



**Lyoncross, Barrhead
Archaeological Evaluation and
Historic Building Recording
Data Structure Report
Project 4567**

Lyoncross, Barrhead Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Avant Homes

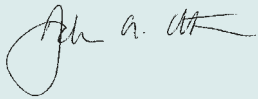
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*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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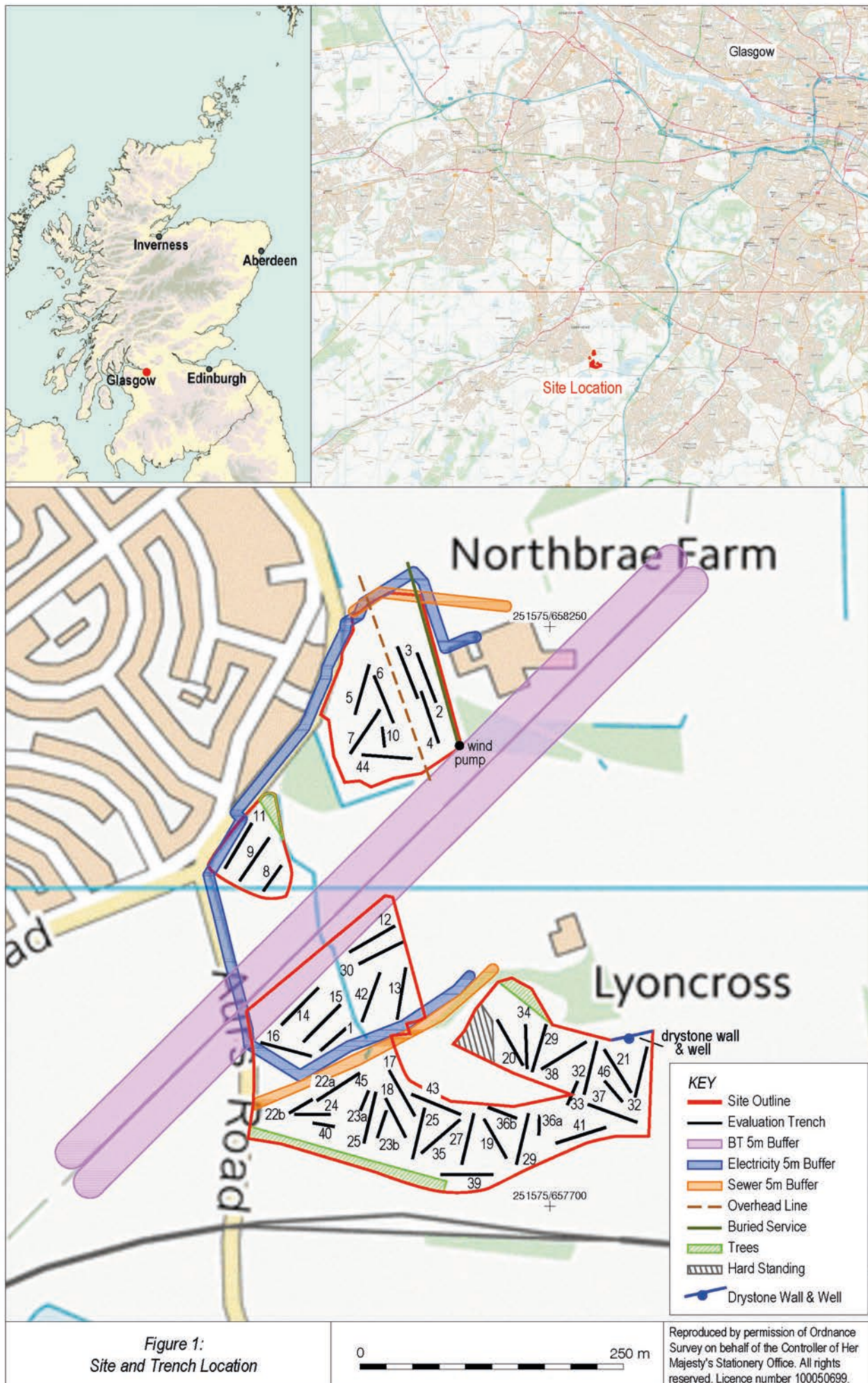


Figure 1:
Site and Trench Location

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation and historic building recording was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, working on behalf of Avant Homes, on an area proposed for development at Lyoncross, Barrhead, East Renfrewshire. These measures were aimed at addressing conditions related to the Planning Application 2015/0504/TP for a residential development and associated infrastructure, landscaping and engineering works. The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and its Addendum outlining the archaeological works was approved by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) prior to work commencing in their role as advisor to East Renfrewshire Council. The proposed trial trench evaluation was to sample 8% (5360 m²) of the proposed development area available for trenching (6.7 hectares) (Figure 1). This was reduced to 4252 m² due to the presence of previously unknown services including an underground water pipe and an overhead power line. Forty-six trenches were excavated across the development site, with most averaging 50 m in length. During the evaluation, no features of archaeological sensitivity were uncovered with field drainage being the only features uncovered. However, a very degraded drystone wall and stone well were noted close to the northern field boundary to the south of the present farm house building and its garden. The upstanding remains of North Brae Wind Pump is also present in the north-eastern area of the development.
- 1.2 Following consultation with WoSAS and the Client, due to the proximity of the proposed ground works associated with the development which might impact on both the drystone wall and well structures, a basic historic building recording was carried out as outlined in the WSI Addendum (Baillie 2017). The results are outlined below.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation and historic building recording undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Avant Homes on an area proposed for development at Lyoncross, Barrhead, East Renfrewshire (Figure 1). This present work constitutes Stages 1 and 2 archaeological works as outlined in the WSI methodology and its Addendum. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 3 post-fieldwork analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addenda which will be submitted for the approval of WoSAS, prior to the commencement of any further work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer. Stage 1 works were carried out between the 16th and 23rd January 2017 to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development area as stipulated by the WoSAS, acting as archaeological advisor to East Renfrewshire Council. Stage 2 works were carried out between 21st and 22nd February 2017 to record the upstanding remains of a pre-existing degraded drystone wall and stone well, on the edge of the development as outlined in the WSI Addendum.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The overall development area for this phase of evaluation measured 6.7 hectares and is centred on NGR: NS 51472 57848 located on the south-eastern outskirts of Barrhead. The development area currently comprises of agricultural land and is bounded to the south by the railway line, to the west by Aurs Road and to the north-west by Smithfield Drive. The ground slopes quite steeply downwards towards the north and is presently used as animal pasture.
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology is Glacial Till, while the solid geology consists of Lyoncross Limestone Sedimentary Rock (British Geological Survey Map Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geology/ofbritain/home.html>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A Desk-based Assessment was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited for this and a wider development area in 2013 (Arabaolaza). There are three known post-medieval and modern remains within the development area boundary (Figure 1). Two of them are cultural heritage sites of lesser significance, North Brae and Lyoncross while the third, known as Lyoncross by Auchenback Barrhead, is a category C listed building and therefore of local significance.

- 4.2 The earliest map to depict an area noted as 'Lyoncroft' is Roy's map of 1745-1755, although Barrhead itself is not depicted until Thomson's map of 1820. However, it is not until the Ordnance Survey's (OS) First Edition maps of 1863 that the arrangement of fields is apparent as they currently appear. In these maps Lyoncross, a category C listed building (NMRS: NS55NW 27; LB 18683; NGR: NS 51595 57946), situated at the centre east of the development site is depicted as a 'U' shaped building enclosed by a rectangular wall and with two access roads. The first road links the two storey farmhouse to Barrhead while the other provides access to a well located at its south-east side. On the OS First Edition 25 inch map of 1863, a small rectangular building appears just north of the main building.
- 4.3 South-east of this site a farmstead known as 'Littleton' (NMRS: NS55NW 81; NGR: NS 5187 5786), is first depicted on Roy's map of 1745-55. On both OS First Edition 6 inch and 25 inch maps, this is depicted as a single unroofed building and noted as a ruin. Its location in these later maps differs from the Roy's map where the site is placed north-east of Lyoncross. It is no longer visible by the OS Second Edition maps of 1897 and 1898.
- 4.4 At the north end of the development site is North Brae, first shown on Roy's map of 1745-55 (NMRS: NS55NW 46; NGR: NS 5149 5812). The settlement is depicted in the OS First Edition maps of 1863, where it is recorded as an 'L'-shaped building. By the time of the OS Second and later edition maps of 1897 and 1898, the building showed extensions towards its east and west side. The site is now only marked by a wind-pump made by Dickie & Sons of East Kilbride. No more changes were noted on the 1913 and 1947 OS maps.
- 4.5 Aerial photographs from the second half of the 20th century do not show any new archaeological remains within the proposed development area. However, photographic evidence indicates that in 1946 the field north and north-west of Lyoncross had some possible rig and furrows in a herring bone pattern. The land use of the development site remains agricultural throughout the photographs.
- 4.6 Outside the development area to the north, just off the road that separates the development area from the Buffer zone, is the site of a possible farmstead known as Auchinback (NGR: NS 512 581). An area known as 'Ackinbac' first appears on the Blaeu Atlas of Scotland of 1654. It is also depicted as 'Auchenback' in Ainslie's 1821 and Thomson's 1826 maps. On the OS First Edition 6 inch and 25 inch maps of 1863, Auchinback is depicted as 'U' shaped, with a well on its west side and it is enclosed by a rectangular wall, although the wall curves at its east side. They were no major changes to the layout on the OS second and later edition 6 inch and 25 inch maps, apart from extensions to the south-west side reflected in 1897 and another later in 1913 just parallel to the earlier one on the north-west side. The farmstead had disappeared by the time of the OS 1959 map.
- 4.7 A possible knocking stone (WoSAS Pin: 67885) was found in a field boundary at or near the development by Mr James Hay in the summer of 2016. Photographs of the stone suggest that it is an approximately 0.9 m x 0.5 m oval with a shallow, pecked sub-rectangular depression slightly offset to one side. It appears unlikely that this object is in its original location, and it is more likely that it has been sourced from one of the earlier settlement locations in the vicinity and re-used in a field boundary. The current landowner residing at Lyoncross farm had no recollection of the knocking stone or its whereabouts when questioned during the evaluation.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological works were as follows:
- conduct an archaeological evaluation of 8% of the available evaluation area (5,360 m², reduced to 4252 m²) of the proposed development;
 - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on behalf of East Renfrewshire Council.

- Conduct a basic historic building survey on the upstanding remains of a stone well and wall at the northern boundary of the development area;
- Submit, if post-excavation work is required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further post-excavation work, in accordance with paragraph 2.1 above.

Methodology

6.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.1.1 The available area for evaluation on the site equates to 6.7 hectares. The 8% evaluation of this area (5,360 m², reduced to 4252 m²) necessitated 46 trenches, 45 x 50 m and 1 x 30 m in length, each measuring 2 m wide. All trenches were excavated using a back-acting machine with a smooth-edged bucket under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.1.2 A GUARD Archaeology surveyor marked out the extent of the 46 trenches in advance of the fieldwork taking place. All service plans and access arrangements were provided by the client.
- 6.1.3 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent. All topsoil or overburden excavated was temporarily stored along the side of each trench.
- 6.1.4 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.1.5 No significant archaeological remains were encountered by the evaluation.
- 6.1.6 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work were undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.
- 6.1.7 After conclusion of excavations and investigation, the plant operator backfilled and compacted all trenches. There was no specialist backfilling.

6.2 Basic Historic Building Recording

- 6.2.1 The drystone well and wall were cleaned of superficial vegetation and ground cover to reveal details of their structures and construction.
- 6.2.2 No trees or shrubbery were removed during the work.
- 6.2.3 A descriptive record, scale drawings and photographic record were taken of the structures and recorded on *pro forma* recordings forms.
- 6.2.4 A GPS survey using sub-cm DGPS of the structures was carried out to tie them into the National Grid.

Results

7.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 7.1.1 Forty-six trenches were excavated, totalling 4252 m²; during the work programme, trenches in the north-eastern area were moved and reduced in number due to the presence of a previously unknown overhead power line and underground water service. The results should be read in conjunction with the detailed results found in Appendices B-E, Figure 1-3 and Plates 1-15.

7.1.2 Across the site the subsoil generally comprised stiff orange/brown silty clay 002 with sub-rounded cobble and pebble inclusions (Plate 1). Its surface was truncated by field drains in both the north and southern areas of the development site. No features of archaeological interest or artefacts of any antiquity were encountered during the evaluation.

7.1.3 The overlying topsoil 001 comprised mid brown/grey clay silt with inclusions of plant roots and ranged in depth between 0.26 m and 0.36 m (Plate 2). Modern pottery sherds were occasionally retrieved but were not retained.



Plate 1: Post-excavation of trench 14.



Plate 2: Depth of topsoil in trench 39.

7.2 Basic Historic Building Recording

7.2.1 Both the stone well 003 and wall 007 were located to the south of Lyoncross Farmhouse and garden in the northern boundary of the development area. Due to their closeness to the proposed development a basic historic building record was conducted of both structures (plates 3 to 5).



Plate 3: Drystone wall 003 covered with vegetation.



Plate 4: Stone well 003 and wall 007.



Plate 5: Stone well 003.

7.2.2 The well 003 was located to the immediate south of drystone wall 007 and was entered through a gap in the wall measuring 1.7 m in width which was lined with stone walls (004 and 006) on both its western and eastern sides (plate 6; figure 2). It presented as a relatively smallish mound overgrown with vegetation including long grass, nettles, moss and several mature trees. Following removal of the superficial vegetation and leaving the trees in situ, the structure of the well could be observed more easily. It appeared to be roughly D-shaped with the straight edge to the north and measured 2.2 m in length, 1.5 m in width with a total depth of 3.15 m. Only the northern open side of the well was fully exposed due to the presence of thick vegetation, tree roots and deep soil in the southern side and its potential instability if this material was removed (plate 7).



Plate 6: Well 003 following removal of vegetation and walls 004 and 006.



Plate 7: Close-up of stone well 003.

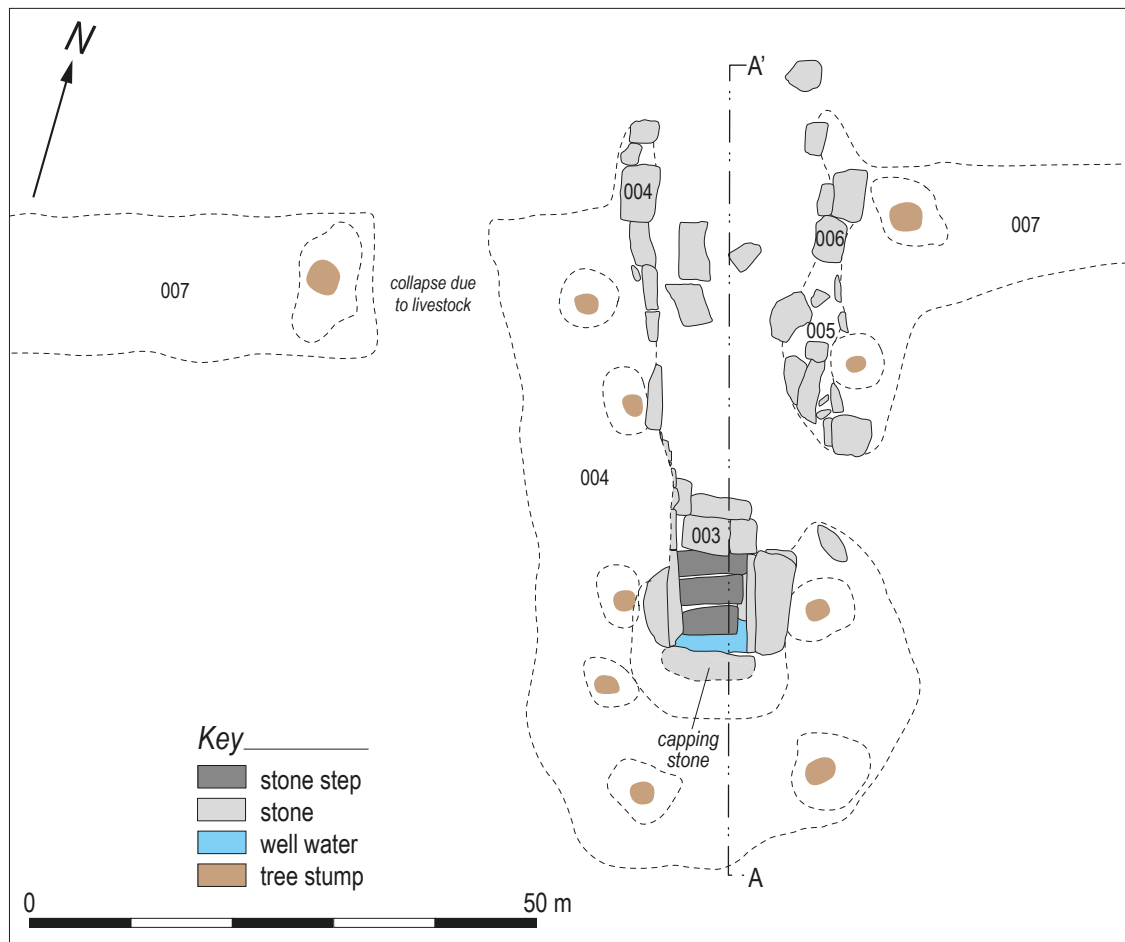


Figure 2: Plan of well 003 and wall 004 and 006.

7.2.3 Its northern entrance was rectangular in shape and measured 0.98 m E/W by 0.7 m N/S. Four steps, the upper at ground level, led down to water level within the well (plate 8). These were constructed of rectangular sandstone blocks measuring 0.84 m x 0.36 m x 0.17 m, although the upper step was constructed using two smaller stones. The lowest step was positioned 0.62 m below ground level. Internally the well measured 1.18 m N/S by 1 m E/W and was lined using roughly rectangular sandstone blocks measuring on average 0.71 m x 0.26 m, the width unknown (plate 9).



Plate 8: Steps at stone well entrance.



Plate 9: Internal area of stone well.

7.2.4 Externally the well stood to a height of 0.86 m above ground level comprising 3 stone courses and was capped with a large, rectangular sandstone block measuring 1.42 m x 0.57 m x 0.23 m. This capping stone only covered the southern half of the opening, while the northern remained open.

7.2.5 At the eastern side of the well positioned above the second and third steps was a small square niche constructed of two upright flat sandstone blocks with a capping stone (plate 10). It measured 0.38 m x 0.33 m x 0.37 m. The function of this niche is unknown although it might have at one time contained a wood/metal bar to secure a lid which covered the northern half of the well.



Plate 10: Niche on east side of stone well.



Plate 11: Stone wall 006.

7.2.6 The eastern entrance wall 006 (plate 11) to the well measured 2.34 m in length with a maximum height of 1 m and was orientated N/S. It was also drystone construction with the stones measuring on average 0.45 m x 0.2 m x 0.11 m. In-between the stones was a mid-brown silty matrix 005 presumably the result of soil formation due to decayed vegetation infiltrating the spaces between the stones. At the southern end of the wall was a gap of 0.8 m between it and the well and might represent a further access point to the well. The wall was very collapsed and degraded compared to the western wall which survived relatively intact.

7.2.7 The western entrance wall 004 (plate 12, figure 3) measured 4.3 m in length and abutted the western side of well 003. It measured 0.22 m in width with a height of 0.7 m maximum and was also orientated N/S, being parallel to wall 006. It survived to three courses in height although its southern end was less well preserved at only one to two courses. No bonding was evident with the same silty matrix 005 present as observed in wall 006. The outer faces of the wall appeared dressed with one exhibiting chisel marks.

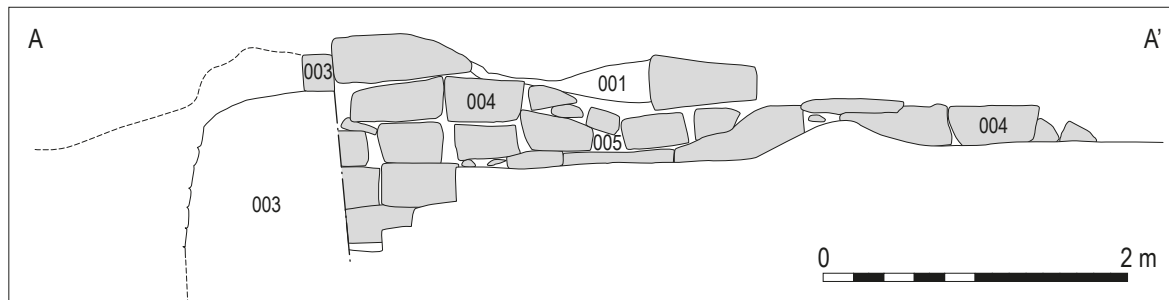


Figure 3: East facing section of stone wall 004.

7.2.8 Drystone wall 007 measured 38.4 m in length and was orientated E/W. It measured 0.8 m in width and survived to a maximum height of 0.53 m, equivalent to 4 courses in height depending on the size of the stone used. No bonding was evident with the same silty spread 005/008 found in walls 004 and 006 also present. The wall was constructed using roughly rectangular stones ranging in size between 0.6 m and 0.28 m in length with a height of 0.57 m - 0.1 m (plate 13). The width was not observable as the wall was capped with a thick layer of grassy turf with soil. It also had a large number of mature trees along its length and vegetation including long grass, moss and nettles which had damaged the wall considerably. Tree roots were evident within the wall structure (plate 14). At its western end the wall curved slightly round to the north, presumably continuing in this direction but has not survived. A small slot was excavated through the upper surface of the wall and revealed the underlying stones. No smaller 'heart' stones were evident within the internal area of the wall, with only the outer stones evident.



Plate 12: Stone wall 004.



Plate 13: Western end of stone wall 007.



Plate 14: Tree root infiltration in stone wall 007.

Discussion

8.1 The present work programme uncovered no features or finds of archaeological interest during the evaluation phase with only field drainage noted within several trenches. However, the upstanding remains of a very degraded drystone wall and stone well were noted to the south of the category C-Listed Lyoncross Farm House (NMRS NS55NW27). The Farmhouse is thought to date from the late eighteenth century AD and is depicted as several buildings enclosed within agricultural ground on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland map dating 1745-55. The well first appears on cartographic sources dating to the mid-nineteenth century (Ordnance Survey Six-inch 1st edition (Renfrewshire Sheet XVI) published 1863), although due to its position and association with the farmhouse as its 'drawing' well it is presumably of similar date.

- 8.2 Also noted during the present work programme was the upstanding rolled steel four-legged structure of North Brae Wind Pump (NMRS NS55NW 46; plate 15) which presumably provided power to North Brae farm located to its immediate north-east. It presently stands in the south-east corner of the north-west field in this evaluation.



Plate 15: North Brae Wind Pump.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The evaluation work has revealed that no significant archaeologically sensitive features exist within the evaluated area of the proposed development. However, a degraded stone well and stone wall to the south of the present Lyoncross farmhouse building and which they are associated are present on the north edge of the development area.
- 9.2 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix F. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1 – 275191) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the archaeological advisor to East Renfrewshire Council will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Avant Homes for commissioning us to conduct the evaluation, to Mr and Mrs Layden of Lyoncross Farm and Martin O'Hare of WoSAS. Plant and operator were supplied by Brown Plant Hire. Technical support was from Clarke Innes. The evaluation was conducted by Maureen Kilpatrick and Beth Spence and the historic building survey was conducted by Maureen Kilpatrick and James McGovern. The illustrations and trench survey were produced by Dave McNicol, Jennifer Simonson and Gillian Sneddon. The report was desk top published by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Warren Bailie.

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Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

Arabaolaza, I 2013 *Barrhead South, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, GUARD Archaeology Project 3714 (unpublished report)

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West of Scotland Archaeology Service, Sites and Monuments Record, <http://www.wosas.net/search.php> [accessed 23rd January 2017].

Appendix B: List of Trenches

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	50	2	0.33	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.27 m)	Stiff orange/brown silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
2	50	2	0.38	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.31 m)	Very firm brown/pink silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
3	50	2	0.37	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.29 m)	Very firm brown/pink silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
4	50	2	0.35	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.29 m)	Very firm brown/pink silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
5	50	2	0.35	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.28 m)	Very firm brown/pink silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
6	50	2	0.35	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.29 m)	Very firm brown/pink silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
7	50	2	0.35	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.27 m)	Very firm brown/pink silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted. Rubble drain at northern end
8	50	2	0.33	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.29 m)	Very firm orange/brown silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted.
9	30	2	0.42	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.36 m)	Very firm orange/brown silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted.
10	20	2	0.35	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.28 m)	Very firm brown/pink silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
11	50	2	0.37	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.34 m)	Very firm orange/brown silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted.
12	52	2	0.3	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.26 m)	Very firm orange/brown silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
13	52	2	0.3	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.26 m)	Very firm orange/brown silty clay with cobble inclusions	Modern detritus at southern end
14	50	2	0.36	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.33 m)	Stiff orange/brown silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
15	50	2	0.39	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.31 m)	Stiff orange/brown silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
16	50	2	0.35	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.31 m)	Stiff orange/brown silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
17	52	2	0.36	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.3 m)	Stiff light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
18	50	2	0.3	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.26 m)	Stiff light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
19	52	2	0.37	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.31 m)	Stiff light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted. Field drain at northern end
20	50	2	0.38	Moderately compacted mid brown clay silt with plant roots and pebble inclusions (depth 0.34 m)	Stiff light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
21	50	2	0.55	Moderately compacted mid brown clay silt with plant roots and pebble inclusions (depth 0.26 m). Below was dark brown silty with pebble inclusions (depth 0.3 m)	Stiff light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
22a+b	50	2	0.37	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.29 m)	Stiff light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted. Rubble field drain in trench.
23a+b	50	2	0.32	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.27 m)	Stiff light light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
24	50	2	0.33	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.28 m)	Stiff light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted. Three rubble field drains in trench.
25	52	2	0.34	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.28 m)	Stiff light light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted. Rubble field drain in trench.
26	50	2	0.3	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.26 m)	Stiff light light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
27	52	2	0.4	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.31 m)	Stiff light light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
28	50	2	0.33	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.28 m)	Stiff light light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
29	50	2	0.38	Mid/dark brown clay silt with plant root inclusions (depth 0.3 m)	Stiff beige/light brown silty clay with cobble and pebble inclusions	Spread of tarmac and stone at north end of trench
30	52	2	0.26	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.21 m)	Very firm orange/brown silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
31	50	2	0.35	Mid/dark brown clay silt with plant root inclusions (depth 0.32 m)	Stiff light orange/brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	No archaeology noted

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
32	50	2	0.3	Mid/dark brown clay silt with plant root inclusions (depth 0.28 m)	Stiff light orange/brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	No archaeology noted
33	25	2	0.3	Mid/dark brown clay silt with plant root inclusions (depth 0.28 m)	Stiff light orange/brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	No archaeology noted
34	50	2	0.36	Mid/dark brown clay silt with plant root inclusions (depth 0.28 m)	Stiff beige/light brown silty clay with cobble and pebble inclusions	No archaeology noted. Two rubble field drain in trench.
35	50	2	0.32	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.29 m)	Stiff light light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted. Four field drains in trench.
36a+b	50	2	0.3	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.27 m)	Stiff light light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
37	50	2	0.25 – 0.3	Dark brown/grey clay silt with pebble inclusions (depth 0.25 m)	Light grey/beige silty clay with frequent stones	No archaeology noted
38	50	2	0.35	Dark brown/grey clay silt with pebble inclusions (depth 0.33 m)	Light grey/beige silty clay with frequent stones	No archaeology noted. Two field drains in trench.
39	50	2	0.36	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.29 m)	Stiff light light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
40	50	2	0.3	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.26 m)	Stiff light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
41	50	2	0.29	Moderately compacted dark brown/grey clay silt with pebble inclusions (depth 0.3 m)	Stiff beige/light brown silty clay with cobble and pebble inclusions	No archaeology noted
42	52	2	0.32	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.25 m)	Very firm orange/brown silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
43	52	2	0.29	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.26 m)	Stiff light light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
44	50	2	0.36	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.31 m)	Very firm brown/pink silty clay with cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted. Rubble field drain in SW of trench.
45	50	2	0.37	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.31 m)	Stiff light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted
46	25	2	0.25 - 0.3	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.27 m)	Stiff light beige/brown silty clay with occasional cobble inclusions	No archaeology noted

Appendix C: List of Contexts

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Moderately compacted mid brown/grey clay silt with plant root and pebble inclusions (depth 0.26 m - 0.36 m)	Topsoil
002	Stiff orange/brown silty clay with cobble inclusions	Subsoil

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
003	Circular shaped measuring 3.09 m x 2.14 m with a total depth of 3.15 m. Drystone construction with large capping lintel. Survives to height of 2-3 courses above ground level. Shaped sandstone blocks measuring 0.71 m x 0.31 m x 0.26 m.	Stone Well
004	Measures 4.3 m length, 0.22 m width, height 0.7 m. Orientated N/S. Drystone construction of sandstone blocks measuring 0.67 m x 0.13 m x 0.2 m. Survives between 2-courses in height	West side entrance wall to well 003.
005	Mid-brown silty, loose compacted located between stones on drystone walls	Natural in-fill of soil between stones of drystone walls 004 and 006
006	Measures 2.34 m length, height 1 m. Orientated N/S. Drystone construction of sandstone blocks measuring 0.45 m x 0.2 m x 0.11 m. Survives between 2-courses in height	East side entrance wall to well 003. Very collapsed compared to west wall
007	Measures 38.4 m length, 0.8 m width, 0.53 m height (maximum). Drystone construction. Survives to height between 2-4 courses. Orientated E/W with west curving round to north. Overgrown with trees	Drystone boundary wall
008	Mid-brown silty, loose compacted located between stones on drystone wall	Natural in-fill of soil between stones of drystone wall 007

Appendix D: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Context	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	003	1	Plan of well and walls	1:20
2	007	2	N-facing section of drystone wall	1:20
3	003-005	4	E-facing section of wall and well entrance	1:10
4	003-007	5	Plan of site	1:50
5	003	6	W-facing section of well entrance	1:10
6	003-005	3	N-facing section of drystone wall	1:10
7	003-005	7	N-facing plan of well	1:10

Appendix E: List of Photographs

File No. 1	Frame	Trench No.	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
	1	-	-	ID Shot	-
	2	-	-	General shot pre-excavation	SE
	3	-	-	General shot pre-excavation	SE
	4	-	-	General shot pre-excavation	NE
	5	-	-	General shot pre-excavation	N
	6	14	-	ID Shot	-
	7	14	001, 002	E-facing section	E
	8	14	002	Post-excavation	NE
	9	16	-	ID Shot	-
	10	16	001, 002	S-facing section	S
	11	16	002	Post-excavation	SW
	12	15	001, 002	S-facing section	S
	13	15	002	Post-excavation	E
	14	11	-	ID Shot	-
	15	11	001, 002	S-facing section	S
	16	11	002	Post-excavation	N
	17	9	-	ID Shot	-
	18	9	001, 002	S-facing section	S
	19	9	002	Post-excavation	N
	20	8	001, 002	S-facing section	S
	21	8	002	Post-excavation	N
	22	8	002	Post-excavation of degraded stone	NW
	23	-	-	Post-excavation of NW field	S
	24	-	-	Pre-excavation of NE field	S

Frame	Trench No.	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
25	-	-	Pre-excitation of NE field	S
26	-	-	Eastern extent of Amlaird wayleave	N
27	1	-	ID Shot	-
28	1	001, 002	E-facing section	E
29	1	002	Post-excitation	N
30	-	-	Void	-
31	2	-	ID Shot	-
32	2	001, 002	SW-facing section	SW
33	2	002	Post-excitation	NE
34	3	-	ID Shot	-
35	3	-	SW-facing section	SW
36	4	-	ID Shot	-
37	4	001, 002	SW-facing section	SW
38	4	002	Post-excitation	NE
39	-	-	General shot of field	NW
40	-	-	General shot of field	N
41	-	-	Overhead powerline	NW
42	-	-	North Brae Wind Pump	SW
43	-	-	North Brae Wind Pump	SW
44	-	-	North Brae Wind Pump	SE
45	5	-	ID Shot	-
46	5	001, 002	SE-facing section	SE
47	5	002	Post-excitation	N
48	6	-	ID Shot	-
49	6	001, 002	SW-facing section	SW
50	6	002	Post-excitation	E
51	7	-	ID Shot	-
52	7	001, 002	S-facing section	S
53	7	002	Post-excitation	S
54	8	-	ID Shot	-
55	8	001, 002	N-facing section	N
56	8	002	Post-excitation	SW
57	-	-	Void	-
58	10	-	ID Shot	-
59	10	001, 002	NE-facing section	NE
60	10	002	Post-excitation	E
61	-	-	Post-excitation	E
62	-	-	Post-excitation	S
63	-	-	Post-excitation	S
64	-	-	Post-excitation	SE
65	-	-	Void	-
66	13	-	ID Shot	-
67	13	001, 002	W-facing section	W
68	13	002	Post-excitation	S
69	-	-	General shot of field	SE
70	-	-	General shot of field	S
71	-	-	General shot of field	S
72	46	-	ID Shot	-
73	46	001, 002	E-facing section	E
74	46	002	Post-excitation	S
75	12	-	ID Shot	-
76	12	001, 002	NE-facing section	NE
77	12	002	Post-excitation	SW
78	29	-	ID Shot	-
79	29	001, 002	NE-facing section	NE

Frame	Trench No.	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
80	29	002	Post-excavation	SW
81	-	-	Possible Japanese knotweed	S
82	-	-	Possible Japanese knotweed	S
83	-	-	General shot of field	E
84	-	-	General shot of field	SE
85	-	-	General shot of field	SW
86	28	-	ID Shot	-
87	28	001, 002	E-facing section	E
88	28	002	Post-excavation	N
89	28	002	Post-excavation	N
90	27	-	ID Shot	-
91	27	001, 002	E-facing section	E
92	27	002	Post-excavation	S
93	27	002	Post-excavation	N
94	19	-	ID Shot	-
95	19	001, 002	E-facing section	E
96	19	002	Post-excavation	SE
97	19	002	Post-excavation	NW
98	26	-	ID Shot	-
99	26	001, 002	E-facing section	E
100	26	002	Post-excavation	N
101	-	-	General shot of field	W
102	-	-	General shot of field	E
103	-	-	General shot of field	E
104	-	-	General shot of field	E
105	17	-	ID Shot	-
106	17	001, 002	SE-facing section	SE
107	17	002	Post-excavation	E
108	25	-	ID Shot	-
109	25	001, 002	E-facing section	E
110	25	002	Post-excavation	S
111	18	-	ID Shot	-
112	18	001, 002	NE-facing section	NE
113	18	002	Post-excavation	W
114	23a	-	ID Shot	-
115	23a	001, 002	E-facing section	E
116	23a	002	Post-excavation	S
117	23b	-	ID Shot	-
118	23b	001, 002	E-facing section	E
119	23b	002	Post-excavation	N
120	35	-	ID Shot	-
121	35	001, 002	E-facing section	E
122	35	002	Post-excavation	S
123	35	002	Post-excavation	N
124	33	-	ID Shot	-
125	33	001, 002	S-facing section	S
126	33	002	Post-excavation	E
127	39	-	ID Shot	-
128	39	001, 002	S-facing section	S
129	39	002	Post-excavation	E
130	36a	-	ID Shot	-
131	36a	001, 002	W-facing section	W
132	36a	002	Post-excavation	N
133	36b	-	ID Shot	-
134	36b	001, 002	S-facing section	S

Frame	Trench No.	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
135	36b	002	Post-excavation	E
136	-	-	General shot of field	N
137	45		Water seeping out of N field of trench	N
138	45	001, 002	W-facing section	W
139	45	002	Post-excavation	S
140	-	-	ID Shot	-
141	42	001, 002	E-facing section	E
142	42	002	Post-excavation	W
143	40	-	ID Shot	-
144	40	002	Post-excavation	W
145	-	-	ID Shot	-
146	24	001, 002	W-facing section	W
147	24	002	Post-excavation	S
148	22a	-	ID Shot	-
149	22a	001, 002	N-facing section	N
150	22a	002	Post-excavation	W
151	24	001, 002	W-facing section	N
152	24	002	Post-excavation	S
153	24	002	Post-excavation	S
154	22b	-	ID Shot	-
155	22b	001, 002	E-facing section	E
156	22b	002	Post-excavation	N
157	22b	002	Field drain	S
158	22b	-	Post-excavation	E
159	-	-	Backfilled trenches	E
160	-	-	Backfilled trenches	E
161	-	-	Backfilled trenches	E
162	-	-	Backfilled trenches	E
163	-	-	Backfilled trenches	E
164	-	-	Backfilled trenches	S
165	-	-	General shot of field	S
166	-	-	General shot of field	E
167	-	-	Pre-excavation of field	S
168	-	-	Stone well	W
169	-	-	Stone well	W
170	-	-	Drystone wall at well	E
171	-	-	Stone well	W
172	-	-	Stone well	W
173	-	-	Stone well	W
174	-	-	Drystone wall at well	E
175	-	-	Stone well	E
176	-	-	Drystone wall and well	E
177	-	-	Drystone wall	W
178	-	-	Close-up of drystone wall	W
179	-	-	Stone well	W
180	-	-	Stone well	W
181	-	-	Stone well	W
182	29	-	ID Shot	-
183	29	001, 002	E-facing section	E
184	29	002	Post-excavation	S
185	34	-	ID Shot	-
186	34	001, 002	W-facing section	W
187	34	002	Post-excavation	S
188	20	-	ID Shot	-
189	20	-	Void	-

Frame	Trench No.	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
190	20	001, 002	W-facing section	W
191	20	002	Post-excavation	S
192	20	002	Post-excavation	W
File No. 2				
1	-	-	ID Shot	-
2	-	-	General shot of field	N
3	-	-	General shot of field	NE
4	31	-	ID Shot	-
5	31	001, 002	E-facing section	E
6	31	002	Post-excavation	SSW
7	38	-	ID Shot	-
8	38	002	Rubble drain	NE
9	38	002	Rubble drain	N
10	38	001, 002	NW-facing section	NW
11	38	002	Post-excavation	SW
12	33	-	ID Shot	-
13	33	001, 002	SE-facing section	SE
14	33	002	Post-excavation	SW
15	46	-	ID Shot	-
16	46	001, 002	NE-facing section	NE
17	46	002	Post-excavation	SE
18	21	-	ID Shot	-
19	21	002	Post-excavation	SE
20	21	001, 002	NE-facing section	NE
21	32	-	ID Shot	-
22	32	002	Post-excavation	S
23	32	001, 002	E-facing section	E
24	37	-	ID Shot	-
25	37	002	SW-facing section	SW
26	37	001, 002	ESE-facing section	ESE
27	37	002	Post-excavation	WNW
28	41	-	ID Shot	-
29	41	-	SE-facing section	SE
30	41	-	Post-excavation	NE
31	-	-	General shot of trenches	S
32	-	-	General shot of field	SW
File No.3				
1	-	003	Pre-cleaning of well of vegetation	N
2	-	003	Pre-cleaning of well of vegetation	E
3	-	003	Pre-cleaning of well of vegetation	N
4	-	003	Mid-well clean	NE
5	-	003	Mid-well clean	NE
6	-	003	Mid-well clean	N
7	-	003	Mid-well clean	NE
8	-	003	Mid-well clean	W
9	-	003	Post-removal of vegetation from well	N
10	-	003	Post-removal of vegetation from well	N
11	-	003	Post-removal of vegetation from well	NE
12	-	003	Post-removal of vegetation from well	N
13	-	003	Post-removal of vegetation from well	N
14	-	003	Post-removal of vegetation from well	NE
15	-	003	Post-removal of vegetation from well	W
16	-	003	Post-removal of vegetation from well	W
17	-	003	Post-removal of vegetation from well	W
18	-	003	Post-removal of vegetation from well	N

Frame	Trench No.	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
19	-	003	Well and capstone	N
20	-	003	Internal stones of well	N
21	-	003	Internal stones of well	N
22	-	003	Internal shot of well capstone	N
23	-	003	Internal well stones	N
24	-	003	Water in well	N
25	-	003	Water in well	N
26	-	004	Stone wall entrance to well	E
27	-	004	Stone wall entrance to well	E
28	-	004	Stone wall entrance to well	NE
29	-	006	Stone wall	W
30	-	006	Stone wall	W
31	-	003	Well	E
32	-	003	Well	E
33	-	003	Well	S
34	-	003	Well	S
35	-	004, 006	Entrance to well	S
36	-	003	Well and trees	S
37	-	003	Well and trees	SW
38	-	003	Well and trees	SW
39	-	003	Well	N
40	-	003	Well	NW
41	-	003	Well	NW
42	-	003	Well	N
43	-	003	Well	E
44	-	003	Niche at east side of well	W
45	-	003	Niche at east side of well	W
46	-	003	Well	NE
47	-	003	Well	NE
48	-	003	Well	NW
49	-	007	Drystone boundary wall	N
50	-	007	Drystone boundary wall	N
51	-	007	Drystone boundary wall	N
52	-	007	Drystone boundary wall	N
53	-	007	Drystone boundary wall	NW
54	-	007	Drystone boundary wall	N
55	-	007	Drystone boundary wall	N
56	-	007	Drystone boundary wall	N
57	-	007	Drystone boundary wall	NW
58	-	007	Drystone wall close-up	N
59	-	007	Drystone wall close-up	N
60	-	007	Drystone wall close-up	N
61	-	007	Drystone wall close-up	N
62	-	007	Drystone wall close-up	N
63	-	007	Gap in drystone wall	N
64	-	007	Drystone wall close-up	N
65	-	007	Drystone wall close-up	N
66	-	007	Drystone wall close-up	N
67	-	007	Drystone wall close-up	N
68	-	007	Drystone wall close-up	N
69	-	007	Drystone wall close-up	N
70	-	007	Drystone wall close-up	N
71	-	003	James planning the wall	N
72	-	007	Drystone wall surface	S
73	-	007	Drystone wall surface	E
74	-	006	East side entrance wall	W
75	-	006	East side entrance wall	W

Frame	Trench No.	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
76	-	004	Chisel marks on west stone wall stone	E
77	-	004	Chisel marks on west stone wall stone	E
78	-	004	Chisel marks on west stone wall stone	E
79	-	003, 004	West wall at well	E
80	-	003	Well east side	W
81	-	003	Internal area of well	N
82	-	003	Internal area of well	N
83	-	003	Internal area of well	N
84	-	007	South side of drystone boundary wall	SE
85	-	007	South side of drystone boundary wall	S
86	-	003, 007	South side of drystone boundary wall and well	SE
87	-	007	South side of drystone boundary wall	SW
88	-	007	South side of drystone boundary wall	S
89	-	003	Well covered branches	N
90	-	003	Well with branches	N
91	-	007	North side of boundary wall	NW
92	-	007	North side of boundary wall	NW
93	-	007	South side of boundary wall	SW
94	-	003	South side of boundary wall	SW
95	-	003, 007	South side of well and wall	SE
96	-	003, 007	South side of well and wall	SW
97	-	003	Well	E
98	-	003	Well	N
99	-	003	Well	N

Appendix F: Discovery and Excavation Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Renfrewshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Lyoncross, Barrhead Archaeological Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	4567
PARISH:	Neilston
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 51472 57848
START DATE (this season)	16 th January 2017
END DATE (this season)	23 rd January 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation and historic building recording was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, on an area proposed for development at Lyoncross, Barrhead, East Renfrewshire. The proposed trial trench evaluation was to sample 8% (5360 m ²) of the propose development area available for trenching (6.7 hectares). This was reduced to 4252 m ² due to the presence of previously unknown services including an underground water pipe and an overhead power line. Forty-six trenches were excavated across the development site, with most averaging 50 m in length. During the evaluation, no features of archaeological sensitivity were uncovered with field drainage being the only features uncovered. However, a very degraded drystone wall and stone well were noted close to the northern field boundary to the south of the present farm house building and its garden and which were subsequently recorded via basic historic building survey. The upstanding remains of North Brae Wind Pump is also present in the north-eastern area of the development.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Avant Homes
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive will be deposited with the NMRS

Appendix G: Written Scheme of Investigation**LYONCROSS, BARRHEAD**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4567

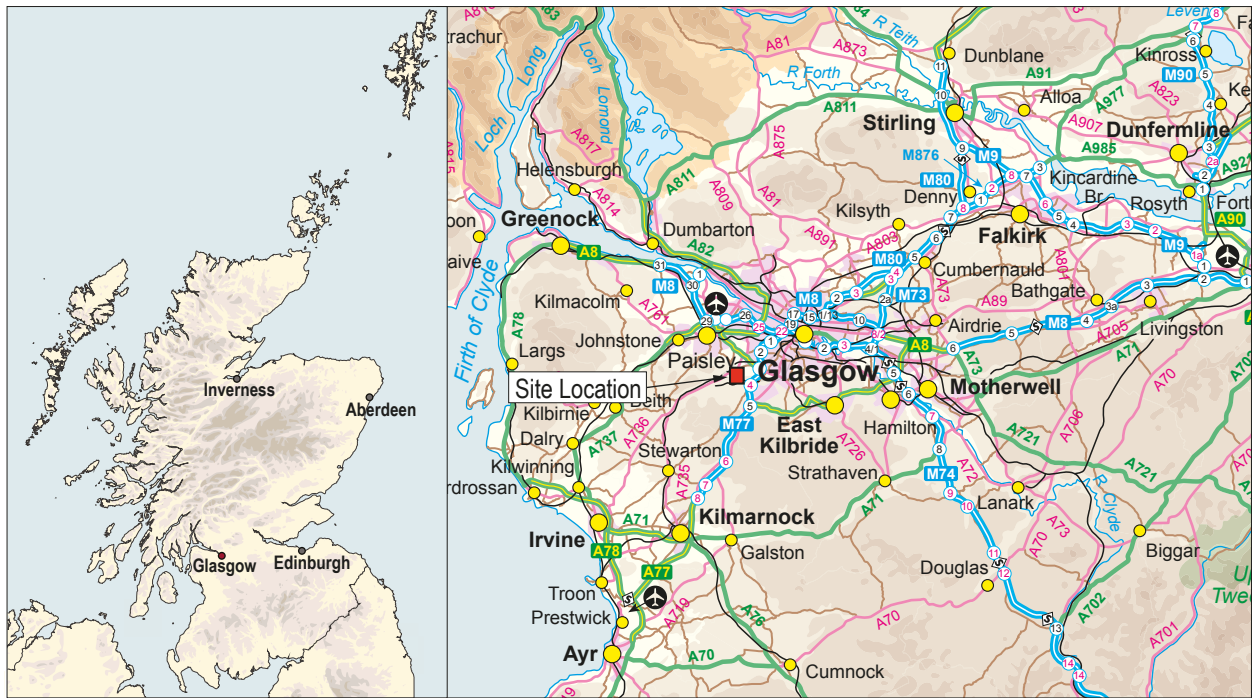


Figure 1:
Site location.

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the required 8% Archaeological Evaluation of the development area (Figure 1) at Lyoncross, Barrhead, East Renfrewshire. These measures are aimed at addressing conditions related to the Planning Application 2015/0504/TP for a residential development and associated infrastructure, landscaping and engineering works. This Written Scheme of Investigation will require to be submitted and approved by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

Introduction

- 2.1 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development and is prepared in accordance with the archaeological conditions attached to the Planning Application 2015/0504/TP. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 fieldwork and Stage 3 post-fieldwork analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addenda. These WSI addenda, if required, will be submitted for the approval of WoSAS, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer.

Site Location

- 3.1 The overall development area in for this phase of evaluation measures 6.7 hectares and is centred on NGR: NS 515 579 located on the south-eastern outskirts of Barrhead. The development area currently comprises of agricultural land and is bounded to the south by the railway line, to the west by Aurs Road and to the north-west by Smithfield Drive.

Archaeological & Historical Background

- 4.1 A Desk-based Assessment was carried by GUARD Archaeology Limited for this and a wider development area in 2013 (Arabaolaza). There are three known post-medieval and modern remains within the development area boundary (Figure 1). Two of them are cultural heritage sites of lesser significance, North Brae and Lyoncross while the third, known as Lyoncross by Auchenback Barrhead, is a category C listed building and therefore of local significance.
- 4.2 The earliest map to depict an area noted as 'Lyoncroft' is Roy's map of 1745-1755, although Barrhead itself is not depicted until Thomson's map of 1820. However, it is not until the Ordnance Survey's (OS) First Edition maps of 1863 that the arrangement of fields is apparent as they currently appear. In these maps Lyoncross a category C listed building (NMRS: NS55NW 27; LB 18683; NGR: NS 51595 57946), situated at the centre east of the development site is depicted as a 'U' shaped building enclosed by rectangular wall and with two access roads. The first road links the two storey farmhouse to Barrhead while the other provides access to a well located at its south-east side. On the OS First Edition 25 inch map of 1863, a small rectangular building appears just north of the main building.
- 4.3 South east of this site a farmstead known as 'Littleton' (NMRS: NS55NW 81; NGR: NS 5187 5786), which is first depicted in Roy's map of 1745-55. On both OS First Edition 6 inch and 25 inch maps, this is depicted as a single unroofed building and noted as a ruin. Its location in these later maps differs from the Roy's map where the site is placed north east of Lyoncross. It is no longer visible by the OS Second Edition maps of 1897 and 1898.
- 4.4 At the north end of the development site is North Brae (NMRS: NS55NW 46; NGR: NS 5149 5812), a wind-pump made by Dickie & Sons of East Kilbride is first illustrated in Roy's map of 1745-55. It is also depicted in the OS First Edition maps of 1863, where it is recorded as an 'L'-shaped building. By the time of the OS Second and later edition maps of 1897 and 1898, the building showed extensions towards its east and west side. No more changes were noted on the 1913 and 1947 OS maps.

- 4.5 Aerial photographs from the second half of the 20th century do not show any new archaeological remains within the proposed development area. However, photographic evidence indicates that in 1946 the field north and north-west of Lyoncross had some possible rig and furrows in Herring bone pattern. The land use of the development site remains agricultural throughout the photographs.
- 4.6 Outside the development area to the north, just off the road that separates the development area from the Buffer zone is the site of a possible farmstead known as Auchinback (NGR: NS 512 581). An area known as 'Ackinbac' first appears on Blaeu Atlas of Scotland of 1654. It is also depicted as 'Auchenback' in Ainslie's 1821 and Thomson's 1826 maps. On the OS First Edition 6 inch and 25 inch maps of 1863, Auchinback is depicted as 'U' shaped, with a well on its west side and it is enclosed by a rectangular wall, although the wall curves at its east side. There were no major changes to the layout on the OS second and later edition 6 inch and 25 inch maps, apart from extensions to the south-west side reflected in 1897 and another later in 1913 just parallel to the earlier one on the north-west side. It seemed to have disappeared by the time of the OS 1959 map.
- 4.7 A possible knocking stone (WoSAS Pin: 67885) was found in a field boundary at or near the development by Mr James Hay in the summer of 2016. Photographs of the stone suggest that it is an approximately 0.9 m x 0.5 m oval with a shallow, pecked sub-rectangular depression slightly offset to one side. It appears unlikely that this object is in its original location, and it is more likely that it has been sourced from one of the earlier settlement locations in the vicinity and re-used in a field boundary.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The main aim of the archaeological evaluation is to establish the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits. Therefore the aims and objectives of the archaeological works are as follows:
- conduct an archaeological evaluation of 8% of the available evaluation area (5,360 m²) of the proposed development ;
 - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to WoSAS on behalf of East Renfrewshire Council.
 - Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with paragraph 2.1 above.

Methodology

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.1 The available area for evaluation on the site equates to 6.7 hectares. The 8% evaluation of this area (5,360 m²) will necessitate 54 trenches, 53 x 50 m and 1 x 30 m in length, each measuring 2 m wide. All trenches will be excavated using a back-acting machine with a smooth-edged bucket under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.2 A GUARD Archaeology surveyor will mark out the extent of the 54 trenches in advance of the fieldwork taking place. All service plans and access arrangements will be provided by the client.
- 6.3 The topsoil or overburden at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent. All topsoil or overburden excavated will be temporarily stored along the side of each trench.
- 6.4 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be

drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All trenches will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.

- 6.5 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.6 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.7 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.8 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.9 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the 8% evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS on a WSI addendum for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.10 WoSAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be destroyed by the proposals.
- 6.11 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a *Registered Organisation*.
- 6.12 After conclusion of excavations and investigation, the plant operator will backfill and compact all trenches. There will be no specialist backfilling.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report incorporating the results of the evaluation will be submitted to the client within two weeks of completion of all fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to the WoSAS. The report will include a full descriptive text that will analyse and characterise the results of the evaluation. It will also include lists of all the archaeological records, drawings and photographs and artefacts recovered.
- 7.2 The report will include the following:
 - executive summary;
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference;
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
 - contractor's details including date work carried out;
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
 - description of the site history, location and geology;
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - context & feature descriptions;
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;

- plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
 - bibliography.
- 7.3 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to WoSAS.
- 7.4 WoSAS state that any DSR is to be submitted within 4 weeks of fieldwork completion, any PERD within 3 months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.
- 7.5 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Limited.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the work, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Maureen Kilpatrick
 - Archaeologist (Surveyor): Dave McNicol
 - Technical Support: Aileen Maule
 - Project Manager: Warren Bailie
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, Warren Bailie, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological works is 9th January 2017. WoSAS and the client will be informed of the site mobile phone number of the attending Archaeologist prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

Sources Consulted

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LYONCROSS, BARRHEAD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND BUILDING RECORDING

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ADDENDUM

PROJECT 4567

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, working on behalf of Avant Homes, on an area proposed for development at Lyoncross, Barrhead, East Renfrewshire. These measures were aimed at addressing conditions related to the Planning Application 2015/0504/TP for a residential development and associated infrastructure, landscaping and engineering works. The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the archaeological works was approved by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) prior to work commencing in their role as advisor to East Renfrewshire Council. The proposed trial trench evaluation was to sample 8% (5360 m²) of the proposed development area available for trenching (6.7 hectares). This was reduced to 4252 m² due to the presence of previously unknown services including an underground water pipe and an overhead power line. Forty-six trenches were excavated across the development site, with most averaging 50 m in length. During the evaluation, no features of archaeological sensitivity were uncovered with field drainage being the only apparent features. However, a very degraded drystone wall and stone well were noted close to the northern field boundary to the south of the present farm house building and its garden.

Following consultation with WoSAS and the client, and given the proximity of proposed ground works associated with the residential development, it was agreed that the stone wall and well may be subject to disturbance during development works. The structures warrant a basic historic building recording and this will be carried out between 20th and 24th February 2017. This will include a descriptive record, scale drawings where appropriate, a photographic record and a GPS survey tying the structures into the national grid. The structures will be cleaned of any superficial vegetation and ground cover to reveal details of their construction. No trees or shrubbery will be removed during this process. Following the fieldwork a short report and accompanying graphic and photography will be incorporated within the DSR for the evaluation of the development. This DSR will be submitted to WoSAS on completion of the work for their agreement on behalf of East Renfrewshire Council Planning Authority.

By Warren Bailie 17/02/2017

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