) of the historically demolished range survive (*Plate 6*); the southern of these was formerly obscured behind a dry stone field wall. The photograph also shows that the masonry of the standing building had incorporated the lower part of the SE wall of the now demolished east part. This observation implies that the upstanding part is later than the now demolished east part.



*Plate 6 Post excavation of eastern area (Photograph 060) with surviving doors and threshold stones exposed; general view from E (0.50m scales).*

The threshold stones for both doors as well as a small area of surrounding flag and cobble flooring still survived and were cleaned for photographic record. The rest of the eastern extension had been completely robbed historically, leaving no structural trace; this is because the foundations for the remaining existing structure showed to sit directly on top of the compacted natural without any foundations or cut for such foundations. Thus the robbing of the building material did leave no apparent trace in the ground. The historic robbing appears to have been a total demolition and retrieval of material and disturbance at this time of the surrounding topsoil would also have been substantial. In addition, the condition of the disturbed topsoil both recent and likely historic had ensured that any cut associated with this structure was lost or truncated.



Plate 7 Exposed door thresholds and surviving cobbles and flagstones  
S door to left and N door to right (0.50m scales).

The two surviving small areas of flooring show the interior of this long demolished structure to have been floored in roughly rectangular sandstone flags with patches of smaller rectangular cobbles filling out any gaps. These flags and threshold stones show a degree of surface wear.

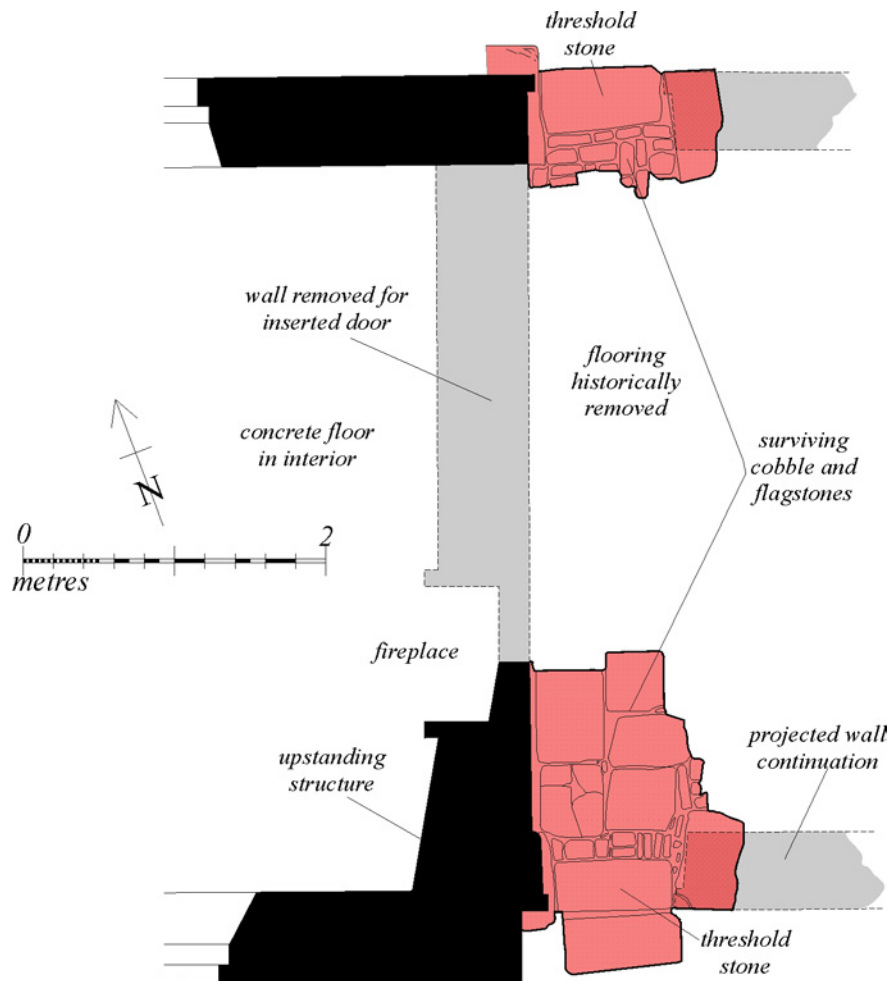


Figure 3 Plan of exposed flooring and door threshold stones.



The bulk of this floor has been robbed presumably when the building was demolished although it is possible that large areas of the floor survived up until a wide door was slapped through the east gable of the upstanding structure and the ground surface was subsequently lowered in front presumably to allow for tractor access.

The interior of the upstanding structure was latterly of a poured concrete over a layer of rubble bottoming, now largely removed. This surface seems likely associated with the re-use of the structure involving tractor access. Any historic flagging or flooring within this area is likely to have been replaced with this concrete floor.

The original, now demolished eastern range looks to have been of single storey height, as there is no evidence on the gable of the two story western upstanding wall for this range to have continued higher, as judged from photographs taken before the downtakings (Inspection report by Hugh Campbell, Chartered Structural Engineer, October 2012). The southern door also has no socket for a stone lintel, unlike the truncated stone lintel that partly survives over the northern door. The southern door may therefore simply have been linteled over in timber by the wall plate, again indicative of a single-storey structure. The northern elevation might have received a better finished façade than the southern rear one, implying that when this part of the building was constructed the main façade was orientated towards the north. This is the reverse of the upstanding range which is seemingly fronted to the south, perhaps implying that the earlier structure and orientation was part of an earlier farm layout with a focus to the N. This focus had subsequently been changed which resulted in a south-facing orientation of the farm. This remodelling seemingly involved the construction of the two-storey existing structure on site. Based on the First Edition OS Map surveyed in 1859, the remodelling must have taken place before the middle of the 19th century.

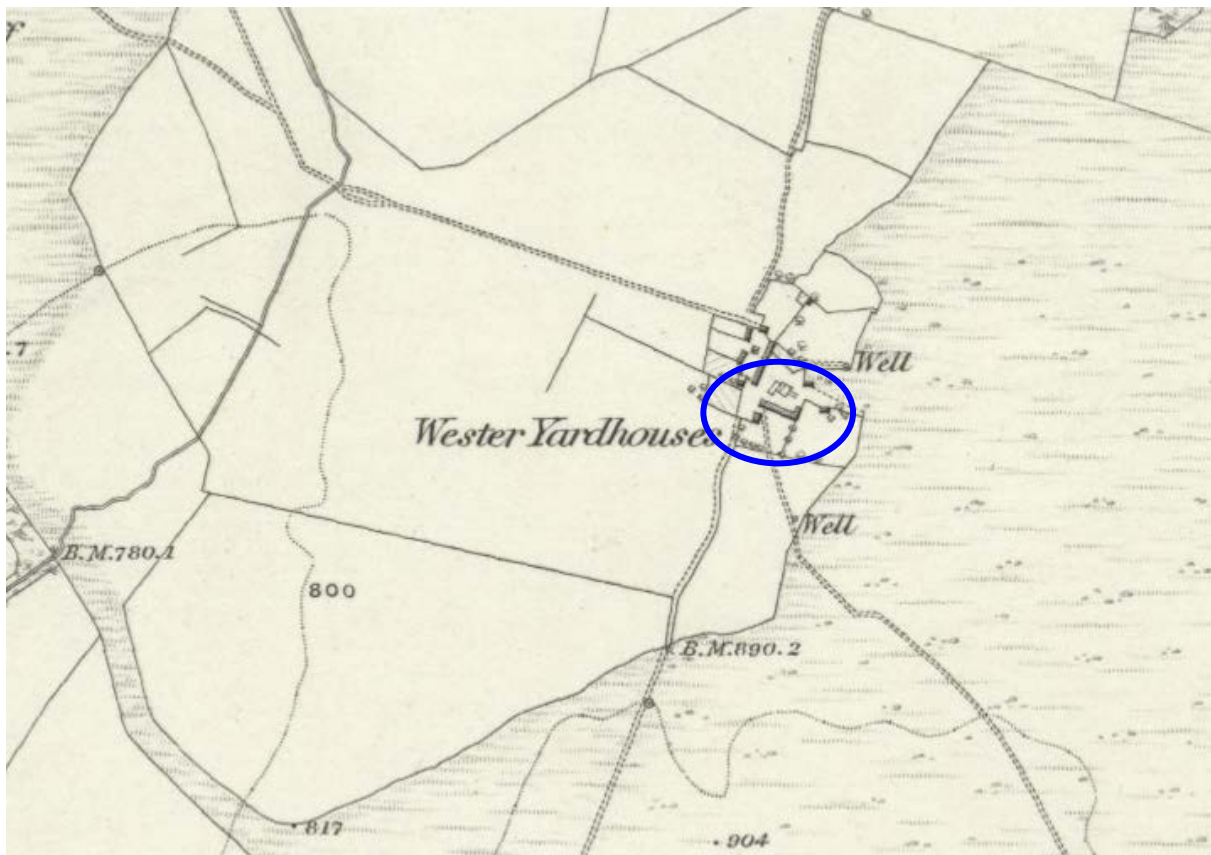


Figure 4 1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS, Lanarkshire, Sheet XX Survey date: 1859 Publication date: 1864. NMLS.



#### 4. Recommendations

The archaeological monitoring of the majority of the groundbreaking works proposed for this development, i.e. relating to the footprint and foundations of the proposed new buildings and the septic tank have yielded very little of archaeological interest. Only a handful of artefacts, most of these of 19th century date, have been recovered, and these *ex situ* of their archaeological context, within the already disturbed topsoil.

The archaeological planning condition had been required as it seemed likely that remains of earlier farm buildings, demolished before the middle of the 19th century and therefore not recorded on the First Edition OS Map would be encountered during the development works. However, the archaeological investigations as undertaken so far have comprehensively demonstrated that nothing structural and/or of archaeological significance survived in the affected areas. Investigations into the upstanding remains on site, and the area of the demolished eastern extension to this building was able to show that the foundations of the latter had been completely robbed historically with no structural trace surviving. This lack of survival was due to the foundation courses sitting directly on top of the compacted natural without provision of cut foundations. It is safe to assume that any structures of an earlier farm may have been similarly built and demolished with similarly little archaeologically recoverable evidence.

The remaining development works will include the scraping back of topsoil in the car park area. This is intended to impact into the topsoil to a depth of approximately 100mm, i.e. 0.1m, in an area that is generally covered by trees and therefore impacted by tree roots. The chances of survival and recovery of any *in situ* archaeological remains relating to this part of the works are assessed as minimal, and at most further chance discoveries of *ex situ* stray finds are to be expected.

Based on the result of the monitoring reported here, and in the light of only insignificant findings as part of the majority of the site works monitored so far, we would recommend that the topsoil strip of the car park area would not require archaeological monitoring, and that with the acceptance of the present report the archaeological planning condition for this development can be discharged. Given the minimal depth of the impact relating to the car park, and the existing disturbance by tree roots it highly unlikely that any *in situ* archaeological remains will be encountered.



Plate 8 Area of proposed car park (Photographs 107 left and 106 right cropped).



*Plate 9 and Plate 10 Area of proposed car park (Photographs 109 left and 108 right).*

### ***Bibliography***

Romankiewicz T, 2012, *Wester Yardhouses, Carnwath, South Lanarkshire: Method Statement – Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished report, held at WoSAS.

WoSAS 2010, Letter 05/10/12, Reference: 7/3/11/12/00400

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

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

[www.wosas.net](http://www.wosas.net)

<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/>



**Appendix A:***Context Register (2028.00 Land at Wester Yardhouses) – (Archaeological Watching Brief)*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>
001	-	layer	saturated mid to dark brown silty loam	encountered across site	17/12/12	KMacf

**Appendix B:***Finds Register (2028.00 Land at Wester Yardhouses) – (Archaeological Watching Brief)*

<b>SF No.</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>
001	1	2	glass	2 pieces of glass	1 freeblown bottle neck and 1 melted blob	17/12/12	Kmacf
002	1	1	Stone	Piece of natural stone	Discarded – field identification had suggested this to possibly be prehistoric pottery	17/12/12	Kmacf
003	1	1	ceramic	1 near intact plain clay pipe bowl	18 <sup>th</sup> century date	17/12/12	Kmacf
004	1	2	ceramic	2 adjoining sherds of grey bodied green glaze	Scottish Post-Medieval Reduced Greyware	17/12/12	Kmacf
005	1	16	ceramic	mix of 19th C pottery		17/12/12	Kmacf

**Appendix C:***Drawings Register (2028.00 Land at Wester Yardhouses) – (Archaeological Watching Brief)*

<b>Dwg No.</b>	<b>Sheet</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Drawn by</b>
001	001	Plan	1: 20	Exposed cobble area in surviving remains of E range	18/12/12	KMF
002	002	Plan	1:50	Plan of upstanding remains of agricultural building at height of surviving opening	18/12/12	KMF

**Appendix D:***Photographic Register (2028.00 Land at Wester Yardhouses) – (Archaeological Watching Brief)*

<b>Shot Num.</b>	<b>Direction facing</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>
001	E	pre excavation view of Northern area	17/12/2012	Kmacf
002	E	pre excavation view of Northern area	17/12/2012	Kmacf
003	NE	pre excavation view of Northern area to west of standing structure	17/12/2012	Kmacf
004	E	pre excavation of north area; detail of churning of top soil	17/12/2012	Kmacf



<b>Shot Num.</b>	<b>Direction facing</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>
005	E	at LoE of northern topsoil strip following secondary spit removed from natural	17/12/2012	Kmacf
006	N	at LoE of northern topsoil strip following secondary spit removed from natural	17/12/2012	Kmacf
007	SW	at LoE of northern topsoil strip following secondary spit removed from natural	17/12/2012	Kmacf
008	SE	at LoE of northern topsoil strip following secondary spit removed from natural	17/12/2012	Kmacf
009	W	door threshold and cobbles exposed to north east of standing structure	17/12/2012	Kmacf
010	N	door threshold and cobbles exposed to north east of standing structure	17/12/2012	Kmacf
011	S	door threshold and cobbles exposed to north east of standing structure	17/12/2012	Kmacf
012	S	door threshold and cobbles exposed to north east of standing structure	17/12/2012	Kmacf
013	S	door threshold and cobbles exposed to north east of standing structure with door jamb and truncated lintel	17/12/2012	Kmacf
014	S	general view of structure shows north elevation exterior and exposed door threshold in relation to elevation	17/12/2012	Kmacf
015	S	general view of structure shows north elevation exterior and exposed door threshold in relation to elevation	17/12/2012	Kmacf
016	S	general view of structure shows north elevation exterior and exposed door threshold in relation to elevation	17/12/2012	Kmacf
017	S	general view of structure shows north elevation exterior and exposed door threshold in relation to elevation	17/12/2012	Kmacf
018	SE	general view of structure shows north elevation exterior and exposed door threshold in relation to elevation	17/12/2012	Kmacf
019	W	detail of NE door jamb and lintel	17/12/2012	Kmacf
020	W	detail of NE door jamb and lintel	17/12/2012	Kmacf
021	W	detail of NE door jamb and lintel	17/12/2012	Kmacf
022	W	detail of SE door jamb and lintel, pre cleaning up of flags	17/12/2012	Kmacf
023	W	detail of SE door jamb and lintel, pre cleaning up of flags	17/12/2012	Kmacf
024	na	-	17/12/2012	Kmacf
025	S	eastern half of topsoil strip	17/12/2012	Kmacf
026	S	eastern half of topsoil strip	17/12/2012	Kmacf
027	W	northern area of topsoil strip foundations beginning to be laid out	17/12/2012	Kmacf
028	SW	northern area of topsoil strip foundations beginning to be laid out	17/12/2012	Kmacf
029	S	eastern half of topsoil strip	17/12/2012	Kmacf
030	S	eastern half of topsoil strip	17/12/2012	Kmacf
031	E	northern area of topsoil strip foundations beginning to be laid out	17/12/2012	Kmacf
032	E	northern area of topsoil strip foundations beginning to be laid out	17/12/2012	Kmacf
033	W	northern area of topsoil strip foundations beginning to be laid out	17/12/2012	Kmacf
034	W	northern area of topsoil strip foundations beginning to be laid out	17/12/2012	Kmacf
035	SW	general view of standing structure	17/12/2012	Kmacf
036	W	SE door in poor light	17/12/2012	Kmacf
037	W	SE door in poor light	17/12/2012	Kmacf
038	W	SE door threshold and cobbles in poor light	17/12/2012	Kmacf
039	W	SE door threshold and cobbles in poor light	17/12/2012	Kmacf
040	W	SE door threshold and cobbles in poor light	17/12/2012	Kmacf
041	W	SE door threshold and cobbles in poor light	17/12/2012	Kmacf
042	W	SE door threshold and cobbles in poor light	17/12/2012	Kmacf
043	W	SE door threshold and cobbles in poor light	17/12/2012	Kmacf



<b>Shot Num.</b>	<b>Direction facing</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>
044	S	SE door threshold and cobbles in poor light	17/12/2012	Kmacf
045	S	SE door threshold and cobbles in poor light	17/12/2012	Kmacf
046	N	SE door threshold and cobbles in poor light	17/12/2012	Kmacf
047	NW	northern area of topsoil strip foundations beginning to be laid out	18/12/2012	Kmacf
048	W	northern area of topsoil strip foundations beginning to be laid out	18/12/2012	Kmacf
049	SW	northern area of topsoil strip foundations beginning to be laid out	18/12/2012	Kmacf
050	E	northern area of topsoil strip foundations beginning to be laid out	18/12/2012	Kmacf
051	SE	northern area of topsoil strip foundations beginning to be laid out	18/12/2012	Kmacf
052	W	detail of NE door jamb and lintel with threshold cleaned up	18/12/2012	Kmacf
053	W	detail of NE door jamb with threshold cleaned up	18/12/2012	Kmacf
054	W	detail of SE door jamb with threshold cleaned up	18/12/2012	Kmacf
055	W	detail of SE door jamb and lintel with threshold cleaned up	18/12/2012	Kmacf
056	S	detail of SE door jamb with threshold cleaned up	18/12/2012	Kmacf
057	S	detail of SE door jamb with threshold cleaned up	18/12/2012	Kmacf
058	N	detail of SE door jamb with threshold cleaned up	18/12/2012	Kmacf
059	W	east gable shows SE and NE doors with threshold	18/12/2012	Kmacf
060	W	east gable shows SE and NE doors with threshold	18/12/2012	Kmacf
061	N	general view of churning of top soil	18/12/2012	Kmacf
062	N	machinery	18/12/2012	Kmacf
063	NW	general view of east gable with exposed doors	18/12/2012	Kmacf
064	NW	detail of SE door with threshold	18/12/2012	Kmacf
065	NW	detail of SE door with threshold, NE door in background	18/12/2012	Kmacf
066	SE	septic tank pre excavation general area	18/12/2012	Kmacf
067	N	septic tank pre excavation	18/12/2012	Kmacf
068	N	septic tank post excavation shows natural	18/12/2012	Kmacf
069	W	septic tank section	18/12/2012	Kmacf
070	E	west gable of structure	18/12/2012	Kmacf
071	NE	west gable of structure	18/12/2012	Kmacf
072	N	south elevation eastern most window ground floor	18/12/2012	Kmacf
073	N	south elevation first floor window	18/12/2012	Kmacf
074	N	south elevation detail of tooling on window jamb	18/12/2012	Kmacf
075	N	south elevation detail of tooling on lintel	18/12/2012	Kmacf
076	NE	South elevation detail of window jamb on western window		
077	N	South elevation central door at ground floor blocked into a window		
078	N	South elevation eastern window ground floor		
079	N	South elevation eastern window first floor		
080	N	South elevation eastern window ground floor, detail of window frame		
081	N	South elevation eastern window ground floor, detail of window frame		
082	NW	South elevation eastern window ground floor, detail of window frame		
083	NW	General view along south elevation with door excavated in foreground		
084	NW	General view of structure with door excavated in foreground		
085	NW	General view of structure with door excavated in foreground		
086	W	General view of east gable with door excavated in foreground		
087	S	North elevation ground floor window		
088	S	North elevation first floor window		
089	SW	North elevation general view		
090	SW	North elevation general view		
091	SE	South interior elevation general view		
092	NE	North interior elevation general view		
093	N	North interior elevation window at first floor		

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
094	N	North interior elevation window at ground floor		
095	N	North interior elevation east end shows jamb of door		
096	S	East gable shows section through former fireplace, and jamb of later door		
097	S	East gable detail of fire place jamb		
098	E	East gable detail of fire place jamb		
099	S	South elevation eastern window ,ground floor		
100	S	South elevation eastern window ,ground floor		
101	S	South elevation eastern window ,ground floor and first floor window above		
102	S	South elevation central door blocked into window		
103	S	South elevation western window ,ground floor		
104	S	South elevation western window ,ground floor and first floor window above		
105	S	South elevation western window ,ground floor and first floor window above		
106	S	Area of overgrown proposed car park to the south		
107	S	Area of overgrown proposed car park to the south		
108	S	Area of overgrown proposed car park to the south		
109	S	Area of overgrown proposed car park to the south		
110	S	Foundation trench against north elevation shows shallow found of existing building		
111	S	Foundation trench against north elevation shows shallow found of existing building		
112	W	Foundation trench to west of site shows top soil over natural		
113	W	Foundation trench to west of site shows top soil over natural		
114	E	South elevation section through masonry shows differing mortar on the facing stones		
115	S	Foundation trench against north elevation shows shallow found of existing building		
116	S	Foundation trench against north elevation shows shallow found of existing building		
117	NW	General view of foundation trenches under excavation		
118	NW	General view of foundation trenches under excavation		

**Appendix H:***Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) entry; (Insert job title) – (Job type)*

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	South Lanarkshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Land at Wester Yardhouses
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	AA 2028.00
<b>PARISH:</b>	Carnwath
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Kenneth Macfadyen
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Addyman Archaeology
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NT05SW 11; NT05SW75
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Village; Farmhouse, Farmstead
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	-
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 00579 50758
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	17/12/12
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	18/12/12
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	-
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>Archaeological monitoring of the groundbreaking works related to the re-development of an existing farm building yielded little of archaeological significance. The site of an earlier farm is marked on General Roy's Military of Scotland Survey map of c1745, but no structural remains or evidence for cut foundations were encountered, as such foundations were also lacking with the still upstanding remains.</p> <p>The few finds, of post-medieval and 19th century date, were unstratified. The area is generally known for prehistoric burial remains and a small burial cairn, said to have contained a short cist and beaker, had been extant immediately to the SW of the proposed development site prior to its destruction in about 1870 (NT05SW 11). Despite this no prehistoric artefacts were recovered during the present archaeological works.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	-
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	-
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	private developer
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS/WoSAS, OASIS