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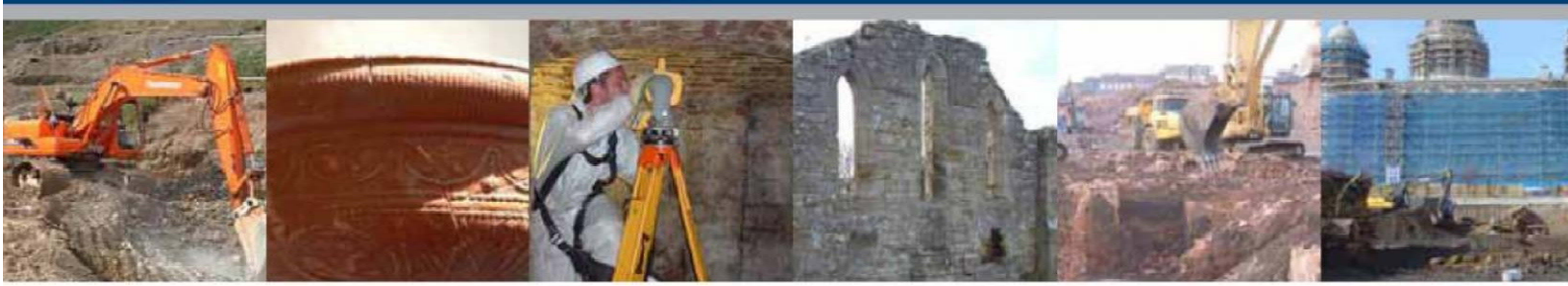

Land off Crookston Road,
Leverndale,
Glasgow

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Archaeological Excavation Report

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Miller Homes (Scotland) Ltd, to undertake a desk-based assessment and archaeological excavation on Land off Crookston Road Leverndale, Glasgow (NS 251565/661707). This work follows a planning application (No.12/01894/DC) for the construction of housing. Glasgow City Council granted planning consent for the development, on the condition that an archaeological excavation is undertaken following the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment, evaluation and ultimately an excavation.

The archaeological excavation was undertaken between the 1st and 19th July 2013 and involved the mechanical stripping of 6120 m^2 targeted around positive results from evaluation trenches as well as possible features represented on the early map sequence within the development area. The excavation identified a 19th century farmstead/industrial complex as well as associated agricultural boundaries. As this archaeological excavation was conducted as part of a condition in association with the development of new housing, no further work is deemed necessary. However, given the high archaeological potential of the area, it is recommended that any future work be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would like to thank Miller Homes (Scotland) Ltd, for commissioning the project. Invaluable assistance and support was provided by Neil MacNab of URS Infrastructure and Environment UK (formerly Scott Wilson Ltd). Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would also like to thank Paul Robins, Senior Archaeologist for the West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS) who provide statutory planning advice to Glasgow City Council, for his assistance throughout the project.

The excavation team comprised of Kevin Moore, Robert Blackburn, Claire Casey, Robert McMoran and Adam Slater. The site survey was carried out by Ben Moore.

The report was written by Adam Slater and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. Finds, animal bone and environmental sampling was processed by Megan Stoakley and Don O'Meara. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Project Manager for WAA, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 In October 2007, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was invited by Scott Wilson Ltd (now URS), on behalf of their clients, Miller Homes (Scotland) Ltd, to undertake an archaeological excavation at Land off Crookston Road, Leverndale, Glasgow (NS 251565/661707; Figure 1), prior to the construction of a new housing development. As a result, Paul Robins of the West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS) on behalf of Glasgow City Council requested a programme of archaeological investigation, prior to the development taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology as an update to an Archaeological Project Design produced by Scott Wilson Ltd (now URS) in October 2007 (Giecco 2013). The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 EXCAVATION

2.2.1 The excavation consisted of the mechanical stripping of 6120 m^2 of the proposed development area. The purpose of the excavation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological features identified during the 2007 evaluation as well as to fully expose and investigate a probable farm steading structure identified during the aborted 2008 excavation. Excavations in 2007 fully mitigated through excavation the archaeology present within Area A located 300m to the north-west of the current area of investigation, which is reported elsewhere (CFA 2007). All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IfA 2012) and Standard & Guidance for Archaeological Excavation and Archaeological Watching Brief (IfA 2008) as well as the Scottish Government's Planning Advice Note 2/ 2011, Planning and Archaeology, Scottish Environment Policy 2011 and Scottish Planning Policy (SPP).

2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the excavation were:

- To preserve by record the archaeological evidence that will be impacted by the proposed development;
- To confirm and enhance the results of the evaluation and the historic map evidence, recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- To attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of this part of Glasgow;

2.2.3 The specific objectives of the excavation Areas B & C and watching brief Area D were:

- To recover information to determine the extent of a 19th century farmstead, the field boundaries and small enclosures in close proximity to it;
- To recover information regarding living conditions and the agrarian economy;

- To recover any evidence for medieval or early post-medieval precursors to the farmstead and any associated field systems and land management techniques;
- To undertake further environmental sampling and analysis of selected pits and ditches;
- To contribute to regional research objectives with reference to understanding the medieval and post-medieval hinterland of Crookston Castle and how the present site fits into this wider landscape context.

2.2.4 The excavation areas (Areas B and C) were set out using electronic survey equipment, including those areas partially stripped in 2008. Turf, subsoil and recent overburden was removed by mechanical excavator with a wide, toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological horizon or to geological 'natural'. All recording was carried out according to the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2012).

2.2.5 All finds encountered were retained, including those from excavated topsoil and subsoil, and were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of Megan Stoakley, WAA Finds Officer. Those artefacts seen to be specifically pertinent for the dating or characterization of the site were given specific Special Find (SF) numbers.

2.2.6 Deposits within excavated features that were deemed suitable for bulk environmental sampling, had a minimum of 20-40 litres of soil retained for analysis.

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive relating to the excavation and watching brief has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited within The National Monuments Record of Scotland, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record in Glasgow as well as to the West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS).

2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, WoSAS and Glasgow City Council, support the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S** (**OASIS**) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 The excavation area lies within undulating pasture and scrub farmland with infrequent tree cover. Leverndale is located to the southeast of Paisley on the western outskirts of Glasgow. The site lies at a height of between 35m and 42m AOD. Immediately to the west of Area D the land descends sharply into a natural valley, the base of which is situated at 25.24m AOD.

3.1.2 The drift geology of the site is of glacial till predominantly in the south of the excavation area whilst the basal geology consists of marine sands and limestone.

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.2.1 Prehistoric: The only recorded evidence of prehistoric activity from within the bounds of the development area is a stone axe head found towards its eastern edge (NGR NS 252500/662500) (Paisley Museum annual report, 1952-3) located approximately 650m north-east of the current excavation.

3.2.2 *Roman:* Two Roman coins have been found beyond the development boundary, one to the north and the other to the south.

3.2.3 *Medieval:* A hospital built by Robert Croc is believed to have existed to the southeast on the west side of the Levern Water. The hospital is mentioned in a Charter dating to c.1180 conceding a chapel to the hospital. A 'knocking stone' has also been found to the southeast of the proposed development area. Crookstone Castle is situated a short distance to the northeast of the proposed development.

3.2.4 This is a Scheduled Monument and consists of earthworks dating to the late 12th century. At this time the castle was occupied by Robert Croc. Within the earthworks are the substantial remains of an early 15th century tower which remained in use until the end of the 16th century. A substantial number of coins, mostly groats of Henry IV, V and VI, with a few of Edward IV and two of James I of Scotland were found in the vicinity of the castle in 1845.

3.2.5 *Post-medieval and Modern*: Map evidence suggests that the proposed development area consisted of open fields from at least the post-medieval period onwards. Roy's military survey map of the Scottish Lowlands (1752 -55) names a farm within the development areas as 'Cammerthorn'. The first edition Ordnance Survey Map (1858) shows a number of small field enclosures (Figure 3) that may relate to the farm known as 'Cammerthorn' within the development area. These small enclosures also include several scarps, tracks and a bank. These enclosures had been removed and are not shown on the second edition Ordnance Survey Map (1895).

3.2.6 The historic land-use is indicative of the potential for as yet unknown archaeological remains to exist as well as evidence relating to the 18th century

farm known as 'Cammerthorn' and any medieval or early post-medieval predecessors to the farm).

3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

3.3.1 A geophysical survey of the wider development area was undertaken by Archaeological Services, University of Durham (ASUD) in 2007; this survey detected a number of anomalies comprising of linear features and possible pits. As a result of the geophysical survey an archaeological evaluation of 44 trenches was undertaken by CFA Archaeology in August of 2007. In the southern part of the development area a series of largely undated pits and ditches as well as a possible track way and field bank were identified, whilst in the north two undated pits were exposed.

3.3.2 In October 2007, following consultation with WoSAS, Scott Wilson Ltd (now URS) commissioned the archaeological excavation on three areas within the site boundary. The first of these; Area A was centred on the cluster of pits identified within the north of the development area and was excavated in December 2007 by CFA Archaeology (CFA 2007) but did not contain any further features to those identified during the earlier evaluation. Area B (60mx12m) and Area C (90mx60m) were located in the south of the development area, and were targeted on the undated track way/ boundary, pits and possible medieval pits and ditches.

3.3.3 Archaeological mitigation works within Areas B and C commenced in February 2008 by North Pennines Archaeology (now Wardell Armstrong Archaeology) but had to be abandoned after 12 days due to repeated vandalism of plant and equipment: within this abortative excavation season, Area B was stripped and exposed a linear ditch as well as possible pit features. Area C was only partially stripped and exposed a yard and floor surface, likely associated with a post-medieval farmstead.

3.3.4 The prolonged delay between abandonment and recommencement of the excavation of Areas B and C saw new historical documentary sources for the proposed development become available; Roy's Military Map of Scotland suggested that a farm complex in the vicinity of the structural remains identified in Area C may date from at least the mid eighteenth century and may possibly extend to the north. This required a revised Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be prepared (Giecco 2013) before site work could begin again.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The excavation of Areas B and C was undertaken in two phases. The first phase (February 2008) had to be abandoned due to repeated vandalism of plant. A second phase occurred between 1st July 2013 and 22nd July 2013 (Figure 2). The 2013 excavation continued the mechanical strip of Area C, incorporating newly stripped areas into those which were stripped, planned, excavated and recorded in 2008; the full extent of the farmhouse complex was exposed and a stratigraphic sequence of phases of construction and use was identified.

4.1.2 The revised WSI for the 2013 included the mechanical stripping of Area D, located to the immediate north of Area C, in order to identify and quantify the presence, if any, of archaeological features suggested by the 1755 Roy's Military Map.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 Areas B & C (Figures 2, 3, 4); Areas B and C comprised 6120 m^2. The 2013 excavation attempted to re-strip those areas that had been opened in 2008, but the level of turbation and plant growth in the already stripped areas made the exposure of these areas impossible; Area B was fully restriped to locate the line of a ditch identified in 2008, with the remaining areas of archaeology recorded in 2008 being left mostly unstripped. The excavated features from the 2008 and 2013 phases of excavation are compiled in this report.

4.2.2 A modern construction haul road aligned north to south bisected Area C, which due to continued use could not be removed as part of open area mechanical strip. This was seemingly laid on top of a pre-existing farm track which would appear to follow the course of a track way marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The floor and yard surface identified in 2008 were immediately to the east of the track way.

4.2.3 The topsoil of Areas B and C was dark grey, moderately compacted silty clay, varying in thickness from 0.1m at the highest (southern) edge to 0.25m in the lowest (northern) end. A second, buried horizon of topsoil (**195**) was identified within the east of Area C, associated with the farmstead buildings (see below). The subsoil was made up of mid to light yellowy brown, firmly compacted sandy clay varying in thickness from 0.1m in the south of Area B and 0.23m in the north of Area C. Two linear ditches ([**103**]; [**107**]; [**111**]; [**113**]; [**178**]; and [**180**]; [**182**]) were identified in Area B/ west of Area C; which, whilst no direct stratigraphic relationship was identified between them, they are likely to be contemporary and represent field boundaries respecting the cliff edge immediately to the north of the site (see figure 7).

4.2.4 The north and west of Area C contained a large number of irregular, sub-rounded, sub-oval and horse-shoe shaped features representative of a preponderance of tree-throws/ tree-bowls. A series of short, narrow curvilinear gullies running from the north of Area C and curving across the site to the southeast, likely represented the rooting associated with a hedge line boundary. A representative sample of five treebowls ([**156**], [**158**], [**160**], [**162**], [**164**]) and two sections of root-gully ([**170**], [**172**]) were excavated.

4.2.5 An east west aligned track way formed the northerly boundary of Area C; the uppermost surface of which, only barely covered with grass and rutted by modern farm vehicles was formed from compacted angular and sub-angular stones within a dark grey silty matrix (**252**). Due to the presence of the environmentally protected trees between Areas C and D, only a small section of (**252**) was removed to determine a date for its construction. Dark grey, very wet and flooded silty clay with occasional large angular stones (**253**) was identified under the track way, and whilst a 19th century date for this deposit (and the track way) was determined, the restrictions on excavating close to the northern boundary made determination as to whether this was simply the remnant of track way foundations or in fact the upper fill of a boundary ditch impossible. Aligned parallel to the track way/ ditch was a line of seven postholes ([**150**], [**152**], [**154**], [**166**], [**168**], [**174**], [**176**]), likely representing a contemporary 19th / early 20th century fence line.

4.2.6 ***Buildings;*** The 2008 excavation identified the presence of a flagged yard surface immediately to the east of the haul road/ farm track within Area C. The 2013 excavation exposed the full extent of the building on the east of the track way, as well as similar structural components on the western side of it. A slot excavated through the haul road demonstrated that these represented two groups of buildings separated by a track way.

4.2.7 A deposit, seeming to represent a secondary horizon of agricultural topsoil (**195**) was located within the east of Area C respecting the increasing downhill slope of the underlying geological natural. Mid 19th century pottery and a stoneware flask of a mid 19th century date (stamped "Spelters") was contained within this deposit. Context (**195**) was overlain by the floors of and truncated by the walls of the buildings to the east of the track way.

4.2.8 Two complexes of buildings, located either side of a roughly metalled north to south aligned track way (**250**) were exposed during the excavation of Area C: Three structures (Structure 1 & 2 on the east, and structure 3 to the west of track way (**250**). All three of these structures would appear to be of a contemporary, mid 19th century date. Track way (**250**) was laid directly onto agricultural horizon (**195**) and did not demonstrate any phases of use beyond its original construction.

Plate 1. Structures 1 & 2 during excavation, looking south-west.

4.2.9 ***Structure 1 (see figure 5);*** was 10.5m long by 8m wide; A primary phase of construction/ activity comprised of walls (**226**) and (**194**) forming the southern and eastern sides. Walls (**208**) and (**212**) formed the northern and western sides, leaving the western side partially open with a gap of 6m. Internally, the building was floored at the southern end by a flagged surface (**221**); laid directly on top of agricultural horizon (**195**) two broken millstones (SF24 & 25, not retained) were included in this floor. A brick lined doorway/ entrance (**225**) through wall (**226**) was associated with this floor. Adjacent to and separated from floor (**221**) by a line of irregular, sub-rectangular kerb stones (**222**) was a surface comprised of irregular rounded and sub-rounded cobbles (**207**).

4.2.10 Three re-used architectural gate/ door 'spud' stones were incorporated into this floor (not retained). The northernmost extent of (**207**) was truncated and it would appear likely that a shallow linear depression [**205**] barely truncating into underlying (**195**) was the remnants of a truncated or robbed out kerb (**206**). No surface was present on top of agricultural deposit (**195**) in the northern extent of Structure 1, and the presence of a stone-built, clay lined drain (**211**)/(**192**) leading downhill from the north-eastern corner of the structure suggests it was utilised as a drainage area into the underlying subsoil for the rest of the structure.

Plate 2. Re-used millstones within floor (221), Structure 1,looking east *(2 x 1m scales).*

4.2.11 A second phase of construction/ activity within Structure 1, contemporary with the truncated yard surface (**207**) was illustrated by the insertion of three short rubble built walls (**209**); (**210**); (**213**) within the northern end and immediately outside of the northern end of the structure creating narrow bays or stalls. Associated with this, an entrance was created through wall (**208**). An accumulation of charcoal, clinker and sandy gravels with a small quantity of slag (**186**) within these bays, as well as filling the void within truncated yard (**207**) suggest an industrial purpose. A possible hearth or kiln base (**191**) cutting into (**186**) in the north-eastern corner contained a denser concentration of slag as well as mid 19th century pottery.

4.2.12 ***Structure 2 (see figure 6);*** was located immediately south of Structure 1 on the eastern side of track (**250**). It comprised of two rectangular rooms, neither of which were fully exposed due to the in-use haul-road. The larger of the two was a maximum of 7m wide from track (**250**) by 8.5m in length. The northern wall (**230**) was adjacent to and on a slightly different alignment to wall (**226**) of Structure 1. Wall (**231**) with a visible foundation cut [**236**] into natural formed the eastern side and wall (**245**) formed both the eastern side and the northern side of the smaller room. All the walls of Structure 2 were comprised of uncoursed, unbonded, random rubble, contrasting with the larger occasionally worked stone of Structure 1, suggesting it to be contemporary outhouses or workshops.

4.2.13 The northernmost, larger room of Structure 2 would appear to have been at least partially open on its western side; a flagged floor (**224**) was laid directly on top of agricultural horizon (**195**) and respected the height and alignment of track way (**250**). No floor surface was identified within the smaller, southern room of Structure 2.

4.2.14 A second, industrial phase of activity of Structure 2 corresponding with that identified in Structure 1 was present with the truncation and removal of a large

part of flag floor (**224**) and an accumulation of a deposit of very mixed of clinker, charcoal and ash (**223**)/ (**227**) within both rooms. A deposit of burned bricks, likely representing a collapsed chimney (**204**) was associated with the industrial activity.

4.2.15 ***Structure 3 (see figure 7)*** was located on the western side of track way (**250**) and comprised of two rooms within a single structure; 14.5m in exposed length and a maximum of 6.5m in length. No remnants of agricultural horizon (**195**) were associated with it, and it appears that an attempt to level the structure on either side of the track way was made.

4.2.16 Like Structures 1 and 2, two distinct phases of activity were present within Structure 3. The primary construction comprised of walls (**217**) and (**214**) forming the western side. Whilst contemporary two distinct masonry types were present, with the southern end of the wall (**217**) comprised of large sub rounded boulders (maximum 0.6m) and (**214**) constructed of smaller stones with occasional rough facing. A stone built, clay lined drain (**198**) ran alongside wall (**214**) and was incorporated into wall (**217**).

Plate 3. Northern end Structure 3, looking north (*1x1m & 1x2m Scales*)

Plate 4. Structure 3, western walls with drain {198}, looking south-west *(1m scale).*

4.2.17 The southern end of Structure 3 was formed by a series of walls (**196**) forming an internal arc of a large hearth/ oven/ fireplace 1.45m in depth by 2m in width. Within the hearth was a deposit of mixed compacted charcoal, ash and red heat affected clay (**190**). A flagged floor (**229**), laid directly onto natural was associated with this hearth. Internal walls (**200**), (**251**) form small bays and a distinctly separate room within the northern part of Structure 3, with a floor of compacted rubble (**201**).

Plate 5. Structure 3, hearth (196), looking south-west.

4.2.18 A second phase of activity, suggesting like that within structures 1 and 2, a change to a more industrial use of Structure 3 is evidenced by an accumulation of charcoal, ash and slag clinker (**220**) overlying flag floor (**229**); it is likely that the drain at alongside the western wall was, by this phase silted up and redundant, resulting in a large amount of waterlogging of this deposit; requiring the construction of a compacted angular rubble platform (**218**) with a thin retaining kerb of upright thick states (**219**) at the opening of the hearth. A second flag floor (**215**) appeared to be inserted in an attempt to consolidate the industrial deposits.

4.2.19 Located between structures 1 & 2 and 3 was a 6m wide track way/ road surface (**250**), laid directly onto agricultural horizon (**195**) and comprising of angular stones within a silty clay matrix. Similar in form with the track way to the north of Area C it is likely that they were contemporary.

4.2.20 Overlying the Phase 2 deposits of Structures 1, 2 and 3 was a deposit of angular rubble, red roof tile, and brick with frequent 19th century pottery and glass (**188**); (**185**); (**203**), a maximum of 0.65m in thickness likely representing the demolition/ final collapse of the structures. The low quantity of larger stones comparable to those of the walls of the structural components suggests a deliberate demolition and re-use of the building stone elsewhere, with roofing material and wall packing rubble being piled inside the structure, sealing the floors.

4.2.21 Overlying the demolition rubble deposit was a thin horizon of light yellowy brown subsoil (**184**) and a thicker deposit of dark grey, moderately compacted topsoil (**232**)/ (**233**) containing modern farming debris and domestic detritus (hay/ straw, string, barbed wire, food/ drink cans) varying in thickness from 0.1m over Structures 1 and 2 to 0.45m over Structure 3, suggesting it to be a midden/ dump deposit associated with the continued use of the farm track after the demolition of the structures.

4.3 WATCHING BRIEF, AREA D

4.3.1 Area D was located immediately to the north of Area C, divided by a row of trees, one or more of which were protected due to the presence of nesting bats (JDC Ecology Ltd., 2012) and the farm track and boundary identified in Area C (**252**). The area of investigation was further bounded to the east by a similar farm track and to the north and west by a steep downhill slope and cliff. Area D was highlighted as having potential for archaeological features based on the probable ditches or earthworks shown on Roy's Military Survey and was the subject of a watching brief to identify the nature and extent of any archaeological features to inform further archaeological mitigation strategies.

4.3.2 No archaeological features were present within Area D; a thin dark grey, moderately compacted silty clay topsoil (maximum thickness of 0.15m) overlay a light yellowy brown, moderate to firmly compacted sandy clay subsoil (maximum thickness of 0.45m). The underlying natural geology comprised of the ends of beds

of folded limestone basal strata. Centrally within Area D was a thick deposit of modern detritus, more than 3.8m in depth, comprising of high concentration of brick, mortar, concrete, wood and modern domestic waste within a steep, almost vertically sloping irregular sided fissure cutting into the natural geology. No indication was seen of the edges of the fissure being mined, quarried or cut, and it is likely that it represents a large geological feature, associated with the steep sided cliff.

4.3.3 Following a site inspection with Paul Robins of West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), it was agreed that no further work was required in Area D.

5 FINDS

5.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1.1 A total of 669 artefacts, weighing 25,441Kg, were recovered from 14 contexts during an archaeological excavation at Leverndale Hospital, Glasgow.

5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (IFA 2008c). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by RCAHMS Edinburgh and Glasgow Life Museum.

5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.

5.1.4 Quantification of finds by context is visible in Table 1.

Context	Material Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Date
184	CBM	15	3956	Post-medieval
185	CBM	26	2326	Post-medieval
186	CBM	4	479	Post-medieval
187	CBM	6	1309	Post-medieval
195	CBM	1	102	Post-medieval
185	Ceramic	3	8	Post-medieval
251	Ceramic	1	7	Post-medieval
185	Clay Pipe	1	3	Post-medieval
187	Clay Pipe	1	3	Post-medieval
184	Fe	11	376	Post-medieval
185	Fe	1	73	Post-medieval
191	Fe	2	23	Post-medieval
192	Fe	1	60	Post-medieval
221	Fe	5	1052	Post-medieval

157	Glass	30	1977	Post-medieval
184	Glass	58	1905	Post-medieval
185	Glass	27	1301	Post-medieval
186	Glass	1	109	Post-medieval
187	Glass	59	2901	Post-medieval
189	Glass	1	50	Post-medieval
192	Glass	1	75	Post-medieval
250	Glass	1	30	Post-medieval
171	Pottery	1	50	Post-medieval
184	Pottery	232	2474	Post-medieval
185	Pottery	55	569	Post-medieval
186	Pottery	3	106	Post-medieval
187	Pottery	87	901	Post-medieval
191	Pottery	3	7	Post-medieval
192	Pottery	6	135	Post-medieval
195	Pottery	5	501	Post-medieval
244	Pottery	1	10	Post-medieval
250	Pottery	3	27	Post-medieval
157	Slag	2	1644	Post-medieval
186	Slag	4	249	Post-medieval
187	Slag	9	537	Post-medieval
192	Slag	1	89	Post-medieval
185	Slate	1	17	Post-medieval

Table 1: Quantification of Finds by Context

5.2 MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL CERAMICS

5.2.1 A total of 396 sherds of pottery, weighing 7,316Kg, were recovered from nine deposits (**184**), (**185**), (**186**), (**187**), (**191**), (**192**), (**195**), (**244**) and (**250**) (*Table 1*).

5.2.2 Medieval and Post-medieval pottery were examined and quantified by fabric for the appropriate analysis (*Table 2*).

Context	ECSW	DEC	CEC	RWE	FC	P	BBE	TP	Med	SSW	WP	SGS
171				1								
184	16	70	5	57		2		52	1	1	22	1
185	5	10	1	6		2		27				
186			1			1		1				
187	3	14	5	43	3		1	16	2			
191								3				
192	1							5				
244				1								
250		1						2				
195	1	1		1				2				

Table 2: Quantification of Pottery by Fabric Type

Fabrics:

CCE: Coarse earthenware (clear/yellow glaze)

DEC: Coarse earthenware (dark/manganese glaze)

ECSW: English cream-coloured stoneware

SGS: Salt-glazed Stoneware

RWE: Refined White Earthenware

FC: Fine China

P: Porcelain

TP: Transfer Print

BBE: Black Basalt Egyptian ware c.1810 – 1850

SSW: Staffordshire Slipware

WP: Willow Pattern (Transferware)

Med: Medieval

5.2.3 ***Medieval Pottery.*** A total of three sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from deposits (**184**) and (**187**) (*Tables 1* and *2*).

5.2.4 The single fragment of Medieval pottery recovered from deposit (**184**) is in good condition and comprises a fully oxidised sherd of mid orange/buff colour with very regular, well-sorted sand inclusions (<0.5mm Ø). The sherd is of hard compaction and no glaze is evident on either surface. The sherd most likely comprises Lightly Gritted Ware of mid-13th to early 14th Century. Jugs, jars and pipkins are the most common vessel forms.

5.2.5 Medieval pottery recovered from deposit (**187**) comprises a single rim sherd of Partially Reduced Greyware (mid to late 13th to early 14th Century AD). No glaze is evident on surfaces and abrasion (most likely from post-depositional damage/rolling) is evident.

5.2.6 The second Medieval pottery sherd recovered from deposit (**187**) comprises a sherd of Lightly Gritted Ware of mid-13th to early 14th Century. An olive-green splash lead glaze is evident on both surfaces, although the vessel may have originally been over-fired as glaze defects are evident, comprising a dry, scratchy surface with spider-web and pooling type patterns visible in the glaze.

5.2.7 A large quantity of Medieval archaeological remains have been discovered in Glasgow, with excavations in Shuttle Street and High Street revealing evidence of extensive Medieval activity (WoSAS 2013 on line). An interesting cross-comparison with pottery retrieved from these sites and from this site may be advisable.

5.2.8 ***Post-medieval Pottery.*** A total of 384 sherds of Post-medieval pottery, weighing 2350g, were recovered from nine contexts.

5.2.9 Coarsewares comprise roughly 28% (108 sherds) of the assemblage while finewares comprise approximately 72% (276 sherds) of the entire assemblage.

5.2.10 Coarsewares include domestic coarse red earthenware with both yellow (12 sherds, 42.8%) and burgundy manganese glazes (96 sherds, 57.2%).

5.2.11 The coarse red earthenware sherds are likely to date to the mid to late 19th Century and the vessel types would have been utilitarian in nature, comprising large crocks, plates and jars.

5.2.12 Fineware pottery sub-types comprise white refined earthenware (109 sherds, 28.4%), Fine China (3 sherds, 0.8%), Porcelain (5 sherds, 1.3%), one sherd of Black Basalt/Egyptian ware (0.3%) and one sherd of Staffordshire Slipware (0.3%). Transfer print pottery comprises 28.1% of the Post-medieval pottery assemblage and Willow Pattern pottery comprises 5.7% (22 sherds).

5.2.13 Of particular note are five sherds of a Refined white earthenware (RWE) scalloped plate and at least seven sherds of a chamber pot (RWE).

5.2.14 The fineware pottery assemblage is largely of mid to late 19th Century. The single sherd of Black Egyptian/Balt ware is possibly dated from the early to mid 19th Century.

5.2.15 Cream-coloured English Stoneware of mid-19th Century date was recovered from six contexts and comprises 6.7% of the Post-medieval pottery assemblage. Vessel forms comprise flagons and bottles. Of particular note is a bottle shard recovered from (**187**). A stamp is visible on the exterior surface which is encompassed by a circle of cobalt blue glaze. Although the stamp is damaged, the letters appear to spell "Spelters" and would have originated from a mineral water bottle (Pers. Comm. Blenkinship 2013). These types of bottles were produced in vast quantities in Germany between the years 1836 – 1866 (*Ibid*).

5.2.16 A single sherd of Salt-glazed Stoneware of probable mid to late 19th Century date was recovered from deposit (**184**).

5.3 MISCELLANEOUS

5.3.1 Four small spherical objects were retrieved from deposits (**185**) (**251**). The artefacts most likely comprise components (seals/clay balls) from bottles.

5.4 CLAY PIPE

5.4.1 A total of two fragments of clay pipe stem, weighing 6g, were retrieved from deposits (**185**) (**187**) (*Table 1*).

5.4.2 The stem fragments have been given a general date of later Post-medieval, most likely 19th Century.

5.5 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

5.5.1 A total of 52 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 8172g, were recovered from five contexts (**184**), (**185**), (**186**), (**187**) and (**195**). All 52 fragments are in very good condition with little abrasion evident on the exterior surfaces.

5.5.2 The fragments comprise a mid-orange to red dense clay matrix of hard compaction with frequent, sand inclusions (<0.5mm Ø). Poorly sorted, irregularly-spaced voids are also present in the fabric, possibly indicating the presence of iron-rich grains or the inclusion of larger particles such as sand or quartz. Roughly one third (31%) of the CBM assemblage displays evidence of over-firing and consequently, these fragments are a mid to dark reddish hue.

5.5.3 The CBM fragments are of probable mid-19th Century date and comprise pantiles, which are defined as a type of roof tile with an S-shaped profile which are laid single lap, meaning that the end of the tile laps only the course of tiles immediately below (Historic Scotland 2007, 2).

5.5.4 Pantiles have been used as roof tiles in Scotland (the Lothians and Fife) from the *c*.17th to 19th Centuries, where they were imported from Holland in the early to mid

17th Century (*Ibid*). By the 18th Century, Scotland had developed its own pantile industry and by the 19th Century, virtually all pantile production was locally made (*Ibid*).

5.6 GLASS

5.6.1 A total of 178 fragments of Post-medieval glass, weighing 8348g, were recovered from eight contexts (**157**), (**184**), (**185**), (**186**), (**187**), (**189**), (**192**) and (**250**).

5.6.2 The vast majority of the glass assemblage comprises bottle glass (93.8%). A small percentage of the glass assemblage comprises window glass (3.9%). Miscellaneous fragments comprise 1.7% of the glass assemblage (*Table 3*).

Context	Rim	Neck	Body	Base	Window	Other	Notes
157		7	18	5			
184	6	5	26	20	1	1	
185		2	15	6		1	
186		1					
187		16	8	26	6	2	Includes blue glass bead
189				1			
192				1			
195				3			
250				1			

Table 3: Quantification of glass by type

5.6.3 For the bottle glass assemblage, 3.6% comprise rim fragments, 9% comprise neck fragments, 49.7% comprise body shards and 37.7% comprise base shards. All of the bottle glass fragments are mid to dark olive green in colour.

5.6.4 Virtually none of the bottle glass fragments have any 'bubbles' visible in any of the surfaces, possibly indicating that they are machine-made bottles. The shards tend to be fairly regular in thickness, also indicating that they are machine-made. The bottle/jar glass assemblage likely dates from the mid-19th Century and the complete bottles/jars would have most likely contained liquids such as beer, soda or milk (Lindsey 2013).

5.6.5 Clear and aqua-coloured window glass was recovered from two contexts (**184**) and (**187**). The shards are most likely of mid to late 19th Century date.

5.6.6 Of particular note was the recovery of a small, spherical cobalt blue glass bead, weighing 3g, recovered from deposit (**187**). No decoration is evident on the exterior surfaces and some abrasion is evident. A bead of similar design and appearance was recovered in Lancashire (LANCUM-B8E607, PAS on line 2013). It is likely of later Post-medieval date.

5.7 METALWORK

5.7.1 A total of 20 iron artefacts, weighing 1584g, were retrieved from five contexts (*Table 1*).

5.7.2 The iron artefacts are in poor condition and a large amount of corrosion is evident on all of the objects.

5.7.3 Nails of Post-medieval to modern date were recovered from deposits (**184**), (**191**), (**192**) and (**221**). Fragments of indeterminate function were retrieved from deposits (**184**) and (**185**).

5.7.4 A bar and two bolts were recovered from deposit (**221**). These artefacts likely comprise either industrial or agricultural fittings of Post-medieval date.

5.8 SLAG

5.8.1 A total of 16 fragments of slag, weighing 2519g, were recovered from four contexts (*Table 1*).

5.8.2 It is likely that two types of slag are present in the assemblage; 14 fragments of possible glass-slag were retrieved from deposits (**186**) (**187**) (**192**) and two fragments of iron-working (or tap-slag) slag were retrieved from (**157**).

5.8.2 Although the slag cannot be dated, the artefacts were recovered from deposits associated with 19th Century pottery, thus it is likely that the slag artefacts date to the later Post-medieval period. It is possible that the material may have been dumped in the area, being brought in from elsewhere.

5.9 SLATE

5.9.1 A single fragment of slate, weighing 17g, was recovered from deposit (**185**). It likely comprises roofing slate of possible Post-medieval date.

5.10 SMALL FINDS

5.10.1 A total of five small finds, weighing 89g, were retrieved from four deposits (*Table 4*).

SF No	Cxt	Material Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Date
1	186	Bronze	1	8	Post-medieval (Victorian halfpenny)
2	188	Pottery	1	5	Medieval pottery – early 14th C +
3	188	Slag	1	13	Glass furnace slag
4	187	Pottery	1	58	Medieval pottery – early 14th C+
5	u/s	Flint	1	5	Undated

Table 4: Quantification of Small Finds

5.10.2 Small Find **1** comprises a bronze coin which has been primarily identified as a Victorian halfpenny. A large amount of corrosion is evident on both surfaces. Three types of halfpenny were struck during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837 – 1901), comprising the 'Young Head' (struck during 1838 – 1860), the 'Bun Head' (struck during 1860 – 1894) and the 'Old/Widow Head' (struck during 1895 – 1901). It was not possible to identify which of the three categories Small Find **1** belonged to due to the high level of corrosion on the surfaces.

5.10.3 Small Finds **2** and **4** comprise Medieval pottery. All three sherds are in good condition and appear to comprise Reduced Greyware of early 14th Century date. The sherds are all characterised by dark grey, hard, smooth, fine sandy fabrics, often with a pale grey margin below the glaze. A drab, olive-green glaze is evident on the outer surfaces of the sherds.

5.10.4 Small Find **3** comprises a fragment of possible glass furnace slag. The artefact was recovered from a deposit containing a large amount of 19th Century pottery thus it is likely that the artefact is dated to this period.

5.10.5 Small Find **5** comprises a small flint flake, weighing 5g and was retrieved from an unstratified context. Damage from post-depositional (taphonomic) abrasion is evident on both the ventral and dorsal surfaces. It likely originates from a fresh flint outcrop (Pers. Comm. Jackson 2013). The artefact has been designated the date of undated.

5.11 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.11.1 The archaeological assemblage recovered from Laverndale Hospital, Glasgow provides evidence of Post-medieval (19th Century) domestic/economic activity in

the area. The recovery of Medieval pottery is interesting. It loosely provides some evidence for Medieval (13th – 15th Century) settlement at the site. However, the Medieval pottery was recovered from deposits securely dated to the 19th Century and as such, the sherds would appear to be residual. The assemblage is of low to moderate archaeological potential.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 During the course of an archaeological evaluation two samples were taken; all of which was processed to assess its archaeobotancial potential. The samples were taken to extract material that may aid the understanding of the depositional history of contexts (179) a probable boundary ditch and (151) a posthole associated with a post medieval track way. This could include evidence of human activity that may have left preserved archaeological material during the prehistoric or historic periods. As well as anthropogenic evidence, the remains of wild plants may allow inferences to be made regarding the local environment.

6.1.2 The methodology employed required that the whole earth samples be broken down and split into their various different components: the flot, the residue, the clay-silt and the sand-silt. The sample was manually floated and sieved through a 'Siraf' style flotation tank. In this case the residue and the flot are retained while the sand-silt-clay components are filtered out. The sample was flotted over a 0.5mm plastic mesh, into which the residue was collected, then air-dried and sorted by eye for any material that may aid our understanding of the deposit. This included charred plant remains (specifically nutshell), bones, pottery, burnt clay and charcoal. Charcoal fragments larger than 1cm x 1cm was retained for later analysis. The residue samples were also scanned with a hand magnet to retrieve forms of magnetic material. This was done to retrieve residues of metallurgical activity, in particular hammer scale, spheroid hammer scale, fuel-ash slag and vitrified material which might be indicative of other high temperature non-metallurgical processes. Processing procedures and nomenclature follows the conventions set out by the Archaeological Datasheets of the Historical Metallurgical Society (1995) and the English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines publication (2001).

6.1.3 The washover (flot) was dried slowly and scanned at x40 magnification for charred and uncharred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Wardell-Armstrong Archaeology and by reference to relevant literature (Cappers et al. 2010, Berggren 1981, Jacomet 2006). Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

6.1.4 Favourable preservation conditions can lead to the retrieval of organic remains that may produce a valuable suite of information, in respect of the depositional environment of the material, thus enabling assessment of anthropogenic activity, seasonality and climate and elements of the economy associated with the features from which the samples are removed. In this case the sandy, well-drained, nature of the soil would be suitable for the preservation of charred plant remains, but not desiccated or waterlogged material. The sandy nature of

the deposits which were samples for this project would allow for excellent recovery of charred archaeobotancial material.

6.2 DISCUSSION OF THE PLANT REMAINS

6.2.1 The two samples did not produce a particular informative suite of remains to aid in the interpretation of the environment or economy of the site. The frequent seeds of sedges and a possible rush seed from (179) may suggest a generally damp environment, or perhaps turves being used to construct features around the site. A charred common heath grass seed from (151) might suggest some burning of turves or grass material. Modern intrusive material included seeds of medick and thistle. Ashy/slag type material recovered in low numbers from the heavy residues is indicative of the slag types material recorded in the sediment on-site during excavation.

6.3 DATING

6.3.1 It was not thought necessary to carry out any scientific dating methods for the contexts recovered from this site, as the information retrieved from the archaeological features was very limited.

6.4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.4.1 No further archaeobotancial work is recommended on the material from this site at this time.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1 During Archaeological excavations off Crookston road, Leverndale, a total area of 6120 square metres was stripped and a total of 253 archaeological contexts were excavated and recorded (Appendix 3). The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent and date of archaeological remains within Areas B and C as well as to determine the presence of archaeological material within Area D.

7.1.2 The watching brief of the topsoil stripping and quantification of Area D exposed no features of archaeological significance; the presence of trees, one of which was protected due to the presence of bats made further investigation of the track way which formed a boundary between Area D and Area C impossible. Centrally within Area D was what was interpreted as a deep geological fissure, likely associated with the cliff edge to the immediate west. Mechanical excavation through the late 20th century domestic and agricultural detritus within this fissure reached a depth of 3.8m without any evidence of earlier material culture. This would suggest that It is entirely possible that these are the curvilinear 'boundary' features shown on the 1755 Military Map and First Edition Ordnance Survey map which would appear to have been deliberately filled in an attempt to consolidate the land in the late 20th century.

7.1.3 Whilst the building complex of structures 1, 2 and 3 were not represented on any of the maps of the area, the presence of trees forming a rough arc from the north-west to the centre of Area C were shown on the 1857-1862 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. These would appear to correspond with the shallow tree-throws and irregular curvilinear root/ hedge lines excavated within Area C, dated by the presence of bottle glass and infrequent pottery to the mid 19th century. This may have been planted to form a windbreak relating to the farmstead buildings defined by structures 1, 2 and 3.

7.1.4 The majority of finds from the excavation were recovered from the abandonment/ collapse of Structures 1, 2 and 3 in Area C. These were, with the exception of three residual sherds of 13th-14th century medieval pottery and a single prehistoric flint flake, all of a mid 19th century date. A stratigraphically significant find of a stamped and securely dated stoneware flask dated to 1836-1866 was present in the agricultural horizon *under* structure 1. These would appear to tightly date the construction, use and abandonment of the farmhouse complex in Area C (Structures 1, 2 and 3) to the middle decades of the nineteenth century.

7.1.5 Area B and the west of Area C revealed the two sides of what was likely to have been a small enclosure extending towards the track way boundary along the cliff edge to the north. Bulk environmental sampling revealed the presence of iron slag, coal and charcoal within the enclosure ditches, suggesting the fills within them to be contemporary with the secondary phases of Structures 1, 2 and 3; and their original insertion to be contemporary with the primary construction of the buildings.

7.1.6 The middle decades of the 19th century were a dynamic period in Scottish agricultural history; with the production of cereal crops supported by the imposition of the Corn Laws from 1815 which restricted cheap grain imports and

stimulated the development and improvement of farm land (Vugt 1988). Progressive landowners, utilising technological developments such as Patrick Bell's automated reaping machine (1828) and the improvement of drainage by improved ploughing, subsoil drains and new fertilisers attempted to improve their estates and maximise production and profits (Handley 1963). The estates were also socially reorganised, with a system of central 'Home Farms' controlling a small number of satellite tenanted farms being implemented. New buildings were constructed as part of the remodeling of farms, the new Steading layout being of domestic, storage and workshops placed around yards which were sometimes covered (Davey 2001). The large quantity of ceramic land drains noted as crossing areas B and C could be associated with attempts to improve the drainage of the land.

7.1.7 The economic benefits of land improvement ended suddenly in 1846 with the protected grain market ending with the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and the resulting influx of vast quantities of cheap produce from the plains of the United States and the Russian Empire. This resulted in much of the poorer land and associated buildings being abandoned or re-used for other purposes.

7.1.8 The chronology of the map and stratigraphic sequence of Structures 1, 2 and 3 as well as the development of the two farm tracks identified during the excavation of Area C corresponds well with the economic fluxuations seen during the short period of the mid 19th century.

7.1.9 The second phase of the buildings which was of a more fundamental character could relate to re-use as part of the local 19th century coal industry following the economic decline following the repeal of the Corn Laws. Further research would be required to confirm or discount this theory.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.2.1 The purpose of this archaeological excavation was to investigate the nature, extent and chronology of farm buildings as well as the associated enclosures and field boundaries associated with them within Areas B and C and the specific watching brief was to identify the nature and extent of possible earthworks within Area D. These objectives were achieved and following consultation with Paul Robins, senior archaeologist with West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), no further site investigations are deemed necessary.

7.2.2 The identification of a tightly dated sequence of activity which can, at this stage, be directly attributed to wide national and regional historical events, needs to be investigated further, especially considering the lack of representation of the excavated structures and agricultural features on any map. Further investigation of the historic and economic records of the Pollock (Crookston) Estate may provide a further insight into the purpose of both of the identified phases of activity. A paper combining the excavated archaeology and further historical research published within a relevant local or regional historical/ archaeological journal is worthy of consideration.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description
100	**Deposit**	Dark grey, moderately compacted silty clay, varying in thickness from 0.1m at the highest (southern) edge to 0.25m in the lowest (northern) end
101	**Deposit**	Mid to light yellowy brown, firmly compacted sandy clay varying in thickness from 0.1m in the south of Area B and 0.23m in the north of Area C.
102	**Fill of [103]**	Mid orangey-brown, firmly compacted silty clay with occasional small angular stones throughout, becoming larger towards base. Undated, likely to be post medieval.
103	**Ditch Cut**	Straight linear in plan, 14.5m exposed length, 0.9m maximum width; moderate to gradually sloping irregular concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.25m in depth
106	**Fill of [107]**	Mid orangey-brown, firmly compacted silty clay with occasional small angular stones throughout, becoming larger towards base. Undated, likely to be post medieval.
107	**Ditch Cut**	Straight linear in plan, 14.5m exposed length, 0.9m maximum width; moderate to gradually sloping irregular concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.25m in depth
110	**Fill of [111]**	Mid orangey-brown, firmly compacted silty clay with occasional small angular stones throughout, becoming larger towards base. Undated, likely to be post medieval.
111	**Ditch cut**	Straight linear in plan, 14.5m exposed length, 0.9m maximum width; moderate to gradually sloping irregular concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.25m in depth
112	**Fill of [113]**	Mid orangey-brown, firmly compacted silty clay with occasional small angular stones throughout, becoming larger towards base. Undated, likely to be post medieval.
113	**Ditch Cut**	Straight linear in plan, 14.5m exposed length, 0.9m maximum width; moderate to gradually sloping irregular concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.25m in depth
115	**Fill of [116]**	Mid grey-brown, firmly compacted silty clay.
116	**Field drain**	Linear in plan, gradually sloping concaved sides to a concaved base
118	**Fill of [119]**	Mid to dark orangey-brown compacted silty clay
119	**Field drain**	Linear in plan, moderate to gradually sloping concaved sides to flat base.
120	**Field drain**	Linear in plan, moderate to gradually sloping concaved sides to flat base.
121	**Treebowl**	Sub circular in plan, gradually sloping concaved sides to concaved base
122	**Fill of [121]**	Mid to dark grey, moderate to loosely compacted sandy silt
123	**Fill of [124]**	Mid grey-brown, firmly compacted silty clay
124	**Field drain**	Linear in plan, moderate to gradually sloping concaved sides to flat base
129	**Fill of [130]**	Mid to dark grey, moderate to loosely compacted sandy silt
130	**Treebowl**	Sub circular in plan, gradually sloping concaved sides to concaved base
150	**Posthole**	Circular in plan, 0.35m in diameter, steeply sloping concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.11m in depth.
151	**Fill of [150]**	Mid to light yellowy-brown, moderately compacted sandy silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecking.

152	**Posthole**	Circular in plan, 0.46m in diameter, steeply sloping concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.08m in depth
153	**Fill of [152]**	Mid to light yellowy-brown, moderately compacted sandy silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecking
154	**Posthole**	Circular in plan, 0.46m in diameter, steeply sloping concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.18m in depth
155	**Fill of 154**	Mid to light yellowy-brown, moderately compacted sandy silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecking
156	**Treebowl**	Sub-oval in plan, maximum diameter of 1.7m, moderate to gradually sloping generally concaved sides to irregular concaved base, maximum of 0.1m in depth.
157	**Fill of [156]**	Mid orangey-brown, moderate to loosely compacted silty clay with occasional small rounded pebbles and infrequent charcoal flecking. Notable quantities of 19th century bottle glass and iron working slag within upper part of fill.
158	**Treebowl**	Irregular sub-oval in plan, maximum diameter of 1.3m, moderate to gradually sloping, irregularly concaved sides and shallow irregular concaved base, maximum of 0.04m in depth.
159	**Fill of [158]**	Mid to light orangey-grey, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay with small rounded pebbles throughout and infrequent charcoal mottling.
160	**Treebowl**	Sub-rounded in plan, maximum diameter 1.1m, moderate to gradually sloping concaved sides to irregular generally flat base, maximum 0.09m in depth
161	**Fill of [160]**	Mid to light orangey-grey, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay with infrequent charcoal mottling
162	**Treebowl**	Sub-oval in plan, maximum diameter 0.5m, moderate to gradually sloping concaved sides to irregular generally flat base, maximum 0.05m in depth
163	**Fill of [162]**	Mid to light grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay with infrequent charcoal mottling.
164	**Treebowl**	Sub-circular in plan, maximum diameter of 0.35m moderate to gradually sloping concaved sides to irregular generally flat base, maximum 0.04m in depth
165	**Fill of [164]**	Mid to light grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay with infrequent charcoal mottling.
166	**Posthole**	Circular in plan, 0.35m in diameter, steeply sloping concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.11m in depth.
167	**Fill of [166]**	Mid to light yellowy-brown, moderately compacted sandy silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecking.
168	**Posthole**	Circular in plan, 0.6m in diameter, steeply sloping concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.03m in depth
169	**Fill of [168]**	Mid to light yellowy-brown, moderately compacted sandy silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecking
170	**Hedge Line**	Terminus of irregular curvilinear gully, maximum of 6.8m in length, very gradually sloping, concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum 0.07m in depth
171	**Fill of [170]**	Dark grey-brown, moderate to loosely compacted, humic sandy-silt with high degree of rooting and single sherd of 19th century ceramic.
172	**Hedge line**	Terminus of irregular curvilinear gully, maximum of 3.2m in length, very gradually sloping, concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum 0.1m in depth
173	**Fill of [172]**	Dark grey-brown, moderate to loosely compacted, humic sandy-silt with high degree of rooting.
174	**Posthole**	Circular in plan, 0.35m in diameter, steeply sloping concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.11m in depth
175	**Fill of [174]**	Mid to light yellowy-brown, moderately compacted sandy silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecking.

176	**Posthole**	Circular in plan, 0.38m in diameter, steeply sloping concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.13m in depth
177	**Fill of [176]**	Mid to light yellowy-brown, moderately compacted sandy silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecking.
178	**Ditch Cut**	Straight linear in plan, 14.5m exposed length, 0.9m maximum width; moderate to gradually sloping irregular concaved sides to narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.25m in depth.
179	**Fill of [178]**	Mid orangey-brown, firmly compacted silty clay with occasional small angular stones throughout, becoming larger towards base. Undated, likely to be post medieval.
180	**Ditch**	Straight linear in plan 23m exposed length, 1.1m maximum width; moderate to gradually sloping irregular concaved sides to a narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.35m in depth
181	**Fill of [180]**	Mid to dark brown, moderately to firmly compacted sandy clay with infrequent coal, charcoal and clinker throughout. Undated, likely to be post medieval.
182	**Ditch**	Straight linear in plan 23m exposed length, 1.1m maximum width; moderate to gradually sloping irregular concaved sides to a narrow concaved base, maximum of 0.35m in depth
183	**Fill of [182]**	Mid to dark brown, moderately to firmly compacted sandy clay with infrequent coal, charcoal and clinker throughout. Undated, likely to be post medieval.
184	**Lower overburden (Structure 3)**	Mid to dark-brown loosely compacted sandy silt. Maximum thickness 0.12m. Frequent post-medieval pottery and glass.
185	**Demolition rubble (Structure 3)**	Mid to light grey, moderately compacted silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular stones (maximum 0.1m).
186	**Industrial Debris (Structure 1)**	Mid to light brown, firmly compacted sandy gravel with high quantities of clinker, slag, charcoal.
187	**Demolition Rubble (Structures 1&2)**	Dark to very dark grey, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay. (Maximum 0.23m), frequent angular and sub angular stones (max 0.18m), broken brick, roof tile, post-medieval pottery and glass.
188	**Demolition Rubble (Structures 1&2)**	Dark to very dark grey, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay. (Maximum 0.2m), frequent angular and sub angular stones (max 0.18m), broken brick, roof tile, post-medieval pottery and glass.
189	**Lower overburden (Structure 3)**	Lower subsoil filling hearth/ fireplace Structure 3: Mid to dark-brown loosely compacted sandy silt (Maximum thickness 0.12m). Frequent post-medieval pottery and glass. Occasional charcoal and burnt clay.
190	**Hearth within demolition deposit. (Structure 3)**	Sub circular deposit of mid to dark orangey-red firmly compacted silty clay. Frequent charcoal and heat affected clay.
191	**Hearth within industrial deposit. (Structure 1)**	Sub-circular in plan; Mid to dark orangey brown firmly compacted gravelly sandy clay with frequent charcoal, clinker, burned clay and slag.
192	**Fill of (193)**	Mid grey, moderately to loosely compacted silt.with occasional charcoal mottling.
193	**Drain (Structure 1)**	Stone built drain comprising of coarsely faced angular and sub angular stones extending from north-eastern corner of structure. Maximum length 2.6m; width 0.45m; depth 0.28m.
194	**Wall (Structure 1)**	Wall aligned north-south,10.5m length, 0.6m width, height 0.35m. Outer skin of larger, un-faced or roughly faced

		stones (max 0.6m x0.3m) with inner fill of angular and sub-angular rubble
195	**Agricultural topsoil**	Mid to light grey-brown, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay with occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones (max 0.1m) and pottery. 0.35m maximum thickness.
196	**Hearth/ Oven (Structure 3)**	Semi-circular curve of unbonded masonry 1.4m in width by 1.6m in depth within southern wall. Filled by compacted silty clay with frequent charcoal, clinker and burned clay.
197 198 199	**Drain (Structure 3)**	Linear masonry lined culvert aligned north-south parallel to wall (214) Length 15m, maximum width 0.65m, depth 0.45m.
200	**Wall (Structure 3)**	Corner of internal walls adjacent to track way (250), length 4.5m east/west, 2.7m north-south. Width 0.6m, height 0.18m. Outer skin of larger, un-faced or roughly faced stones (max 0.6m x0.3m) with inner fill of angular and sub-angular rubble).
201	**Floor (Structure 3)**	Compacted angular and sub angular stones forming surface within a matrix of dark grey moderate to loosely compacted silty clay.
203	**Demolition rubble (Structure 3)**	Dark to very dark grey, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay. (Maximum 0.2m), frequent angular and sub angular stones (max 0.18m), broken brick, roof tile, post-medieval pottery and glass.
204	**Chimney Base (Structure 2)**	Single course of heat affected bricks.
205	**Robber trench (Structure 1)**	Linear in plan (2.8m in length, 0.65m max width, and 0.1m max depth) moderate to gradually sloping sides to flat base.
206	**Curb of yard (Structure 1)**	Series of upright sandstone blocks (Max 0.85m x 0.3m, min 0.3m x 0.0.3m). Faced on all sides. 5.25m in exposed length.
207	**Yard Surface (Structure 1)**	Surface of yard, 6.6m x 3.3m. Rounded, sub-rounded and sub angular stones (0.75m max; 0.25m min), within matrix of dark grey, firmly compacted silty clay.
208	**Northern Wall (Structure 1)**	Wall aligned east-west (Length 4.7m, width 0.7, height 0.25m) comprised of angular and sub angular stones. Outer skin of larger, un-faced or roughly faced stones (max 0.6m x0.3m) with inner fill of angular and sub-angular rubble)
209	**Bay wall (Structure 1)**	Short length of wall (1.4m length, 0.55m width, 0.25m height) roughly faced stones (max 0.4, min 0.2m).
210	**Wall (Structure 1)**	Wall aligned north-south, 3m length, 0.6m width, height 0.2m. Outer skin of larger, un-faced or roughly faced stones (max 0.6m x0.3m) with inner fill of angular and sub-angular rubble.
212	**Western Wall (Structure 1)**	Wall aligned north-south, 4.5m length, 0.6m width, 0.2m maximum height. Outer skin of larger, un-faced or roughly faced stones (max 0.6m x0.3m) with inner fill of angular and sub-angular rubble)
213	**Wall Collapse (Structure 1)**	Rough angular and sub-angular rubble (maximum 0.1m) representing collapse of walls (208), (210).
214	**Western Wall (Structure 3)**	Wall aligned north-south. 7.5m length, 0.6m width, 0.2m maximum height. Outer skin of larger, un-faced or roughly faced stones (max 0.6m x0.3m) with inner fill of angular and sub-angular rubble)
215	**Truncated Flag Floor (Structure 3)**	Upper flag floor. Angular stone slabs (max 0.38m, thickness 0.05m)
218	**Surface/ waste deposit (Structure 3)**	Angular and sub-angular stones, compacted within a matrix of mid to dark grey-brown, moderate to loosely compacted silty sand with frequent charcoal, coal, slag.
219	**Kerb**	Upright slates forming kerb around (218)

	(Structure 3)	
220	**Industrial Residue (Structure 3)**	Deposit of dark grey-black, moderate to firmly compacted silty clay with high quantities of clinker, charcoal, slag and burnt clay.
221	**Flag Floor (Structure 1)**	Floor surface 6.6m x 2.25m. Rectangular stone flags of varied geologies (Max 1.2m x 0.7m x 0.15m) Contains two broken millstone fragments.
222	**Kerbing (Structure 1)**	Kerbing around flag floor (221). 6.6m max length.
223	**Industrial Deposit (Structure 2)**	Dark grey to black, moderate to loosely compacted silty sandy-gravel with frequent charcoal, clinker and slag.
224	**Flag Floor (Structure 2)**	Truncated flagged floor within Structure 2. Flags maximum 0.65m x 0.4m x 0.15m)
225	**Entrance (Structure 1)**	Brick step within wall (226) associated with flagged floor (221)
226 227	**Southern Wall (Structure 1)**	Wall, aligned east-west, 10.5m length. 0.6m width, 0.2m maximum height. Outer skin of larger, un-faced or roughly faced stones (max 0.6m x0.3m) with inner fill of angular and sub-angular rubble)
229	**Flag Floor (Structure 3)**	Lower flag floor, placed directly onto natural geology. Angular stone slabs (max 0.38m, thickness 0.05m)
230 231	**Wall (Structure 2)**	Wall, aligned east-west,6.5m length. 0.6m width, 0.2m maximum height. Outer skin of larger, un-faced or roughly faced stones (max 0.6m x0.3m) with inner fill of angular and sub-angular rubble)
232	**Topsoil (Modern)**	Very dark grey moderate to loosely compacted silty clay with high quantity of modern farming debris, straw, fencing and rooting.
233	**Subsoil/ Midden**	Mid to light yellowy-brown, moderately compacted sandy clay
235	**Subsoil/ Midden**	Mid to light yellowy-brown, moderately compacted sandy clay with high quantity of dumped straw/ hay.
236	**Wall Cut (Structure 2)**	Linear in plan, parallel sided cut (Max length 8.5m, width 0.7m, depth 0.1m) truncating natural. Vertical sides to flat base.
240	**Wall Cut (Structure 2)**	Linear in plan, parallel sided cut (Max length 6.5m, width 0.7m, depth 0.1m) truncating natural. Vertical sides to flat base
241	**Wall (Structure 2)**	Wall, aligned east-west,6.5m length. 0.6m width, 0.2m maximum height. Outer skin of larger, un-faced or roughly faced stones (max 0.6m x0.3m) with inner fill of angular and sub-angular rubble)
242	**Wall Foundation (Structure 2)**	Packing deposit within wall cut [242], angular and sub-angular rubble (max 0.05m) with frequent small angular gravels, clinker, charcoal.
243	**Wall Cut (Structure 2)**	Linear in plan, parallel sided cut (Max excavated length 1m, width 0.7m, depth 0.1m) truncating natural. Vertical sides to flat base
244	**Wall Foundation (Structure 2)**	Packing deposit within wall cut [243], angular and sub-angular rubble (max 0.05m) with frequent small angular gravels, clinker, charcoal.
245	**Wall (Structure 2)**	Wall, aligned east-west, maximum exposed length. 0.6m width, 0.2m maximum height. Outer skin of larger, un-faced or roughly faced stones (max 0.6m x0.3m) with inner fill of angular and sub-angular rubble)
246	**Wall Cut (Structure 2)**	Linear in plan, parallel sided cut (Max excavated length 1m, width 0.7m, depth 0.1m) truncating natural. Vertical sides to flat base
250	**Metalled Track way**	Aligned north-south, maximum exposed length 3m, maximum width 4m, maximum depth 0.32m. Tightly packed angular, sub angular and sub rounded stones of varying geologies (maximum 0.3m) and occasional broken brick fragments within a matrix of very dark grey, moderately

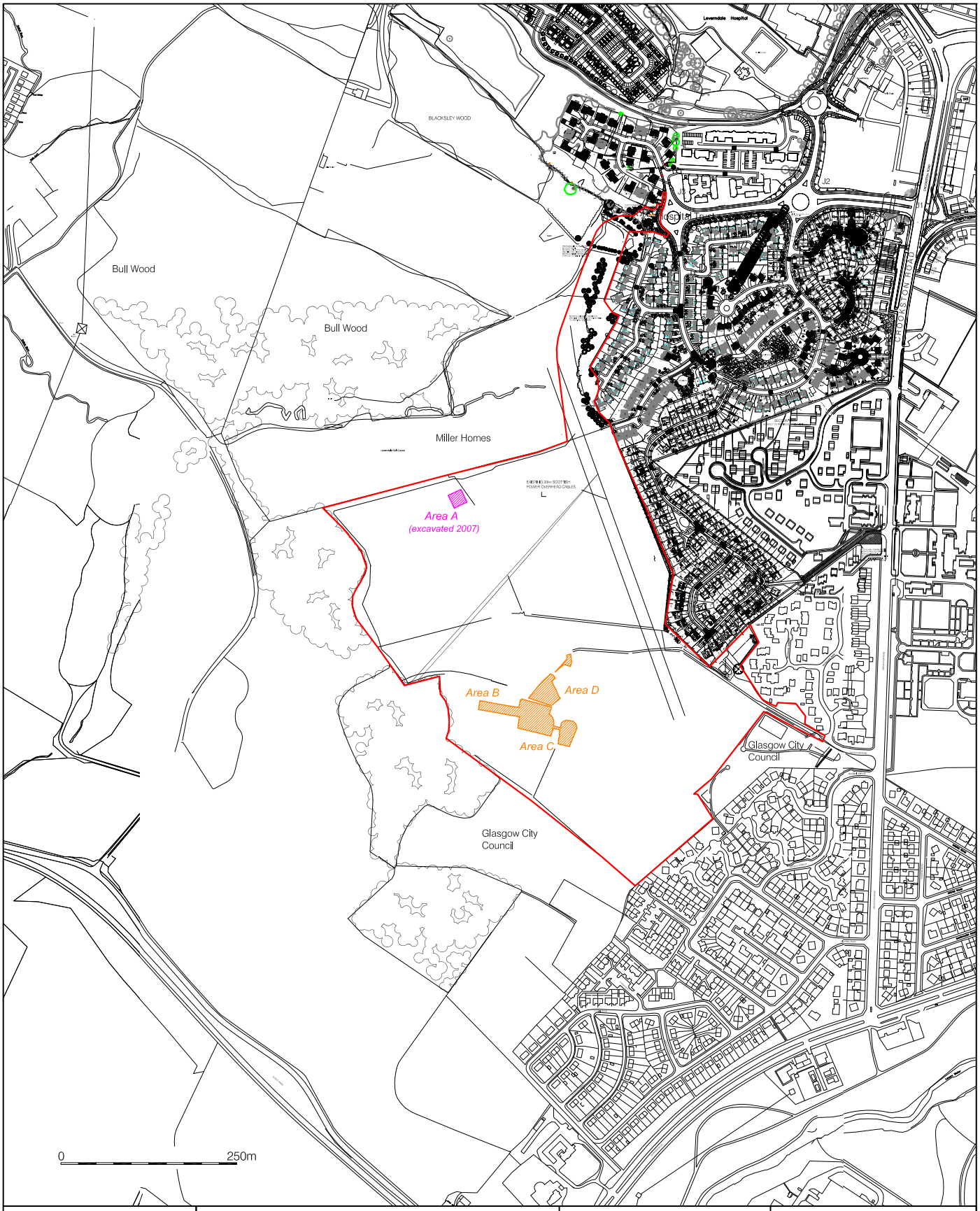
		compacted silty clay. Occasional mid 19th century glass and pottery.
251	**Wall (Structure 3)**	Internal wall, abutting walls (214) and (200). Length 4.5m, width 0.75m, depth 0.25m. Outer skin of larger, un-faced or roughly faced stones (max 0.6m x0.3m) with inner fill of angular and sub-angular rubble)
252	**Metalled Track way**	Aligned east-west, maximum exposed length 3m, maximum width 4m, maximum depth 0.32m. Tightly packed angular, sub angular and sub rounded stones of varying geologies (maximum 0.3m) and occasional broken brick fragments within a matrix of very dark grey, moderately compacted silty clay. Occasional mid 19th century glass and pottery.
253	**Track way Base**	Very dark grey moderate to loosely compacted silty clay with infrequent angular and sub-angular stones (maximum 0.4m).

***Table 4**: List of Contexts issued during excavation*

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

wardell armstrong archaeology Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013	PROJECT: Land off Crookston Road, Leverndale, Glasgow SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4 REPORT No: CP10521 CLIENT: Miller Homes (Scotland) Ltd DRAWN BY: AB DATE: October 2013 FIGURE: 1	KEY: Site boundary	

Figure 1: Site location.



wardell armstrong archaeology

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013

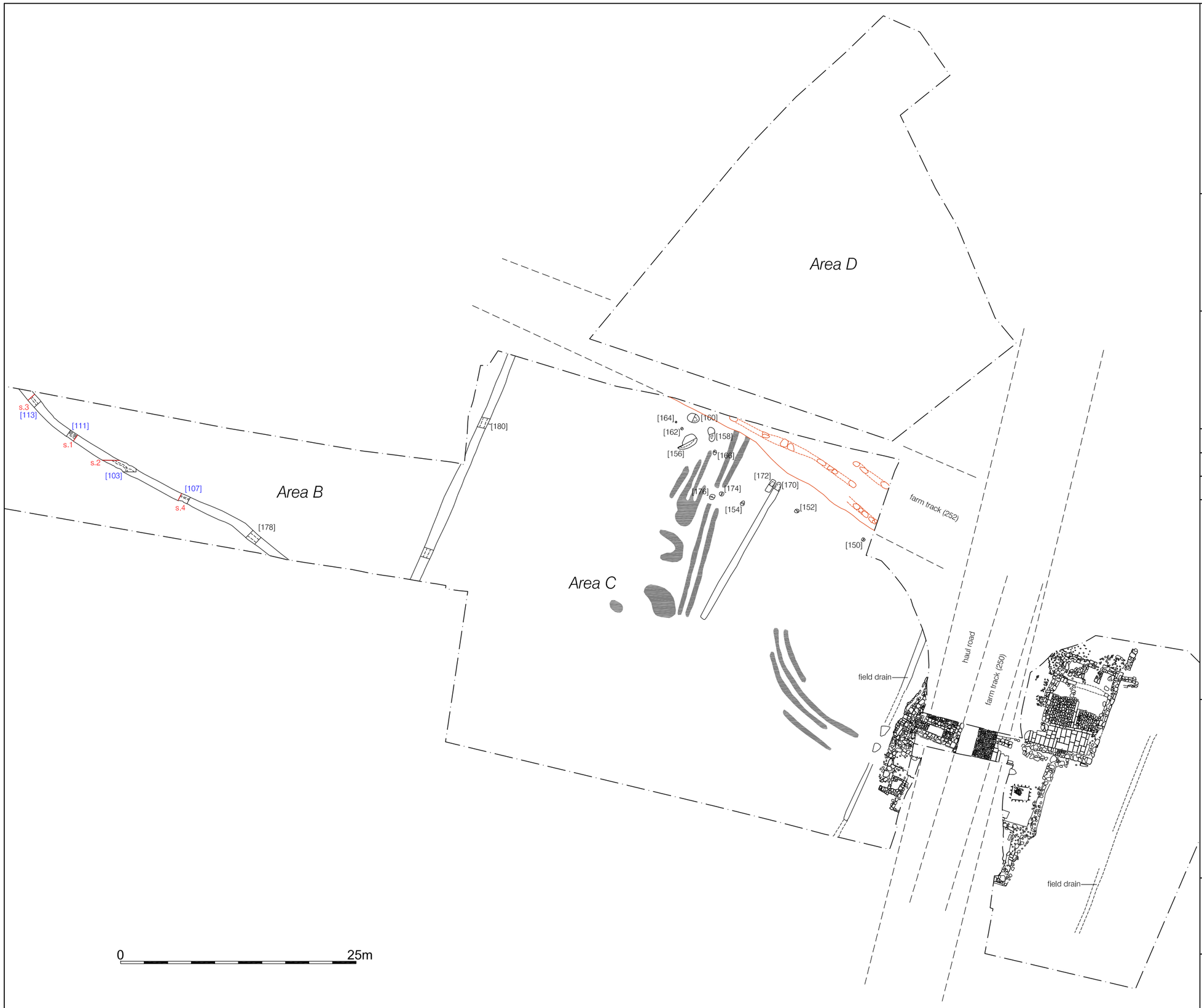
PROJECT:	Land off Crookston Road, Leverndale, Glasgow
SCALE:	1:7,500 at A4
REPORT No:	CP10521
CLIENT:	Miller Homes (Scotland) Ltd
DRAWN BY:	AB
DATE:	October 2013
FIGURE:	2

KEY:

Site boundary

Excavation areas

Figure 2: Detailed site location.



Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013

PROJECT:

Land off Crookston Road, Leverndale, Glasgow

CLIENT:

Miller Homes (Scotland) Ltd

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: October 2013

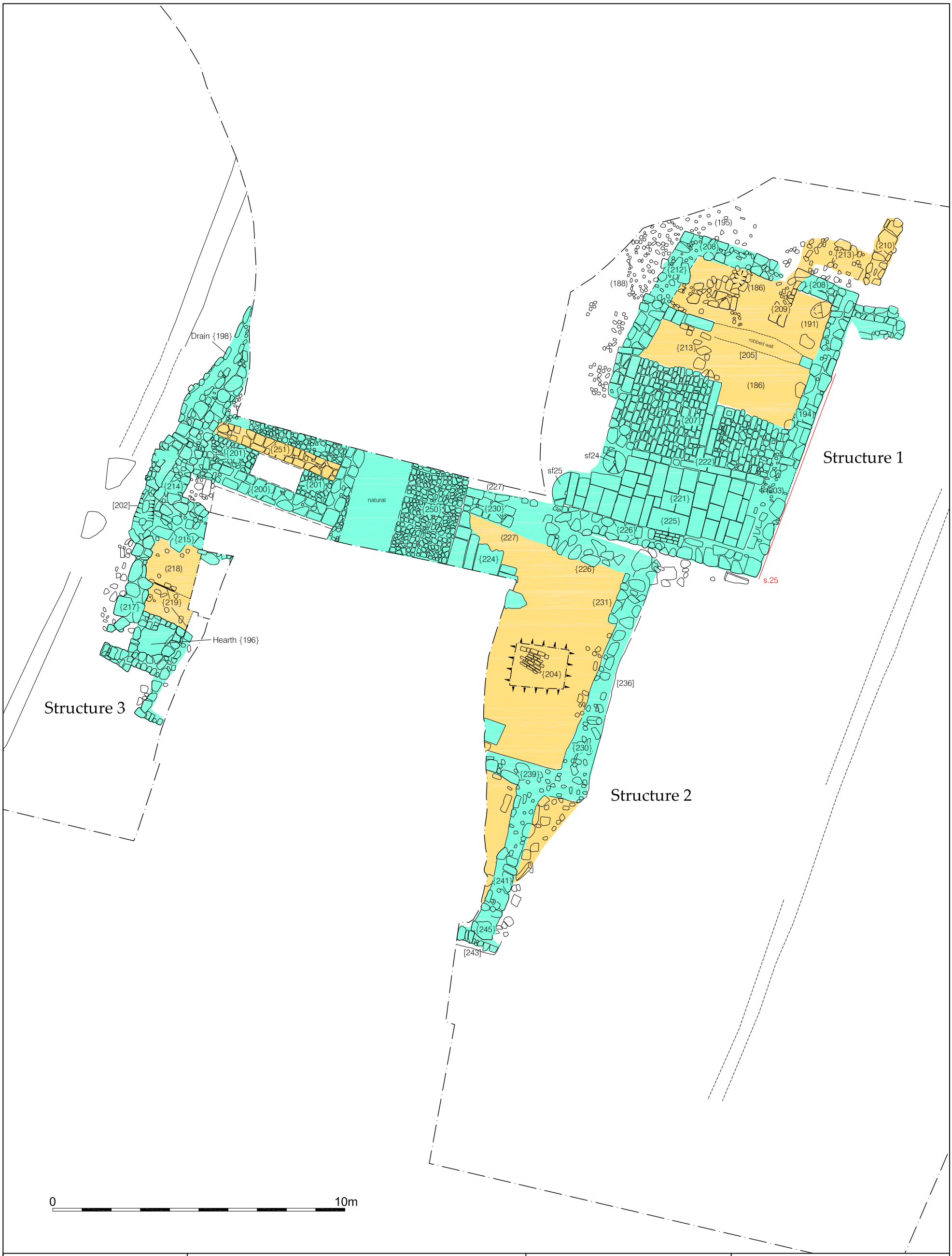
KEY:

- [101] Context numbers
- [101] Context numbers 2008
- Section location
- Limit of excavation
- Root disturbance/hedgeline

REPORT No: CP10521

FIGURE: 3

Figure 3: Plan of open area excavation.



wardell armstrong archaeology Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013	PROJECT: Land off Crookston Road, Leverndale, Glasgow SCALE: 1:125 at A3 REPORT No: CP10521 CLIENT: Miller Homes (Scotland) Limited DRAWN BY: AB DATE: October 2013 FIGURE: 4	KEY: [101] Context numbers Section location Limit of excavation Phase 1 Phase 2	

Figure 4: Phase plan of farmstead buildings remains.

PROJECT:	Land off Crookston Road, Leverndale, Glasgow
SCALE:	1:75 at A4
REPORT No:	CP10521
CLIENT:	Miller Homes (Scotland) Ltd
DRAWN BY:	AB
DATE:	October 2013
FIGURE:	5

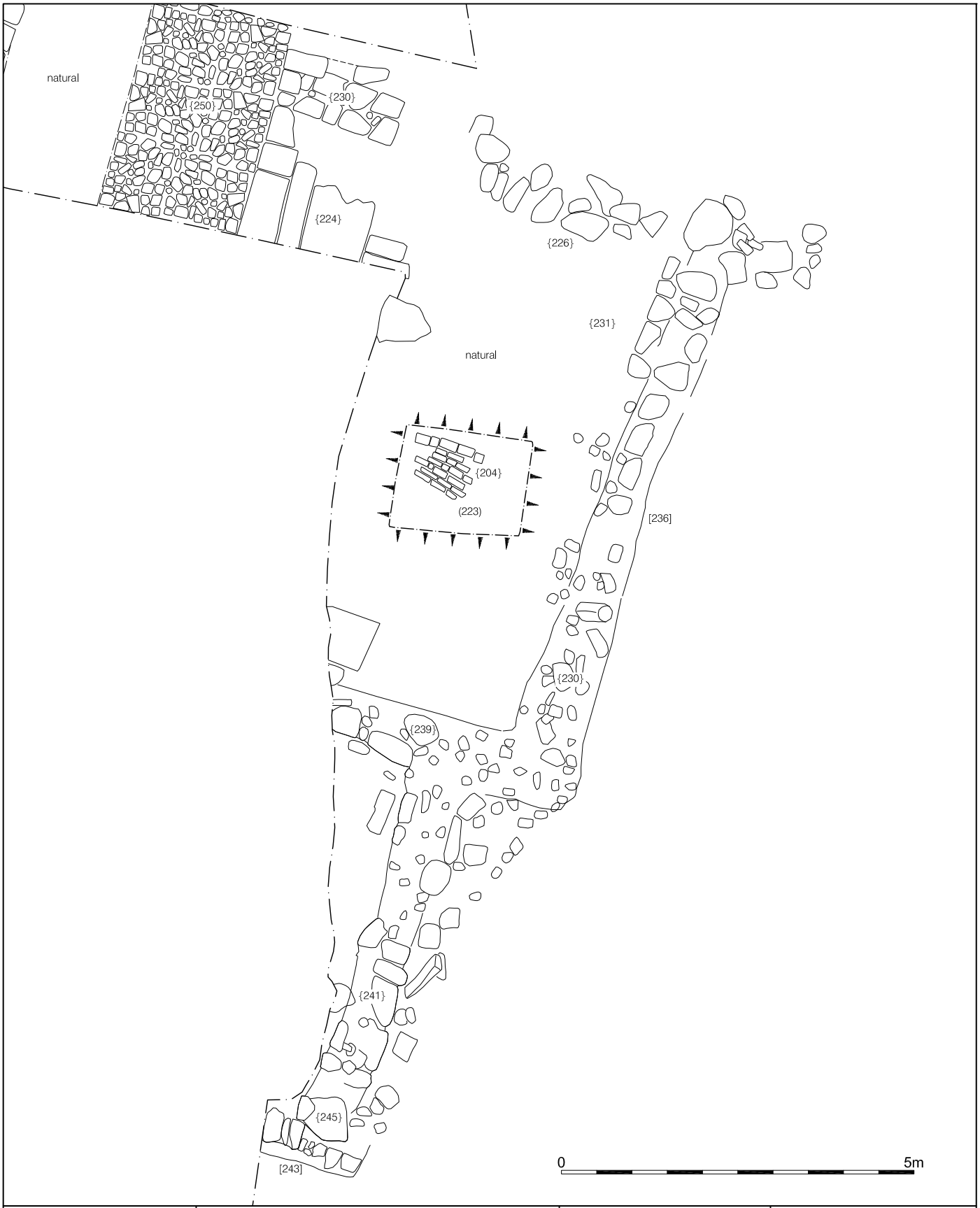
KEY:

[100] Context number

s.25 Section location

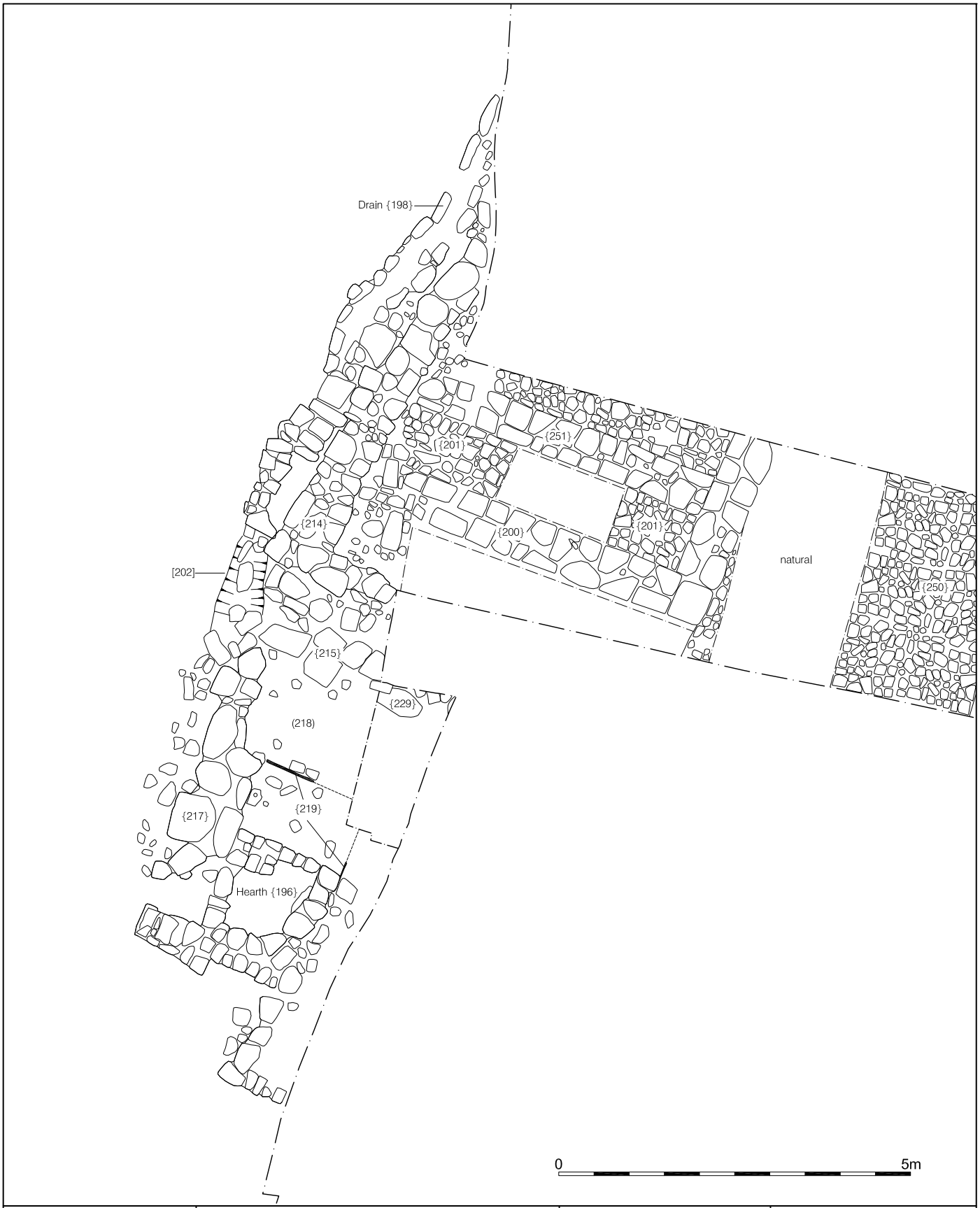
Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013

Figure 5: Farmstead buildings; Structure 1, detail.



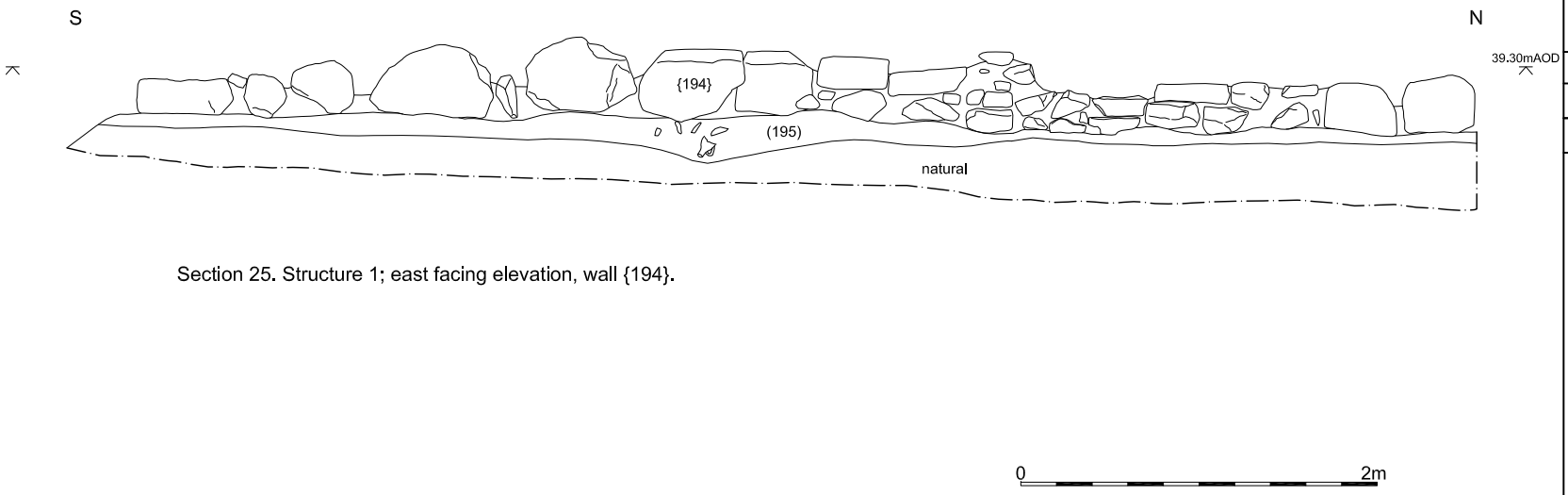
wardell armstrong archaeology Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013	PROJECT: Land off Crookston Road, Leverndale, Glasgow SCALE: 1:75 at A4 REPORT No: CP10521 CLIENT: Miller Homes (Scotland) Ltd DRAWN BY: AB DATE: October 2013 FIGURE: 6	KEY: [100] Context number	

Figure 6: Farmstead buildings; Structure 2, detail.



wardell armstrong archaeology Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013	PROJECT: Land off Crookston Road, Leverndale, Glasgow SCALE: 1:75 at A4 REPORT No: CP10521 CLIENT: Miller Homes (Scotland) Ltd DRAWN BY: AB DATE: October 2013 FIGURE: 7	KEY: [100] Context number	

Figure 7: Farmstead buildings; Structure 3, detail.



Section 25. Structure 1; east facing elevation, wall {194}.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013

PROJECT:

Land off Crookston Road, Levendale, Glasgow

CLIENT:

Miller Homes (Scotland) Ltd

SCALE: 1:40 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: October 2013

KEY:

[101] Context number

Height mAOD

Limit of excavation

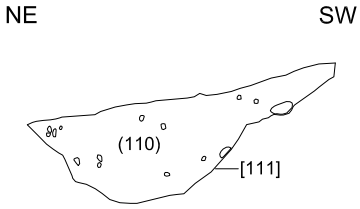
REPORT No:

CP10521

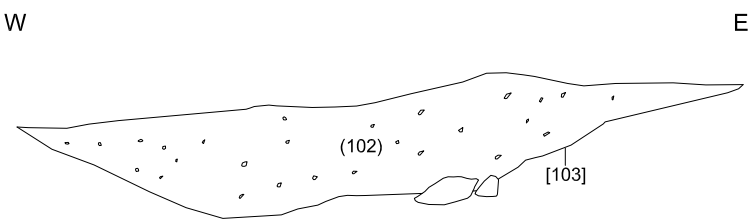
FIGURE:

8

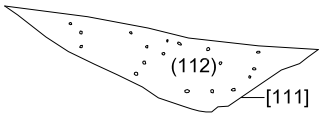
Figure 8: Structure 1, elevation.



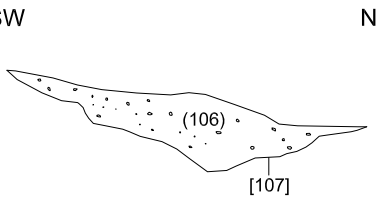
Section 1. North-west facing section across [111].



Section 2. South facing (oblique) section across [103].



Section 3. South-east facing section across [111].



Section 4. South-east facing section across [107].

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013

PROJECT:	Land off Crookston Road, Leverndale, Glasgow
SCALE:	1:20 at A4
REPORT No:	CP10521
CLIENT:	Miller Homes (Scotland) Ltd
DRAWN BY:	AB
DATE:	October 2013
FIGURE:	9

KEY:

[101] Context number

Figure 9: Sections of linear features recorded during the 2008 excavations.

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