

Gartloch Road, Garthamlock, Glasgow:

**Archaeological Works
Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: Persimmon Partnerships (Scotland) Ltd.
Persimmon House
77 Bothwell Road
Hamilton
ML3 0dw

National Grid Reference (NGR): NS 6639 6673

AOC Archaeology Project No: 20393

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 0.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on ground subject to redevelopment at Gartloch Road, Garthamlock, Glasgow.
- 0.2 The works confirmed the presence of building remains which relate to the farmstead of *Cardowan* which appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (1864). Other 19th century remains were also recorded within the locality in the form of brick walls and stone surfaces which relate to the later development of the farmstead as seen on the 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps (1895 and 1933 respectively). Evaluation of the immediate environs of the discovery uncovered further remains of the farmstead. The evaluation also showed that the area had undergone severe truncation in the recent past. All finds recovered are associated with the 19th Century.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 The works was commissioned by Persimmon Partnerships (Scotland) Ltd following an archaeological discovery made during construction activities. Although the discovery lay outwith the remit of planning control, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) which advises the City of Glasgow Council on archaeological matters recommended that the archaeological discovery be adequately recorded as the remains can not be persevered *in situ*. This recommendation is in line with the principles outlined in PAN 42 and NPPG 5
- 1.1.2 The works were conducted according to the terms of a *Method Statement* (AOC 2006) which was agreed by WoSAS.

1.2 Site location

- 1.2.1 The development site is centred on NGR: NS 6639 6673 (Fig 1) and is bounded to the north and east by Tillycairn Road and to the south by the B806. The new development is ongoing to the west. On arrival at the site it was noted that the area had been stripped of topsoil. The site lies at approximately 95 m above Ordnance Datum.

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 A farmstead is marked within the area of the discovery on Roy's military map (1745-55) of the area. The farmstead of Cardowan is seen on the first edition OS map and its development can be viewed on the 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps. A quern stone and a hammer stone were recovered from the site by local residents during the initial uncovering of the farmstead although the exact position of these finds is not clear. A significant amount of 19th century treacle ware and later pottery 19th/20th century pottery was seen to cover the affected

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area of the site.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to:

- i)* Record the 19th century remains present within the immediate locale of the archaeological discovery;
- ii)* To evaluate the area for the presence of earlier building phases e.g. the farmstead shown on Roy's military map;
- iii)* To retrieve the artefacts, quern and stone hammer/grinders recovered by the occupants of Blackfaulds Farm and, following discussion with the finders, accurately plot the find spots of these artefacts;
- iv)* Present the findings in a data structure report;
- v)* If appropriate prepare a post-excavation research design suitable for the significance of any archaeological materials recovered (soil samples and artefacts).

3. METHOD

3.1 An area of approximately 225 m² (Area A) centred on the initial archaeological discovery (Fig. 2) was cleaned by means of a mechanical 360 excavator under the direct control and supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The excavator was fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Further detailed cleaning of this area was carried out by hand.

3.2 A total of six trenches were machine excavated across the site (Fig.2). The position of the trenches was fixed by field observation together with evidence seen on early maps. Trenches were dug to a depth where archaeological deposits or the natural geology was encountered, whichever was exposed first.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken with a field team of three archaeologists. The weather conditions during the works were extremely wet compounded by high gale force winds

4.1.2 The various data gathered are presented as a series of appendices:

- i)* Appendix 1 contains *Area 1* context registers;

- ii) Appendix 2 contains the trench summaries;
- iii) Appendix 3 contains the trench context register;
- iv) Appendix 4 contains the photographic register catalogue;
- v) Appendix 5 contains the finds register;
- vi) Appendix 6 contains the section register;
- vii) Appendix 7 reproduces the Discovery & Excavation entry.

4.2 Area A (Fig. 2)

- 4.2.1 On arrival at the site Area A was seen to consist of a partially uncovered cobbled surface (01) and brick walls (03-06).
- 4.2.2 Area A was dominated by a surface of stone cobbles (01) laid in a random fashion covering a backward 'L' shaped area. These cobbles were sub-square and sub-rectangular in shape measuring individually between 0.1 m x 0.1 m and 0.45 m x 0.15 m x 0.15 m. These cobbles have a clearly defined edge to the south and west indicating the extents in these directions. To the east the cobbles are defined by the remains of a brick wall (03). Beyond the northernmost extent of the cobbles was seen a layer of moderately compact small gravel and grit (02). It appears that this material was used as a bedding layer for the cobbles (01) and therefore the extent of this layer should mark the extents of the cobbles. Layer (02) extended northwards for a distance of 3 m where it butted up to the remains of a brick built wall (05), aligned east to west.
- 4.2.3 A second area of cobbles (07) extended along the western edge of *Area A* partially joining up with (01) at its southern extent. Like (01) these cobbles were bedded on (02). The eastern edge of this surface was bounded by the remains of a brick wall (04).
- 4.2.4 The remains of a further brick built wall were recorded in the centre of *Area A*. All the brick-built wall remains in Area A were built from unfrogged red and yellow mottled bricks measuring 225 mm x 110 mm x 80 mm held in place with a lime mortar. Up to at least two courses were seen to remain in places although no definitive bonding pattern could be seen in profile. In plan various bonding patterns were observed with the maximum width of the walls measuring two stretchers and one header wide or 0.65 m. The variation in the bonding pattern in plan view showed the header running centrally with stretchers either side, or with two stretchers side by side with the headers marking one face or the other. No construction cut was seen for these walls and they were laid directly onto the underlying natural clay (10) or on a dark brown layer of clay (08) presumed to be disturbed natural (Fig. 3). Very late white pottery was recovered from layer (08).

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- 4.2.5 Butting up to the northern limit of (03) were the remains of a stone-built wall (09) extending northwards and eastwards from this juncture. This wall was seen to be constructed from large rounded and angular stones mortared in place. At least two courses were seen but no pattern was visible. On average the stones measured 0.4 m x 0.3 m x 0.25 m with the corner stone measuring 0.5 m x 0.6 m x 0.25 m. The northern run of the wall extended in to the edge of *Area A*, a distance of 5 m, while the east running return could be traced to the edge of *Area A* for a further 6 m where it again turned to the north. A slot dug along the side of this wall showed that the wall sat within a construction cut (12), back filled with a deposit of compacted mortar rubble, 0.12 m deep (Fig. 4). These remains are likely to mark the southern extent of a building.
- 4.2.6 Sealing the construction cut for the wall and confined by the remains of wall (09), was a layer of compacted coal fragments (014), 0.03 m in thickness which in turn was sealed below a layer of demolition material (013) which had a depth of 0.05 m. This spread may indicate that this end of the building had been used as a coal store at some time in its existence. Butting up (014), and corresponding to a possible doorway into the building, was a spread of compacted mortar with frequent ash and charcoal flecks (015). This spread, the probable remains of a floor surface, was un-excavated.

4.3 Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

- 4.3.1 This trench was aligned east to west and located to the north of *Area A*. Measuring 23.0 m in length by 2.0 m wide with a depth of 0.6 m, it revealed a layer of made ground (101), 0.4 m in depth, which overlay a buried soil of moderately compact silty clay (102). Modern pottery was recovered from this layer but not retained. This buried soil sat directly over the natural clay and bed rock (105)
- 4.3.2 Two walls were uncovered within the trench running parallel north to south. The first of these (103) was located at a distance of 12.7 m from the west end, and the second (104) at 18.4 m. Both walls were constructed in the same way using large angular and rounded stones laid as two skins with a rubble fill. The sizes of the stones varied but on average measured 0.4 m x 0.3 m x 0.2 m. Both the stones and the rubble fill showed signs of a lime mortar. Both walls measured 0.75 m in width with a surviving height of up to 0.3 m. The walls appeared to cut the buried soil (102) and were built directly onto the natural clay and the undulating solid geology. The walls are the continuation of wall (09) seen in *Area A*.
- 4.3.3 Fragments of late earthenware pottery (Find no 3) were found within the matrix of wall (103) Also recovered from this trench was a possible ivory knife handle situated at the interface of (101) and (102) in the area between the two walls.

4.4 Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

- 4.4.1 Trench 2 was located to the east of *Area A* and aligned approximately north to south. It was dug through a layer of modern disturbed/made ground (200) 0.35 m thick. This was seen to overlie natural clay (201) and solid natural geology.
- 4.4.2 No significant features or deposits were seen within this trench. A modern cut feature, rich in stones and large angular boulders and containing modern ceramic and plastic, lay at a distance of 2.6 m from the northern limit of the trench.

4.5 Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

- 4.5.1 This trench was also located to the east of *Area A* on a NNW-SSE alignment. Made ground up to a depth of 0.4 m was seen to overlie the natural geology with no features or deposits of archaeological significance seen.

4.6 Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

- 4.6.1 Trench 4 was dug through a layer of made ground (401) similar to (00) seen covering the whole area, but also contained frequent large stones as seen in (203) in Trench 2. This layer increased in depth from 0.4 m in the west to 0.7 m at the eastern end. A large spread of 19th century Treacle Ware and later pot was seen on the surface around this trench from which a representative sample was recovered. This layer overlay natural clay (403).
- 4.6.2 At a distance of 3.3 m from the western end of the trench was a stone built wall (402) running across the width of the trench. This wall was built in the same way as (09) seen in *Area A*, and as walls (103) and (104) in Trench 1. Two random courses remained standing to a height of 0.3 m with a width of 0.7 m. The wall was buried by (401) and was seen to cut the natural clay (403) (Fig. 5)
- 4.6.3 No other archaeologically significant features were seen.

4.7 Trench 5 (Fig.2)

- 4.7.1 Excavation of this trench revealed a deep deposit of modern made ground (501) similar to (203) covering the whole of this trench directly overlying the natural geology. This deposit increased in depth from 0.9 m at the western end to 1.4 m at the east and contained many large rounded and angular stones. No archaeologically significant features were seen.

4.8 Trench 6 (fig. 2)

- 4.8.1 Trench 6 was dug through a layer of made ground (601) the same as (00) which was 0.4 m deep, overlying the natural clay and extended from the north end of the trench for a distance of 0.75 m. At this point the remains of a wall (603) were encountered just below the surface. This wall was of similar construction as other stone walls found during the investigation such as (09) and (103)).
- 4.8.2 The remains of the wall crossed the trench on an approximate ENE-WSW axis and stood to a height of 0.4 m, with a width of 0.7 m. Beyond the wall made ground ((601) was replaced by a layer of demolition rubble (602) comprising brick, stone and mortar fragments. This deposit extended down the trench for a distance of 5 m with a depth of 0.25 m. The extent of this deposit was marked by the remains of a second stone built wall (605) running parallel with wall (603).
- 4.8.3 Although the materials and building style of this wall was the same as (603), its northern face had been faced with roughly coursed and mortared half bricks of the same type as (03) and (04). These two wall remains mark the edges of a building which is clearly seen on the 1st edition and subsequent 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps. South of wall (605), demolition rubble (602) was encountered.
- 4.8.4 Below (602) on the southern face of wall (603) appeared a surface or floor deposit (604) which extend from the wall for a distance of 0.4 m at which point it appeared to have been removed. This floor surface was constructed from compacted, fine gritty gravel and mortar with frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and had a depth of 0.02 m.
- 4.8.5 Below the floor and continuing down the length of the trench sealed by (602) was a deposit (607) similar to (604) except that the compaction was less and the mortar content was also much less. With a depth of 0.1 m this is likely to have been the foundations for the floor before its removal.
- 4.8.6 A buried soil of mid brown silty clay (608), 0.1 m thick, lay below (607) and directly overlay the natural clay.

5. SURFACE FEATURES

- 5.1 North of Trench 1 and on the same alignment as (103) was seen the upper surface remains of a stone wall (23). This wall was seen to turn to the east marking a corner. It displayed the same building techniques as (09), (103) and (104) and it is highly probable that this marks the extent of a single building comprising all these elements.

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- 5.2 A number of brick-built features (16), (19), (20), (21) and (22) were seen to the east of *Area A*. All were built from the same bricks as (03). Up to two course survived in places. Together they mark the extent of a building that first appears on the 2nd edition OS map.
- 5.3 Feature (17) was seen as a single line of sandstone slabs which butted up to the eastern side of wall (09) and was aligned from north to south for a distance of 4.2 m. This single line measured 0.5 m wide and probable formed some kind of pavement along the side of the building. Butting up to (18) was a band of cobbles measuring 2.6 m north to south and 0.64 m wide - probably the final survival of a yard surface.
- 5.4 Within the building remains marked by (16), (19), (20), (21) and (22) was a patch of 'U' shaped brick work (24). The feature was two bricks wide with the southern edge laid in a curve. The partially exposed sides of this feature seem to be sloped inward. This feature's function remains problematic.
- 5.5 Despite being badly damaged by subsequent building activity the remains of the original road (Fig 2) can still be seen as a compacted and rutted surface.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 All the features identified relate to buildings seen on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Ordnance Survey maps. The development of the site can also be traced on these maps and correspond to differences seen in building techniques. The remains of two buildings can be identified on the 1st ed OS map (Fig. 6). Firstly, the stone built building marked by (09), (103), (104) and (23) is seen on site as a long building aligned north to south. On the map the northern end of this building forms a 'T' shape. This was not reflected in the remains found. If one examines the later maps (Figs 7 and 8) this 'T' shape is altered with the removal of the majority of the upper east to west range of the building. It may also be the case that alterations carried out in removing original stone built structural elements resulted in their replacement with brick. During the investigation, brick-built features were found to be significantly shallower than stone built examples, resulting in poorer survival within the disturbed topsoil.
- 6.2 It can also be seen that the building extends further south on this map and there is the possibility that walls (03) and (16) are brick-built extensions built on to an earlier stone built structure formed by walls (09), (103), (104) and (23). If this is the case it highlights the theory of why the 'T' is not seen at the northern.
- 6.3 The second building that can be identified on the 1st ed OS is represented by stone walls (630) and (604) in Trench 6. These surveyed remains are a good match for this building.
- 6.4 Large differences can be seen between the buildings illustrated on the 1st ed OS and 2nd ed OS maps. The main difference on the 2nd ed OS (Fig. 7) is an

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extension built on to the southern end of the building seen in *Area A*. This extension is seen in the ground as features (16), (19), (20), (21) and (22) and marks a change in building materials with shallow, brick walls being utilised instead of stone walls sitting on natural geology.

- 6.5 Another change seen is the expansion of the building to the west in the location of *Area A*, although it is not clear from the map evidence whether the exposed brick walls (03-06) and cobbled surfaces (01) and (07) are those that are seen on the 2nd ed OS map. However the remains in this area do closely match the 3rd ed OS map (Fig 8).
- 6.6 Trenches 2, 3 and 5 were placed in the hope that more building remains would be found. The reasons for an absence of archaeology within Trenches 2 and 3 probably derives from the fact that the buildings in this area only appear on the 2nd and 3rd ed OS maps, and were thus probably made from brick with shallow foundations with later disturbance removing any anticipated survival.
- 6.7 The building that Trench 4 should have located appears on the 1st ed OS map (Fig. 6). Although brick structures appear on this map, eg wall (03), there is a chance that this building was constructed from stone and, if like the other stone walls which are built directly onto the natural geology, its probability of survival should have been much greater. What was apparent was that this area had undergone much recent disturbance. The made ground (501) in this area contained many large rounded and angular stones which may indicate that a stone built building was indeed present in this location.
- 6.8 Dating of the features has only been possible by comparing differences in build style and cross-referencing the remains to early Ordnance Survey maps and is therefore not definitive. It is clear that the remains are that of Cardowan as seen on the OS maps. However the presence of late earthenware fragments within the matrix of wall (103) may indicate that the stone built features are of 19th century in date at the earliest and therefore can not be the remains of the settlement located on Roy's map (1745-55). It is possible that the remains represent rebuilding/improvement of the site. This development of the site may have been on such a scale that previous buildings were removed or represent a new build alongside or extending existing buildings. Unfortunately Roy's map is of insufficient detail from which to draw interpretative comparison as to whether these buildings are located directly above or along side the site indicated on the map. However the lack of artefacts from any earlier period would suggest a lack of any earlier occupation within the confines of the site.

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APPENDIX 1: AREA A CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Description	Dimensions				Above	Below
		Height (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)		
00	Loose dark brown /black silty clay containing frequent inclusions of small angular stones and building rubble. Covers the whole site. Made Ground				0.35		
01	Sub-square and sub-rectangular stone cobbles/sets. Roughly finished. Stones measure 0.1 m x0.1 m x 0.1 m up to 0.45 m x 0.15 m x 0.15 m. Laid in a random fashion. Yard Surface					(02) (03) (04)	(00)
02	Compact layer of small gravel and grits and small angular stones. Bounded by (03) and (04). Bedding material for (01)					(08) and (10)	(01)
03	Linear alignment of bricks. Bricks are mottled yellow and red and measure 225 mm x 110 mm x 80 mm. Only a single course remains bonded with a lime mortar. In plane wall laid as two lines of headers with a single stretcher laid between. (01) seen to overlie the edge of the wall Wall Foundation	0.085	7.6	0.6		(08)	(01)
04	Linear alignment of bricks. Bricks same as (03). Two courses remain and suggest a header and stretcher bonding pattern. In plan alternate two headers end on with a single edge laid as a stretcher. The line of single stretchers is on opposite sides in each course of brick work. Wall seen to have been built on (08) and the natural clay (10) where it rises. Cobbled surface (01) seen to overlie the edge of the wall Wall foundation	0.17	10.0 N/S 3.5 E/W	0.6		(08) (10)	(01)
05	Alignment of bricks. Bricks are size as (03) Only a single mortared course remains and is badly damaged. Only a single line or stretchers remain but displaced bricks may indicate wall was wider. Wall foundation	0.085	1.4 E/W 1.2 N/S	0.25		(10)	(00)
06	Alignment of brick Bricks same size as (03) Single mortared course remains aligned east to west In plan bonding pattern two headers separated by single stretcher. Wall foundation	0.085	3.2	0.6		(08)	(00)
07	Band of cobbles. Same as (01) Buts up (04) Yard edging /pavement		10.0	0.5	0.1	(02)	(00)
08	Compact dark brown clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional cinders. Find 5 of late 19 th /20 th century pot recovered from layer. Disturbed natural				0.08	(10)	(03) (04) (06)

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(09)	Alignment of stone. Constructed from large rounded and angular stones laid as two mortared skins with a mortared rubble fill, Randomly coursed Stones measure an average of 0.4 m x 0.3 m x 0.25 m. Remains run N/S turning east where abuts (03). Sits within construction cut (12). Built directly onto natural geology Natural solid geology	0.3		0.7	5.7 N/S 6.0 E/W	(10)	(00)
10	Compact mid brown clay Varies in thickness up to 0.2 m depending on depth of underlying solid geology Natural Drift				0.2	Solid geology	Many
11	Moderately compact off white mortar rubble. Fill of (12). Back fill of construction trench			0.2	0.12	(12)	(14)
12	Cut only seen in section curved side and rounded base. Cuts (10) and filled by (11) and wall (09) Construction cut for wall (09)			0.2	0.12	(10)	(09)
13	Loose mix of red/brown/white building rubble and mortar. Bounded by (09) and (15) Demolition rubble				0.05	(14)	(00)
14	Compact coal fragments Only seen in sondage Coal dump				0.03	(12)	(13)
15	Compact light grey mortar spread. Frequent small charcoal flecks. Unexcavated Floor surface						(00)
16	Brick alignment seen in surface Aligned N-S Bricks same size as (03) Bonding in plan seen as 3 lines of bricks laid as stretchers across width of wall Mortared Butts (17) Unexcavated Wall foundation		4.5	0.7			(00)
17	Line of stone slabs see in surface Aligned N-S Slabs measure 0.8 m x 0.5 m x 0.05 m Single line laid end to end Butts (09), (18) and (16) Unexcavated Pavement or building edging		4.2	0.5			(00)
18	Cobbled area seen in surface Cobbles measure 0.3 m x 0.8 m Butts (17)		2.6	0.64			(00)

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	Unexcavated Ruminants of yard						
19	Small patch of brick work seen in surface. Bricks same as (03) Only single course remains. No definitive bonding pattern Mortared Unexcavated Wall foundation		0.8	0.5			(00)
20	Brick alignment seen in surface Bricks same as (03) Two possible courses remain. Profile bonding pattern not seen Plan view bonding pattern two bricks laid as stretchers across width of wall Mortared Unexcavated Wall foundation		3.7	0.5			(00)
21	Brick alignment seen in surface Bricks same as (03) Two possible courses remain Plan view bonding pattern ; Two stretchers laid across the width of the wall separated by single line of brick laid centrally down length of wall remains Mortared Unexcavated Wall foundation		9.2	0.6			(00)
22	Brick alignment Bricks same as (03) Single line of bricks laid as stretchers Remains show signs of disturbance Mortared Unexcavated Wall foundation						(00)
23	'L' shaped patch of stone work seen in surface Stones similar to (09) Construction same as (09) Remains continue beyond exposed area Unexcavated Corner of building			0.67			(00)
24	'U' shaped patch of brick work Bricks same as (03) Unexcavated Function unknown		2.3	1.9			(00)

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APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench 1						
<i>Dimensions</i>	Length (m)	23.0	Width (m)	2.0	Depth (m)	0.6
<i>Total Area (m²)</i>	46.0					
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W					
<i>Topsoil</i>	Made/ disturbed ground (101)				Depth (m)	0.4
<i>Subsoil</i>	Moderately compact dark grey silty clay (102)				Depth (m)	0.2
<i>Natural</i>	Mid brown clay overlying solid bed rock					
<i>Significant features</i>	Wall (103) and Wall (104)					
<i>Finds</i>	2, 3 and 4					

Trench 2						
<i>Dimensions</i>	Length (m)	20.0	Width (m)	2.0	Depth (m)	0.5
<i>Total Area (m²)</i>	40.0					
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S					
<i>Topsoil</i>	Made/disturbed ground (200)				Depth (m)	0.35
<i>Subsoil</i>	None				Depth (m)	
<i>Natural</i>	Mid brown clay overlying solid bedrock					
<i>Significant features</i>	Cut (202) and Fill (203)					
<i>Finds</i>	6					

Trench 3						
<i>Dimensions</i>	Length (m)	13.0	Width (m)	2.0	Depth (m)	0.25-0.5
<i>Total Area (m²)</i>	26.0					
<i>Orientation</i>	NNW-SSE					
<i>Topsoil</i>	Made/Disturbed ground				Depth (m)	0.4
<i>Subsoil</i>	None				Depth (m)	
<i>Natural</i>	Mid brown clay overlying solid bedrock					
<i>Significant features</i>	None					
<i>Finds</i>	None					

Trench 4						
<i>Dimensions</i>	Length (m)	12.0	Width (m)	2.0	Depth (m)	0.7
<i>Total Area (m²)</i>	24.0					
<i>Orientation</i>	ENE-WSW					
<i>Topsoil</i>	Made/Disturbed ground (401)				Depth (m)	0.4
<i>Subsoil</i>	None				Depth (m)	
<i>Natural</i>	Mid brown clay overlying solid bedrock					
<i>Significant features</i>	Wall (402)					
<i>Finds</i>	7					

Trench 5						
<i>Dimensions</i>	Length (m)	13.0	Width (m)	2.0	Depth (m)	0.9-1.4
<i>Total Area (m²)</i>	26.0					
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW					
<i>Topsoil</i>	Made/ disturbed ground (501)				Depth (m)	0.9-1.4
<i>Subsoil</i>	None				Depth (m)	
<i>Natural</i>	Mid brown clay overlying solid bedrock					
<i>Significant features</i>	None					
<i>Finds</i>	None					

Trench 6						
<i>Dimensions</i>	Length (m)	11.0	Width (m)	2.0	Depth (m)	0.4
<i>Total Area (m²)</i>	22.0					
<i>Orientation</i>	NNW-SSE					
<i>Topsoil</i>	Made/Disturbed ground (601)				Depth (m)	0.4
<i>Subsoil</i>	None				Depth (m)	

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<i>Natural</i>	Mid brown clay overlying solid bedrock
<i>Significant features</i>	Wall (603), Floor (604), Wall (605) and Floor bedding material (607)
<i>Finds</i>	None

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APPENDIX 3: TRENCH CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions				Above	Below
			Height (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)		
101	1	Loose dark brown silty clay Frequent inclusions of small angular stones and building material Disturbed ground				0.4		102 103 104
102	1	Moderately compact dark grey silty clay Same as (08) Disturbed natural				0.2		105
103	1	Stone built wall aligned N-S Same as (09) and (23) Wall foundation	0.2		0.75		Cuts 102	101
104	1	Stone built wall aligned N-S Same as (09) and (23) Wall foundation	0.3		0.75		Cuts 102	101
105	1	Compact mid brown clay Natural						102
200	2	Loose dark brown silty clay Frequent inclusions of small angular stones and building material Disturbed ground				0.35		201 203
201	2	Compact mid brown clay Natural				0.13	204	Cut by 202
202	2	Unexcavated cut					Cuts 201	
203	2	Loose dark brown silty clay Frequent inclusions of large angular stones and occasional modern material such as plastic Unexcavated Fill of (202)					202	201
204	2	Solid bed rock						201
300	3	Loose dark brown silty clay Frequent inclusions of small angular stones and building material Disturbed ground				0.4	301	
301	3	Compact mid brown clay Natural				0.1		302
302	3	Solid bedrock						
401	4	Loose dark brown silty clay Frequent small to large stones Disturbed ground				0.4	402	
402	4	Stone built wall aligned N-S Same building materials and style as (09) Wall foundation	0.3		0.7		Cuts 403	401
403	4	Compact yellow clay Natural				0.2	404	Cut by 402

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404	4	Solid bedrock						403
501	5	Loose dark brown/black silty clay Frequent inclusions of small to large stones and modern rubbish such as plastic Disturbed/made ground				0.9-1.4		502
502	5	Solid bed rock						501
601	6	Loose dark brown/black silty clay Frequent small stones and occasional large stones Only seen at northern end of trench				0.4		606
602	6	Mix of broken brick, stone and mortar Demolition rubble				0.25	604 606 607 608	
603	6	Stone built wall aligned E-W crossing northern end of trench Same build as (09) but with remnants of plaster facing on south side Abutted by (604) Wall foundation	0.45		0.7		606/9	
604	6	Very compact off white mortar and ash spread Seen as a band butting up to (603) Floor remains				0.02	607	602
605	6	Stone built wall Same build as (09) except northern face faced with half bricks Wall foundation	0.32			0.79	606/9	
606	6	Compact mid brown clay Natural				0.05	609	608
607	6	Compact small gravel and grit Floor bedding material				0.1	606	607
608	6	Mid brown silty clay Occasional charcoal flecks Disturbed natural				0.1	606	602
609	6	Solid bed rock						606

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APPENDIX 4: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Colour Slide Film No.1

No.	Area	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3	Tr 1	General	E
4-5	Tr 5	General	SW
6-7	Area A	General	N
8-9	Area A	General	W
10-11	Area A	Stone cobbles (01) and wall (03)	E
12-13	Area A	Wall (04) and cobbles (07)	S
14-15	Area A	Walls (05) and (06)	E
16-17	Area A	Wall (09) and Floor (15)	N
18-19	Area A	General shot of walls (09), (16), (17) and (18)	N
20-21	Area A	General shot of walls (09), (16), (17) and (18)	S
22-23		Feature 24	N
24-25		Wall 20	W
26-27		Wall 21	W
28-29		Wall 22	S
30-31		Wall 23	S
32-33	Tr 1	Wall 104	N
34-35	Tr 1	Wall 103	

Colour Slide Film No. 2

No.	Area	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3	Tr 4	General	E
4-6	Tr 4	Wall 402	E
7-8	Tr 6	Wall 603 and Floor (604)	S
9-10	Tr 6	Wall 605	N
11-12		General shot	N

Black and White Print Film No 1

No.	Area	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3	Tr 1	General	E
4-5	Tr 5	General	SW
6-7	Area A	General	N
8-9	Area A	General	W
10-11	Area A	Stone cobbles (01) and wall (03)	E
12-13	Area A	Wall (04) and cobbles (07)	S
14-15	Area A	Walls (05) and (06)	E
16-17	Area A	Wall (09) and Floor (15)	N
18-19	Area A	General shot of walls (09), (16), (17) and (18)	N
20-21	Area A	General shot of walls (09), (16), (17) and (18)	S
22-23		Feature 24	N
24-25		Wall 20	W
26-27		Wall 21	W
28-29		Wall 22	S
30-31		Wall 23	S
32-33	Tr 1	Wall 104	N
34-35	Tr 1	Wall 103	

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Black and White Print Film No. 2

No.	Area	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3	Tr 4	General	E
4-6	Tr 4	Wall 402	E
7-8	Tr 6	Wall 603 and Floor (604)	S
9-10	Tr 6	Wall 605	N
11-12		General shot	N

APPENDIX 5: FINDS CATALOGUE

No.	Area	Context	Description
1	Area A	00	20 th century pottery and glass
2	Tr 1	101	19 th /20 th century pottery
3	Tr 1	103	19 th /20 th century earthen ware pottery
4	Tr 1	101	Ivory knife handle
5	Area A	08	19 th /20 th century pottery
6	Tr 2	203	19 th /20 th century pottery
7	Tr 4	00	19 th /20 th century pottery

APPENDIX 6: SECTION REGISTER

No	Description	Scale
1	Elevation of wall (104). West facing	1:10
2	Elevation of wall (402). East facing	1:10
3	Elevation of wall (04). West facing	1:10
4	Section across Cut (12). South facing	1:10
5	Elevation of wall (03). East facing	1:10
6	Section across wall (603). East facing	1:10
7	Elevation of wall (603). South facing	1:10
8	Section across wall (605). East facing	1:10

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APPENDIX 7: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Glasgow
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Gartloch Road, Garthamlock, Glasgow
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 20393
PARISH:	Old Monklands
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Erlend Hindmarch
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation and evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Brick and stone built building remains
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	19 th /20 th century pottery
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 6639 6673
START DATE (this season)	7 th January 2007
END DATE (this season)	12 th January 2007
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>The remains of a building were found during construction activities at Gartloch Road, Garthamlock, Glasgow. Although the discovery lay outwith the remit of planning control, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service recommended that the archaeological discovery be adequately recorded as the remains could not be preserved <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The works confirmed the presence of building remains which relate to the farmstead of <i>Cardowan</i> which appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (1864). Other 19th century remains were also recorded within the locality in the form of brick walls and stone surfaces which relate to the later development of the farmstead as seen on the 2nd (1895) and 3rd Edition OS (1933) maps. Evaluation of the immediate environs of the discovery uncovered further remains of the farmstead and showed that the area had undergone severe truncation in the recent past. Provisional inspection shows that all small finds (predominately pottery) are 19th to 20th Century in date.</p> <p>Earthenware pottery (19th century) found within the fabric of wall (103) would indicate that the stone built structures are later than the settlement seen on Roy's Map (c 1745-55) and may represent improvement/rebuilding removing the earlier settlement completely or were built along side. The lack of finds from any earlier period suggests a lack of any earlier occupation.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown at present
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Persimmon Partnerships (Scotland) Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	C/o AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY

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EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocscot.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

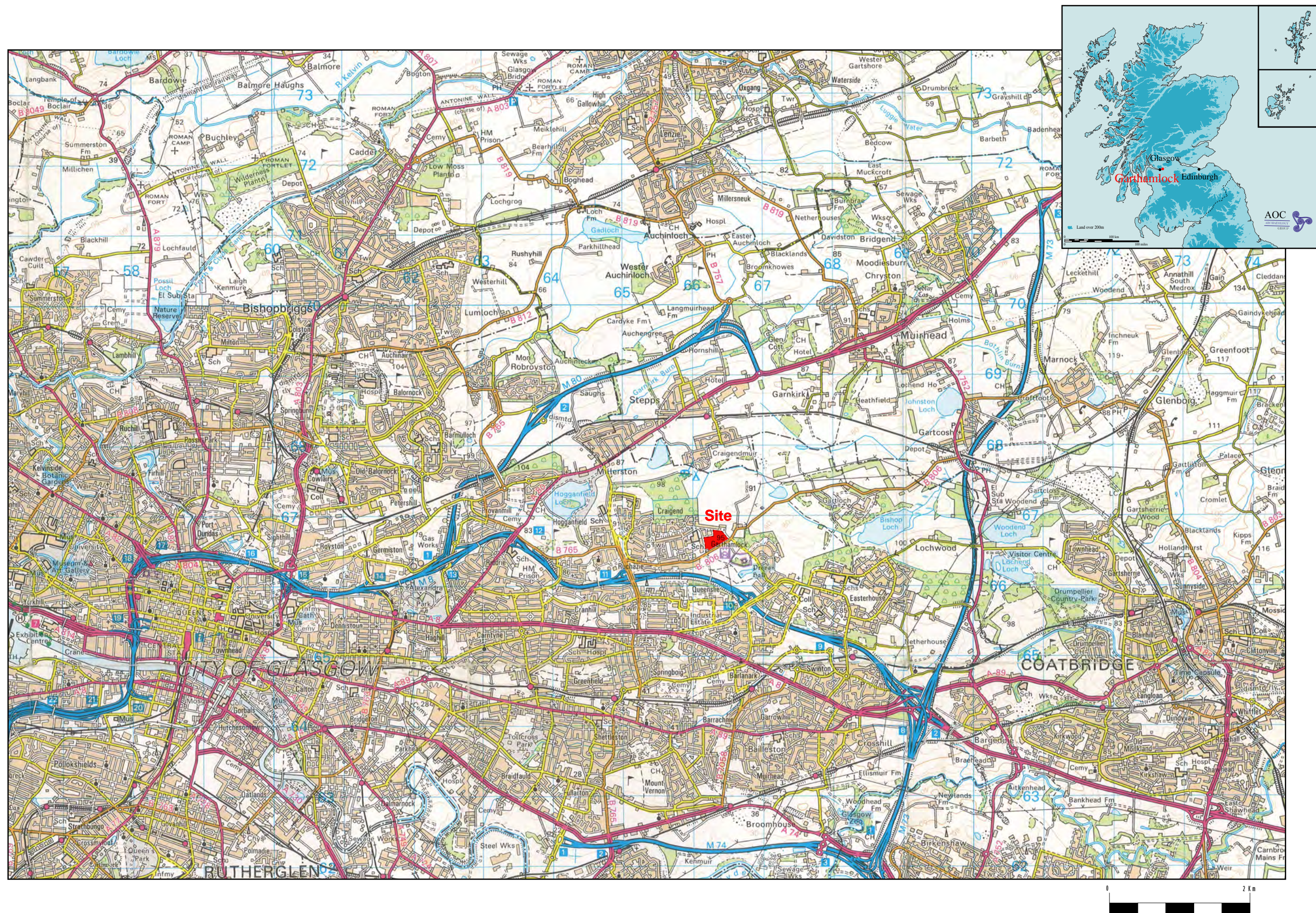


Figure 1: Site location

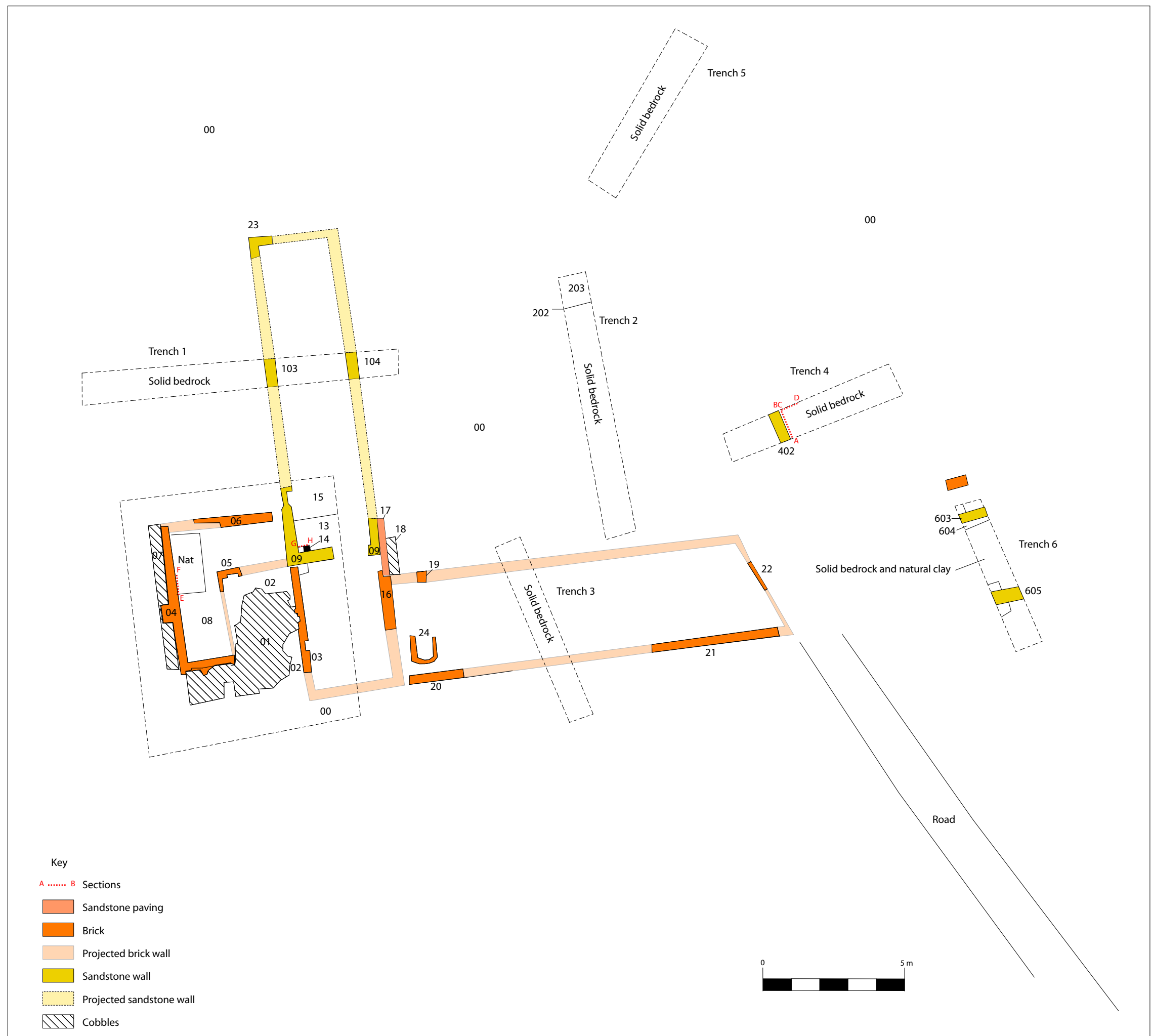


Figure 2: Location of features within trenches

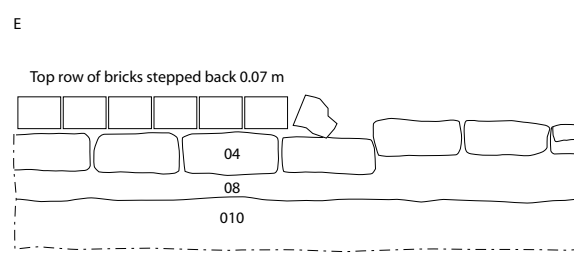


Figure 3: East facing section elevation of wall 04

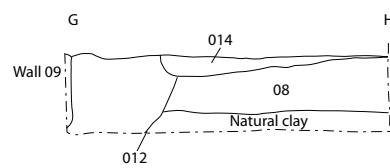


Figure 4: South facing section through coal deposit 014 inside wall 09

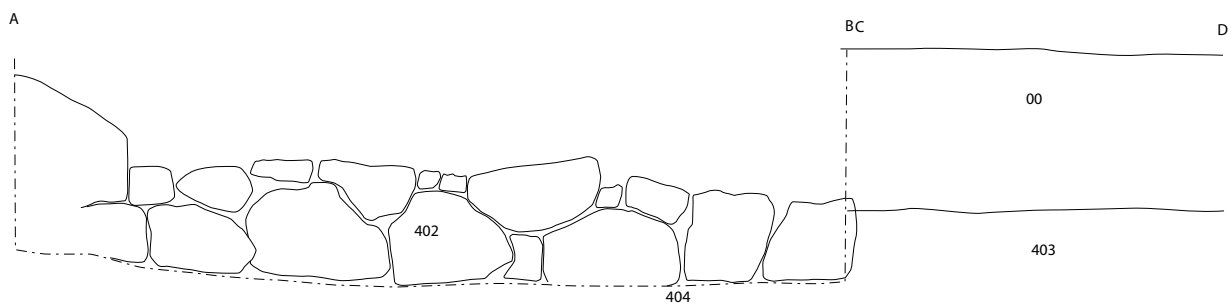


Figure 5: East facing elevation of wall 402 and south facing sections through deposits in Trench 4



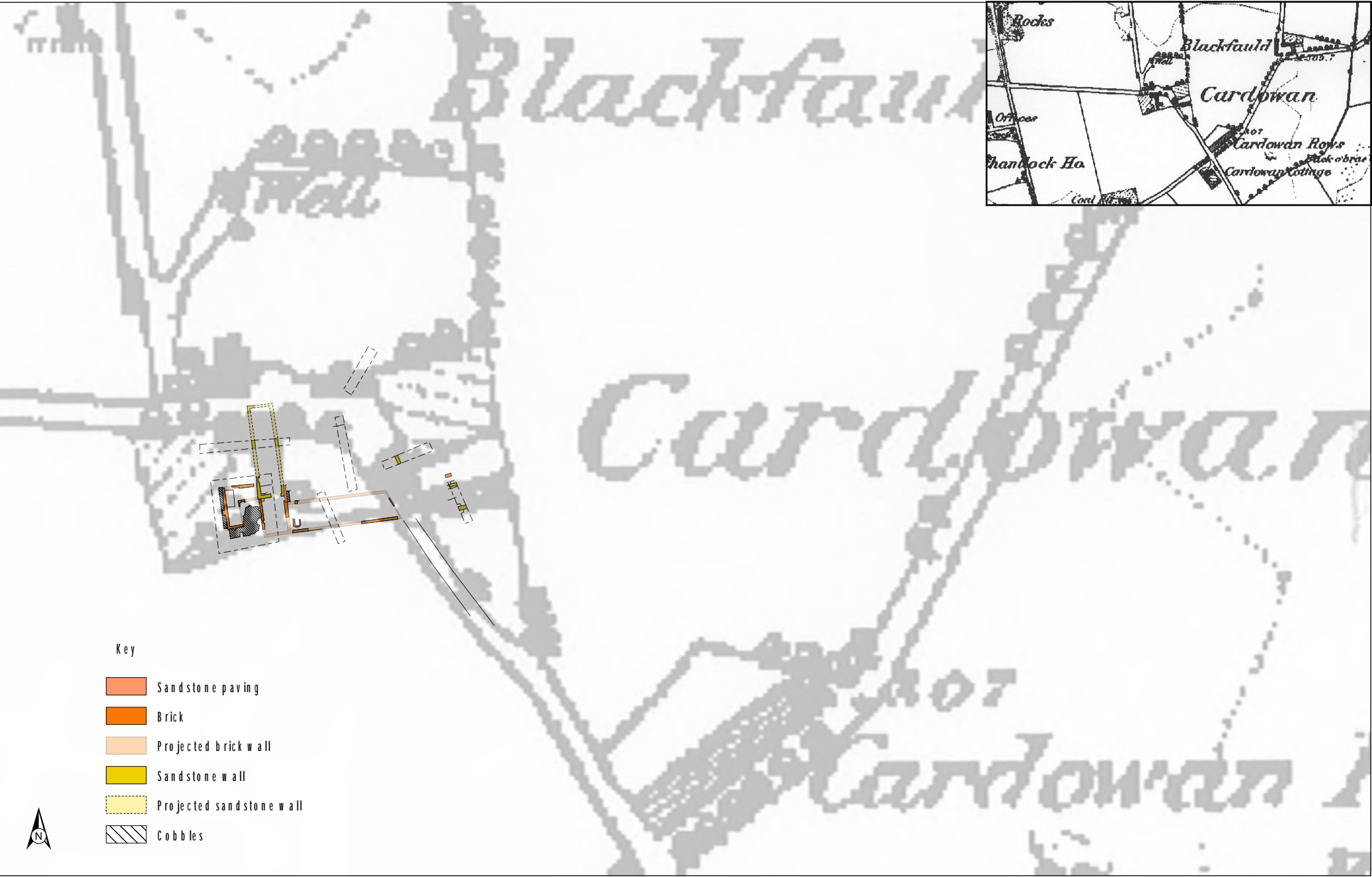


Figure 6: Site plan overlaid onto extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, published 1864

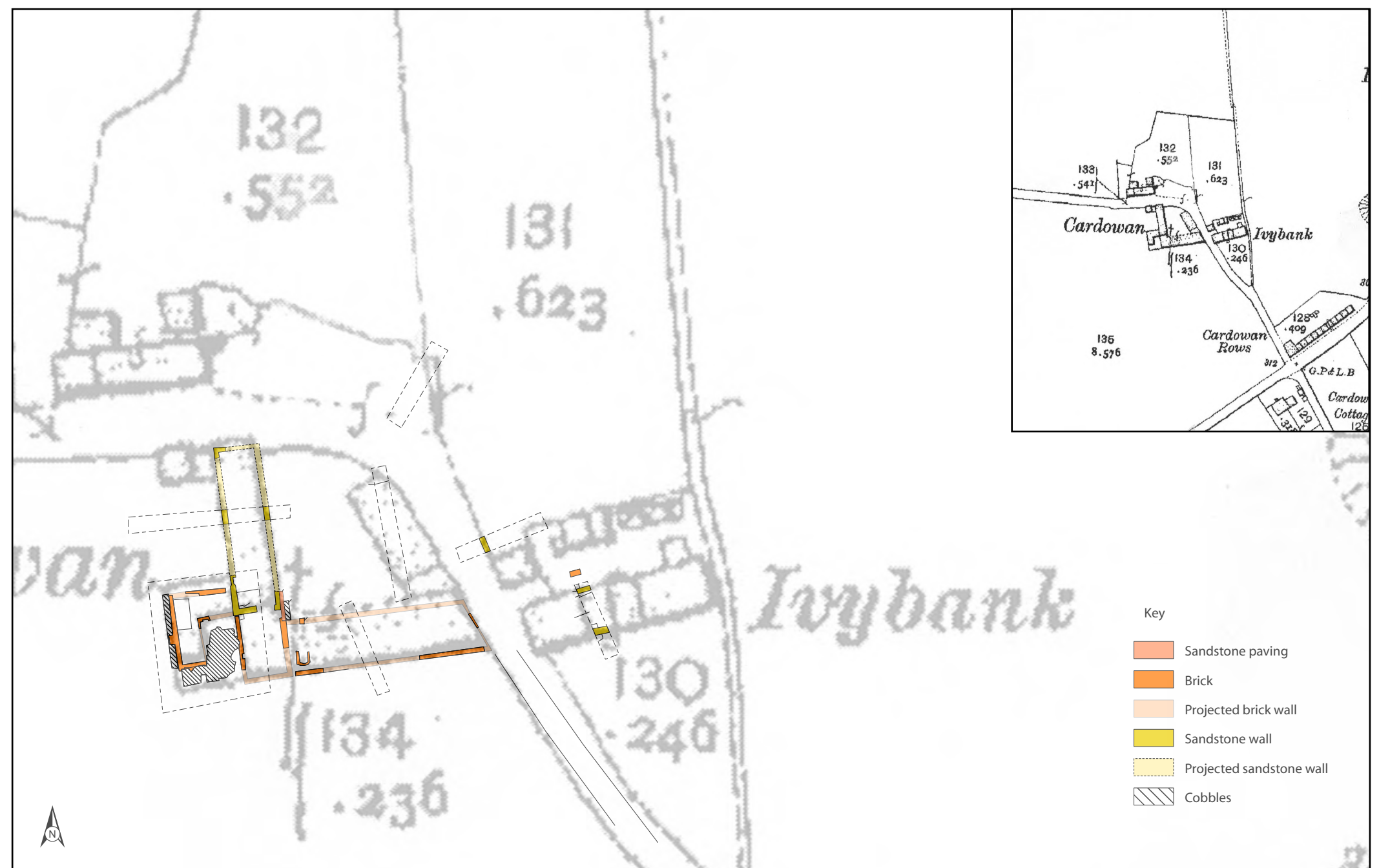


Figure 8: Site plan overlaid onto extract from 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, published 1933