

Newton Mearns Faith Schools' Joint Campus: Archaeological Monitoring

Data Structure Report



by Louise Turner

issued 21st April 2015

on behalf of **Gardiner and Theobald LLP**

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Quality Assurance

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Signed

Date21st April 2015.....

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Checked

Date21st April 2015.....

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared to present the findings of archaeological monitoring undertaken in support of site investigation works on land at Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns. The site investigation works were carried out by Johnson Poole and Bloomer on behalf of Gardiner and Theobald LLP. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact on any archaeological remains within the development area from the site investigation work.
2. East Renfrewshire Council is expected to require a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken at the Newton Mearns Faith Schools' Joint Campus in support of the proposed development works. Based on the Proposal of Application Notice (2015/0162/PAN), the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, who advise East Renfrewshire Council on archaeology matters, has provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required and the mitigation of the proposed development works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been appointed by Gardiner and Theobald LLP to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works for the site investigation work. The project works were defined by a Method Statement (Matthews 2015) that was agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Historical and Archaeological Background

4. The proposed development area is located to the south of Waterfoot Road, adjacent to Mearns Castle High School Pitch, Newton Mearns. The proposed development area is currently open agricultural land including a portion of three fields. Waterfoot Road forms the northwestern boundary of the proposed development area with the games court and playing field of Mearns Castle High School to the northeast and open fields to the south. The northern part of the proposed development area is known to include the remains of the farmstead of Alton adjacent to Waterfoot Road.
5. The historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area has already been discussed in some detail in the earlier Method Statement produced by Rathmell Archaeology (Matthews, 2015). This Data Structure Report assumes access to and cognisance of this document.

Project Works

6. The programme of works comprised the archaeological monitoring of groundbreaking works as part of a site investigation undertaken by Johnson Poole and Bloomer. The monitoring works took place on-site from the 15th to the 16th April 2015.
7. The archaeological works comprised the monitoring of test pits and a single linear trench, scattered across the full extent of the development area (Figure 1). The northeast outlying portion of the site that lay immediately to the south of the sports pitch was excluded from the site investigation works on account of land access issues.
8. The test pits typically measured 3m by 0.5m and were dug to a depth of between 0.5m and 3m. These were spaced roughly 40m apart in a grid formation, with additional pits excavated to target specific anomalous features, in particular mounds/knolls and hollows. One larger trench was dug within the limits of the terraced area in order to locate a well shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864.
9. In all, 26 test pits (TPs 1-20, TPs 22-24, TPs 26 & 27) were dug. In addition, a narrow slot trench (Trench 25) was dug over the site of a well that was marked on historic mapping of the area. The work was done by a JCB 3cx machine.

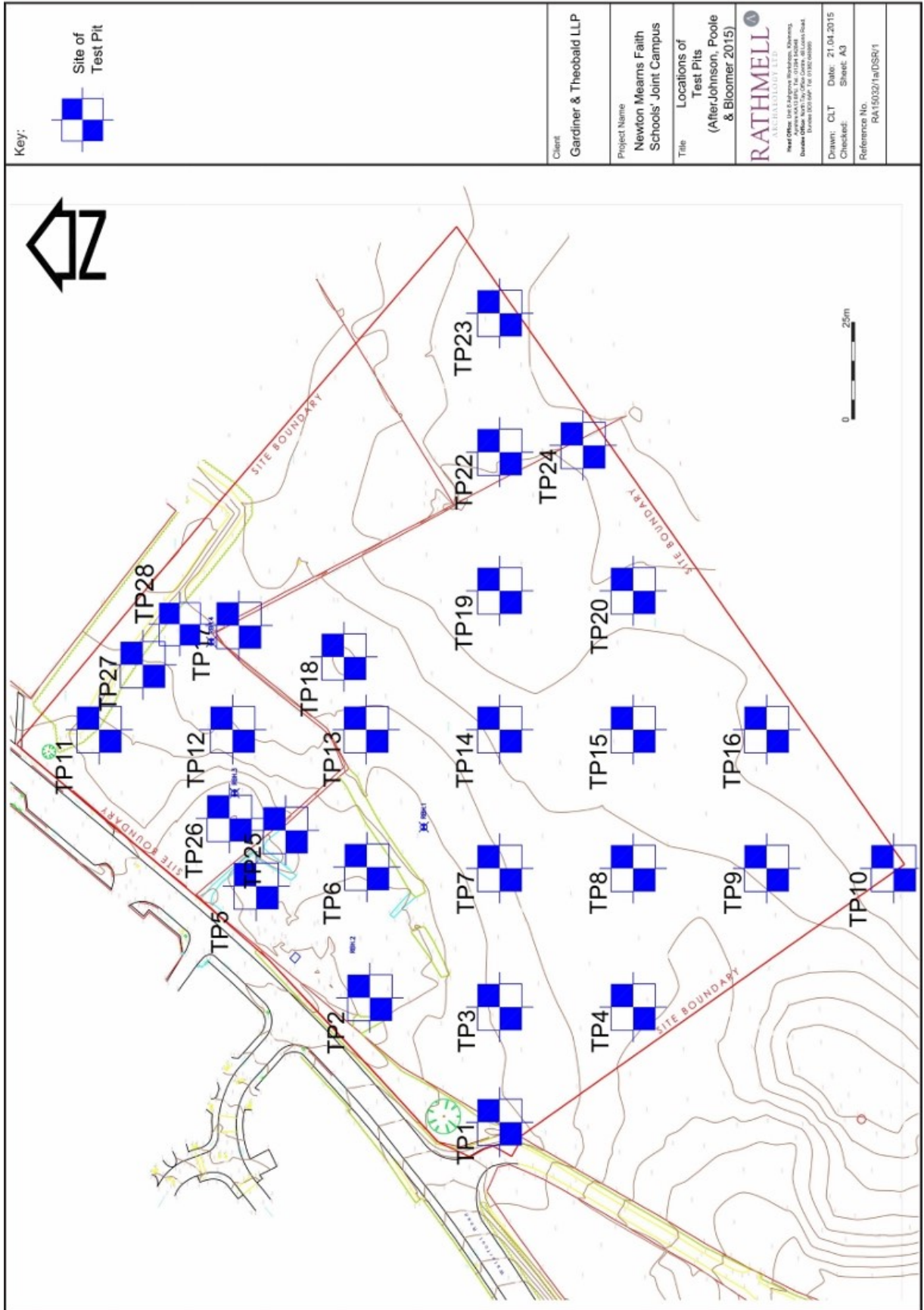


Figure 1 – Location of Test Pits

10. In compliance with the Method Statement (Matthews 2015), any potential archaeological features were investigated and recorded.
11. In addition to the ground breaking site investigation works, an opportunity was taken to carry out a photographic survey of the surviving remains of the farmstead named 'Auldton,' in order to more fully inform the forthcoming evaluation works (see Matthews, 2015). The detailed result of this work will be presented in a forthcoming data structure report, to be prepared in response to the following evaluation works (Williamson, Turner & McKinstry, forthcoming).
12. All works were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

13. Details of all the test pits and trenches may be found in Appendix 1 of this document. Included below is an analysis of the findings and interpretation from these excavations.

Test Pits

14. The test pits and trenches were excavated through turf and topsoil: typically, the latter comprised a loose, dark-brown clay silt with a high humic content and generally stone-free. Depth varied markedly across the site. The topsoil was extremely shallow in the west corner of the site – where it appeared in TP 1 (101), it measured 0.25m in thickness (Figure 2a). It was similarly thin in the north corner, with the topsoil deposits recorded in TP 26 (2601) measuring 0.3m in thickness, and similarly across the southwest portion of the site, with TPs 19, 20, 22, 23 and 24 (Context Nos. 2001, 2201, 2301 and 2401 respectively) again measuring between 0.2m and 0.3m in depth.
15. Although the topsoil was largely uniform in character over the full extent of the site, some local anomalies were noted. In TP 17, a number of sub-angular stones and cobbles and the occasional boulder were noted, both within the topsoil and partly lying within the subsoil. The junction between topsoil (1701) and the underlying subsoil (1702) was also very diffuse and the soil waterlogged. This characteristic appeared to result from the fact that the area had earlier been used as a gateway, with a gap in the hedgerow and a disused gatepost apparent, causing a localised hollow which had since become waterlogged (Figure 2b).
16. An unusually deep topsoil was also encountered in TP11, which was located at the northern corner of the site. Topsoil (1101) was 0.6m deep, and it was similar in character to the topsoil as observed throughout the rest of the site, but a shred of blue plastic was found at depth, and the fact that it immediately abutted concrete slab (1103) suggested that it had been reworked as part of landscaping works undertaken in association with the recent building of the adjacent sports pitches or nearby modern school building.
17. Another area of unusually deep topsoil was encountered across much of the elevated platform which housed the ruined remains of Auldton steading. This platform abutted the northwest edge of the site and had clearly been truncated by landscaping along the verge of Waterfoot Road. With its southwest and southeast limits defined by a drystone revetment, the topsoil across the extent of this feature was markedly deeper than it was over the vast majority of the site. This was particularly evident in TP 6 (601) and TP 2 (201), with (201) also producing frequent fragments of clinker apparently derived from a domestic fire.



Figure 2a – Test Pit 1 ('TP1'), NE-Facing Section – Topsoil (101) overlying bedrock (102)



Figure 2b – Test Pit 17 ('TP17'), SW-Facing Section – High stone content in topsoil (1701)

19. In TP5, located in the northeast corner of the farm compound, within an area shown as a yard or enclosure on historic mapping, the depth of the topsoil (501) contrasted with the rest of the terrace in that it was unusually shallow, measuring only 0.2 deep. Overlying an area of rock outcrop, it was also distinctive in that frequent inclusions of angular stones measuring up to 0.2m by 0.1m in extent were encountered within topsoil (501), a clearly deliberate addition associated with the occupation of the steading.
20. Red tile field drains were encountered sporadically within the subsoil, their locations corresponding to those test pits where the topsoil overlay glacial clays (TP's 8, 9 and 10, all located at the western side of the site). These were typically at a depth of around 0.6m, and the cuts and fills of the features were indiscernible from the surrounding soils. The glacial clays were variable in colour, varying between red-brown or pinkish-brown or mottled grey/orange, and they also displayed variable stone content.
21. Across the extent of the site, bedrock was encountered at a depth which varied between 0.2m and 0.9m.

Slot Trench TP 25

22. TP 25 took the form of a slot trench measuring 6m by 0.5 in extent which was placed to establish the location and current condition of the well shown on historic mapping at the northeast boundary of the steading.
23. No clear evidence of a surviving well structure was found. However, a number of worked stone blocks (2505) with a pronounced curved to their long surfaces were recovered within a topsoil-like fill (2504) of a pit [2503] measuring around 1.2m in width. This pit had been cut into the bedrock. A stout circular-sectioned timber was also recovered from the pit – this may have functioned as the central axle of the windlass used to lower and raise a bucket down into the well's interior.

Discussion

24. Monitoring of the site investigation works, coupled with field inspection of the surviving elements of Auldton farmsteading, provided valuable insights into the character of the steading and its role within the wider agricultural landscape.
25. What was most striking about the steading was its siting along the northwest edge of a raised terrace, defined along the southwest and southeast edges by a drystone revetment wall, accessed by an entrance ramp revetted on the northeast side. This formed a discrete planned feature which was integral to the original build: test-pitting within this terrace (in particular test pits 2 and 6) revealed a loose, deep and very humic topsoil (201) and (601) which had likely been subject to intensive cultivation and reworking in an area probably used a kitchen garden within which livestock were not permitted to wander.
26. The steading appears to have been sited deliberately to make use of an area of raised basalt outcrop, thus utilising a site which would not be particularly useful in terms of its agricultural productivity.
27. Slightly to the southeast of Structure d (the northeast-southwest running wall which formed the southeast edge of the sunken enclosure described above), historic mapping showed a well located immediately adjacent to the northwest-southeast running field boundary. Only a faint depression was visible in the field, but excavation revealed a rock-cut shaft within the bedrock [2503] which was now infilled, partly with an upper fill of soil (2504) but also with what appeared to be the dismantled remains of the well superstructure (2505) (Figure 3a). Though the well infill was stony in character (Figure 3b), the well shaft itself did not appear to be lined: it was unclear whether lining had been required with the shaft having cut through bedrock, or whether the lining was robbed at the point of the well's abandonment and demolition.



Figure 3a – Test Pit 25 – Dismantled well superstructure (2505) within well infill (2504)



Figure 3b – Test Pit 25 – Topsoil (2501) slumping into infilled shaft of well with well infill (2504) below

28. Considering the steading within its wider context, it was evident throughout that the fields had been subject to substantial investment in terms of improving their agricultural viability. Field drains were encountered only on an occasional basis in the low-lying areas where drainage was required. Here, the topsoil was often deeper, measuring between 0.4 and 0.5m in depth in contrast to the 0.2-0.3m noted elsewhere.
29. Across the entire site, the topsoil was remarkably free of stones, but a marked concentration was evident near a disused gateway at the north corner of the main, southwestern field (TP17, topsoil (1701)), suggesting that a programme of field clearance had been undertaken across this field, with a similar dearth of stones within the topsoil across the full extent of the site suggesting similar practices elsewhere.
30. Little in the way of material culture was recovered from any of the test pits excavated across the full extent of the site. Isolated sherds of modern ceramic, comprising glazed white earthenware and semi-porcelain, were recovered from the western corner of the main, southwest field and the test pit to the rear of structure a, and surface finds of glazed white earthenware and modern stoneware were noted in the vicinity of the raised terrace and along the raised earthen bank that flanked the southwestern boundary of the small, southeast field, but other than these isolated examples, finds of ceramic were entirely lacking. Occasional fragments of burnt flint were also noted, but these were unworked and they appeared to derive from the post-improvement practice of liming.

Recommendations

31. No significant archaeological remains were located within the development area and the only anthropic material observed during the monitoring of the site investigation works comprised features associated with the post-medieval farmsteading of 'Aldton' which still survives as upstanding features at the northwest edge of a raised terrace abutting the northwestern boundary of the site.
32. On balance, given the lack of significant archaeological material recovered in the course of the monitoring works, we consider that the site investigation works have not compromised any significant archaeological strata.
33. However, given the character of these works, making use of small scale test pits laid out across the extent of the site at a moderate density, we cannot with confidence extrapolate from these results the overall archaeological potential of the development area. However, it may be reasonable to infer that there is unlikely to be extensive complex archaeological sites rich in material culture within the area. Overall, we do however consider that further works remain necessary to clarify the archaeological potential of the development area.
34. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with East Renfrewshire Council and their advisors, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

35. A programme of archaeological monitoring works was required by Gardiner and Theobald LLP in support of site investigation works undertaken on their behalf by Johnson Poole and Bloomer on the site of the Newton Mearns Faith Schools' Joint Campus. In total, the archaeological monitoring works observed the excavation of 26 test pits, and one linear trench.
36. No significant archaeological remains were uncovered, with the only archaeological features identified comprising the remains of a dismantled well associated with the nearby post-medieval farmsteading named 'Aldton,' shown on historic mapping of the area and likely to be late 18th or early 19th century in date.

Acknowledgements

37. The author is grateful to the staff of Johnson Poole and Bloomer for their support during the site works and also to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service who gave guidance throughout. Thanks are also extended to Claire Williamson, who kindly provided advice on

the editing of this report.

References

Matthews, A 2015 *Newton Mearns Faith Schools' Joint Campus: Archaeological Monitoring, Method Statement*, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, unpublished technical report

Appendix 1: Test pit Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the test pits is presented; Figure 1 at the start of this report illustrates the location of each excavation.

Test Pit Summary

Test Pit	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
TP1	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.2-0.3m	Very compact, friable, mid-grey bedrock (basalt)	None	None	None
2	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.3m	Loose, red-brown gravelly clay 0.1m deep, overlying bedrock	None	None	1 sherd WGWE, 1 sherd CBM (brick). Occ. Inclusions of clinker in topsoil.
3	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.3m	Medium compact silty clay, frequent small stones	None	None	1 sherd blue-and-white sponge-dec WGE
4	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.4m	Compact, red-brown silty clay, occ. Small stones	None	None	None
5	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.3m	Mid-brown, compact silty clay, occasional small stones up to 0.1 x 0.1m in extent	High stone content in topsoil suggests area of hardstanding	None	None
6	West to east	2 x 0.5m	0.4m	Medium compact, red-brown silty clay, frequent gravelly inclusions, occasional small stones	None	None	None
7	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.5m	Compact pink-brown silty clay	None	None	None
8	Northwest to	2 x 0.5m	0.35-0.4m	Medium compact, pink brown silty clay	Clay tile drain at 0.6m	None	None

Test Pit	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
	southeast		deep				
9	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.3-0.4m	Compact, grey/brown silty clay, frequent rounded small stones.	Clay tile drain at 0.8m	None	None
10	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.35m	Mottled grey/brown, compact silty clay, occasional small stones	Clay tile drain at 0.6m	None	Fragment burnt flint
11	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.6m	Very compact, friable, pale grey bedrock (basalt)	Topsoil heavily worked horticultural soil, possibly includes imported material	None	None
12	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.5m	Mid-brown silty-clay with frequent very small stones.	None	None	None
13	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.4 – 0.5m	Medium compact red-brown silty clay, occasional small stones	None	None	None
14	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.3m	Compact, mottled grey/orange silty clay, occasional small sub-angular stones	None	None	None
15	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.3m	Dark grey gravelly silty clay, compact	None	None	None
16	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.4m	Compact, red-brown silty clay, occasional small stones, diffuse interface with topsoil	None	None	None
17	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.2m	Compact, orange grey silty clay, wet.	None	None	None
18	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.2m	Very compact, friable, mid-grey bedrock (basalt)	None	None	None
19	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.25-0.3m	Compact, mid-brown/grey silty clay, mottled orange in places	None	None	None
20	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.3m	Compact, red-brown silty clay, frequent small stones.	None	None	None
Void	-	-	-	Not excavated	-	-	-

Test Pit	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
22	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.25-0.3m	Red brown, very compact clay, occasional large boulders up to 0.6 x 0.4m in extent.	None	None	None
23	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.3m	Compact, red-brown clay (mottled grey/orange in places), indistinct interface with topsoil	None	None	None
24	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.3m	Compact, reddish-brown silty clay, infrequent small sub-angular stones up to 0.1 x 0.1m, occasional larger stones up to 0.3 x 0.3m.	None	None	None
25	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.6m	Very compact, mid-grey bedrock (basalt)	Cut for well-shaft (2503) was 1.2m wide and overlain by topsoil 0.6m deep. Where exposed, the well shaft was infilled with various deposits including an upper fill (2504), concentrations of small subangular stones up to 0.2 x 0.1m in extent, and also dismantled pieces of the well's superstructure (2505). No structural remains associated with the well lining remained <i>in situ</i> .	None	None
26	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.25-0.3m	Very compact, friable mid-grey bedrock (basalt)	None	None	None
27	Northwest to southeast	2 x 0.5m	0.3m	Dark grey-brown, medium-compact silty clay, occasional medium-sized stones up to 0.2 x 0.1m in extent	None	None	None
28	Northwest	2 x 0.5	0.25	Very compact, mid grey bedrock (basalt)	None	None	None

Appendix 2: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the watching brief.

Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
101	TP1	Deposit	Loose, dark-brown clay silt, very humic, occasional small stones, 0.25-0.3m deep.	Topsoil.
102	TP1	Deposit	Very compact, friable mid-grey bedrock (basalt)	Weathered bedrock
201	TP2	Deposit	Loose, dark-brown clay silt, very humic, occasional clinker, isolated find WGWE, 0.3m deep.	Upper topsoil
202	TP2	Deposit	Loose, dark-brown clay silt, very humic, distinguishable only by lack of clinker, 0.2m deep.	Lower topsoil
203	TP2	Deposit	Loose, red-brown silty-clay with frequent gravelly inclusions, 0.1m deep	Subsoil - natural
204	TP2	Deposit	Very compact, friable mid-grey bedrock (basalt)	Weathered bedrock
301	TP3	Deposit	Loose, dark-brown clay silt, very humic, isolated find WGWE (sponge-dec. blue & white), 0.3m deep.	Topsoil
302	TP3	Deposit	Medium compact red-brown silty clay, indistinct interface to (301), frequent small stones.	Subsoil - natural
303	TP3	Deposit	Very compact boulder clay, large rounded boulders up to 0.4 x 0.4m in extent.	Subsoil - natural
304	TP3	Deposit	Very compact, friable mid-grey bedrock (basalt)	Subsoil - natural
401	TP4	Deposit	Loose, dark-brown clay silt, humic, occasional small stones, 0.4m deep.	Topsoil
402	TP4	Deposit	Compact, red-brown silty clay, occasional small stones, 0.6m deep	Subsoil – natural
403	TP4	Deposit	Compact grey clay, frequent medium and large rounded and sub-angular boulders up to 0.4 x 0.4m.	Subsoil – boulder clay

501	TP5	Deposit	Loose, mid-brown clay silt with blackish hue, very stony, with numerous inclusions of angular stones up to 0.2 x 0.1m in extent.	Topsoil including area of hard-standing
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Photographic Register

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Card No.	Image No.				
1	-	-	-	-	100-2996	General view of raised terracw	S	15/04/2015
2	-	-	-	-	100-2997	As above, close-up of S corner	S	15/04/2015
3	-	-	-	-	100-2998	Farmstead ('Structure a')	S	15/04/2015
4	-	-	-	-	100-2999	As above	WSW	15/04/2015
5	-	-	-	-	100-3000	TP1 – NE Facing section	NE	15/04/2015
6	-	-	-	-	100-3001	TP2 – NE Facing section	NE	15/04/2015
7	-	-	-	-	100-3002	As above	NE	15/04/2015
8	-	-	-	-	100-3003	TP3 – NE Facing section	ENE	15/04/2015
9	-	-	-	-	100-3004	TP4 – NE Facing section	NE	15/04/2015
10	-	-	-	-	100-3005	As above	NE	15/04/2015
11	-	-	-	-	100-3006	TP5 – NE Facing section	NE	15/04/2015
12	-	-	-	-	100-3007	TP6 – E Facing section	E	15/04/2015
13	-	-	-	-	100-3008	TP7 – NE Facing section	NE	15/04/2015
14	-	-	-	-	100-3009	TP8 – NE Facing section	NE	15/04/2015
15	-	-	-	-	100-3010	TP9 – NE Facing section	NE	15/04/2015
16	-	-	-	-	100-3011	General view of farmstead and terrace	E	15/04/2015
17	-	-	-	-	100-3012	TP10 – NE Facing section	NE	15/04/2015
18	-	-	-	-	100-3013	TP13 – NE Facing section	NE	15/04/2015
19	-	-	-	-	100-3014	TP14 – NE Facing section	NE	15/04/2015

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Card No.	Image No.				
20	-	-	-	-	100-3015	TP14 – View showing subsoil in base of trench	NE/vert	15/04/2015
21	-	-	-	-	100-3016	TP15 – NE Facing section, fully excavated	NE	15/04/2015
22	-	-	-	-	100-3017	TP16 – SW Facing section	SW	15/04/2015
23	-	-	-	-	100-3018	TP17 – NE Facing section	NE	15/04/2015
24	-	-	-	-	100-3019	TP18 – NE Facing section	NE	15/04/2015
25	-	-	-	-	100-3020	TP19 – SW Facing section	SW	15/04/2015
26	-	-	-	-	100-3021	General view of farmstead and tewrrace	E	15/04/2015
27	-	-	-	-	100-3022	TP20 – SW Facing section	SW	15/04/2015
28	-	-	-	-	100-3023	Farmstead (Structure b)	S	15/04/2015
29	-	-	-	-	100-3024	As above	S	15/04/2015
30	-	-	-	-	100-3025	As above, SW end	S	15/04/2015
31	-	-	-	-	100-3026	As above, SW end	S	15/04/2015
32	-	-	-	-	100-3027	Void	-	-
33	-	-	-	-	100-3028	Farmstead (Structure c)	E	15/04/2015
34	-	-	-	-	100-3029	As above, close-up	E	15/04/2015
35	-	-	-	-	100-3030	Farmstead, sunken yard between Structures d & e	SW	15/04/2015
36	-	-	-	-	100-3031	As above, detail of NE revetted wall	SW	15/04/2015
37	-	-	-	-	100-3032	Farmstead, Structure d	NW	15/04/2015
38	-	-	-	-	100-3033	As above	NW	15/04/2015
39	-	-	-	-	100-3034	Farmstead, Structure e	SE	15/04/2015
40	-	-	-	-	100-3035	As above	S	15/04/2015
41	-	-	-	-	100-3036	Farmstead – bank-defined structure NE of Structure c	S	15/04/2015
42	-	-	-	-	100-3037	As above	S	15/04/2015

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Card No.	Image No.				
43	-	-	-	-	100-3038	Terrace – entrance (SW side)	SW	15/04/2015
44	-	-	-	-	100-3039	As above	SW	15/04/2015
45	-	-	-	-	100-3040	Terrace, SE edge, SW side	ESE	15/04/2015
46	-	-	-	-	100-3041	As above	SE	15/04/2015
47	-	-	-	-	100-3042	Terrace – entrance	SSW	15/04/2015
48	-	-	-	-	100-3043	Terrace – detail of wall, SW side	SE	15/04/2015
49	-	-	-	-	100-3044	Terrace, S corner	S	15/04/2015
50	-	-	-	-	100-3045	As above	A	15/04/2015
51	-	-	-	-	100-3046	Farmstead (Structure a)	SW	15/04/2015
52	-	-	-	-	100-3047	As above	S	15/04/2015
53	-	-	-	-	100-3048	As above	SE	15/04/2015
54	-	-	-	-	100-3049	As above	NE	15/04/2015
55	-	-	-	-	100-3050	TP22 – NE Facing section	NE	16/04/2015
56	-	-	-	-	100-3051	TP23 – NE Facing section	NE	16/04/2015
57	-	-	-	-	100-3052	TP23 – NE Facing section	NE	16/04/2015
58	-	-	-	-	100-3053	TP24 – NE Facing section	NE	16/04/2015
59	-	-	-	-	100-3054	TP18 – NE Facing section	NE	16/04/2015
60	-	-	-	-	100-3055	TP 25 – NE Facing Section with dismantled well superstructure (2505) in section	N	16/04/2015
61	-	-	-	-	100-3056	As above	N	16/04/2015
62	-	-	-	-	100-3057	TP25 – View along base of trench showing bedrock (2502)	NW	16/04/2015
63	-	-	-	-	100-3058	Timber from well, ex situ on spoilheap	SE	16/04/2015
64	-	-	-	-	100-3059	TP25 – SW Facing section	E	16/04/2015

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Card No.	Image No.				
65	-	-	-	-	100-3060	TP25 – SW Facing section	E	16/04/2015
65	-	-	-	-	100-3061	As above	E	16/04/2015
66	-	-	-	-	100-3062	As above	SW	16/04/2016
67	-	-	-	-	100-3063	TP26 – NE Facing section	NE	16/04/2015
68	-	-	-	-	100-3064	TP11 – NE Facing section	NE	16/04/2015
69	-	-	-	-	100-3065	TP12 – NE Facing section	NE	16/04/2015
70	-	-	-	-	100-3066	TP28 – NE Facing section	NE	16/04/2014
71	-	-	-	-	100-3067	TP27 – NE Facing section	NE	16/04/2014

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Renfrewshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Newton Mearns Faith Schools' Joint Campus
PROJECT CODE:	RA15032
PARISH:	Mearns
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Louise Turner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Monitoring
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 55394 55086
START DATE (this season)	15 th April 2015
END DATE (this season)	16 th April 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	A programme of archaeological monitoring works was required by Gardiner & Theobald in support of their site investigation works on the site of the Newton Mearns Faith Schools' Joint Campus. A total of 27 test pits were excavated. No significant archaeological remains uncovered on the site, which has a demolished farm steading surviving as upstanding remains in its north-western portion. The only feature of interest identified during these works was the remains of a well shown on mid-19 th century historic mapping of the area and located in close proximity to the farm buildings: the well had been demolished, and its dismantled superstructure used to fill the shaft, which survived as a rock-cut feature 1.2m in basalt bedrock located 0.5m below the modern ground surface.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Gardiner & Theobald
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

Contact Details

38. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops
Kilwinning
Ayrshire
KA13 6PU

www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

t.: 01294 542848

f.: 01294 542849

e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

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