

BEFP17

BROOMHOUSE, ELLISMUIR FARM, PODS 5-8

Archaeological Evaluation

For Miller Homes/Taylor Wimpey Homes

10/00056/DC

December 2017

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Parish:	Old Monkland
Council:	Glasgow City Council
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Archive will be deposited with:	NRHE

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Approved by:	Kirsty Dingwall – Project Manager
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- 2 – N-facing shot of central trenching area
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- 4 – N-facing section of TR12, detail of modern deposit

BROOMHOUSE, ELLISMUIR FARM, PODS 5-8

Archaeological Evaluation

Summary

A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken at Broomhill, Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston, Glasgow in advance of a residential development. The programme formed the final phase of fieldwork undertaken in accordance with a Strategic Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service on behalf of Glasgow City Council as part of planning consent (ref: 10/00056/DC). The works reported upon here were undertaken to mitigate against the impact of development on pods 5-8 at the eastern section of the development. The trial trenching comprised 39 trenches, totalling 3,864m² (1,932 linear metres) placed randomly across an area measuring 54,000m².

No archaeological features or artefacts were located during the evaluation.

1 INTRODUCTION

Planning consent has been granted (10/00056/DC) for a residential development at Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston, Glasgow subject to conditions including one condition relating to archaeological matters.

The site is sub-divided into ten pods and c 600 houses are to be built over the next decade.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Miller Homes/Taylor Wimpey Homes to prepare a Strategic Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the full development to be agreed by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), archaeological advisors to Glasgow City Council, prior to development commencing. This was

submitted and approved in early August 2013 (Headland 2013a).

In addition to this a site specific addendum to the WSI was prepared and approved by WoSAS to cover the evaluation of Pods 5-8 (Headland 2017).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Previous work included a desk-based assessment and walkover survey undertaken by Headland in July 2013 (Headland 2013b). This was followed by two phases of fieldwork. The first phase of fieldwork comprised the evaluation of 4,000 m² of land between Pods 1 and 2. This work was carried out in August 2013 (Coleman 2013), with no archaeological features identified.

The second phase of fieldwork comprised the evaluation of 8ha between Pods 3, 4, 9 and 10. This work was carried out in November 2014 (Dalland 2014). Four features relating to agricultural activity were identified, along with two sherds of medieval pottery, though secure dating of the features was not possible.

There are no known pre-19th century cultural heritage sites or features within the development. Historically, the site has been used for a mix of agriculture and industry. Pre-19th century, the area is thought to have been occupied by pasture. In the 1860s, the Rutherglen and Coatbridge Railway was constructed, which now forms the northern border of the development area. The presence of the railway allowed the large-scale extraction and sale of coal and three pits were opened up in the area under the Ellismuir Colliery name; two of these pits lie within the development area along with an engine house belonging to Calderbank Colliery to the south. A brick works was added in the east of the area, close to the coal pits, in the second half of the 19th century.

These industrial activities continued on the site through to the early decades of the 20th century, although the buildings of the brick works appear to have been incorporated into the colliery by 1912. By the 1930s, the pits had closed down and the colliery buildings been demolished or removed.

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The 44ha development comprises undulating land with largely waste ground and tree and scrub cover

at the western end of the site and pasture at the eastern end of the site. The railway line, beyond which lies the older part of Baillieston, borders the northern edge of the site and the M73 borders the eastern (Illus 1). To the south and west is the modern suburb of Baillieston.

In total, pods 5 – 8 are 15 hectares in area. During the initial production of the overarching WSI it was established that extensive parts of Pods 6 and 7 and some parts of Pod 5 had been disturbed by the construction of the railway and the motorway and were therefore not to be subject to evaluation. Immediately prior to this phase of works commencing, a review of the areas on the ground indicated that further disturbance had occurred in the western part of Pods 5 and 8 and it was agreed with WoSAS that these areas would also be excluded from the area to be evaluated. As a result, the area evaluated and presented in this report comprised a northern section measuring 20,200m² (parts of Pods 5 and 6), comprising undulating ground. The southern section measures 33,800m² (parts of Pods 5, 7 and 8).

3 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the work was to establish the presence/absence of any unknown, buried archaeological features in the area of Pods 5-8. Should significant remains be present, appropriate mitigation measures were to be agreed with Glasgow City Council.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Site works

The work was undertaken as specified in the WSI. The trenches were opened with a mechanical excavator, suitably equipped with a toothless ditching bucket of adequate width (2m). All trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision to remove topsoil and deposits of modern make-up. Excavation was undertaken in controlled spits with machine excavation terminating at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stored beside the trench.

Pods 5-8 comprise a total area of 150,150m² however ground disturbance and spoil bunds reduced the area available for evaluation to 54,000m² between the two targeted areas. A total of 39 trenches were excavated, the trenches were recorded using a dGPS.

In total, 3,864m² of trenching (1932m linear) was machine excavated, representing a 7% sample of the area under investigation.

4.2 Recording

All aspects of the work were undertaken in accordance with the current relevant Standards and Guidance for archaeological evaluation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2014). All contexts were given unique numbers and can be found in Appendix 1. All recording was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards. A full list of the photographic records can be found in Appendix 1.

4.3 Reporting and Archives

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 2) and the OASIS database (headland1-302913).

The complete project archive will be deposited with the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) within six months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum (AAF 2011).

5 RESULTS

This final phase of fieldwork, reported on here, was carried out in November 2017. A total of 39 trenches were excavated across an area of 54,000m² (Illus 2). The topsoil across site (1000) comprised mid-brown clay-rich silt containing sub rounded stones and occasional glazed pot sherds and clay pipe fragments. It measured 0.2 - 0.4m in depth.

The natural geology varied across the site. In the northern area four trenches to the west reached a geological mid-orange sand layer (1004), whilst to the east a brownish-orange silty clay layer (1002) was present. Throughout the area several trenches reached a mid-pink clay layer (1003), suggesting significant variations in the natural geology across the site.

The southern area followed a similar pattern in the geological subsoil, mostly consisting of a mid-orange sand (1004) or a mid-pink clay (1003). To the south of this area the geological subsoil comprised mainly of a brownish-orange clay (1005) or a pinkish-orange sandy clay (1006).

A total of 16 trenches in the southern area had a layer of hill-washed subsoil (1001) under the topsoil (1000), comprising mid orange-brown silty clay with common manganese, coal flecks and glazed pot sherds throughout. This measured 0.25m in thickness.

A total of 196 field drains were recorded within the trenches (Illus 3). Most were modern ceramic field drains, however an earlier type of field drains comprising stone and rubble was present in some of the trenches - but much less frequently.

A large deposit of dark reddish-brown sandy gravel with frequent coal (1007) (Illus 4) was located in the northern area. This deposit measured 0.50m thick, and spanned a distance of 15m within the centre of Trench 12. Deposit (1007) was also encountered in the southern end of Trench 08, suggesting the deposit covered a fairly large area. This likely represents a modern disturbance relating to the construction of the road adjacent to the south.

No archaeological features were found during the evaluation.

6 DISCUSSION

The trial trenching sample size and coverage across the development area is considered sufficient to conclusively establish the absence of any significant archaeological remains within the four pods targeted during this phase of evaluation.

The lack of archaeological features is consistent with the previous desk-based assessment (Headland 2013b) and evaluations (Coleman 2013, Dalland 2014) which uncovered very few archaeological features due to the land having been used primarily as pasture. In addition the disturbance from the colliery and nearby transport routes will have affected the survival of any remains that may have once been present, as seen from the presence of deposit (1007).

7 REFERENCES

- Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF) 2011 *Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (2nd edn) [online document] Institute for Archaeologists: Reading, available @ http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf
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- Dingwall, K 2017 *Addendum to Strategic Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation at Ellismuir Farm, Glasgow (5th August 2013) - Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation of Pods 5-8 Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston Glasgow* Unpublished Report, Headland Archaeology (BEFP17)

8 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 – Site registers

Trench register

Trench No.	Alignment	Dimensions (m)	Topsoil Depth Max.(m)	Details
1	-	-	-	Trench relocated
2	N-S	41 x 2	0.49	4 ceramic field drains were exposed
3	NW-SE	50 x 2	0.55	17 ceramic field drains were exposed
4	NW-SE	50 x 2	0.34	16 ceramic field drains were exposed
5	E-W	50 x 2	0.48	7 ceramic field drains were exposed
6	NE-SW	50 x 2	0.41	6 ceramic field drains were exposed
7	SW-NE	50 x 2	0.42	10 ceramic field drains were exposed
8	E-W	50 x 2	0.45	7 ceramic field drains were exposed. Modern spread visible in western end of trench.
9	NW-SE	53 x 2	0.58	2 ceramic field drains were exposed
10	E-W	54 x 2	0.55	8 ceramic field drains were exposed
11	NW-SE	38 x 2	0.40	2 ceramic field drains were exposed
12	E-W	44 x 2	0.50	Modern spread visible in centre of trench. No field drains exposed
13	NW-SE	48 x 2	0.57	3 ceramic field drains were exposed
14	NW-SE	52 x 2	0.44	8 ceramic field drains were exposed
15	E-W	70 x 2	0.40	4 ceramic field drains were exposed
16	E-W	50 x 2	0.88	12 ceramic field drains were exposed
17	N-S	50 x 2	0.63	5 ceramic field drains were exposed
18	N-S	50 x 2	0.58	3 ceramic field drains were exposed
19	NE-SW	50 x 2	0.60	6 ceramic field drains were exposed
20	N-S	50 x 2	0.60	2 ceramic field drains were exposed
21	SW-NE	50 x 2	0.50	8 ceramic field drains were exposed
22	SW-NE	50 x 2	0.60	7 ceramic field drains were exposed
23	N-S	50 x 2	0.81	8 ceramic field drains were exposed
24	E-W	50 x 2	0.60	6 ceramic field drains were exposed
25	E-W	50 x 2	0.67	2 rubble field drains were exposed
26	NW-SE	50 x 2	0.55	4 ceramic field drains were exposed
27	N-S	50 x 2	0.47	1 ceramic field drain was exposed
28	E-W	50 x 2	0.51	1 ceramic field drain was exposed
29	N-S	50 x 2	0.46	2 ceramic field drains were exposed
30	NE-SW	50 x 2	0.51	6 ceramic field drains were exposed
31	NW-SE	50 x 2	0.53	2 ceramic field drains were exposed
32	NW-SE	50 x 2	0.60	4 ceramic field drains were exposed
33	N-S	50 x 2	0.27	1 ceramic field drain was exposed
34	E-W	50 x 2	0.63	2 ceramic field drains were exposed
35	NW-SE	50 x 2	0.70	7 ceramic field drains were exposed

Trench No.	Alignment	Dimensions (m)	Topsoil Depth Max.(m)	Details
36	-	-	-	Trench relocated
37	SW-NE	50 x 2	0.75	No field drains exposed
38	-	-	-	Trench relocated
39	-	-	-	Trench relocated
40	NW-SE	41 x 2	0.50	1 ceramic field drain was exposed
41	NW-SE	62 x 2	0.51	5 ceramic field drains were exposed
42	N-S	72 x 2	0.45	3 ceramic field drains, 1 rubble field drain were exposed
43	NW-SE	57 x 2	0.51	4 ceramic field drains were exposed

Context register

Context no.	Trenches	Description
1000	All	Topsoil. Mid brown clayish silt.
1001	16-28, 30, 41, 42	Subsoil. Mid orange- brown silty clay.
1002	4-8, 16-20, 23, 24, 30, 42	Geological subsoil. Mid brownish orange silty clay.
1003	2, 3, 9, 12, 15, 21, 22, 37, 40	Geological subsoil. Mid pink clay.
1004	10, 11, 13, 14	Geological subsoil. Mid orange sand
1005	25-28, 41	Geological subsoil. Brownish-orange clay.
1006	29, 31-35, 43	Geological subsoil. Pinkish-orange sandy clay.
1007	8, 12	Dark reddish brown sandy gravel with coal. Modern deposit.

Photographic register

Photo no.	Facing	Description
001	S	Tr02, general shot
002	SE	Tr03, general shot
003	S	Tr09, general shot
004	NE	Tr09, SW facing section
005	-	VOID
006	N	Tr12, S facing section, detail of modern deposit
007	E	Tr12, general shot
008	NW	Tr40, general shot
009	W	Tr40, E facing section
010	NW	Tr14, general shot
011	S	Tr14, N facing section
012	W	Tr15, general shot
013	N	Tr15, S facing section
014	SE	Tr10, general shot
015	NE	Tr10, SW facing section
016	SE	Tr13, general shot
017	SW	Tr13, NE facing section
018	NE	Tr13, SW facing section
019	NW	Tr11, general shot

Photo no.	Facing	Description
020	NE	Tr11, SW facing section
021	SW	Tr21, general shot
022	S	Tr21, N facing section
023	SW	Tr22, general shot
024	N	Tr22, S facing section
025	-	Tr22, modern pottery
026	SW	Tr24, general shot
027	N	Tr24, S facing section
028	-	Tr24, modern pottery
029	N	Tr37, general shot
030	W	Tr37, E facing section
031	SE	Tr35, general shot
032	NW	Tr35, general shot
033	NW	Tr33, SE facing section
034	SW	Tr33, general shot
035	NE	Tr33, general shot
036	SW	Tr35, NE facing section
037	S	Tr34, N facing section
038	SE	Tr34, general shot
039	NW	Tr34, general shot
040	NE	Tr32, SW facing section
041	NW	Tr32, general shot
042	SE	Tr32, general shot
043	NE	Tr43, SW facing section
044	NE	Tr43, SW facing section
045	NW	Tr43, general shot
046	SE	Tr43, general shot
047	NE	Tr31, SW facing section
048	NW	Tr31, general shot
049	SE	Tr31, general shot
050	N	Tr29, general shot
051	E	Tr29, W facing section
052	S	Tr29, general shot
053	N	General shot of site
054	SE	General shot of site
055	E	General shot of site
056	NE	General shot of site
057	N	General shot of site
058	N	General shot of site
059	W	Tr03, E facing section
060	E	Tr02, W facing section
061	S	General shot of site
062	SW	General shot of site
063	W	General shot of site

Photo no.	Facing	Description
2000	NW	Tr04, general shot
2001	NW	Tr04, general shot
2002	SW	Tr06, general shot
2003	SE	Tr06, NW facing section
2004	SW	Tr06, general shot
2005	NE	Tr04, SW facing section
2006	W	Tr05, general shot
2007	W	Tr05, general shot
2008	N	Tr05, S facing section
2009	SW	Tr07, general shot
2010	SW	Tr07, general shot
2011	SE	Tr07, NW facing section
2012	W	Tr08, general shot
2013	W	Tr08, general shot
2014	S	Tr08, N facing section
2015	SE	Working shot
2016	E	Working shot
2017	E	Tr16, general shot
2018	N	Tr16, S facing section
2019	E	Tr16, general shot
2020	S	Tr17, general shot
2021	S	Tr17, general shot
2022	E	Tr17, W facing section
2023	S	Tr18, general shot
2024	S	Tr18, general shot
2025	E	Tr18, W facing section
2026	SW	Tr19, general shot
2027	SW	Tr19, general shot
2028	SE	Tr19, NW facing section
2029	S	Tr20, general shot
2030	S	Tr20, general shot
2031	W	Tr20, E facing section
2032	S	Tr23, general shot
2033	S	Tr23, general shot
2034	E	Tr23, W facing section
2035	W	Tr25, general shot
2036	W	Tr25, general shot
2037	S	Tr25, E facing section
2038	SE	Tr26, general shot
2039	SE	Tr26, general shot
2040	SW	Tr26, NE facing section
2041	SE	Tr41, general shot
2042	SE	Tr41, general shot
2043	SW	Tr41, NE facing section

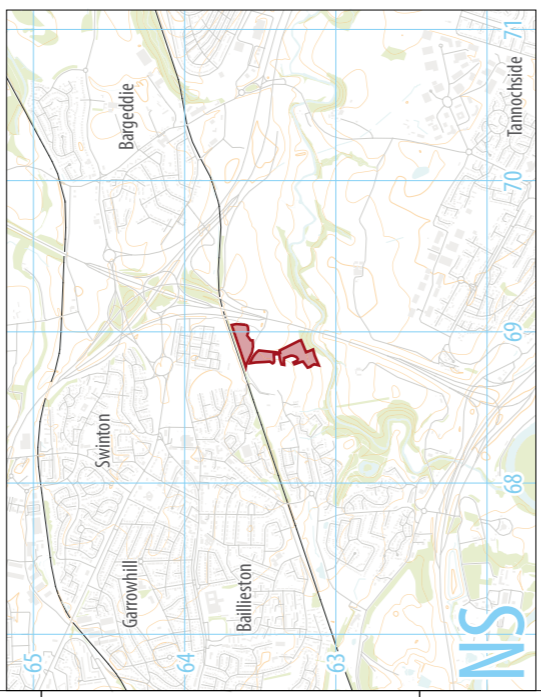
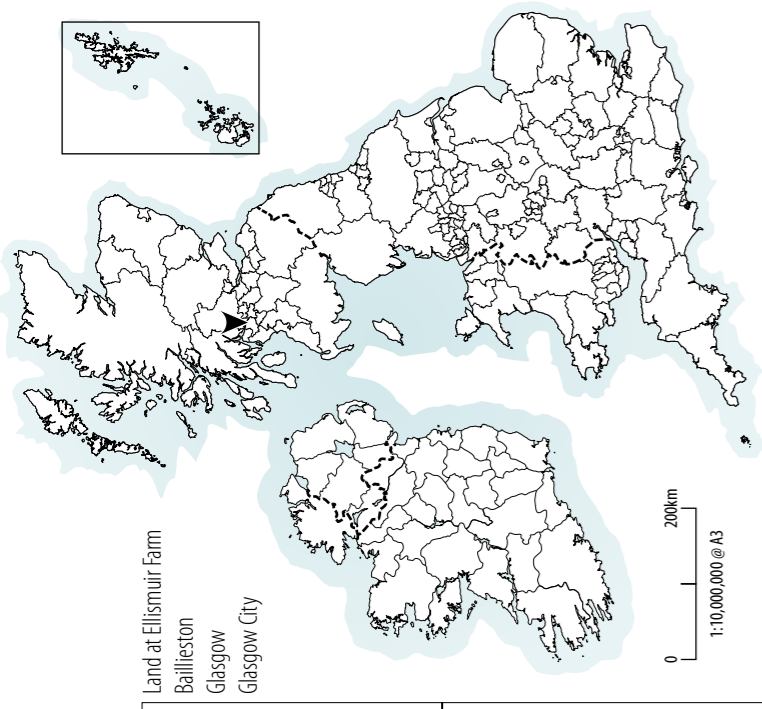
Photo no.	Facing	Description
2044	S	Tr27, general shot
2045	S	Tr27, general shot
2046	E	Tr27, W facing section
2047	W	Tr28, general shot
2048	W	Tr28, general shot
2049	N	Tr28, S facing section
2050	S	Tr42, general shot
2051	S	Tr42, general shot
2052	W	Tr42, E facing section
2053	NE	Tr30, general shot
2054	NE	Tr30, general shot
2055	NW	Tr30, SE facing section

8.3 Appendix 2 – Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Broomhouse, Ellismuir Farm, Pods 5-8
PROJECT CODE:	BEFP17
PARISH:	Old Monklands
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Josh Gaunt
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 68897 63487
START DATE (this season)	26/11/2017
END DATE (this season)	28/11/2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Headland, 2013b <i>Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston, Glasgow: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey</i> Unpublished Report, Headland Archaeology (EFGE13-001) Coleman, R. 2013 <i>Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston, Glasgow: Archaeological Evaluation</i> Unpublished Report, Headland Archaeology (EFGE13-002) Dalland, M. 2014 <i>Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston, Glasgow: Archaeological Evaluation of Pods 3 & 4, 9 & 10</i> Unpublished Report, Headland Archaeology (EFGE13-004)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken at Broomhill, Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston, Glasgow in advance of a residential development. The programme formed the final phase of fieldwork undertaken in accordance with a Strategic Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Glasgow City Council as part of planning consent (ref: 10/00056/DC). The works reported upon here were undertaken to mitigate against the impact of development on pods 5-8 at the eastern section of the development. The trial trenching comprised 39 trenches, totalling 3,864m ² (1932 linear metres) targeted randomly across an area measuring 54,000m ² . No archaeological features were located during the evaluation.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Miller Homes Ltd/Taylor Wimpey Homes Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Josh.gaunt@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NRHE

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION	3
ILLUS 2 NORTH FACING SHOT OF CENTRAL TRENCHING AREA	5
ILLUS 3 WEST FACING SHOT OF TRENCH 5, WESTERN HALF	6
ILLUS 4 NORTH FACING SECTION OF TRENCH 12, DETAIL OF MODERN DEPOSIT	6



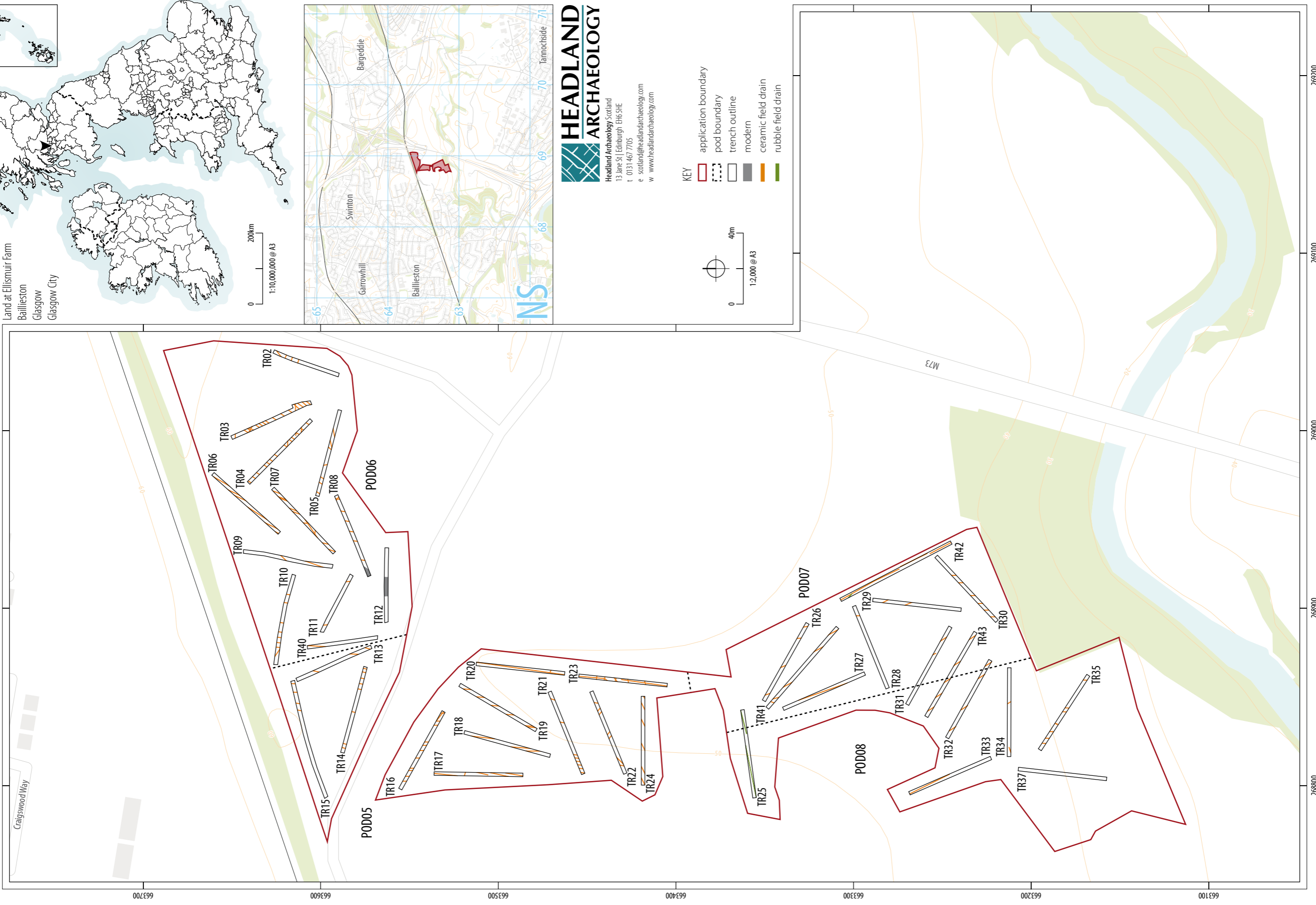
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KEY

- application boundary
- pod boundary
- trench outline
- modern
- ceramic field drain
- rubble field drain

0 40m
1:2,000 @ A3





ILLUS 2 North facing shot of central trenching area



ILLUS 3 West facing shot of Trench 5, western half



ILLUS 4 North facing section of Trench 12, detail of modern deposit