



**Erection of Equestrian Centre,
Farmhouse & Dwellings,
Bankwood Farm,
Carnwath
South Lanarkshire,
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**







December 2016

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Executive Summary

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Ms Aileen Stormonth to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed development at Bankwood farm, south of Carnwath in South Lanarkshire. The client proposes to create a mixed use development comprising an equestrian riding complex including stables and horse breeding centre; a worker's dwellinghouse; four further dwellinghouses; and creation of an associated car park, access and landscaping.

The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service in their role as advisers to South Lanarkshire Council. The condition required that a programme of archaeological evaluation be completed in advance of the proposed development.

The archaeological evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of 6 evaluation trenches of varying sizes across the footprint of the proposed development. The western part of the site was found to be significantly disturbed, with deep deposits of made ground. The eastern side of the site was also shown to be archaeologically sterile.

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the planning condition be discharged.

A record of the work has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-271705) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Ms Aileen Stormonth to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed development at Bankwood Farm, south of Carnwath in South Lanarkshire (centred NGR: NS 97980 45322). The client proposes to create a mixed use development comprising an equestrian riding complex including stables and horse breeding centre; erection of a worker's dwellinghouse; erection of four further dwellinghouses; and creation of an associated car park, access and landscaping.
- 1.1.2 The West of Scotland Archaeology Service (hereafter WoSAS) provide archaeological advice to South Lanarkshire Council in all matters pertaining to planning. Following submission of a planning application, the site was identified by WoSAS as being located in an area of archaeological potential. Through Planning Condition 17 of Planning Application CL/15/0089, WoSAS requested that a programme of archaeological mitigation be carried out prior to development. The condition states:
- 'no development shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work 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...'*¹
- 1.1.3 Planning Application CL/15/0089 is an amendment to an earlier Planning Application CL/09/0507. WoSAS have advised that their response to this earlier application remains valid.
- 1.1.4 In the accompanying response to the Planning Applications WoSAS identified the reasons the site is considered archaeologically sensitive. The proposed development site is located within a wider landscape which contains dense concentrations of Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains. There are also two Roman camps recorded very close to the south side of the proposed development site.²
- 1.1.5 In order to meet the requirements of the Planning Condition, WoSAS expected a phased programme of works to be completed. The first phase of this involved the completion of a pre-development archaeological evaluation in order to assess levels of archaeological survival and inform whether any future stages of work are necessary. WoSAS stipulated this investigation must cover a minimum of 8% of the 'area proposed for new houses and farmhouse.'³
- 1.1.6 Subsequently, ARCHAS produced a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) outlining the methodology to be followed and standards maintained during the work. This WSI was accepted by WoSAS on 9th December 2016
- 1.1.7 During the planning and execution of the evaluation it became clear that large areas of the site were heavily disturbed. As such it was agreed both by email and while on site, that the evaluation would not be required to cover 8% of the entire site.⁴

¹ South Lanarkshire Council, CL/15/0089 Decision Notice – 12/07/16

² West of Scotland Archaeology Service: Response to planning application CL/09/0507 – 04/12/09

³ *Ibid*

⁴ Paul Robins WoSAS pers. comm. 08/12/16 & 19/12/16

- 1.1.8 The archaeological evaluation was completed on Monday 19th December 2016 by Ross Cameron and Alastair Rees. The day was mild and overcast, with occasional short rain showers.
- 1.1.9 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (hereafter ClfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents produced by the ClfA.

1.2 Site Geology and Setting

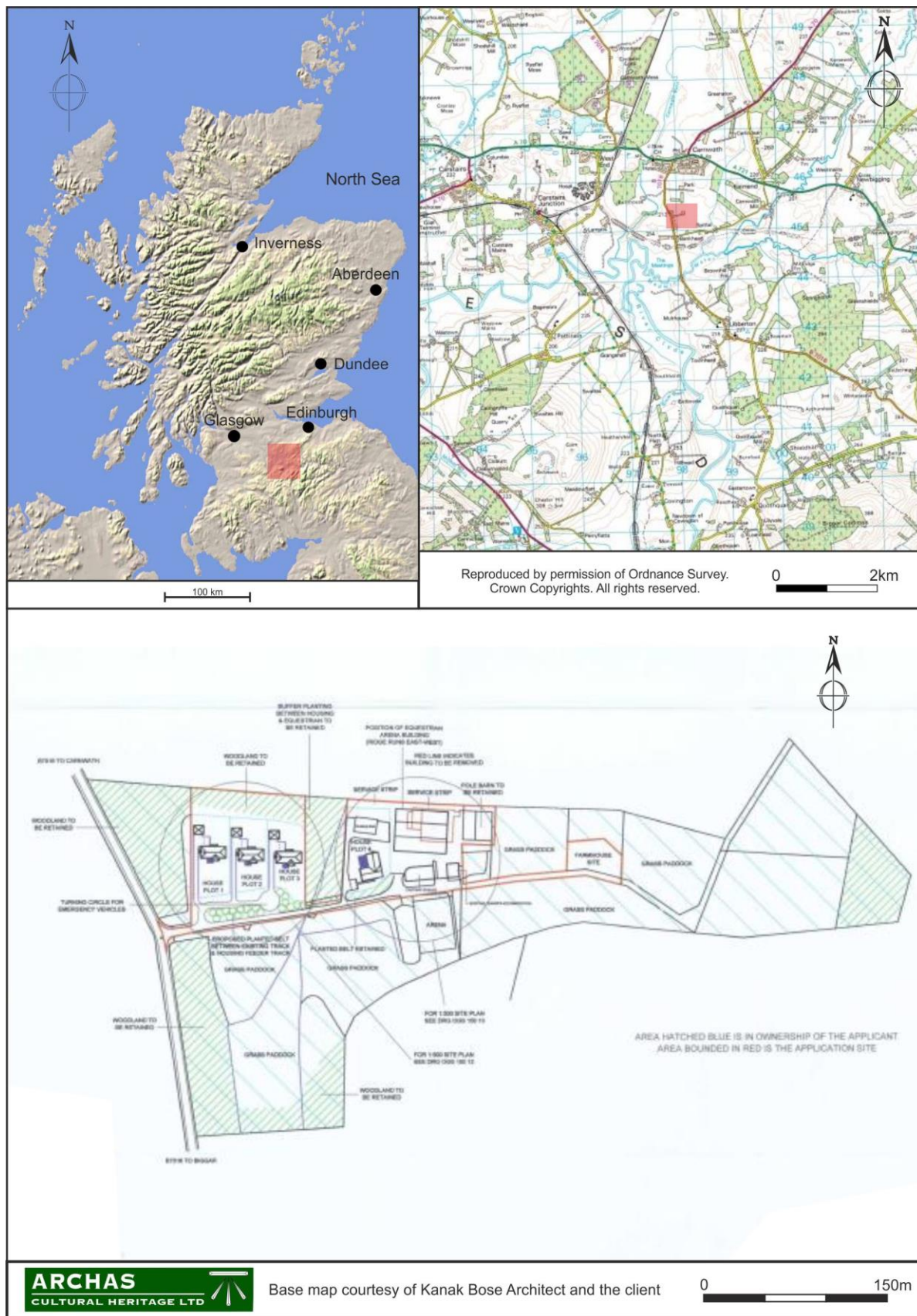


Figure 1: Site location with the area requiring archaeological investigation marked red

General

- 1.2.1 The proposed development lies at Bankwood Farm, a short distance to the south of the village of Carnwath in South Lanarkshire. The site is accessed from the B7016 and is centred on NS 97980 45322.

Study Area

- 1.2.2 In plan the site comprised an irregular plot of land currently containing a number of farm buildings, small fields and paddocks (Figure 1).



Plate 1: View north across western part (Plot A) of the proposed development site (Photograph 003)

- 1.2.3 The western arm of the Bankwood Farm property is anchored on the B7016, with the northern edge following existing field boundaries in an easterly direction before returning northwards along the edge of the access track at the eastern end of the site. From here the site boundary turns south east, and then return westwards, enclosing irregular fields and areas of woodland. At the western side, the southern boundary turns southward to encompass a large area of rough grazing.
- 1.2.4 While this is the larger Bankwood Farm site, the area identified as subject to development is much smaller, encompassing a series of house plots to the north of the access road and west of the existing farm, development and alteration within the existing farm area, and construction of a new farmhouse at the eastern end of the site (Figure 2).
- 1.2.5 For ease of description in the text, these three areas have been assigned new identifiers – these can be viewed in Plate 1.

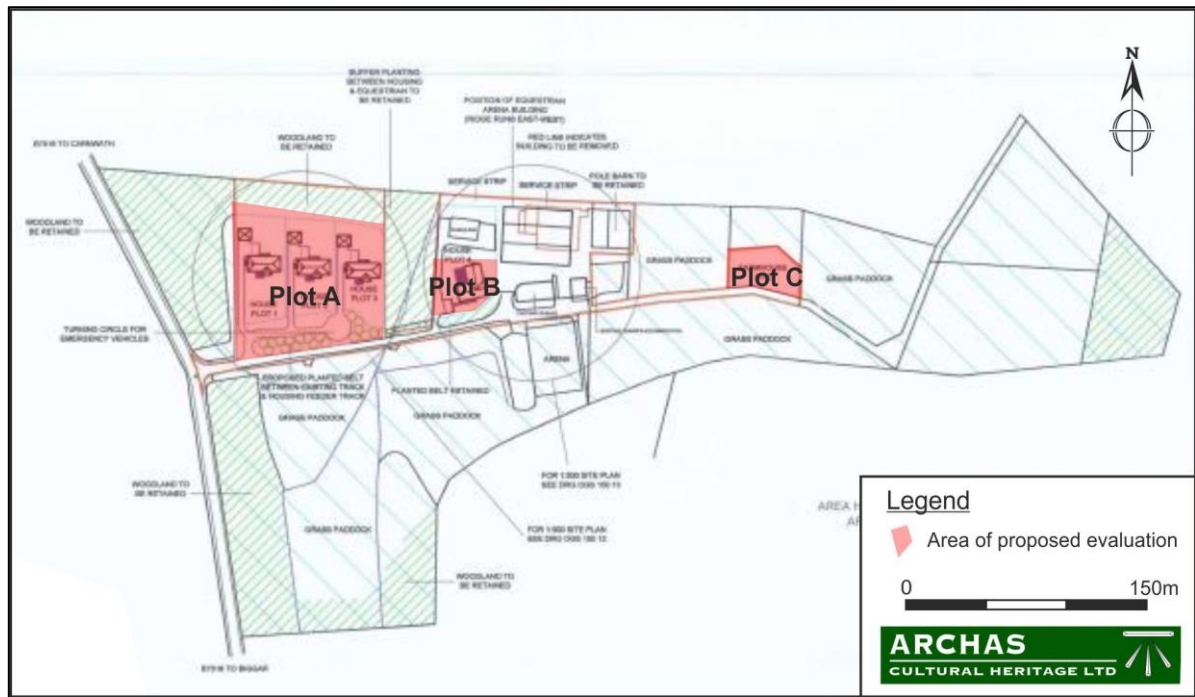


Figure 2: Areas to be covered by the proposed evaluation as indicated by WoSAS

Geology

- 1.2.6 The drift geology of the proposed development site comprises Till, Devensian - Diamicton. These superficial deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period and are characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by Ice Age conditions.
- 1.2.7 The underlying bedrock geology comprises Sandstone of the Kinesswood Formation. This was formed 352-385 million years ago in the Carboniferous and Devonian Periods and is characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by rivers.⁵

⁵ www.bgs.ac.uk – 18/11/16

2 Brief Archaeological & Historical Background

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 Readily accessible historical and archaeological records were consulted in order to gain an understanding of the relevant history of the development area. These resources included the National Monuments Record of Scotland, the Map Library as held by the National Library of Scotland and the Statistical Accounts of Scotland. Consultation of these resources for the wider area allows the archaeological team to better appreciate the likelihood of the archaeological deposits existing in the development area.
- 2.1.2 Some of the relevant sites in the surrounding landscape are discussed below. For each site, the reference with the NMRS is provided as the CANMORE ID, and followed where applicable with the reference of the WoSAS Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (local HER).

2.2 Brief Historical Summary

Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 The general landscape around the proposed development area contains a large number of prehistoric, or potentially prehistoric archaeological sites. In the immediate area of the proposed development these, on the whole, comprise cropmarks.
- 2.2.2 A rectilinear enclosure (ID: 149507, SMR 40765) has been recorded to the south east of the site, while a ring ditch enclosure (ID: 47605, SMR 10690) is also on record in the fields of Lampits Farm to the west.

Roman

- 2.2.3 The evidence of Roman occupation in the Carnwath area is extensive and the primary reason for the archaeological evaluation.
- 2.2.4 Aerial images have revealed two Roman Temporary marching camps (ID: 47656 & ID: 47615, SMR: 10740) in the fields immediately south of Bankwood Farm. These sites overlap and it is worthy of note that both have entrances to the north, towards Bankwood Farm.
- 2.2.5 The Roman Temporary Camps sit astride the route of the Roman road (SMR: 12405) which runs in a west to east direction a short distance to the south of the proposed development area. Numerous Roman quarry pits are recorded along the sides of this road.
- 2.2.6 A cropmark (ID: 47604; SMR: 10689) has also been recorded to the north of Bankwood Farm. Whilst remaining untested by excavation, the site appears as a double-ditched enclosure with rounded angles and a linear feature running into it which is thought to represent a track. The site is interpreted as Roman.

2.3 Map Regression

General

- 2.3.1 Historic maps held by the National Library of Scotland were consulted in order to chart the development history of the site and to note those areas which may be worthy of archaeological investigation.

Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps

- 2.3.2 The early maps of the Carnwath area are of varying levels of quality and accuracy, but all indicate that the area of Bankwood Farm is free of recorded development between the 18th and mid 19th centuries when the Ordnance Survey (OS) begin their mapping of the site.

Ordnance Survey Maps

- 2.3.3 The 1st edition OS 25 inch to 1 mile Lanark Sheet XXVI.11 (Carnwath) map from 1858-64 clearly shows roads, land divisions and field boundaries corresponding with the modern shape of Bankwood Farm. This area is occupied by bands of trees and areas of marsh.
- 2.3.4 This pattern is repeated in the Lanarkshire 026.11 map from 1897 and again in the 1911 version, with the only difference being the appearance of a track running from what is now the B7016 into the area of the modern Bankwood Farm.

2.3 Conclusions

- 2.3.1 Although no features have been previously recorded within the limits of the site boundary, this alone ensures the proposed development site has good potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains, particularly of prehistoric date.
- 2.3.2 The area is rich in archaeological remains, particularly evidence for Roman activity and to a lesser degree Prehistoric occupation. Those areas of the proposed development which are free of 20th century structures and disruption may retain elements of earlier occupation.

3 Methodology

3.1 Field Evaluation

- 3.2.1 The purpose of evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site in order to meet any requirements of WoSAS acting on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council. The results of the evaluation will be used to decide whether further archaeological mitigation is required. In practice, this requires a number of trenches to be opened placed strategically across the site, providing good spatial coverage for assessing the potential of archaeological survival.
- 3.2.2 The results of this phase of works and subsequent recommendations by ARCHAS allow WoSAS to make an informed decision as to whether the site should be investigated further or the planning condition discharged. ARCHAS will provide recommendations relating to any future archaeological mitigation or otherwise, but the decision for any further archaeological intervention rests with WoSAS and ultimately South Lanarkshire Council.
- 3.2.3 An archaeological evaluation investigates only a certain percentage of the development area through a series of carefully placed trenches. For the proposed development WoSAS stipulated the evaluation was to cover a minimum of 8% of the area proposed for the new houses and farmhouse. WoSAS believe the rest of the site has likely been too disturbed to warrant archaeological evaluation
- 3.2.4 Through discussions with WoSAS prior to attending site, it was agreed that the areas to be investigated could be reduced should professional judgement indicate that specific areas had been heavily disturbed. These discussions were particularly relevant to Plot B, which was located within the area of dense farm occupation.
- 3.2.5 Upon arrival on site it became clear that development work had already commenced on Plot B, rendering this area unavailable for archaeological evaluation. In addition, as site works commenced, it quickly became apparent that Plot A had been heavily disturbed, with large deposits of rubble and building material laid down in 1992 (*landowner pers comm*) to improve drainage (made ground). As such, discussions were held with WoSAS where it was agreed that the evaluation of this area could be reduced in scope, with the primary aim of showing the disturbance extended across Plot A. The evaluation of Plot C continued as planned, although this was spatially reduced by the presence of a buried water pipe.
- 3.2.6 In the event, a total of six trenches of varying sizes were opened across Bankwood Farm (Figure 3). Five of these were opened in Plot A, with one large trench opened in Plot C.

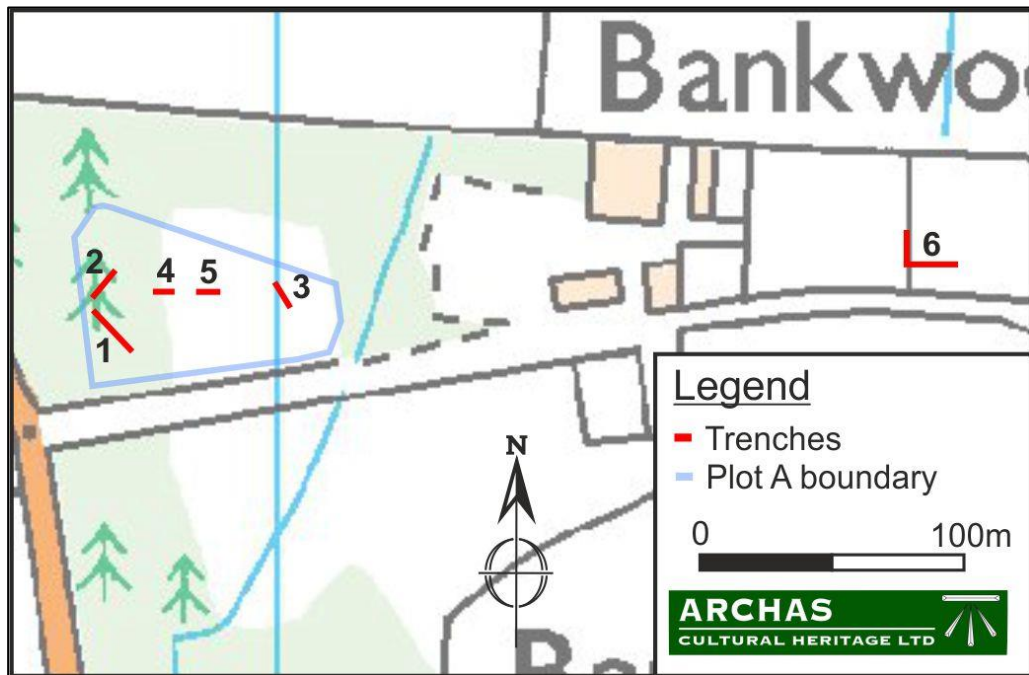


Figure 3: Trenches as excavated. ARCHAS Cultural Heritage after Ordnance Survey. Crown Copyrights. All Rights Reserved.

- 3.2.7 Trenches were excavated using An 8 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.50m toothless bucket under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- 3.2.8 In all excavated trenches natural subsoil was identified. All trenches and soil deposits were recorded to ARCHAS Ltd and ClfA standards and relevant details noted down on ARCHAS *pro forma* trench record sheets.

4 Results

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at Bankwood Farm failed to reveal any archaeological remains of any significance, with much of the site clearly having been subject to significant landscaping and disturbance.
- 4.1.2 In the evaluation the WSI proposed to look at the three distinct housing plots individually and each of these areas will be discussed separately below.
- 4.1.3 A summary of the deposits and features identified in the trenches excavated is provided below. In each case the initial letter applied to a context define the trench in which it was located. For example (**101**) would be the first deposit recorded in Trench 1. All context numbers are recorded in **bold**.
- 4.1.4 Further detail of the deposits excavated can be viewed in Appendix B, while details and dimensions of trenches excavated can be viewed in Appendix C.

4.2 Plot A

General

- 4.2.1 The area proposed for the construction of the three dwelling houses at the west side of Bankwood Farm did not correspond exactly with the area outlined on the proposed drawings. This area had measured 6500m², while in actual fact the GPS recorded Plot A as 4650m², with the smaller area essentially created by a NW-SE aligned boundary forming the northern part of the site.
- 4.2.2 A total of five trenches of varying sizes were opened in this area. The deposits in all of the trenches were consistent and as such will be summarised together using the context numbers assigned to Trench 1.

Stratigraphy

- 4.2.3 In each of the five trenches excavated across Plot A, the thin turf and topsoil capped a very mixed deposit of made ground (**101**). This contained frequent elements of modern building detritus, building rubble, bricks, large lumps of concrete, boulders and fragments of metal and mid grey brown gritty silty clay. While the depth of these deposits varied a little across the site, the made ground was around 1.30m at its deepest point and on the whole averaged around 1m.
- 4.2.4 The made ground overlay a buried topsoil (**102**), indicating the level of the old ground surface. Comprising moderately compact dark brown/black peaty loam with organic inclusions, this deposit also showed evidence of disturbance to varying degrees.
- 4.2.5 In trenches 1 and 2, the buried subsoil was pretty consistent with a depth of around 0.20m.
- 4.2.6 In Trench 3 the level and depth of the subsoil varied significantly from c.0.20-1m. While this was also clearly disturbed, it is thought that this may have represented an earthen mound around a tree due to the number and size of the roots within (**302**) at this point (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Oblique view looking NW over the NE facing section of Trench 3. Note the variation in depth of (302) (Photograph 017)

- 4.2.7 Trenches 4 and 5 showed evidence for greater disturbance. Here the buried subsoil was less homogenous, containing areas of building rubble and gritty industrial detritus (Plate 4). In addition, Trench 3 revealed scars from a toothed mechanical excavator scraped into the subsoil (**303**), indicating the depth of disturbance (Plate 3).



Plate 3: View of excavator scars in base of Trench 3. Please note it was not safe to insert a scale. (Photograph 022)



Plate 4: The south facing section of Trench 4 showing made ground (401) and disturbed subsoil (402). (Photograph 024)

- 4.2.8 The natural subsoil proved to be a moderately compact, slightly mottled light brown/orange brown silty clay (**103**).

Drainage

- 4.2.10 The landowner discussed the difficulties in draining Plot A and the number of drainage ditches dug in the area.
- 4.2.11 Two of these drainage channels were recorded in Trench 1, with one continuing into Trench 2. These were recorded as **(104)** and were 1m wide cut into the natural subsoil, containing large quantities of modern brick and rubble within a grey brown silty matrix.

4.3 Plot B

- 4.3.1 Prior to attending site the possibility of significant ground disturbance in Plot B had been discussed with WoSAS with the agreement that professional judgement would decide whether excavation was required in this area.
- 4.3.2 In the event it was not possible to open trenches on Plot B as this area was already in the process of redevelopment (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Existing development on Plot B (Photograph 036)

4.4 Plot C

General

- 4.4.1 The presence of a buried water pipe limited the placement of trenches a little in Plot C although it was possible to open a large 'L' shaped trench on the footprint of the proposed development.

Trench 6

- 4.4.2 Trench 6 was initially excavated from west to east for a total of 20m, before a secondary excavation was completed from the northern side of the western end, measuring a further 11m in a northwards direction (Plate 6).



Plate 6: Post-excitation view of Trench 6 (Photograph 032)

- 4.4.3 The turf and topsoil (**601**) was shown to be a rich, moderately compact dark grey brown loam of up to 0.30m. A number of 20th century glass and ceramic fragments were recovered from this deposit, but not retained.
- 4.4.4 Below (**601**), the undisturbed natural subsoil (**602**) comprised moderately compact light/silver brown slightly clay sand.
- 4.4.5 Only one feature was recorded cut into (**602**), with (**603**) comprising a large west east aligned drain visible along the northern side of the initial trench. Excavation of the northwards part of the trench revealed the drain running into a large soakaway in the return. This measured almost 3m across and contained waterlogged mixed deposits with numerous pieces of modern detritus including sawn fence posts.

5 Summary and Discussion

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 Although identified as potentially archaeologically sensitive and located in a densely occupied archaeological landscape, no archaeological features were recorded during the evaluation at Bankwood Farm.
- 5.1.2 No significant *in situ* or *ex situ* artefacts were recovered from the soil removed, perhaps indicating a general lack of historic occupation. It is also notable that the landowner is aware that the area around Bankwood Farm is regularly visited by metal detectorists.

5.2 Plot A

- 5.2.1 Plot A was the largest of the three areas proposed for evaluation, but trenches here revealed up to 1.30m of mixed made ground as well as disturbance of the buried subsoil. Scars from the teeth of a mechanical excavator were recorded in the otherwise undisturbed subsoil of Trench 4 demonstrating the extent of the disturbance.
- 5.2.2 Even with the extensive drainage recorded both in Trenches 1 and 2 and evident in discussions with the landowner, Plot A remains heavily waterlogged in spite of the significant hardcore and landscaping build up. The site is shown as wooded and marshy on the 1st edition OS 25 inch to 1 mile Lanark Sheet XXVI.11 (Carnwath) map from 1858-64 and it seems likely that this was always the case and is perhaps why the field boundaries which define Bankwood Farm were put in place long before the construction of the farm buildings – to parcel off difficult waterlogged land.
- 5.2.3 With the nature of Plot A in mind, it seems unlikely that significant archaeological deposits would be present here, although had these existed, they are unlikely to have survived subsequent drainage and landscaping work.
- 5.2.4 Discussion with the client and the architect revealed that final decisions for the depth and nature of foundations in this area have not yet been finalised. However, given the depth and nature of the made ground, it would seem unlikely that foundations would be excavated to such a depth to disturb the buried subsoil.

5.3 Plot B

- 5.3.1 It was not possible to assess Plot B as construction had already begun on a structure in this area.
- 5.3.2 Through discussion with the landowner it was ascertained that this area had also seen significant disturbance and levelling and from a cursory inspection of the site, this did indeed appear to be the case.

5.4 Plot C

- 5.4.1 Plot C lies at the eastern edge of Bankwood Farm and is the site of the proposed farmhouse. The field boundaries have changed in this area from the plan displayed as Figure 2, but the site was identified by the landowner and suitable trenches excavated. The presence of a live water pipe at the southern edge of the plot limited the scale of the excavations a little.
- 5.4.2 Excavations in Plot C showed this area to be archaeologically sterile, with a large drainage ditch and soakaway indicating a degree of drainage issues similar to Plot A.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at Bankwood Farm failed to provide any evidence of historic occupation of the site.
- 6.1.2 The depth of deposits and levels of disturbance meant that it was not possible to open the number of trenches initially anticipated, but the levels of disturbance across the main development area made it unlikely archaeological features would have survived or even been affected by the development due to the depth of made ground. Teeth marks scarring the natural subsoil in Trench 4 provide evidence for mechanical excavators operating to significant depth.
- 6.1.3 The evaluation clearly indicates that the proposed development site is archaeologically sterile.
- 6.1.4 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the proposed development be allowed to proceed and the planning condition be discharged.
- 6.1.5 While ARCHAS can provide recommendations as to any future work on site, the final decision for any further archaeological mitigation rests with South Lanarkshire Council as advised by WoSAS.

Acknowledgements

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd would like to thank Ms Aileen Stormonth and her husband Billy for commissioning us to undertake the work and Billy for his company, assistance and good humour during the site works.

Thanks are also due to Mr Kanak Bose Architect for his help in the planning stage of the project.

We must also note the assistance provided by WoSAS, and in particular Senior Archaeologist Paul Robins. Paul's pragmatic and understanding approach ensured the evaluation reached a satisfactory conclusion for all concerned.

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www.wosas.net

Appendix A Context Register

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
101	1	Deposit	Moderately compact dark brown loam and mid grey brown gritty, silty clay with frequent fragments of brick, concrete and modern detritus.	D: <1.20m	Turf and topsoil. Mixed deposits of made ground.	19/12/16	RC
102	1	Deposit	Moderately compact dark black brown peaty loam with organic inclusions.	D: c.0.15m	Buried topsoil.	19/12/16	RC
103	1	Deposit	Moderately compact slightly mottled and mixed light brown/light orange brown silty clay.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil.	19/12/16	RC
104	1	Deposit	Two N-S aligned rubble drains. Contain modern brick and rubble.	W: 1m	Modern drainage.	19/12/16	RC
201	2	Deposit	Moderately compact dark brown loam and mid grey brown gritty, silty clay with frequent fragments of brick, concrete and modern detritus.	D: c.1.10m	Turf and topsoil. Mixed deposits of made ground. Same as (101).	19/12/16	RC
202	2	Deposit	Moderately compact dark black brown peaty loam with organic inclusions.	D: <0.25m	Buried topsoil. Same as (102).	19/12/16	RC
203	2	Deposit	Moderately compact slightly mottled and mixed light brown/light orange brown silty clay.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil. Same as (103).	19/12/16	RC
204	2	Deposit	N-S aligned linear drain filled with moderately compact mid grey brown clay silt and modern rubble.	W: 1m	Continuation of (104).	19/12/16	RC
301	3	Deposit	Moderately compact, very mixed dark brown peaty loam and mid grey brown gritty, silty clay with frequent fragments of building rubble.	D: <0.50 - 1.30m	Turf and topsoil. Same as (101).	19/12/16	RC
302	3	Deposit	Very disturbed moderately compact dark black brown peaty loam with organic inclusions.	D: c.0.20m	Buried topsoil. Same as (102).	19/12/16	RC
303	3	Deposit	Moderately compact slightly mottled and mixed brown/orange brown silty clay.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil. Same as (103).	19/12/16	RC
401	4	Deposit	Moderately compact dark brown loam and mid grey brown gritty, silty clay with frequent fragments of brick, concrete and modern detritus.	D: c.1m	Turf and topsoil. Mixed deposits of made ground. Same as (101).	19/12/16	RC

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
402	4	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid grey brown gritty clay.	D: 0.35m	Buried topsoil. Same as (102). Has appearance of much disturbed made ground.	19/12/16	RC
403	4	Deposit	Moderately compact slightly mottled and mixed light brown/light orange brown silty clay.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil. Same as (103). Contains teeth scars from mechanical excavators.	19/12/16	RC
501	5	Deposit	Moderately compact predominantly mid grey brown gritty silty clay abundant in building rubble.	D: c.1.05m	Turf and topsoil. Mixed deposits of made ground. Same as (101).	19/12/16	RC
502	5	Deposit	Moderately compact mottled black brown gritty gravel abundant in concrete kerbs and modern rubble.	D: c.0.15m	Buried topsoil. Same as (102).	19/12/16	RC
503	5	Deposit	Moderately compact slightly mottled and mixed light brown/light orange brown silty clay.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil. Same as (103).	19/12/16	RC
601	6	Deposit	Moderately compact dark grey brown loam.	D: 0.30m	Turf and topsoil. Contained 20th century glass and ceramic (not retained)	19/12/16	RC
602	6	Deposit	Moderately compact light/silver brown slightly silty clay sand.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil. Same as (102).	19/12/16	RC
603	6	Deposit	Field drain and soakaway running W-E at N side of trench, containing a mixed deposit including waterlogged modern detritus and sawn timber posts.	W: 3m	Modern field drain and soakaway.	19/12/16	RC

Appendix B

Photographic Register

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	SE	-	-	Pre-excavation view of Plot A	19/12/16	RC
002	E	-	-	Pre-excavation view of Plot A	19/12/16	RC
003	N	-	-	Pre-excavation view of Plot A	19/12/16	RC
004	NE	-	-	Pre-excavation view of Plot A	19/12/16	RC
005	W	-	-	Pre-excavation view of Plot A	19/12/16	RC
006	W	-	-	Pre-excavation view of Plot A	19/12/16	RC
007	SE	1	(101)	Working shot - Excavating Trench 1	19/12/16	RC
008	SW	1	(101), (102)	NE facing section of Trench 1	19/12/16	RC
009	SE	1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	19/12/16	RC
010	NE	2	(201)	Working shot - Excavating Trench 2	19/12/16	RC
011	NW	2	(201), (202)	SE facing section of Trench 2	19/12/16	RC
012	NE	2	(203)	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	19/12/16	RC
013	N	3	(301)	Working shot - Excavating Trench 3	19/12/16	RC
014	N	3	(301)	Working shot - Trench 3	19/12/16	RC
015	NW	3	(301), (303)	Working shot - Natural subsoil (303) appearing in Trench 3	19/12/16	RC
016	SW	3	(301), (302)	NE facing section of Trench 3	19/12/16	RC
017	WNW	3	(301), (302)	Oblique view along NE facing section of Trench 3	19/12/16	RC
018	NW	3	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	19/12/16	RC
019	SE	4	-	Working shot - Opening Trench 4	19/12/16	RC
020	NE	4	-	Working shot - Opening Trench 4	19/12/16	RC
021	E	4	(403)	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	19/12/16	RC
022	N/V	4	(403)	Working shot - Mechanical excavator scars in subsoil (403)	19/12/16	RC
023	E	5	(503)	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	19/12/16	RC
024	N	5	(501), (502)	S facing section of Trench 5	19/12/16	RC
025	NE	5	(501), (502)	Oblique view of S facing section of Trench 5	19/12/16	RC
026	NW	6	-	Pre-excavation view of Plot C	19/12/16	RC
027	NE	6	-	Working shot - Excavator at Plot C	19/12/16	RC
028	S	6	(601)	N facing section of Trench 6	19/12/16	RC
029	N	6	(601)	S facing section of Trench 6 showing ceramic finds	19/12/16	RC
030	W	6	(603)	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 N-S arm	19/12/16	RC
031	N	6	(603)	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 W-E arm	19/12/16	RC
032	NW	6	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 6	19/12/16	RC
033	NW	6	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 - N-S arm	19/12/16	RC
034	NNW	6	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 6 - W-E arm	19/12/16	RC
035	V	6	-	Working shot - detail of 20th century glass and ceramic (not retained)	19/12/16	RC
036	NW	-	-	Working shot - Existing development on Plot B	19/12/16	RC

Appendix C Trench Register

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Area (m²)</i>	<i>Orientation</i>
1	21	1.50	31.50	NW-SE
2	13	1.50	19.50	SW-NE
3	10.70	1.50	16.05	NW-SE
4	6.50	1.50	9.75	W-E
5	7.50	1.50	11.25	W-E
6	20	1.50	30	W-E
	11	1.50	16.50	N-S

Appendix D

Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Bankwood Farm, Carnwath
PROJECT CODE:	253
PARISH:	Carnwath
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 97980 45322
START DATE (this season)	19/12/16
END DATE (this season)	19/12/16
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Ms Aileen Stormonth to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed development at Bankwood farm, south of Carnwath in South Lanarkshire. The client proposes to create a mixed use development comprising an equestrian riding complex including stables and horse breeding centre; erection of a worker's dwellinghouse; erection of four further dwellinghouses; and creation of an associated car park, access and landscaping.</p> <p>The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service in their role as advisers to South Lanarkshire Council. The condition required that a programme of archaeological evaluation be completed in advance of the proposed development.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of 6 evaluation trenches of varying sizes across the footprint of the proposed development. The western part of the site was shown to be significantly disturbed, with deep deposits of made ground. The eastern side of the site was also shown to be archaeologically sterile.</p> <p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the planning condition be discharged.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Private Client
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd Suite B2 Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
EMAIL ADDRESS:	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	NMRS and WoSAS SMR (intended)