

# **Newton Mearns Faith Schools' Joint Campus: Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Data Structure Report**



by Claire Williamson, Louise Turner & Diane Gorman

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on behalf of Gardiner & Theobald LLP

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Signed Claire Williamson

Date .....15<sup>th</sup> May 2015.....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

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## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Gardiner & Theobald LLP on behalf of East Renfrewshire Council, in support of proposed development work on land at Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns. The archaeological works were designed to inform the planning decision on an application for planning consent, and inform the development of mitigation of any adverse impact on significant archaeological remains present.
2. East Renfrewshire Council are expected to require additional information to clarify the nature of the archaeological potential of the ground prior to determining on the grant of planning consent. Based on the Proposal of Application Notice (2015/0162/PAN), the West of Scotland Archaeology Service who advise East Renfrewshire Council on archaeological matters has provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site during development works. They have proposed an initial evaluation at an 8% sample level of the available ground.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been appointed by Gardiner & Theobald LLP on behalf of East Renfrewshire Council to undertake the development and implementation of the archaeological investigation works. The project works have been 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 the 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. Mearns Castle stands to the immediate west of Mearns Castle High School. The mid-15th century and later castle is now integrated into the Maxwell Mearns Parish Church. In turn the 15<sup>th</sup> century castle is likely to have been constructed on the site of the 12<sup>th</sup> century castle of Roland de Mearns. There is thought to have been a vil/settlement that grew up around this castle. According to Scott, in a work referenced by RCAHMS, *in the latter part of the 13th century, this castle and its associated village is referred to as the "Aldton". The location of the village is definitely known, it stood E of the present castle* (Scott 1936, 17). The vil – known as the Auld Town (aka Alton) – is believed to have been cleared or abandoned after the move to the new site, Newton Mearns.
6. Unfortunately the relocation of the settlement occurred prior to mapping and so there is as yet no direct evidence of the location size and character of any settlement associated with the 12<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century use of the castle. The first credible mapping is Roy's Military Survey of 1752-55 which shows Mearns Castle in isolation with no settlement to the immediate south or east (Figure 1a). King Harry's Know is shown at some distance to the southeast with other farmsteads beyond.
7. The farmstead of Alton appears on John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832, Renfrewshire as 'Auldtown', to the south of Mearns Castle. King Harry's Know is still shown to the east of the castle and Newton is shown to the west. The farmstead is also shown on the 1796 Ainslie map of Renfrewshire where it is named 'Auldtown' (Figure 1b).



[illegible]

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Figure 2a: Ordnance Survey, 1864, 1<sup>st</sup> edition map

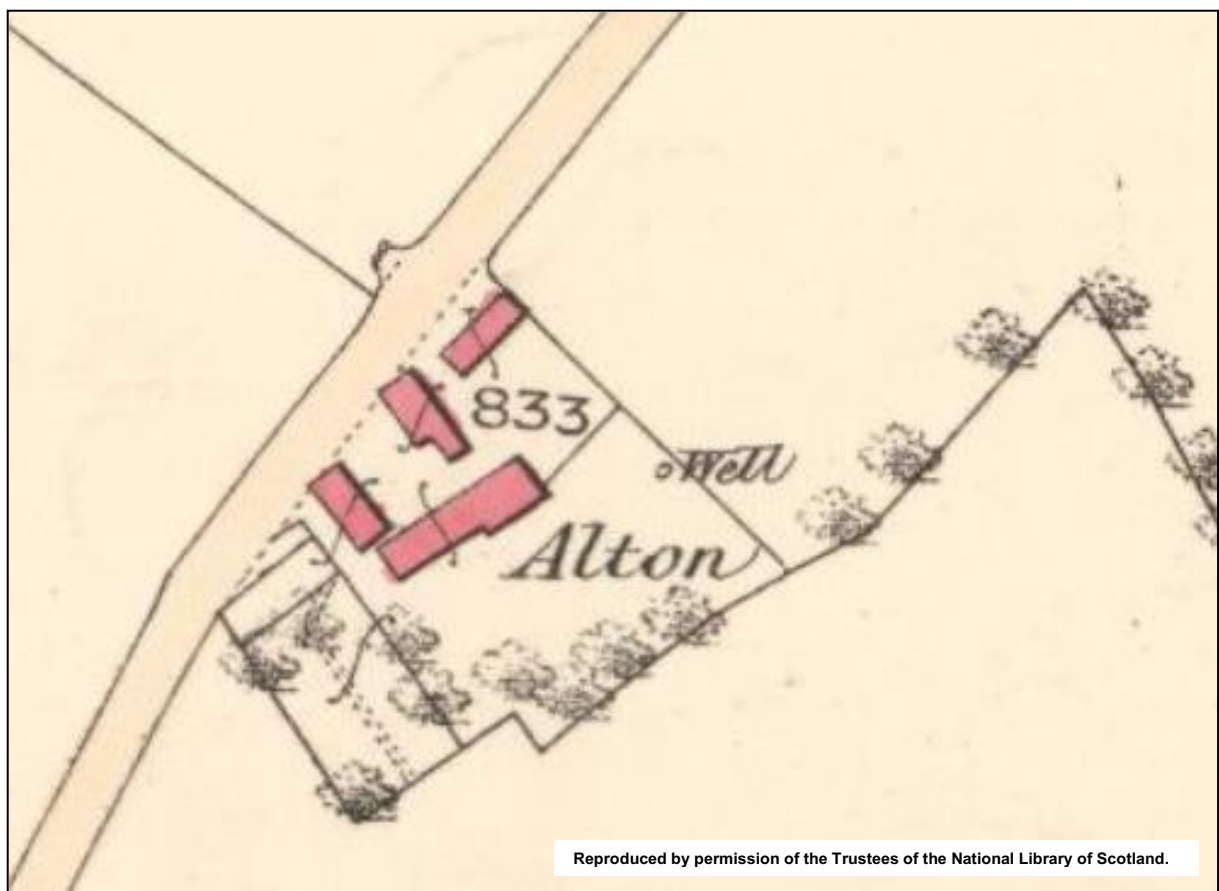


Figure 2b: Ordnance Survey, 1864, 1<sup>st</sup> edition map detail of Alton Farm



8. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey shows a farmstead 'Alton' on Waterfoot Road (Figures 2a and 2b) within the proposed development area (King Henry's Know is also shown and renamed East Alton). Traces of the surviving footings of the structures are visible on modern aerial imagery and members of Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA), local amateur archaeologists, have surveyed these and have linked this farm of Alton with the medieval vil. According to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service the *remains of several of the structures visible on the 1st Edition O.S. map are still discernible, although there are signs of modern disturbance, particularly from machine movements*, probably resulting from the widening of Waterfoot Road.
9. There is the potential for archaeological material relating to the medieval vil to be recovered from within the proposed development area. This is particularly true if the remains of the farmstead of Alton overlie the medieval vil. However, it is also possible that the name Alton or Auld Town was adopted by the farmstead in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century from ground to the immediate east of the Castle. This is supported by the fact that the site appears not to be occupied on Roy's mid-18th century map.
10. There is of course also the potential for previously unknown archaeological material to be uncovered during the proposed development work. The potential for previously unknown archaeological material is demonstrated by the occupation and use of the surrounding area as demonstrated by superseded mapping. However, to archaeological evaluations carried out to the northeast of the development area uncovered no previously unknown archaeological material.

## Project Works

11. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 21<sup>st</sup> April and the 29<sup>th</sup> April 2015. This consisted of the excavation of a series of intrusive trenches for the purposes of exposing an 8% sample of the development area (roughly 3.8ha) to be archaeologically examined.
12. The trenches were placed in accordance with the terms of the Method Statement (Matthews 2015). One of the fields was unable to be accessed during this phase (see Figure 3) meaning that two of the proposed trenches were not excavated. The exclusion of these trenches reduced the target meterage down to 1420 linear metres for this phase of works.
13. In total 1446.9 linear metres were excavated, which slightly exceeded the 1420 linear metres required for the purposes of this investigation. The position of the trenches is depicted in the site plan below (Figure 3).
14. In addition to the trenching, ten smaller trenches (32-41) were excavated around the area of the farmstead in the northern portion of the site, targeting internal areas of the structures and also the open areas in between, to help characterise the remains of the farmstead itself, including its origins, use and abandonment, and also investigate the potential for the survival of earlier structures.
15. An informal photographic survey of the farmstead and a survey of the upstanding remains using a TCR307 were also carried out. A plan of the surveyed features and the surrounding trenches is depicted in Figure 6.
16. 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.



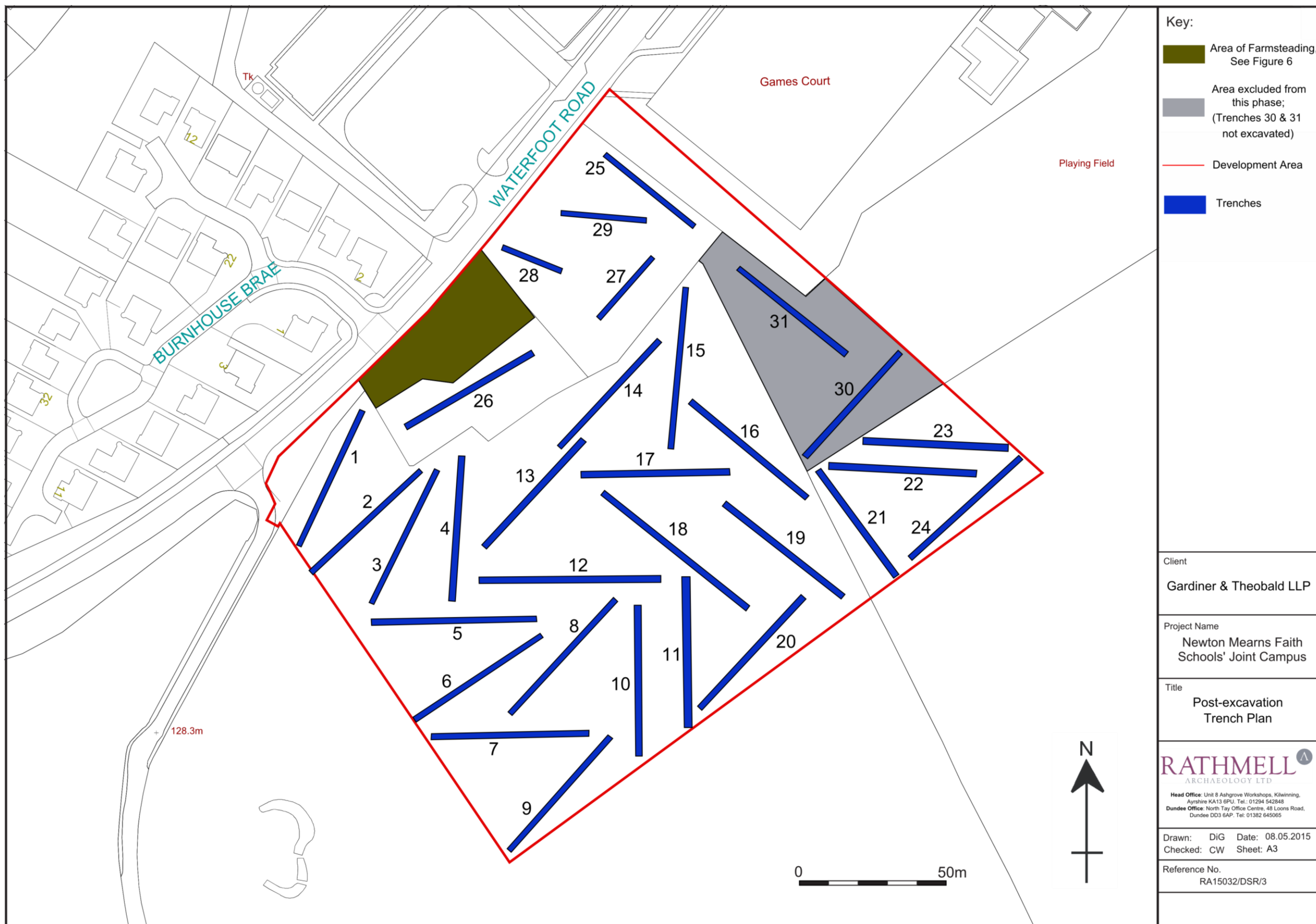


Figure 3: Plan of Trenches as excavated

## Findings: Trenching

17. In all 29 trenches were excavated using both a 360° tracked excavator and a JCB 3cx, with a smooth ditching bucket; details of the trenches may be found in Appendix 1 of this document. Included below is a synthesis of the findings and interpretation from these trenches. The ten smaller trenches around the area of the farmsteading are discussed separately below.
18. The trenches were excavated through turf and topsoil (001), (008) and (021). (008) was present in the southeastern half of the terraced section of ground which sat along the northwestern edge containing the farmsteading (see Figures 3 and 6). It consisted of a friable, mid to dark brown silty clay, containing frequent rootlets and small flecks of coke, as well as sherds of white glazed white earthenware ceramic and red tile field drain fragments. It measured between 350 to 650mm in thickness, and was likely deepened by activity relating to the farmsteading, such as horticultural practices.
19. (021) was present in the northern field where Trenches 25, 27, 28 and 29 were located. It consisted of a friable, light to mid brown slightly clayey silt, with occasional rootlets, rare stones and frequent inclusions of modern debris (plastics, cloth rags, tins etc.) which measured between 150 to 650mm in thickness. (001) covered the remainder of the area and consisted of a compacted, mid brown silty clay with frequent rootlets and occasional small stone inclusions which ranged in thickness from 200 to 560mm.
20. Underlying the topsoil across the area, the natural subsoil predominantly consisted of clays (002), (006), (009) and (010). (002) was the most common, and consisted of a very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (Figure 4a). (006) was only found in a few trenches to the east and north, and consisted of a very compacted pale grey/blue clay with no visible inclusions. (009) consisted of a compacted, mid- orange/brown sandy clay, with large sections of exposed pale grey sandstone bedrock or boulder clay, which was only present within the terraced area of the farmsteading in Trench 26. (010) consisted of a firm, mid orange/brown sandy clay, with moderate small stones and occasional medium sized stones, present within some of the trenches to the west and north.
21. As well as a clay subsoil, natural bedrock (012) was also exposed in areas across the northern portions.
22. The only area where natural subsoil or bedrock was not exposed as directly underlying the topsoil, was in the northern field across Trenches 25, 27 and 28, where deposit (022) was present (Figure 4b). (022) lay between the topsoil and subsoil and consisted of a moderately compacted, mid-brown (tinged orange) silty clay which contained frequent small stones/gravel and rare large stones. It also contained frequent modern debris including plastic, brick, metal etc., and measured up to a maximum thickness of 630mm.
23. The majority of the trenches revealed modern disturbance in the form of field drains. The most frequent type was (003), a rubble drain which measured 0.45m wide (Figure 5a), with examples of this type present across the majority of the area. It contained sub-angular and angular stones measuring up to 0.5m by 0.2m by 0.1m in size. A smaller type of rubble drain (004) was also present in the eastern field in Trenches 21 to 24. (004) measured 0.25m wide and was filled by blue/grey gravel, measuring up to 0.1m by 0.1m by 0.05m in size.
24. Red tile drains were also present in the form of (005) and (007). Type (005) sat within a cut measuring 0.3m wide which was filled by re-deposited subsoil, and only a few examples of this type were present in the trenches across the southern and eastern portions. (007) appeared more frequently concentrated in the central southern portion of the site. It measured 0.2m wide and was filled by clinker and ash set around a red tile drain. The drain was sat quite high, and the fill contained fragments of white glazed white earthenware.
25. (020) sat at the western end of Trench 6, and consisted of a black plastic corrugated pipe which was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. The pipe itself measured 0.08m wide, and sat within a cut measuring 0.3 to 0.4m wide filled by Type 1





Figure 4a: Trench 17 from the ESE showing subsoil (002)



Figure 4b: Trench 25 in the northern field from the SE





Figure 5a: Rubble drain (003) in Trench 21 from the SSE



Figure 5b: Linear feature [018] in Trench 17 from the NE

construction aggregate. This and (007) appeared to be the most recent field drains present on site.

26. The only feature which had the potential to be significant was linear feature [018] in Trench 17 (Figure 5b). This was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 0.95m wide with a maximum depth of 180mm. It had steeply sloping sides and a fairly flat base and was filled by very compact light to mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and occasional flecks of coke (019). The shallow and regular nature of the feature suggests that it likely represents agricultural activity.
27. No other archaeological features were uncovered on site and the only artefacts observed were occasional fragments of modern white glazed pottery and burnt flint within the topsoil.

## Findings: The Farmsteading

28. The remains of a deserted post-medieval settlement or farmsteading still survived as upstanding footings at the northwestern edge of the development area. The steading was featured on historic mapping from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, but it was thought that its origins may have lain much further back in time. Indeed, it had been theorised from the steading's name 'Alton' - i.e. 'Auldtown' - that the site's origins might even extend back into the medieval period.
29. Historic mapping showed that at the peak of its success, the steading/settlement comprised five component elements. All are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map, surveyed during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. These comprise, moving from southwest to northeast, the following: an unroofed rectangular structure aligned northeast to southwest and standing in isolation; a 'c'-shaped steading which comprises a central northeast-southwest aligned rectilinear structure flanked by two rectilinear structures aligned northwest to southeast. These three structures overlook a central courtyard which is open to the northwest. Lying to the northeast of this 'c'-plan steading is another rectilinear northeast-southwest aligned structure which forms the final element of the steading.

### *Field Survey of the Farmsteading*

30. The field survey confirmed that several elements of the farmsteading survived as upstanding footings along the northwestern edge of a much larger terraced area (their layout is shown in Figure 6). All of these structural elements were closely comparable with features shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map.
31. The terrace which lay to the southeast side of the farm buildings was defined along its southwest and southeast limits by a drystone revetment, upstanding to a height of 0.5m (Figure 7a). A number of mature hawthorn trees were present along its edge: these represented the remains of an overgrown and now much denuded hedge. Access to the interior of the terrace was via an earthen ramp, located just southwest of centre on the southeast side. The contemporaneity of this entrance feature was demonstrated by the fact that it was reveted along its northeast edge with a similar drystone revetment to that which survived elsewhere along the terrace.
32. Faint traces could be discerned of four of the five structures depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map. Two were better preserved than the rest, to an extent that wall faces and returns were clearly visible over significant portions of the southeast elevations, with walls upstanding to a maximum height of 0.5m.
33. The first of these, Structure a, corresponded to the unroofed structure which formed the southwest outlier of the group. It can first be identified with confidence on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 where it is shown as an unroofed structure to the southwest of the 'c'-plan range which forms the main focus of the farmsteading.



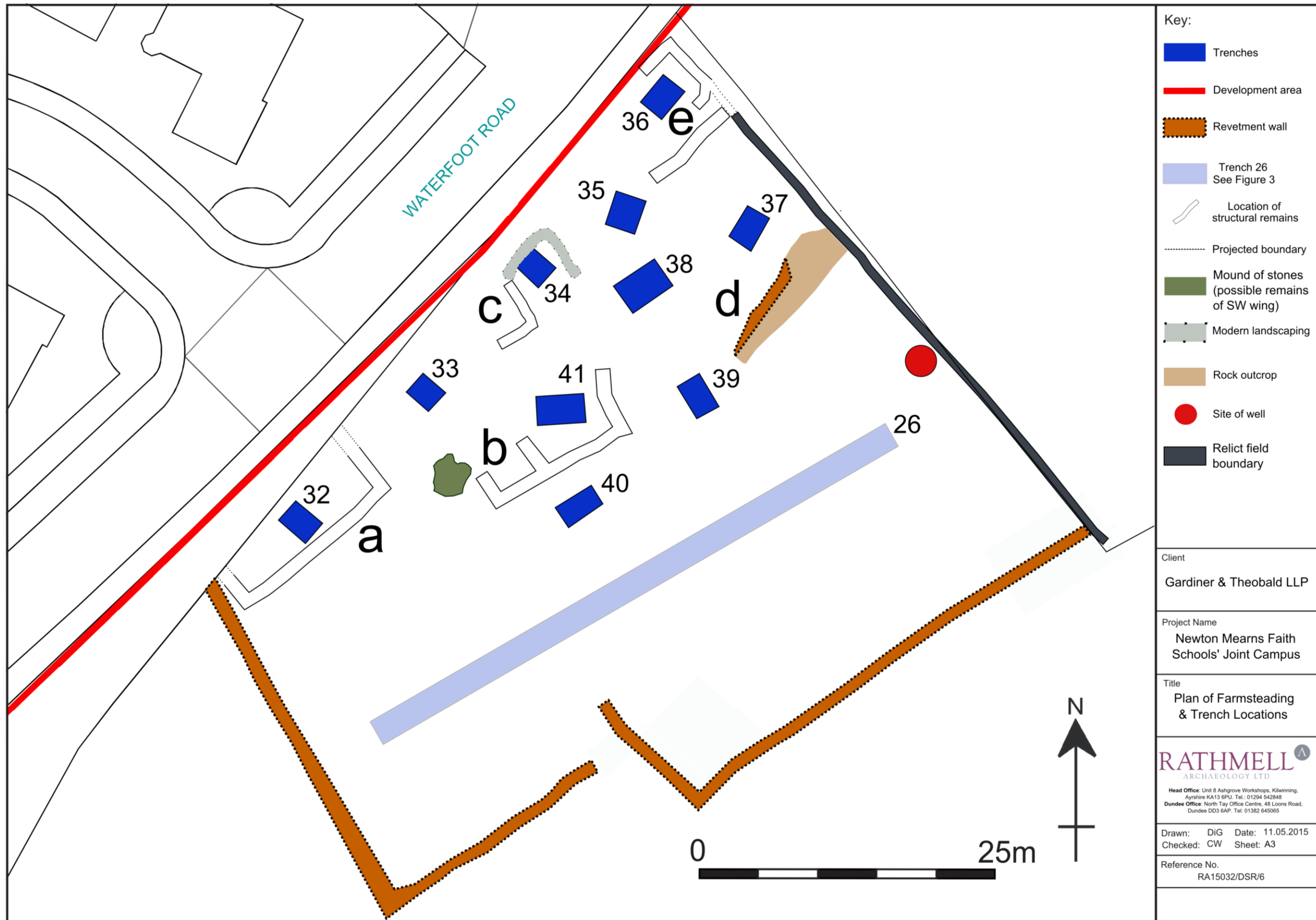


Figure 6: Plan of the farmsteading and trenches placed around it (Trenches 32-41)



Figure 7a: View from S across raised terrace towards site of farmsteading



Figure 7b: Looking across Structure a from S

34. The northwest portion of this structure lay beyond the modern field boundary and had been removed by landscaping works, but the southeast portion could be traced along its length (Figure 7b). The walls were of unworked whinstone rubble throughout, except for two quoins forming the basal course at the southeast corner. These were of squared freestone (i.e. sandstone) which had apparently been re-used. This was the only instance where recycled masonry was evident upon the site (Figure 8a).
35. The other well-preserved structure was Structure b, again aligned southwest-northeast and upstanding to a height of 0.5m (Figure 8b). Internal and external wall faces were extant in places. Structure b clearly corresponded to the large central structure which formed the rear, southeast side of the 'c'-plan steading. Ainslie's 1796 map suggests that this was one of the earliest elements to appear upon the site, and the historic mapping sequence also suggests that it was abandoned last. No marked differences in construction techniques are evident between Structures a and b: wall widths are a consistent 0.6m, with the rubble built walls composed of blocks of basalt with similar material used in the quoins. These similarities would certainly support a degree of contemporaneity.
36. Less well-preserved were the remains of the northeastern element within the group, the northeast-southwest aligned outlier which lay to the northeast of the 'c'-plan steading. This structure - Structure e - was visible as a low, grass-covered mound with some traces of walling evident (Figure 9a): there was a wall return surviving in the north corner, and the outline of the southeastern elevation could also be traced as a line of stones protruding from the grass towards the northeast side of the structure.
37. Of the two flanking wings of the 'c'-plan steading, only ephemeral traces remained. The southwest wing survived as a mound of grass-covered stone with no discrete structural elements visible, while the northeast wing survived as a raised platform (Structure c) with a single course of walling present defining the southeast edge (Figure 9b). To the immediate northeast lay what appeared to be a small rectangular enclosure defined by a low grass-covered earthen bank on the northwest and northeast sides around a central hollow.
38. Although the buildings themselves could no longer be identified as anything more than low footings, some of their associated elements survived in much better order. The rear terrace/platform has already been described: in addition to this, traces of an enclosed yard or enclosure survived to the rear of the northeasternmost outlier, Structure e. The enclosure had originally been defined on the northwest edge by the external wall of Structure e, on the northeast edge by a revetment wall surmounted by an adjacent earth and stone bank planted with a hawthorn hedge which functioned as a field boundary (Figure 10a), and on the southeast edge by a protruding finger of rock outcrop (aligned northeast-southwest). This latter feature had been further emphasised through the addition of a drystone rubble wall (Structure d) which in places incorporated individual blocks of massive proportions (Figure 10b).
39. Initial test pits sunk during the site investigation works (Turner, 2015) revealed some interesting observations which provided a basis for further testing during the evaluation phase. In particular, the test pits revealed a concentration of clinker within an unusually deep topsoil to the rear of Structure a, and a stony layer underlying the topsoil in the enclosed area between Structures d and e. Another short trench, running along the southwestern edge of the field boundary defining the northeast edge of the terraced area, was dug at this time to identify a well shown on late 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey mapping. The site of the well was identified as an unlined rock-cut pit, infilled and containing the well superstructure which had been dismantled when it fell into disuse.

#### *Trenching around the Farmsteading*

40. Ten trial trenches (Trenches 32-41 inclusive) were dug across the visible extent of the farmsteading (see Figure 6). Each trench measured roughly 2m by 2-3m in extent, and they were placed within and between the various elements so as to try and identify any





Figure 8a: Structure a, SE elevation, NE end, showing *in situ* squared sandstone quoin



Figure 8b: Structure b, viewed from S (ranging pole marks internal crosswall)





Figure 9a: Structure e, viewed from S



Figure 9b: Structure c, viewed from E





Figure 10a: Sunken yard to rear of Structure e, Structure d (revetted outcrop to right)



Figure 10b: Rock outcrop with masonry keyed in to form revetment ('Structure d')

surviving floor deposits as well as to establish wider patterns of occupation and abandonment across the farmstead as a whole.

41. The first of these trenches, Trench 32, was located within the interior of Structure a, where it was placed with the intention of identifying any surviving floor deposits. Beneath a thin layer of topsoil (001) measuring 100mm deep, a deposit of angular whinstone blocks up to 0.1m by 0.06m in extent was identified across the extent of the trench (Figure 11a). This layer (011), which was 350mm deep, produced finds of glazed white earthenware and red clay tile, including one fragment of tile with a profile reminiscent of a pantile. The removal of (011) revealed a flat, very compact surface which was initially interpreted as a cement or concrete floor but which was later reinterpreted through comparison with neighbouring trenches as weathered bedrock (012).
42. Located to the northeast of Structure a, Trench 33 was excavated with the aim of establishing the location of the southwestern element of the 'c'-shaped steading, with the trench placed within the likely site of the structure. No structural elements were identified which could be used to pinpoint the location of the steading: instead, the trench revealed a succession of similar layers to those seen in Trench 32 above. Topsoil (001), which varied in depth between 100 and 250mm deep, again overlay stony layer (011), which once again produced finds of red clay field drain fragments and glazed white earthenware. Layer (011) measured a depth of 250mm and the base of the trench came down onto bedrock (012).
43. Trench 34 was placed within the slight hollow defined by an 'L'-shaped grassy bank that lay immediately to the east of Structure c, the northeastern wing of the 'c'-shaped steading. The trench was placed slightly over the grassy bank in order to establish whether this feature had any kind of stone core or even stone structure underlying. However, excavation showed that the 'L'-shaped feature resulted from variations in the depth of topsoil (001), with no structural elements present. The underlying layers comprised a thin layer of topsoil (001) 80mm deep, which overlay a thin deposit of stony layer (011) 100mm deep, with bedrock (012) sitting at a very shallow depth. Traces of the red brown gravelly soil (013) were also surviving within fissures in the bedrock.
44. Trench 35 was placed between the visible remains of Structures c and e, in a location which may potentially have lain within the western limits of Structure e. The layers were identical to those identified previously, with a 200mm deposit of topsoil (001) overlying stony layer (011) which varied in depth from 200mm at the northwest end to 400mm at the southwest, suggesting that it may have functioned at least in part as a levelling layer. Once again, the stony layer (011) overlay bedrock (012), though in this instance there were occasional traces of a reddish brown gravelly layer remaining. This suggested the presence of an earlier soil horizon which had been removed and replaced by (011). The finds recovered from (011) were once again consistent with a late 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date (bottle glass, white glazed earthenware, red tile), with a length of modern plastic baler twine recovered from deep within topsoil (001), confirming that the low grass-covered 'bank' was indeed the product of recent earth-moving activities. These may have been associated with landscaping carried out along the neighbouring road verge.
45. Placed to explore the interior of Structure e, the northeasternmost outlier of the steading complex, Trench 36 bore similarities to the trenches described previously, with bedrock (012) overlain by 200mm of stony layer (011) and 180mm topsoil (001). However, at the southeastern side of the trench, (011) and (012) had been cut by a steep-sided pit [014], which had a visible extent of 1.2m by 0.7m but which extended beyond the limits of the trench on the northeast and southeast sides (Figure 11b). It was excavated to a depth of 550mm, at which point bedrock was reached. The fill of this feature was similar in character to the topsoil, comprising a dark-brown, humic sandy silt producing occasional finds of glazed white earthenware and modern glass. A deposit of tarmac or bitumen (023) overlay both (011) and [014], and it is likely that the laying down of the bitumen layer (023) and the cutting of [014] were associated actions which took place in the recent period.





Figure 11a: Trench 32, Topsoil (011) overlying stony layer (011)



Figure 11b: Trench 36, SW-facing Section showing bitumen layer (023) overlying Cut Feature [114] and stony layer (011)

46. Trench 37 was placed within the small enclosed yard or enclosure which lay between Structure e to the northwest and Structure d, the length of 'walling' created through the addition of masonry to an existing finger of rock outcrop which sat to the southeast. The subsoil located within the base of this trench was (002), the mottled brown/orange and blue clay with occasional stones encountered over much of the evaluation area beyond the area defined by the raised terrace. The subsoil was once again overlain by stony layer (011) to a depth of 300mm, over which lay a thin layer of topsoil (001) 100mm deep. Once again, isolated fragments of glazed white earthenware and red clay tile were encountered, with the findings replicating observations made previously during the earlier site investigation works (Turner 2015) carried out in the immediate vicinity.
47. The location of Trench 38 was selected to explore the western corner of the rectangular yard or enclosure defined variously by the southwest wall of Structure e and the northeast wall of Structure b and Structure d in the southeast. Lying beneath topsoil (001) was a line of three massive boulders (015), each measuring up to 0.4m by 0.4m in extent (Figure 12a). These may have represented the denuded remains of a wall, represented only by a massive basal course. However, with topsoil present under one of the boulders, the possibility that they represented instead field clearance or wall collapse cannot be ruled out.
48. Lying immediately adjacent to the line of boulders and abutting this feature was a concentration of angular stones (016) measuring 0.6m from northeast to southwest by 200mm deep (Figure 12b). The concentration measured 0.2m wide but appeared to extend beyond the baulk to the southeast: it may have represented a soakaway or even a rubble drain. Excluding the locations where these potentially structural elements were identified (and left *in situ*), bedrock (012) was exposed across the base of the trench, with the stony layer (011) overlying. Stony layer (011) also overlay the possible drain/soakaway (016) and partly abutted the boulder alignment (015), in this instance measuring 400mm in depth, with a thin layer of topsoil (001) 100mm thick forming the uppermost soil horizon.
49. Trench 39 was placed to explore the area lying between the southwest end of Structure d and the northeast end of Structure b. but revealed no structural elements. The layers were identical to those identified previously, with a 200mm deposit of topsoil (001) overlying stony layer (011) which varied in depth from 200mm at the northwest end to 400mm at the southwest, suggesting that it may have functioned at least in part as a levelling layer. Once again, the stony layer (011) overlay bedrock (012), though in this instance there were occasional traces of a reddish brown gravelly layer remaining. This suggested the presence of an earlier soil horizon which had been removed and replaced by (011).
50. This particular trench was distinctive for the quantity of artefacts occurring within (011): sherds of sponge-decorated and blue-and-white transfer-printed white glazed earthenware were recovered, along with 8 sherds derived from at least two brown-glazed earthenware teapots, one of which had a rusticated spout and the other a moulded foliate design on the body. Sherds of stoneware jars were also recovered, and modern bottle glass, with the unusually high density of finds in this location suggesting that the area was used as a site for the disposal of household waste.
51. Trench 40 was placed immediately to the rear (southeast) of Structure b, the southwest-northeast aligned structure of the 'c'-plan steading (and the element of the steading which was abandoned last). The findings from this trench were consistent with those seen elsewhere across the terrace during both the site investigation works (Turner 2015) and the evaluation works described here: a dark brown humic sandy-silt topsoil with frequent flecks of coke (008) measuring to a depth of 500mm which overlay subsoil (002) (Figure 13a).
52. The final trench to be opened within this portion of the works was Trench 41, which lay within the northeast end of Structure b. In this instance, a deposit of topsoil (001) 200mm thick overlay a thin deposit of stony layer (011). Beneath (011), several large flat stones or slabs were noted (017). Two of these projected southwest from the northeast baulk, with a further two evident in the centre of the trench (Figure 13b).



These slabs all lay at roughly the same level, which suggested that they possibly represented the heavily disturbed remains of a floor contemporary with the use of Structure b. Excavation ceased at this point to avoid disturbance of this potential floor layer.

## Discussion

### *Farmsteading*

53. On first impressions, one of the most striking aspects about the remains of the farmsteading was its location, occupying the northwest edge of a raised terrace (Figure 4a). This was defined along the southwest and southeast edges by a drystone revetment wall which had been planted with a low hedge of hawthorn trees and which was accessed by an entrance ramp revetted on the northeast side. This terrace clearly formed a discrete planned feature which may even have been an integral part of the build: test-pitting within this terrace revealed a loose, deep and very humic topsoil (Turner 2015), which contrasted with the thin topsoils overlying bedrock which were consistently encountered throughout much of the test-pitting carried out over the northern portion of the site. This was suggestive of an area subject to frequent manuring and intensive cultivation which implies use as a vegetable plot, kitchen garden or kailyard within which livestock were not routinely permitted to wander.
54. Historic mapping provides some assistance in tracking the evolution of this steading. No structures are shown on Roy's Military Survey of 1752-55, with Ainslie's 1796 Map of Renfrewshire marking 'Auldtown's first appearance as three rectangular structures placed in a 'c'-plan arrangement. By contrast, Thomson's Atlas of Scotland (1832) shows a singular rectangular structure in this location, though this appears to reflect the fact that Thomson uses a single symbol to represent a farm site rather than reproducing a detailed depiction of the layout of the component buildings.
55. The later 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 shows the three rectangular structures as a conjoined 'c'-plan steading, which may reflect a difference in mapping convention, or may show instead the consolidation of the three structures into a single steading. This might suggest continued investment in the farm buildings, with additional expansion also evidenced by the presence at this time of flanking rectangular outliers located to the northeast and southwest. The southwestern outlier is unroofed, but the northeastern one is not. There is a possibility, however, that this configuration reflects the site as it was built at the earliest stages of its use, and that Ainslie's map has not included the satellite buildings in addition to the central 'c'-planned section at its core.
56. The field survey was able to identify upstanding remains corresponding to at least four of the five structures shown on the 1864 Ordnance Survey map. These comprised the following: the southwest outlier (Structure a), here interpreted as the unroofed structure to the southwest of the steading; the rear northeast-southwest aligned element of the 'c'-shaped steading (Structure b); the northeastern northwest-southeast aligned wing of the 'c'-shaped steading (Structure c); and the northeast outlier ('Structure e'). The site of the missing structure was marked only by a low, sub-circular mound of rubble that contained no identifiable structural elements.
57. One final structural element which survived (and which indeed survived in remarkably good condition) was a northeast-southwest aligned stretch of walling ('Structure d') keyed into a protruding finger of outcrop. Together, outcrop and masonry had been used to define the southeast edge of a yard or enclosure lying to the southeast of Structure e.
58. While upstanding remains relating to the complex of buildings which made up the steading were limited, the walls defining Structures a and b - arguably representing the earliest and latest structural elements on the site - stood to a height of between 0.5 and 0.6m in places, allowing some comparisons to be made.
59. Two squared sandstone blocks had been re-used as quoins at the south corner of Structure a, but apart from these particular items, the style of building was indistinguishable from Structure b. Both structures had surviving wall-widths of 0.6m, and were mainly composed of random rubble (no mortar surviving) with roughly squared





Figure 12a: Trench 38, NW-Facing Section with boulder alignment (015) overlain by stony layer (011)



Figure 12b: Trench 38, NW-Facing Section showing drain/soakaway (016)





Figure 13a: Trench 40, SE-Facing Section showing depth of topsoil



Figure 13b: Trench 41, Looking NW across possible floor slabs in base of trench

or unworked quoins. No traces were found in either building of a basal course of boulders as provisionally identified in Trench 38, but with some build-up of ground level evident, it is possible that in these surviving stretches of walling, any basal course of boulders has been obscured.

60. The initial site inspection suggested that the steading had been deliberately sited to make use of an area of basalt outcrop, thus utilising an area which would not be particularly useful in terms of its agricultural productivity. The correlation between buildings and areas of shallow soils was further confirmed during the trial trenching of the farmsteading: those trenches which were placed within or close to the limits of known structures (e.g Trenches 32, 33 and 35) all revealed shallow soils overlying bedrock, and in every instance, the modern topsoil (001) overlay a deposit of angular stones (011) measuring up to 0.1 by 0.08m in size and set within a humic dark brown matrix (similar in character to the topsoil). This has been interpreted as a layer of hardstanding and/or levelling (e.g. Trench 33).
61. Deposit (011) was found variously within and outwith the various structural elements which made up the steading complex. The initial assumption was that this layer of hardstanding was introduced during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, at the point where (according to the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898) the only elements of the steading which were upstanding to a sufficient degree to be mapped were the 'L'-shaped building forming the rear element of the 'c'-plan steading and the adjacent southwest outlier.
62. The absence of any other elements from the 1898 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map may indicate abandonment at an earlier date, with these buildings now completely erased from the landscape. At present, this can only be inferred, though the potential survival of a floor in Structure b might support the possibility that this particular building was abandoned late on in the sequence. However, trial trenching revealed that - despite the presence of this potential floor level - the stony layer/hardstanding (011) was present here, too, in this instance overlying the surviving remnants of the floor. This indicated that the introduction of the hardstanding must have postdated the site's final abandonment rather than representing part of the phased abandonment as suggested by the mapping.
63. The presence of the hardstanding suggests that the by-then dilapidated farmsteading was used as both an area for dumping household waste (as demonstrated by the quantity of ceramics surviving), and, potentially, for the stabling of animals or farm equipment. It was from this layer of hard standing that most of the artefactual evidence was recovered during the evaluation works: the material was dominated by modern ceramics, mainly comprising glazed white earthenware, brown glazed red earthenware teapot fragments and red tiles, with some glass also present. The finds suggest a date late in the 19<sup>th</sup> or early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which is consistent with a site largely abandoned by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The densest concentration of finds was noted in Trench 39, to the northeast of Structure b, which may suggest that this area was used as a dump for domestic waste. However, some questions do remain, in particular what the source of the ceramics was, i.e. if they were incorporated into a layer lain down after the steading had already been abandoned as a domestic residence.
64. Slightly to the southeast of Structure d, historic mapping showed a well located immediately adjacent to the northwest-southeast running field boundary. This was investigated as part of the earlier Site Investigation works (Turner 2015).

### *Surrounding Area*

65. The fields to the south and east of the farmsteading were investigated by way of a series of linear evaluation trenches. No significant archaeological features were uncovered within these trenches. The only features present related to the use of the land for agriculture. Field drains were revealed across the majority of the site representing attempts to improve the drainage of the ground in order to prevent standing bodies of water. The field drains came in the form of both rubble and red tile of varying types, suggesting more than one phase of these improvement works throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Indeed the presence of red tile drains which look likely to date to the later 20<sup>th</sup> century suggests that this continued to be a focus up until recently.

66. The northern field contained a large area of modern made ground (022) overlying the natural subsoil. This contained numerous fragments of modern material including plastic, brick and metal. The location of the area immediately adjacent to the road, suggests that this deposit is likely waste material from the insertion of the roadway which has been spread across the field on the conclusion of the works. That the depth of the material varies across the area, suggests that the material was used to infill natural dips in the topography, likely to try and make the dumped material less noticeable.
67. On excavation, the linear feature [018] failed to produce any artefacts which would give a definitive date for its origin. However, the feature had a very shallow depth suggesting that it is not substantial enough to represent an earlier feature such as an enclosure or defensive ditch. Instead, with its regular form, it appears more likely to relate to modern agricultural use of the area, possibly a drainage ditch.
68. The artefacts present within the topsoil appeared to date from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century in date, with a lack of any earlier medieval finds present. This, alongside the lack of any structural remains within the trenches, indicates that these fields were not directly occupied during the medieval period and that they were not the location of the earlier vil relating to Mearns Castle. It is possible that this suggests that the settlement was located further to the north.

## Recommendations

69. No significant archaeological remains were located within the areas outwith the farmsteading and the only anthropic material observed suggested modern agricultural use of the site. On balance, given the lack of significant archaeological material recovered in the course of the evaluation works, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends that no further archaeological work be carried out in these areas.
70. At the northwestern edge of the area, the locations of Alton farmstead and an associated well were attested to by cartographic evidence. The monitoring of the Site Investigation works (Turner 2015) confirmed the location of the well, but showed that the stonework no longer remained *in situ*, having long been removed with only the original pit cut still visible. This cut was exposed and recorded during the monitoring works and due to its poor survival, no further works are recommended for the well itself.
71. The outline of the structures that comprise the Alton farmsteading as depicted on early Ordnance Survey maps still exists as upstanding remains easily visible on the surface. With origins in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the farmsteading appears to evidence several phases of use including possible expansion in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, contraction in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century followed by final abandonment by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The evaluation works confirmed the extent of the remains still present and the potential that internal floor surfaces may still remain in at least one of the structures. It has also highlighted the large volume of material culture still present throughout the area.
72. On balance, the scope and scale of the structures and associated material culture are such that they represent an unusual survival of a short-lived Improvement farmstead that did not continue in use and was not subsequently overlain by later development. We consider that these characteristics are such that the site should be considered to be of Local importance (in keeping with SHEP, PAN 02/2011 etc).
73. The remains of the farmsteading are to be wholly removed by the proposed development works. The significance of the farmstead is not such that preservation *in situ* is appropriate, rather further mitigation is recommended to investigate and record the farmsteading. This position is compliant with PAN 02/2011 and Policy E5 in the Local Plan, which states that "the planning authority will weigh the significance of the archaeological resources and of any impacts upon them and their settings against other merits of the development proposals", and "where the case for preservation does not prevail, the developer shall be required to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for archaeological excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving".



74. However, both the monitoring of the SI works and the intrusive evaluation recovered no evidence at all that would support the hypothesis that this 18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead overlies an earlier, medieval or post-medieval settlement. As such the recommendation for the treatment of the farmstead relates solely to this late 18<sup>th</sup> century formation and not to the possibility for surviving earlier structures.

75. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with East Renfrewshire Council and their advisors, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

#### *Mitigation of Improvement Farmstead*

76. Further to our recommendation of a multi-phase programme of works, we propose that they follow the following structure, adapting and amending the existing structure detailed in the Method Statement (Matthews 2015).

77. In addition to the objectives already laid out in the Method Statement (*Ibid*, paragraph 12), new objectives would also be added:

- ❖ to identify any structural remains which might not be readily visible on the surface;
- ❖ to further understand the social history of the farmsteading from the later 18<sup>th</sup> century through the 19<sup>th</sup> century;
- ❖ to characterise the origins of the structures and identify the different stages of their phased development;
- ❖ to identify the changing functions of the farmstead and the use of space, investigating how this use of space for agricultural processes evolved across the different phases such as during the Improvement era which was aimed at refining this aspect; and
- ❖ to recover artefactual evidence which adds to the understanding of the farmsteading's development.

78. These objectives are to be achieved by two main phases of work:

- ❖ Archival work which would target local resources such as local museums, libraries and other archives targeted explicitly to develop a social history of the site; and
- ❖ Excavation of the area of the farmsteading.

79. Due to the nature of the site as shown by the evaluation works, this excavation would initially take the form of a topsoil strip across the full area of the farmsteading by machine, using a 7 tonne excavator or equivalent with a smooth ditching bucket. The machine would remove topsoil and any overburden across the full area in order to expose any structural remains. The machine would be careful not to remove any of the remains themselves at this stage and would also leave an appropriate number of baulks in place across the structures for stratigraphic control. The machine would be under direct archaeological control and would stop at the level of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the subsoil. The extent of the area to be stripped is shown in Figure 14 below.

80. The stripped areas and exposed structural remains would then be hand cleaned before the following excavation works would go on to match the procedures as laid out under *Project Works* of the Method Statement (*Ibid* 2015, paragraphs 25-30).

81. The findings from both phases would then be incorporated into a preliminary technical report as detailed in the Method Statement (*Ibid* 2015, paragraphs 37-42).

82. The works may then be subject to a programme of post-excavation analyses following on to publication, as detailed in paragraphs 43-49 of the Method Statement (*Ibid* 2015). However the exact scope of the post-excavation and publication works remain uncertain at this stage. The strategy for these later phases cannot be confirmed until after the initial on-site works have been completed, at which time a costed Post-Excavation Research Design will be prepared for circulation, as detailed in paragraphs 43-44 of the Method Statement (*Ibid* 2015).



## Conclusion

83. A programme of archaeological works was required by Gardiner & Theobald LLP on behalf of East Renfrewshire Council, in support of proposed development work on land at Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns. The archaeological works were designed to inform the planning decision on an application for planning consent, and inform the development of mitigation of any adverse impact on significant archaeological remains present.
84. The majority of the area was investigated by way of a series of evaluation trenches which did not reveal any significant archaeological features. The only remains identified in these trenches were features which point to the continued use of the area for agriculture.
85. The northwestern edge of the area contained the remains of a farmsteading which was the target of a more detailed survey and a series of smaller trenches aimed at characterising the remains of the steading itself and also investigate the potential for the survival of earlier structures.
86. The results of these works confirmed that the farmsteading's origins did not extend prior to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, and no evidence of earlier settlement in the form of either structural or artefactual material was present. The farmsteading itself had survived as footings but otherwise only one structure had the potential for a surviving floor level. The majority of the structures and the intervening areas had been covered by a layer of hardstanding which contained artefacts placing the abandonment of the structure as having taken place by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
87. While no further works have been recommended across the majority of the area where the evaluation trenching did not reveal any significant archaeological features, a programme of excavation works is proposed for the farmsteading itself in order to further understand its multi-phase occupation.

## Acknowledgements

88. We are grateful to Gardiner & Theobald LLP and East Renfrewshire Council for giving us the opportunity to carry out these works. We are also grateful to Martin O'Hare at the West of Scotland Archaeology Service who gave support and guidance for these archaeological works. Thanks also go to Thomas Rees for his input and editing of this report.

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Figure 14: Plan of proposed excavation area

## Appendix 1: Trench Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench.

### *Trench Summary*

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	North-north-east to south-south-west	2m by 52.3m 104.6m <sup>2</sup>	0.25m to 0.3m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, pale grey bedrock (012) for the entirety of the trench.	None.	None	None.
2	Northeast to southwest	2m by 52.9m 105.8m <sup>2</sup>	0.39m to 0.48m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002) for the entirety of the trench.	None.	None	None.
3	Northeast to southwest	2m by 53.5m 107m <sup>2</sup>	0.4m to 0.5m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002) for the entirety of the trench.	Rubble field drain (003) present at +51m, orientated northeast to southwest.	None.	None.
4	North to south	2m by 51.8m 103.6m <sup>2</sup>	0.38m to 0.5m	Up to +4.6m subsoil is characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002). Up to +16.1m subsoil was characterised by very compacted, pale grey bedrock (012). From +16.1m to the end of the trench subsoil was (002).	Red tile field drain (005) present at +25.1m, orientated northwest to southeast.  Rubble field drains (003) present at +44.6m and +46.4m, orientated southwest to northeast.	None.	None.
5	East to west	2m by 58.2m	0.35m to 0.42m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones	Rubble field drains (003) present at +43.5m and +51.5m, orientated southwest to northeast.	None.	None.



Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		116.4m <sup>2</sup>		(002) for the entirety of the trench.			
6	East-north-east to west-south-west	2m by 52.1m  104.2m <sup>2</sup>	0.3m to 0.35m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002) for the entirety of the trench.	Modern plastic field drain (020) present at +49.4m, orientated southwest to northeast.	None.	None.
7	East to west	2m by 53.3m  106.6m <sup>2</sup>	0.3m to 0.39m	Up to +46.2m the subsoil is characterised by firm, mid orange/brown sandy clay, with moderate small stones and occasional medium sized stones (010). From +46.2m to the end of the trench subsoil is characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002).	Rubble field drains (003) present at +0.07m and +12.4m, orientated southwest to northeast.	None.	None.
8	Northeast to southwest	2m by 53m  106m <sup>2</sup>	0.36m to 0.4m	Up to +3.1m subsoil is characterised by firm, mid orange/brown sandy clay, with moderate small stones and occasional medium sized stones (010). Up to +38.1m is characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002). Up to +41.4m the subsoil was (010), and from +41.4m to the end of the trench the subsoil was (002).	Red tile field drain (005) present at +22.2m, orientated northwest to southeast.	None.	None.
9	Northeast to southwest	2m by 51.9m  103.8m <sup>2</sup>	0.25m to 0.35m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by firm, mid orange/brown sandy clay, with moderate small stones and occasional medium sized stones (010) for the entirety of the trench.	Rubble field drain (003) present at +2.3m, orientated northwest to southeast.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
10	North to south	2m by 52.5m  105m <sup>2</sup>	0.4m to 0.5m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002) for the entirety of the trench.	None.	None.	None.
11	North to south	2m by 52m  104m <sup>2</sup>	0.47m to 0.56m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002) for the entirety of the trench.	Red tile field drain present at +45.9m, orientated northwest to southeast.	None.	None.
12	West to east	2m by 63.8m  127.6m <sup>2</sup>	0.35m to 0.5m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002) for the entirety of the trench.	Rubble field drain (003) present at +7m, orientated southwest to northeast.  Red tile field drains (007) present at +19.2m and +35.7m, orientated northwest to southeast.  Modern SI test pit was present at +59m.	None.	None.
13	Northeast to southwest	2m by 52m  104m <sup>2</sup>	0.3m to 0.4m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by firm, mid orange/brown sandy clay, with moderate small stones and occasional medium sized stones (010) for the entirety of the trench.	Red tile field drain (007) was present at +40.1m, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.	None.	None.
14	Southwest to northeast	2m by 51m  102m <sup>2</sup>	0.4m to 0.5m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by firm, mid orange/brown sandy clay, with moderate small stones and occasional medium sized stones (010) for the entirety of the trench.	Modern SI test pit was present at +24.2m.	None.	None.
15	North to south	2m by	0.35m to	Up to +23.3m subsoil consisted of very compacted, mottled mid	None.	None.	None.



Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		56.1m  112.2m <sup>2</sup>	0.4m	orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002). Up to +43.7m subsoil was characterised by very compacted, pale grey bedrock (012). From +43.7m to the end of the trench the subsoil was (002).			
16	Southeast to northwest	2m by 51.5m  103m <sup>2</sup>	0.25m to 0.4m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002) for the entirety of the trench.	2 rubble field drains (003) were found, present at +10m, orientated WNW to ESE, and at +11m, orientated NNW to SSE.  In total, 6 red tile field drains were found, of two types.  2 red tile field drains (005) were found, present at +0.07m orientated north to south, and present at +43m, also orientated north to south.  4 red tile field drains (007) present at +15.6m, orientated WNW to ESE, and at +19.3m, +23.9 and +29m, all orientated WSW to ENE.	None.	None.
17	East to west	2m by 50.5m	0.35m to 0.5m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones	In total, 4 red tile field drains were found, of 2 types.  Red tile field drain (005)	1 linear possible agricultural feature [018] was present at +29.5m, orientated southwest to	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		101m <sup>2</sup>		(002) for the entirety of the trench.	was present at +44.3m, orientated northwest to southeast.  3 red tile field drains were present at +0.09m, orientated southwest to northeast and at +13.7m and +18.6m, orientated northwest to southeast.	northeast.	
18	Northwest to southeast	2m by 62.2m  124.4m <sup>2</sup>	0.38m to 0.52m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002) for the entirety of the trench.	Rubble field drains (003) were present at +16.2m, orientated southwest to northeast and at +51.5m, orientated northwest to southeast.  Red tile field drains (007) were present at +15.2m, orientated southwest to northeast; at +24.1m, orientated west to east and at +46m and +52.7m, orientated north to south.	None.	None.
19	Northwest to southeast	2m by 51.7m  103.4m <sup>2</sup>	0.25m to 0.5m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002) for the entirety of the trench.	One rubble field drain (003) was present at +10.7m, orientated north to south.  One red tile field drain (007) was present at +47.3m, orientated northeast to southwest.	None.	None.
20	Southwest to northeast	2m by 54m	0.4m to 0.5m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted,	Rubble field drains (003) present at +29.7m,	None.	None.



Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		108m <sup>2</sup>		mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002) for the entirety of the trench.	+35.2m +41.2m and +47.5m, orientated northwest to southeast.  Red tile field drains (007) present at +31.5m and +36.4m, orientated northwest to southeast.		
21	Southeast to northwest	2m by 44.7m  89.4 <sup>2</sup>	0.25m to 0.4m	Up to +31.9m subsoil consisted of very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002). From +31.9m to end of the trench the subsoil consisted of very compacted pale grey/blue clay (006).	2 rubble field drains of different types (003) and (004) present; one red tile field drain (005) present.  (003) present at +0m, orientated north to south; (004) present at +15.6m, orientated north to south and (005) present at +28m, also orientated north to south.	None.	None.
22	West-north-west to east-south-east	2m by 51m  102m <sup>2</sup>	0.2m to 0.35m	Up to +8.3m subsoil consisted of very compacted pale grey/blue clay (006). From +8.3m to end of the trench the subsoil consisted of very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002).	3 rubble field drains, of two different types present.  (003) present at +9.1m and then at +17.8m, both orientated NNW to SSE.  (004) present at +44.2m, orientated southwest to northeast.	None.	None.
23	West-north-west to east-south-east	2m by 51.5m	0.2m to 0.4m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones	3 rubble field drains, of two different types present.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		103m <sup>2</sup>		(002) for the entirety of the trench.	(003) present at +11.5m, orientated NNE to SSW.  (004) present at +31.3m and then again at +44.2m, both orientated southwest to northeast.		
24	Northeast to southwest	2m by 52.8m  105.6m <sup>2</sup>	0.25m to 0.3m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002) for the entirety of the trench.	2 rubble field drains (004) present at +0m, orientated north-east to south-west, and at +15m, orientated ENE to WSW.	None.	None.
25	Southeast to northwest	2m by 39.8m  105.6m <sup>2</sup>	0.15m to 0.2m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002) for the entirety of the trench.	From +0m to the end of the trench modern deposit (022) was noted. This was found below topsoil and above subsoil, and measured 0.15m to 0.6m thickness. The deposit consisted of moderately compacted, mid brown (tinged orange) silty clay, containing frequent small stones/gravel and rare large stones. Contains also frequent modern debris including plastic, brick, metal etc.	None.	None.
26	Southwest to northeast	2m by 50m  100m <sup>2</sup>	0.35m to 0.65m	Up to +5.1m subsoil consisted of compacted, mid orange/brown sandy clay, with large sections of exposed pale grey bedrock or boulder clay (009). From +5.1m	One rubble field drain (003) was present at +46.2m, orientated WNW to ESE.	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
				subsoil was very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002). From +31.6m subsoil was (009); from +35.7m subsoil was (002), and from +39.3m to the end of the trench the subsoil consisted of very compacted pale grey/blue clay (006).			
27	Northeast to southwest	2m by 27.9m  55.8m <sup>2</sup>	0.2m to 0.34m	Up to +7m subsoil was characterised by very compacted, pale grey bedrock (012). From +7m to the end of the trench the subsoil was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002).	From +20.3m to the end of the trench modern deposit (022) was noted. This was found below topsoil and above subsoil, and measured 0.29m thickness. The deposit consisted of moderately compacted, mid brown (tinged orange) silty clay, containing frequent small stones/gravel and rare large stones. Contains also frequent modern debris including plastic, brick, metal etc.	None.	None.
28	West-north-west to east-south-east	2m by 22.7m  45.4m <sup>2</sup>	0.18m to 0.3m	Up to +7m subsoil consisted of firm, mid orange/brown sandy clay, with moderate small stones and occasional medium sized stones (010) From +7m to the end of the trench the subsoil was characterised by very compacted, pale grey bedrock (012).	A possible service was noted at +0m.  From +0m to +8.2m modern deposit (022) was noted. This was found below topsoil and above subsoil, and measured 0.63m thickness. The deposit consisted of moderately	None.	None.



Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
					compacted, mid brown (tinged orange) silty clay, containing frequent small stones/gravel and rare large stones. Contains also frequent modern debris including plastic, brick, metal etc.		
29	West to east	2m by 30.2m  60.4m <sup>2</sup>	0.45m to 0.65m	Up to +20.8m subsoil was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002). From +20.8m to the end of the trench the subsoil was characterised by very compacted, pale grey bedrock (012).	None.	None.	None.
30	-	-	-	Still to be excavated; not included as part of this phasing.	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	Still to be excavated; not included as part of this phasing.	-	-	-
32	Southwest to northeast	2m by 2.5m  5m <sup>2</sup>	0.2m	Base of trench was characterised by very compacted pale grey bedrock (012).	Deposit of (011), angular chunks of whinstone measuring up to 0.15m by 0.1m, with red clay tile fragments (drain & also pantile), white glazed white earthenware sherds, and glass shards (19 <sup>th</sup> century), found below topsoil (001) and above bedrock (012). Measured 0.35m maximum thickness.	None.	1 x white glazed white earthenware; 6 x clay tile drain fragments.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
33	Southwest to northeast	2m by 2.4m  4.8m <sup>2</sup>	0.1m to 0.25m	Base of trench was characterised by very compacted pale grey bedrock (012), with patches of (011) angular chunks of whinstone measuring up to 0.15m by 0.1m, with red clay tile fragments (drain & also pantile), white glazed white earthenware sherds, and glass shards (19 <sup>th</sup> century) visible.	Deposit of (011), angular chunks of whinstone measuring up to 0.15m by 0.1m, with red clay tile fragments (drain & also pantile), white glazed white earthenware sherds, and glass shards (19 <sup>th</sup> century), found below topsoil (001) and above bedrock (012). Measured 0.25m maximum thickness.	None.	None.
34	Southwest to northeast	2m by 2.7m  5.4m <sup>2</sup>	0.1m to 0.2m	Base of trench was characterised by very compacted pale grey bedrock (012), with patches of (011) angular chunks of whinstone measuring up to 0.15m by 0.1m, with red clay tile fragments (drain & also pantile), white glazed white earthenware sherds, and glass shards (19 <sup>th</sup> century) visible.  Deposit (013), coarse red-brown gravel, was found below (011) and above (012).	Deposit of (011), angular chunks of whinstone measuring up to 0.15m by 0.1m, with red clay tile fragments (drain & also pantile), white glazed white earthenware sherds, and glass shards (19 <sup>th</sup> century), found below topsoil (001) and above deposit (013). Measured 0.2m maximum thickness.	None.	8 x modern ceramic (4 x clay tile; 2 x blue transfer printed ware; 1 x hand painted? White glazed white earthenware; 1 x white glazed white earthenware plain); 8 x small glass bottle (clear glass, ink or medicine).
35	South to north	2m by 2.3m  4.6m <sup>2</sup>	0.08m	Base of trench was characterised by very compacted pale grey bedrock (012), with patches of (011) angular chunks of whinstone measuring up to 0.15m by 0.1m, with red clay tile fragments (drain & also pantile), white glazed white earthenware	Deposit of (011), angular chunks of whinstone measuring up to 0.15m by 0.1m, with red clay tile fragments (drain & also pantile), white glazed white earthenware sherds,	None.	1 x white glazed white earthenware.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
				sherds, and glass shards (19 <sup>th</sup> century) visible. Deposit (013), coarse red-brown gravel, was found below (011) and above (012).	and glass shards (19 <sup>th</sup> century), found below topsoil (001) and above deposit (013). Measured 0.1m maximum thickness.		
36	Southwest to northeast	2m by 2.6m  5.2m <sup>2</sup>	0.18m	Base of trench was characterised by very compacted, pale grey bedrock (012).	Layer of loosely compacted, black fine gravel (bitumen) 0.06m thickness (023) underlying topsoil (001).  Modern pit [014] with steep sides and a flat base found in south-east corner of trench. Measured 0.7m by 1.2m by 0.55m deep.	None.	1 x burnt flint chunk (modern, from liming).
37	Southwest to northeast	2m by 3m  6m <sup>2</sup>	0.15m	Base of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002).	Deposit of (011), angular chunks of whinstone measuring up to 0.15m by 0.1m, with red clay tile fragments (drain & also pantile), white glazed white earthenware sherds, and glass shards (19 <sup>th</sup> century), found below topsoil (001) and above natural subsoil (002). Measured 0.3m maximum thickness.	None.	6 x modern ceramic (1 x stoneware jar; 2 x blue transfer printed ware; 2 x plain white glazed white earthenware; 1 x sponge decorated white glazed white earthenware); 1 x clear bottle glass.
38	Northeast to southwest	2m by 3.2m	0.1m	Base of trench was characterised by very compacted, pale grey bedrock (012).	Concentration of angular stones (016) present at +1.2m. Deposit measures 0.6m	3 large boulders (015) present at +0m, orientated northeast to	2 x modern ceramic (1 x stoneware jar; 1 x green transfer



Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		6.4m <sup>2</sup>			northeast to southwest by 0.3m by 0.2m deep. Obscured by southeast baulk of trench. Possible rubble drain.	southwest, in base of trench. Single course, single skin. Stones measure maximum 0.4m by 0.4m.	printed white glazed white earthenware).
39	Northwest to southeast	2m by 2.6m  5.2m <sup>2</sup>	0.15m	Base of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002).	Deposit of (011), angular chunks of whinstone measuring up to 0.15m by 0.1m, with red clay tile fragments (drain & also pantile), white glazed white earthenware sherds, and glass shards (19 <sup>th</sup> century), found below topsoil (001) and above natural subsoil (002). Measured 0.3m maximum thickness.	None.	26 x modern ceramic (11 x brown glazed red earthenware teapot; 6 x cream glazed red earthenware (creaming dish); 4 x sponge decorated white earthenware; 5 x white glazed white earthenware); 2 x 19 <sup>th</sup> century bottle glass; 1 x tile.
40	Northeast to southwest	2m by 3m  6m <sup>2</sup>	0.5m	Base of trench was characterised by very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones (002).	None.	None.	4 x modern ceramic (1 x plain white glazed white earthenware; 2 x blue transfer printed white glazed white earthenware; 1 x cream glazed earthenware).
41	Northwest to southeast	2m by 2.5m	0.2m	Base of trench was characterised by deposit (011), which consisted of angular chunks of whinstone measuring up to 0.15m by 0.1m, with red clay tile fragments (drain	None.	Deposit (017), possible remains of paved surface, consisting of three flat pieces of	3 x white glazed white earthenware; 3 x clear bottle glass

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern/ Agricultural Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
		5m <sup>2</sup>		& also pantile), white glazed white earthenware sherds, and glass shards (19 <sup>th</sup> century).		sandstone.	(various).

## Appendix 2: Registers

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

### *Context Register*

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Deposit	Compacted, mid brown silty clay with frequent rootlets and occasional small stone inclusions. Measured 200 to 560mm in thickness.	Topsoil.
002	-	Deposit	Very compacted, mottled mid orange/yellow/blue clay with occasional small stones.	Natural subsoil.
003	-	Cut & Fill	Linear on plan, orientated north to south, but branches off in roughly east to west direction. Measures 0.45m wide. Contains sub-angular and angular stones measuring less than 0.5m by 0.2m by 0.1m in size.	Rubble field drain.
004	-	Cut & Fill	Linear on plan, orientated north to south. Measures 0.25m wide. Filled by blue/grey gravel, measuring less than 0.1m by 0.1m by 0.05m.	Rubble field drain.
005	-	Cut & Fill	Linear on plan, orientated north to south. Measures 0.3m wide. Filled by re-deposited subsoil (002).	Red tile field drain.
006	-	Cut & Fill	Very compacted pale grey/blue clay. No visible inclusions.	Natural subsoil.
007	-	Cut & Fill	Linear on plan, orientated west to east. Measures 0.2m wide. Clinker and ash present around red tile drain (white glazed white earthenware).	Red tile field drain.
008	Trenches 26 & 40	Deposit	Friable, mid to dark brown silty clay, containing frequent rootlets and small flecks of coke. Also contains sherds of white glazed white earthenware ceramic and red tile field drain fragments. Measured 350 to 650mm in thickness.	Topsoil (within terraced area).
009	-	Deposit	Compacted, mid orange/brown sandy clay, with large sections of exposed pale grey bedrock or boulder clay. No visible inclusions.	Natural subsoil.
010	-	Deposit	Firm, mid orange/brown sandy clay, with moderate small stones and occasional medium sized stones.	Natural subsoil.
011	Trenches 32-35, 37-39 & 41	Deposit	Angular chunks of whinstone measuring up to 0.15m by 0.1m, with red clay tile fragments (drain & also pantile), white glazed white earthenware sherds, and glass shards (19 <sup>th</sup> century), measured 0.35m	Deposit found within Trench 32.



Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			maximum depth.	
012	-	Deposit	Very compacted, pale grey bedrock.	Natural bedrock.
013	Trench 34	Deposit	Consists of coarse red-brown gravel. Located below (011) and above (012).	Deposit found within Trench 34.
014	Trench 36	Cut	Rectangular in plan, located at east corner of trench 36. Steeply sloping sides, flat base. Measured 0.7m by 1.2m by 0.55m deep (as exposed within trench). Truncated (001), which contains modern ceramics. Fill is similar to (008).	Cut is modern, likely to be remains of modern test pit.
015	Trench 38	Deposit	Three large boulders; single course, single skin. Potentially aligned north-east to south-west. Stones measure maximum 0.4m by 0.4m.	Three large boulders, found within Trench 38.
016	Trench 38	Deposit	Concentration of angular stones. Deposit measures 0.6m north-east to south-west by 0.3m by 0.2m deep. Obscured by south-east baulk of trench.	Possible remains of rubble field drain, found within trench 38.
017	Trench 41	Deposit	Three flat pieces of sandstone, each measuring up to 0.6m by 0.4m (height uncertain). Stones protrude from beneath baulk, with a further stone (possibly two stones) at similar level in centre of trench.	Possible remains of paved surface, found within trench 41.
018	Trench 17	Cut	Linear on plan, present within trench 17. Orientated north-east to south-west. Measures 0.95m wide by 0.18m maximum depth. Steeply sloping sides with a flat base; dips down slightly at south-east side; this seems likely to be undulating natural, as north-west side appears more regular. Filled by (019).	Linear feature, possibly agricultural in origin.
019	Trench 17	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [018]. Very compact, light/pale to mid brown silty clay, with occasional small stones and occasional flecks of coke.	Fill of linear feature [018].
020	Trench 6	Cut & Fill	Alkythene (black plastic) corrugated pipe. Orientated NNW to SSE. Measured 0.08m wide, located within matrix of type 1 chips. Cut for pipe measured 0.3m to 0.4m wide.	Modern plastic field drain.
021	Trenches 25, 27, 28 & 29	Deposit	Friable, light to mid brown slightly clayey silt, with occasional rootlets, rare stones and modern debris (plastics, cloth rags, tins etc). Measured 150 to 650mm in thickness.	Topsoil.
022	Trenches 25, 27 & 28	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid brown (tinged orange) silty clay, containing frequent small stones/gravel and rare large stones. Contains also	Mixture of redeposited natural subsoil and general debris, possibly associated with

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			frequent modern debris including plastic, brick, metal etc. Measured 0.63m maximum depth. Found within trenches 25, 27 & 28 within northern field. Found below topsoil (001), and above natural subsoil.	construction of nearby road. Appears to be located within natural undulations within the landscape.
023	Trench 36	Deposit	Layer of bitumen, immediately underlying topsoil. Loosely compacted, black, fine gravel. Deposit measured 0.06m thickness.	Deposit found within Trench 36.

### *Photographic Register*

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	001	Pre-excavation shot of site	S	22/4/15
002	002	As above	E	22/4/15
003	003	Trench 21, post-excavation	NNW	22/4/15
004	004	As above	SSE	22/4/15
005	005	Trench 22, post-excavation	ESE	22/4/15
006	006	As above	WNW	22/4/15
007	007	Trench 23, post-excavation	WNW	22/4/15
008	008	As above	ESE	22/4/15
009	009	Trench 24, post-excavation	NE	22/4/15
010	010	As above	SW	22/4/15
011	011	Trench 19, post-excavation	SE	22/4/15
012	012	Trench 16, post-excavation	NW	22/4/15
013	013	As above	SW	22/4/15
014	014	Drain (003), Trench 21	SSE	22/4/15
015	015	Drain (004), Trench 21	SSE	22/4/15
016	016	Drain (007), Trench 16	SW	22/4/15

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
017	017	Trench 19, post-excavation	NW	22/4/15
018	018	Trench 26, post-excavation	NE	23/4/15
019	019	Trench 26, post-excavation	SW	23/4/15
020	020	Trench 32 (structure); base of trench in plan	SW/V	23/4/15
021	021	Trench 32, south-west facing section	SW	23/4/15
022	022	Trench 33, post-excavation	SW	23/4/15
023	023	Trench 33, south-west facing section	SW	23/4/15
024	024	Trench 14, post-excavation	NE	23/4/15
025	025	As above	SW	23/4/15
026	026	Trench 34, post-excavation	SW	23/4/15
027	027	Trench 34, south-west facing section	SW	23/4/15
028	028	Trench 13, post-excavation	SW	23/4/15
029	029	As above	NE	23/4/15
030	030	Trench 35, post-excavation	S	23/4/15
031	031	Trench 35, west facing section	W	23/4/15
032	032	Trench 36, post-excavation	SW	23/4/15
033	033	Trench 36, south-west facing section	SW	23/4/15
034	034	Trench 37, post-excavation	NE	23/4/15
035	035	Trench 37, south-west facing section	SW	23/4/15
036	036	Trench 38, excavation on-going	N	23/4/15
037	037	Trench 38, north-west facing section	NE	23/4/15
038	038	As above, north-west facing section	NE	23/4/15
039	039	Trench 38, stones (015)	SW	23/4/15

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
040	040	As above	NW	23/4/15
041	041	Trench 38, stones (015)	N	23/4/15
042	042	Trench 38, feature (016); drain?	NW	23/4/15
043	043	Trench 39, post-excavation	NW	23/4/15
044	044	Trench 39, north-east facing section	NE	23/4/15
045	045	Trench 40, post-excavation	SW	23/4/15
046	046	Trench 40, south-east facing section	SE	23/4/15
047	047	Trench 41, post-excavation	SE	23/4/15
048	048	Trench 41, north-east facing section	NE	23/4/15
049	049	Trench 41, stone surface (017)	SE	23/4/15
050	050	As above	NE	23/4/15
051	051	Trench 15, post-excavation	S	24/4/15
052	052	Trench 17, post-excavation	ESE	24/4/15
053	053	Trench 18, post-excavation	NW	24/4/15
054	054	Trench 11, post-excavation	S	24/4/15
055	055	Trench 17, shot of linear [018]	NE	24/4/15
056	056	Trench 17, south-west facing section of [018]	SW	24/4/15
057	057	Trench 20, post-excavation	NE	24/4/15
058	058	Trench 12, post-excavation	E	27/4/15
059	059	As above	W	27/4/15
060	060	Trench 10, post-excavation	S	27/4/15
061	061	As above	N	27/4/15
062	062	Trench 9, post-excavation	SW	27/4/15



Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
063	063	As above	SW	27/4/15
064	064	As above	NE	27/4/15
065	065	Trench 7, post-excavation	E	27/4/15
066	066	As above	W	27/4/15
067	067	Trench 8, post-excavation	NE	27/4/15
068	068	As above	SW	27/4/15
069	069	Trench 6, post-excavation	SW	27/4/15
070	070	As above	NE	27/4/15
071	071	Trench 5, post-excavation	W	28/4/15
072	072	Trench 4, post-excavation	S	28/4/15
073	073	Trench 3, post-excavation	SW	28/4/15
074	074	Trench 2, post-excavation	SW	28/4/15
075	075	Trench 1, post-excavation	NNE	28/4/15
076	076	Pre-excavation shot, northern field, Trenches 25 to 29	W	28/4/15
077	077	Pre-excavation shot, northern field, Trenches 25 to 29	NE	28/4/15
078	078	Pre-excavation shot, northern field, Trenches 25 to 29	E	28/4/15
079	079	Post-excavation, eastern end of main field	NNW	28/4/15
080	080	Post-excavation, central portion of main field	NE	28/4/15
081	081	Post-excavation, central portion of main field	N	28/4/15
082	082	Shot of farmstead (post-excavation)	NNE	28/4/15
083	083	As above	NW	28/4/15
084	084	As above	NNE	28/4/15
085	085	Post-excavation shot of main field	WSW	28/4/15

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
086	086	As above	W	28/4/15
087	087	As above	NW	28/4/15
088	088	Trench 28, post-excavation	ESE	29/4/15
089	089	Trench 29, post-excavation	E	29/4/15
090	090	Trench 25, post-excavation	SE	29/4/15
091	091	Trench 27, post-excavation	NE	29/4/15
092	092	General post-excavation shot of northern field (trenches 25 to 29)	SSW	29/4/15
093	093	As above	WSW	29/4/15

### *Drawing Register*

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
001	Sheet 1	Trench 21	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 21.	CW	22/4/15
002	Sheet 1	Trench 22	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 22.	CW	22/4/15
003	Sheet 1	Trench 23	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 23.	CW	22/4/15
004	Sheet 1	Trench 24	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 24.	CW	22/4/15
005	Sheet 1	Trench 16	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 16.	CLT	22/4/15
006	Sheet 1	Trench 19	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 19.	CLT	22/4/15
007	Sheet 1	Trench 26	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 26.	CW	23/4/15
008	Sheet 1	Trench 14	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 14.	CW	23/4/15
009	Sheet 1	Trench 13	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 13.	CW	23/4/15
010	Sheet 2	Trench 32	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 32.	CLT	23/4/15
011	Sheet 2	Trench 33	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 33.	CLT	23/4/15

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
012	Sheet 2	Trench 34	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 34.	CLT	23/4/15
013	Sheet 2	Trench 35	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 35.	CLT	23/4/15
014	Sheet 2	Trench 36	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 36.	CW	23/4/15
015	Sheet 2	Trench 37	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 37.	CW	23/4/15
016	Sheet 2	Trench 38	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 38.	CW	23/4/15
017	Sheet 2	Trench 39	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 39.	CW	23/4/15
018	Sheet 2	Trench 40	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 40.	CW	23/4/15
019	Sheet 3	Trench 41	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 41.	CLT	23/4/15
020	Sheet 4	Trench 15	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 15.	CW	24/4/15
021	Sheet 4	Trench 17	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 17.	CW	24/4/15
022	Sheet 4	Trench 17	Section	1:10	South-west facing section of [018].	CW	24/4/15
023	Sheet 4	Trench 18	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 18.	CW & DiG	24/4/15
024	Sheet 4	Trench 11	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 11.	CW & DiG	24/4/15
025	Sheet 4	Trench 20	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 20.	CW & DiG	24/4/15
026	Sheet 4	Trench 10	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 10.	CW	27/4/15
027	Sheet 4	Trench 12	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 12.	CW	27/4/15
028	Sheet 5	Trench 9	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 9.	CLT	27/4/15
029	Sheet 5	Trench 7	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 7.	CLT	27/4/15
030	Sheet 5	Trench 8	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 8.	CLT	27/4/15
031	Sheet 5	Trench 6	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 6.	CLT	27/4/15
032	Sheet 5	Trench 5	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 5.	CW	28/4/15
033	Sheet 5	Trench 4	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 4.	CW	28/4/15
034	Sheet 5	Trench 3	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 3.	CW	28/4/15
035	Sheet 5	Trench 2	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 2.	CW	28/4/15

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
036	Sheet 6	Trench 1	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 1.	DiG	28/4/15
037	Sheet 6	Trench 28	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 28.	CW	29/4/15
038	Sheet 6	Trench 29	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 29.	DiG	29/4/15
039	Sheet 6	Trench 25	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 25.	DiG	29/4/15
040	Sheet 6	Trench 27	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 27.	CW	29/4/15

### *Finds Register*

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context no.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	-	-	-	See SI works	-	-
002	-	-	-	See SI works	-	-
003	-	-	-	See SI works	-	-
004	-	-	-	See SI works	-	-
005	Trench 32	011	Ceramic	1 x white glazed white earthenware	CLT	23/04/15
006	Trench 32	011	CBM	6 x clay tile drain fragments	CLT	23/04/15
007	Trench 34	011	Ceramic	8 x modern ceramic (4 x clay tile; 2 x blue transfer printed ware; 1 x hand painted? White glazed white earthenware; 1 x white glazed white earthenware plain)	CLT	23/04/15
008	Trench 34	011	Glass	8 x small glass bottle (clear glass, ink or medicine)	CLT	23/04/15
009	Trench 35	011	Ceramic	1 x white glazed white earthenware	CLT	23/04/15
010	Trench 36	011	Lithic	1 x burnt flint chunk (modern, from liming)	CLT	23/04/15
011	Trench 37	011	Ceramic	6 x modern ceramic (1 x stoneware jar; 2 x blue transfer printed ware; 2 x plain white glazed white earthenware; 1 x sponge decorated white glazed white earthenware)	CLT	23/04/15
012	Trench 37	011	Glass	1 x clear bottle glass	CLT	23/04/15



013	Trench 38	011	Ceramic	2 x modern ceramic (1 x stoneware jar; 1 x green transfer printed white glazed white earthenware)	CLT	23/04/15
014	Trench 39	011	Ceramic	26 x modern ceramic (11 x brown glazed red earthenware teapot; 6 x cream glazed red earthenware (creaming dish); 4 x sponge decorated white earthenware; 5 x white glazed white earthenware)	CLT	23/04/15
015	Trench 39	011	Glass	2 x 19 <sup>th</sup> century bottle glass	CLT	23/04/15
016	Trench 39	011	CBM	1 x tile	CLT	23/04/15
017	Trench 40	011	Ceramic	4 x modern ceramic (1 x plain white glazed white earthenware; 2 x blue transfer printed white glazed white earthenware; 1 x cream glazed earthenware)	CLT	23/04/15
018	Trench 41	011	Ceramic	3 x white glazed white earthenware	CLT	23/04/15
019	Trench 41	011	Glass	3 x clear bottle glass (various)	CLT	23/04/15

## Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	East Renfrewshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Newton Mearns Faith Schools' Joint Campus
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA15032
<b>PARISH:</b>	Mearns
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Claire Williamson, Louise Turner & Diane Gorman
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NS55NE 201
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Farmstead
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 55394 55086 (centred on)
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2015
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	29 <sup>th</sup> April 2015
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. DES ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was required by Gardiner &amp; Theobald LLP on behalf of East Renfrewshire Council, in support of proposed development work on land at Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns. The archaeological works were designed to inform the planning decision on an application for planning consent, and inform the development of mitigation of any adverse impact on significant archaeological remains present.</p> <p>The majority of the area was investigated by way of a series of evaluation trenches which did not reveal any significant archaeological features. The only remains identified in these trenches were features which point to the continued use of the area for agriculture.</p> <p>The northwestern edge of the area contained the remains of a farmsteading which was the target of a more detailed survey and a series of smaller trenches aimed at characterising the remains of the steading itself and also investigate the potential for the survival of earlier structures.</p> <p>The results of these works confirmed that the farmsteading's origins did not extend to prior to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, and no evidence of earlier settlement in the form of either structural or artefactual material was present. The farmsteading itself had survived as footings but otherwise only one structure had the potential for a surviving floor level. The majority of the structures and the intervening areas had been covered by a layer of hardstanding which contained artefacts which placed the abandonment of the structure having taken place by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>While no further works have been recommended across the majority of the area where the evaluation trenching did not reveal any significant archaeological features, a programme of excavation works is proposed for the farmsteading itself in order to further understand</p>

	its multi-phase occupation.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	Excavation works across the area of the farmsteading
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	East Renfrewshire Council
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
<b>E MAIL:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

## Contact Details

89. 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](http://www.rathmell-arch.co.uk)

t.: 01294 542848

f.: 01294 542849

e.: [contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk](mailto:contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk)

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