



NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE	Woodyett Farm
REPORT: 177	Archaeological Watching Brief
PROJECT ID: 0425	
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT	Woodyett, South Lanarkshire

NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE

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Woodyett Farm, South Lanarkshire

Planning ref.: CL/15/0222

NGR: NS 84440 43350

Data Structure Report

on behalf of

Mr & Mrs McDonald

Cover Plate: Remains of brick and paved surfaces at the location of the former Smithy

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30/08/2016

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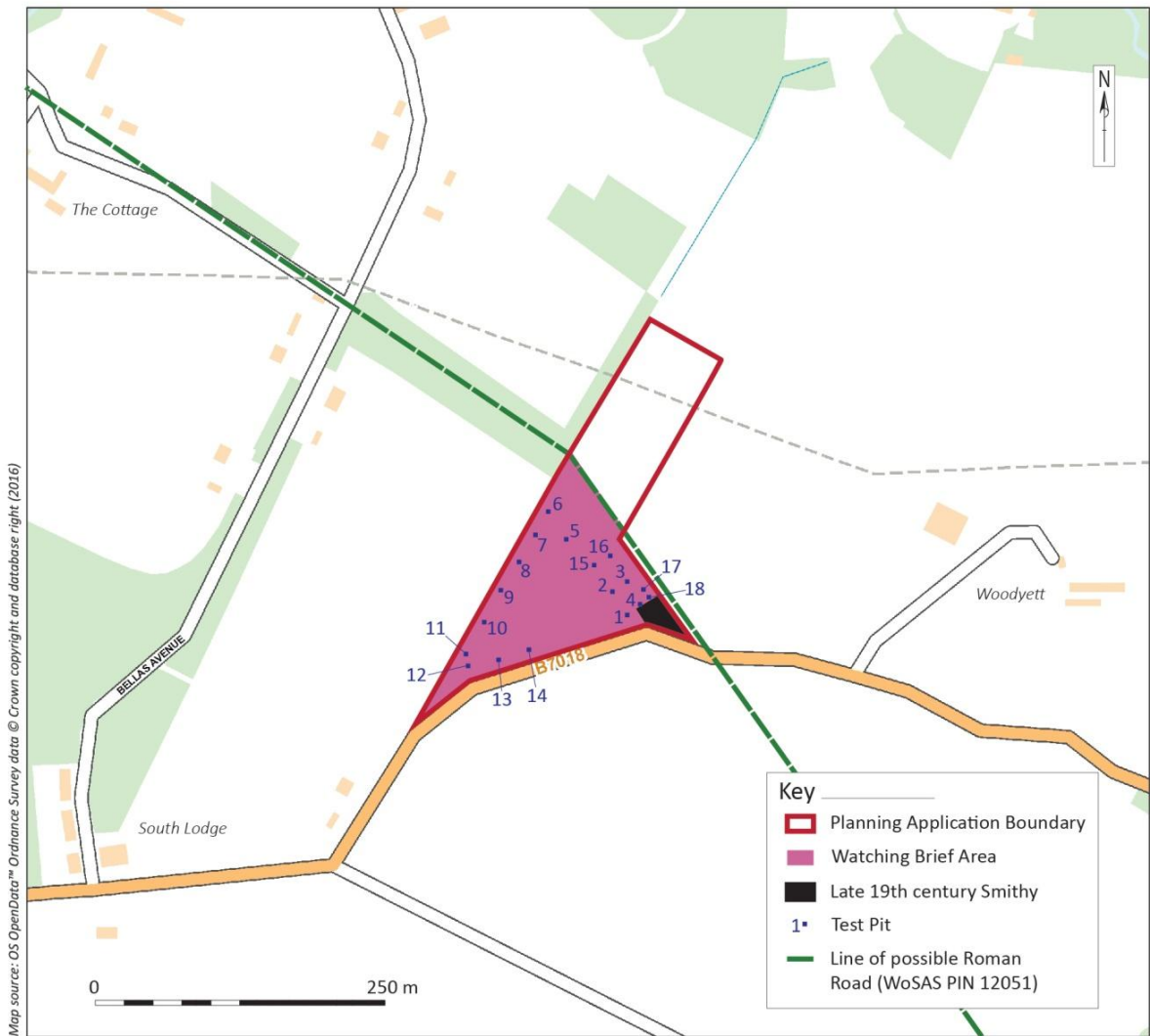
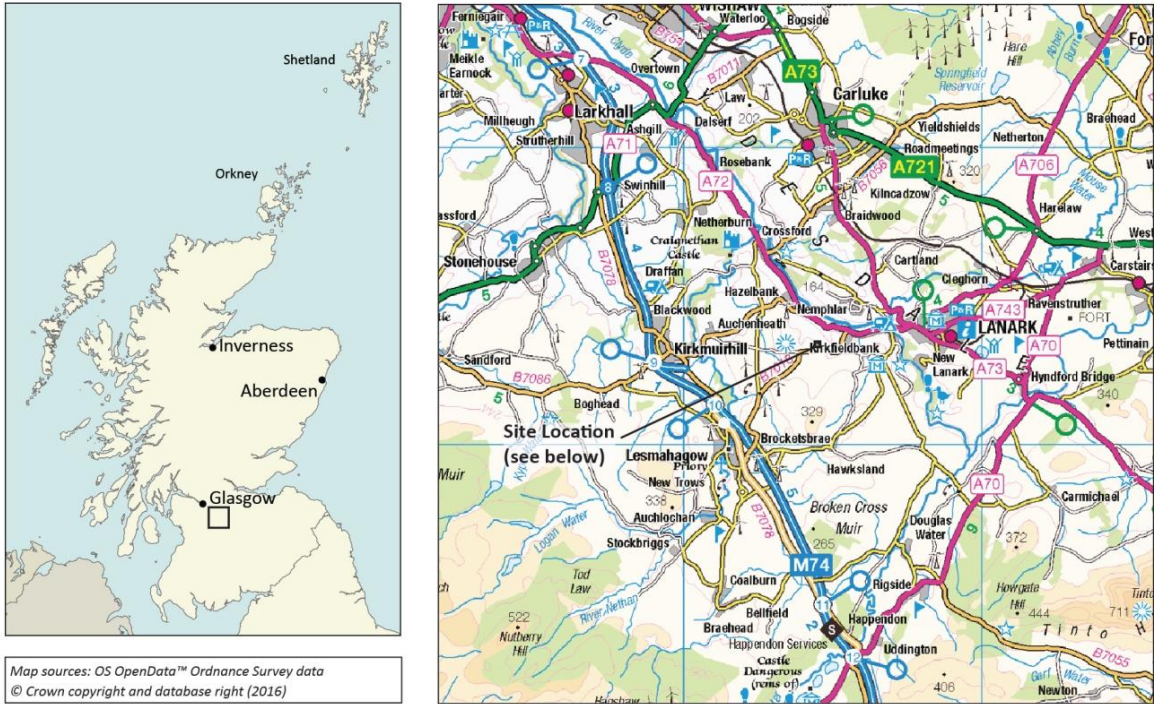


Figure 1: Site Location

Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping at Woodyett Farm, South Lanarkshire on behalf of Mr & Mrs McDonald during the construction of a new house, stables and horse riding area. The work was carried out by Northlight Heritage periodically between 4th February and 11th August 2016. Ephemeral remains of demolished nineteenth and twentieth century stone and brick buildings were located on the site of a former nineteenth century smithy while remains of a roughly constructed likely Post-Medieval track was recorded running along the north-eastern extent of the development area.

1. Introduction

1.1

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken at Woodyett Farm, South Lanarkshire that was conducted by Northlight Heritage on behalf of Mr & Mrs McDonald periodically between 4th February and 11th August 2016. The work comprised an archaeological watching brief during both test pitting and topsoil stripping across the development area prior to the construction of a dwelling house, stable block, horse riding area and access road.

2. Location, Geology and Topography

2.1

The development area is situated to the west of Woodyett Farm and primarily comprises a relatively flat triangular shaped field, centred on NS 84440 43350, with a slight east facing aspect. An additional rectangular shaped part of the development area extends off the north-eastern corner of the triangular field (Figure 1) although this area would not be subject to any ground disturbance work. A narrow terrace, approximately 3 m in width, runs along the eastern boundary of the triangular shaped field while the southern extent is defined by the B7018 road. Further fields are present to the west and beyond the eastern terrace/trackway.

2.2

The underlying bedrock consists of Swanshaw Sandstone Formation with overlying superficial deposits of Devensian Diamicton Till (online British Geological Survey 1:50,000 data).

3. Archaeological and Historical Context

3.1

Within the development area the possible line of a Roman road has been recorded (WoSAS HER No. 12051) running along the eastern side of the triangular field (Figure 1 & 3). This corresponds to the location a routeway noted on the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition 25 inch to the mile map, surveyed in 1858, leading past the coach house of the Stonebyres House complex (Figure 2). This site also appears to correspond to the 3 m wide terrace noted running along the eastern side of the development area.

3.2

In the south-eastern corner of the development area the same first edition OS map depicts a smithy next to the road (Figure 2). This is not annotated as a smithy on subsequent OS maps of the same series (surveyed in 1896, 1910 & 1941) but buildings are shown to be here until at least the 1941 edition.

3.3

In addition to these sites evidence for prehistoric and medieval activity had been recorded surrounding the development area suggesting that, in general, it held the potential to contain buried archaeological remains.

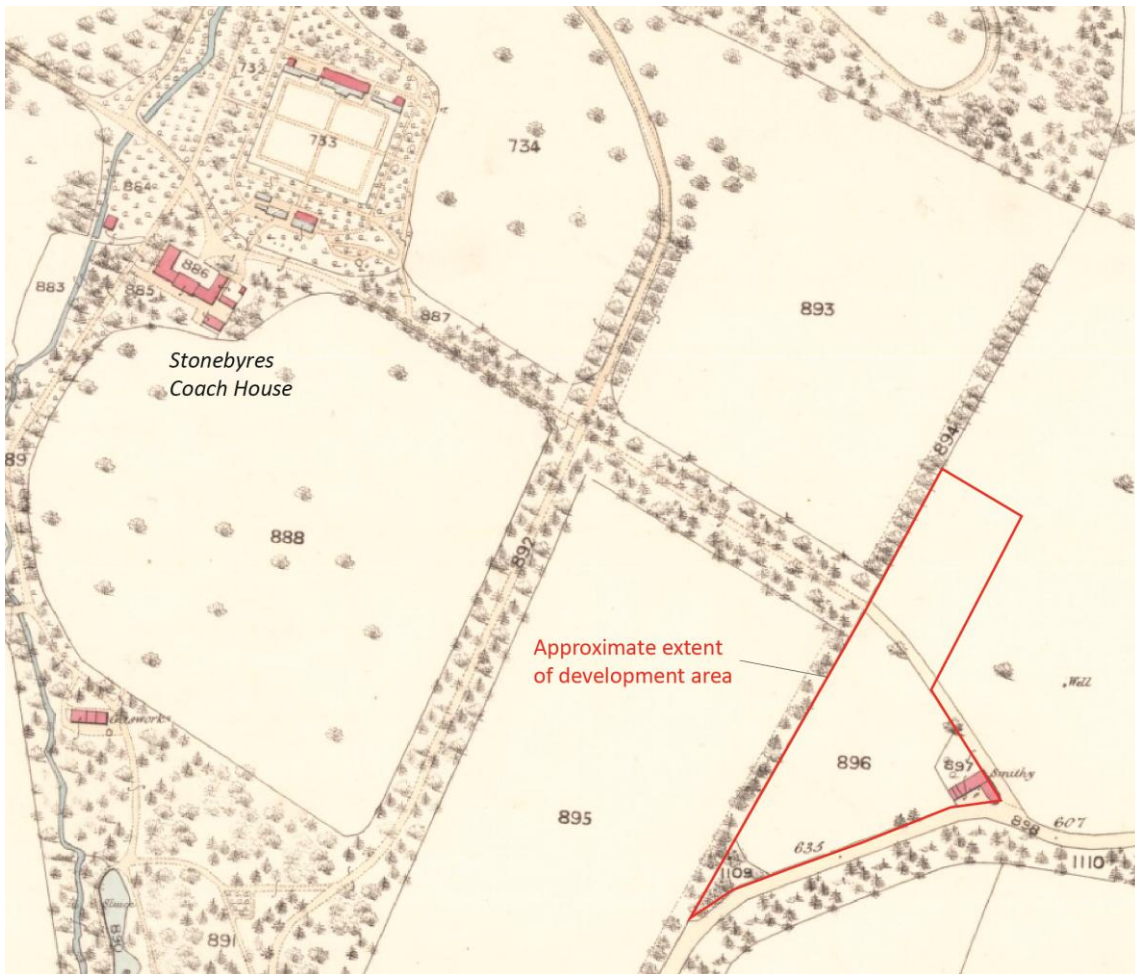


Figure 2: First edition OS 25 inch to the mile map, surveyed 1858, published 1864 (courtesy of the NLS)

4. Summary Objectives

4.1

The objectives of the watching brief were to:

- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be encountered during ground breaking works;
- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the watching brief that could not be avoided to ensure preservation through record;
- make sure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development.

5. Methodology

5.1

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a series of ground investigation test pits and subsequently on all ground breaking works required to prepare the site for construction.

5.2

All topsoil stripping was undertaken by mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket and under direct archaeological supervision. Initially the access track was stripped of topsoil followed by the stable area, geo-thermal heating area, house and finally the horse riding area (Figure 3).

5.3

All potential archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand to help determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Where limited archaeological remains were encountered during the watching brief features and deposits were excavated and recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets and by digital photography. Scaled hand-drawn sections were made at 1:10 and a plans at 1:50.

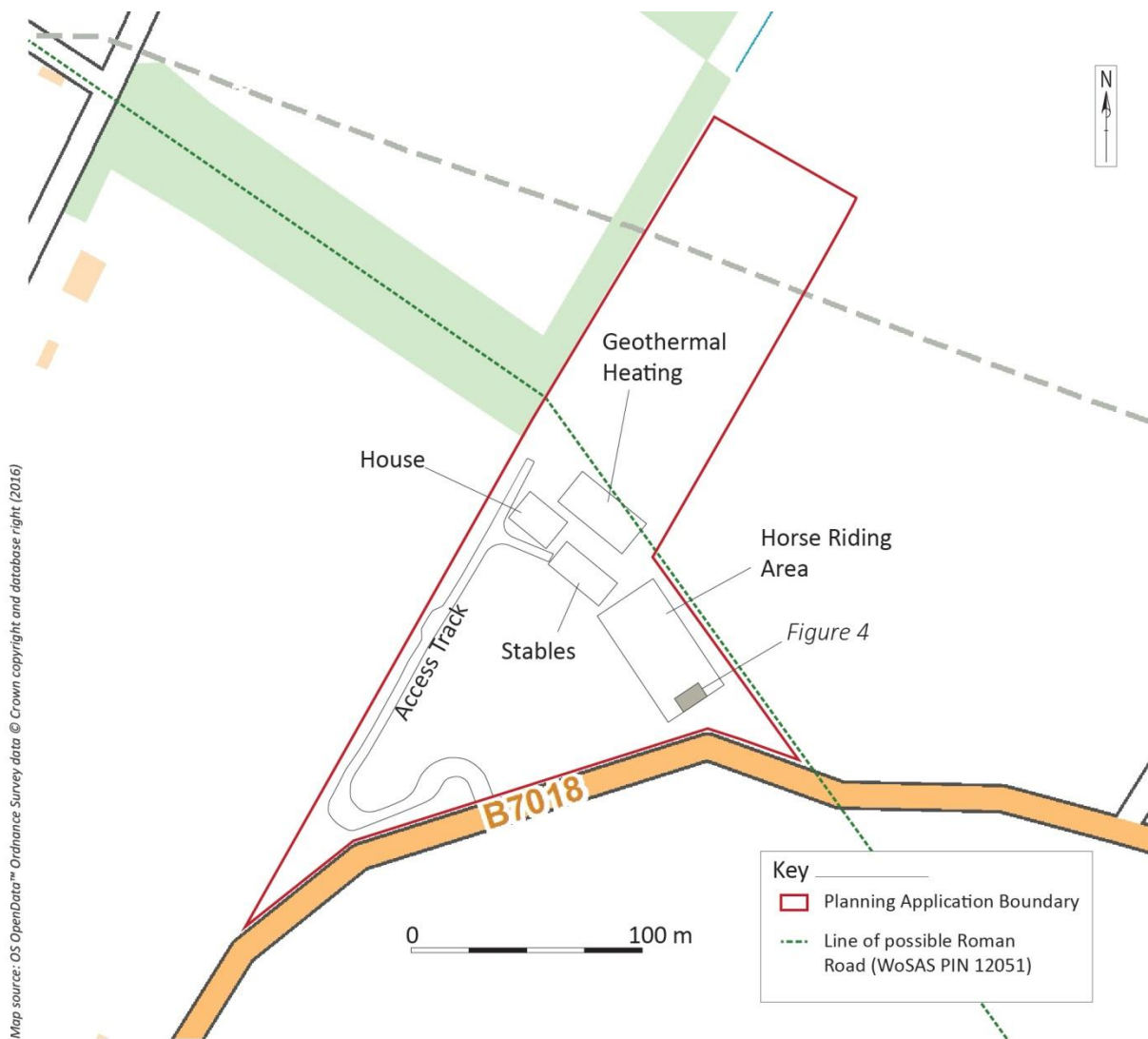


Figure 3: Approximate areas stripped of topsoil during the watching brief

6. Results

6.1

The results of the watching brief are given below. In the following paragraphs numbers in round brackets indicate unique context numbers issued to deposits encountered during the fieldwork. Full details of all context numbers are given in Appendix 1, Table 2 while details of each test pit are given in Appendix 1, Table 1.

6.2

During the initial stages of work on site a series of 18 test pits were excavated as part of ground investigations. Test pits 5 to 14 were located along the new access route while a further 8 (Test Pits 1 to 4 & 15 to 18) were located around the main construction area (Figure 1). Details of all test pits are given in Table 1, Appendix 1 although, in summary, each were approximately 0.5 m by 2 m in size and had depths ranging from 0.6 m to 2.5 m. The topsoil (001) varied between 0.3 m and 0.5 m in depth beneath which lay an orange/brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions between 0.01 m and 0.10 m in size (002) which formed the natural sterile subsoil.

6.3

In the test pits located closest to the former smithy area (Test Pits 4, 17 & 18) the topsoil was darker than elsewhere on site and contained small flecks of coal. Within Test Pit 4, in the far south-eastern corner of the horse riding area, the edge of a red brick surface (008) was revealed beneath a layer of demolition rubble (003). This was presumed to relate to the buildings which once stood here and was fully investigated as part of the main watching brief (see paragraphs 6.12 & 6.13 below).

6.4

During the main topsoil stripping of the site, undertaken in advance of construction, archaeological remains were uncovered at two locations: at the south-eastern corner of the horse riding area on the site of the former smithy and at the eastern edge of the triangular field where a geothermal heating system was inserted (Figure 3). Outwith these areas the topsoil (001) across the site varied between 0.3 m and 0.5 m and was composed of a dark red/brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions between 0.01 m and 0.10 m in size. Beneath this lay a natural sterile subsoil (002) consisting of an orange/brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions between 0.01 m and 0.05 m in size.

Geothermal Heating Area

6.5

A geothermal underground heating system was inserted over an area in the north-eastern corner of the triangular field which partially cut across the northern end of the previously identified flat terrace corresponding to the possible Roman Road and former track to Stonebyres Coach House (see section 3).

6.6

Directly below the turf of the 3 m wide terrace was a layer of rough small cobbled stones (016), each between 0.01 m and 0.10 m in size, which sat directly on top of the natural subsoil (002). This rough surface, likely relating to a former rough track, existed to 0.20 m in depth and 2 m in width (Plate 1) although was not well defined.



Plate 1: North-west facing section through possible rough track surface (016)

Former Smithy Area (Figure 4)

6.7

In the south-eastern corner of the horse riding area a grass covered bank ran from near the fence next to the road for approximately 5 m in a north-west direction. It then curved and ran to the north-east for approximately 6 m. It existed to 0.6 m in height and was composed of a dark topsoil (001) containing small pieces of coal common to this area of the development. A depression filled with a large amount of rubble occupied the interior of the bank.

6.8

Beneath the topsoil (001), bank (001) and rubble (003) a series of archaeological features were uncovered. In the south-western corner of this area a layer of dark grey sandy silt with frequent fragments of coal (004) lay beneath the topsoil. This deposit overlay a layer of paving stones varying between 0.3 m and 1 m in size (005, Plate 2). These paving stones extended outwith the area required for construction to the south-west and south-east, therefore, their extent was not fully revealed. Where exposed they ran for 5.25 m in a north-west to south-east direction before turning at ninety degrees and continuing for 2.5 m before petering out. These stones lay directly on top of the natural subsoil (002) with the gaps between them being filled by the dark grey sandy silt layer (004) above. The slabs did not appear to form any kind of internal floor surface but could relate to paving around the outside of the buildings that once stood here.

6.9

Immediately to the north-east of stone paving (005) the level of the natural subsoil appeared to drop very steeply by 0.5 m to a roughly rectangular shaped slight depression, approximately 4 m by 2.5 m in size, within which sat rubble layer (003). This suggested the ground had, in the past, been terraced to a certain extent in order to level the slightly sloping land. However, after removal of rubble (003) any possible cut was not distinctly visible in section.

6.10

Rubble (003) consisted of fragments and larger pieces of angular stone between 0.10 m and 0.5 m in size. Occasional rectangular dressed stone pieces between 0.30 m and 0.50 m in size were also present along with red, yellow and grey brick all within a mixed matrix of mid-yellow sand and dark grey sandy silt. This deposit appeared to represent the remains of a demolished stone, brick and mortar structure while, although not clearly visible in plan, the north-west facing trench section through this area revealed a possible surface of rectangular dressed stones (014), between 0.20 m to 0.50 m in size, at the base of the rubble (Plate 3).

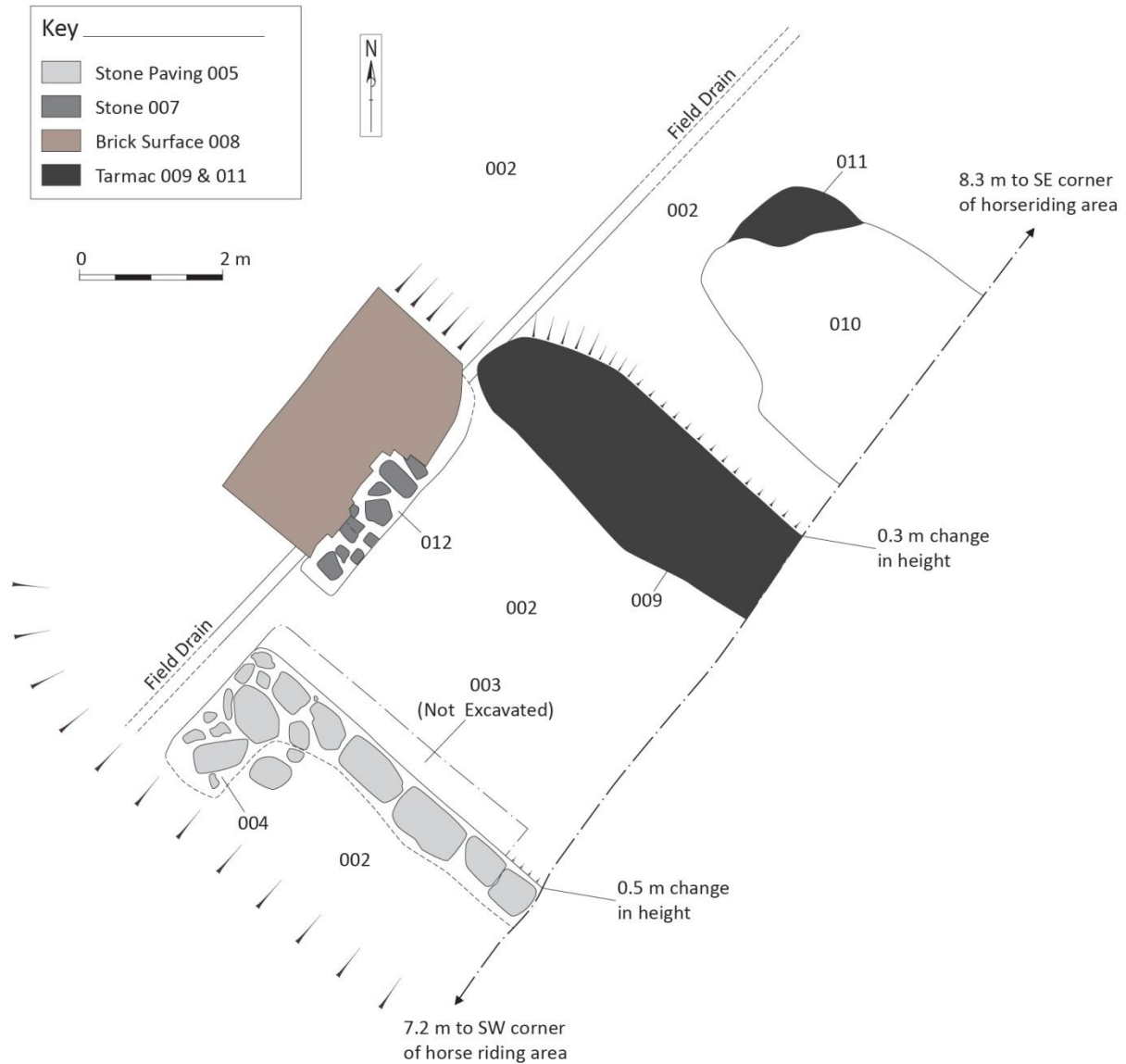


Figure 4: Plan of archaeology uncovered in former smithy area

6.11

To the north-east of the rubble, lying directly beneath the topsoil and above the natural subsoil, lay a dark grey brown sandy silt with virtually no inclusions (015). It appeared topsoil like, existed up to 0.4 m in depth and was bound on its north-eastern side by a rectangular length of tarmac measuring 5 m by 1.5 m (009) which also sat directly on top of the subsoil.

6.12

To the north-west of (015 & 009) was a rectangular area, measuring 3.6 m by 2.1 m, of tightly packed red, yellow and grey bricks forming a flat surface (008). This brick surface only existed to one course in depth and, in the majority, lay directly on top of the natural subsoil (002). The exception to this was along its south-eastern edge where it overlay a row of larger rectangular roughly dressed stones (007) one course in depth, 0.20 m to 0.30 m in size and set within a light yellow sand matrix (012). Although possibly representing a stone footing the dressed stones (007) did not sit in any obvious cut.



Plate 2: Brick (008) and stone paved (005) surfaces in the former Smithy area

6.13

Beneath both the brick surface (008) and the roughly dressed stone (007) was a broadly south-west to north-east running ceramic field drain.

6.14

To the north-east of the tarmac surface (009), directly below the topsoil, lay an irregularly shaped patch of light yellow grey gritty sand (010). It existed over an area approximately 4 m by 3 m and contained occasional patches of angular stone rubble 0.05 m to 0.4 m in size. This overlay an 0.05 m deep layer of tarmac (011) covering an area 3 m by 0.6 m in size which, in turn, sat directly on top of the natural subsoil.



Plate 3: North-west facing section at trench edge showing rubble layer (003) and possible surface (014)

6.15

A selection of late 19th/early 20th century artefacts were recovered from both the rubble layer (003) and the dark grey silty sand layer containing coal fragments (004) present over the stone slabs (005). These finds primarily consisted of ceramic pottery fragments and small iron nails but also included a fragment of decorated tile. No other finds were recovered over the remainder of the watching brief area.

7. Discussion and Summary

7.1

The only archaeological remains that were uncovered during the watching brief near Woodyett Farm related to the location of a former nineteenth century smithy and that of a previously recorded routeway running along the north-eastern edge of the site in the direction of Stonebyres.

7.2

The ephemeral remains of a roughly cobbled track surface were uncovered where it was truncated by a geothermal heating system at the north-eastern extent of the watching brief area. This previously recorded routeway that ran past the Smithy towards/from Stonebyres existed to 0.2 m in depth and 2 m in width.

7.3

During the watching brief no material was uncovered that indicated the date of the track while, similarly, its character did not help in ascertaining its age. No evidence was found of any obvious features that might be expected in a well made Roman road i.e. side ditches, rammed gravel and an agger although, given the likelihood this routeway could have been in use for a considerable period of time, it cannot be discounted that it was once the route of a Roman road of which nothing or very little survives today.

7.4

Given the lack of any clear diagnostic material and characteristics relating to the rough track uncovered during the watching brief its most likely origin is the routeway/track shown on the first edition OS 25 inch to the mile map, published in 1864, or a version of slightly before or after this time.

7.5

The archaeology uncovered in the area of the former smithy could relate to two structures. The first appeared to be defined by a negative rectangular space that had been infilled with stone and brick rubble. It was defined on its south-western side by paving stones (005) and north-eastern side by possible garden soil (015) and tarmac (009). The area appeared to have been terraced while the presence of a possible surface (014) beneath the rubble indicates this was likely done prior to construction of a building rather than as part of the demolition process. Although the rubble could not be directly related to a specific building or phase of activity the makeup suggested that whatever building(s) it originated from was constructed of stone and brick with a tiled roof.

7.6

A second structure was suggested by the brick surface (008) although this clearly post dated the insertion of a ceramic field drain uncovered beneath the structure.

7.7

Historic OS maps of the area show that there have been various phases of activity here from its use as a Smithy in the mid to late nineteenth century through to likely farm buildings in the early and mid twentieth century.

The exact date of final building demolition is not known but OS maps and aerial photography show buildings being present here until at least the mid 1950s. When demolition did occur it appeared to have been relatively comprehensive.

7.8

To what exact phase of activity between the mid nineteenth and mid twentieth centuries the archaeological remains in the former smithy area relate to is not clear, however, it does appear they relate to structures depicted in the south-western part of the former smithy site. No evidence was uncovered for activity in the former smithy area pre-dating the nineteenth century.

8. Recommendations

8.1

Given only limited archaeological remains were uncovered during the watching brief reported on above it is recommended that no further archaeological works are required in relation to this development. If, however, plans change and further ground disturbance is required outwith those areas already monitored it would be recommended that it be subject to an archaeological watching brief.

8.2

Northlight Heritage would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. Final decisions on the requirement for further mitigation rests with the planning authority.

9. List of Sources

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile series, Lanark Sheet XXV.13 (Lesmahagow), Surveyed 1858, Published 1864.

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile series, Lanarkshire 025.13 (includes Lanark; Lesmahagow) Surveyed 1896, Published 1897.

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile series, Lanarkshire 025.13 (includes Lanark; Lesmahagow) Surveyed 1910, Published 1911.

Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile series, Lanarkshire 025.13 (includes Lanark; Lesmahagow) Surveyed 1941, Published 1946.

British Geological Survey, 1:50000, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (last accessed 15/08/2016).

10. Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Tables/ Concordances

Table 1: Test Pit Information

Test Pit No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil	Natural Subsoil	Archaeology Present?
1	2	0.5	2.5	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
2	2	0.5	1.5	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
3	2	0.5	0.8	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
4	2	0.5	0.8	0.4m, dark grey sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 – 0.10m and occasional coal flecks.	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	Test pit was extended to SE through the raised bank uncovering a red brick surface
5	2	0.5	0.5	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
6	2	0.5	0.5	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
7	2	0.5	0.5	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
8	2	0.5	0.5	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
9	2	0.5	0.5	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No

Test Pit No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil	Natural Subsoil	Archaeology Present?
10	2	0.5	0.5	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
11	2	0.5	0.5	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
12	2	0.5	0.5	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
13	2	0.5	0.5	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
14	2	0.5	0.5	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
15	2	0.5	1	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
16	2	0.5	0.6	0.3m, dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	No
17	2	0.5	0.8	0.3m, dark grey sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 – 0.10m and occasional coal flecks.	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	Darker topsoil relating to former Smithy area
18	2	0.5	0.8	0.4m, dark grey sandy silt with occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 – 0.10m and occasional coal flecks.	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m	Darker topsoil relating to former Smithy area

Table 2: Context Information

Context No.	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description / Interpretation
001	Deposit	unknown	unknown	0.3 - 0.5	dark reddish brown sandy silt, occasional angular stone inclusions c. 0.01 - 0.10m, Topsoil across site
002	Deposit	unknown	unknown	unknown	mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent angular stone inclusions c. 0.01-0.05m, natural subsoil across site
003	Deposit	unknown	3.2	0.70	mix of large angular stones and fragments c.0.10 – 0.50m large with occasional rectangular dressed stones c. 0.30 – 0.50m in size, red, yellow and grey brick, occasional slate tile fragments, mixed matrix of mid-yellow sand and dark grey sandy silt. Rubble
004	Deposit	5.2	2.5	0.4	dark grey sandy silt with frequent fragments of coal
005	Deposit	5.2	0.5	0.05	rectangular paving stones c.0.3-1m
006	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
007	Deposit	3.5	0.8	0.2	rectangular dressed stones c. 0.20 – 0.30m, underlying (008), possible wall footings
008	Deposit	3.5	2	0.1	red, yellow and grey bricks forming a flat surface, arranged tightly together on the long or short edge, possible floor surface
009	Deposit	5	1.5	0.05	thin layer of tarmac
010	Deposit	3.5	3.6	0.25	light yellowish grey gritty sand, occasional angular stone rubble c. 0.05 – 0.40m
011	Deposit	3	0.6	0.05	thin layer of tarmac
012	Deposit	3.5	0.8	0.2	light yellowish gritty sand, matrix for (007)
013	VOID				
014	Deposit	unknown	2.1	0.4	rectangular dressed stones c.0.20 – 0.50m, occasional yellow brick, patches of light yellowish gritty sand between some stones, possible floor surface
015	Deposit	unknown	3	0.4	dark greyish brown sandy silt, no inclusions, possible garden soil
016	Deposit	unknown	-	0.1	one layer of rough cobbled stones c.0.01-0.10m, possible trackway surface

Table 3: Digital Photographs

Photo No.	Context No.	Description	From (Compass)
1	001	General view of Smithy area	NE
2	001	General view along disused trackway	SE
3	001	Flat platform area for possible Smithy	SE
4	001	Flat platform area for possible Smithy	SE
5	001	Possible Smithy barn area showing rubble	SE
6	001	General view of Smithy area	SW
7	001	Possible Smithy barn area showing rubble	NW
8	001	Possible Smithy barn area	NE
9	001	Possible Smithy barn area	NE
10	001	Larger rubble mound in middle of Smithy area	SE
11	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 1	SE
12	001, 002	Post -ex test pit 2	NW
13	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 3	NW
14	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 4	NW
15	001	SW facing section of SE end of test pit 4 showing darker topsoil near Smithy area	SW
16	001	Ridge running along NE end of field	SE
17	001	Ridge running along NE end of field	NW
18	001	Height of ridge from NE field fence boundary	NE
19	001	Along disused trackway	NW
20	001	Along disused trackway	SE
21	001	General view from ridge over NE undeveloped section of site	SW
22	001	General site view, area for paddock, stables and house	N
23	001	General site view, area for paddock, stables and house	NE
24	001	General site view, area for paddock, stables and house	E
25	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 5	NW
26	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 6	NW
27	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 7	NW
28	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 8	NW
29	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 9	NW
30	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 10	NW
31	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 11	NW
32	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 12	SW
33	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 13	SE
34	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 14	SE
35	001	Old entrance to disused trackway from road	NW
36	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 15	NW
37	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 16	NW
38	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 17	NW
39	001, 002	Post-ex test pit 18	NW
40	008	Corner of brick surface exposed in test pit 4 extension	NW
41	001	NE facing section through bank in Smithy area	NE
42	008	Brick surface in test pit 4 extension	SE

Photo No.	Context No.	Description	From (Compass)
43	008	Brick surface in test pit 4 extension	SW
44	008	Brick surface in test pit 4 when further extended	SW
45	008	Brick surface in test pit 4 when further extended	NW
46	001, 002	Wider shot showing brick surface location in relation to road	NW
47	001	General Smithy barn area	E
48	001, 002	Entrance to access road from roadway	SE
49	001, 002	Beginning topsoil removal on first curve of access road	E
50	001	Pre-ex curved end of access road	NW
51	001	Pre-ex long straight of access road	SW
52	001, 002	Post-ex curve end of access road	NW
53	001, 002	Post-ex access road wider shot	W
54	001, 002	Post-ex access road 1st 25m	SW
55	001, 002	Post-ex access road 1st 25m	SW
56	001, 002	Post-ex access road section not watched 2nd 25m	NE
57	001, 002	Post-ex access road 3rd 25m	SW
58	001, 002	Post-ex access road 4th 25m	SW
59	001, 002	Post-ex Stable area	NW
60	001, 002	Post-ex Stable area	W
61	001, 002	Start of stripping over house area	S
62	001, 002	Post-ex Geothermal heating area	SE
63	001	Pre-ex house area	SE
64	001	Post-ex Geothermal heating area looking along trackway	NW
65	001, 002	Post-ex house area	SE
66	001	Pre-ex Menage area	NW
67	001	Pre-ex Smithy area	NE
68	001	Pre-ex Smithy area	E
69	001	Pre-ex Smithy area	SW
70	001, 004	Working shot beginning Smithy rubble removal	SW
71	005	Mid-ex Smithy area beginning to show paved surface (005)	SE
72	005	Mid-ex Smithy area beginning to show paved surface (005)	SW
73	005, 008	Mid-ex Smithy area showing paving (005) and brick surface (008)	SW
74	008	Mid-ex Smithy area brick surface (008) beginning to appear	NE
75	005	Mid-ex Smithy area - Paving (005)	SE
76	008	Mid-ex Smithy area - Central area and brick surface (008)	SE
77	008, 009	Mid-ex Smithy area - Brick surface (008) and Tarmac (009)	SE
78	007, 008	Mid-ex Smithy area - Brick surface (008) and possible wall footing (007)	SW
79	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 014, 015	Mid-ex whole Smithy area	SW

Photo No.	Context No.	Description	From (Compass)
80	010, 011	Mid-ex Smithy area - yellow sand (010) and tarmac (011)	SE
81	001, 002	Post-ex Smithy area showing field drain	SW
82	001, 002	Post-ex Menage	SE
83	001, 002	Post-ex Menage	SE
84	001, 002	Post-ex Smithy area showing field drain	SW
85	001, 002	Post-ex trackway	NW
86	004, 005	NW facing section through Smithy area	NW
87	003, 014	NW facing section through Smithy area	NW
88	009, 015	NW facing section through Smithy area	NW
89	010, 011	NW facing section through Smithy area	NW
90	003, 004, 005, 009, 010, 011, 014, 015	NW facing section through Smithy area - whole section	NW
91	001, 002	Post-ex Menage	S
92	001, 002	Post-ex Menage	S
93	001, 002	Working shot, sondage through trackway	N
94	016	Mid-ex sondage	SW
95	016	NW facing section through sondage	NW
96	016	NW facing section through sondage	NW
97	016	Sondage in relation to site	SE
98	016	Sondage in relation to site	NW
99	001, 002	Post-ex Menage	S
100	001, 002	Post-ex Menage showing field drain	SW
101	001, 002	Post-ex Menage	SW
102	001, 002	Post-ex Menage	NW
103	001, 002	Site at end of visit - stable area	SE
104	001, 002	Site at end of visit - Stable and house	S
105	001, 002	Site at end of visit - house	SE
106	001, 002	Site at end of visit - heating area filled in	W
107	001, 002	Site at end of visit - heating area filled in	S
108	001, 002	Site at end of visit - Smithy and Menage	SE
109	001, 002	Post-ex Menage	SE
110	001, 002	Post-ex Menage	W
111	001, 002	Post-ex Menage	W

Table 4: Drawings

Drawing No.	Details	Scale
001	NW facing section through trench edge - smithy area	1:10
002	NW facing section through trench edge - smithy area	1:10
003	NW facing section through trench edge - smithy area	1:10
004	NW facing section through trench edge - smithy area	1:10
005	Plan of Smithy area	1:50

APPENDIX 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

Woodyett Farm, Lanark, ML11 9UJ

Erection of single storey dwelling house with attic accommodation, detached domestic double garage/stable block with yard area, installation of ménage and formation of new vehicular access.

Planning ref. CL/15/0222

Archaeological Works

Written Scheme of Investigation

Prepared by David Sneddon

1.0 Non-Technical Summary

This document sets out Northlight Heritage's Written Scheme of Investigation, on behalf of Mr. Stuart McDonald, for archaeological works relating to the construction of a single storey dwelling house with attic accommodation, detached domestic double garage/stable block with yard area, installation of ménage and formation of new vehicular access at land adjacent to Woodyett Farm, Lanark.

This document establishes actions and products required to achieve Stage 1 of a potentially three-stage process, Stage 2 being any further work, including fieldwork arising from Stage 1, such as the development and implementation of a mitigation strategy to deal with any significant archaeology identified or recovered during Stage 1, and Stage 3 being the further analysis of any materials recovered during the field work in either or both Stages 1 and 2 and/or the preparation of a final report on all works constituting preservation by record for publication, as appropriate.

2.0 Site Location and Description

The site comprises a relatively level field centred on approximately NGR NS 8435 4334. It is bound to the south by the B7018 road and on all other sides by further fields. Construction works will involve the erection of a single storey dwelling house with attic accommodation, detached domestic double garage/stable block with yard area, installation of ménage and formation of new vehicular access.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Within the development area the possible line of a Roman road has been recorded (WoSAS HER No. 12051) while, in the south-eastern corner of the development area, the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25 inch to the mile map (surveyed in 1858) depicts a smithy next to the road. This is not annotated as a smithy on subsequent OS maps of the same series (surveyed in 1896, 1910 & 1941) but buildings are shown to be here until at least the 1941 edition.

In addition to these sites evidence for prehistoric and medieval activity has been recorded in the area surrounding the development suggesting that, in general, the area holds the potential for containing buried archaeological remains.

4.0 Project Objectives

The project objectives are to:

- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may be encountered during ground breaking works;

- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites encountered during the watching brief that cannot be avoided to ensure preservation through record;
- make sure that the needs for archaeological conservation and recording are met without causing any unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 *Watching Brief*

The main stages of ground disturbance relating to the development on the land adjacent to Woodyett Farm will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The watching brief will include the initial stages of construction such as the removal of turf or topsoil. It may be possible for this initial stage of works to show that there are no archaeological remains present on the site, however, if not then the subsequent deeper excavations will also be monitored.

Given the relatively small scale of the proposed work it is anticipated that one archaeologist will be sufficient to monitor all works.

Topsoil will be removed by an excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket to the first archaeological horizon or to natural subsoil, whichever is encountered first. Areas containing potential archaeology will be marked off to ensure no works occur within these area until after they have been investigated.

Sufficient time will be allowed for the archaeologist conducting the watching brief to obtain an appropriate record of any identified archaeology prior to any further construction work taking place in that area. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand to help determine the date of the deposits, their character and extent. Where limited archaeological remains are encountered during the watching brief features and deposits will be excavated and recorded by written description on pro forma recording sheets, by photograph and by measured drawing. Should negative cut features be encountered they will be 50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. In the event that they are deemed to be important discoveries they will be fully excavated.

All archaeologically significant excavated feature fills and deposits will be sampled for artefactual and palaeo-environmental evidence. Where appropriate this will also include micromorphological sampling in order to address key issues relating to soil development at the site.

All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site archaeologists. The general practice will be to bulk recover artefacts by context which date from the nineteenth or twentieth century's. Should significant finds be encountered from earlier occupation phases of the site there may be the requirement for three-dimensionally recording prior to up-lifting. Finds which are of particular sensitivity or importance may require specialist conservation assessment.

Where particularly extensive, numerous or complex archaeological deposits or features are proven to be present the developer and the local authority will be informed and discussions, including a site meeting if deemed necessary and appropriate, will be held between all relevant parties to agree the most appropriate

strategy. Where preservation *in situ* is not feasible this will generally comprise a need to develop a stage 2 mitigation strategy to excavate and record any significant archaeological features or sites to ensure preservation through record.

West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), acting on behalf of the planning authority, will be the final judge of significance in any case and may require full excavation of features to be destroyed by the proposals.

5.2 *Human Remains*

Should human remains be encountered, the local police, WoSAS and the developer will be notified immediately and thereafter prescribed procedure for their treatment will be followed, in accordance with legal requirements.

5.3 *Project Monitoring*

WoSAS and the developer will be notified immediately of any unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries, or other unexpected occurrences which might significantly affect the archaeological work and/or the development. In that event, all finds and features will be left *in situ* until arrangements have been agreed for safeguarding or recording them.

An archaeological project manager will be appointed for all the works outlined above and the manager will be the first point of contact for any project-related liaison with WoSAS and the developer or the developer's agent for all formal logistical, administrative and financial aspects of the project.

It will be important to ensure that all formal communications, instructions and/or requests (including any proposed amendments to on-site strategies) are ultimately made in writing to the project manager, to ensure organisational, administrative and financial efficiency.

Any site visitors, including representatives of WoSAS will be required to conform to the health and safety regime in place during the fieldwork programme.

6.0 Reporting, Archive & Small Finds Arrangements

Following completion of the fieldwork, a report on the fieldwork will be prepared, outlining the main results and incorporating lists of all features, finds, samples, photographs and drawings. This report will be produced as an electronic report (and a desk-top published document where this is required). The report will also include recommendations for further mitigation measures appropriate to the remains encountered. Implementation of any recommendations offered would, however, only follow consultation with WoSAS.

The report will be prepared, in structural and textual content terms, to the standard of the traditional Data Structure Report (DSR) as defined by Historic Scotland, in their "Project Design, Implementation and Archiving" document (Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2, 1996). The report will provide "a structure or organisation to the primary records" of the fieldwork, forming "a basis for further work". It will be "essentially, an initial organisation on paper of the information retrieved from the site" and consist "of a narrative account of the contexts...discovered, including field interpretations and a set of lists. It is not intended for publication, but will itself be archived." A project archive will be prepared and made ready for submission within six months of the completion of all fieldwork or post-excavation work (as appropriate). The resultant site archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Records for Scotland.

A short report detailing the results will also be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in*

Scotland and to *OASIS*.

Copies of the DSR will be provided to WoSAS, the developer and to the National Monuments Record for Scotland. Further copies can be distributed to other recipients if requested and specified.

The results of the Stage 1 watching brief and DSR will inform the need for further (Stage 2) fieldwork or further (Stage 3) analysis of materials/generation of a report for publication. Where appropriate and on request any DSR produced as part of Stage 1 or Stage 2 mitigation will be followed the production of a costed Post-excavation Research Design (PERD) specifying any work deemed necessary in order to complete the project. Publication, where required, would normally be sought in a suitable academic journal. The post-excavation process is essential to bring a piece of archaeological work to completion.

The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds during the evaluation or any subsequent stages of work, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (QLTR) which museum should be allocated the finds.

All artefacts will be stored temporarily by Northlight until a decision has been made by the Panel regarding the museum which will be allocated the finds for permanent curation. All finds will be transferred to the appropriate museum within six months of completion of the fieldwork, if no post-excavation work is required, or at the end of the latest finishing post-excavation programme.

In the event that unallocated finds recovered from the evaluation or any later stages of work require to be removed from Scotland, for the purposes of post-excavation analysis, there is a legal requirement to obtain the consent of the QLTR, in the form of a loan agreement. Initially, an indication of intent would be registered with the Treasure Trove Secretariat at the National Museums of Scotland, after which formal consent would be applied for using the form "Application for authority to borrow unallocated Treasure Trove for research purposes". A consent form, signed by the QLTR and specifying conditions (such as the period during which finds may be held outside Scotland) would then be issued. Receipt of this signed consent form will be required before items may be removed from the country.

7.0 Timetable

The initial watching brief on ground investigation will be undertaken during February 2016. Timetabling of the main ground works is TBC.

The DSR will be submitted within 4 weeks of completion of field work. If required any PERD will be submitted within 3 months of WoSAS agreement to the DSR and any final publication will be submitted within a year of WOSAS agreement to the PERD.

8.0 Staffing

Project Manager – David Sneddon

Project Director – TBC

9.0 Health and Safety

Prior to fieldwork commencing a risk assessment of the project will be undertaken. Northlight Heritage, as part of York Archaeological Trust, adheres to all standard Health and Safety regulations governing fieldwork projects.

Northlight Heritage also possess appropriate third party/public liability insurance cover, proof of which may be supplied upon request.

APPENDIX 3: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Woodyett Farm
PROJECT CODE:	425
PARISH:	Lesmahagow
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Nicola Reid
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Northlight Heritage
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Nineteenth & Twentieth Century buildings
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 84440 43350
START DATE (this season)	4 th February 2016
END DATE (this season)	11 th August 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping at Woodyett Farm, South Lanarkshire on behalf of Mr & Mrs McDonald during the construction of a new house, stables and horse riding area. The work was carried out between 4 th February and 11 th August 2016. Ephemeral remains of demolished nineteenth and twentieth century stone and brick buildings were located on the site of a former nineteenth century smithy while remains of a roughly constructed likely Post-Medieval track was recorded running along the north-eastern extent of the development area.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr & Mrs McDonald
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Northlight Heritage, Studio 406, South Block, 64 Osborne Street, Glasgow G1 5QT .
EMAIL ADDRESS:	northlight@yorkat.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	National Monuments Record for Scotland (intended)