

Barrhead Road

Paisley, Renfrewshire

Archaeological Evaluation: March 2012

Data Structure Report

for

Anderson Bell Christie Architects

On behalf of

Renfrewshire Council



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(project AA. 1972)

by Ross Cameron

edited by Tom Addyman

Contents

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

- i. General
- ii. Setting

2. Historical summary

3. Methodology

4. Evaluation results

- i. Trench 1
- ii. Trench 2
- iii. Trench 3
- iv. Trench 4
- v. Trench 5
- vi. Trench 6
- vii. Trench 7
- viii. Trench 8
- ix. Trench 9
- x. Trench 10
- xi. Trench 11
- xii. Trench 12
- xiii. Trench 13
- xiv. Trench 14
- xv. Trench 15
- xvi. Trench 16

5. Summary and discussion

6. Mitigation and recommendations

7. Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Appendices

- Appendix A* Context Register
- Appendix B* Photographic Register
- Appendix C* Drawing Register
- Appendix D* Finds Register
- Appendix E* Sample Register
- Appendix F* Photographic thumbnails
- Appendix G* Proposed Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry

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Barrhead Road

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Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned by Anderson Bell Christie Architects on behalf of Renfrewshire Council in order to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Barrhead Road within the town of Paisley. The evaluation is undertaken in advance of development and as part of planning application 11/0665PP through which the developer intends to erect 22 terraced dwelling houses and a 3 storey flatted development housing 15 properties.

The site is irregular in shape and lies in a triangle of land defined by Barrhead Road to the W, Cathcart Crescent to the S and the railway to the N. The site is overlooked from the E by Blackhall House, a category B listed building with origins in the 16th century. A chapel associated with Blackhall or its predecessor is purported to have lain to the N and W of the proposed development, making it likely that further structures existed between, or around the two. Cartographic research indicated that whilst the site may have been occupied in the medieval period, areas remained on the whole undeveloped post-1858 when the first accurate Ordnance Survey maps were surveyed. A large care home named 'Castle House' was erected in the 1970s, but it is unclear how extensive and intrusive the foundations for this were, whilst significant areas of the site appear to have survived free of modern development.

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the opening of 16 specifically placed linear trenches totalling 603.36m², or almost exactly 6% of the total area to be developed.

The evaluation revealed large areas of the site to contain deep deposits of industrial made-ground. Whilst construction and subsequent demolition of Castle House had caused significant disruption across much of the site, this build up of made ground has potential to preserve earlier material. No artefacts of pre-19th century date were recovered, although a number of walls were revealed. Addyman Archaeology recommends that further targeted archaeological mitigation be required on site should the depth of the proposed foundations be found to interfere with the surviving wall courses.

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A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addymanal-121972) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology were contracted by Anderson Bell Christie Architects, (contact John Garner, Project Architect) on behalf of Renfrewshire Council, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of an area of undeveloped ground within the town of Paisley. The site lies immediately W of Blackhall House, a category B listed building with origins in the 16th century and records of earlier occupation.

The developer intends to erect 22 terraced dwelling houses and a 3 storey flatted development housing 15 properties. The depth of foundations for these properties is not yet known.

Bordered to the W by Barrhead Road, the N by the railway and the S by Cathcart Crescent, the area subject to evaluation is 10,058 m² and comprises two distinct elements. The site is unequally split by the access road to Blackhall House with the southern, detached third of the site dominated by areas of concrete and tarmac paths and parking. The main area to be evaluated currently comprises rough grassland, with a care home (Castle House) having been demolished in the last five or so years. West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS) provide archaeological advice and planning for Renfrewshire Council and through discussion it was agreed that trenches should be specifically placed across the site in order to assess areas seemingly free from development post-1858 according to the map regression undertaken in the Written Scheme of Investigation. In addition it was hoped to assess how intrusive the construction and demolition of the Castle House care home had been, and whether this had a negative effect on any archaeological survival. Emphasis was placed upon gaining good spatial coverage of the site whilst aiming for as close to an 8% sample as was feasible. Typically such archaeological evaluations will cover around 4-8% of the area to be developed.

The archaeological condition was placed upon the development works by WoSAS because of the close proximity of the site to Blackhall House and the supposed location of the early chapel to the N and W. An analysis of the cartographic resource demonstrated the possibility of outbuildings associated with Blackhall being located on site, whilst subsequent development charted from 1858 by the Ordnance Survey had left areas free of obvious intrusion. It was anticipated that these areas might preserve evidence for medieval occupation.

Prior to arrival on site the contractor had undertaken a number of test pits and boreholes.

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The fieldwork was undertaken over five days from 12th – 16th March 2012. Site works were carried out by Ross Cameron and Kenneth Macfadyen. Weather conditions on the whole were dry, but dull and overcast although the final day was characterised by continuous heavy rainfall.

ii. *Setting*

The proposed development site lies within Paisley on an area of currently undeveloped ground to the N of Barrhead Road, centred on NS 49051 63111. Nestled in a triangle of land defined by Barrhead Road, Cathcart Crescent and the railway (*figure 1*), the site is bordered to the NE by a housing development and Blackhall Manor, a restored 16th century ‘mansion’.

The nursing home Castle House was demolished within the last five years, and on the whole the site currently comprises flat grassland, with a tarmac road to Blackhall Manor dividing the eastern third from the majority of the site. This eastern portion of the site contains a large tarmac covered area bordered by the footprints of recently demolished parallel garage blocks.

The underlying geology comprises bedrock of the Lawmuir Formation – sedimentary rock cycles of Strathclyde Group type, with superficial raised tidal flat deposits of gravel, sand and silt dated to the Late Devensian Era.¹

2. *Historical summary*

The proposed development site is situated in the immediate vicinity of Blackhall House, an area with a long documented history. Blackhall House is a category B-listed building, restored in the second half of the 20th century and is now a private residence, located to the E of the proposed development.

The lands of Blackhall were granted by Robert III to Sir John Stewart in 1396, but the first record of Blackhall dates to the 13th century.² The present structure is much altered, but likely to have origins in the 16th century. After 1710, the building was used as a farmhouse and by the time it was recorded by David MacGibbon and Thomas Ross in the late 19th century, Blackhall House was a roofless shell.³

Blackhall is attested as a residence of importance by its appearance in the maps of Timothy Pont, Joan Blaeu and Robert Gordon, all recording in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. However, the first record with any level of detail is Roy’s Military Survey of Scotland conducted between 1747 and 1755. Roy depicts a chapel to the NW of the proposed development. In all likelihood this is the same as the chapel attested in the historical documentation which notes that the Stewarts had a chapel at their manor place of Blackhall. The Chaplain of Blackhall is on record as witnessing a charter in 1272, suggesting both structures, or their precursors, were present by this period. Roy’s map also shows a cluster of buildings around Blackhall House, suggesting that it did not stand in isolation and outbuildings may have existed between the house and the chapel.⁴

¹ www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/ - 10/02/12

² Coventry, M 2006 *The Castles of Scotland*, Musselburgh, 120

³ MacGibbon, D and Ross, T 1892 *The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, Volume IV*, Edinburgh, 117

⁴ O’Hare, M. 05/10/11 WoSAS response to planning application 11/0665/PP



Figure 2 Roy Military map 1747-1755. Note Blackhall and the Chapel (both circled).
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Other cartographic evidence consulted for this desk-based assessment did not provide any further detail of the site prior until the publishing of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey data in 1864. In the detailed 25 inch to 1 mile edition, Blackhall is shown to be in a rural setting outwith Paisley, with three buildings set around a square central space, immediately to the S (figure 3). These are likely to be farm buildings associated with the farm offices occupying Blackhall House. The westernmost of these structures lies within the boundaries of the proposed development. In subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey maps, this structure increased in size with additions expanding it to both the SE and SW.

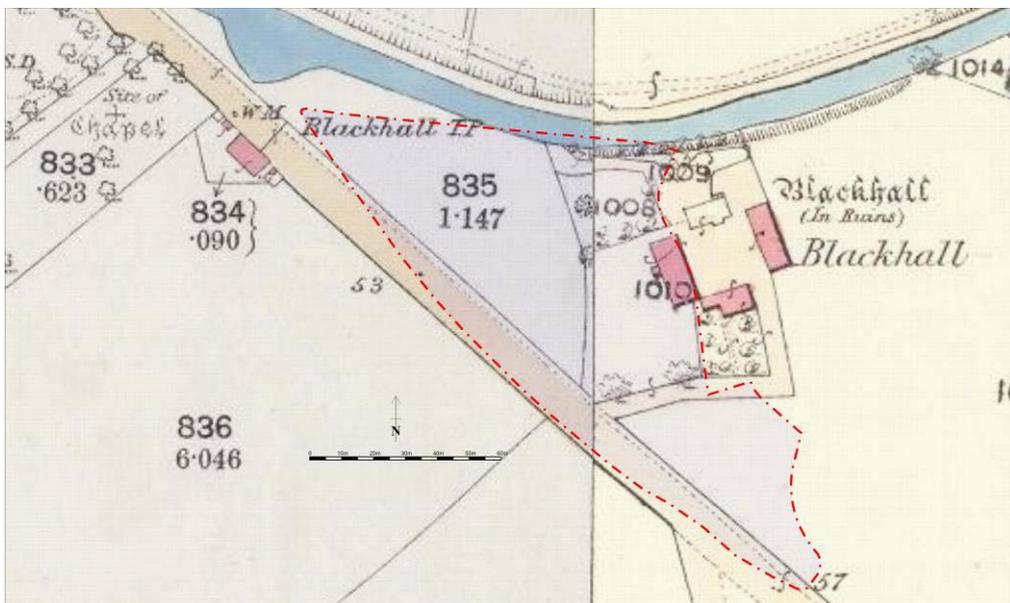


Figure 3 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile OS map (over two sheets) with modern site boundary superimposed. Note the chapel to the NW of the site. Surveyed 1858 (NLS)

It is also clear that the entranceway to the Blackhall House complex has undergone three significant phases of realignment. On the 1st edition OS map (1858) the roadway is aligned roughly WSW-ENE with a clear bend in a more easterly direction as it crosses the site (*figure 3*). By the publication of the 2nd edition in 1898 the alignment is very similar, yet subtly different, located a little to the S and without the break to the E. This secondary re-alignment survived until at least 1947 upon the publication of the OS map surveyed in 1937 (compare *figure 3* and *8*). The present road layout was likely put in place when the Castle House Care Home was constructed.

Assessment of subsequent Ordnance Survey maps demonstrated that the remainder of the site remained largely free of development for much of the 20th century with the exception of two structures aligned roughly N-S across the middle of the site. These buildings are constructed at some point between 1911 and 1939 and may relate to an electricity cable and pylon running overhead, possibly associated with the railway. It is likely that these buildings remained until the large structure known as Castle House was constructed at some point between 1979 and 1985. The latter building utilised as a care home, has subsequently been demolished, leaving the site as it survives today.

The structures recorded during the map regression were plotted onto the current site (see *figure 4*) and used to guide the placement of the evaluation trenches.

3. *Methodology*

The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site in order to meet the requirements of the planning consent 11/0665/PP. An evaluation generally forms the first stage of an archaeological investigation undertaken in advance of development. 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 in order to gain good spatial coverage for assessing the potential of archaeological survival (*figure 5*).

The results of this phase of works and subsequent recommendations by Addyman Archaeology will allow West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) to advise Renfrewshire Council, allowing them to make an informed decision as to whether the site should be investigated further, or whether the archaeological condition can be discharged. This Data Structure Report (DSR) provides recommendations relating to any future archaeological mitigation, but the decision for any further archaeological intervention ultimately rests with Renfrewshire Council as advised by WoSAS.

An archaeological evaluation investigates only a certain percentage of the development area. For Barrhead Road the exact percentage was not stipulated by WoSAS, with emphasis instead placed upon gaining good spatial coverage, targeting those areas where archaeology is likely to have survived subsequent 20th century development. Typically such evaluations will investigate between 4-8% of a site and, at Barrhead Road, such a degree of coverage was expected as a minimum. WoSAS expressed the desire that the evaluation would assess around 8% of the site, but the complexities of services and areas unavailable for assessment meant that both the proposed and final figure were slightly lower. The total area of the site proposed for development is 10,058m². However the centre of the site is dominated by the access road to Blackhall Manor, while the SE third is currently surfaced with tarmac and provides access to the house adjacent to the Manor. In addition this area is a popular path, and trenching here was forcibly limited.

Initially 23 specifically placed linear trenches were planned (*figure 4*), providing good spatial coverage across the site and ensuring areas that had shown no signs of development from the cartographic evidence were investigated. It was felt these areas could feasibly hold pockets of earlier survival. The trench plan as proposed accounted for 6.86% of the total development area, assuming the use of a 1.2m wide bucket of a mechanical excavator for the excavation of the trenches. This

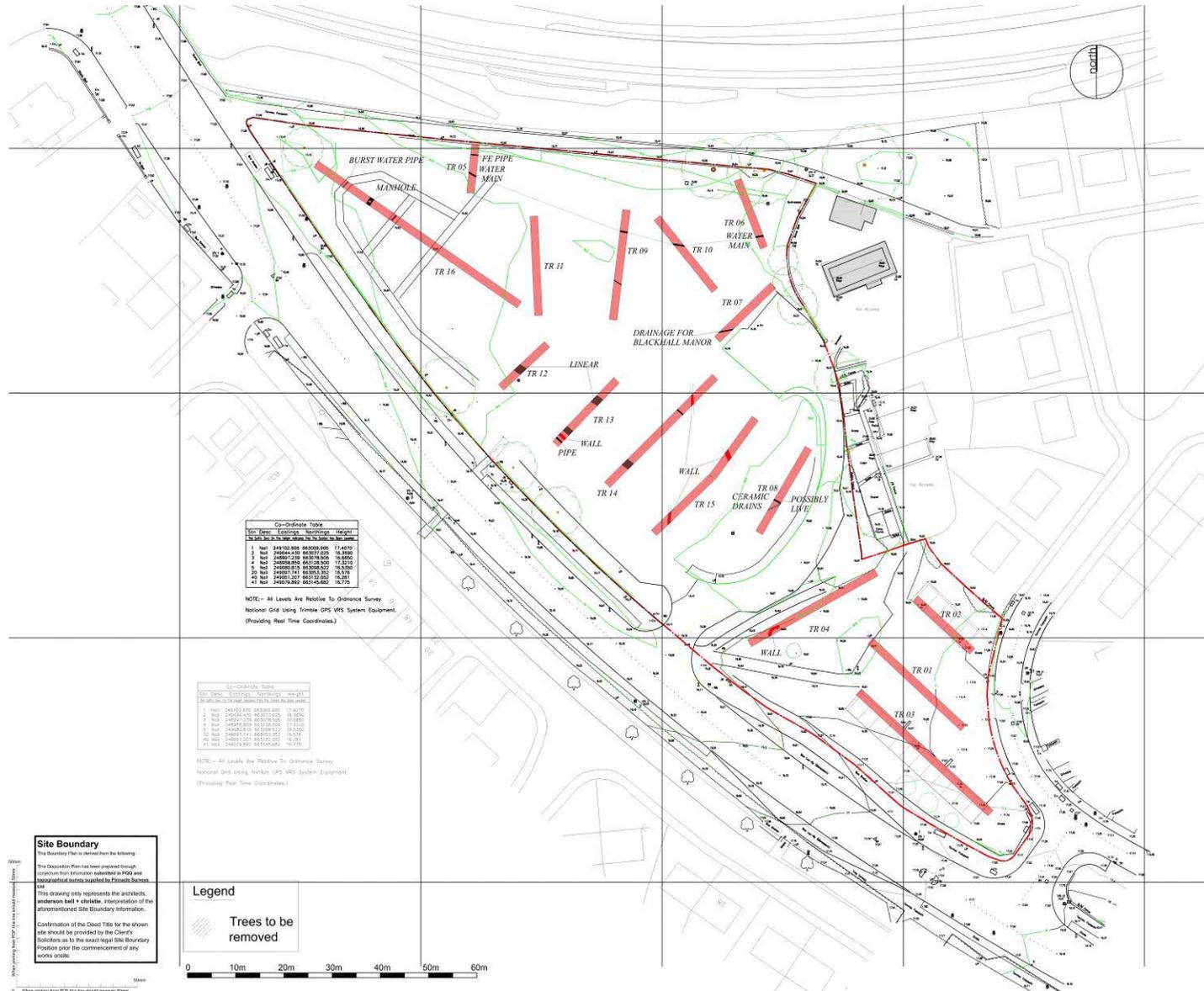
indicative trench plan could be adjusted depending upon the archaeological remains encountered and logistics on the ground, as long as a good spatial coverage of archaeological evaluation was provided across the site to test for the preservation of archaeological remains to be affected by development.



Figure 4 Proposed trench locations from WSI

Subsequently a total of 16 linear trenches were opened across the site, with a total coverage of 603.36m² (see figure 5). This amounted to around 6% of the total, and provided excellent spatial coverage of the available areas. The density and locations of services made trenching in particular areas problematic, but it is not felt this impacted on the spatial coverage achieved.

Trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket. All trenches were opened under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Across much of the site, a very firm landscaping deposit of industrial material was encountered, surviving to a significant depth. In all trenches the level of the natural subsoil was reached, however in localised areas to the N of the site, this proved to be located at a depth of >2m and was not seen across the whole trench. In such areas test pits were excavated within the trench to the natural subsoil. In the event that potentially significant archaeological remains or services were revealed, the reduction of the ground level was taken over by the archaeological team. All archaeological material and features were investigated and recorded to Addyman Archaeology and Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA*) recording standards.



<p>NO. DATE</p> <p>A 20.06.11 Site extended and sheet re-sized to A2</p>	
<p>NO. DATE</p>	
<p>NOTES</p>	
<p>DO NOT SCALE</p> <p>This Drawing must be checked & verified by the Building Department, Level 4, before commencing work. This Drawing must be read with the WGS Co-ordinate Specification and any related Structural Engineer or Specialist Contractor Drawings.</p> <p>The information contained on this drawing is the sole copyright of Anderson Bell + Christie Architects. It may not be reproduced without express written permission. Anderson Bell + Christie Architects License number for copy or display of CD Data is L103368.</p>	
<p>Barrhead Road, Paisley</p> <p>Renfrewshire Council</p> <p>Existing Site Plan</p>	
<p>0966</p>	<p>AL(0)002</p>
<p>1:500</p>	<p>A2</p>
<p>20.06.2011</p>	<p>20</p>
<p>anderson bell + christie architects</p> <p>382 Great Western Road Glasgow G4 9HF T: (+44) 0141 339 1515 F: (+44) 0141 339 0505 E: g.anderson@bellchristie.com W: www.andersonbellchristie.com</p>	

4. Evaluation results

The archaeological evaluation at Barrhead Road was notable for the depth of made-ground across the site, and for the lack of archaeological material dateable to the pre-industrial period. Masonry walling was recorded in Trenches 4, 13, 14 and 15, whilst a linear feature was noted in Trench 12, running SE into Trench 13. However, no artefacts, *ex situ* or otherwise, were recovered that can be dated to pre-19th century, whilst there was a paucity of any artefactual evidence whatsoever. Trenches 1, 2, 3 in the SE area of the site, along with trenches 5-11 and 16 in the main part of the site, can all be regarded as essentially archaeologically sterile.

The trenches were assigned numbers in the WSI, but for a number of reasons the trenches on site were excavated in a different order to those proposed, and subsequently in differing locations. Whilst a number of factors including the depth and compaction of made-ground contributed to the placement of trenches, the existence of services across the site made significant areas unsuitable for trenching. As a result the trenches were assigned new numbers in relation to the order in which they were excavated. Unless otherwise stated, all trenches were 1.6m wide.

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



Plate 1 Pre-excavation view of the SE of site looking E across the road surface (1001) (Photograph 001)



Plate 2 Pre-excavation view ESE across the main area of the site towards Blackhall Manor (Photograph 015)

i. *Trench 1*

Upon arrival at Barrhead Road it was decided to open the proposed Trench 22 first, as this was the sole area of the site that involved the disruption of existing tarmac. The removal of this surface and reinstatement to a high level of compaction was expected to make this excavation one of the most time consuming trenches on site, and it was hoped to complete this early before continuing elsewhere.

Trench 1 was aligned NW-SE in the SE of the site, across an area identified from map regression as having been free of significant recorded development post production of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in 1864. The area is obviously now occupied by a tarmac surface utilised for parking and turning vehicles and while this may have involved some degree of landscaping and development, it was hoped Trench 1 could investigate this area whilst causing minimal disruption to the surface and current usage of the area. Trench 1 was 26.2m in length with a width of 1.6m and a depth of around 0.60m.

Contrary to initial misgivings, excavations of the road surface atop Trench 1 did not prove to be problematic and 0.10m of tar macadam were subsequently removed along with a small quantity of mixed stone bottoming material. This deposit was recorded as (1001). (1001) was laid directly atop a surface of 19th and early 20th century bricks of local origin, each laid flat in a relatively unorganised manner to a depth of c.0.10m, or one brick deep (*plate 2*). Recorded as (1002), it is unclear whether this brick surface comprises hard-standing or levelling for (1001), or is indeed a pre-existing surface in itself. The mixed nature of the bricks and the unorganised nature with which they are laid suggests the former, although some evidence of concrete bonding may indicate an established road surface. Regardless of the function of (1002), it is clear this represents some form of rough surface constructed in the early 20th century, perhaps associated with the farm complex that developed around Blackhall Manor.

(1002) was recorded as sitting directly above (1003) – a mixed deposit of grubby dark to mid grey gritty silt and cinder surviving to a depth of <0.25m. This deposit is the bedding for the brick surface and sits directly atop the natural subsoil – (1007). The undisturbed natural subsoil comprised moderately compact banded clay varying from grey brown to yellow brown with occasional rounded stone inclusions and outcrops of bedrock.



Plate 3 Mid-excavation shot showing brick floor (1002) as revealed (Photograph 004)



Plate 4 NW facing section of Trench 1 (Photograph 027)

The only other feature noted in Trench 1 was a W-E aligned redundant red ceramic field drain cut into the natural and seemingly overlain by (1003). In keeping with procedure adopted for all such features across site, this drain was recorded with one number encompassing the cut, fill and subsequently the drain itself – (1004).

ii. Trench 2

During the preparation of the WSI Addyman Archaeology were instructed to create as little disruption as possible to the surfaced area in the SE of the site where a series of garages and lock-ups would remain in use. As a result only two trenches were planned in this area, only one of which would disrupt the tarmac itself. Upon arrival on site it was apparent that the area was no longer in daily use and the garages had been knocked down, providing further areas for investigation. Subsequently it was agreed to open Trench 2 on the same alignment as Trench 1 but immediately to the N along the edge of the tarmac surface in the footprint of the demolished garages. It was felt the foundations of these would have caused minimal disruption to any *in situ* archaeology, whilst increasing spatial coverage and leaving the surfaced area free from any further disturbance.

Aligned NW-SE, Trench 2 had an overall length of 16m with a depth of 0.50m.

Trench 2 proved to be of minimal archaeological interest. The upper deposit (2001) was found to be a loosely compact dark to mid dark brown organic loam, abundant in small to medium angular stones and modern detritus. This had a depth of 0.30-0.35m and sat directly atop the natural subsoil (2005). As in Trench 1, this comprised silt clay, banded and mottled from orange brown to yellow/white brown. It was clear that the garage foundations had been wholly grubbed out with a toothed bucket during demolition, with the uppermost area of (2005) showing signs of disturbance. However, the trench was relatively shallow and there was no evidence these foundations had penetrated (2005) to any significant degree. If any archaeological features had existed, they may have survived the ‘grubbing out’ process providing they weren’t ephemeral in nature. The fact that no archaeological activity was recorded indicates a lack of archaeological activity in this area.

One red ceramic field drain was noted cut into the natural subsoil and recorded as (2002). This is likely to be the same as (1004) noted in Trench 1.



Plate 5 Post-excavation view of Trench 2 looking SE (Photograph 025)



Plate 6 Post-excavation view of Trench 3 looking NW (Photograph 029)

iii. Trench 3

Like Trench 2, Trench 3 was excavated in the footprint of a now-demolished garage block. Orientated NW-SE, Trench 3 lay directly S of Trench 1 and upon completion measured 36.9m with a depth of <0.55m.

The notable difference between trenches 2 and 3 is the survival of the garage foundations in Trench 3. As in Trench 2 it was clear that the buildings had been demolished using a toothed bucket, but 9 NW-SE aligned concrete foundations showed that the same standards of removal had not been reached during the demolition of the southern garages.

As in Trench 2, the uppermost deposit (3001) comprised loosely compact dark to mid brown loam, abundant in bricks, angular stones and modern detritus with a depth of 0.25-0.30m. Beneath this, (3003) was discernible – a loosely compact grubby mid grey brown heavy clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions and abundant flecks of charcoal. This lay directly atop the linear concrete foundations for the garages, each regularly placed running across the trench and with a width of around 1m. These foundations were cut into the natural subsoil (3004). As elsewhere, this consisted of heavy banded clay varying from mid brown to orange/yellow brown in colour.

No features of archaeological interest were noted in Trench 3.

iv. Trench 4

Aligned ENE-WSW, Trench 4 measured 30m in length and was placed to the W of trenches 1-3 in the proposed location of Trench 20.

Excavation of the overlying topsoil (4001) revealed a deposit of landscaping or demolition material spread across the site – (4010). This material was significantly deeper to the WSW end of the Trench, perhaps reflecting the topography at the time of deposition. Also at the WSW end of Trench 4, a curvilinear wall was revealed initially aligned NE-SW and subsequently curving southwards. Recorded as {4008}, this wall had a rubble core and survived to three complete courses of lime mortar bonded masonry – two of which are clearly foundation level. Faced to the NW, SE and SW (all available sides), {4008} appears to have been constructed as freestanding atop the subsoil (4005), with subsequent deposits building up against its sides.



Plate 7 NE facing section of Trench 4 showing {4008} (Photograph 070)

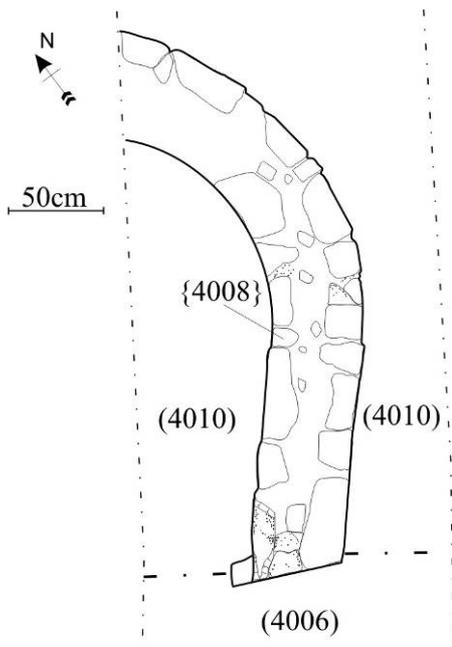


Figure 6 Plan of {4008} reproduced at 1:40 (Drawing 002)



Plate 8 View NE across {4008} (Photograph 081)

The SE side of {4008} contained (4004), a possible old ground surface abutting against the base, whilst the deposits to the NW consisted of road make-up (4003) and subsequent layers of road surface (4002). These deposits on the SE side of {4008} were characterised across the majority of Trench 4.

Both sides of {4008} also showed evidence for the decay and collapse of the wall and the roadway with (4009) recorded as a topsoil deposit of dark brown slightly gritty soil with charcoal and cinder inclusions alongside frequent mortar fragment inclusions. This was interpreted as surfaces being neglected and grassing over prior to the deposition of the landscaping material (4010).

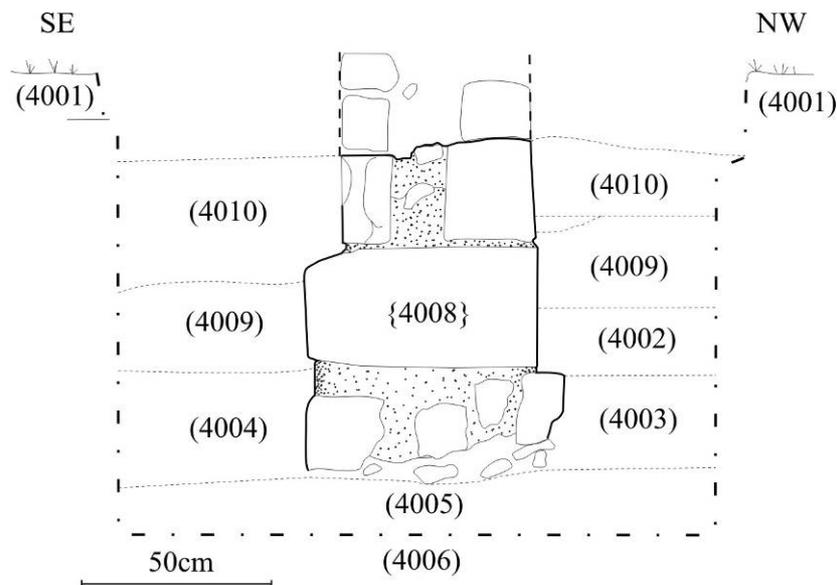


Figure 7 NE facing section of {4008} in Trench 4 reproduced at 1:20 (Drawing 001)

Wall {4008} is clearly placed on the alignment of an earlier, but secondary entrance to the Blackhall House and associated farm complex (figure 8) as seen on the 2nd edition as surveyed in 1896 and subsequent OS maps until at least 1947.

v. Trench 5

The client had requested the placement of specific trenches in order to locate the existence of the water main, recorded by Scottish Water as curving across the N of the site. On the whole these trenches could be incorporated into Addyman Archaeology's trench plan for the site, enhancing the spatial coverage of the evaluation trenches and investigating areas free of development according to the cartographic resource. Analysis of the service plans attained from utility providers showed the requested trench locations to be in close proximity to a gas main. Trench 5 was to be placed in a location as defined by the project architect which should locate the line of the water main in the N of the trench, without the need to proceed far enough S to the location of the gas pipeline. The project engineer was confident the gas pipe had been cut off after demolition of Castle House, but was unable to confirm this with any certainty. Trench 5 was placed in the proposed location for Trench 4 in the WSI.

Subsequently Trench 5 measured 10m N-S and terminated due to the proximity of important live services across the area. The uppermost deposit (5001) comprised moderately compact light to mid brown loam as common with all subsequent trenches across the main body of the site. In Trench 5 this had a depth of between 0.15m and 0.30m and lay directly atop a thick, firmly compact layer of dark black brown cinders and grit with a depth of 0.25m – (5002). In the N end of Trench 5, (5003) was 0.30m deep, becoming steadily shallower as the trench proceeded S, and subsequently disappearing. (5003) comprised a mottled and grubby deposit of red brown clay flecked with abundant mortar and charcoal.

An Fe pipe was revealed beneath (5003) in the location illustrated on the service plans as housing the water main. Recorded as (5005) it was agreed this was not big enough to comprise the water main as indicated, and may in actual fact be the gas pipeline, located N of its planned location. Subsequently excavation could continue southwards, safe in the knowledge the gas pipeline had been located 2.1m from the N end of Trench 5.

Subsequent removal of (5003) revealed (5004) - a very firmly compact series of banded fine grain silt and cinders clearly tipping to N and with a depth exceeding 1m. (5004) was very firm and difficult to excavate with the toothless bucket, yet excavation continued slowly and cautiously due to the proximity of the water pipe. This was subsequently discovered 6.4m from the N end of Trench 5, hand excavation revealing the top of the pipe to the satisfaction of the project architect. At this stage it was intended to continue Trench 9 further S, but as excavation continued, it was felt the vibrations from the slow scraping across (5004) was potentially dangerous given the proximity of the water and gas mains and Trench 5 was abandoned with a final depth across the centre of 1.6m.



Plate 9 E facing section at the S end of Trench 5 upon termination of excavation. Note the water main to the right of the picture and the very firm build up of cinder deposits (Photograph 046)

The heavily compact nature of (5004) as well as the banded nature of the deposit and make-up of the industrial soils, suggests (5004) had formed some sort of industrial compound or had undergone a major landscaping event, perhaps linked to the development of the railway to the N.

vi. Trench 6

Trench 6 was excavated on the site of the proposed Trench 8, running NNW-SSE for 14.9m in the NE corner of the site. Located adjacent to the boundary around Blackhall House, it was felt the underlying deposits in Trench 6 would not be as deep as those encountered in Trench 5 with Blackhall obviously sitting on the level upon which it was constructed. Excavation would also allow an assessment of an area which showed no evidence of development during the map regression, where earlier deposits could perhaps survive. In addition Trench 6 should also reveal the route of the water pipe already noted in Trench 5, allowing a projected line of the pipe across the site to be plotted.

Whilst not as deep as elsewhere across site, Trench 6 still had a final depth of 0.90m, although this was a little less at the NNW end of the trench. The upper deposit removed comprised moderately compact mid brown loam recorded as (6001) – the turf and topsoil. (6001) had a depth of 0.15m and was removed to reveal (6002), a light to mid brown silty loam abundant in small to medium angular stones and modern detritus. This deposit was 0.20m deep. Below (6002), (6003) comprised black brown gritty cinder silt sand abundant in small flecks of stone with a depth of <0.20m. This deposit was firmly compact and is the same as (5004) in Trench 5, much shallower here, presumably due to the original topography of the site.

Removal of (6003) very quickly revealed bedrock at the NNW end of the trench – the only location this was encountered on site. Across the rest of Trench 6 the undisturbed natural subsoil was visible as orange brown and white brown clay sand – (6005). At the SSE end of the trench, the line of the water pipe encountered in Trench 5 was visible, much farther S than anticipated. Recorded as (6004), the surface of this service was reached by hand excavation, revealing the pipe to the satisfaction of the project architects.

No archaeological features were noted in Trench 6.

vii. Trench 7



Plate 10 Working shot showing the opening of Trench 7 - looking E (Photograph 051)

Orientated NE-SW, Trench 7 was located on the site of the proposed Trench 9 at the end of the existing access roadway and in close proximity to Blackhall House. Running parallel with the end of the roadway, Trench 7 also lay just outwith the footprint of the demolished Castle House and could investigate the impact of the foundations and their subsequent removal on the underlying subsoil and indeed whether archaeological features survived on the sliver of undeveloped ground.

As elsewhere, the upper deposit (7001) comprised a mid brown loam of moderate compaction and depth of 0.10-0.25m. Subsequent layer (7002) comprised a mottled and mixed deposit of moderate compaction. (7002) contained a mix of mid brown loam and dark brown grit and cinders together with a varied depth of 0.30-0.60m. This sat directly atop (7003) – moderately compact mid brown sandy silt. (7003) in all likelihood represented the original topsoil level prior to the landscaping of the site with layers of compact cinder as seen in Trench 5. These compact layers of cinder have been disrupted in Trench 7 by the demolition of Castle House and removal of the majority of the foundations. The mixed deposit (7002) contains a combination of this cinder deposit intermixed with topsoil and demolition material. Natural subsoil (7004) was encountered at a depth of 1.3m across most of the site.

However, at the SW end of Trench 7 the foundations of Castle House became visible running along the edge of the trench. Along with associated destruction debris, this modern wall was assigned context {7005}, sitting within possible cut [7006]. Excavation continued adjacent to {7005} in order to assess the depth of the disruption, but was ceased at a depth of 2.2m upon the discovery of the drainage network for Blackhall House. Aligned roughly W-E, this network was recorded as (7007).

Trench 7 revealed no archaeological features, but demonstrated the impact of Castle House on the site. The foundations at the end of the Trench were demonstrated to be deep and intrusive, deeply cut into the natural subsoil. The demolition of the building also clearly resulted in significant disruption to a depth of >1m, with much of the major building debris being dug out and removed. The existence of the drainage network (7007) was unexpected and unrecorded, demonstrating further human interference across the site and the need for caution during excavations.



Plate 11 Working shot – view ENE across Trench 7 towards Blackhall House – note drainage (7007) and wall {7005} in bottom left of trench (Photograph 066)



Plate 12 Post-excitation view of Trench 8 looking SW (Photograph 093)

viii. Trench 8

With a length of 20.1m, Trench 8 was opened on a NE-SW alignment within the curve of the access track. The proposed alignment of trenches 17 – 19 in the WSI could not be achieved due to the presence of an electric signal from the Cable Avoidance Tool running between two lampposts on a NE-SW alignment. Trench 8 was placed between this signal and the roadway and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.65m.

As elsewhere the first deposit to be removed was the ubiquitous turf and topsoil, here recorded as (8001) and with a depth of 0.15m. Although not extending the full length of Trench 8, stratigraphically the next deposit to be encountered was (8003), a light to mid brown loam of moderate compaction revealed midway along Trench 8 from the NE and terminating to the SW with a depth of 0.50m. (8003) sat directly atop (8002) – a very mottled and mixed gritty silt with lenses of clay and

cinder abundant in bricks of predominantly early 20th century date. The construction debris within (8002) likely originated with the destruction of the buildings visible on the OS map data and demolished at some point post-1947. Trench 8 steadily increased in depth as it extended SW, and in this light (8003) presumably comprised a levelling and landscaping deposit post-destruction of the earlier buildings.

A deposit identified as the original subsoil and possible ground surface was encountered below the destruction debris. (8004) consists of dark brown, moist clay silt of moderate compaction and with a steady depth of c.0.40m. Below this lay the undisturbed natural subsoil of banded sandy clay mid brown to orange brown in colour – (8007).

Two red ceramic field drains, (8005) and (8006), were encountered running NW-SE and W-E respectively. Both appeared to be out of use.

No archaeological features of note were recorded in Trench 8.

ix. Trench 9

The project Architect had hoped to put in a N-S aligned Trench 31m E of Trench 5, in order to ascertain the presence of the water main at a crucial point on the proposed development plan. It was important to secure the location of the main in this location in order to guide the placement of the new development. However, according to the service plans provided by the utility companies, the gas main should lie directly adjacent to the water pipe in this location. Addyman Archaeology were unwilling to risk further excavation in the vicinity of the gas main and it was agreed to begin the trench to the S of the point on the utility plans, confirming the absence or otherwise of the water main. Indeed it was suspected from the alignment of the pipe in Trench 5 and Trench 6, that the water main would be located well S of the supposed point where it met the gas pipe on the utility drawings.

The water pipe was located in Trench 9, but significantly S of where the plans indicated. Recorded at a depth of 1.4m, the water main (9003) lay within a very firm deposit of generally black silt and cinders (9002) - clearly banded in layers of around 0.10m. This deposit was very firm and natural subsoil (9007) was not revealed along the length of Trench 9, but was seen at a depth of 2.50m in a number of deeply excavated pits through (9002).

A further service pipe (9006) in the form of a NW-SE aligned ceramic drain was noted at a depth of 1.4m. It was unclear if this was functioning. The upper deposits comprised turf and topsoil to a depth of 0.45m a localised landscaping deposit of <0.15m brown sand, tapering to both N and S.



Plate 13 E facing section of Trench 9 showing (9005). Note depth not realised in section (Photograph 111)



Plate 14 Location shot of Trench 9 looking SW (Photograph 117)

The depth of Trench 9 and proximity of water main and drainage pipe made it impossible to adequately assess the natural subsoil. The banded deposit (9002) has clearly undergone a major series of compaction and levelling and must certainly be associated with industrial activity in the 19th or 20th centuries. Whether this deposit filled an undulation in the natural topography or was put in place post-grubbing out of another feature is unclear. All that can be confirmed is that (9002) survives to a great depth and is located directly above the natural subsoil.

Trench 9 was 22.6m long and contained no archaeological features of note.

x. Trench 10

Trench 10 was 19m long and was placed on the proposed location of Trench 6 from the WSI. Orientated NW-SE it was hoped Trench 10 would provide further information as to the extent of the foundations of castle house.

Trench 10 was interesting in that it clearly showed the original ground surface and subsoil, here protected and built over by the large deposit of firmly compacted cinder (10003) seen elsewhere on site. This deposit was directly overlying a thin, dark layer of moderately compact dark brown loam (10004). With a depth of <0.10m, this was interpreted as the original ground surface directly overlying a subsoil of dark to mid brown silt flecked with charcoal and the undisturbed natural subsoil of mid to light orange banded clay. These were recorded as (10005) and (10006) respectively, with (10007) encountered at a depth of 2.2-2.3m.

No features were recorded within (10006) or (10007), which were reached along the length of the Trench with the exception of the NW third where presence of the water main (10005) at a depth of >1.6m precluded deep excavation, although a further test pit was excavated to (10007) beyond this.

The upper deposits consisted of topsoil and a mottled and mixed demolition layer from the destruction of Castle House, (10002). This deposit was cut into the black cinder layer and clearly deeper within the footprint of the building.

xi. *Trench 11*

The placement of trenches 5 and 9 in search of the water main ensured that it was impossible to continue with the trench plan in the N of the site as anticipated. In addition, the presence of the water main and gas pipe much further S than expected meant great caution had to be exercised in the placement of trenches. Trench 11 was aligned N-S and placed in the area between Trenches 5 and 9. Upon completion it measured 20.3m with a final maximum depth of 2.3m.

Post-removal of turfline and topsoil (11001), the demolition deposit (11002) associated with Castle House was found to be deep and extensive, ranging across Trench 11 to a depth of 1m in addition to the 0.25m of topsoil.

Beneath (11002), (11003) proved to be the very firmly deposited banded black brown grit and cinders encountered elsewhere across the site. This deposit had a depth of c.1m and was much deeper to the northern third of the trench where test pits were excavated to confirm the depth and assess the natural (11004).

At the midway point along Trench 11, the cinder deposit became much looser and more synonymous with the overlying demolition rubble. 9.5m from the northern terminus of the excavation, the natural subsoil showed evidence that a toothed bucket had been used to remove the foundations and footprint of Castle House, scarring the undisturbed subsoil. 6m further S, a deep pit had been machine excavated to bury soil and rubble from the demolition.



Plate 15 Scars from a toothed bucket during demolition of Castle House. Note at this point, Trench 11 was deemed to deep to enter (Photograph 132)

A combination landscaping and demolition ensured no archaeological material was recorded from Trench 11. The evidence of deep excavation by a toothed bucket on the footprint of Castle House makes it unlikely any archaeological material could survive across the majority of the building, despite the significant build up of material over the centre and N of the site.

xii. Trench 12

Trench 12 was sited on a NE-SW alignment near the proposed location of Trench 11. In total the Trench measured 13m and had a final depth of 1.4m.

The stratigraphic sequence in Trench 12 was much simpler than seen elsewhere to the N. The uppermost deposit (12001) was generally deeper (between 0.30-0.50m) and softer, while very darkly mottled with organic loam. Assessment of this deposit led to the conclusion this area had housed a flowerbed, or garden area, regularly composted and enriched.

Removal of (12001) revealed (12002), a very mixed and mottled deposit of moderately compact mid orange brown silty clay and black brown cinders and gritty silt. This deposit is likely synonymous with (11002) and consists of the black cinder deposit encountered across much of the site, mixed and re-deposited with natural inclusions and occasional demolition material post-destruction of Castle House. (11002) was c.0.90m deep.

(12002) lay directly atop the natural subsoil (12003), a mid orange to light brown clay silt. However, 7m from the NE end of Trench 12, a clear linear was noted running NW-SE across the trench with a diameter of c.1.75m. Unfortunately the discovery was made at the very end of the day with Trench 12 requiring to be backfilled. An investigation of (12004/12005] revealed a shallow trench with a stony bottom, however no finds were recovered before Trench 12 was backfilled.



Plate 16 Working shot removing (12004) in Trench 12 (Photograph 143)

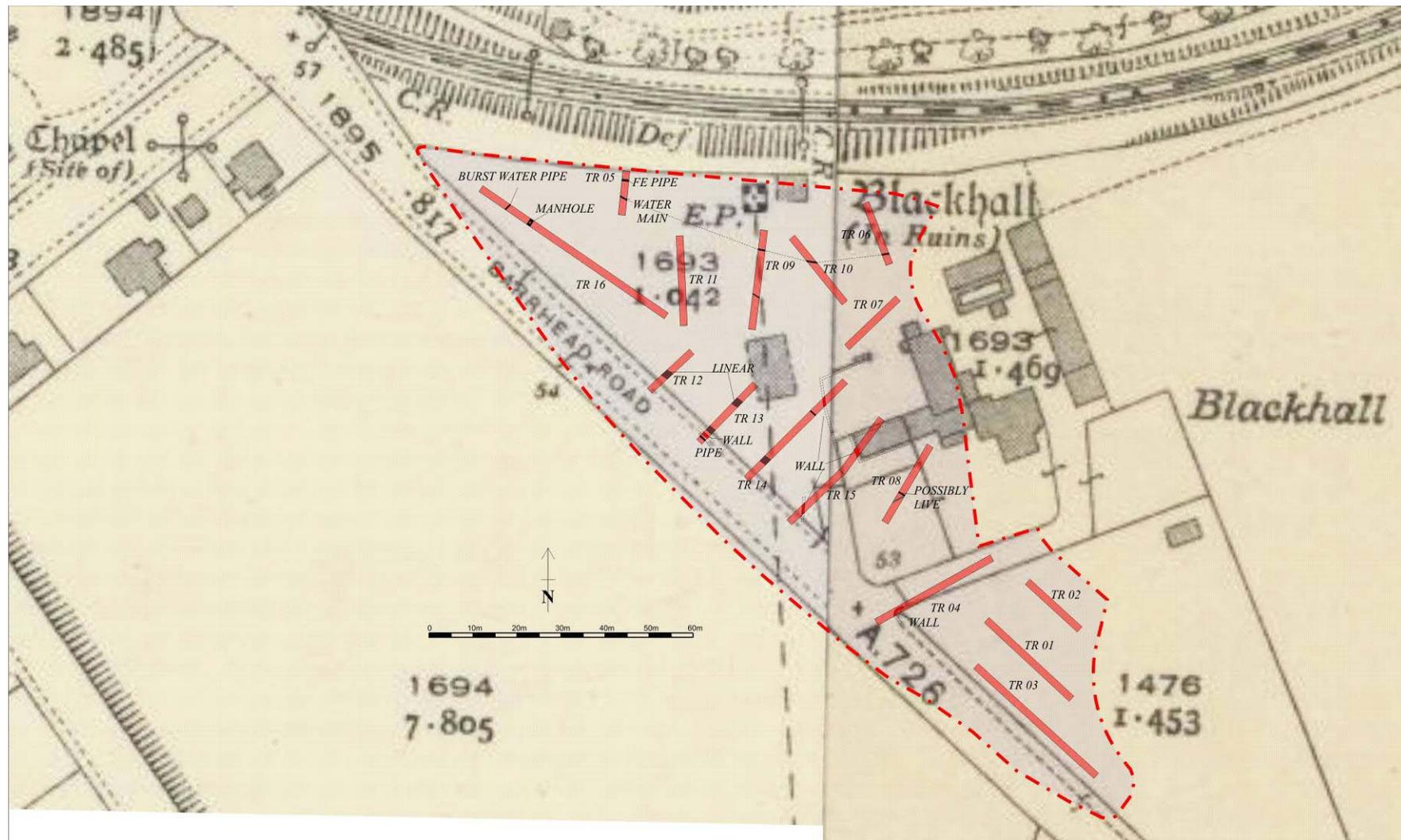


Figure 8 1939-47 Ordnance Survey map (over two sheets) with the Trench plan overlaid. Note the alignment of recorded walls in the trenches with features and buildings readily visible. (NLS)

xiii. *Trench 13*

Due to the discovery of the linear (12004/12005] in Trench 12, it was initially intended to re-open that trench and further excavate and record the feature. However, the following morning it was decided to excavate Trench 13 on a parallel course and located to the SE, hoping to pick up the linear on the correct alignment, negating the need to re-open and further explore Trench 12. Measuring 18.2m NE-SW, Trench 13 did indeed reveal the continuation of (12004/12005]. However, two linears were noted in Trench 13 and it is not clear whether (12004/12005] is the same as [13011/13012) or indeed [13007/13008). A number of other features requiring investigation were also revealed.

Removal of the turf and topsoil (13001) revealed a 0.3m deep deposit of hardcore at the NE half of the Trench, with a high concentration of small rounded stones (13002). This is likely to be hard-standing associated with the demolition of Castle House and lay directly atop 0.65m of firmly compact banded black brown gritty silt and cinders (13003) as seen elsewhere across site. Beneath (13003), the original subsoil (13004) survived to a depth of 0.40m above the undisturbed natural (13005).



Plate 17 Post-excavation view of Trench 13 looking SW prior to excavation of features (Photograph 151)



Plate 18 NW facing section of Trench 13 (Photograph 154)

4.9m from the NE terminus of Trench 13, a NW-SE aligned linear was noted with a width of 1.8m. This linear was filled with moderately compact mid grey brown silt clay with occasional large stone inclusions. Recorded as [13007/13008), this feature was not fully excavated as excavation revealed a fragment of 19th century ceramic within the fill. In all likelihood, [13007/13008) comprised some form of drainage network dateable to the Victorian period. The alignment of the linear on the completed trench plan (see figure 8) indicates this was a continuation of that noted in Trench 12, although this cannot be ascertained with any certainty due to the presence of a further linear at the SW end of Trench 13.

The cut and fill of the linear at the SW end of trench 13 were recorded as [13011] and (13012) respectively. Aligned NW-SE, [13011/13012) may be a continuation of (12004/12005], although this is not clear and [13007/13008) may fulfil this role. The location of both (12004/12005] and [13011/13012) is very similar and both line up with the land boundary along the line of the old road (figure 8). In addition, immediately adjacent to the linear, masonry wall {13009} was revealed requiring further investigation and discussion.



*Plate 19 Pre-excavation view of {13009}
(Photograph 159)*



*Plate 20 Mid-excavation view showing
(13012) in immediate foreground beneath
overburden of (13004) and {13009} in the
background. (Photograph 168)*

Excavation of {13009} revealed a NW-SE aligned wall of lime bonded, roughly squared white sandstone blocks. The wall survived to c.0.6m, or three courses, one of which was at foundation level and was cut into the original subsoil (13004). Like {4008}, {13009} appeared to have a rubble core and a width of c.0.50m.

No direct relationship was discernable between {13009} and linear [13011], despite initial interpretations. The overburden (13004) made it appear the linear ran directly adjacent to the wall, but excavation proved this actually sat some 0.6m NE of {13009}, although on the same alignment. Removal of (13012) revealed the linear to have the same character as (12004/12005], with the base filled with rounded stones. The function of [13011] remains unclear, and while it was thought this may be a geological feature, the alignment of the feature alongside the wall indicated a more archaeological purpose. A slot placed across (13012) uncovered a number of geographically separated sherds of 19th century glass, showing the ditch to be (in all likelihood) man-made. The cut itself had shallow sides and a roughly flat base, with a width of <1.26m.



Plate 20 View NE across [13011/13012] and {13009} (Photograph 189)



Plate 21 Post-excavation view looking SE of [13011/13012] (Photograph 191)

The alignment of {13009} indicates that this was the original boundary of the property and farm associated with Blackhall House as seen on the OS maps (figure 8). At some point post-1947 Barrhead Road was re-aligned slightly SW and the entrance to the farm complex as recorded in Trench 4, was altered to the current setup. The wall recorded in Trench 13 shows this original boundary and will probably be synonymous with {4008} in Trench 4.

If {13009} represents the older site boundary, the alignment of linear [13011] is interesting. This may be an even earlier ditch demarking the limits of the property, although the discovery of 19th century glass in geographically separated areas makes this less interesting. The ditch may easily have earlier origins however, than when these fragments were dropped.

xiv. Trench 14

Located SE of Trench 13, Trench 14 lay on a similar alignment of NW-SE. Removal of topsoil (14001) revealed a large and deep demolition deposit (14002) dateable to the destruction of Castle House. At The S end of Trench 14 a further demolition deposit (14004) was revealed, consisting of predominantly larger stones separated from (14002) by a thin layer of ash. (14004) butted against the E facing elevation of a N-S aligned wall {14005}.

From assessment of the OS data, {14005} in all likelihood represents the perimeter of the courtyard formed in the corner to the NW of the farm buildings (figure 8) and constructed after the 1st edition was surveyed in 1858, but before the publication of the 2nd edition in 1895. The alignment is correct and style of build can be accepted as of 19th century date, not of sufficient scale to act as a retaining wall. As seen in plate 22, {14005} consists of sandstone rubble bonded with creamy lime mortar, faced to both the W and E.



Plate 22 View westwards over {14005} (Photograph 181)

Abutting {14005} to the SW, (14007) comprised moderately compact black cinders as seen elsewhere across site. The depth of this deposit is not as extensive as elsewhere, or a heavily compacted, but this indicates the major landscaping event on site to have taken place after construction of the building post-1858.

Beneath the cinder build-up, (14008) represents the original topsoil and subsoil prior to the landscaping.

At the SW end of Trench 14, linear [14009/14010] was recorded. This is clearly a continuation of the linear noted and excavated in Trench 13 and possibly Trench 12. A further service pipe was noted within Trench 14 running NW-SE across the trench. This pipe and the presence of {14005} meant that natural subsoil (14003) was not realised across this area of the trench.

xv. *Trench 15*

Trench 15 was aligned NE-SW and placed in the space between trenches 14 and 8. Measuring a total of 31.5m, Trench 15 was completed in two distinct parts. Excavation began in a north-easterly direction towards the end of 15/03/12, and the trench was incomplete prior to backfilling with only 16.5m excavated. This first part of the trench was titled Trench 15a. The following day a further 15m was excavated from the point at which Trench 15a terminated. Dug at a slightly different angle, Trench 15b was aligned somewhere between NE-SW and NNE-SSW, giving the overall plan of Trench 15 with a slight 'kink' in the centre.

The deposits in either section were on the whole the same, although each half contained a wall which required further excavation and shall be discussed subsequently.

As elsewhere across the site, removal of topsoil revealed a spread of demolition material (15002) – a mid to light brown loam abundant in 20th century detritus dateable to the destruction of Castle House. As expected, (15002) overlay the deep, firmly compact cinder deposit (15003), here surviving to 0.80-1.20m. This sat atop a deposit of rubble, interpreted as hardcore or bedding for the compact cinder surface. Subsequent deposits (15006) and (15007) comprise the former ground surface/subsoil and undisturbed natural respectively.

In Trench 15a NW-SE aligned, well-faced lime bonded masonry wall {15005} with nearly three courses surviving and a rubble core (*plates 23 and 24*). This wall aligns roughly with a small turn-off from the road visible from the 2nd edition onwards. Unroofed, and seemingly walled on three sides, it must be presumed this was some form of area where carts or vehicles were set, possibly for loading or storage. The placement is not certain, but it seems clear {15005} formed some form of boundary wall.



Plate 23 NE facing elevation of {15005} (Photograph 199)



Plate 24 SW facing elevation of {15005}

In Trench 15b, wall {15007} is arguably significantly more interesting. N-S aligned {15007} is constructed from irregular and sub-angular stones, roughly faced to both the W and E with a rubble core bonded by creamy brown lime mortar. {15007} clearly corresponds with the W gable of the farm building constructed between 1858 and 1895 and measures a huge c.0.90m in width. The build is significantly different from the nice facings of {15005} and the other masonry encountered on site. {15007} had clearly been damaged in its visible NE corner by a 20th century down pipe from Castle House, and no dating material was recovered from around the wall. In lieu of further information, it must be assumed {15007} represents the vestiges of the W gable of the farm structure, with the width possibly explained by the presence of a fireplace and flue not recorded in Trench 15.



Plate 25 Post-excitation view of {15007} looking SE (Photograph 219)



Plate 26 Post-excitation view of {15007} looking E. Note the difficult weather conditions (Photograph 224)

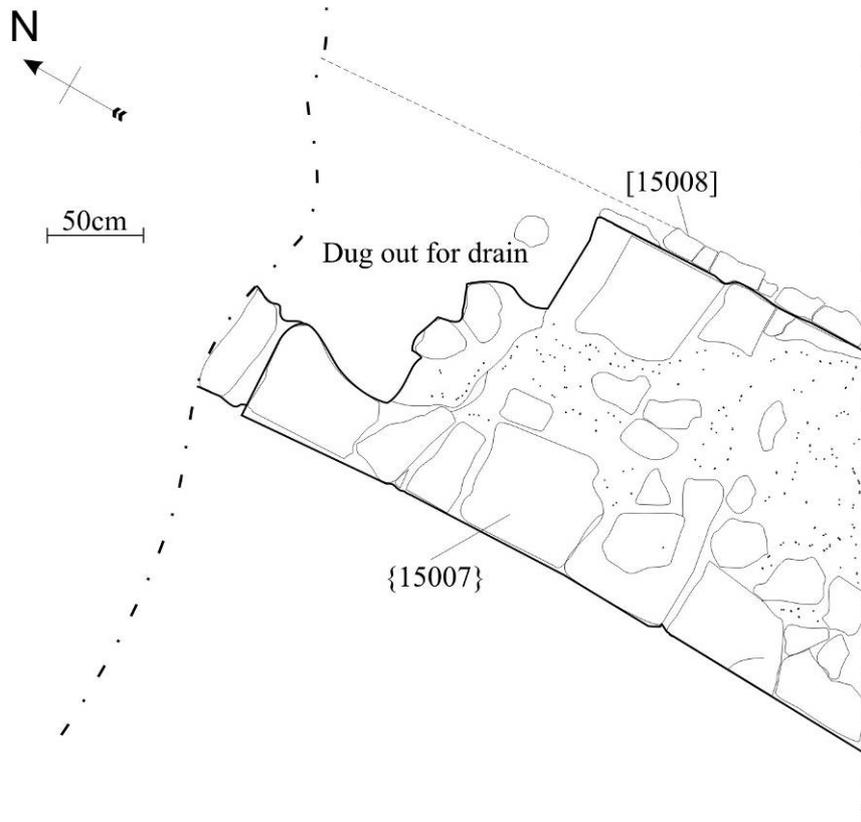


Figure 9 Post-excitation view of {15007} in Trench 15b (Drawing 007)

xvi. *Trench 16*

Trench 16 was the largest opened on site, measuring 51m NW-SE in the NW corner of the site, roughly on the projected locations of trenches 2 and 3. The proximity of the gas and water services to the NE and high voltage electric cables to the SW made the placement of Trench 16 the result of careful consideration whilst it was expected that the northern portion of the trench would be of significant depth as in keeping with nearby excavations. It was also known that Trench 16 would cross the line of the main drainage sewer, and care was taken to avoid this.

Trench 16 contained no surprises from an archaeological point of view, although an unforeseen and unrecorded water pipe was encountered and the depth of the cinder landscaping was not as deep as seen elsewhere. Here the cinder deposit (16002) was 1m deep, with the banding clearly visible (plate 28). Beneath the cinders, (16003) in all likelihood represented the vestiges of the old ground subsoil, covered by the subsequent build-up of industrial material. This lay directly atop the orange brown silty clay, undisturbed natural encountered across the trench with the exception of a series of defunct W-E aligned red ceramic field drains (16005). The natural was encountered at a depth of 1.2-1.4m SE-NW.



Plate 27 Post-excavation view of Trench 16 looking NW (Photograph 232)



Plate 28 Post-excavation view of trench 16 looking SSE across NE facing section (Photograph 239)

5. *Summary and discussion*

The archaeological results from the evaluation at Barrhead Road on the whole proved to be mixed. The cartographic research had demonstrated the site may have been occupied in the medieval period, whilst an assessment of the Ordnance Survey maps from 1858 to the present day indicated that pockets of undisturbed ground survived, possibly containing evidence of medieval occupation. However the majority of the trenches across the site proved to be in effect archaeologically sterile and no dateable evidence was revealed for medieval occupation.

The defining image of the evaluation at Barrhead Road is the depth of the trenches and volume of made-ground across the site, specifically the northern section as divided by the access track. At some point in the 20th century a large volume of cinders and industrial detritus was deposited across the site, levelling the natural topography which perhaps sloped both N and E. Subsequently Castle House was constructed in the 1970s, by which time the alignment of Barrhead Road had shifted to the W,

increasing the size of the area upon which Castle House was constructed. The excavations for the foundations of the care home do not appear to have been extensive, merely cutting into the cinder build up which protected the old ground surface and subsoil. However, the demolition of Castle House and subsequent removal of the foundations across the centre of the site clearly dug into the natural subsoil and may have removed any archaeological material which survived here. In addition, a large number of services cross the site to a significant depth and density, these too will have had a negative impact on any survival, albeit on a very localised basis.

Despite the clear disruption caused by the occupation and landscaping of the site, it is clear that this in itself may have protected earlier archaeological features, but at a significant depth. Walls were recorded in Trench 4 and again in trenches 13, 14 and 15, whilst linear features were also noted in trenches 12, 13 and 14. Whilst on the whole these seemed to be 19th or 20th century in date and the very fact these features survive, demonstrates the possibility other archaeological features or structures may be preserved.



Plate 29 Site on a very rainy 16/03/12 post-reinstatement of trenches (Photograph 243)

6. *Mitigation and recommendations*

The archaeological evaluation at Barrhead Road revealed a number of masonry walls, however, no archaeological features or artefacts of note were discovered which can securely be dated to pre-19th century. The site has seen significant alteration in the 19th and 20th centuries, and, as discussed above, while some of this has clearly been intrusive and destructive, the major landscaping event found across much of the site may actually have preserved the original ground surface and any archaeological features. However, any features preserved, including the walls revealed, will be located beneath a significant deposit of firmly compact made ground.

It is thus recommended that further archaeological mitigation may be required on the site of Castle House, Barrhead Road should the foundations of the development impact upon the preserved ground surface and masonry features. The proposed depth and type of foundations is yet to be established, but should these be found to exceed the depths of undisturbed topsoil and made-ground recorded across the site, a watching brief should be maintained if feasible during these excavations. This is especially true for any proposed development in the vicinity of Trench 15, where the 19th century farm buildings may be well preserved.

7. Acknowledgements

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned for this project by Anderson Bell Christie Architects (contact John Garner) on behalf of Renfrewshire Council, whilst all ground works were undertaken by Brown Plant Hire. Both organisations deserve recognition for their committed approach and understanding to the archaeological presence. For his invaluable help, commitment and willingness, thanks are also extended to Tony Rafferty – hopefully we won't need you again!

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Abbreviations

DSR	Data Structure Report
OS	Ordnance Survey
WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix A:
Context Register; Barrhead Road – Archaeological Evaluation

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
1001	1	Deposit	12/03/12	RC/KM	Road tar overlies a couple of cm's of mixed hard core levelling. Depth: <0.10m	Modern road tar
1002	1	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Brick floor, lain flat across whole trench, 1 brick deep bedded in mixed cinders and soil a few cm's deep. Depth c.0.10m	Brick of C19th date.
1003	1	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Mixed deposit of grubby dark-mid grey silt and cinder bedding for brick surface. Depth< 0.10m	Bedding for floor (1002)
1004	1	Feature	12/03/12	RC	Ceramic field drain 0.08m diameter, cut back filled by black ash and cinder.	Field drain
1007	1	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Banded clay varying from grey brown to yellow brown with occasional rounded stone inclusions and outcrops of bedrock.	Undisturbed natural subsoil
2001	2	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Organic dark-mid brown loam abundant in small to medium angular stones and modern detritus. Depth 0.3-0.35m	Overburden
2002	2	Feature	12/03/12	RC	Ceramic field drain 0.08m diameter, cut filled by black ash and cinder.	Field drain
2005	2	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Banded and mottled silty clay from orange brown to yellow/white brown.	Natural subsoil
3001	3	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Loosely compact dark-mid brown loam abundant in bricks, angular stones and modern detritus.	Overburden
3002	3	Structure	12/03/12	RC	Series of linear concrete foundations topped with brick. Width 1.05m	Foundations for garages
3003	3	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Grubby mid grey brown heavy clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions and abundant flecks of charcoal. Depth 0.10-0.30m	Subsoil
3004	3	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Thick banded clay varying from mid brown to orange/yellow brown.	Undisturbed natural subsoil
4001	4	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Turf and mid brown loam. Depth 0.10-0.30m	Topsoil
4002	4	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Tarmac surface on top of a compacted layer of red blaize and compact black cinders. Depth 0.30m	All one event
4003	4	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Mottled dark grey brown sticky silt, abundant in small to medium rounded stones with occasional flecks of charcoal. Depth 0.30m.	
4004	4	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Line of dark grey/black brown silty clay. Possible old ground surface. Depth 0.10-0.20m	Possible old ground surface
4005	4	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Mid brown clay silt abundant in flecks of charcoal. Depth 0.25m	

4006	4	Deposit	12/03/12	RC	Grey brown clay silt.	Natural sub soil
4007	4	Feature	12/03/12	RC	Roughly W-E aligned field drains , red ceramic	Field drains same as (1006), (2004)
4008	4	Structure	13/03/12	KM	NE-SW and subsequently c.N-S curvilinear lime bonded masonry wall. 2 courses of foundations, with the wall proper surviving to 1 course. Depth c.0.87m, Width 0.50m	Flanking wall of entrance gate. Appears to have been built freestanding onto (4005) – unless the cut for {4008} is wider than the trench
4009	4	Deposit	13/03/12	KM	Dark brown, slightly gritty soil with some charcoal and cinder and frequent small mortar fragment inclusions. Depth <0.25m	Decay of {4008} and grassing up of surfaces
4010	4	Deposit	13/03/12	KM	Moderately compact mixed deposit. Depth c.0.25m	Landscaping deposit
5001	5	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Turf and topsoil, light to mid brown loam abundant in bioturbation. Depth 0.15-0.30m	Top soil
5002	5	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Thick firmly compact layer of dark brown/black cinders and grit. Depth 0.25m.	
5003	5	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Mottled and grubby deposit of red brown clay and mid brown clay, flecked with abundant mortar and charcoal. Depth 0.30-0m	Only visible in N end of trench
5004	5	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Series of banded deposits for fine grain silt and cinders. Very firmly compact and clearly tipping to N. Depth >1m	Major landscaping event
5005	5	Feature	13/03/12	RC	Track, fill and pipe of Fe pipe. Diameter 0.15m.	Possible gas main
5006	5	Feature	13/03/12	RC	Track, fill and pipe large metal pipe. Diameter 0.30m.	Water main
6001	6	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Turf and Topsoil, mid brown loam moderate compaction. Depth 0.15m.	Topsoil
6002	6	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Light to mid brown silty loam abundant in small to medium angular stones and modern detritus/brick. Depth 0.20m.	
6003	6	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Black brown gritty cinder, silty sand abundant in small stones. Depth 0.20m	Major landscaping event. Same as (5004)
6004	6	Feature	13/03/12	RC	Large metal pipe track, cut and fill. Aligned between W-E and WNW-ESE at a depth of 0.90m.	Water main. Same as (5006)
6005	6	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Orange brown and white/brown clay sand and bedrock	Natural subsoil and bedrock
7001	7	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Turf and mid to dark brown soil/loam. Depth: 0.10-0.25m	Overburden/ topsoil
7002	7	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Mottled and mixed mid brown and black dark brown loam abundant in grit and cinders. Depth 0.3-0.6m	21 st century demolition material inter-mixed with other earlier deposits

7003	7	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Mid brown sandy silt with no obvious inclusions, moderately compact.	
7004	7	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Firmly compact sandy silt mid orange brown	Natural subsoil
7005	7	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Black brown loam with a very high % of medium rounded boulders and slabs in the upper fill. Located alongside a NNE-SSW aligned brick and concrete foundation. Depth 1.2m	Fragments of Castle House and 21 st century demolition material
7006	7	Cut	13/03/12	RC	Possible cut for {7005}	Construction cut for foundation of Castle House. Deeply cut into (7004)
8001	8	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Turf and topsoil moderately compact mid dark brown loam. Depth 0.15m	Top soil
8002	8	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Very mottled and mixed gritty silt moderate to firm compaction. Abundant in bricks, lenses of clay and cinders. Depth c.0.8m	Bricks predominantly early 20 th century
8003	8	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Light to mid brown loam of moderate compaction. Depth 0-0.5m NE-SW.	Levelling deposit stratigraphically below (8001) and above (8002)
8004	8	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Dark brown, moist clay silt, organic feel and moderately compact. Depth 0.40m	Landscaping deposit rich in debris from farm buildings on OS maps
8005	8	Feature	13/03/12	RC	Red ceramic drain aligned NW-SE at depth of 0.7m. Cut beneath 8003	No longer in use
8006	8	Feature	13/03/12	RC	W-E aligned ceramic drain	No longer in use
8007	8	Deposit	13/03/12	RC	Mid brown to orange brown sandy clay.	Undisturbed natural subsoil
9001	9	Deposit	14/03/12	KM	Light to medium brown very slightly gritty homogenous soil. Depth 0.45m	Top soil and turf
9002	9	Deposit	14/03/12	KM	Banded ashes and cinders in compact layers 0.05-0.10m thick, generally black some white and grey. Depth c.2.15m	Major landscaping event. Same as (5004)
9003	9	Feature	14/03/12	KM	Water pipe at depth of 1.4m, large concrete patched repair visible within trench.	Water main. Same as (5006)
9004	9	Deposit	14/03/12	KM	Rough brick path at south end below turf.	19 th and 20 th century bricks
9005	9	Deposit	14/03/12	KM	Bands of sand and broken brick on top of (9002). From 8-11m from the S, 0.15m deep in the middle less at either end.	Castle House 21 st century demolition material
9006	9	Feature	14/03/12	RC	Drainage/ waste pipe lined. NW-SE diameter 0.20m at depth of 1.4m	Status unclear. May be functioning
9007	9	Deposit	14/03/12	KM	Dark orange brown clay at depth of 2.9m.	Undisturbed natural subsoil

10001	10	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Moderately compact mid brown loam with frequent small stone inclusions. Depth 0.1m	Turf and topsoil
10002	10	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Very mottled and mixed deposit of black and brown gritty silt sand and mid light brown silty clay. Abundant in fractured bricks and demolition rubble. Depth 0.1-0.5m	Many of bricks 20 th century date. Castle House 21 st century demolition material
10003	10	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Very firmly compact bands of black brown cinders and silt abundant in small stones. Depth 0.1-1.5m SE-NW.	Major landscaping event. Same as (5004)
10004	10	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Thin layer of moderately compact dark brown loam Depth <0.10m	Old ground surface
10005	10	Feature	14/03/12	RC	Pipe, cut and fill, water main at depth of >1.6m, aligned W-E. Not excavated to surface.	Water main. Same as (5006)
10006	10	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Dark-mid brown silt clay with frequent flecks of charcoal. Depth 0.4-0.5m	Subsoil
10007	10	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Mid/ light orange brown clay at depth of 2.2-2.3m	Undisturbed natural subsoil
11001	11	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Turf and topsoil mottled mid-dark brown loam with area of clay and light brown hue. Depth 0.1-0.25m	Turf and topsoil
11002	11	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Very mixed and jumbled deposit of gritty silt and sand abundant in small stones and two obvious patches of mid 20 th century bricks. Depth 0.8-1.0m	Castle House 21 st century demolition material
11003	11	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Very firmly compact black brown grit and cinders abundant in small stones. Depth c.1m	Major landscaping event. Same as (5004)
11004	11	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Heavy orange brown clay.	Undisturbed natural subsoil
11005	11	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Demolition rubble very mixed containing modern detritus. Depth 0.8-1.5m	Fill of deep excavation during demolition
12001	12	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Richly organic turf and topsoil. Soft to moderate compaction. Upper 0.1m is very darkly mottled and organic lower is less so and more grey brown. Depth 0.3-0.5m.	Probably garden soil
12002	12	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Very mixed and mottled orange brown and black brown cinders of moderate compaction.	Major landscaping event. Same as (5004)
12003	12	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Orange brown silt clay.	Undisturbed natural subsoil
12004	12	Deposit	14/03/12	RC	Fill of large N-S linear, very compact grey clay abundant in fragments of coal and medium rounded boulders. Depth uncertain.	Fill of [12005]. Not fully excavated
12005	12	Cut	14/03/12	RC	Possible cut for linear feature filled by (12004).	Cut for (12004). Not fully excavated

13001	13	Deposit	15/03/12	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam mottled with occasional areas of dark brown organic silt. Depth 0.10m-0.15m	Turf and topsoil.
13002	13	Deposit	15/03/12	RC	Deposit of type 1 hardcore at NE end of trench, peters out after 4-5m SW. High concentration of small rounded stones. Depth 0.3m-0 NE-SW.	
13003	13	Deposit	15/03/12	RC	Moderately compact banded layer of cinders and black brown gritty silt. Depth 0.65m	Major landscaping event. Same as (5004). Not as firm as equivalent to the N, perhaps not so heavily trafficked over.
13004	13	Deposit	15/03/12	RC	Dark-mid brown silty clay of moderate compaction and occasional flecks of charcoal. Depth 0.4m	
13005	13	Deposit	15/03/12	RC	Mid orange/ brown silty clay	Undisturbed natural subsoil
13006	13	Deposit	15/03/12	RC	NW-SE aligned Fe pipe	Function unclear
13007	13	Cut	15/03/12	RC	NW-SE aligned linear of 1.80m diameter.	Cut for (13008). Function unclear.
13008	13	Fill	15/03/12	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown silt clay with occasional large stone inclusions	Fill of [13007]. Found to contain Victorian ceramic.
13009	13	Structure	15/03/12	RC	NW-SE aligned wall of lime bonded roughly squared white sandstone blocks. c. 0.50m high, c.0.50m wide	Site boundary wall prior to re-alignment of Barrhead Road.
13010	13	Cut	15/03/12	RC	NW-SE aligned shallow cut in (13005).	Cut for {13009}
13011	13	Cut	15/03/12	RC	NW-SE aligned linear with shallow sides and a flat base.	Same as [12005]. Filled by (13012). On same alignment as {13009}. Possible earlier site boundary
13012	13	Fill	15/03/12	RC	Moderately compact mid to dark brown silt packed around abundant small to medium rounded stones.	Same as (12004). Fill of [13011]
14001	14	Deposit	15/03/12	KM	Mixed turf/topsoil deposit. Includes a buried churned up topsoil with many rotten branches. Depth 0.30m	Topsoil
14002	14	Deposit	15/03/12	KM	Demolition rubble, mix of crushed brick and stone in a sandy matrix. Large boulders and half moon pipes piled up at base sitting on natural. Lower down large boulders upper more sandy.	
14003	14	Deposit	15/03/12	KM	Natural clay grey brown. 1.5m down at S end.	Undisturbed natural subsoil
14004	14	Deposit	15/03/12	KM	Demolition rubble, larger stone are separated from smaller stones above by narrow layer of ash 0.05m deep. Concrete founds are at this level.	

14005	14	Structure	15/03/12	KM	N-S aligned wall lime bonded creamy mortar, sandstone rubble, roughly parallel to Blackhall House.	
14006	14	Deposit	15/03/12	KM	NW-SE aligned metal pipe	Function and status unclear
14007	14	Deposit	15/03/12	KM	Moderately compact cinders in thin banded layers.	
14008	14	Deposit	15/03/12	KM	Mid to dark gritty silt. Depth 0.30m	Some 18 th or 19 th century ceramic from low in the deposit
14009	14	Cut	15/03/12	KM	NW-SE aligned linear.	Filled by (13010)
14010	14	Fill	15/03/12	KM		Fill of [14009]
15001	15	Deposit	15/03/12	KM	Mixed turf/topsoil deposit. Includes a buried churned up topsoil with many rotten branches. Depth 10-20m deep.	Topsoil
15002	15	Deposit	15/03/12	KM	Demolition rubble, mix of crushed brick and stone in a sandy matrix. Large boulders and half moon pipes piled up at base sitting on natural. Lower down large boulders upper more sandy. 0.20-0.30m deep.	Demolition material and detritus dateable to the demolition of Castle House
15003	15	Deposit	15/03/12	KM	Cinders probably surfacing 0.8-1.20m deep.	Major landscaping event. Same as (5004).
15004	15	Deposit	15/03/12	KM	Rubble bedding for (15003), Depth 0.8-1.20m.	
15005	15	Structure	15/03/12	KM	NW-SE aligned masonry wall, lime bonded.	Site boundary wall prior to re-alignment of Barrhead Road. Same as {13009}?
15006	15	Deposit	15/03/12	KM	Dark brown soil. Depth 1.20-1.50m.	Subsoil/old ground surface
15007	15	Structure	15/03/12	KM	N-S aligned masonry wall with rubble core, faced to both E and W and bonded with creamy lime mortar. 0.90m wide	Possible medieval wall
15008	15	Cut	15/03/12	KM	N-S aligned cut, only visible for a short distance against {15007}.	Cut for {15007}
15009	15	Deposit	15/03/12	RC	Moderately compact banded orange brown silt clay with areas of grey brown.	Undisturbed natural subsoil
16001	16	Deposit	16/03/12	RC	Turf and topsoil mid to black/brown loam. Depth 0.15-0.4m	Topsoil
16002	16	Deposit	16/03/12	RC	Compact deposit of black brown cinders and coal with gritty silt. Depth c.1m.	Major landscaping event. Same as (5004)
16003	16	Deposit	16/03/12	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay abundant in small flecks of charcoal.	
16004	16	Deposit	16/03/12	RC	Orange brown silty clay.	Undisturbed natural subsoil.
16005	16	Feature	16/03/12	RC	Series of W-E aligned red ceramic field drains	Redundant drainage system

16006	16	Feature	16/03/12	RC	Roughly N-S aligned drainage network.	Manhole located in trench. Main drainage system as noted on plans
16007	16	Feature	16/03/12	RC	Roughly NE-SW aligned water pipe.	Unrecorded on plans

Appendix B:
Photographic Register; Barrhead Road – Archaeological Evaluation

Digital:

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken by</i>	<i>Portrait/ Landscape</i>	<i>Camera</i>
001	E	12/3/12	Pre-excavation of Lock –up area	RC	L	1
002	ENE	12/3/12	Pre-excavation of Lock –up area	RC	L	1
003	SE	12/3/12	Mid –ex Tr 1 showing (1002)	RC	P	1
004	S	12/3/12	Mid –ex Tr 1 showing (1002)	RC	L	1
005	SE	12/3/12	Working shot Tr 1	RC	P	1
006	S	12/3/12	Working shot Tr 1	RC	L	1
007	NW	12/3/12	Pre-excavation N end of site	RC	L	1
008	NE	12/3/12	Pre-excavation N end of site	RC	L	1
009	NW	12/3/12	Pre-excavation N end of site	RC	L	1
010	NW	12/3/12	Pre-excavation N end of site	RC	L	1
011	SE	12/3/12	Pre-excavation N end of site	RC	P	1
012	SE	12/3/12	Pre-excavation N end of site	RC	L	1
013	SE	12/3/12	Pre-excavation N end of site	RC	L	1
014	SE	12/3/12	Blackhall Manor	RC	L	1
015	NW	12/3/12	Pre-excavation N end of site	RC	L	1
016	N	12/3/12	Blackhall Manor	RC	P	1
017	N	12/3/12	Blackhall Manor	RC	L	1
018	SE	12/3/12	Pre-excavation of Tr 2	RC	P	1
019	SE	12/3/12	Post-excavation of Tr 1	RC	P	1
020	SE	12/3/12	Post-excavation of Tr 1	RC	P	1
021	NE	12/3/12	SW facing section of Tr 1	RC	L	1
022	NE	12/3/12	SW facing section of Tr 1	RC	L	1
023	NE	12/3/12	SW facing section of Tr 1	RC	L	1
024	SE	12/3/12	Pre-excavation of Tr 3	RC	P	1
025	SE	12/3/12	Post-excavation of TR 2	RC	P	1
026	SE	12/3/12	Post-excavation of TR 2	RC	P	1
027	NE	12/3/12	SW facing section of Tr 2	RC	L	1
028	NE	12/3/12	SW facing section of Tr 2	RC	L	1
029	NW	12/3/12	Post-excavation of Tr 2	RC	P	1
030	NW	12/3/12	Post-excavation of Tr 2	RC	P	1
031	NE	12/3/12	NE facing section of Tr 3	RC	L	1
032	NE	12/3/12	NE facing section of Tr 3	RC	L	1
033	SW	12/3/12	Concrete foundation [4002]	RC	P	1
034	WSW	12/3/12	Pre-excavation of Tr 4	RC	P	1
035	WSW	12/3/12	Working shot Tr 4	RC	P	1
036	WSW	12/3/12	Post-excavation shot Tr 4	RC	P	1
037	WSW	12/3/12	Post-excavation shot Tr 4	RC	P	1

038	NNW	12/3/12	SSE facing section of Tr 4	RC	L	1
039	N	12/3/12	SEE facing section of Tr 4	RC	L	1
040	S	12/3/12	Working shot Tr 4	RC	P	1
041	S	12/3/12	Working shot Tr 4	RC	L	1
042	SE	13/3/12	Pre-excavation shot Tr 6	RC	P	1
043	S	13/3/12	Post-excavation shot of Tr 5	RC	P	1
044	S	13/3/12	Post-excavation shot of Tr 5	RC	P	1
045	SW	13/3/12	E facing Section of Tr 5	RC	L	1
046	W	13/3/12	E facing Section of Tr 5	RC	L	1
047	NW	13/3/12	Post-excavation shot of Tr 5 showing pipes	RC	P	1
048	W	13/3/12	(5005) in Tr 5 post-excavation	RC	L	1
049	E	13/3/12	Working shot Tr 6	RC	L	1
050	E	13/3/12	Working shot Tr 6	RC	L	1
051	E	13/3/12	Working shot Tr 6	RC	L	1
052	NE	13/3/12	Working shot Tr 6	RC	L	1
053	NE	13/3/12	Working shot Tr 6	RC	L	1
054	SSE	13/3/12	Post-excavation Tr 6	RC	P	1
055	SSE	13/3/12	Post-excavation Tr 6	RC	P	1
056	WNW	13/3/12	ESE facing section Tr 6	RC	L	1
057	WNW	13/3/12	ESE facing section Tr 6	RC	L	1
058	NE	13/3/12	Tr 6 Location shot	RC	L	1
059	W	13/3/12	(6004) in Tr 6	RC	P	1
060	SW	13/3/12	Post-excavation Tr 7	RC	P	1
061	SW	13/3/12	Post-excavation Tr 7	RC	P	1
062	NE	13/3/12	Post-excavation Tr 7	RC	P	1
063	NW	13/3/12	SE facing section of TR 7	RC	P	1
064	NW	13/3/12	SE facing section of TR 7	RC	L	1
065	W	13/3/12	Tr 7 Location shot	RC	P	1
066	NE	13/3/12	Tr 7 Location shot	RC	L	1
067	SSW	13/3/12	(5006) in Tr 5	RC	P	1
068	SW	13/3/12	Wall {4008} in Tr 4	KM	P	2
069	SW	13/3/12	NE facing section/elevation of {4008}	KM	P	2
070	SW	13/3/12	NE facing section/elevation of {4008}	KM	L	2
071	SW	13/3/12	NE facing section/elevation of {4008}	KM	P	2
072	SW	13/3/12	NE facing section/elevation of {4008}	KM	P	2
073	SW	13/3/12	NE facing section/elevation of {4008}	KM	P	2
074	SW	13/3/12	NE facing section/elevation of {4008}	KM	L	2
075	SW	13/3/12	NE facing section/elevation of {4008}	KM	L	2
076	NE	13/3/12	View of {4008} in Tr 4	KM	L	2
077	NE	13/3/12	View of {4008} in Tr 4	KM	P	2
078	NE	13/3/12	View of {4008} in Tr 4	KM	L	2
079	NE	13/3/12	View of {4008} in Tr 4	KM	P	2
080	SW	13/3/12	View of {4008} in Tr 4	KM	P	2
081	SW	13/3/12	View of {4008} in Tr 4	KM	P	2
082	SW	13/3/12	View of {4008} in Tr 4 - detail	KM	P	2
083	NNW	13/3/12	Working shot Tr 8	KM	L	2
084	NW	13/3/12	View of {4008} in Tr 4	KM	L	2
085	SW	13/3/12	Tr 4 slot through (4010) - detail	KM	L	2
086	SW	13/3/12	Tr 4 slot through (4010) - detail	KM	L	2

087	W	13/3/12	Working shot backfilling	KM	P	2
088	-	13/3/12	Cap-stone for {4008}? with incised mark	KM	L	2
089	-	13/3/12	Cap-stone for {4008}? with incised mark	KM	L	2
090	SW	13/3/12	Working shot Tr 8	RC	PP	1
091	SW	13/3/12	Working shot Tr 8	RC	L	1
092	SW	13/3/12	Post-ex shot Tr 8	RC	P	1
093	SW	13/3/12	Post-ex shot Tr 8	RC	P	1
094	NW	13/3/12	SE facing section Tr 8	RC	L	1
095	SSE	13/3/12	Working shot Tr 4	RC	L	1
096	S	13/3/12	Tr 8 location shot	RC	L	1
097	E	14/03/12	Pre-excavation Tr 9	RC	L	1
098	S	14/03/12	Mid-excavation Tr 9 showing (Tr 9)	KM	P	1
099	W	14/03/12	Detail of (9003)	KM	L	1
100	W	14/03/12	Detail of (9003)	KM	L	1
101	W	14/03/12	Depth of natural in Tr 9	KM	L	1
102	E	14/03/12	Working shot Tr 10	RC	L	1
103	E	14/03/12	Working shot Tr 10	RC	L	1
104	N	14/03/12	Pre-excavation Tr 10	KM	L	1
105	E	14/03/12	Working shot Tr 10	RC	L	1
106	E	14/03/12	Working shot Tr 10	RC	L	1
107	E	14/03/12	Working shot Tr 10	RC	L	1
108	S	14/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 9	RC	P	1
109	S	14/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 9	RC	L	1
110	S	14/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 9	RC	P	1
111	W	14/03/12	E facing section of Tr 9	RC	L	1
112	W	14/03/12	E facing section of Tr 9	RC	L	1
113	W	14/03/12	Detail of (9003) Tr 9	RC	P	1
114	SW	14/03/12	Depth of natural in Tr 9	RC	P	1
115	W	14/03/12	Post-excavation view of drain (9006)	RC	P	1
116	NNW	14/03/12	Location view of Tr 9	RC	P	1
117	SW	14/03/12	Location view of Tr 9	RC	L	1
118	NW	14/03/12	Post-excavation view Tr 10	RC	P	1
119	NW	14/03/12	Post-excavation view Tr 10	RC	L	1
120	NW	14/03/12	Post-excavation view Tr 10	RC	L	1
121	NW	14/03/12	Post-excavation view Tr 10	RC	P	1
122	NE	14/03/12	SW facing section Tr 10	RC	L	1
123	NE	14/03/12	SW facing section Tr 10	RC	P	1
124	N	14/03/12	General view Tr 10	RC	P	1
125	N	14/03/12	General view Tr 10	RC	P	1
126	NW	14/03/12	Tr 10 Natural and services	RC	P	1
127	SW	14/03/12	(10005) water main in Tr 10	RC	L	1
128	E	14/03/12	Location shot Tr 10	RC	P	1
129	S	14/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 11	RC	L	1
130	S	14/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 11	RC	P	1
131	S	14/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 11	RC	P	1
132	W	14/03/12	Evidence of toothed bucket in natural (11004)	RC	L	1
133	W	14/03/12	Evidence of toothed bucket in natural (11004)	RC	P	1
134	N	14/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 11	RC	P	1
135	N	14/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 11	RC	P	1

136	W	14/03/12	E facing section Tr 11	RC	L	1
137	W	14/03/12	E facing section Tr 11	RC	L	1
138	ESE	14/03/12	Working shot backfilling	RC	L	1
139	SE	14/03/12	Working shot backfilling	RC	L	1
140	W	14/03/12	Working shot	RC	L	1
141	SW	14/03/12	Tr 12 excavating 12005/12004	KM	L	1
142	NW	14/03/12	Tr 12 excavating 12005/12004	KM	L	1
143	SE	14/03/12	Tr 12 excavating 12005/12004	KM	L	1
144	SW	14/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 12 (chalk board wrong!)	RC	L	1
145	SW	14/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 12	RC	P	1
146	SW	14/03/12	Post- ex Tr 12	RC	P	1
147	NW	14/03/12	SE facing section Tr12	RC	L	1
148	NW	14/03/12	SE facing section Tr 12	RC	L	1
149	SW	15/03/12	Pre-excavation Tr 13	KM	P	1
150	SE	15/03/12	Pre-excavation Tr 13	KM	L	1
151	SW	15/03/12	Pre-excavation Tr 13	RC	L	1
152	SW	15/03/12	Pre-excavation Tr 13	RC	P	1
153	SW	15/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 13	RC	P	1
154	SE	15/03/12	NW Facing section Tr 13	RC	L	1
155	SE	15/03/12	NW Facing section Tr 13	RC	L	1
156	S	15/03/12	Location shot Tr 13	RC	L	1
157	NW	15/03/12	Possible linear [13007/13008)	RC	L	1
158	NW	15/03/12	Pre- ex of wall [13009] as revealed	RC	L	1
159	S	15/03/12	Pre- ex of wall [13009] as revealed	RC	L	1
160	S	15/03/12	Tr 14 working shot- wall {14005}	RC	L	1
161	SW	15/03/12	Mid -ex of [13011/13012) and {13009}	RC	P	1
162	SW	15/03/12	Mid -ex of [13011/13012) and {13009}	RC	P	1
163	SE	15/03/12	Mid -ex of [13011/13012) and {13009}	RC	L	1
164	NE	15/03/12	Mid -ex of [13011/13012) and {13009}	RC	L	1
165	NE	15/03/12	Mid -ex of [13011/13012) and {13009}	RC	P	1
166	SW	15/03/12	Mid-excavation NE facing elevation {13009}	RC	L	1
167	SW	15/03/12	Mid-excavation NE facing elevation {13009}	RC	L	1
168	SW	15/03/12	Mid -ex of [13011/13012) and {13009}	RC	P	1
169	SE	15/03/12	NW facing elevation of Tr 13	RC	L	1
170	NW	15/03/12	SE facing elevation of Tr 13	RC	L	1
171	NW/V	15/03/12	Overview of {13009} Tr 13	RC	P	1
172	NE	15/03/12	Working shot Tr 14	RC	L	1
173	S	15/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 14	KM	P	1
174	S	15/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 14	KM	P	1
175	W	15/03/12	Wall {14005} as revealed	KM	L	1
176	W	15/03/12	Wall {14005} as revealed	KM	L	1
177	SE	15/03/12	Tr 15 pre-excavationcavation shot	KM	L	1
178	N	15/03/12	Post-excavation view of {14005}	KM	L	1
179	S	15/03/12	Post-excavation view of {14005}	KM	L	1
180	W	15/03/12	Post-excavation view of {14005}	KM	L	1
181	W/V	15/03/12	Post-excavation view of {14005}	KM	L	1
182	W/V	15/03/12	Post-excavation view of {14005}	KM	L	1
183	W/V	15/03/12	Post-excavation view of {14005}	KM	L	1
184	S	15/03/12	Post-excavation view Tr 15a	KM	P	1

185	S	15/03/12	Post-excavation view Tr 15a	KM	P	1
186	N	15/03/12	Post-excavation view Tr 15a	KM	P	1
187	E	15/03/12	Wall {15005} as revealed	KM	L	1
188	E	15/03/12	Wall {15005} as revealed	KM	L	1
189	SW	15/03/12	Post-excavation view of [13011/13012) and {13009}	RC	P	1
190	NW	15/03/12	Post-excavation view of [13011/13012)	RC	L	1
191	NW	15/03/12	Post-excavation view of [13011/13012)	RC	L	1
192	SW	15/03/12	NE facing elevation of {13009}	RC	L	1
193	SW	15/03/12	NE facing elevation of {13009}	RC	L	1
194	NE	15/03/12	Working shot Tr 13	KM	P	1
195	NW	15/03/12	Working shot Tr 13	KM	L	1
196	NW	16/03/12	Pre-excavation of Tr 16- poor weather	RC	L	1
197	NE	16/03/12	Working shot Tr 15b	RC	L	1
198	SW	16/03/12	Wall {15005} in Tr 15a	KM	L	1
199	SW	16/03/12	Wall {15005} in Tr 15a	KM	L	1
200	NW/V	16/03/12	Wall {15005} in Tr 15a	KM	P	1
201	SW	16/03/12	NE facing elevation of {15005}	KM	L	1
202	SW	16/03/12	NE facing elevation of {15005}	KM	L	1
203	NE	16/03/12	Wall {15005} in Tr 15a	KM	P	1
204	NE	16/03/12	Wall {15005} in Tr 15a	KM	P	1
205	NE	16/03/12	SW facing elevation of {15005}	KM	L	1
206	NE	16/03/12	SW facing elevation of {15005}	KM	L	1
207	NW	16/03/12	Wall {15005} in Tr 15a	KM	P	1
208	NW	16/03/12	Wall {15005} in Tr 15a detail	KM	P	1
209	NNW	16/03/12	Tr 15a –location shot	KM	L	1
210	NW	16/03/12	SE facing section of Tr 15a	KM	L	1
211	NW	16/03/12	SE facing section of Tr 15a	KM	L	1
212	S	16/03/12	Tr 15b wall {15007}	KM	P	1
213	SW	16/03/12	Post-excavation view of Tr 15b	RC	P	1
214	SW	16/03/12	Post-excavation view of Tr 15b	RC	L	1
215	SW	16/03/12	NE facing section of Tr 15b	RC	L	1
216	S	16/03/12	NE facing section of Tr 15b	RC	L	1
217	N	16/03/12	NW end of Tr 16 broken water pipe (16007)	RC	P	1
218	SE	16/03/12	Working shot Tr 16	RC	P	1
219	SE	16/03/12	Wall {15007} in Tr 15b	KM	L	1
220	SE	16/03/12	Wall {15007} in Tr 15b	KM	L	1
221	SE	16/03/12	Wall {15007} in Tr 15b	KM	P	1
222	NE	16/03/12	Wall {15007} in Tr 15b	KM	L	1
223	NE	16/03/12	Wall {15007} in Tr 15b	KM	L	1
224	E	16/03/12	W facing elevation of {15007}	KM	L	1
225	W	16/03/12	E facing elevation of {15007}	KM	L	1
226	W	16/03/12	E facing elevation of {15007}	KM	L	1
227	W	16/03/12	E facing elevation of {15007}	KM	L	1
228	N	16/03/12	Overview of {15007} Tr 15b	KM	P	1
229	SE	16/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 16	KM	P	1
230	E	16/03/12	Location shot Tr 6	KM	L	1
231	NW	16/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 16	KM	P	1
232	NW	16/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 16	KM	P	1

233	NE	16/03/12	Drainage [16006] in Tr 16	KM	L	1
234	N	16/03/12	Post-excavation of Tr 16 water pipe	KM	L	1
235	SW	16/03/12	Post-excavation of Tr 16 water pipe detail	KM	P	1
236	NE	16/03/12	SW facing section of Tr 16	KM	P	1
237	NE	16/03/12	SW facing section of Tr 16	KM	L	1
238	E	16/03/12	View of SW facing section Tr 16	KM	L	1
239	SSE	16/03/12	View of NE facing section Tr 16	KM	L	1
240	NW	16/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 16 post-backfilling	KM	L	1
241	N	16/03/12	Post-excavation Tr 16 post-backfilling	KM	L	1
242	SE	16/03/12	Post-excavation of site backfilled	KM	L	1
243	E	16/03/12	Post-excavation of site backfilled	KM	L	1
244	NNE	16/03/12	Post-excavation of site backfilled	KM	L	1
245	N	16/03/12	Post-excavation of site backfilled	KM	L	1
246	SE	16/03/12	Post-excavation of site backfilled	KM	L	1

Appendix C:
Drawings Register; Barrhead Road – Archaeological Evaluation

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>
001	001	Section	1:10	NE facing section of {4008} in Trench 4	13/03/12	KM
002	001	Plan	1:20	Plan of {4008} in Trench4	13/03/12	KM
003	001	Plan	1:20	Plan of {14005} in Trench 14	15/03/12	KM
004	001	Section	c.1:20	Measured sketch of NW facing section of Trench 14	15/03/12	KM
005	001	Plan	1:20	Plan of S end of Trench 13 showing {13009}	15/03/12	KM
006	001	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of {15005} in Trench 15a	15/03/12	KM
007	002	Plan	1:20	Post-excavation plan of {15007} within Trench 15b	16/03/12	KM
008	002	Section	Sketch	Sketch with dimensions of NW facing section of Trench 15b showing {15007}	16/03/12	KM

Appendix D:
Finds Register; Barrhead Road – Archaeological Evaluation

<i>Number</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	13008	1	Ceramic	Sherd of red ceramic	19 th or 20 th century date	15/03/12	KM
002	13012	5	Glass	Fragments of green glass	19 th century date	15/03/12	RC
003	3001	2	Ceramic	Pipe stems		13/03/12	KM

Appendix E:
Sample List; Barrhead Road – Archaeological Evaluation

<i>Sample Number</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	12004	1 large bag	Grey clay	Abundant in fragments of coal and medium rounded boulders	14/03/12	BB

Appendix F:
Photograph Thumbnails; Barrhead Road – Archaeological Evaluation



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**Appendix G:****Proposed Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry; Barrhead Road – Archaeological Evaluation**

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Renfrewshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Barrhead Road, Paisley
PROJECT CODE:	AA 1972
PARISH:	Paisley
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	A number of masonry walls, one of which is possibly of medieval date
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 49051 63111
START DATE (this season)	12/03/12
END DATE (this season)	16/03/12
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology completed an evaluation in relation to the proposed development of an irregular shaped area of grassland and car park adjacent to Barrhead Road in Paisley. The site is overlooked from the E by Blackhall House, a category B listed building with origins in the 16th century. A chapel associated with Blackhall or its predecessor is purported to have lain to the N and W of the proposed development, making it likely that further structures existed between, or around the two. Cartographic research indicated that whilst the site may have been occupied in the medieval period, areas remained on the whole undeveloped post-production of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps. A large care home named 'Castle House' was erected in the 1970s, but it was unclear how extensive and intrusive the foundations for this were, whilst significant areas of the site appear to have survived free of modern development.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation resulted in the opening of 16 specifically placed linear trenches totalling 603.36m², or almost exactly 6% of the total area to be developed.</p>

	The evaluation revealed large areas of the site to contain deep deposits of industrial made-ground, whilst construction and subsequent demolition of Castle House had caused significant disruption across much of the site. No artefacts of pre-19 th century date were recovered, although a number of walls of structures and boundaries were revealed.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	-
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Anderson Bell Christie Architects for Renfrewshire Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Simpson & Brown/Addyman Archaeology St Ninian's Manse Quayside Street Edinburgh EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	rosscameron@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR.