

LL0L/02



# LANGLOCH FARM, LANARK

Archaeological Watching Brief

commissioned by Maxi Construction Ltd

CL/12/0220

December 2014



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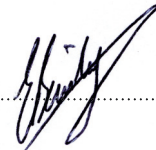
December 2014

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**NGR** NS 9078 4217  
**PARISH** Lanark  
**LOCAL AUTHORITY** South Lanarkshire  
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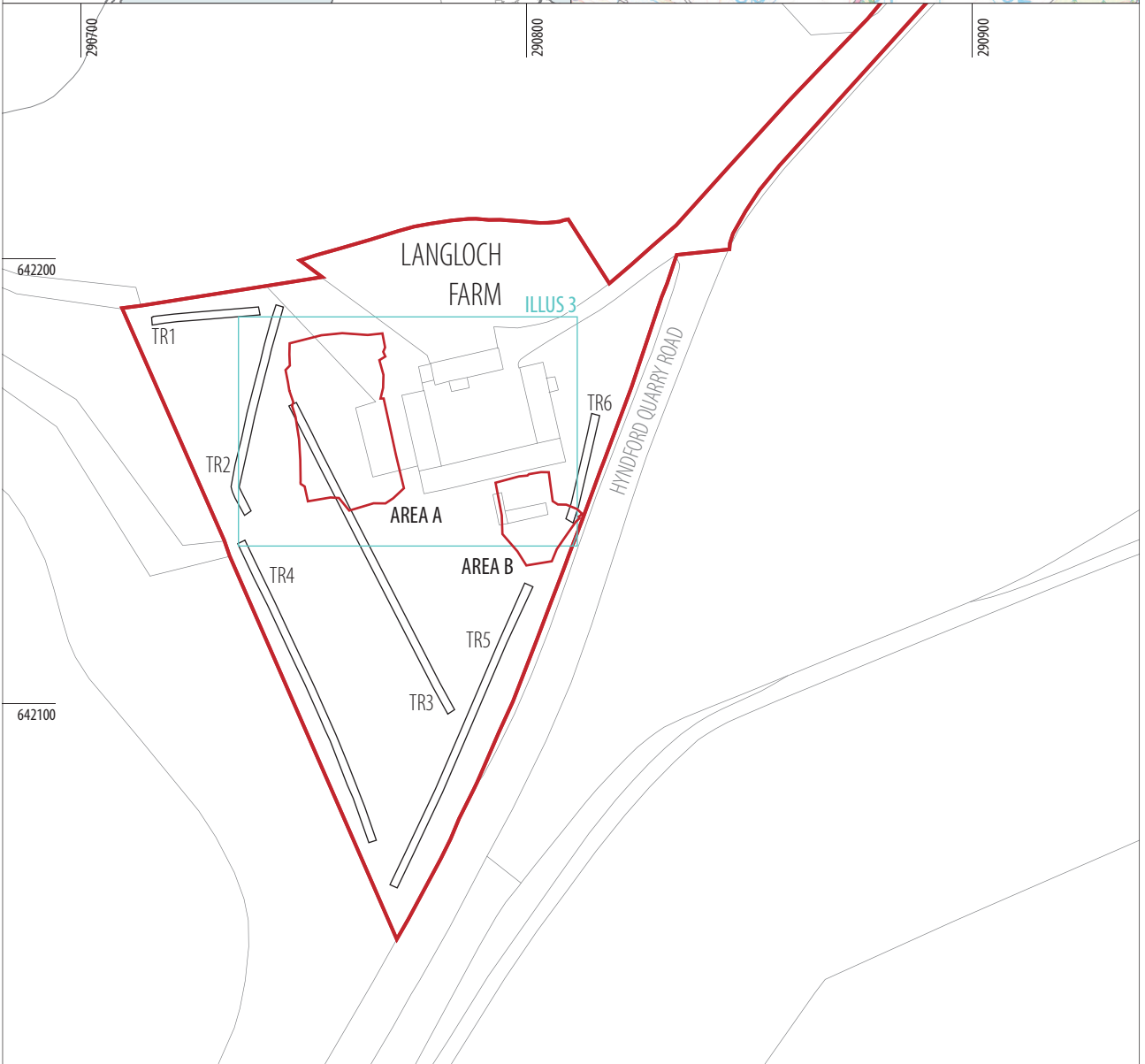
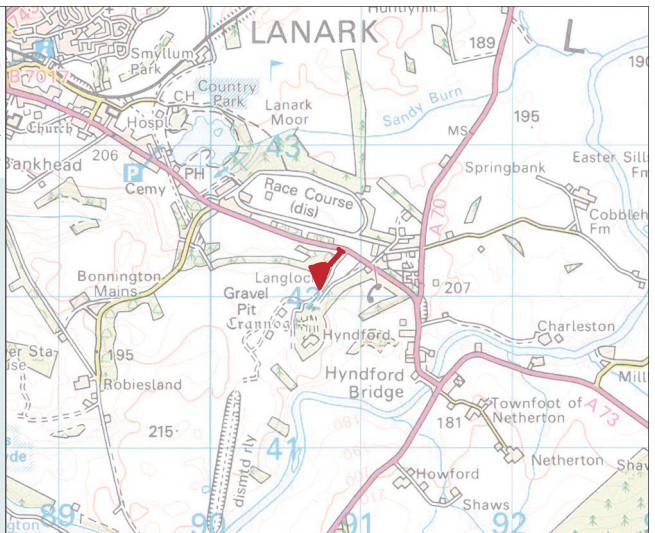
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scale 1:1,500 @ A4

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0 50m

ILLUS 1  
Site location

# LANGLOCH FARM, LANARK

## Archaeological Watching Brief

This report presents the results of a watching brief carried out at Langloch Farm, Lanark, South Lanarkshire. The watching brief was preceded by a programme of archaeological works that included desk-based assessment, historic building recording and archaeological evaluation. It has been prepared on behalf of Maxi Construction Ltd in order to record any archaeological remains that may be affected by redevelopment of the site. The site takes in land considered to have some potential for early historic, medieval and post-medieval remains due to its topography and historic land use as a bleaching field. The earlier evaluation also identified a number of possible pits and linear features that may predate the farmstead.

The watching brief was targeted on two areas of potential identified by the evaluation, one to the west and one south of the farmstead. A small group of pits were uncovered in the area to the south, one of which contained stone packing surrounding the void of a large post. Although the undated nature of the fill in all pits recorded in this area suggests that they might be pre-historic. Two stone structures were uncovered in the area to the west. One was a large rectangular cobbled yard that was sitting in a shallow cut into natural and framed to the north and south by insubstantial partly mortared stone walls. The other was the west part of a stone-built building protruding out from the eastern side of the stripped area. Both of these structures can be dated to the second half of the 19th century based on map evidence. In addition to the stone structures a number of parallel gullies roughly east to west parallel with the cobbled structure were recorded. Their location and alignment suggest that they are roughly contemporary with the 19th century stone structures.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Maxi Construction Ltd to carry out a programme of archaeological works at Langloch Farm, Lanark. The work comprised a targeted archaeological watching brief based on the results of an earlier evaluation undertaken of the site (Dalland 2014). The work was undertaken in order to satisfy a condition of the planning consent.

The work adhered to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd and agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS) on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council (the Local Planning Authority).

This report presents the results of a watching brief on two areas of archaeological potential identified from the results of the evaluation. The fieldwork was undertaken between 12th and 25th August 2014 in good weather conditions.

## 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located at Langloch Farm, Lanark, South Lanarkshire NGR: NS 9078 4216, directly east of Hyndford Quarry (Illus 1). It is bound on

the east by Hyndford Quarry Road and to the north by woodland. The farm complex comprises three attached long ranges forming a U shape enclosing a central courtyard with a detached farmhouse on the north side of the courtyard. The ranges form a series of barns, store rooms and animal byres.

The site lies around 210m OD and is underlain by superficial deposits of gravel, sand and silt which formed during the Quaternary Period. These overlie sedimentary bedrock formed during the Carboniferous period (British Geological Survey website; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

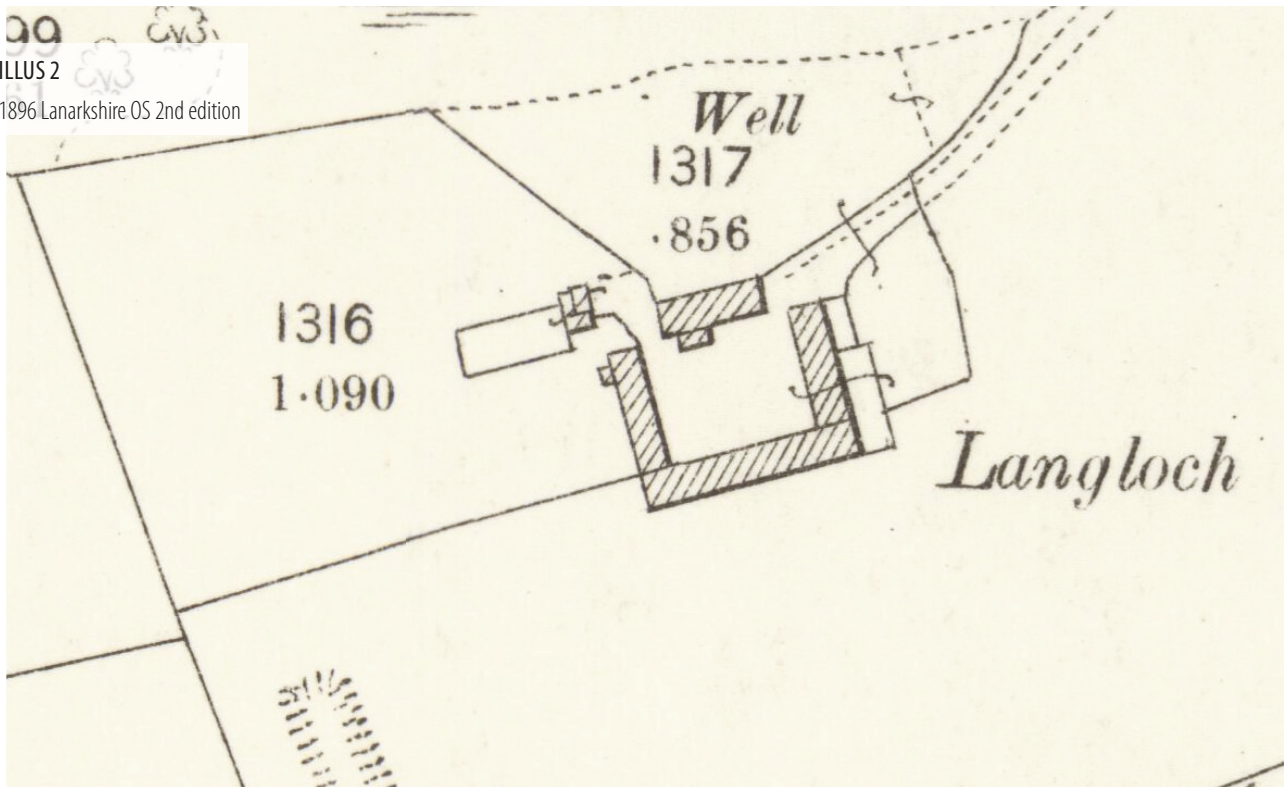
The two areas that were monitored during the watching brief lie to the west (Area A) and south (Area B) of the buildings (Illus 1).

## 3 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The farm buildings at Langloch in their current form present a typical 19th century farm steading comprising a series of long ranges formed around a central courtyard area. The steading is listed both in the local Historic Environments Record (WOSASPIN 40867)



ILLUS 2  
1896 Lanarkshire OS 2nd edition



and the National Monument Record of Scotland (NS94SW 80). The earliest evidence for the origins of the farm exists in cartographic sources; Roy's Military Survey (1747–55) depicts two buildings in the location of Langloch Farm although at this time it is named as 'The Bleachfield'. This may represent different buildings although the location, close to the loch, suggests they may relate to one or more of the surviving buildings. Later 17th and early 18th century maps also depict the farm but in less detail than Roy.

The first detailed depiction of the farm is on the 1864 Ordnance Survey (Lanarkshire: Sheet XXXII.4 Lanark) map surveyed in 1858. This map shows the farm comprising three separate buildings forming a U-shape steading around a central courtyard. This probably represents the farmhouse to the north of the site flanked by two ranges to the east and west. By the 1897 Ordnance Survey (Lanarkshire Sheet 032.04) edition revised in 1896, the steading had been modified with a third long range attached to the south ends of the two existing ranges. In addition to this the map depicts a cluster of three small rectangular buildings built up against each other located some 5m to the north of the west range. Two of the structures are aligned north to south and built side by side with the third building aligned east to west and built up against their south end. Abutting the west side of this cluster is an unroofed rectangular structure measuring some 7m by 16m.

The cluster of three buildings are not shown on the 1911 Ordnance Survey (Lanarkshire Sheet 032.04) edition, revised in 1909, but the large rectangular structure to the west is still depicted but now as a U-shaped structure open to the west.

Within the surrounding area of Langloch Farm there is evidence of much earlier occupation than the various steadings. A Crannog (NMRS: NS94SW 10) dating to the Iron Age located some 300m to the south of the site was excavated in 1898 near the margin of a small

loch to the north-west of Hyndford Farm. Apart from this there is little evidence for pre 18th century activity in the area. By the mid-19th century the railways pass through the area and eventually large scale quarrying is started with the establishment of Hyndford Quarry.

An earlier archaeological evaluation undertaken by Headland Archaeology (2014) recorded a number of undated linear features and pits/postholes close to the western edge of the farm buildings and to the south-east of the farm buildings. The undated features majority of the features related to farm activity (i.e. animal burials) however a number of undated features were thought to relate to predate the farm buildings.

## 4 OBJECTIVES

The targeted watching brief was designed to mitigate any adverse impacts on sub-surface remains of archaeological interest.

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited in the NMRS; to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 FIELDWORK

The watching brief comprised the monitoring of all ground works within two specific areas of the development site (Illus 1). They were the entire area of the proposed car park located to the west of the buildings (Area A) and a second area located to the south of the buildings and the quarry access road (Area B).



The main contractor undertook all ground breaking works using a flat bladed ditching bucket.

A number of archaeological features were encountered during the watching brief. The excavation and recording of these features were scheduled in consultation with the main contractor in order that it did not impact on the main schedule for the construction work

## 5.2 RECORDING

All recording followed IfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs. All contexts were given unique numbers. A full list of these can be found in Appendix 1 at the end of this report. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards. Digital photography was used with all record shots taken with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. A full photographic record can be found in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

Some features were recorded in 3D using digital photogrammetry. The 3D models were scaled and georeferenced by markers that were located using differential GPS.

A site plan including all identified features, areas of excavation and other pertinent information were recorded digitally. The site plan has been accurately linked to the National Grid and heights to OD. Digital recording was undertaken using a differential GPS.

## 6 RESULTS

### 6.1 AREA A (ILLUS 3)

This was the proposed car park area west of the existing buildings. The topsoil comprised fine brown humic sand with occasional small rounded stones, from 0.3m to 0.55m thick overlying natural gravel and sand.

A stone structure was uncovered at the north-eastern edge of the area. It comprised the western part of a rectangular building defined by a 'loosely' mortared stone wall [113] of three courses that was 0.4m wide and 0.45m high. It had an earthen trampled floor surface and the interior was filled with mixed finds comprising ashes, potsherds; bottles etc. Dating to the late 19th century or later these were not retained.

A large rectangular structure was located to the west of the building. It consisted of a rectangular cobbled area (110) that was sitting in a shallow cut in the natural. It was framed to the north and south by insubstantial and partly mortared stone walls [108 and 109]. The area was aligned roughly east to west and measured some 16.5m long by 5.7m wide.

The east end of the cobbled area abutted a straight cut into the sub-soil, while a partly mortared stone wall [108] defined the north side. The wall was single sided in the east part and had an irregular outer wall face to the west. The stones in the inner south side formed a straight partly mortared wall face up to six courses and 0.5m high. The wall was 14.6m long and 0.4m to 0.5m wide. There were no trace

of a gable end wall to the east, but remnants of a keyed in west wall survived at the west end.

The south side of the cobbles was also defined by a single sided stone wall [109]. The wall was revetting the south side of the cut [112] of the cobbled area (110) and was 11.8m long, 0.2m to 0.4m wide and up to five courses and 0.5m high on the north side. As in wall [108] to the north, only the stones forming the straight inner wall face were mortared.

The east end of the wall had been truncated by the cut for a modern fence strainer. The west end of the wall terminated in a rounded corner.

The cobbled surface [110] comprised varied sized stones from rounded cobbles up to 0.35m by 0.6m, to narrow slabs down to 0.1m by 0.03m set on edge. There is a straight line on the cobbled surface at the north-east corner. The line runs parallel with and 1m in from the face of the north wall [108]. The line roughly coincides with the edge of what looks like a robbed out segment of cobbles that runs along the west part of the north wall.

A large modern pit at the north-west corner of the structure had truncated the west wall and the north-west end of the cobbled surface. At the south-west corner the pattern in the cobbles changed direction the cobbled area curved around the end of the south wall and terminated in a row of larger sub-rectangular cobbles forming a straight line parallel with and 0.6m beyond the inner south wall face. There was a rectangular socket in the cobbles just to the north of the row, possibly the socket for a post.

A deposit of rounded to angular stones set in a sandy matrix [104] was abutting the line of cobbles at the south-west corner. The deposit appeared to be a dumped layer of stones. The deposit was sitting in overburden being removed during the watching brief and only a sample was kept and recorded at the north end. During the evaluation a similar stony deposit was removed during the excavation of Trench 3 some 8m to the south and the extent was recorded from the trench sections. The extent of the area in Trench 3 lines up with the sample recorded during the watching brief. It appears that the deposit possibly formed the road surface for a track leading up to the structure from the south (Illus 3).

A series of parallel gullies were uncovered in the north half of the area. They were all aligned roughly east to west and parallel with the cobbled surface. Gully [096] was located near the northern edge of Area A. It was up to 0.5m wide and extended some 6m into the area from the west. The feature was also exposed during the evaluation in Trench 2 some 4m to the west [015] indicating that it was over 12m long. Here it had a trapezoidal section that was 0.22m deep. The cut was very shallow at its east terminal indicating that it had been truncated towards the east.

Gully [097] was located to the south of [096]. It was up to 1.3m wide, up to 0.2m deep and extended some 17m into the area from the west. This gully had also been exposed in Trench 2 to the west [017] indicating that it was over 24m long.

Gully [099] was located a metre to the south of [097]. It was 0.35m wide and 0.12 deep at the east terminal. It extended some 7m into



the area from the west and was also exposed in Trench 2 [019] showing that it was over 14m long. A piece of modern glass was retrieved from the fill at the east terminal.

Gully [105] was located to the west of the cobbled structure. It was aligned east to west in line with the middle of the cobbled area. The gully was exposed over a distance of 1.8m, truncated by a modern pit to the east and continuing under the limit of excavation to the west. It was 0.45m wide, 0.3m deep and filled with dark grey silty sand.

Gully [100] was also aligned parallel with the cobbled structure. It was 0.4m to 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep and extended some 12m into Area A from the west. The western part of the feature had been exposed in Trench 3 during the evaluation [038]. The gully appeared to be closely associated to the cobbled structure. It ran just to the south of and parallel with wall [109] and was cut along the straight edge of cobbles [100] to the west of wall [109] but sealed by the stony deposit [104] to the south of the cobbles [100].

A wide shallow cut [102] was exposed protruding out from below the west edge of the cobbled surface. It was up to 1m wide and less than 0.1m deep. It extended 1m west from the edge of the cobbles, but appeared to have been truncated to the west. It is possible that it a wide shallow gully similar to [097] to the north and that the gully [036] exposed during the evaluation in Trench 3 represent the west terminal of the gully.

In addition to the gullies there were a number of pits and post-holes spread across the south half of Area A. They did not define the outline of any structures and the majority were modern post-holes, pits for iron posts and buried animals.

Two tile field drains cut across Area A, both aligned north-west to south-east. One cut across the north-east corner of the area, the other across the middle terminating at the west end of wall [109]. Other modern features included two water pipes, one iron and one plastic running across the south ern half of the area.

## 6.2 AREA B (ILLUS 3)

This was a sub-rectangular area located to the south of the buildings, measuring up to 20m north to south by 18m wide. Five undated pits and post-holes were exposed in the north-east part of the area. Three of the pits to the north [064], [068] and [070] were fairly shallow, less than 0.2m deep, and measured 0.5m to 0.8m across. They were filled with firm dark grey fills containing some charcoal and occasional fragments of burnt bone. The fill was markedly different from that of the modern features recorded in Area A which contained lighter and less compact deposits.

Cut [062] was a large post-hole located towards the east edge of the area. It measured 1.05m in diameter and was 0.85 m deep. Large packing stones were set into the lower part of the cut, creating a setting for a post between 0.25 and 0.3m in diameter.

Cut [066] was located some 5m to the west of post-hole [062]. It was slightly smaller, 0.75m to 0.8m across and 0.5m deep. This pit also contained large packing stones but without clearly defining a post setting.

## 6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

LAURA BAILEY AND TIM HOLDEN

Five samples ranging in volume from 10 to 40 litres, recovered during the course of a watching brief carried at Langloch Farm, Lanark were received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The samples were from the fills of various pits. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of palaeoenvironmental remains in the sample. The environmental remains are quantified in Appendix 3.

### Method

The samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. The samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006). Charcoal was identified as oak/non-oak wherever possible.

### Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix 3 (Retent sample results and Flotation sample results). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

#### *Wood charcoal*

Wood charcoal was present, in varying quantities, in the fills (063, 065, 067 and 069) of pits [062, 064, 066 and 068] respectively. Charcoal ranged in size from 5 to 10mm, and where possible, was identified as oak or non-oak. Oak charcoal was the abundant taxon in the fill (067) of pit [066].

#### *Cereal grain*

Three heavily abraded barley grains were recovered from the fill (071) of pit [070].

#### *Other charred plant remains*

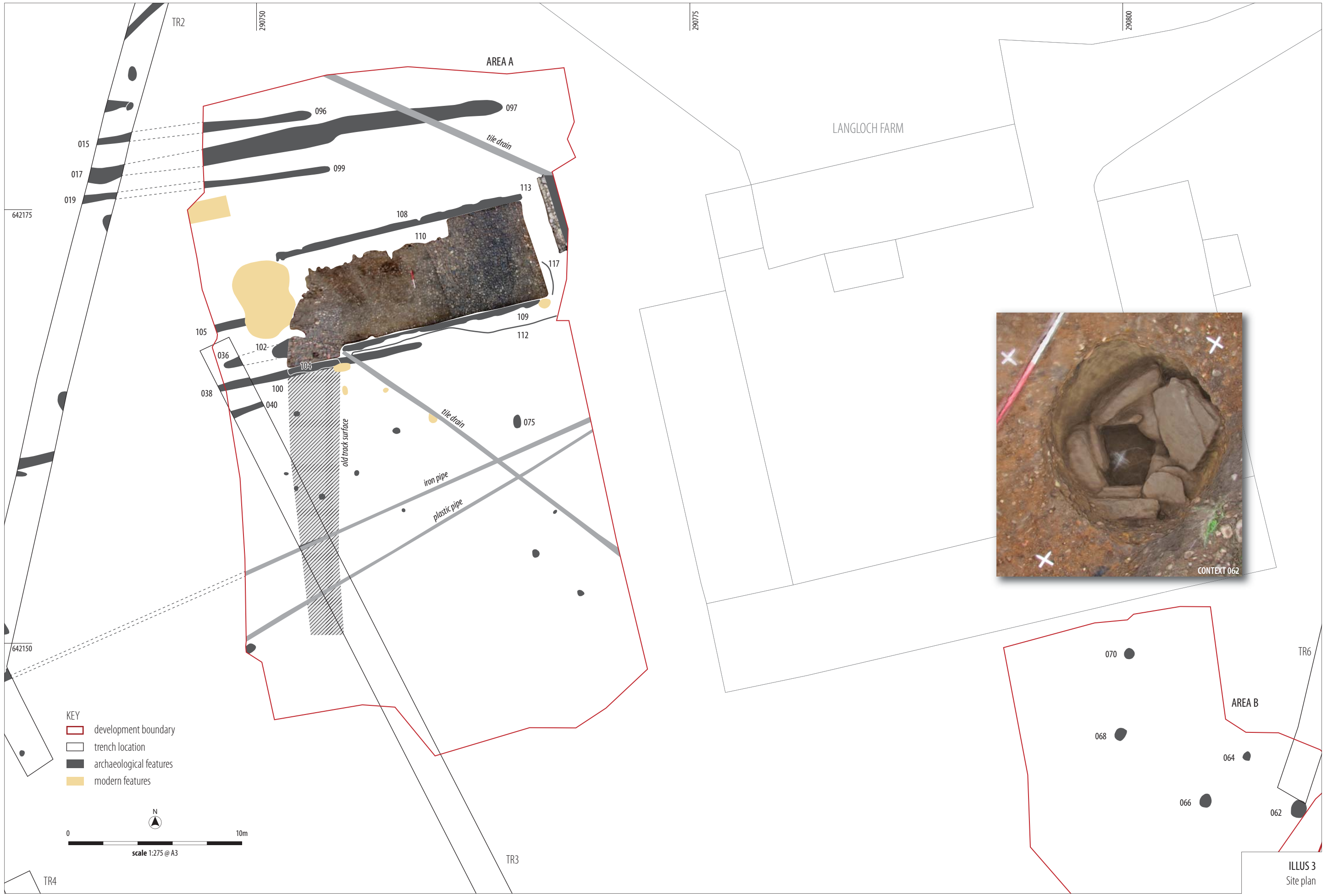
A small number of weed 'seeds' were present in the fills (063, 069 and 071) of pits [062, 068, 070]. Plant remains included nettle (*Urtica dioica*), docks (*Rumex* sp) and common hemp nettle (*Galeopsis tetrahit*) all common seeds associated with disturbed ground.

#### *Burnt bone*

A small quantity of burnt mammal bone was recovered from deposits 063, 067, 069 and 071. The bone was very heavily fragmented and not identifiable to species level.

### Discussion

Few palaeoenvironmental remains were recovered. The presence of heavily fragmented burnt bone, together with occasional cereal grains suggest traces of domestic waste that could indicate settlement nearby or the use of domestic materials in the manuring of the field. Little more can be said regarding site economy due to the small size of the assemblage.



**ILLUS 3**  
Site plan



## 6.4 FINDS ASSESSMENT

JULIE FRANKLIN

The finds numbered seven sherds of pottery, two of glass and a clay pipe stem. All consistent with a 19th or early 20th century date, though some were potentially a little earlier. They represent typical, though fairly utilitarian, domestic midden material of the time.

## 7 DISCUSSION

The map evidence indicates that the structures exposed in the north half of Area A were built between 1858 and 1896. Wall [113] can be identified as one of the three small rectangular buildings built up against each other and located some 5m to the north of the west range of the farmstead. The map indicates that this structure was un-roofed, and it may therefore have been a small stock enclosure or pen. However, the presence of a trampled floor surface and mortared walls indicate that the structure depicted was a building that had fallen into disrepair and lost its roof. The entire building cluster had been demolished and was not depicted on the OS map revised some 13 years later.

The large rectangular cobbled structure was also built between 1858 and 1896. It is mapped as an un-roofed structure in 1896 and the field evidence suggests that this was a rectangular cobbled surface framed to the north, south and probably also west by single-faced stone walls only bound by mortar on the inside. The insubstantial wall footings on three sides and no east gable wall suggests that this was not built as roofed building. It seems therefore most likely that the structure was an unroofed enclosure framed by low stone walls on three sides.

The entrance was from the south at the south-west corner. The band of hard-core [104] leading up to this point could be remains of a track leading to the enclosure.

The five gullies uncovered in the north half of Area A were all aligned east to west and parallel with the cobbled enclosure. The orientation and position in relation to this suggest that these features are linked and roughly contemporary. A piece of bottle glass found in the fill of gully [099] indicates that these are 19th century features.

The five cuts uncovered in Area B had all dark grey fills with charcoal and occasional fragments of burnt bone, different from fills in cuts in the area, and are therefore may predate the post medieval farm activity on site. The in-situ stone packing in [062] clearly identifies this as a post-hole holding a substantial post. Cut [066] to the west was not as deep and had a less preserved stone packing. However, the presence of stones similar in size to the packing stones in [062] suggests that this also was a post-hole.

The size of the cut and post exposed in [062] suggests that this could be part of a large structure or building. However, there are no similar sized post-holes exposed within Area B. Cuts [068] and [070] were smaller and much shallower than [062] and [066] and are not likely to be part of the same structure. It is therefore likely that

remaining parts of any structure associated with [062] would lie in the area beneath the road and in the field to the south-east of the site on the far side of the road. Since it is not possible to identify the structural context of [062] no further post-ex works are proposed.

## 8 REFERENCES

### 8.1 BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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### 8.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Roy, W 1747–55 *Roy's military Map of Scotland*

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## 9 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

#### Context register

Context	Area	Description
01–61	–	Context allocated during the evaluation (Job 01)
062	B	Circular cut of pit, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The dimensions are 1.05m X 1.05m X 0.85
063	B	Fill of pit [062]. Dark greyish brown, firm sandy loam with frequent inclusions of large angular and sub-rounded stones. There is also some burnt bone.
064	B	Sub-circular cut in plan with curving sides and an undulating base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The dimensions are / X 0.45m X 0.1m.
065	B	Fill of cut [064]. Dark grey medium silty sand with occasional inclusions of charcoal and rounded pebbles. The dimensions are 0.5m X 0.45m X 0.10m.
066	B	Sub-circular cut of pit, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The dimensions are 0.86m X 0.75m X 0.48m.
067	B	Fill of pit [066]. Mid/dark greyish-brown, firm sandy loam with rare angular stones, charcoal and some rounded stones. There was also an alloy object within this fill. The dimensions are 0.86m X 0.75m X 0.48m.
068	B	Sub-circular cut of pit, with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The dimensions are 0.8m X 0.7m X 0.16m. There is possibly a post-hole at the southern end of the pit.
069	B	Fill of pit [068]. Dark grey, firm silty loam with frequent rounded gravel and rare flecks of charcoal. The dimensions are 0.8m X 0.7m X 0.16m.
070	B	Sub-circular cut of pit, with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The dimensions are 0.7m X 0.58m X 0.16m.
071	B	Fill of pit [070]. Dark grey, firm silty loam with rare fragments of burnt bone and frequent rounded gravel. The dimensions are 0.7m X 0.8m X 0.16m
072	A	Deposit of dumped farm rubbish. Mixed/mainly grey, loose mixed deposit. There are inclusions of bottles, ashes, metal objects etc. It has been dumped within rectangular structure [108] - [110].
073	A	Deposit of dumped farm rubbish. Mixed/mainly grey, loose mixed deposit. There are inclusions of bottles, ashes, metal objects etc. It has been dumped within rectangular structure [113].
074	A	Layer of trampled floor surface within [113]. Dark grey, medium sand with inclusions of occasional pot sherds and nails.
075	A	Sub-circular cut of pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The dimensions are 0.77m X 0.48m X 0.10m.
076	A	Cut of pit/post-hole. Abandoned as it is modern.
077	A	Oblong cut (not fully exposed) with vertical/steep sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are sharp. It continues under the trench edge to the West.
078	A	Fill of cut [077]. Dark grey, medium silty sand and gravel, with occasional inclusions of charcoal. The dimensions are 0.7m X 0.76-0.52m X 0.35m.
079	A	Cut of pit. Abandoned as it is modern.

Context	Area	Description
080	A	Fill of pit. Abandoned as it is modern.
081	A	Cut of pit/post-hole. Abandoned as it is modern.
082	A	Fill of pit/post-hole. Abandoned as it is modern.
083	A	Cut of pit/post-hole. Abandoned as it is modern.
084	A	Fill of pit/post-hole. Abandoned as it is modern.
085	A	Sub-circular cut of post-hole with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The dimensions are 0.39m X 0.34m X 0.26m.
086	A	Fill of post-hole [085]. Dark greyish-brown, firm, silty loam with a fragment of a clay pipe. The dimensions are 0.39m X 0.34m X 0.26m.
087	A	SAME AS 045. Excavated during evaluation.
088	A	SAME AS 046. Excavated during evaluation.
089	A	Cut of pit. Abandoned as it is modern.
090	A	Fill of pit. Abandoned as it is modern.
091	A	Fill of pit [075]. Dark greyish-brown silty loam with rare flecks of charcoal.
092	A	Sub-circular cut of post-hole with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The dimensions are 0.32m X 0.29m X 0.07m. Most likely associated with [085].
093	A	Fill of post-hole [092]. Dark brownish-grey, firm silty loam with rare inclusions of charcoal.
094	A	Sub-circular cut of pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The dimensions are 0.5m X 0.43m X 0.11m.
095	A	Fill of pit [094]. Dark greyish-brown firm silty loam. The dimensions are 0.5m X 0.43m X 0.11m.
096	A	Linear cut in plan with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The fill is dark brownish-grey sandy loam. The dimensions are 6m X 0.52m X 0.08m.
097	A	Linear cut in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The dimensions are / X 0.94m X 0.2m.
098	A	Fill of linear [097]. Dark brownish-grey silty loam with rare inclusions of small stones/gravel. The dimensions are / X 0.94m X 0.2m.
099	A	Linear cut in plan with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. The fill is dark greyish-brown silty sand with a glass fragment within the fill. The dimensions are 6m X 0.33m X 0.12m. Most likely a ditch or hedgerow field boundary.
100	A	Linear cut in plan with curving sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The dimensions are / X 0.4-0.5m X 0.2m.
101	A	Fill of linear [100]. Dark grey, medium silty sand with inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles.
102	A	Rounded cut of pit with curving sides and a flat base. The breaks of slope are very gentle. The dimensions are 1.1m X 1.0m X 0.09m.
103	A	Fill of pit [102]. Dark grey, medium silty sand with inclusions of charcoal flecks and a few small, rounded pebbles.
104	A	Fill within [100]. Deposit of rounded to angular stones within the fill (101) within cut [100].

Context	Area	Description
105	A	Cut of linear with steep sides and a rounded base. The breaks of slope are gradual. The dimensions are / X 0.4-0.45m X 0.3m.
106	A	Fill of linear [105]. Dark grey medium silty sand.
107	A	Straight cut in plan with sloping to vertical sides.
108	A	N wall of cobbled structure. It is built from angular stones forming a straight inner face.
109	A	S wall of cobbled structure. It is built from angular stones. It is truncated at Eastern end by a pit for a modern fence post.
110	A	Cobbled surface comprising of a variety of different sized cobbles located between [108] and [109]. There are long, narrow flat stones and some triangular stones set on the edge.
111	A	Cut of cobbled structure. Not excavated.
112	A	Fill of [111]. Dark brown medium silty sand with small rounded pebbles. Not excavated.
113	A	Wall of building to the Eastern end of the main structure. Built from roughly square field stones.
114	A	

Photo	File name	DIG	Facing	Description
150	LLOL-02-Pic150.JPG	713	NW	Stone packing in pit [062] fully exposed
151	LLOL-02-Pic151.JPG	714	NE	Stone packing in pit [062] fully exposed
152	LLOL-02-Pic152.JPG	715	SW	Stone packing in pit [062] fully exposed
153	LLOL-02-Pic153.JPG	716	NE	Pit [064] fully excavated
154	LLOL-02-Pic154.JPG	717	SE	Packing(?) stones in pit [066]
155	LLOL-02-Pic155.JPG	718	E	Pit [066] fully excavated with pit [062] against the site edge in the background.
156	LLOL-02-Pic156.JPG	719	E	Pit [066] fully excavated with pit [062] against the site edge in the background.
157	LLOL-02-Pic157.JPG	720	N	View towards N end of Area B and pits [[068] and [070].
158	LLOL-02-Pic158.JPG	721	N	View across Area B
159	LLOL-02-Pic159.JPG	722	NE	View across Area B
160	LLOL-02-Pic160.JPG	723	SE	View across Area B
161	LLOL-02-Pic161.JPG	724	E	View across N part of Area B
162	LLOL-02-Pic162.JPG	725	SE	View across Area B
163	LLOL-02-Pic163.JPG	726	SE	Pits [062], [064] and [066] in E part of Area B seen from cherry picker.
164	LLOL-02-Pic164.JPG	727	SE	View across Area B from cherry picker
165	LLOL-02-Pic165.JPG	728	SE	View across Area B from cherry picker
166	LLOL-02-Pic166.JPG	729	SE	Pits [062], [064] and [066] in E part of Area B seen from cherry picker.
167	LLOL-02-Pic167.JPG	730	SE	Pit [066] fully excavated
168	LLOL-02-Pic168.JPG	731	SE	Lower course of packing stones in pit [062]
169	LLOL-02-Pic169.JPG	732		Pacing stones retrieved from pit [062]
170	LLOL-02-Pic170.JPG	733	SE	Pit [062] fully excavated
171	LLOL-02-Pic171.JPG	734	NW	Pit [062] fully excavated
172	LLOL-02-Pic172.JPG	735	SE	Pit [062] fully excavated
173	LLOL-02-Pic173.JPG	736	NE	Pit [062] fully excavated
174	LLOL-02-Pic174.JPG	737	SW	Pit [062] fully excavated
175	LLOL-02-Pic175.JPG	738	W	View across N part of Area A
176	LLOL-02-Pic176.JPG	739	NE	View across N part of Area A
177	LLOL-02-Pic177.JPG	740	E	View across N part of Area A
178	LLOL-02-Pic178.JPG	741	E	Gully [100] in middle of picture with cobbled structure to the left
179	LLOL-02-Pic179.JPG	742	W	Gully [105] pre- excavation.
180	LLOL-02-Pic180.JPG	743	W	Cobbles [110] between walls [108] and [109]
181	LLOL-02-Pic181.JPG	747	E	W facing section across pit [075]
182	LLOL-02-Pic182.JPG	748	SW	NE facing section across pit [085]
183	LLOL-02-Pic183.JPG	749	SE	NW facing section across pit [077]

## Photographic register

Photo	File name	DIG	Facing	Description
1-131	--	--	--	Photos taken during evaluation phase (Job 01)
132	LLOL-02-Pic132.JPG	665	SE	NW facing section across pit [062]
133	LLOL-02-Pic133.JPG	666	SE	NW facing section across pit [062]
134	LLOL-02-Pic134.JPG	667	W	Cobbled surface [110]
135	LLOL-02-Pic135.JPG	668	SW	Cobbled surface [110]
136	LLOL-02-Pic136.JPG	669	E	Cobbled surface [110]
137	LLOL-02-Pic137.JPG	670	NE	Pre-ex view of pit [064]
138	LLOL-02-Pic138.JPG	671	NE	SW facing section across pit [064]
139	LLOL-02-Pic139.JPG	673	SE	Pre-ex view of pit [066]
140	LLOL-02-Pic140.JPG	674	SE	NW facing section across pit [066]
141	LLOL-02-Pic141.JPG	675	NW	Pre-ex view of pit [068] (small modern pit to the right)
142	LLOL-02-Pic142.JPG	676	NW	SE facing section across pit [068]
143	LLOL-02-Pic143.JPG	677	W	Pre-ex view of pit [070]
144	LLOL-02-Pic144.JPG	678	W	E facing section across pit [070]
145	LLOL-02-Pic145.JPG	679	SE	Pit [062] during excavation
146	LLOL-02-Pic146.JPG	680	SE	Stone packing in pit [062]
147	LLOL-02-Pic147.JPG	681	NW	Stone packing in pit [062]
148	LLOL-02-Pic148.JPG	682	SE	Stone packing in pit [062] fully exposed
149	LLOL-02-Pic149.JPG	712	SE	Stone packing in pit [062] fully exposed



Photo	File name	DIG	Facing	Description
184	LLOL-02-Pic184.JPG	750	SW	Pit [077] half sectioned
185	LLOL-02-Pic185.JPG	751	S	N facing section across pit [092]
186	LLOL-02-Pic186.JPG	752	S	N facing section across pit [094]
187	LLOL-02-Pic187.JPG	753	W	E facing section across gully [096]
188	LLOL-02-Pic188.JPG	754	E	Slot through gully [097]
189	LLOL-02-Pic189.JPG	755	W	Section across gully [099]
190	LLOL-02-Pic190.JPG	756	W	View along gullies [096] (right), [097] (middle) and [099] (left).
191	LLOL-02-Pic191.JPG	757	SW	View of rectangular structure with cobbled floor from cherry picker
192	LLOL-02-Pic192.JPG	758	SW	View of rectangular structure with cobbled floor from cherry picker
193	LLOL-02-Pic193.JPG	759	W	View across N part of Area A with gullies [096], [097] and [099] from cherry picker
194	LLOL-02-Pic194.JPG	760	SW	View across S part of Area A from cherry picker
195	LLOL-02-Pic195.JPG	761	SW	View across middle part of Area A from cherry picker
196	LLOL-02-Pic196.JPG	762	SW	View of rectangular structure with cobbled floor from cherry picker
197	LLOL-02-Pic197.JPG	763	W	View across N part of Area A with gullies [096], [097] and [099] from cherry picker
198	LLOL-02-Pic198.JPG	764	W	Slot through gully [105]
199	LLOL-02-Pic199.JPG	765	E	Slot through gully [105]
200	LLOL-02-Pic200.JPG	766	E	W facing profile across shallow cut [102]
201	LLOL-02-Pic201.JPG	767	E	Gully [100] underlying rough cobbles [104] next to cobbled surface [100]
202	LLOL-02-Pic202.JPG	768	W	Gully [100] seen from the E terminal

Photo	File name	DIG	Facing	Description
203	LLOL-02-Pic203.JPG	769	W	E facing section across gully [100]
204	LLOL-02-Pic204.JPG	770	N	S facing profile of E terminal of gully [100]
205	LLOL-02-Pic205.JPG	771	W	Truncated remains of rough cobbles [104] next to cobbled surface [110]
206	LLOL-02-Pic206.JPG	845	N	SW corner of cobbled surface [110]
207	LLOL-02-Pic207.JPG	846	NNE	SW corner of cobbled surface [110]
208	LLOL-02-Pic208.JPG	847	E	Cobbled surface [110] between stone walls [107] and [108]
209	LLOL-02-Pic209.JPG	848	E	Cobbled surface [110] between stone walls [107] and [108]
210	LLOL-02-Pic210.JPG	849	E	View of rectangular structure with cobbled floor
211	LLOL-02-Pic211.JPG	850	NE	View of rectangular structure with cobbled floor
212	LLOL-02-Pic212.JPG	851	E	View of rectangular structure with cobbled floor
213	LLOL-02-Pic213.JPG	865	W	Breakline in cobbled surface [110] parallel with wall [108]
214	LLOL-02-Pic214.JPG	870	SW	Slot in cobbled surface [110]
	LLOL-02-Pic215.JPG			
	LLOL-02-Pic216.JPG			
	LLOL-02-Pic217.JPG			
	LLOL-02-Pic218.JPG			
	LLOL-02-Pic219.JPG			
	LLOL-02-Pic220.JPG			
	LLOL-02-Pic221.JPG			
	LLOL-02-Pic222.JPG			
	LLOL-02-Pic223.JPG			



## APPENDIX 2 FINDS DATA

## Finds catalogue

CONTEXT	QTY	WEIGHT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
073	6	411	Pottery (Mod)	Mod Stoneware	sherds from three grey glazed vessels, including jam jar	19th/e.20th
073	1	164	Glass	Bottle	machine made kicked bottle base, moulded lettering in kick 'A GILBEY L'	19th/e.20th
086	1	3	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	L.18th/e.20th
099	1	30	Glass	Bottle	green bottle sherd, straight sided	L.18th/20th
108	1	12	Pottery (Mod)	Brown Glazed Red Earthenware	base sherd, abraded	18th/19th

## APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

## Retent sample results

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	SAMPLE VOL (L)	POTTERY	LITHICS	INDUSTRIAL WASTE		BURNT BONE		CHARCOAL Qty	CHARCOAL Max size (mm)	MATERIAL AVAILABLE FOR AMS DATING	CINDER	COAL	COMMENTS
					Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal	Qty						
063	1	40	-	-	++	++	++	+	10	Yes	++	-	-	
065	2	10	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
067	3	40	+	++	+	-	+	++	19	Yes	++	++	-	
069	4	20	-	+	+	++	+	+++	21	Yes	+	+	-	
071	5	20	+	-	+	-	+	++	22	Yes	+	-	-	

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

## Flotation sample results

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	TOTAL FLOT VOL (ML)	CEREAL GRAIN		OTHER PLANT REMAINS	CHARCOAL		MATERIAL AVAILABLE FOR AMS DATING	COMMENTS
			Hordeum vulgare (Barley)	Triticumsp. (Wheat)		Qty	Max size (mm)		
063	1	15	-	-	Galeopsis tetrahit +	++	5	-	-
065	2	20	-	-	-	+	5	-	Contains modern roots and seeds
067	3	200	-	-	-	++++	12	Yes	Contains modern roots and seeds. Charcoal mostly oak, occasional non-oak
069	4	100	-	-	Urtica dioica +, Rumex sp	++	10	Yes	Charcoal non-oak
071	5	100	+	-	Galeopsis tetrahit +, legume+	-	-	-	Contains 3 barley grains and animal droppings cf. rat/ rabbit

Key: + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating



## APPENDIX 4 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Langloch Farm
PROJECT CODE:	LL0L12
PARISH:	Lanark
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NS94SW 80
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Mill
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	19th century walls and floors
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 9078 4215HBR and Evaluation
START DATE (this season)	17-06-2014
END DATE (this season)	18-06-2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	HBR and Evaluation
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Headland Archaeology carried out a watching brief at Langloch Farm, Lanark, South Lanarkshire. The watching brief was preceded by a programme of archaeological works that included desk-based assessment, historic building recording and archaeological evaluation. It has been prepared on behalf of Clydesdale Communities Initiative in order to record any archaeological remains that may be affected by intrusive work carried out as part of a redevelopment of the site. The site takes in land that is considered to have some potential for early historic, medieval and post-medieval remains due to its topography and historic land use as a bleaching field. The evaluation had identified a number of possible pits and linear features that may predate the farmstead.</p> <p>The watching brief was carried during the stripping of two areas to the west and south of the farmstead. A small group of pits were uncovered in the area to the south one of which contained stone packing surrounding the void of a large post. The nature of the fill in all pits recorded in this area suggest that they might be pre-historic. Two stone structures were uncovered in the area to the west. One was a large rectangular cobbled area that was sitting in a shallow cut into natural and framed to the north and south by insubstantial partly mortared stone walls. The other was the west part of a stone-built building protruding out from the eastern side of the stripped area. Both of these structures can be dated to the second half of the 19th century based on map evidence. In addition to the stone structures a number of parallel gullies roughly east to west parallel with the cobbled structure. Their location and alignment suggest that they are roughly contemporary with the 19th century stone structures.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Clydesdale Community Initiative
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	don.wilson@headlandarchaeology.com





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