

Newton Mearns Faith Schools' Joint Campus: Archaeological Excavation

Data Structure Report



by Claire Williamson & Louise Turner

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on behalf of Gardiner & Theobald LLP

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Signed *Claire Williamson* Date23rd October 2015....

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Contents

Introduction	6
Archive Research.....	6
Medieval and Post-Medieval Auldton	6
Alton in the Modern Period.....	11
Previous archaeological investigations.....	17
Site Investigation works	17
Archaeological Evaluation	17
Project Works.....	19
Conventions.....	21
Findings.....	21
Structure A.....	22
Structure B.....	29
Structure E.....	41
Boundary Wall [042].....	42
Stones [056] and [058].....	42
Material Culture.....	47
The Ceramics	47
Ceramic Discussion.....	52
Other Finds.....	56
Spatial Patterning	56
Wider Patterns of Acquisition and Procurement.....	57
Discussion	59
Medieval and Post-Medieval Auldton	59
Phasing	61
Functions of the farm and its buildings	64
Putting Alton into Context: Changes during the Improvement Era.....	66
Reflections of Broader Social Patterns	67
Recommendations	68
Conclusion	68
Acknowledgements	68
References	69
Documentary	69
Archive	69
Cartographic.....	70

Contact Details	70
Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland	71
Appendix 2: Extract from Mearns Estate Rentals c.1813-64 Ardgowan Estate Papers, Glasgow City Archives T-ARD 1/6/394	72
Appendix 3: Registers.....	74
Appendix 3.1: Context Register	74
Appendix 3.2: Drawing Register	86
Appendix 3.3: Finds Register	87
Appendix 3.4: Sample Register	90
Appendix 3.5: Photographic Register.....	91

Figures

Figure 1: Blaeu's c .1660 Depiction of 'Auldtoun'	10
Figure 2: Roy's 1752-5 map showing unnamed settlements between Castle and Kirk	10
Figure 3: Ainslie map of Renfrewshire, 1796.....	13
Figure 4: Thomson's Renfrew Shire, 1826	13
Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 6" 1863 Renfrewshire, Sheet XVII	18
Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 25" 1863 Renfrew Sheet XVII.5 (Mearns)	18
Figure 7: Plan of excavated area showing location of structures	20
Figure 8: Plan of Structure A.....	23
Figure 9: Structure A – Wall [005] from the southeast.....	24
Figure 10: Structure A – Blocked doorway in wall [005]	24
Figure 11: Structure A – Interior of wall [006] with possible doorway from the southwest.....	25
Figure 12: Structure A – Crosswall [013] from the northeast	25
Figure 13: External southeast facing elevation of Structure A	26
Figure 14: Structure A – General shot of interior from the north-northeast	27
Figure 15: Structure A – Flooring [014] in northeast chamber from the northeast.....	27
Figure 16: Structure A – Walls [007] in southwest chamber from the northwest	28
Figure 17: Structure A – Flagstones [010] in the southwest chamber from the northeast	28
Figure 18: Plan of Structures B.1 and B.2	31
Figure 19: Structure B.1 – General shot of Structure B.1 from the south-southwest.....	32
Figure 20: Structure B.1 – External southeast facing elevation, wall [022]/[023].....	32
Figure 21: Structure B.1 – External northwest facing elevation, wall [022]/[023].....	33
Figure 22: Structure B.1 – Crosswall [025] from the northeast	33
Figure 23: Structure B.1 – Recess [024] from the east-southeast	34
Figure 24: Structure B.1 – Recess [026] from the northeast.....	34
Figure 25: Structure B.1 – Flagstones [027] and [029] with wall [028], from the northwest...	35
Figure 26: Doorway leading into passageway between B.1 and B.2, from the southeast	35
Figure 27: Elevations from Structures B.1 and B.2.....	37
Figure 28: General shot of Structures B.1 and B.2 from the east-northeast	38
Figure 29: Structure B.2 – General shot from the north-northeast.....	38
Figure 30: Structure B.2 – External southwest facing elevation.....	39
Figure 31: Structure B.2 – Blocked doorway in wall [033] from the northeast.....	39
Figure 32: Structure B.2 – Junction of walls [033] and [034] from the southwest.....	40
Figure 33: Structure B.2 – Deposit (048) showing possible earlier continuation of wall [033], now removed, from the northeast.....	40
Figure 34: Plan of Structure E.....	43
Figure 35: Structure E – External southeast facing elevation	44
Figure 36: Structure E – External northeast facing elevation.....	44

Figure 37: Structure E – External northwest facing elevation	45
Figure 38: Structure E – Interior shot	45
Figure 39: Boundary wall [042] from the southwest.....	46
Figure 40: Shot of stones [056] and [058] from the northeast.....	46
Figure 41: Sherds derived from Scottish Post-Medieval Oxidised and Reduced Wares (with strap handles).....	48
Figure 42: Sherds from (l-r): slip-decorated white earthenware vessel; hand-painted ?porringer; hand-painted tin-glazed bowl or dish.....	48
Figure 43: Single sherd of textured ware.....	49
Figure 44: A selection of sponge-decorated wares	49
Figure 45: Adjoining sherds from Keiller’s Marmalade jar	51
Figure 46: Sherds from Slip-trailed dairy bowl.....	51
Figure 47: Three sherds derived from dinner service in ‘Triumphal Car’ pattern.....	53
Figure 48: Detail showing ‘Triumphal Car’ backstamp.....	53
Figure 49: Sherds derived from jug/ewer decorated with ‘Falconry’ pattern	55
Figure 50: 19 th century horseshoes	55
Figure 51: Cu Alloy thimble and glass button	58
Figure 52: Ordnance Survey 25” 1897 Renfrew Sheet 017.05 (includes: Mearns).....	58

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. These archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
2. Specifically, preceding archaeological investigation had confirmed the presence of a purportedly 18th to 19th century farmstead the northwestern edge of the development area. This farmstead, named Alton, had also been loosely connected to medieval settlement associated with the nearby Mearns Castle. This Data Structure Report provides an overview of all excavation work undertaken in response to the development as well as supporting archival research and analysis of artefacts recovered from the site. Two other Data Structure Reports have already been issued covering two stages of previous works which comprised a watching brief on site investigation works (Turner 2015), and an archaeological evaluation (Williamson, Turner & Gorman 2015).
3. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) who advise East Renfrewshire Council on archaeological matters provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was appointed by Gardiner & Theobald LLP on behalf of East Renfrewshire Council to undertake the development and implementation of these archaeological works.
4. A Method Statement (Matthews 2015 as adapted by Williamson 2015) provided the detail of the works (esp. excavation and reporting) for the mitigation was agreed with all parties in advance of these works. All works complied with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service Standard Conditions, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Archive Research

5. As part of the supporting works carried out alongside the excavations at Alton, a detailed study of archival sources was undertaken. The results of this study will be presented in two sections. The first will present a summary of the earlier history of the landholding named 'Auldton,' prior to that point in time where we can specifically link the placename with a fixed and specific location in the landscape using cartographic sources (pre. 1790s). The second will specifically discuss the known history of the improvement steading named variously 'Auldton'/'Alton'/'Aldton'/'West Aldton' as shown on the historic mapping sequence (i.e. from c. 1790s onwards).

Medieval and Post-Medieval Auldton

6. The origins of 'Auldton of Mearns' go back to the medieval period and the first appearance of this name is directly linked with the first creation of the 'Newtown of Mearns,' first mentioned in a charter which records the granting of land by Herbert de Maxwell, Knight, to the Abbey Church of Paisley (Strang 1939, 77). The charter includes a precise description of the lands of the 'Manor of Auldton,' locating it by way of a detailed description of the contemporary landscape. However, this describes the landscape as it was during the 13th century – land use throughout the intervening centuries has wrought many changes. While there have been several attempts to interpret this description to establish the location of the 'Auldton of Mearns' more precisely, no archaeological evidence of the medieval settlement has yet been identified which could help securely confirm this.
7. Strang, in his 1939 History of the Parish of Mearns, suggested that the location of the 'Aldton of Mearns' was close to the site of the 15th century Mearns Castle, and implies, too, that when the centre of administration moved from the site of the original 'Manor of Auldton' to the vicinity of Mearns Kirk, the settlement may have moved, too. This does not, however, explain the persistence of 'Auldton' as a placename within the landscape until the late 17th century, where it persists in documentary sources (albeit in an ambiguous location) and is shown on Blaeu's map c. 1660 (Figure 1).
8. Strang does not explore the problems underlying the location of the 'Auldton' in any great

detail. This task is undertaken instead by Welsh, who re-evaluated the detailed evidence given in the medieval land charter in an attempt to try and pinpoint the location of this early settlement more closely. Welsh is quick to acknowledge that one should be cautious in linking the remains of the most recent farmstead with the site of the medieval settlement, stating that the *'eighteenth century farm of the same name, which formerly stood near Mearns Castle, seems to be a strong clue, but may not be nearly as old as the charter'* (Welsh 2009, 4).

9. Welsh then proceeds to discuss the potential for locating 'Auldton' at various points within the landscape. The most popular contender amongst historians and antiquarians has been, he argues, the area around Mearns Castle and Kirkhill (Welsh 2009, 4). However, he puts forward a further two alternative candidates: firstly, the area around Barrance Farm, further to the east, and secondly, the area now occupied by modern Mearnskirk (Welsh 2009, 5).
10. Welsh's theories are hypothetical, and he was aware that it would not be possible to provide a definitive answer for the problem. However, what they can provide is an interpretative framework within which specific research questions can be addressed and – potentially – subjected to targeted archaeological investigation. In this respect, the recent excavations undertaken by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd at Alton can provide valuable insights within this framework, in particular in assessing whether the upstanding structures of the 'West Alton' steading represent just the latest incarnation of a multi-phased occupation site continuously occupied since the medieval period, or whether the shifting of the placename, as suggested by various authorities, can in fact be supported archaeologically.
11. Setting these locational problems aside, there is enough documentary evidence pertaining to the inhabitants of the 'Auldton of Mearns' to warrant a detailed summary. In general terms, the history of land ownership is both well-known and fairly straightforward: during the high medieval period, these lands were held by the Maxwells of Newark, who retained ownership until 1649, when they sold them to Sir George Maxwell of Pollok. He in turn sold them on to Sir Alexander Stewart of Blackhall in 1660, at which point the long association with the Stewarts began.
12. Since we so far lack any evidence to the contrary, we must assume that all references to 'Auldton' within documentary sources of 17th or early 18th century date must refer to the pre-improvement fermtoun. Lacking any conclusive physical evidence to the contrary as yet, we can envisage this early 'Auldton' as comprising a nucleated settlement, potentially located somewhere in the vicinity of the 15th century castle but perhaps sited as far west as Barrance, formerly known as 'Mainshouse' – bearing this assumption in mind, we shall revisit the thorny and ever-recurring question of how our understanding of this site's location in its wider landscape can be improved at a later point.
13. In the meantime, we could perhaps envisage our 'Auldton' as comparable with similar pre-improvement fermtouns which survive in small numbers as relict features on mid- to late-18th century cartographic sources. We might suggest that our site could comprise a group of simple rectangular structures clumped together in the landscape, each accompanied by a small stackyard or kailyard, with unenclosed cultivation rigs extending throughout the surrounding countryside.
14. The information provided by the Poll Tax Records of 1696 (Semple 1864) is certainly consistent with this picture. Here, we find details of four families residing in 'Auldtounne,' parish of Mearns. These include: John Wilsonne, and his wife Mary Patoune; James Wilsonne (?younger) and Elspeth Dick, his wife, and; John Andersonne, who lives with his wife, Agnes Richie, and his daughter Agnes Moore (the discrepancy in the surnames remains unexplained). Lastly, we have James Bryce, who is described as a 'weiver in Auldtonne,' who lives with his spouse, Jean Herbie (Semple 1864). None of these surnames can be matched with those names listed in the earlier Hearth Tax records of 1654, which mention only named individuals without tying them to particular places of residence. It is possible, however, that James Allason (1 hearth) and John Allasonne (3 hearths) who are mentioned in the Hearth Tax Rolls for the Parish of Mearns 'in Blackhall's interest' were related either to the Wilsonnes or to the Andersonnes (both listed in the 1696 Poll Tax), with differences in transcriptions accounting for the different surnames.

15. What this tells us about the 'Auldtounne' of 1695 is that it is a small community, dominated, one assumes, by subsistence farmers who eke out a meagre living through selling their surplus. At least one individual, however – James Bryce the 'weiver' – is actively pursuing a trade which will supplement his income. It is not possible, unfortunately, to use these sources to prove or disprove whether the same families retain the tenancies through more than one generation between the 1640s and the 1690s, though the similarity of the names 'Wilsonne' and 'Allasonne' suggest that this is a possibility.
16. The next point in time where it is possible to link a specific individual and a particular event to 'Auldtoun' occurs in 1739, when an incident is described in the Ardgowan and Blackhall estate's Court Book (T-ARD 6/2). It records an accusation made by Mathew Stewart of Stewartfield against Robert Carslaw 'in Auldtoun' and his wife Elizabeth Young. Stewart accused Carslaw of stealing 3 sheaves or 'stooks' of barley, later allegedly identified in the possession of the guilty party.
17. The court records relate how Carslaw was apprehended by two of the Baillie's officers, and subsequently removed to Mearns Castle, where he was to be detained until brought to trial. Carslaw supposedly did not come quietly: he allegedly threatened to beat the officers and burn their houses, then escaped from the castle via a first floor opening, though this bid for freedom was short-lived and he was later incarcerated there.
18. Carslaw and his wife denied the accusations brought against them, arguing that they had grown the barley in question on their own ground after acquiring it from a local maltman. From our modern perspective, the accusations certainly appear tenuous: Stewart justifies his accusation by performing a visual comparison between the grain held by Carslaw and the grain in his own possession, and argues that his case against them was strengthened by the fact that the two defendants were deemed locally to be '*common pickers and stealers of grain and other things and people of very bad character.*'
19. Carslaw's escape bid must have helped strengthen the case against them, and - in spite of a robust and spirited defence lodged by their legal representative (who argued that the accusations of their being of 'bad character' were flawed as evidence because, '*to say in general that he has heard it reported in the country is a fact too general to condemn any man upon...*') - the judge firmly took the side of the accuser. He justified Mathew Stewart's assertions by saying, '*This was a crime done against their Master and taking grain off his field. There could be none so proper to know the field and the grain than those who had occasion to see it every day and helped to cut it down...*'.
20. With the court ruling in Mathew Stewart's favour, the unfortunate Robert Carslaw was fined eighty pounds Scots, with the instruction that he was to be imprisoned within the Castle of Mearns until this fine was paid. Even once payment was completed, he was bound to remain there until he could raise a further twenty pounds Sterling as '*sufficient caution for his good behaviour.*' The eventual fate of Robert Carslaw and his wife is not recorded - one can imagine that individuals of their limited means would have found it extremely difficult to raise the funds required both to buy his freedom, and to keep him in any kind of comfort during his confinement in the castle.
21. What this incident clearly shows us is how – even at this late date – law and order within this rural community was being maintained and implemented locally, in a fashion not dissimilar to the way it was dispensed in the medieval period. The flaws in this are thrown into sharp relief on this particular occasion – the evidence for Carslaw's conviction was more circumstantial than physical, with Mathew Stewart's servants providing additional testimony against the defendants. The world was changing – the spirited protest offered by Carslaw's legal representative challenged the accusers on all of these matters, but to no avail.
22. While it is wise to be wary of reading too much into an incident of this kind, with regards to using it as a means of understanding wider patterns of growth and decline throughout the parish, it is interesting to note that a family residing in the 'Auldtoun' were viewed with such suspicion and hostility. Perhaps the subtext of this case may be that – even if Carslaw and his wife were not guilty of the crime in question – they were living in an area which was seen at the time as impoverished and inhabited by undesirables who were

automatically viewed with suspicion by those around them. A community, in effect, in decline, and one which would ultimately be swept aside and replaced with a more ordered world.

23. With this in mind, we can revisit the cartographic evidence in an effort to try and identify elements of this transitional landscape. Rather than focussing on either the site of modern Alton, or on the topographic details provided by the medieval charter, we can instead use our only known depiction of the 'Auldtoun' as a starting point.
24. It is Welsh who notes the presence of the 'Auldtoun' on Blaeu, and the explanation he provides is convincing enough, namely that the appellation 'ldto' is a corrupted form of this place name (Figure 1). The unintentionally conflated place name 'Humbyldto' underlies two distinct settlements with a church ('Mearnskirk') shown above. The site of 'Humbie' is shown on modern mapping: so are Mearns Castle and King Haries' ('Henry's') Knowe. It is Alton which has vexed contemporary historians on account of its absence from Roy and its consequent re-appearance on late 18th century mapping as a single building.
25. Blaeu's map clearly shows the settlement named 'ldto' as located at the confluence between two branches of a watercourse that runs distinct and separate from the Water of Earn (which flows further to the south). Of course, it must be borne in mind that Blaeu's map is compiled from several earlier maps (including the well-known 16th century Pont's map), and that since none of these early cartographers had the use of modern survey techniques, aspects of these maps can differ from their modern equivalents. In particular, the orientation can vary, with watercourses in particular causing potential confusion and misunderstanding. Even bearing this in mind, as a starting point in the search for Alton, Blaeu's map is useful, as it forms a useful basis from which to move forward a hundred years and study Roy's map of the parish, derived from his broader Military Survey of Lowland Scotland (1752-5) with fresh eyes (Figure 2).
26. Again, Roy is working in a period where modern survey techniques were in their infancy, and the evidence provided by his mapping cannot be used uncritically. However, we can probably assume that certain features will be of particular interest to him, for their role in military intelligence and warfare. Ruined steadings and villages in the process of clearance may not be of major significance, but water courses will.
27. Looking to the area lying to the west of Mearns Castle and modern Alton, Roy's map shows a watercourse which runs in a roughly north-south alignment and which is directly comparable with the similar feature shown on Blaeu's earlier map. Mearns Kirk is clearly visible, with a line of dwellings facing the kirkyard, on the opposite site of a track (?Mearnskirk). Immediately adjacent, there is an enclosed area of ground marked 'Manse,' plus an additional three clusters of unnamed structures with associated enclosures occupying an area of cultivated ground bounded in the east by the unnamed watercourse, to the east of which lies Mearns Castle. These structures occupy the same area of ground as the site labelled 'ldto' on Blaeu, so there is surely a case for arguing that these three sites make up the 'Auldtoun,' which together comprises (at least) three dispersed settlements with associated small enclosures, set within extensive rigs which cover the balance of ground eastwards towards the Castle of Mearns and King Haries' Knowe, including the site later occupied by the steading named variously 'Aldton' or Alton.
28. In Mearns parish, as elsewhere, Roy's map shows a landscape which is in the process of transformation. By the late 18th century, maps drawn by cartographers such as Stobie and Ainslie show an increasingly formalised system of land tenure (Figure 3). Landholdings are individually named, the implication being that the old 'runrig' system has finally been abandoned, and replaced by a fixed system where each farm is allocated an unchanging plot of land, and equipped with a set of farm buildings refurbished or even specifically created with the Improvement ethos foremost in mind.
29. It is during this era that we first see the formalised use of the name 'Auldtown' in conjunction with a specific structure. A comparison between the maps of Roy and Ainslie shows clearly that the newly created 'Auldtown' does not occupy the same location as the unnamed buildings shown on Roy. These appear to have been replaced by the farms named Blackhouse, Crofthead, and Burnhouse, with 'Auldtown' a new creation, established in the

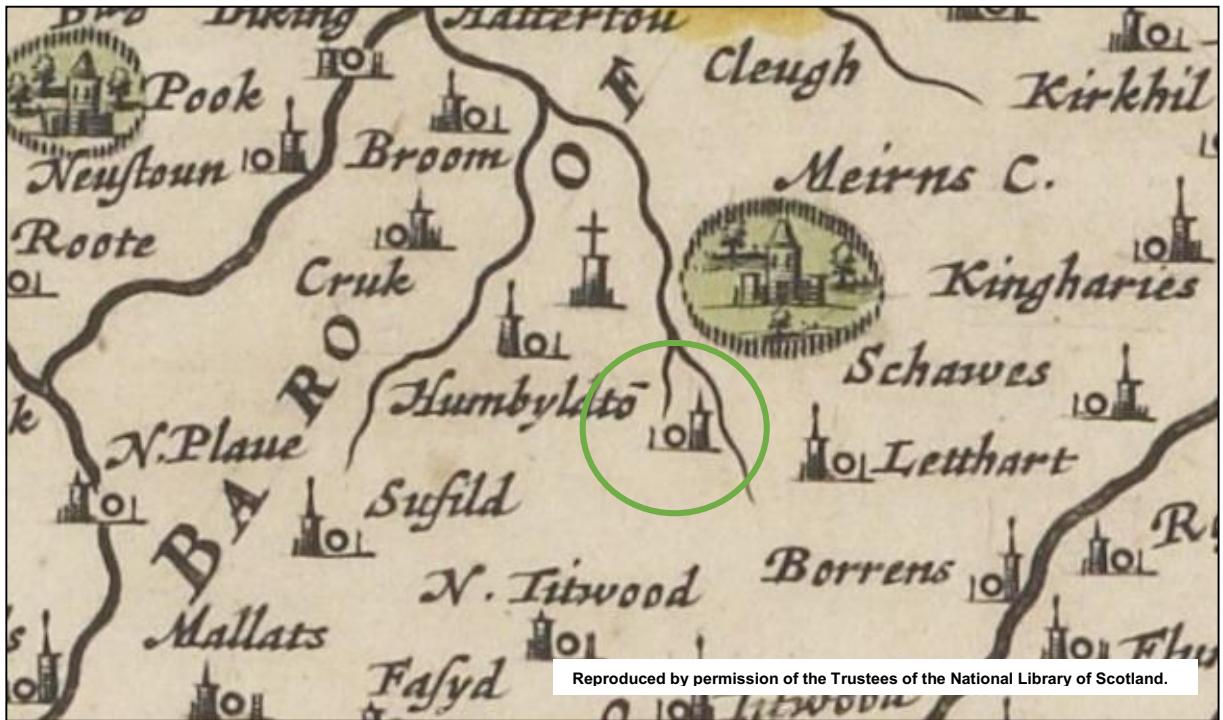


Figure 1: Blaeu's c. 1660 Depiction of 'Auldtoun'



Figure 2: Roy's 1752-5 map showing unnamed settlements between Castle and Kirk

rigs which lie to the south of Mearns Castle and west of King Haries' Knowe. It is, however, evident that this new creation lies nonetheless within the bounds of a much more extensive and demonstrably earlier landholding which was defined as the 'Auldton'.

30. In addition to the changes in land division that can be intimated by comparing Roy's map with its successors, Ainslie's map also provides clear evidence that informal arrangements of rectilinear structures are already being replaced by more formally planned farm units: Blackhouse, for example, comprises two rectilinear structures and a formal garden. This process of formalisation continues into the 19th century: Burnhouse, which originally had two rectangular structures, has been replaced by a dwelling-house and separate 'C'-plan range surrounded by enclosures by the mid-19th century, when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was surveyed.
31. These observations are in keeping with changes evident in the documentary record. From a period where we are seeing ambiguous references to four families living 'in Auldtounne' and isolated references in 1704 to the rents received at Mearns Mill from the tenants of 'Altown' (again potentially referring to the collected produce from more than one household), we move into one where rents are increasingly paid in monies as opposed to crops, and where records are meticulously kept. From this point on, we find ourselves firmly in the modern period, where it becomes increasingly possible to track the rise and fall of the families and even sometimes the individuals, each of whom make their mark upon Alton and who collectively generated the material culture assemblage which was recovered during the excavations.
32. The explanation for such a dramatic shift in land organisation lies firmly within the improvement ethos, and if the summary of the parish's recent fortunes provided by the Statistical Account of 1791-99 is correct, then the new methods may have been wholeheartedly embraced by landowners and tenants alike. By the mid- to late 18th century, the area's economy was already specialising in the dairy industry, with 'Every farm ... flocked with milk cows, and the principal object of the farmer... to produce butter.' (Latchie 1791-99, 305-6). While the Statistical Account is clearly written from a pro-Improvement viewpoint, its observations are worth reporting. The author notes for example how, prior to Improvement, the land 'was constantly tilled then and overstocked with starving cattle' (*ibid*, 308). The profits were small, the rents difficult to pay, and the standard of living poor. Several decades later, rents have rocketed from 6-7 shillings per acre to 26 shillings per acre, something which the writer puts down to the practices of fertilising and enclosure, but as the cartographic evidence clearly shows, there are other factors at work in the landscape, too.

Alton in the Modern Period

33. Throughout the late 18th century, Alton in its variant forms is conspicuous by its absence amongst the various taxes which proliferated during this period. This can itself tell us something about the status of the site. Its buildings were not sufficiently grand to warrant the payment of a window tax (its windows numbering, we can conclude, less than seven in total), and its occupants were not sufficiently well-heeled to qualify for either the Dog Tax, the Carriage Tax, the Cart Tax or the Female Servant Tax. There is, however, one entry for Alton in the Farm Horse Tax – here, we learn that James Syme, of 'Alton,' had one farm horse liable for duty in November 1797 (E326/10/11/228). However, this entry is not altogether unproblematic, because we are also told that between July and September of 1797, Robert Strang of 'Alton' had one horse, liable for duty (E326/10/5/61).
34. There are two potential explanations for this discrepancy. Firstly, we may genuinely be witnessing the last gasp of the old order, with multiple tenancy of the same holding. However, it is possible that officials toured Mearns at a genuine point of transition in terms of the tenancy: Strang was leaving Alton (with, one presumes, his horse) and the tenancy was then taken up by the Symes. The names 'Syme' and 'Strang' are frequently encountered throughout the parish. Robert Sym was the factor for Sir William Drummond of Hazelden (who, one must assume, collected the rents from the farmers of Mearns and then paid the total sum on to the Shaw Stewarts), and it is noted in a local historical account that the Strangs came originally from Eaglesham - James Strang and Elizabeth

Jamieson farmed at Bonnyton farm in Eaglesham parish – but ultimately took on tenancies at Shaw farm and Hazeldenhead farm (Andrews *et al* 1995, 49).

35. While it is impossible to establish whether Robert Strang of Alton was directly related to the Bonnyton Strangs, what this does tell us is that the late 18th century and early 19th century can be seen as a period of fluidity within the farming community, where families were translocating as new opportunities became available. We do not have sufficient information available within the scope of this report to be able to map this kind of population movement in any detail during this period, but as the 19th century progresses, it becomes easier to track the changing fortunes of individuals and land holdings.
36. Our first detailed insight into the demographic composition of the household at Alton comes from the Census of 1841 and the results are perhaps surprising. The most important individual is arguably Alexander Bryson, the farmer. Aged 32, he is married to Janet Bryson (the wife now abandoning her maiden name on marrying, a comparatively new tradition at this time), and they have 6 children aged between 9 years and 5 months respectively. There are three male servants – Walter Kerr, Edward McNiven and Duncan Kerr – aged 41 and 21 and 20 – and one female servant, Gail McCarter, who is aged 25 and presumably unmarried.
37. Also in residence is a family of quarriers, comprising John Baird (aged 75, and still presumably actively employed in this occupation), Andrew Baird, aged 40, and his wife Mary (also aged 40), who together have at least 7 children, ranging from Andrew Baird aged 25 (employed, like his father and grandfather, as a quarrier) to a boy of unknown name aged 2. There is some ambiguity about the Bairds, as it is unclear whether Agnes Baird aged 18 years is the daughter of Andrew Senior and Mary, or the wife of Andrew Baird Junior. The remaining two children – John Baird aged 3 years and Andrew Baird aged 2 months – likewise may be the offspring of Andrew Junior and Agnes, as opposed to Andrew Baird Senior and Mary – in this instance, the census is insufficiently clear on the family relationships.
38. In addition to the Brysons, and three generations of the quarrying Baird family, we have James and Janet Hamilton, both in their 70s. James is described as a 'Labourer,' as is David Hamilton (presumably his son), who is aged 26. Lastly, we have a reference to Tom. [Thomasina?] Sym, a widow aged 75 (potentially the widow of James Syme of Alton whom we encountered through the Working Horse Tax?), and a boy named Andrew Howie or Hosie.
39. Together, this gives a total of 28 individuals residing at Alton during the period of the census-taking. The impression it gives is one of squalid over-population, something which we would consider consistent with the earlier, multiple-tenanted 'Auldtoun' rather than a single farmsteading. But any evidence for the survival of the former is absent – we do indeed seem to be looking at the occupants of a single steading.
40. Considering the Census results in the broader context of the estate papers can perhaps shed more light on this apparent over-crowding. Alexander Bryson's tack of the lands of Alton began in 1822, with the Ardgowan estate papers revealing that, c. 1840, the existing buildings of the steading were subject to a major refurbishment which involved repointing and repairing of the walls, the replacement of roofing timbers and thatch, the refurbishment of the door- and window-frames and the replacement of the fittings (T-ARD 1/6/394, see Appendix 2). This document clearly demonstrates that prior to 1840, there was an Improvement steading with all its component structures occupying this site: the document clearly refers to the refurbishment of various existing elements, which include the Milk House, the Byre, the Cart Shed and the Boiler House.
41. Another document which is broadly contemporary with the refurbishment instructions is an estate plan (T-ARD 1/6/397) held amongst the Ardgowan Estate Papers (Nisbet, pers. comm.) which depicts Alton (then named 'West Alton'). The plan itself is ambiguous in the way it depicts the farm buildings; the site as shown here bears little comparison either to contemporary cartographic evidence or to the structural remains as identified in the field. Three structures are shown: a single 'L'-shaped structure aligned WSW-ENE, with a further two rectangular structures forming an 'L'-shaped arrangement lying to the west and

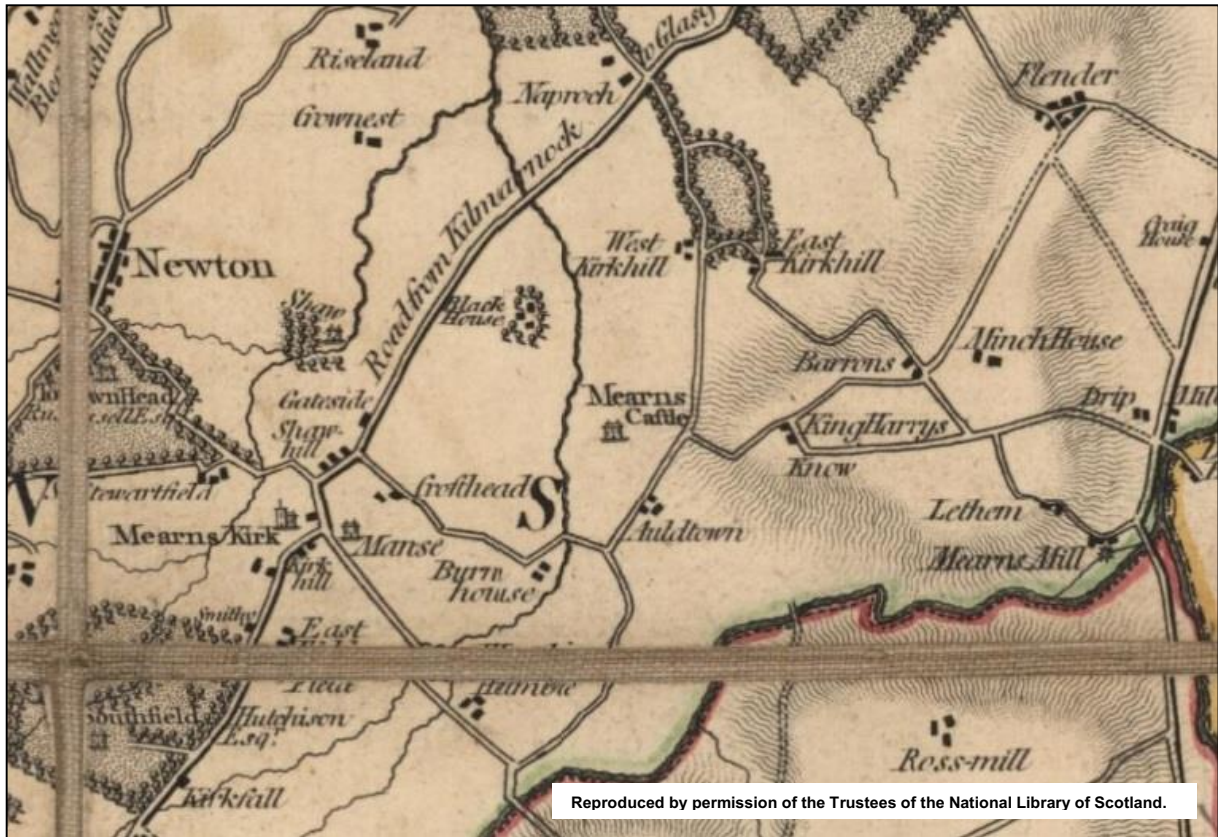


Figure 3: Ainslie map of Renfrewshire, 1796



Figure 4: Thomson's Renfrew Shire, 1826

southwest. A comparison with Thomson's map of 1826 does not help to elucidate the issue, depicting 'Auldtown' as a single point in the landscape (Figure 4).

42. The reason for this discrepancy is unclear. Perhaps the correct depiction of 'West Alton' was not a priority for the surveyor, who is concerned instead with accurately representing the extent and layout of the landholdings which made up the farms of Barrance, Earn Mill, East Alton (i.e. King Haries' Knowe), Letham and Mainhouse. In this respect, the layout of the West Alton steading is irrelevant in the wider context of the document, and is perhaps included only as a reference point.
43. Alternatively, it is possible that the layout of West Alton as it is shown here reflects instead a proposed rearrangement of its component structure, one which was never actually realised. Viewed in conjunction with the list of refurbishments to be undertaken at 'West Alton' c. 1839, the layout of the buildings as shown on the estate plan seems even more bizarre: these refurbishments clearly state that all the pre-existing elements of the steading were to be retained and repaired, and the descriptions given in this document can in many instances be directly compared with the physical remains of the buildings as they survive in the field. With no unequivocal evidence for this alternative arrangement of structures – whether cartographic, documentary or archaeological – then we must assume that the layout as shown is either conjectural or approximate.
44. Returning to the inventory of the proposed refurbishment works c. 1839, it is possible that these were already well underway during by the time of the census in 1841. Perhaps Alexander Bryson was subletting a structure to help raise revenue to help fund the necessary refurbishment of his steading? If so, then the Bairds may have been employed as workers at one of the many quarries in the area, such as Bellcraig quarry to the south of the development area. Or perhaps the Hamiltons and the Bairds were themselves involved in the building work, either at Alton itself or at one of the adjacent steadings. This could be envisaged, for example, if there was a wider programme of rebuilding and refurbishment underway upon a number of estate buildings in the locale, and the available material within the estate papers certainly supports this. The physical remains at Alton include a revetted terrace to the south-east of farmhouse and steading which has been modified from the natural landform to create a raised platform – might this workgang of five men have been employed to help in the quarrying of rock which would later be used in the creation of this feature, as well as for any replacement masonry required for use in the steadings themselves?
45. The overcrowding at Alton can be contrasted with the contemporary situation at neighbouring King Harie's Knowe, now known as 'King Henry's Knowe.' This is more in keeping with our expectations for an improvement steading: the farmer, Neil MacLean, who is 36 years of age, lives there with his wife Mary and 4 children, aged between 16 years and 10 months. Also residing at the farm are 2 unmarried female servants – Margaret McFadyen and Margaret Muir – and 2 male servants – Benjamin Johnston and William Finnart. Neil MacLean, however, appears to be a sub-tenant of William Giffen, who is recorded as having commenced his tack of 'Auldtown East' and 'King Henry's Knowe' in March 1828, with Giffen in addition taking out an earlier tack in March 1823 on Castle Knowe (i.e. Castle Farm).
46. Giffen's interest in King Henry's Knowe is further highlighted in the same document as that which details the anticipated refurbishment work at Alton, with William Giffen himself working on some of the preparatory works at King Henry's Knowe such as the clearance of old roofing thatch. Though no clear association between the Giffens and the farm of (West) Alton is evident at this time, the Giffen family do play a role in the site's story, and so it is appropriate to follow their story in tandem with their neighbours.
47. As the decades progress, so the value of the Census as a historical resource grows, with additional information included, in particular the birthplace of residents, the size of the land holding and the number of uninhabited buildings present. By 1851, residency levels at Alton are closer to what we might expect. Alexander Bryson is no longer Head of the household; instead, we see John Bryson, aged 49, in residence, described as 'Farmer of 21 acres.'

48. His mother Janet Bryson is also residing there with him, but the age of this Janet Bryson is inconsistent with that of the Janet Bryson who would have been widowed following the death of Alexander Bryson. There is no 'John Bryson' noted amongst the children of Alexander Bryson, either, and certainly none of equivalent age: we could envisage instead that John Bryson was a brother of Alexander, who inherited the tack as the children were still too young to run the farm in their father's stead. Aged 49, John Bryson was unmarried, with no children to inherit the tenancy at his death. It is also interesting to note that Janet Bryson was born in Lanark, while her son was born in Ayrshire before settling to farm in Renfrewshire.
49. The mobility of the farmer and his family pales into insignificance, however, when compared with that of his agricultural labourers. Also residing on the farm at this time is the Lowrie family, comprising 23 year old James Lowrie and his 24 year old wife, Matilda. This married couple hailed originally from Ireland, but their two children – Mary Jane aged 4 and James named 2 – were born in Mearns, Renfrewshire. This indicates that their parents had been working in the parish for at least four years. A further 2 agricultural labourers – Patrick Houston (could this be a clearer transcription which in fact refers to 12 year old ?Andrew Howie or Hosie from 1841) aged 22 and John Findlay aged 22 also hail from Ireland. John Findlay is registered as married, though clearly his wife does not reside with him. The final occupant in 1851 is Catherine Pollok, an unmarried female servant aged 22 who hails from Renfrewshire.
50. One last detail of note in the 1851 census is the presence of what is classed as a 'Visitor' at the farm. This is John ?Bencote, a 48 year old unmarried man originating from Neilston parish in Renfrewshire who is described as a 'Turnpike Labourer.' Once again, Alton is providing lodging to an individual not engaged directly in farming and agriculture, in this case, one of the workmen engaged in building the nearby turnpike or toll road leading from Glasgow (to, one infers, Kilmarnock).
51. The presence of this labourer is of particular interest because, just a few years earlier, the sources record a dispute between the Trustees of the road and the tenants of the Ardgowan estate, instigated by Alexander Bryson of 'Alton' (note the modern spelling) and William Giffen of Castle Farm. Bryson's specific request was that the Trustees and those working under their authority should not interfere upon the enclosed field situated behind the Castle Quarry at Mearns (indicating that Alton's lands extended as far as this feature), nor should they quarry road metal from this field or enclose any land with stone dykes.
52. This dispute was settled amicably, as by 1856, negotiations had already been made for the quarrying of road metal from a quarry located on the lands of Alton, and the 1851 census return shows us that one of the labourers involved in the construction of the road (i.e. John ?Bencote) was lodged at the farm a full five years previously. At around this same time (1856) the Ordnance Survey Name Book entry was compiled for Mearns parish, describing Alton as '*An old farmhouse. John Bryson is the present occupant. Sir Michael Shaw Stuart is the proprietor.*' (OS1/26/17/55). We can assume that this is the approximate date of the survey which resulted in the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (Figure 4), though the latter was not published for a further 7 years.
53. Alton's modest 21 acre extent can be contrasted with King Henry's Knowe, which is now occupied by William Giffen (aged 24), who farms 60 acres, and who is assisted by James Armour, a 42-year-old dairyman who lives there with his wife and daughter and has a female servant. William was the eldest son of William Giffen of nearby Castle Farm, with the latter farming 124 acres and earning a secondary income as a horse-dealer.
54. By 1861, the Bryson family's tenancy at Alton had come to an end, and the farm is tenanted by John Reid, aged 47 and his wife Margaret. The Reids have 4 children: their 21-year old daughter Margaret lives at home, their eldest son is employed as a clerk, with the other 2 sons attending school. All – with the exception of Margaret, who is from Eaglesham – are born locally, in Mearns parish. There are no servants, and one of the buildings is uninhabited, presumably the southwestern structure depicted as roofless on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5).
55. Alton's slide into disrepair contrasts once again with King Henry's Knowe. William Giffen

remains in residence here, farming 56 acres (a slight decrease from 60), with his wife Elizabeth Giffen (aged 34), and 5 children. They have 4 servants in residence: 2 are from Islay (Mary Darroch, servant, and Alexander Keith, ploughman), one from Campsie in Stirlingshire (Jean McLaughlin, a domestic servant aged 17) and William Hendrie, aged 18, a milkman originating from Greenock, Renfrewshire.

56. Alton's decline continues throughout the 1860s, but this is now mirrored by the decline of the Giffen family. In 1861, Castle Farm was still tenanted by William Giffen (farmer and horse-dealer, father of William Giffen at King Henry's Knowe) and Agnes Giffen who still had four children and a grand-daughter residing with them, as well as 4 servants: Mary McLean from Coatbridge, Ann MacInnes from Morvern, Janet Hall from East Kilbride and William Taylor from Mearns. However, William Giffen suffered a stroke and died in 1864 (Andrews *et al* 1985) aged 63, and Agnes subsequently relinquished the farm into the hands of John Reid.
57. By 1871, Alton is described in the census as comprising 4 uninhabited buildings, with no named tenants. The condition of the buildings is unknown, though presumably at least one structure cannot have been beyond repair or refurbishment, for in 1881, Alton is described as '1 inhabited building.' Living here is Elizabeth Giffen, widow, along with her daughters Elizabeth and Marion, her son James and her grand-daughter, also named Elizabeth. The age of Elizabeth (senior) tallies with that of Elizabeth Giffen, named as wife of William Giffen of King Henry's Knowe twenty years previously, so we must presume that following the death of her husband, Elizabeth has relinquished occupancy of King Henry's Knowe for the much smaller neighbouring property, where she now lives with her young family.
58. Elizabeth Giffen's occupancy of Alton marks the end of Alton's independent existence as a landholding in its own right and the beginning of the end of the Giffen family's presence in the locale. There is no mention of Alton in the 1891 census, with King Henry's Knowe being at this time the residence of George Morris, an agricultural labourer from Lanarkshire, his wife Elizabeth from Glasgow, and their children: Elizabeth, aged 9 (born Cathcart), Hugh and George (both born and raised in Mearns) and their nephew Robert. Castle Farm is now tenanted by Colin Reid, aged 24, who lives there with his widowed mother Margaret (aged 50, and described as a 'Farmer's Widow') and siblings – William aged 23 and John 'S P P' aged 11. Castle Farm's holdings have increased to 175 acres, which begs one to wonder if the Reids retained possession of the lands of Alton, and obtained in addition the holdings of Castle Farm and King Henry's Knowe/East Alton. This would certainly explain why the better-preserved of the smaller farms (i.e. King Henry's Knowe) has been retained as accommodation for one of the farm workers and his family while Alton, already uninhabited and in disrepair, has been completely abandoned as surplus to requirements, a situation illustrated by the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (see Figure 52).
59. This possibility is strengthened by the Valuation Rolls for 1897 onwards, which confirm that Colin Reid was the tenant of 'Castle Farm, Alton and King Henry's Knowe'. However, the date of this transition and the nature of the amalgamation remains uncertain. We could envisage, for example, that John Reid obtains the tenancy of the larger Castle Farm from the widowed Agnes Giffen c. 1864, with the lands of Alton and Castle Farm combining from this point. Reid's place of occupation may have shifted to Castle Farm around this time, with the abandonment of Alton complete by 1871. The buildings may have been abandoned, but not all were ruined, for enough remained to allow the widowed Elizabeth Giffen to remain resident in the area, albeit in a much smaller and less well-ordered dwelling, when King Henry's Knowe was incorporated into the Castle Farm holdings. Perhaps Colin Reid negotiated with the widow Giffen and the estate manager, with the provision of accommodation for the previous-incumbant's family a condition of his acquisition of the recently-vacated tenancy of King Henry's Knowe.
60. Colin Reid remained the tenant of Castle Farm, Alton and King Henry's Knowe until the year 1904-5, when John James Pollok Park Reid (the 11 year old boy with the curious initials mentioned in the 1891 census) inherited the tenancy. During the transition from the 19th to the 20th century, Castle Farm remained the residence of the farmer and his family, with King Henry's Knowe relegated to providing accommodation for a succession of ploughmen.

61. In summary, the wealth of documentary sources provides is an insight, not just into the changing occupation of a single landholding, but how this landholding fared in comparison with those in its immediate hinterland and how its failure in the long term reflected success elsewhere. It gives us tantalising glimpses of the lives of its tenant families, in particular the Brysons of Alton, the Reids of Alton (and later Castle Farm), and the Giffens of Castle Farm and King Henry's Knowe, as well as insights into the mobility of the agricultural workforce and how local workers such as quarriers and road-building contractors were billeted at local farms during their residences.

Previous archaeological investigations

62. Prior to the current development proposal there had been no intrusive archaeological investigations within the study area, although a survey was undertaken by members of the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA) in 2001 (Hunter, pers. comm.).
63. This dearth of existing information was addressed prior to the excavation stage through a series of archaeological tasks undertaken by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, agreed through early consultation with WoSAS, and delivered in order to inform the determination process. These comprised the following:
- ❖ Watching Brief on early Site Investigation works (Turner 2015); and
 - ❖ Archaeological Evaluation through machine trenching at an 8% sample across the development area (Williamson, Turner & Gorman 2015).
64. These tasks were of particular interest in considering the ongoing potential of the site as they yielded information that partially informed on the likely nature and extent of the archaeological resource across the development area. These are summarised in greater detail below.

Site Investigation works

65. A watching brief on site investigation works was carried out by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd in April 2015. This comprised the monitoring of 26 test pits which were roughly spaced at 40m apart in a grid formation, with additional pits excavated to target specific anomalous features, in particular mounds/knolls and hollows. In addition, a narrow slot trench was dug over the site of a well that was marked on historic mapping to the southeast of the Alton farmstead (Figure 6). The pits were excavated using a JCB 3cx machine. The site investigation works were carried out by Johnson Poole and Bloomer on behalf of Gardiner and Theobald LLP.
66. The test pits deliberately avoided the area of the farmstead itself so as not to cause any disturbance to the remains which were yet to be characterised at this early stage. However, test pitting across the southern half of a terraced area adjacent to the farmstead discovered that the topsoil was deeper here than seen elsewhere in the development area. This suggested that the area had been subject to intensive cultivation and reworking.
67. The slot across the location of the well revealed that only a rock-cut shaft within the bedrock remained. This had been infilled, partly with what appeared to be the dismantled remains of the well superstructure. 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.
68. Across the rest of the area, the test pitting did not identify any significant archaeological features. The only features which were uncovered were field drains associated with 19th or 20th century use of the area.

Archaeological Evaluation

69. An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd in April 2015 after the watching brief had been completed. This comprised the excavation of 29 trenches across the development area using a 13 tonne 360° tracked excavator. In addition to the trenching, a survey of the farmstead was undertaken and ten smaller trenches were excavated across its extent, targeting internal areas of the structures and also the open areas in between.



Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 6" 1863 Renfrewshire, Sheet XVII

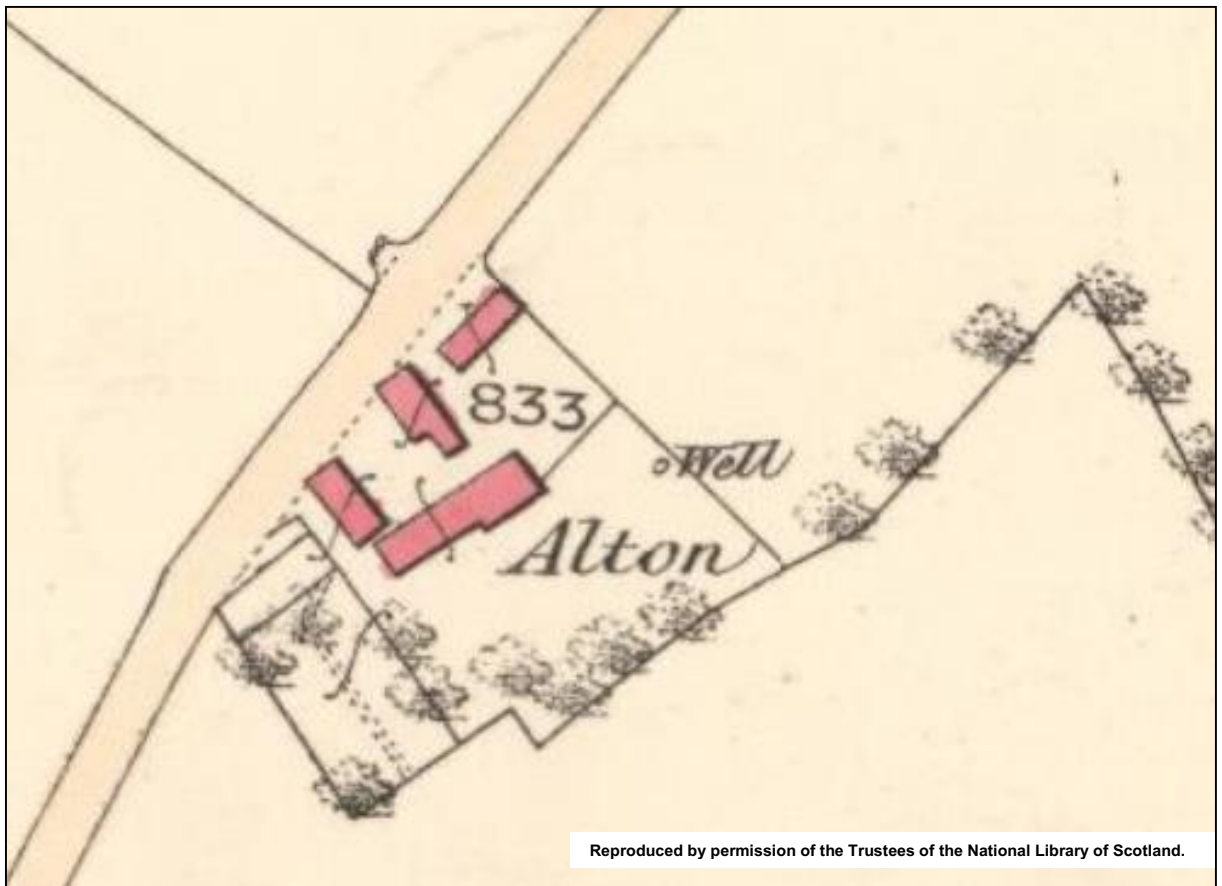


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 25" 1863 Renfrew Sheet XVII.5 (Mearns)

70. Across the majority of the development area, the trenches did not identify any significant archaeological features; the only features encountered being the field drains already noted during the site investigation works.
71. The field survey of the farmstead confirmed that several elements of the steading survived as upstanding footings along the northwestern edge. Faint traces could be discerned of four of the five structures depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map. Two were better preserved than the rest, Structures A and B, 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. These structures corresponded to the southwest roofless structure, and the southeast element of the 'C'-plan range, as shown on the 1st edition map.
72. Structure E, which corresponded to the outlying northeastern structure as shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, could be identified in the northwestern corner, visible as a low, grass-covered mound with some traces of walling evident: 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.
73. Of the two flanking wings of the 'C'-plan steading, only potential ephemeral traces remained, with Structure C identified as a raised platform which may have represented the remains of the northeastern flanking structure.
74. The survey also recorded a drystone rubble wall sitting in the northeastern corner of the steading which incorporated the protruding line of a rock outcrop (Structure D). This defined the southeastern edge of a yard or enclosure lying to the southeast of Structure E. The survey also recorded the boundary wall running along the northeastern edge of the terraced area.
75. The smaller trenches located across the area of the farmstead confirmed that the entire area was covered by a stony layer, thought to have been introduced after the buildings on site had fallen out of use and been demolished. The artefacts recovered from the layer indicated a late 19th to early 20th century date, which suggested that the abandonment of the structures had occurred prior to this time.
76. The trenches which were placed within or close to the limits of known structures all revealed shallow soils overlying bedrock suggesting 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.
77. The trenches identified the remains of possible floor surfaces within Structures A and B, although no flooring was identified within Structure E.
78. Potential structural remains, visible as large boulders, were also identified in the area to the east of the visible remains of Structure B, but due to the small size of the test pits these couldn't be characterised with any certainty.

Project Works

79. The excavation works comprised the opening of an area measuring approximately 940m² in extent, centred on the remains of Alton Farmstead which sat at the northwestern edge of the development area.
80. The on-site excavation works were carried out between the 6th July and the 31st July 2015. The area was initially stripped using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator which removed topsoil and overlying demolition material to reveal the structural remains of the farmstead (Figure 7). The remains were then planned by hand and surveyed using a TCR307. Selected elevations were also drawn by hand and slots through some of the walls were excavated to further characterise their construction.
81. The sampling strategy applied to the features on-site was as per that outlined in the Method Statement (Matthews 2015) and its subsequent Addendum (Williamson 2015).

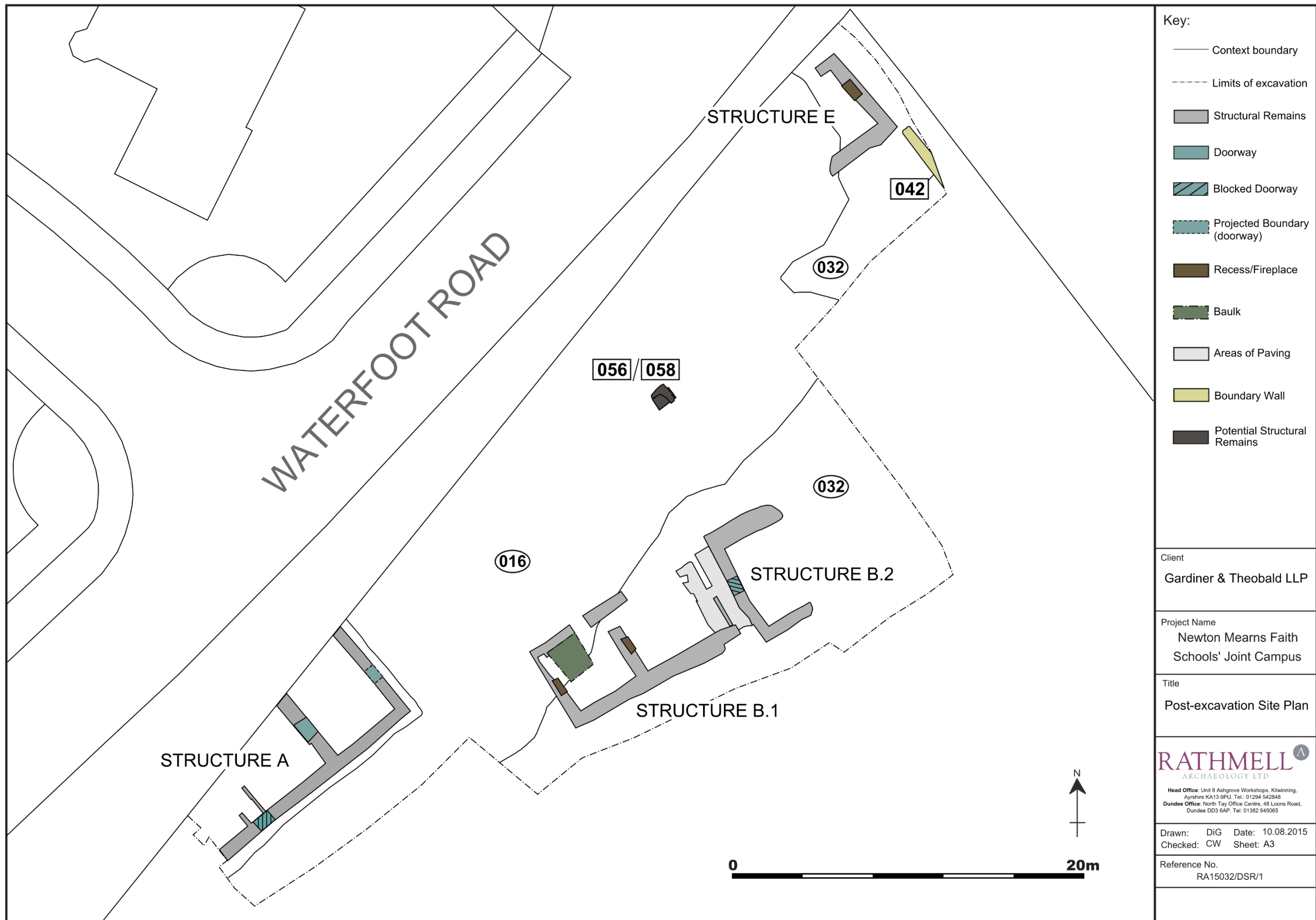


Figure 7: Plan of excavated area showing location of structures

Conventions

82. All registers pertaining to works on-site during the excavation can be found in Appendix 3, which can be found at the end of this document.
83. All heights given for features are given from the upper surface of the natural subsoil after the removal of topsoil and overlying demolition material unless otherwise stated.
84. The context is the basic archaeological unit of description relating to either a structure, cut or sediment of common characteristics. Structures (such as walls, built surfaces or floors) and cut features (normally identified as they cut the underlying subsoil) are denoted by squared brackets (e.g. [040]). Sediments, including the mortar bonding within the walls, are denoted by rounded brackets (e.g. (041)).
85. Where distinct features such as doorways or recesses were present in the structural remains, these were not always given a separate context number but were given a separate fuller description, which can be found within the context register in Appendix 2, labelled as a detail under the same context number.
86. Each structure has been given an overall letter (A, B and E). These letters are consistent with those used to label the same structures within the earlier reports, Turner 2015 and Williamson, Turner & Gorman 2015, to make it easier for cross referencing between the different phases of work.

Findings

87. Prior to the start of works, the entire excavation area was covered by turf and topsoil (001) which consisted of a compact, dark brown silty clay, with frequent rootlets and moderate small stone inclusions. It measured an average thickness of 200mm across the northwestern side of the site, but was deeper along the southeastern side, with a thickness of up to 400mm.
88. Underlying the topsoil (001) across the majority of the excavation area was a layer of demolition material characterised variously as (003), (004), (052) and (059), according to location. (003) refers to the layer where it covered Structure A, (004) where it covered Structures B.1 and B.2, and (052) for Structure E. The demolition material that covered the central to northwestern portion of the site where there were no structures is layer (059). Differentiating between the locations allowed us to more accurately locate the finds recovered from this deposit so that any patterns in the distribution of material culture would become apparent. The results of the material culture analysis are presented separately below.
89. The layer consisted of mid-brown silty sand, with frequent inclusions of sandstone and whinstone rubble with occasional bricks present. The majority of the artefacts were recovered from this layer, which ranged in thickness from between 90 to 500mm across the structures.
90. The natural subsoil present across the site consisted of two types: (016) and (032). (016) extended across the majority of the northwestern portion of the site and consisted of blue/grey bedrock. (032) was present across the southeastern and northeastern edges of the area and consisted of a firm, light brown/mid orange slightly sandy clay, with occasional natural coal inclusions, occasional small natural blonde sandstone pieces, and occasional small to medium stone inclusions.
91. Removal of the topsoil and demolition layers revealed the remains of three structures across the site in greater detail: Structure A (southwestern end), Structure B, which was subsequently subdivided into B.1 and B.2 (south-eastern element of 'C'-plan range, occupying the centre of the southeastern edge), and Structure E (northeastern corner). The two structures shown on Ordnance Survey mapping which sat to the northwest of Structure B to form the 'arms' of the 'C'-shape had been fully demolished.
92. The natural topography of the site was characterised by two higher portions of ground in the bedrock along the northern half: the central area to the northwest of Structure B.1 and the northeastern end to the southwest of Structure E. This created a natural slope

downwards to the southwest and southeast, with Structures A and B sitting on the lower ground, and two natural hollows towards the northeastern end, one where the remains of stones [056] and [058] sat and another where Structure E was situated. Interestingly, the height of the structural remains across the site did not reach far above the level of the bedrock in the higher ground. The demolition material across the site had obscured these natural slopes so that the ground prior to stripping had appeared fairly level with only the upper courses of the structural remains protruding just above ground level.

Structure A

93. Structure A was rectangular in plan, aligned northeast to southwest and located at the southwestern end of the excavated area (Figure 8). Its full extent was not exposed as its northwestern edge extended outwith the excavated area, where it had been disturbed by the insertion of the adjacent road. The southwestern end ran beneath a large tree positioned on the edge of the excavation area, preventing its excavation. The position of this tree – which sat on top of the wall - indicated that the roots would have caused substantial disturbance to the original fabric of the underlying wall.
94. With so much of the structure obscured, only two of the external walls were visible within the excavated area: [005] and [006], with the overall external dimensions of the exposed structure measuring 13.8m long by 5.1m wide. [005] comprised the long southeastern wall, while [006] formed the gable wall of the structure at the northeastern end, conjoining wall [005] to form the E corner of the rectangular structure.
95. Walls [005] and [006] consisted of an inner and outer face of snecked rubble with a rubble core which stood up to 6 courses high including a single foundation course (Figure 9). The latter consisted of large unworked boulders measuring up to 0.75m long by 0.41m wide by 0.09mm thick. The upper courses of the wall were constructed of mainly unworked or partially worked whinstone rubble, with quoins made of worked blonde sandstone blocks which had either a droved or hammer dressed finish. The walls varied in height between 0.6m and 1.1m and were between 0.56 to 0.65m wide. They had been pointed with lime mortar (019), with some patches of plasterwork (021) still present on the interior face.
96. A blocked doorway was present approximately 2.3m in from the southwestern end of [005] (Figure 13). The jambs were droved sandstone, squared off along the interior edges, with a raised sandstone step forming the threshold (Figure 10). The internal width of the doorway was 0.93m, the later infill consisting of snecked whinstone rubble bonded with lime mortar (020).
97. Viewed in elevation, wall [005] revealed a squared sandstone block which sat approximately 4.95m from the northeast end, in line with crosswall [013]. This may have been a quoin, indicating that the structure was extended at some point. However, insufficient evidence survived within the wall fabric, and the pointing obscured any jointing inherent in the masonry so no clear conclusions could be drawn from this. It could instead represent a fragment of re-used stone incorporated into the masonry.
98. Two upright worked sandstone blocks visible within the interior of [006] (Figure 11) may have represented door jambs suggesting the location of a second doorway into the structure through [006], with the material on the northwest side of the sandstones looking like infill. It cannot be ruled out however, that this could also represent the site of a recess. Unfortunately not enough of the wall had survived to fully understand the nature of this opening.
99. The interior of the structure was divided into two rooms by crosswall [013] which was aligned northwest to southeast and tied into [005]. The two rooms were not equally proportioned: the southwestern chamber was the larger of the two, with an internal length of approximately 8m (although this would have extended further to the southwest), while the northeastern chamber had an internal length of 4.2m (Figure 14).
100. Wall [013] consisted of an inner and an outer face of snecked whinstone rubble with a rubble core (Figure 12). It stood up to four courses high (up to 1.05m) and measured 0.64m wide, and was bonded with lime mortar. A central doorway was present, defined by squared blonde sandstone jambs, with sandstone blocks at the threshold forming an

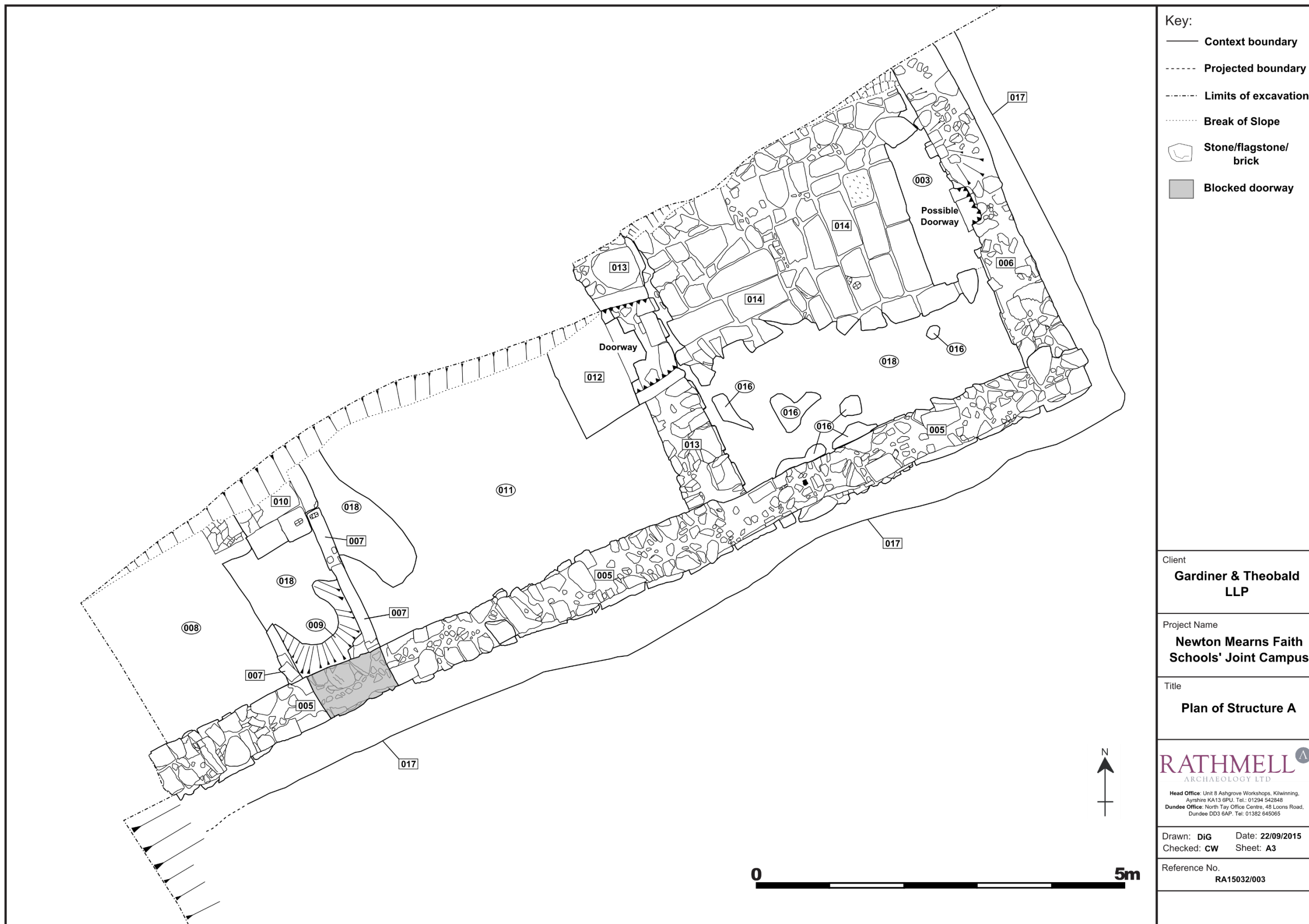


Figure 8: Plan of Structure A



Figure 9: Structure A – Wall [005] from the southeast



Figure 10: Structure A – Blocked doorway in wall [005]



Figure 11: Structure A – Interior of wall [006] with possible doorway from the southwest



Figure 12: Structure A – Crosswall [013] from the northeast

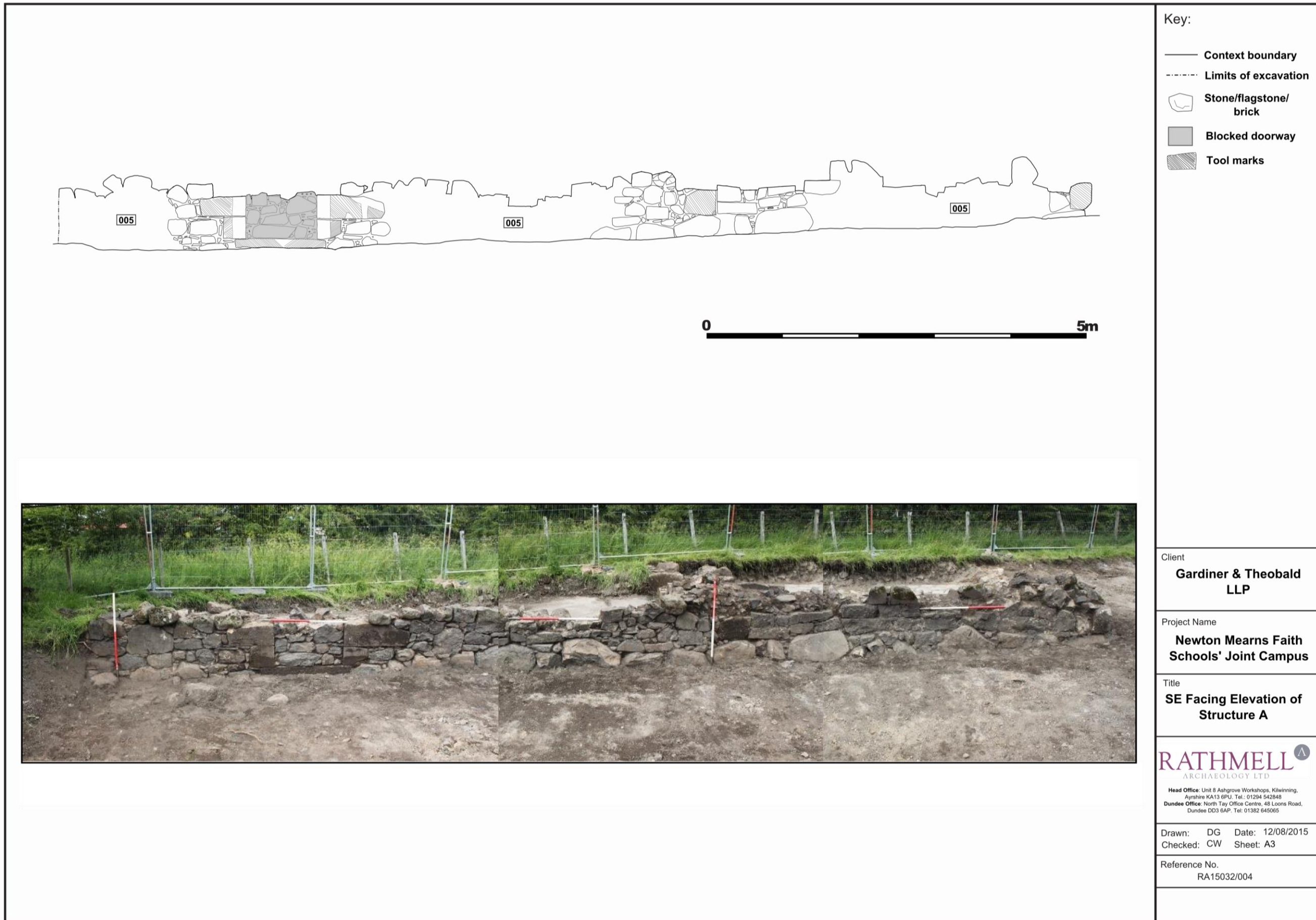


Figure 13: External southeast facing elevation of Structure A



Figure 14: Structure A – General shot of interior from the north-northeast



Figure 15: Structure A – Flooring [014] in northeast chamber from the northeast



Figure 16: Structure A – Walls [007] in southwest chamber from the northwest



Figure 17: Structure A – Flagstones [010] in the southwest chamber from the northeast

internal step which sat proud of the floor levels on either side.

101. Underlying the walls sat deposit (031) which comprised a friable mid-brown silty clay, with rare small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal inclusions, which measured between 90 to 250mm thick. This deposit was only revealed within the two slots placed through the wall, and may have represented the remains of the original topsoil layer which existed prior to the construction of the walls and which had been preserved underneath them. It did not extend into the interior of the structure, but from what was visible, it appeared to extend beyond the exterior walls, underlying demolition layer (003).
102. Both chambers still had floors preserved *in situ*. The smaller northeastern chamber had a floor consisting of flagstones [014]. The flagstones were a mixture of worked rectangular whinstone blocks and smaller unworked stones (Figure 15). Individually the stones measured up to 0.92m by 0.38m in extent and their thickness varied between 10mm to 30mm. The flagstones did not cover the full extent of the chamber, but were missing along the southeastern edge. The presence of deposit (018), a firm dark grey/mid-brown slightly silty sand in this portion, which may represent a bedding layer for the flagstone floor suggests that the flagstones originally covered this area too but have since been lost.
103. The floor within the southwestern chamber consisted mainly of either concrete or cement screed [008] and [011] measuring up to 30mm in thickness. These deposits were separated by a small gap, approximately 1.2m wide, to the rear of the blocked doorway in [005]. Within this gap sat two parallel small walls [007] which protruded into the interior of the chamber for a length of up to 1.27m from either side of the doorway (Figure 16). These walls were constructed from a mixture of blonde sandstone blocks and red bricks, each measuring one skin in width and upstanding to a height of three to four courses (0.41m). They were bonded with lime mortar bonding and tied in to the infill of the blocked doorway, which suggests that they were a later addition inserted after the doorway was blocked. The gap between the two walls measured 1m wide and was floored with (009) along its southeastern end. [009] consisted of a decayed concrete surface measuring 20mm thick and friable, overlying a bedding layer of mid-brown silty sand which contained frequent inclusions of coal, red ceramic, small stones and yellow mortar. The upper surface sat around 0.05-0.1m higher than the surrounding floor level, suggesting that it was inserted after the walls [007] had been added.
104. To the northwest of these walls, filling the northwestern end of the gap between the concrete floors, sat a small area of flagstones [010]. These flagstones were also of grey whinstone and covered a total extent measuring 1.13m by 0.7m, with the individual flagstones measuring up to 0.69m by 0.38m in size and up to 30mm thick. [010] sat at the same surface level as the surrounding concrete deposits [008] and [011]. A small rectangular recess within one of these flagstones at the eastern end (Figure 17) matched a similar example visible in a section of [007] which sat adjacent. It is possible that these may represent the location of a door. As with [008] and [011], [010] appeared to overly bedding layer (018).
105. A large rectangular flagstone [012] located in the northwestern corner of the southwest chamber measured 0.84m by 1.3m in extent and at least 10mm thick. Concrete floor [011] had been poured in directly against its edges to create a continuous level surface. With flagstone [012] abutting the doorway in crosswall [013], it is likely that it reinforced the floor at the entrance.
106. Running the length of the exterior wall of Structure A sat linear cut feature [017]. This ran parallel with wall [005], sitting tight against it, then curved round the perimeter of the building to follow wall [006], running outwith the limits of the excavated area at both ends. The cut measured 0.5m wide and 300mm deep and contained small to medium sized angular stones. This feature appeared to represent a rubble drain, contemporary with at least one of the structure's phases of use.

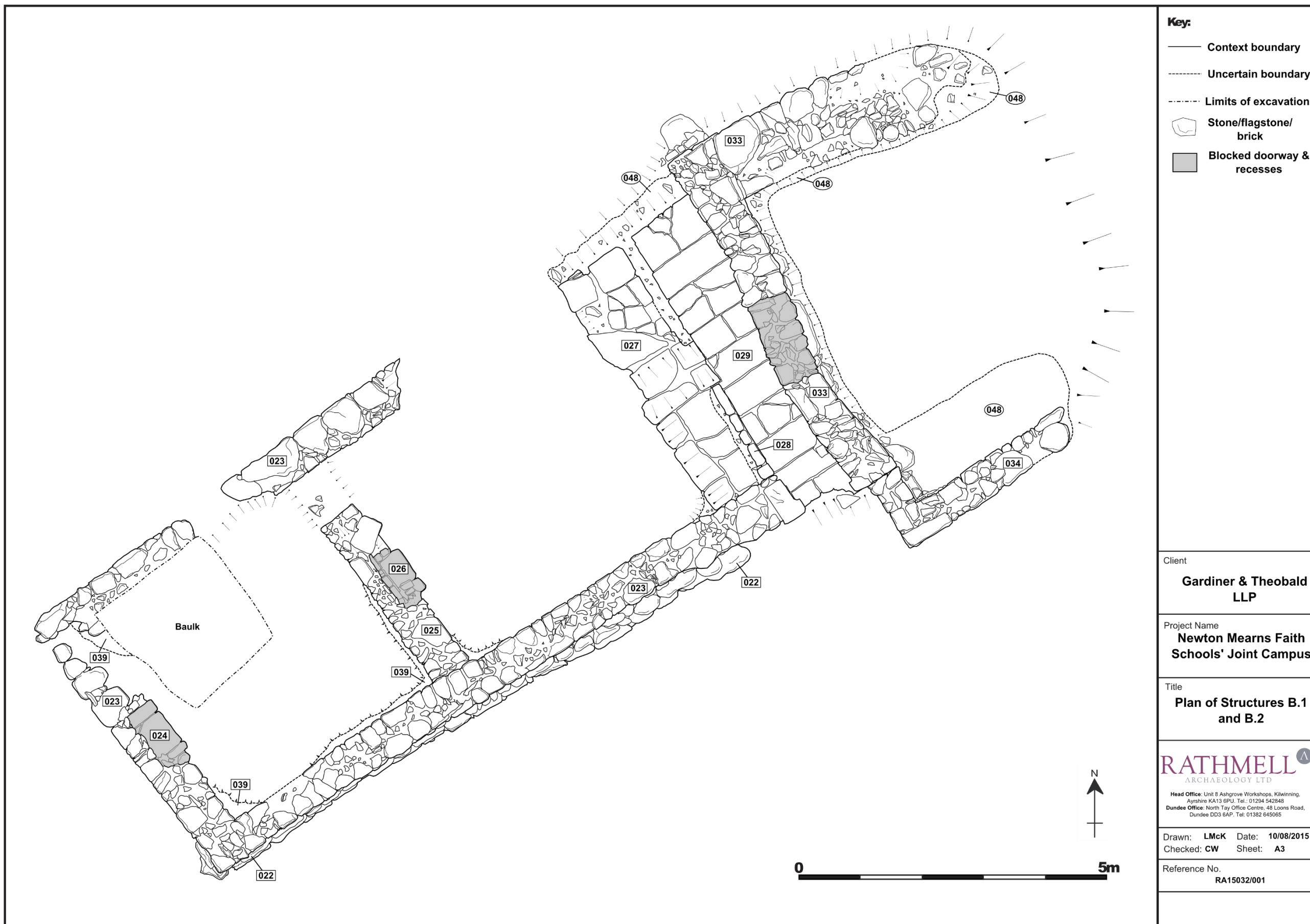
Structure B

107. Structure B sat along the southeastern edge of the site. Though on a southwest to northeast alignment, it lay at a slightly different angle to Structure A. To make it easier to

describe, Structure B has been divided into two elements: B.1 and B.2 (Figure 18).

108. B.1 formed the larger, southwestern portion of the structure (Figure 19). It was rectangular in plan with external dimensions of approximately 11m long by 5.6m wide. Its external extent was defined by wall [023] along the northwest, southwest and southeastern sides. This wall survived better in the southwest and southeast, but only partially survived along the northwest side.
109. Wall [023] is constructed of an inner and outer face of snecked rubble with a rubble core. The masonry was dominated with whinstone, with occasional courses of blonde sandstone present. Individual stones had an average size of 0.45m by 0.3m. The quoins were unworked whinstone, the wall had been bonded with lime mortar (035). Wall [023] survived to a maximum height of two courses, measured 0.75m wide and was supported by boulder foundations [022] (Figure 20). These consisted of unworked whinstone boulders individually measuring up to 0.75m by 0.3m in size. Along the southwestern half of B.1, they were only present as a single course, but in the northeastern half, there were two courses. The boulder foundations [022] did not have a mortar bonding, although deposit (060), a loose to moderately compacted mid- to dark grey/yellow brown silty clay, filled the voids between [022] and [023]. The maximum height of [022] and [023] combined was 0.85m.
110. No external doorways were present on either the southwestern or southeastern elevation of B.1; it is possible, however, that there were one or more doorways in the northwestern elevation, in those portions of walling which have not survived (Figure 21).

The northeastern end of the B.1 was defined by the remains of a much slighter wall [028] which consisted of a single line of roughly squared sandstone blocks running northwest to southeast (Figure 25). The blocks individually measured up to 0.4m by 0.16m by 0.2m in size. The stones only survived as a single course (0.2m high) in the southeastern half of the wall. They had been bonded with lime mortar and had a plaster finish (030) on their northeast facing elevation. While the stones were no longer present in the northwestern half, the outline of the slot where they would originally have sat was visible and strongly indicated that [028] would have continued along the full length of the northeastern side of B.1. A gap was present in the centre of this line (between the remaining stones and the empty slot) which indicates that this may have been the site of a doorway leading into the northeastern chamber of B.1. This gap measured 0.76m wide.
111. The interior of B.1 was divided into two rooms by internal crosswall [025] which ran on a northwest to southeast alignment (Figure 22). The approximate internal dimensions of these rooms were 4m by 3.8m (southwestern chamber), and 5.45m by 4m (northeastern chamber).
112. The crosswall [025] consisted of a mortared rubble core faced on either side with snecked rubble, surviving up to four courses (0.7m) high at the southeastern end. The masonry comprised both unworked whinstone and roughly squared sandstone blocks, all with an individual average size of 0.3m by 0.2m by 0.1m, bonded by mortar (053). The wall measured 0.62m to 0.68m wide. The wall did not survive in its entirety across the full width of the building, a gap at the northwestern end making it difficult to establish if there had originally been a doorway here.
113. A recess [024] was identified in wall [023] at the centre of the southwestern end of the southwest chamber (Figure 23). The recess was lined on base and sides by sandstone slabs which individually measured up to 0.5m by 0.4m by 0.08m in size. Its upper edge and the overlying wall fabric no longer survived, which meant that the original size of the opening could not be established. Those stones which remained *in situ* had been roughly squared and were bonded by lime mortar. The back of the recess comprised the external face of wall [023]. The recess measured 0.8m wide internally, and it survived to an internal height of 0.4m. It had a depth of 0.5m and its base sat 0.2m higher than the surface of the subsoil. The stones showed no evidence of heating or burning, although this doesn't rule out the possibility that the recess could have been used for the siting of a stove which would not have left such traces.



- Key:**
- Context boundary
 - - - - - Uncertain boundary
 - ⋯ Limits of excavation
 - ◻ Stone/flagstone/brick
 - ◻ Blocked doorway & recesses

Client
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LLP**

Project Name
**Newton Mearns Faith
Schools' Joint Campus**

Title
**Plan of Structures B.1
and B.2**

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Checked: **CW** Sheet: **A3**

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Figure 18: Plan of Structures B.1 and B.2



Figure 19: Structure B.1 – General shot of Structure B.1 from the south-southwest



Figure 20: Structure B.1 – External southeast facing elevation, wall [022]/[023]



Figure 21: Structure B.1 – External northwest facing elevation, wall [022]/[023]



Figure 22: Structure B.1 – Crosswall [025] from the northeast



Figure 23: Structure B.1 – Recess [024] from the east-southeast



Figure 24: Structure B.1 – Recess [026] from the northeast



Figure 25: Structure B.1 – Flagstones [027] and [029] with wall [028], from the northwest



Figure 26: Doorway leading into passageway between B.1 and B.2, from the southeast

114. A second internal recess [026] was located in the centre of the northeastern face of the internal crosswall [025], within the northwestern chamber (Figure 24). The base of the recess was lined by a sandstone slab, the sides and rear lined by a combination of smaller sandstone blocks, red bricks and white firebricks. As with [024], the upper portion of the recess and the overlying wall fabric no longer survived. The internal dimensions of the recess measured 0.86m wide by 0.4m deep and it survived to a height of 0.37m. The base of the recess sat approximately 0.08m above the surface of the subsoil, which suggests it may have originally been at floor level. There was some sooting present on the stone lining the recess which, combined with the use of firebricks, suggests that this recess was in use as a fireplace.
115. Plaster (037) survived in small portions across the internal elevations of the walls in the southwest chamber, with plaster (036) also identified on the northeast elevation of crosswall [025], within the northeast chamber. (036) had been painted a red/ochre colour.
116. Fragments of a cement or concrete screed floor [039] had survived in the southwestern and southeastern corners of the southwest chamber. This deposit was quite friable and measured up to 80mm thick, and sat directly over either natural subsoil (032) or bedrock (016).
117. A portion of flagstone paving [027] remained *in situ* at the northeastern end of the northeast chamber. This covered the full width of the chamber and extended 1.28m into the interior from the southwest face of [028]. The flagstones were of sandstone and individually measured up to 0.83m by 0.75m by 50mm thick. It is uncertain whether these flagstones would have originally covered the entire extent of the northwest chamber or if they were only ever just present at this end, possibly to reinforce it (Figure 25).
118. These flagstones were also present in the potential doorway identified in [028], with a marked hollowing evident in the slabs as they crossed the threshold. This hollowing ran northeast to southwest, but it is uncertain whether it was a deliberate feature: though it may have resulted from damage during the demolition process, it appeared more likely to have been the result of foot traffic through the entrance.
119. Sitting to the northeast of [028], and filling the gap between B.1 and B.2, was a line of sandstone flagstones: [029]. These were similar to [027], individually measuring up to 1.16m by 0.46m by 70mm thick. They extended fully across the intervening gap between both structures, abutting the external walls, creating the floor of a passageway running northwest to southeast between the two. Similar to [027], [029] also showed a slight hollowing across the surface running northwest to southeast, which, in this instance, suggested wear from movement along the passageway. [029] abutted the edge of flagstones [027] where they met in the gap through [028], and both sat at the same surface level.
120. [029] measured a total length of 5.3m from northwest to southeast, while the width of the gap widened from 0.82m wide at the southeast end to 1.16m at the northwest end. It was accessed by a doorway at its southeast end, the jambs of which survived in the adjacent walls (Figure 26). Both jambs consisted of worked blonde sandstone blocks; one had been set into the northeastern end of wall [023] and the other set into the southeastern end of wall [033] (the external wall of B.2). Some tooling was evident on the stones, and a small iron catch was present on the internal side of the northeastern jamb. The internal width of the doorway measured 0.72m.
121. It is unclear whether there would also have been an entrance at the other end of the passage as the flagstones [029] merely stop and walls [028] and [023] were missing from this end of B.1. There didn't, however, appear to be a doorjamb set into the corner of [033] at this end.
122. B.2 was not as well-preserved as B.1 (Figures 27-29): the only external wall to survive complete was the southwestern elevation (Figure 30), with the northwestern and southeastern sides only partially surviving, with the northeastern portion of the structure missing. B.2 had an external width of 7m (northwest to southeast) but only survived to a length of approximately 4.4m, with the external walls composed of [033] and [034].

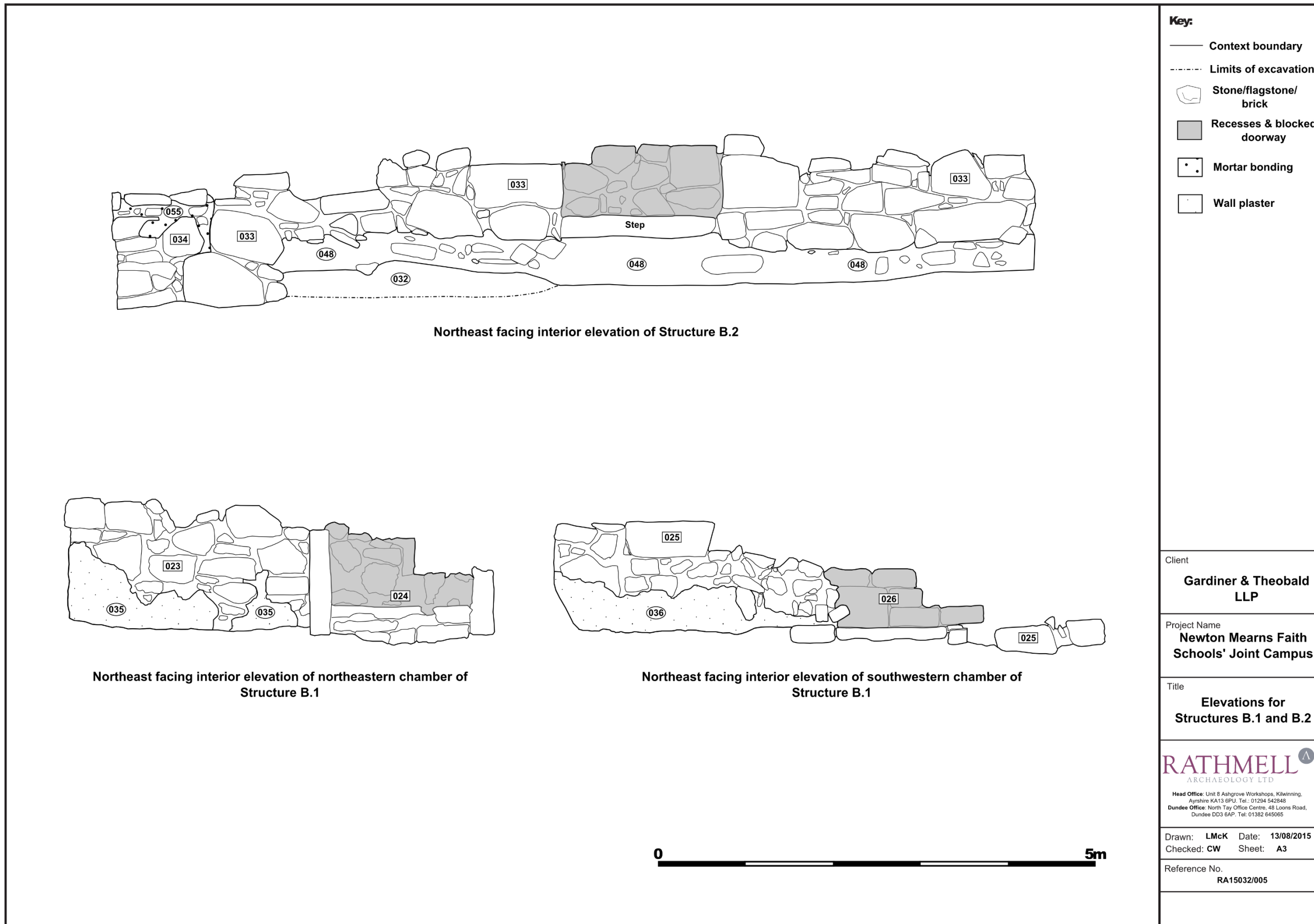


Figure 27: Elevations from Structures B.1 and B.2



Figure 28: General shot of Structures B.1 and B.2 from the east-northeast



Figure 29: Structure B.2 – General shot from the north-northeast



Figure 30: Structure B.2 – External southwest facing elevation



Figure 31: Structure B.2 – Blocked doorway in wall [033] from the northeast



Figure 32: Structure B.2 – Junction of walls [033] and [034] from the southwest



Figure 33: Structure B.2 – Deposit (048) showing possible earlier continuation of wall [033], now removed, from the northeast

123. Wall [033] formed a continuous L-shaped section of wall which comprised the external northwestern wall and the majority of the external southwestern wall, terminating at the point where the jamb marking the entrance into the passageway sat. It was characterised by inner and outer wall faces of snecked rubble, with a mortared rubble core. The stones were a mixture of whinstone and sandstone blocks, largely unworked, measuring on average 0.35m by 0.2m in extent. They had been pointed with lime mortar (054). The wall survived up to five courses high (0.75m), and varied in width between 0.6m and 1.1m. The wider section was along the northwestern side where the wall was less well defined; it is possible that the remains here had been quite heavily disturbed. At the centre of the southwestern side, a blocked doorway was present which would have led from the passageway into the interior of B.2 (Figure 31). This was defined by hammer-dressed sandstone jambs with a sandstone slab forming the threshold. The infill was roughly coursed rubble, the internal width of the doorway measuring 0.92m.
124. Wall [034] appears to have been a later addition which abutted the southeastern end of [033] at the door jamb, comprising the southern corner of the structure and what remained of the southeastern wall (Figure 32). It was composed of an inner and outer face of snecked rubble with a rubble core, supported by a single course of boulder foundations. The stones consisted of largely unworked whinstone and sandstone with an average size of 0.3m by 0.38m by 0.17m. The basal course of boulders had an average size of 0.7m by 0.5m by 0.32m. The wall stood up to four courses in height (0.7m) with a width of 0.47m to 0.57m and was bonded with lime mortar (055).
125. None of the flooring had survived within the interior of B.2 and there was no evidence for internal walls in the portion which had survived.
126. Underlying all of the walls which formed Structures B.1 and B.2 sat deposit (048) which may have acted as a bedding/levelling layer. This comprised a moderate to firmly compact, mid-grey/brown clay with moderate to frequent small to medium stone inclusions, which measured up to 270mm thick. A continuation of this deposit was visible overlying the natural subsoil on the interior of B.2, running out in a roughly linear shape from the southeastern end of [033] to the northeast (Figure 33). This suggested that wall [033] may have originally continued from this point to form a return roughly in line with the southeastern side of B.1, but this portion of the wall was later demolished and replaced by wall [034] further to the southeast, widening the internal space available within B.2.

Structure E

127. Structure E sat at the northern corner of the site close to the road. This structure was the least well preserved out of the three with only the northeastern end of the structure's external wall [043] remaining (Figure 34).
128. Wall [043] remained as a continuous wall which sat in an uneven C-shape open to the southwest. As such, the northeast section survived along its full length (Figure 36), giving an external width for the structure of 5.5m from northwest to southeast, while the northwestern (Figure 35) and southeastern (Figure 37) sections only survived over lengths of 1.6m and 4.7m respectively before they petered out.
129. Wall [043] consisted of an inner and outer face of snecked rubble with a mortared rubble core. The stones were largely unworked whinstone although one tooled sandstone quoin was present in the northwestern corner. Individually the stones measured up to 0.25m by 0.8m by 0.22m in size, and they had a lime mortar bonding: (044). The wall survived up to 6 courses high (0.8m) and measured up to 0.62m wide.
130. A recess was present in the southwest face of the northeastern wall, overlooking the interior of the structure and sitting slightly off centre towards the northwest (Figure 38), approximately 1m from the internal northern corner. The recess was defined by roughly worked sandstone blocks along the base, with the sides in this case no longer surviving. The upper edge and the overlying wall fabric had also not survived. Its internal dimensions measured 1.1m wide by 0.45m deep and it survived to a height of approximately 0.5m, with the base sitting approximately 0.1m above the surface of the underlying natural subsoil. It is possible that the recess functioned as a fireplace but this cannot be established

for certain.

131. The remains of a floor surface could be seen in what remained of the interior, taking the form of deposits [046], [047] and [050]. [046] and [050] consisted of a deposit of cinders mixed with either clay or sand measuring between 40 to 60mm in thickness. Mortar floor deposit [047] sat in patches directly overlying [046] measuring less than 1mm in thickness. Directly under (046) sat gravel deposit (049), measuring 50 to 100mm thick, which appeared to have acted as a levelling/bedding layer.
132. Surface [050] abutted the northwestern edge of the interior while [046] and [047] abutted the southeastern edge. [050] sat 0.1m lower than [046]/[047] and contained more frequent stone inclusions, which may imply that the surfaces originated at different times; it is possible, for example, that the surface had to be replaced or built up after time. It is also worth considering that the differences in height could be the result of differing erosive impact; some areas being worn down more than others. Both of these deposits appeared to sit slightly higher than the base of the recess in [043] perhaps suggesting that they were laid after the recess went out of use.
133. The interior of the remaining portion of Structure E sat within a natural dip in the underlying subsoil; infilling this gap underneath floor surfaces [046] and [050] was deposit (051). This consisted of a friable mid-brown slightly silty clay with occasional small to medium stone inclusions and rare roots. This deposit measured up to 420mm in thickness and it appears to have acted as a levelling layer underlying the internal floor of Structure E. It is, however, uncertain whether it represents the original topsoil which had been left *in situ* or whether it has been deliberately deposited to fill the dip.

Boundary Wall [042]

134. Lying to the southeast of Structure E and separated by a gap of 0.4m, sat boundary wall [042] (Figure 39). This followed a northwest - southeast alignment and continued beyond the edges of the excavated area to the northeast. This feature formed part of the relict field boundary along the northeastern edge of the field which was recorded during the evaluation (Williamson, Turner & Gorman 2015).
135. The sample of the boundary wall exposed within the excavated area was enough to allow us to characterise its nature. The wall consisted of unworked whinstone rubble blocks, some of which comprised quite large boulders, and stood between one to four courses high (approximately 0.7m). It was of drystone construction and measured 0.68m wide.

Stones [056] and [058]

136. The only other potential structural remains on site were those represented by stones [056] and [058] which sat in isolation approximately 7.6m to the northwest of Structure B.2 (Figure 40).
137. [056] was a large rectangular worked sandstone block which measured 1.16m by 0.7m in extent and 140mm thick. The stone sat directly on top of bedrock (016) and had the remains of two iron fittings set into its upper surface along the southwestern side. A northwest – southeast running linear groove sat just to the northeast of these fittings, stopping just short of the stone's southeastern end.
138. Sitting directly above and adjacent to [056], were stones [058]. These comprised a single course of mortared sandstone and whinstone rubble which abutted the northwest edge of [056], running southwest to northeast, then formed a return along its northeastern edge, running northwest to southeast. The stones each measured up to 0.3m by 0.2m by 0.2m in size and were mortared to the underlying [056]. [058] respected the edges of [056], and measured a maximum width of 0.36m along the northwestern edge and 0.47m along the northeastern edge.
139. It was not immediately obvious whether these stones were *in situ* or had just been deposited here during the demolition of the buildings in this area. The fact that these mortared stones formed a visible return, and indeed their size, would argue for the former: if so, then they may represent the only traces of the building which formed the northwestern structure in the 'C'-shaped layout at the centre of the farmstead.

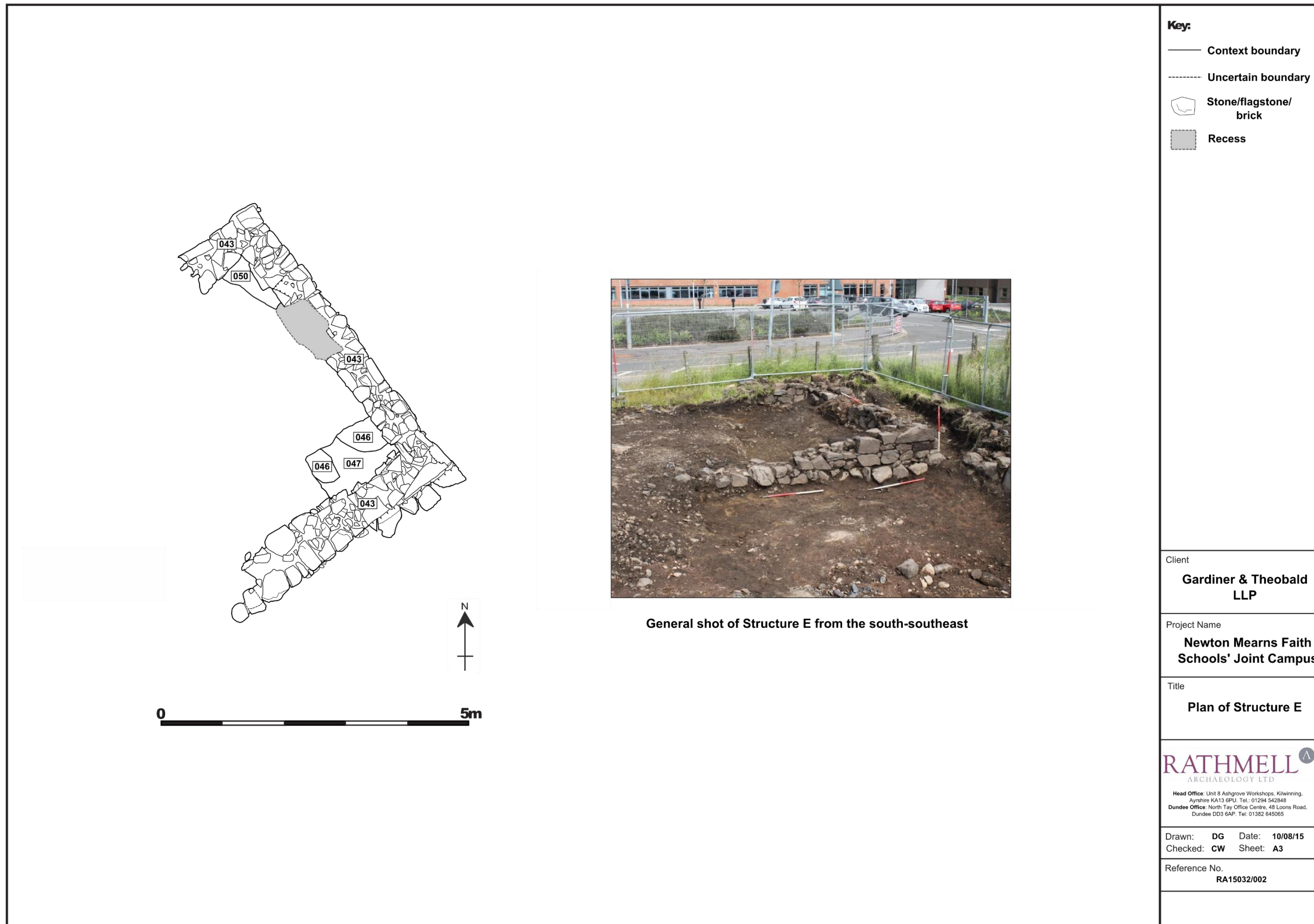


Figure 34: Plan of Structure E



Figure 35: Structure E – External southeast facing elevation



Figure 36: Structure E – External northeast facing elevation



Figure 37: Structure E – External northwest facing elevation



Figure 38: Structure E – Interior shot



Figure 39: Boundary wall [042] from the southwest



Figure 40: Shot of stones [056] and [058] from the northeast

Material Culture

140. Unravelling the history of occupation and land use on this site was a fundamental part of these archaeological investigations and it was recognised from the outset that a detailed study of the material culture forms occurring had an important role to play. There was a policy of 100% recovery of all *in situ* material culture found during the hand-digging of deposits contemporary with the construction and occupation of the structures; however, it was also understood that it would be impossible to gather together more than a representative sample of the artefacts occurring in those deposits subject to machine-excavation, and in particular, the topsoil.
141. Therefore, a potential for bias must be considered at an early point in the proceedings. This must be balanced against the fact that the field team consisted of professional archaeologists; hence there might be a natural bias towards those artefacts which were perceived to be of greater value and/or interest archaeologically, i.e. medieval or post-medieval ceramic wares. Similarly, items with a smaller sherd size would be less likely to be recovered.
142. Bearing these inherent biases in mind, a material culture study was still deemed valid, and this was to be undertaken with specific research aims in mind. Stratigraphically, the site proved to be fairly simple: the remains of the farmstead were built almost directly onto either subsoil or shallow bedrock. No negative features (e.g. pits or ditches) were identified, with the exception of one rubble drain, virtually all of the finds being recovered instead from the demolition layer which had accumulated around and over the building footings.
143. Although it had been clear from early on that a long history of occupation could not be demonstrated stratigraphically on-site, it was hoped that the range of material culture types occurring might be used to explore the longevity of the site. Map evidence proposed a date of origin in the late 18th century, though documentary evidence could not remove the potential for earlier settlement activity, perhaps dating back to the medieval period.
144. As well as providing information about the site's origins and long-term history, it was also hoped that detailed examination of the artefactual record might improve our understanding of changing patterns of use across the various structural elements. The ceramic assemblage had a particular value in this respect: not only is it a material which often occurs in abundance on sites from the prehistoric period onwards, but it is extremely durable and long-lived. It also provides a useful, though unrefined, method of dating, with the range of wares in predominant use varying according to changing tastes and fashions.

The Ceramics

145. A total of 418 sherds were recovered from across the site. The vast majority derived from the demolition layer which overlay the footings of the structures which together made up the farmstead. This layer was given different numbers where it overlay the various elements and their intervening spaces, allowing concentrations of various ceramic types to be mapped across the various buildings and the intervening space between them.
146. The range of ceramic types occurring included Scottish Post-Medieval Reduced and Oxidised Wares (SPRW/SPOW), stonewares, and various forms of glazed white earthenwares which included tin-glazed hand-painted wares ('pearlware'), slip-decorated and handpainted white earthenwares ('creamware'), sponge-decorated and dabbed wares, and transfer-printed wares. Red earthenwares were also present, including glazed and slip-decorated forms, and coarser items such as field drains and pantiles.
147. The sub-groups which were most widely represented within the ceramic assemblage were the plain white-glazed white earthenwares (146 sherds in total) and the transfer-printed white earthenwares (87 sherds in total). An automatic bias in the totals towards plain white earthenwares cannot, however, be ruled out within the data, as some of these sherds (particularly the smaller ones) may derive from larger vessels which originally featured decorative elements. The broader group could, however, be subdivided between those examples with a clear glaze (101 in total), and those with a bluish tin glaze (37 in total). The majority of the tin-glazed sherds were derived from a chamber pot of fairly robust



Figure 41: Sherds derived from Scottish Post-Medieval Oxidised and Reduced Wares (with strap handles)



Figure 42: Sherds from (l-r): slip-decorated white earthenware vessel; hand-painted ?porringer; hand-painted tin-glazed bowl or dish

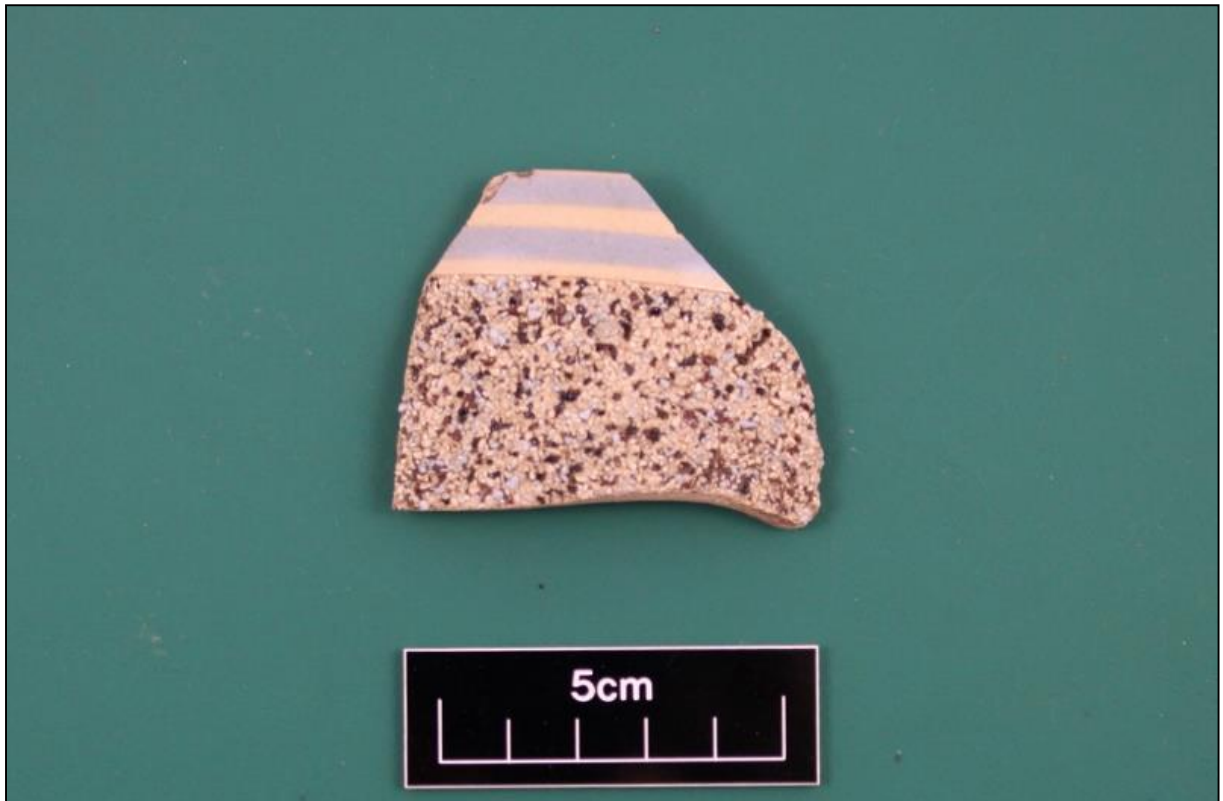


Figure 43: Single sherd of textured ware



Figure 44: A selection of sponge-decorated wares

character, representing a form typical of a mid- to late 19th century date.

148. Of the hand-painted wares, again a marked division was evident between fine-bodied sherds with polychrome decoration, which showed evidence of a tin-glaze and also, where present, elegant footrings, and more robust sherds with a clear glaze and less pronounced and less well-formed footrings. The latter were typical of the kind of creamwares commonly produced in the early to mid-19th century, while the former may have been representative of the finer pearlwares produced in the late 18th or early 19th century.
149. No examples of medieval pottery types were encountered at any stage, and post-medieval fabrics were infrequent finds across the site, with 12 sherds recovered in total. No specific concentrations of the latter were noted, although the majority of sherds were recovered from the vicinity of Structures B.1 and B.2. All sherds were derived from glazed vessels, possibly jugs, with several strap handles noted (Figure 41) – although they may date back to the 15th century, a 16th or even 17th century date seems more likely.
150. Hand-painted tin-glazed wares were similarly sparse in quantity, with only 13 sherds noted. The majority of these sherds comprised undiagnostic body sherds, with only one base sherd identified which could be characterised as consistent with a vessel of late 18th century date (Figure 42, top-right, centre and lower). This particular sherd was recovered from Structure B, but the majority of sherds belonging to this fabric (9 of the 13) were recovered from in and around Structure A.
151. The majority of the sherds were representative of much later fabrics. While tin-glazes can be indicative of early white earthenwares, they can also be a feature of much later wares, and it is likely that most of the plain and hand-painted tin-glazed ceramics recovered here were manufactured in the early 19th century or even later. While most have a broad range of manufacturing date, others can be tied more closely to known dates of production, either through makers' marks or the techniques employed to produce them, and a brief summary of these various types is provided below.
152. Decorated creamwares were fairly plentiful (e.g. Figure 42 – left), comprising 39 sherds in total, with the overwhelming majority (numbering 31 in total) recovered from Structure A. These sherds included at least 4 adjoining sherds from a cup. Typically, these sherds were derived from hand-painted wares decorated with floral or repeated motifs, or slip-decorated vessels featuring solid bands or waves of various colours. A variant on this theme was a single sherd of 'textured' or 'vermicelli' ware (Figure 43).
153. Sponge-decorated and dabbed wares also occurred in limited quantities, with 27 sherds recovered (Figure 44). The majority of these finds (i.e. roughly two-thirds) were recovered from Structure B, with two sherds recovered *in situ* beneath the mortared screed floor level (039) of Structure B.1 (in association with 2 sherds of plain glazed white earthenware). A smaller quantity of these wares was recovered from Structure A and a single sherd of sponge-decorated white earthenware also recovered from Structure E, which - compared to Structures A and B - proved relatively sterile in terms of the number of ceramic finds occurring.
154. Outnumbered only by the plain white earthenwares, sherds derived from transfer-printed earthenwares were recovered in significant quantities across the site, with 87 sherds recovered in total. 31 sherds were recovered in and around Structure A, compared with 50 sherds from Structures B.1/B.2 and a single sherd from Structure E. The transfer-printed sherds were dominated – perhaps not surprisingly – by sherds derived from blue-and-white transfer-printed wares, but other colours were noted, including purple-and-white, green-and-white, brown-and-white, grey-and-white, red-and-white, and a black-and-white pattern overpainted with various colours. Two adjoining sherds derived from a transfer-printed Keiller's marmalade jar were also recovered (Figure 45).
155. Red earthenwares were also represented. These varied between a finer fabric type, numbering 18 sherds in total, of which 16 were derived from brown-glazed red earthenware teapots. At least three different teapots were represented: one was from a plain globular form, while the others were representative of rusticated forms. There was also a small bowl (probably a sugar bowl) which was again furnished with rustic-style decoration.



Figure 45: Adjoining sherds from Keiller's Marmalade jar



Figure 46: Sherds from Slip-trailed dairy bowl

156. In addition to these fine red earthenwares, there were several examples of coarse red earthenwares. Though the quantity of sherds was high, this was misleading as in reality only three different objects were represented. 17 sherds were derived from a single coarseware jar decorated over the upper portion with a thick black glaze, and over 20 sherds derived from a single dairy bowl with a distinctive slip-trailed decoration (<33>, Figure 46). This comprised a thick band of white slip from which trails ran down into the centre of the vessel. The sherds from both vessels were recovered in close proximity to Structure B, in the vicinity of which they had presumably been discarded, judging by the large sherd size and the preponderance of adjoining sherds.
157. Isolated sherds of clay-tile field drains were also recovered, along with occasional sherds derived from pantiles. The presence of the latter would suggest that at least one of the structures had been pantiled: recovered in close proximity to Structure A, we can perhaps suggest that the roof of this particular building was pantiled at some point. Though not discussed here, firebricks were present within the fireplaces, but no sherds derived from chimney pots were noted.
158. Isolated examples of distinctive earthenware fabrics and glazes were also recovered. These included two sherds of white earthenware glazed with flow blue, two sherds of black basalt ware, one sherd of cane-coloured ware, one sherd of lustreware and one sherd of textured ware (noted above). A total of two clay tobacco pipe fragments were also noted - including one derived from a short-stemmed pipe or 'cutty' - along with a pipeclay bung or stopper.

Ceramic Discussion

159. A broad range of ceramic types were noted amongst the assemblage, ranging from post-medieval reduced and oxidised wares right up to stoneware jars of late 19th and early 20th century date. Later ceramics vastly predominated the assemblage, with only a small number of sherds representative of either post-medieval types (a total of 12 sherds, i.e. roughly 3%) or late 18th century types such as tin-glazed, hand-painted earthenwares (a total of 38, i.e. roughly 9% of the assemblage). Considered together, the bulk of the assemblage comprised pottery types typical of 19th or (potentially) 20th century date.
160. More detailed investigation allows us to further refine the date range of this later material. Though lacking backstamps, the slip-decorated creamwares and the isolated sherd of textured ware are comparable with wares produced at various Glasgow potteries: Kelly, for example, illustrates similar items found amongst discarded material at the Verreville Pottery (Kelly 2005, 46) manufactured between the 1820s and 1840s. The same is true of the hand-painted creamwares, particularly those which do not exhibit use of a tin-glaze (c.f. sherds illustrated in Kelly 2005, 63-73).
161. The sponge-decorated ware and dabbed ware sherds, also unmarked, are again comparable with wares excavated from Glasgow potteries. Similar examples are included amongst slipware sherds which Kelly describes as typical of the 'slightly developed type' from the Verreville pottery (again c.1820s-1840s). Less well-developed forms of slipware decoration are also present: most are comparable with the sponge-decorated sherds recovered during recent excavations at the Bells Pottery (Kelly 2006, 39). The Bells material appears to have derived from a deposit dated c.1857, potentially pushing the date range of this assemblage out beyond the 1820-1840s span and into the 1850s.
162. The red earthenware crock jar and dairy bowls are more typical of manufacture by what Kelly described as 'country potteries' (Kelly 2005, 45). However, close parallels to both the crock jar and the slip-trailed dairy bowl are recorded amongst the Verreville assemblage with striking similarity evident between the style of decoration employed on the slip-trailed bowl and that seen on the Verreville example (Haggerty 2007). Once again, the date range for these forms is a fairly loose one, with Haggerty suggesting that the assemblage of material covered by his study originates from a time period spanning 1838-1867, i.e. when the factory was under the leadership of firstly Robert Kidston, and then Robert Cochran.
163. The transfer-printed wares can also be dated more closely. In general terms, different colourways change in popularity throughout the 19th century, with the use of specific patterns and backstamps also offering scope for more detailed dating. The vast majority



Figure 47: Three sherds derived from dinner service in 'Triumphal Car' pattern



Figure 48: Detail showing 'Triumphal Car' backstamp

of transfer-printed sherds recovered here were derived from blue-and-white dinner services, but sherds of grey-and-white, purple-and-white, green-and-white, red-and-white and black-and-white wares were also present.

164. As a useful summary of the various colourways occurring, Kelly summarises the range of transfer-printed wares manufactured by the Bell's Pottery in the period 1840-1860 as follows:

'Dominant is, of course, blue, and flow blue is known. The Pottery produced a dark purple colour, usually referred to as mulberry, which is well known in a 'flow mulberry' version which seems to have been very popular with the public. Pink and black are also known from this period and several patterns appear in a very attractive blue/green colour which seems to be unique to Bell's at this time. Grey is known ... Brown is unknown, as is the purple which was to become so popular in the 1860s ...' (Kelly 2006, 29)

165. This can be contrasted with the range of wares produced by Bell's during the 1870s. Here we have the first appearance of a multi-coloured transfer-print, coupled with a vast increase in the popularity of grey-and-white transfer-printed pottery. This also corresponds with the virtual disappearance of purple-and-white designs from the Bell's repertoire.
166. Clearly, the range of colourways occurring in the assemblage tends to support an earlier date, as a range dominated by blue-and-white is augmented with purple-and-white, green-and-white, red-and-white, etc. A single sherd from what appears to be a multi-coloured transfer-printed or painted transfer-print may push the assemblage further forward into the 1870s, but this is a rare inclusion. Coupled with the predominance of slip-decorated creamwares, sponge-decorated wares and the slip-decorated red earthenware dairy bowl, the main bulk of the assemblage can be seen to comfortably lie between 1820 and 1860, with the likelihood being that the ceramics derive from the latter half of this period.
167. Exploring the transfer-printed wares in more detail, two known patterns can be identified. These comprise at least three sherds (<5> & <32>) derived from the pattern 'Triumphal Car': this was a popular pattern used by a number of different Scottish and English potteries (Figure 47). A single base sherd from a bowl in this pattern bears a backstamp indicating manufacture by 'J & M P B & Co.', that is Bell's Pottery of Glasgow. It features the legend 'Triumphal Car' within Classical style entablature with an eagle perched above (Figure 48)– this elaborate style of backstamp is typical of pieces produced during the 1840s and 1850s (Kelly 2006, 24).
168. The second of the transfer-printed patterns which can be matched with known complete examples is 'Falconry,' of which two sherds from a large jug or ewer in a purple-and-white colourway can be identified (Figure 49). An identical pattern is known to have been produced by the Bo'ness Pottery, during the period when it was under the ownership of John Jameson, i.e. between 1838 and 1867 (Kelly 1999, 23). Without the additional evidence of a backstamp, it is impossible to establish whether this sherd is a Bo'ness product or not – Bell's pottery, for example, produced a pattern named 'Hawking' during the same period. Even without confirmation of a Bo'ness provenance for the piece, the likely date for this colourway and pattern are consistent with the conclusions already drawn for the 'Triumphal Car' sherds and indeed the majority of the transfer-printed, sponge-decorated and slip-decorated wares were probably manufactured, acquired and used during the period between 1820 and 1850.
169. Some sherds are indicative of a later date, including the multi-coloured transfer-print (<51>) and also two sherds derived from a marmalade jar (<51> and <56>). This jar bore a legend (now incomplete) indicating that the marmalade was manufactured by James Keiller & Sons of Dundee. Keiller & Sons exclusively used jars manufactured by the celebrated Newcastle pottery Malings, and reference to the International Exhibition of 1862 indicates production (and therefore consumption) after this period. Keiller's marmalade jars from 1873 onwards also include references to a 'Grand Medal of Merit, Vienna 1873' – the absence of this second accolade indicates that the jar must predate this later period (Mathew 2000, 5).



Figure 49: Sherds derived from jug/ewer decorated with 'Falconry' pattern



Figure 50: 19th century horseshoes

Other Finds

170. Though ceramics dominated the assemblage, finds of glass and metalwork were also retained. The glass mainly comprised bottle glass from moulded clear and green bottles. One of these <38> bore a maker's stamp connecting it with soft drinks manufacturer A. G. Barr. Comparison with complete bottles is difficult due to the fragmentary nature of the object, but its clear composition and layout of the legend suggest an origin around the early 1900s. A small button of opaque white glass was also recovered, derived from a woman's blouse or similar garment.
171. Fragments of window glass were also recovered from around the vicinity of the building footings. This window glass was modern in character, entirely consistent with the kind of material in use in the mid-1800s.
172. Much of the metalwork comprised fragmentary iron items such as wire or broken tools. They could have derived from any stage of construction, use or even demolition, and as a result were only of limited value. Of greater interest were two wrought iron horse-shoes of probable 19th century date. One came from a large horse <17>, probably a draught horse or working animal accustomed to working on the fields, judging by the robust calkins on the heels. Comparison with a modern Clydesdale hoof suggests that the hoof in this particular animal was much narrower. The other came from a small pony <25>, perhaps a riding animal for a child or a draught animal for a light vehicle such as a trap. Both shoes were equipped with a single central toe clip, indicating that they had been worn on the front hooves (Figure 50). In addition to the horseshoes, a copper alloy thimble (Figure 51) was recovered, a modern item of probable 19th century date.

Spatial Patterning

173. It was hoped that spatial mapping of the various ceramic types and other materials might allow more detailed understanding of the various phases of occupation, use and abandonment throughout the different elements of the farmstead, but this proved inconclusive. No conclusive evidence of occupation during the post-medieval period was apparent: post-medieval ceramic finds were widely dispersed across the site without any evidence of being tied in to associated features, and the same was true, perhaps surprisingly, of early modern types (i.e. ceramic wares manufactured in the period between 1775 and the early 1800s, in particular hand-painted tin-glazed earthenwares).
174. With the overwhelming majority of the ceramics assemblage representing pottery wares of the early to mid-19th century, it was clear that the material culture occurring on the site represented items which were acquired, used and discarded during 19th century occupation of the structures. These items potentially include a complete dinner set ('Triumphal Car') perhaps gifted to the household as a wedding present in the period 1820-1850, with additional ceramic items acquired through the years as objects were broken and/or tastes changed.
175. The presence of a virtually complete dairy bowl and the substantial remains of a storage crock similarly reflect occupation during this period, with the remains of at least three teapots also consistent with mid-19th century usage. Finds of earthenware vastly outnumber finds of semi-porcelain and bone china; rather than indicating an impoverished household, this perhaps reflects the fact that greater care was taken to safeguard the 'best china,' and to remove it from the site after abandonment. Similarly, the ceramic items recovered are - almost without exception - primarily functional. There are no ornamental figurines of this period represented, for example. Again, this may reflect choices and actions of acquisition, i.e. a reluctance of the householders to squander money on fripperies, or it may reflect instead choices made at the point of abandonment, with more expensive items removed from the site and transferred elsewhere. The absence of such items as broken items may also indicate that ornamental items were more likely to be curated for longer periods and repaired when damaged.
176. One surprising observation was the lack of clay tobacco pipe fragments. One or two sherds were noted, but these were isolated items. This may be indicative of the fact that pipe-smoking, in this instance, was not usually undertaken in the domestic sphere, or that

perhaps clay pipes were less susceptible to breakage during the more sedentary activities taking place here.

177. While a limited quantity of material was recovered from Structure A, the vast bulk of the finds were derived from Structure B.1 and B.2. There was no marked contrast in date range between those ceramics recovered from Structure A and those from Structure B: however, the majority of ceramics from Structure A predated those from Structure B by (potentially, and at the very most) a couple of decades, while the bulk of the later wares were recovered from in and around Structure B. Once abandoned, Structure A may have been used as a place for rubbish disposal for those residing in Structure B (hence the continuing accumulation of material contemporary with occupation of the latter), with rubbish discarded a short distance away from the dwelling-house. By contrast, the finds recovered in and around Structure B may reflect depositional activity which took place at the time of abandonment or even its demolition, with less effort being made to keep the house and its environs clean and free from debris.
178. The paucity of finds indicating occupation and use of the site in the period postdating 1900 is also striking. Though some finds originate at this late date (e.g. the Barr's aerated drinks bottles), others, such as the isolated stoneware beer bottle may have their origins earlier within the 19th century and may therefore be associated with the closing stages of occupation and use at the steading. Where finds of demonstrably 20th century date were present, they occurred in the topsoil and they may, therefore, have been discarded within the area when it had been returned to use as agricultural land.
179. It is not possible to draw any firm conclusions from the small quantities of post-medieval and early ceramic wares occurring across the site. While it might be assumed that the presence of isolated finds of post-medieval wares reflects the dispersal of household waste over agricultural land during this period, the general scarcity of late 18th century types dispersed site-wide might indicate that - during occupation - it was accepted practice to keep the house and its environs free of rubbish and to dispose of broken crockery in a dump or midden located elsewhere on the site. Certainly, there was no evidence of any midden accumulations from any of the periods of occupation upon the site, which may support the possibility that the bulk of the 19th century ceramic assemblage was accumulated at the point of the farmstead's final abandonment.

Wider Patterns of Acquisition and Procurement

180. Though information is fairly sparse when it comes to makers' names and sites of production, enough information has been gleaned to yield some insights. In terms of foodstuffs, the household consumed marmalade produced in Dundee and 'bottled' for transit in ceramic jars manufactured in bulk by a pottery sited in Northern England. Aerated drinks manufactured by local producer A G Barr were also being consumed here, though whether this was contemporary with occupation of the farmstead is doubtful.
181. One ceramic sherd can be securely linked with a well-known Glasgow pottery - Bell's pottery - and it is likely that this represents one item from a larger dinner service. Though no firm evidence is available due to the lack of backstamps, there are clear parallels between the ceramics recovered here and wares and patterns known to be manufactured by contemporary Scottish potteries, largely based in Glasgow, but also, in the case of the Bo'ness pottery, further afield. Reference to documentary sources further enhances our understanding of patterns of trade and acquisition on the site, with specific reference made within the list of refurbishments to the use of 'American' pine for structural timbers and fittings (T-ARD-1/6/394).
182. Though modest, this material culture study has yielded some valuable insights into the range and variety of ceramic forms occurring on a modest farmsteading during the mid- to late-19th century, and also a glimpse of less durable commodities, in particular foodstuffs. It has shed light both upon the steading's occupants and the various domestic activities (e.g. food preparation (crock jar, teapot and dairy bowl) and sewing/mending (a thimble) and leisure activities (the smoking of clay tobacco pipes) as well as the draught animals which were employed here (in particular, a draught horse, and a pony).

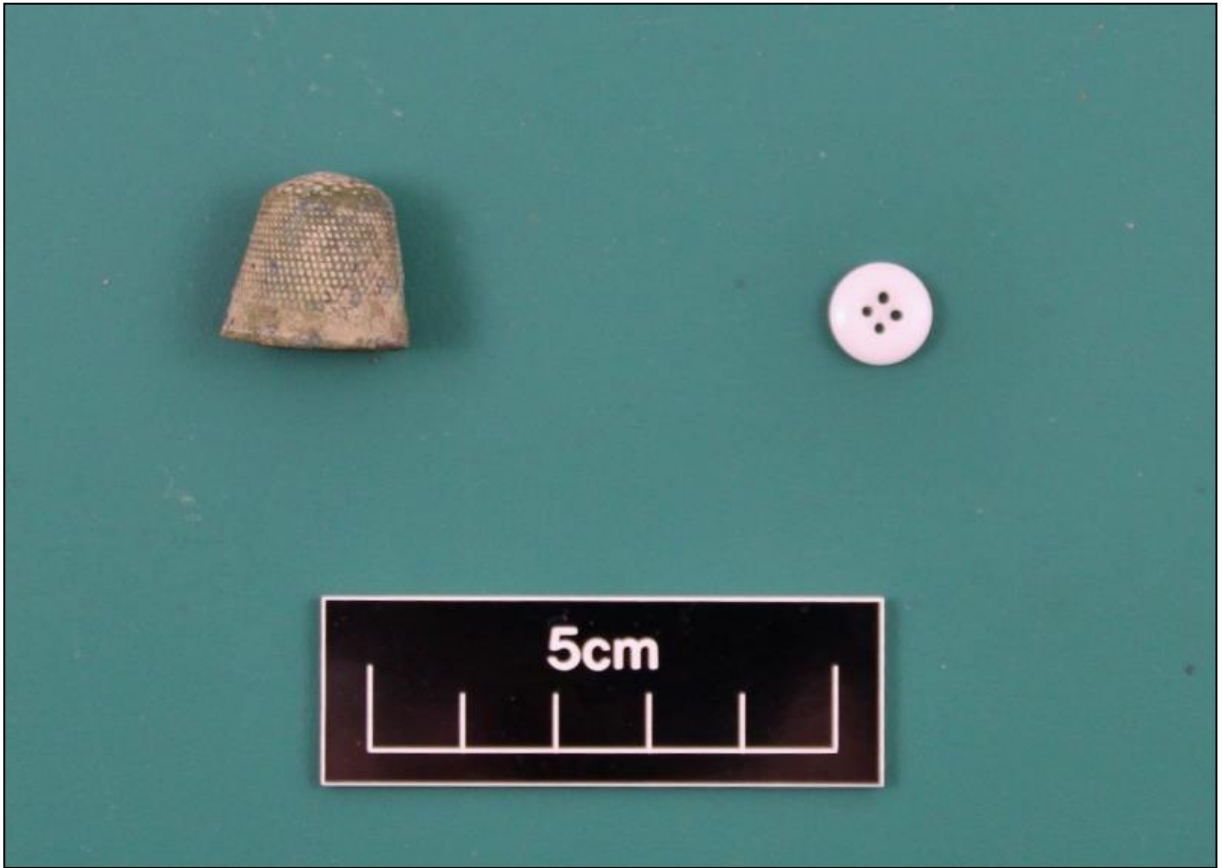


Figure 51: Cu Alloy thimble and glass button

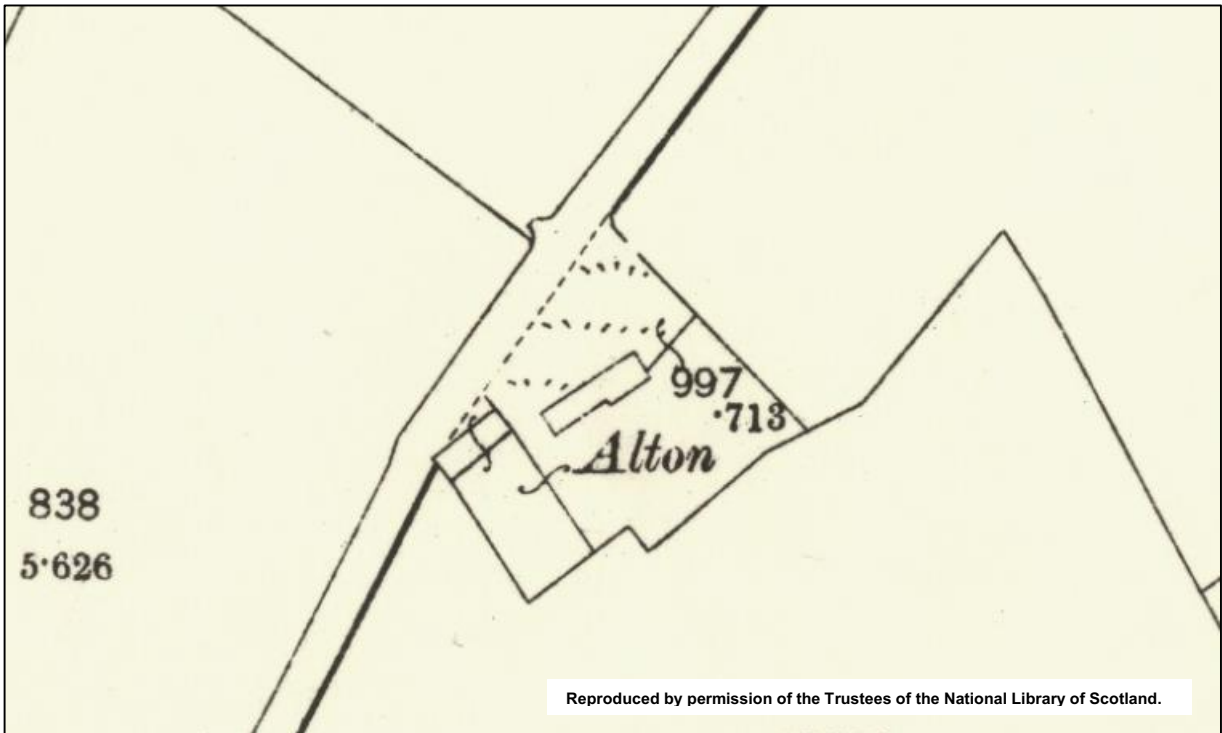


Figure 52: Ordnance Survey 25" 1897 Renfrew Sheet 017.05 (includes: Mearns)

Discussion

183. In basic terms, the works at Alton have uncovered the remains of a small farmstead: originally comprising five buildings centred on a 'C'-shaped layout, it stayed in continuous use for around 100 years, starting in the late 18th century and continuing on to its phased abandonment in the late 19th century.
184. Its initial construction occurred at the zenith of an important period of change in the agricultural history of Scotland. Known as the Improvement era, this period saw many changes and developments occurring countrywide in the practice of farming and agriculture, which transformed the landscape and had a profound effect on the lives of the people working the land.
185. Through a detailed investigation of the farmstead's occupation and use during this period, the works at Alton attest to how the changing fortunes of a small-scale landholding can allow an invaluable insight into the larger-scale changes occurring throughout Scotland at this time.
186. The excavation revealed that the remains of the lower courses of only three of the structures had survived, all of which can be directly matched to three of the structures shown in Alton's depiction on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6): Structure A appears to be the remains of the southwestern structure sitting adjacent to the road (unroofed on 1st edition), outwith the central 'C'-shaped layout; Structure B appears to be the remains of the central, southeastern element of the central 'C'-shaped layout; and Structure E the northeastern building adjacent to the road, which - like A - also sat outwith the central 'C'-shaped layout. Out of the three structures, Structure E was the least intact with only the lower courses of the northeastern end still surviving.
187. While only the lower courses of the structures survived, it was still possible to understand the methods of construction and the materials used. The walls comprised snecked whinstone rubble: whinstone was used by the country builders in Scotland in areas where sandstone (i.e. 'freestone') or granite could not be found locally, and is characteristic of many areas including the southwest (Naismith 1985, 82). It was typical for whinstone rubble walls to be built with dressed stone at the openings for doors and window and this is consistent with the remains found at Alton. It is also worth noting that - as the surface of whinstone does not absorb and hold moisture in wet weather like sandstone - whinstone walls had to be built in a manner which discouraged water that had penetrated the mortar from running inwards towards the interior face (*Ibid*, 84). This was usually done by tilting the beds outwards. It is possible that this could account for the nature of the foundation boulders along the southeastern wall of B.1 [022], which tilt out from the base of the overlying wall [023], getting more noticeable towards the northeastern end.
188. The isolated stones [056] and [058] to the northwest of Structure B.2 were difficult to interpret due to their limited extent and lack of associated features. Their position suggests, however, that they represent the only surviving trace of the northeastern flanking building within the original 'C'-shaped layout. This is further supported by the fact that there is evidence of mortared masonry forming what appears to be a wall return.
189. Other than these stones, nothing survived of either the rest of this building or of its counterpart to the southwest. Though investigated, the raised platform identified as potentially representing one of the flanking structures during the field survey and evaluation (Structure C), proved to be an outcrop of natural bedrock along the northwestern edge of the site.

Medieval and Post-Medieval Auldton

190. Before focussing on the late 18th century farmsteading of Alton, it is important to address the potential for the presence of earlier features dating back to the medieval and post-medieval period on the site.
191. As stated previously, the origins of the name 'Auldton of Mearns' can be traced within documentary sources all the way back to the medieval period, where it is directly linked with the creation of the 'Newton of Mearns'. The exact location and extent of the medieval

'Auldton' has always remained uncertain, with various locations proposed close to the site of Mearns Castle. One of these locations is the site of Alton farmstead: this is, no doubt, down to the fact that it shares the same name as that carried by the settlement in its various forms, though it should be remembered that the first appearance of this farmstead on cartographic sources does not occur until the late 18th century.

192. Bearing this in mind, the excavation works allowed us an unrivalled opportunity to fully investigate the archaeological potential of this farmstead, and to discover if there was any evidence on the site which could represent elements of an earlier medieval settlement.
193. The only structural remains discovered on site firmly correlated with the layout of the farmstead as it was depicted on mapping from the late 18th century onwards, with the only non-structural feature present being the rubble drain which ran around the edge of Structure A.
194. The only potential exception comprised stones [056] and [058] which sat isolated to the northwest of Structure B.2. While it was difficult from the slight traces remaining to determine the exact nature of these stones and their association to the farmstead, they do sit in the known location of one of the missing structures which formed part of the steading. Hence it is most likely that they represent the only surviving elements of this structure rather than an earlier feature.
195. This likelihood is further supported by the lack of any artefacts dating to the medieval period in the assemblage recovered from the site. Apart from a small number of post-medieval sherds and late 18th century sherds, the main bulk of the assemblage comprises artefacts of early to late 19th century manufacture, with a few 20th century pieces also represented. The small number of post-medieval sherds occurring conceivably represents pieces removed from the proximity of domestic structures and distributed across agricultural land (perhaps in a primitive form of manuring) prior to the construction of Alton Farm: it does not appear to indicate the prolonged accumulation of rubbish upon a domestic site.
196. The results of the excavations clearly indicate that Alton farmstead was not the final stage of occupation within an intensively used multi-phase landscape which had its recorded origins around 500 years previously. That the land was used in the medieval period is not questioned: however, this use was non-intensive, to such an extent that there was not even any pottery present within the topsoil. Perhaps this means that it was an area less suitable for arable agriculture, being used instead as pasture. Increasing pressure on land in the post-medieval period may have meant that marginal areas of the parish were increasingly brought into production: this would explain both the lack of ceramics and also the absence of settlement in this location. In spite of this, when small fixed tenancies were created as part of the Improvements, it was this farm in particular which took its name from the much earlier and broader landholding surrounding the Castle within which it must surely be located.
197. With the site of Alton farmstead yielding a nil return as far as evidence for medieval occupation is concerned, the question remains as yet unanswered. Several authorities have sought to use early documentary and cartographic sources to more closely pinpoint the location of the early settlement, but so far evidence has remained elusive. Pont's map and Blaeu's map provide contradictory evidence which argue variously for an area slightly to the east or southeast of the castle, or for the balance of ground between the kirk at Mearns and the castle lying to the east. Other suggestions have included ground further to the east around the modern farm of Barrance, based on the assumption that the site of the Castle of Mearns has, like the 'Auldton,' moved from its original location.
198. It was argued in this report that the 'Auldton' should not be viewed as a single nucleated settlement but a dispersed group of structures which together comprised a farmstead. It is also argued that the last stages of this settlement may in fact be represented on Roy as clusters of unnamed rectangular buildings located between Mearns Kirk and the Castle of Mearns. These groups of structures were progressively replaced by modern steadings, potentially built upon the same sites, and there is arguably a potential for occupation on these sites to extend back into the medieval period. This is a question that could be tested

archaeologically: with detailed works of this kind now completed on the site of Alton, we can safely say that this particular site has proved negative in respect of the presence of an earlier, medieval settlement, but this is not necessarily the case for sites located elsewhere in the locale.

199. One final point to note is the presence of anomalous masonry within the fabric of the farm buildings that made up Alton. This was by no means a common occurrence, but isolated examples of such material were noted within Structure A, the outlying southwestern structure. In particular, a massive squared sandstone block was noted amongst the quoins in the western corner of the structure during the field survey. No tooling was noted, which suggested either very careful working or that the surface was extremely weathered, with either suggesting that the stone in question was of some antiquity. While the presence of this earlier stonework may be used to argue for an earlier date of the structure, the complete absence of supporting evidence in the form of accompanying archaeological remains and material culture would suggest instead that the worked stone should be seen as intrusive: it originated elsewhere (perhaps quarried from ancillary structures located in or around the castle) and was incorporated into the steading during construction.

Phasing

200. Combining the findings from the excavation with research into the available cartographic and documentary evidence allows us to develop a timescale for the phasing of the modern farmstead at Alton, from its origins through to its final abandonment.
201. As already noted, the first appearance of Alton as a single farmsteading in the cartographic sources is on Ainslie's map of 1796 (Figure 3), which depicts three separate structures sitting in a 'C'-shaped formation overlooking an adjacent roadway. The earliest mention of Alton, the farmstead, also appeared at around this time in the available documentary evidence, with a mention in the Farm Horse Tax of 1797. This strongly suggests that the farm depicted on Ainslie was one which was active and occupied by this period.
202. A specific candidate for Alton Farm cannot be identified on Roy's 1752-55 military survey, which could place the date for the initial creation of the farm and the construction of Alton steading well into the latter half of the 18th century. As always, however, we have to view the earlier mapping evidence with caution. Looking at the material culture recovered from the site, very little was recovered which dated to the post-medieval period (only 12 sherds out of 418 in the total ceramic assemblage), which suggested that these are more likely to represent dispersed material derived from neighbouring settlements (such as Mearns Castle). Aside from this scatter of earlier sherds, the ceramic assemblage in particular is characterised by wares manufactured from the late 18th century onwards. If we assume that the accepted end of the post-medieval period is c. 1775, then the material culture recovered from the site certainly supports the suggestion that the origins of the farmstead belong in the latter half of the century. If we wish to fine tune this further, then we could argue for a foundation date lying between 1775 and the farmstead's first appearance on the mapping surveyed not long before 1796.
203. A late 18th century origin for the farmstead would match a trend recognised by Brunskill (1981), where the most numerous group of isolated farmsteads comprises those which were established in the 18th and 19th centuries; a period which saw *'intense pressure of population on the land and for cultivation to supply the enlarged towns'* (*ibid*, 35).
204. Moving beyond these broad-brush observations to the phasing evident in the construction of individual structures on site is slightly more problematic. As noted, Ainslie only depicts three structures which appear to represent the main 'C'-shaped range of the farm formed by Structure B and the two flanking structures (now missing) on either side. As such, Structures A and E are missing from Ainslie's map.
205. This could suggest a few possible implications for the phasing of our site. One is that Structures A and/or E were earlier structures which had already been abandoned (i.e. they had fallen out of use but were not necessarily demolished) prior to 1796. As Structure E still appears on the much later 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, however, this does not seem likely. It should, though, be noted that Structure A is only ever depicted as unroofed

in later mapping and it is never actually seen as a roofed structure on any of the available cartographic evidence.

206. The possibility that Structure A went out of use prior to 1796 is not supported by the documentary sources. The census lists the number of uninhabited buildings at each steading from a relatively early stage, and the first time such a thing is mentioned at Alton is in the 1851 census, where one uninhabited building is mentioned. No information of this kind is included in the 1841 census, implying that all of the upstanding structures, including Structure A, were still in use at this point. It is also interesting to consider that the surviving remains of Structure A still included a quantity of good quality dressed sandstone, as well as whinstone and flagstones. If this structure went out of use prior to 1796, in the opening stages of life in a farmsteading which went on to span the next 100 years, it seems unlikely that these stones would have been left *in situ*. This is particularly pertinent considering that we know that substantial refurbishment work took place there c.1840, an ideal opportunity to reuse such items and incorporate them into the surrounding structures.
207. Another explanation as to why the two structures are missing from Ainslie's map is that Structures A and/or E were later additions. This is a stronger possibility although it is difficult to prove from the evidence available. Looking at the material culture, the assemblage produced a slight bias in the distribution of late 18th century ceramic sherds around the remains of Structure A, but this evidence alone is insufficient to push back the origins of Structure A to a period pre-dating the remainder of the steading. As the artefacts were collected from within the demolition material, then it is possible that their distribution was affected by activities and disturbance occurring, with artefacts widely dispersed across the site.
208. Another real possibility is that Ainslie's map may be unreliable in its attention to detail. Structure A and/or E may indeed have been present at the time of the survey, with Ainslie interested only in mapping the main range of the farm (the 'C'-shaped central portion), and ignoring any ancillary structures such as A and E. Ainslie's map is clearly lacking in detail: field boundaries are not marked, including the terraced area surrounding Alton; those buildings at Alton which are depicted appear out of proportion when compared to the remains on the ground; and, when comparing other farmsteads depicted in the surrounding area, all appear to have a simplified layout with only a small number of buildings shown. This suggests that Ainslie was more concerned with showing a stylised representation rather than an exact depiction of every structure. If Ainslie deliberately omitted detail in this way, then it is possible that the entire farmstead, including Structures A and E, were built in a single phase of construction prior to this date.
209. It is unfortunate that Ainslie provides our only reliable source mapping for the period prior to the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863, as it makes it difficult to confidently determine any distinct phasing across the various elements of the farmstead. Looking at the methods of construction used in the buildings themselves, it is not possible to identify work originating in different periods. No marked variation in build technique is evident, with any differences evident between buildings potentially reflecting differences in function as much as chronological patterning. It is possible to suggest however, based on the cartographic evidence, that the three buildings which formed the 'C'-shaped range (which included Structure B), were among the first structures built there, highlighting its origins as an Improvement-era farm.
210. The continuous occupation of Alton farmstead throughout the first half of the 19th century is well attested by the documentary sources, which record a total of 28 individuals staying at the farm in the census of 1841. The Ardgowan estate papers (Appendix 2) include a list of repairs carried out to the buildings c.1840, depict a farm which has a series of working buildings under constant use. The need for these repairs either reflects the wear and tear ensuing from the strains of a steady workload or a long overdue requirement which could not be addressed prior to this date. However, the scale of the refurbishment programme put forward for the site suggests a farm which at that point in time was prospering, with occupants optimistic about continuing future success.
211. Even with limited structural remains surviving on site, it is possible to see a number of amendments to the buildings including blocked doorways in Structures A and B, the re-

laying of floor surfaces in Structure B.1 as well as suggestions that the northeast end of Structure A was a later extension, and that Structure B.2 had been increased widthways from its original floor plan, pushing back the southeast wall in order to retain a common frontage onto the central courtyard. These alterations reflect the idea that Alton was a farm which had gone through at least one phase of transformation throughout its working life. That the peak of this activity took place in the mid-19th century is reflected in the material culture, with the bulk of the assemblage dating to the period 1820 to 1860 (and in particular the latter half of this period) and ceramic finds recovered beneath the mortared floor [039] of B.1 yielding a date range of 1820-40.

212. The decline of the farmstead is easier to trace as a sequence of phased abandonment unfolding across the latter half of the 19th century. As noted, the first mention of any uninhabited building being present on the site is in the 1851 census, where one building is listed as such. As the 1st Ordnance Survey map of 1863 shows, Structure A is unroofed at this time. It is possible that this is the uninhabited building recorded in 1851 which suggests that Structure A went out of use at some point during the 1840s. However, the recording of a building as 'uninhabited' in the census could merely mean that it is no longer used as a dwelling, while remaining in use as a farm building. If this is the case here, then Structure A could have been abandoned earlier and the 'uninhabited' building could refer to a separate building. Whenever it occurred, it is possible that the abandonment of Structure A may indicate a shift in the way the farm was being worked; alternatively, it may represent the first signs of the decline and shrinkage of the farm as a whole.
213. The most significant change in the farmstead appears to have occurred prior to the census in 1871. This census lists four uninhabited buildings with no tenants residing at the farm. The outstanding issue here is a failure to mention the fifth building seen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map; it is possible, though, that by this time Structure A was no longer considered worthy of being classed as a building, remaining instead as a ruin or an enclosure/compound surviving within the farmyard.
214. It is possible that the abandonment of the farm as place of residence prior to the 1871 census was a direct result of the previous tenants - the Reid family - obtaining Castle Farm from the widow of William Giffen in 1864. Compared with the small steading at Alton Farm, previous census reports have highlighted that Castle Farm was a much larger landholding, complemented by a larger house and steading; it is not unreasonable to surmise that the Reid family would move their home to this larger farmstead not long after they gained tenancy of the property.
215. While this suggests that the Alton farmstead saw only a steep decline during the 1860s, it was instead to be re-occupied prior to the 1881 census. This lists one inhabited building, housing the widowed Elizabeth Giffen and her family. It is likely that Alton's life as a working steading had been abandoned by this time and that it was now being used merely as a domestic residence, without any revival of its associated farm buildings. While we cannot be sure which of the buildings was used by the Giffen family during this period, it is possible to suggest that Structure B would be a good possibility. As the original dwelling house, this would mean a continuity of use which would be far more practical than converting one of the associated farm buildings.
216. By the time of the 1891 census, there was no mention of Alton Farm which points to its complete abandonment prior to this date, even as a domestic dwelling. These changes are reflected in the cartographic evidence, with the 2nd Ordnance Survey map of 1898 only depicting two structures; A and B, both unroofed (Figure 52). At least three of the buildings had been demolished by this time, including E, although with only one building still listed in 1881, this reduction could have occurred at any point after the last mention of the buildings in the census of 1871.
217. The final demolition of the steading at Alton appears to have consisted of two main phases. The first was the demolition of the three buildings which together comprised Structure E and the two flanking structures on either side of B, as shown by the cartographic evidence and the lack of substantial remains surviving for any of these buildings on site. The second was the levelling of the area, with the demolition material used to infill any hollows and lower-lying portions of ground. This levelling appears to have allowed the survival of only

those elements of the farmstead which sat within these lower-lying areas: these included the lower courses of Structures A and B, and what little remained of Structure E and the stones [056] and [058].

218. While it appears certain that the first phase of demolition occurred prior to the 1896 survey for the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, it is unclear whether the second element was carried out simultaneously (with the depiction of Structures A and B merely showing what remained of the basal courses as they are now), or whether Structures A and B were still mostly upstanding at this time with the site being levelled at a later stage. The presence of a glass 'Barr' aerated drinks bottle dating to as late as 1910 amongst the demolition material on site, hints that the latter may be the case and would push the levelling of the site into the 20th century. However, it is possible that this find was intrusive; it may be that the post-demolition levelling involved some level of ground disturbance or that the demolition process itself involved depositing the material in piles around the vicinity of the site before spreading it more evenly across the area at a later date.
219. This demolition and subsequent levelling of the site would appear to have been a rather intensive process compared with many other sites where - after abandonment - the buildings have been left to go ruinous, and demolished only once they have become a safety concern. It is possible that the demolition of the buildings was due to a desire to re-use the stones elsewhere. However, the quantity of building stone remaining on-site, both within the surviving structural remains of A and B, and the demolition material, suggests that this was not the objective. It is possible, instead, that the levelling of the site related to its post-abandonment use. Still within working agricultural land, the terraced area around the farmstead - sitting immediately adjacent to the road - could have been an attractive prospect for the storage of equipment, vehicles, produce or even stock; the partitioning of the area formed by the now-overgrown hedges being an effective way to control the movement of stock either by keeping them in or out for the purposes of secure storage.
220. The lack of 20th century artefacts occurring amongst the assemblage (with the notable exception of the Barr's aerated drinks bottle), particularly amongst those items recovered at depth, does suggest that any activity undertaken in this area during this latter period involved minimal ground disturbance with no large-scale excavations at depth being carried out at this time.

Functions of the farm and its buildings

221. The best resource that we have available which gives us information regarding the nature of the structures and their functions on site is a list of repairs and refurbishments for Alton (Aldton) Steading which was prepared c.1839 and which forms part of the Ardgowan estate papers (Appendix 2).
222. Here a number of buildings (or elements of buildings) are listed by their uses. These consist of the Dwelling House, Byre, Old Carthouse, Barn, Milkhouse, Boiler House and Stables. This list confirms that Alton functioned as a dairy farm during this period, an observation which reflects the general trend in the southwest of Scotland at this time, where the smaller farms and wetter climate were better suited to dairy farming. Naismith (1985, 172) has also identified a trend where the dairy farms in Renfrewshire commonly utilise the 'C'-shaped layout present at Alton.
223. Specifically attributing this list of buildings and functions to the specific remains on-site, however, proves more problematic. It can be said with some confidence that Structures B.1 and B.2 represent the Dwelling House and Byre respectively. This is indicated by the description in the estate papers of a '*through passage*' between the house and byre with an outside south door (the passage lined by flagstones [029]); it also mentions an '*inside Byre door to through passage*' (the blocked doorway in wall [033]). There is also a section which states '*the Byre roof to get a new runner[?] below place where old side wall stood*' which could be referring to the southeastern side wall of B.2, where the original side wall running from [033] appeared to have been demolished and replaced by wall [034] further to the southeast.

224. The document also describes the straightening of the southeast wall of the Dwelling House. It is possible that, rather than reflecting the methods of constructing whinstone walls detailed earlier, the protrusion of basal course [022] along the southeast wall of Structure B.2 may actually be the result of these repairs. Perhaps [022] followed the line of an earlier wall left in place with only the upper portions, [023], requiring re-alignment. This could also account for the presence of two courses of larger boulders at the northeastern end, with the upper course introduced as part of this process.
225. On site this is further evidenced by the presence of possible fireplaces within the southwest gable end wall of Structure B.1, and also its internal sub-division. This matches the traditional layout of these structures as having two rooms - the 'but' and the 'ben' ends - with a byre leading off the 'but' end. These conclusions are drawn from the fact that we are only seeing the ground floor layout of the building. While an upper storey could potentially have been present, there was no evidence for this archaeologically. In addition, we have reference to a 'hatch and trap ladder to loft' in the Ardgowan estate papers when it is describing repairs to the Dwelling House.
226. The presence of the painted plasterwork within Structure B.1 also points to its use as a dwelling; such decorative details likely to be confined to the interior of the living quarters.
227. The positioning of the house at the centre of the courtyard layout has been identified by Naismith as being common in both Ayrshire and Renfrewshire (1985, 169 & 172); the reasoning being that it placed it within easy reach for tending to the cattle. Beyond this it becomes less clear, as we are missing the full extent of both Structures A and E, and any structural remains for the other two buildings (with the possible exception of stones [056] and [058]). These structural remains lack any distinguishable characteristics which would definitively match them to either a certain function or to the descriptions of the repairs listed in the estate papers. We must also bear in mind that this list of refurbishment will only include those buildings which require repair work and that this list may not be a definitive one including all the structures on-site.
228. It is also worth remembering that more than one structure could have been housed within common walls or sharing a common roof. Although just one building is featured on mapping or on the ground, it may house two or even more of the structures listed. To add further uncertainty, while the building layout becomes ever more standardised during this period with increasing adoption of the courtyard style, there does not appear to have been a prescribed layout as to which buildings were used for which function, with this varying instead from farm to farm. As such, any suggestion of function must remain tentative.
229. It is possible that one of the missing flanking structures may have been the barn, placed in the middle of the steading so that hay and straw could easily be delivered to the byre at B.2 (Glendinning & Wade Martins 2008, 31). It is also possible that the stables were housed in the main range for this same reason.
230. Structure E could represent the Carthouse, situated away from the main steading and facing on to the road. Due to the small size of the farm and its role as a dairy farm, it is possible that the carthouse would have been a small structure of only one or two bays. Glendinning and Wade Martins suggest that the number of bays would have been roughly proportional to the arable acreage (2008, 107); in this respect, Alton is modest in size, farming only 21 acres of land. If the carthouse reflects this, then it is possible that it, too, occupied one end of either of the flanking structures.
231. The other difficulty we face is the possibility that the buildings changed their function over time. For example, the narrow doorway in the southeast wall [005] of Structure A had been blocked and partition walls [007] inserted into the interior. This could have been due to a change in function, with the partitioned section perhaps forming an area for better storage. Perhaps Structure A was the Milkhouse which would have needed good storage provision. The presence of drain [017] running around the exterior of Structure A could also relate to this change in function: it runs directly across the line of the blocked doorway, which suggests that it would not have been in place while the doorway was open; and there is still the possibility that the northeastern end of the external wall [005] was a later extension. Another potential discrepancy of this kind is in the structure which the estate

papers refer to specifically to the 'Old Carthouse:' in this instance it may be the case that this building is no longer used as the carthouse (with a 'new' carthouse located in one of the other buildings) but that the name has been retained for convenience by estate workers and tenants.

One structure which was not listed was a bothy or equivalent for housing workers. We know that a large number of people would have stayed on a property of this kind during the mid-19th century, including agricultural labourers and potentially, domestic staff. We have, however, only one dwelling house mentioned. As stated previously, this could mean that the bothy was not listed, although it is also possible that additional lodging was provided in lofts sitting above the byre or stables.

Putting Alton into Context: Changes during the Improvement Era

232. One of the appeals of Alton farmstead lies in its ability to act as a case study for a small farm rooted firmly in the Improvement ethos, as it was right at the height of the movement. Subsequent changes to its structures add further interest, as they reflect ongoing changes occurring in the wider attitudes of the time.
233. By looking at the buildings at Alton, it is possible to see a landscape still in transition from old to new during the late 18th century. While the 'C'-shaped layout is typical of the new improved courtyard layouts being introduced, elements of the structures were still strongly influenced by earlier traditions. This was particularly evident in the dwelling house/byre (Structure B). The layouts of earlier farmsteads generally had the dwelling house at the centre of the range, with contrasting 'but' and 'ben' ends, and with the byre directly entered from the 'but' end (Glendinning & Wade Martins 2008, 15); a layout which we can see reflected in the location and internal organisation (of ground floor at least) of Structure B.
234. This suggests that - rather than comprising a succession of designs which are swiftly and universally adopted across Scotland - agricultural improvements were rather more fluid in nature. Earlier preferences and practices were assimilated as opposed to erased altogether, with the changes adopted during this period heavily influenced by local traditions. This resulted in marked regional variations and a more gradual change across a longer period of time.
235. The introduction of the standardised layout during the Improvement era shows a growing interest in the use of space and its importance to the practical aspects of a working farm. The layout represents an attempt to formalise the working area, taking into account the functions of the separate structures and placing them in a way that makes the most efficient use of the available space. While the adoption of the standardised layout varied from region to region, the appearance of such designs in even the smaller and potentially more impoverished farms, such as Alton, shows how widespread these approaches were becoming and how it was beginning to change the way in which living and working areas were viewed.
236. The symmetrical character of the layout suggests also an attempt at making a 'practical' layout into something which also appeared attractive and ordered. Although the new layouts were heavily influenced by the practical implications of siting the various structures, there was also still a keen interest in designing farmsteadings that contributed visually to the wider landscape. The adoption of the symmetrical layout - as well as other architectural embellishments such as the dressed stones around the openings - at the small farm at Alton shows that such visual considerations were important even on the smaller farms, perhaps revealing an enthusiasm to keep up with the latest 'fashions' or a chance to indulge in their own particular tastes.
237. Through the physical remains surviving on site, it is possible to obtain insights into changing attitudes as they were gaining ground more broadly throughout the country. Looking again at the byre/dwelling (Structure B), we can see in the estate papers an instruction for the '*division walls of through passage between house and byre, to be repaired and built up to top of joists, and all properly pinned and pointed*'. This implies that both structures shared a common roof where the walls may not have been at full height prior to this point, and also specifies an importance to get the walls to a good standard.

These refurbishments could be a direct result of a desire to move away from the combined dwelling/byre of the earlier traditions, a change which was becoming increasingly prevalent by this time.

238. As well as targeting a more physical separation between byre and dwelling, these improvements also included later legislation eliminating direct access between the two (Glendinning & Wade Martins 2008, 88). We can see that the internal door from byre to through passage is still listed as being present in the estate papers; however, by looking at the remains on site, we know that at a later point this doorway was blocked and it is possible that this resulted directly from the introduction of this legislation. Such developments show changing attitudes to hygiene during the Improvement era and how this affected the use of space within the steadings, with stricter legislation coming in to directly enforce the new approaches.
239. On a lesser note, the drop in the number of artefacts present on site which can be dating to the later period of occupation (i.e. post-1860) may also represent a shift in how waste material was being deposited on site. Again, this may change in attitude. In contrast to the earlier periods where there was an abundance of fragmentary artefactual evidence representing the deposition of material culture around the area of the farmstead, the later period may have seen a shift towards a method of removing the material from the site of the dwelling to deposit it at a separate location elsewhere.

Reflections of Broader Social Patterns

240. Archive research tracing the histories of the various generations of tenants at Alton showed changes in the movement of families across the landscape throughout the 19th century. The late 18th century and early 19th century was as a period of fluidity within the farming community, with families translocating as new opportunities became available. The later census reports for Alton from the mid-19th century onwards show a greater degree of continuity, with tenancies often being passed on to another member of the same family, namely in the case of the Brysons, and later, the Reid family.
241. The other notable change over time which is evidenced though information pertaining to Alton is in the number of families living on the farm. The 28 individuals recorded in the 1841 census represented the highest population levels that are recorded in the archive: these included the members of at least three households as well as servants and some unmarried residents. This level of occupancy in a single steading hails back to the earlier days of multiple tenancies; it is possible that the occupants of Alton at this time were so accustomed to this level population density that the practice of having so many people living together in such a restricted area was still surviving. It is important to remember however that the census only allows us a snapshot showing a particular point in time, and not a complete picture.
242. In the following decades, we see a shift in the number of residents, with Alton now occupied by a single family with their servants or labourers. This was more consistent with the ideology of the improved farmstead, which encouraged a move towards single family tenancy.
243. As the analysis of the material culture has suggested, the dominance of earthenware as opposed to semi-porcelain or bone china in the ceramic assemblage, suggests that the tenants of Alton during the mid-19th century were at the lower end of the income scale. We have to be wary, however, and recognise that more luxurious items could be more carefully curated by their owners. At the same time the refurbishments taking place c.1840 suggest that there were times of prosperity. Indeed, the archives suggest that the Reid family went on to obtain the landholdings of both Castle Farm and King Henry's Knowe, evidence that Alton must in its later years have been sufficiently successful enough to allow them to achieve this.
244. The ultimate abandonment and clearance of the farmstead reflects another trend in the later 19th century – the amalgamation of landholdings into more efficient, larger farms. As we have noted several times, Alton clearly struggled as a very small holding that carried an ancient name. The economic pressures of the mid- to late 19th century clearly moved

the farm from an independent small farm, to a peripheral element of a larger farm and ultimately to redundancy. This process of small scale Improvement moving to amalgamation took little more than a century, removing once more the name of Alton from the cultural landscape of Newton Mearns.

Recommendations

245. This Data Structure Report has presented the findings of the final stage of archaeological works carried out within the development area at Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns. The structure of this report, as well as the specialist analysis included within it, has sought to ensure that a full and comprehensive understanding of the excavation works at Alton are presented.
246. The excavation of the Alton farmstead was the agreed appropriate mitigation after the preceding archaeological evaluation. With this task complete, we recommend that no further on-site mitigation tasks are appropriate for this development area.
247. Turning to the materials derived from the excavation: there remains no distinct research objectives that could be met by further analytical works nor do we consider the importance of this site to be such as to warrant the publication (beyond this report) of the discoveries made. As such we do not recommend further analytical works or publication.
248. The appropriateness and acceptability of these recommendations need to be confirmed with East Renfrewshire Council as the planning authority and their archaeological advisors, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, in keeping with the terms laid out in the Method Statement.

Conclusion

249. A programme of archaeological works concluded with the excavation of the Alton farmstead at Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns. These works were required in preparation for the construction of the Newton Mearns Faith Schools' Joint Campus, to the instruction of East Renfrewshire Council.
250. The excavation works revealed the remains of a small, late 18th century Improvement era farmstead that had continued in use until the late 19th century. Material culture illustrated this duration of occupation, dominated by contemporary ceramics. Archival research has identified changing patterns of occupation and tenure across this same period as well as locating detailed evidence of the refurbishment of the farmstead in c.1839. The farmstead was ultimately cleared during a period of farm amalgamation in the late 19th century.
251. While carrying the name Alton (Auldton) there was no sound archaeological evidence for continuity of settlement at the site before the late 18th century.
252. No further analytical or publications stages have been recommended given the inclusion of appropriate analytical work within this report.

Acknowledgements

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254. Further assistance was given in the creation of this report: Diane Gorman contributed to help process the site records and artefacts, as well as the writing of the appendices. Diane and Liam McKinstry also assisted with the illustration work. Thomas Rees also kindly edited the report, and the work could not have been carried out without Thomas's guidance and support throughout the entirety of the project.
255. Support throughout the project from Tom McDougall at Gardiner & Theobald LLP, and East Renfrewshire Council was much appreciated. As was the continued advice and support of Martin O'Hare at the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.
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Archive

- E326/10/11/228 Farm Horse Tax 1797 Volume 05
- E326/10/5/61 Farm Horse Tax 1797-8 Volume 05
- OS1/26/17/55 Ordnance Survey Name Book 1856 OS1/26/17/55).

Valuation Rolls 1897-98

Valuation Rolls 1898-99

Valuation Rolls 1899-1900

Valuation Rolls 1904-1905

Court Book (Mearns Estate), Ardgowan Estate papers, Glasgow City Archives T-ARD
1/6/2

Estate Plan (Mearns Estate), Ardgowan Estate papers, Glasgow City Archives T-ARD
1/6/397

Feu Duties 1770-95, Ardgowan Estate Papers, Glasgow City Archives T-ARD 1/6/3 F

Mearns Estate Rentals c. 1813-64, Ardgowan Estate Papers, Glasgow City Archives T-
ARD 1/6/394

1841 Scottish Census – Parish of Mearns

1851 Scottish Census – Parish of Mearns

1861 Scottish Census – Parish of Mearns

1871 Scottish Census – Parish of Mearns

1881 Scottish Census – Parish of Mearns

1891 Scottish Census – Parish of Mearns

Cartographic

Pont, T	late 1500s	Renfrewshire - Pont 33
Bleau, J	1654	Praefectura Renfroana, vulgo, dicta Baronia. The Baronie of Renfrow
Roy, W.	1752-55	Military Survey of Scotland
Ainslie, J.	1796	Map of the county of Renfrew, Renfrewshire
Thomson, J.	1826	Atlas of Scotland, Renfrew Shire
Ordnance Survey	1863	1 st edition 25" Renfrew Sheet XVII.5 (Mearns)
Ordnance Survey	1863	1 st edition 6" Renfrewshire, Sheet XVII
Ordnance Survey	1897	2 nd edition 25" Renfrewshire 017.05 (includes: Mearns)
Ordnance Survey	1898	2 nd edition 6" Renfrewshire Sheet XVII.NW
Ordnance Survey	1913	3 rd edition 25" Renfrewshire 017.05 (includes: Mearns)
Ordnance Survey	1947	4 th edition 25" Renfrewshire 017.05 (includes: Mearns)

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

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259. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

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G1 1RXF	e.: enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk

Appendix 1: 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:	Claire Williamson and Louise Turner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	220119
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmstead
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Post-medieval and modern ceramic; glass; metalwork
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 5533 5513 (centre point)
START DATE (this season)	6 th July 2015
END DATE (this season)	31 st July 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Monitoring on early SI Works; Evaluation.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works concluded with the excavation of the Alton farmstead at Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns. These works were required in preparation for the construction of the Newton Mearns Faith Schools' Joint Campus, to the instruction of East Renfrewshire Council.</p> <p>The excavation works revealed the remains of a small, late 18th century Improvement era farmstead that had continued in use until the late 19th century. Material culture illustrated this duration of occupation, dominated by contemporary ceramics. Archival research has identified changing patterns of occupation and tenure across this same period as well as locating detailed evidence of the refurbishment of the farmsteading in c.1839. The farmstead was ultimately cleared during a period of farm amalgamation in the late 19th century.</p> <p>While carrying the name Alton (Auldton) there was no sound archaeological evidence for continuity of settlement at the site before the late 18th century.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	East Renfrewshire Council
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 HES Collections.

Appendix 2: Extract from Mearns Estate Rentals c.1813-64 Ardgowan Estate Papers, Glasgow City Archives T-ARD 1/6/394

260. Presented below is a transcription from the Ardgowan Estate Papers relating to Alton.

Specifications of Repairs of farm Steadings of Mearns belonging to Sir M. M. S. Stewart Bart.

Alnton Steading

The South East Side Wall of Dwelling House at Room to be Straightened and made good, and this wall, and West Gable Wall to be all pinned up, and pointed with lime – the chimney tops of Dwelling House to be rebuilt and to get a new droved stone plinth cope on top, all to be well pointed with lime, the division walls of through passage between house and byre, to be repaired and built up to top of joists, and all properly pinned and pointed, the East gable of the byre to be finished up and pointed, the South East wide sidewall of Old Carthouse in Main Range to be straightened and made good at the top, with stone and lime building, the walls of barn to be pinned and pointed, and the wall heads to be beam filled and made good in inside and the Skew stones to be properly made up and pointed with lime. The floor of Barn at North East door to be repaired and made level with the rest of the floor – the Wallheads of milkhouse to be beam filled up, and the door opening forward to Carthouse and small opening from Do. [?Carthouse] to Boiler House must be all built up solid with stone and lime building an opening about 3 ½ feet by 2 ½ feet to be opened up in East side wall of Milk House for a new window having dressed scutcheons, sole and lintell, all properly made up of 2 small openings about 8 inches square to be opened through wall for ventilation placed in the situations to be pointed out, the lintells of the door to be raised about 1 foot in the door hole about 3 feet out from door to be lifted and relaid lower to the floor and to allow the water to run off the floor, to be cleared out for new pavement and the said floor to be relaid with new droved stone pavement 4 ½ inch thick all properly laid and close jointed and laid with lime on joints and soled bed of smithing [dust/debris/sand?]. Many of the present flags that are good, to be relaid, being properly square jointed and the side walls of Boiler House to be raised 3 feet with rubble building and the present boiler seat to be made safe. The doorhead in through passage between House and Byre to be raised 1 foot and the scutcheons of door head made safe. All the walls throughout the building to have the loose lime taken out of the joint, the whole to be pinned and repointed where required.

[Margin Note – 'Wright Work']

The barn door and door of Old Cart House at East end of barn, to get new wood sole/lintells. The kitchen and room of Dwelling House to get new loft joists, having one new joist put between every old joist in the kitchen and those in room to be all new in the passage between House & Byre to get 3 new ceiling joists and the same design as the present joists and 2 ½ inches thick all to be placed about one foot higher than the present joists, to be sufficiently nailed to couple sides those over kitchen and through passage to be ighted and covered with 7/8 grooved and tongued white wood batons floor on underside having a hatch and trap ladder to loft and the room ceiling and ceiling of the beds to be lathed. The dwelling house roof to get six new roof couples placed in amongst the present couples for strengthening them all to be the same length as the present couples 6 ft 5 inches deep by 2 ¼ thick and placed to nailed to joists each new couple to have a back 5 inches by in all well fitted and sufficiently clinched and nailed and the joists and couples to be all carefully put up and care to be taken not to injure the present roof's joists and should any damage be done, it must be made good by the contractors at their own expense – the outside south door of through passage to be a new door made of white wood batons 1 1/8 inches thick and 6-7 inches broad, grooved and tongued and beaded on edge of joints having 3 cross bars on back and to be hung with the present old crook and band hinges and to have step inside and the North door of said passage to be overhauled and repaired – the room to get a new bed formed with in front, with stock bottom and the walls of room and kitchen and through passage to be plastered the door opening in through

passage to byre to get a new plain deal 1 inch thick door with 3 bars on back, hung on strong wood, framed with strong xT hinges, having checks, folding sneck made to be 6 ft 2 inch high. The Barn to get 3 new couples, all placed in betwixt the present couples, and all having sufficient caulks [or ?baulks] the same old cart house to having ceiling joists 7 inches deep and 2 ¼ inches thick, placed about 20 inches apart having sufficient wall hold, and to be covered with 1 inch thick American pine flooring, grooved and tongued, well-nailed down and this old carthouse to get a plain 1 1/8 inch thick white batten door with bars on back hung to strongwood frame with strong XT hinges to door to have a stock lock and folding sneck checks – the Byre roof to get a new ?runner below place where old side wall stood and place below the present runner is to be the same breadth and 3 inches thick and to be in not more than 2 pieces in length and scarfed at joining and the runner to get 2 new supports 11 inches by 3 inches all well secured and the roof to get 3 new couples and caulks same as the present placed in about centre of roof – the milkhouse to get 4 new ceiling joists, but in amongst the old ones for carrying the lath of the whole ceiling and room ceiling part to be lathed, the main house to get also a new glazed paned window with the sole to be 3 feet by 2 ½ feet for daylight and to be made in 2 leaves having fittings and fixtures, and to be covered on the outside with fine fly wire cloth secured to stone work in a wood frame and said frame to have wood sole and soffit inside and the 2 air apertures in walls to be covered with the fly wire cloth the same [as] window. The Milk House to get likewise a new outside door with frames, same as before described for the other outside door and to get a new safe lintel and cheeks and to 6 feet 2 inch high to have a stock lock and folding sneck, said milkhouse to be filled up with a row of shelves all around 22 inches broad 4 1/8 inches thick and supported on ?pinned brackets ? to one of the sides to leave a shelf above the whole length and 12 inches broad and 7/8 inches thick supported on iron brackets – the walls and ceiling of milkhouse to be plastered 2 coats good strong plaster, well rubbed in and smoothed and the angles of scuncheons of door and window to be rounded and the window to be beaded and pointed – the Cart House opening in Milkhouse Range to get a new inside safe lintel piece having sufficient wall hold at ends and the rood to get 3 new couples and baulks of the same size as the present, all carefully put in amongst the present ceoupls. The Boiler House to get new roof couples and balks of sufficient strength rested in the new part of the walls secured to a strong wall plate and to have sufficient ?thatch rafters and the outside end of gable to be rough boarded ?in above level of side wall the door of stable to be overhauled and repaired.

All the outside doors in Steading and inside Byre Door to through passage to be painted 2 coats oil paint on both sides of the colour to be afterwards fixed on –The windows to be all painted 2 coats of the same colour, and all to be painted with ?strong lime [or line?] around outside of case – The south side of dwelling house and byre roofs to get a thorough coat of new thatch to not less than 8 inches thick and the north side of said roofs to have the thatch repaired. The Skews to get all new turf and the turf on top of ridge of said roof to be all stripped off and a proper sized new wood ridge put on in place of turf secured and nailed to the couples and to have ?lines and to be painted 2 coats slate colour. The roof of barn to get a thorough coat of new thatch on both sides not less than 7 inches thick made secure next skew stones, and the present turf ridge to be taken off and the roof to get a new wood ridge in place of turf same as described for dwelling house and the thatch all repaired and made good and new wood ridges – The thatch of roof of stable range to be sufficiently repaired and the skew to get all new turf. The Cart house and milk house roof to have all the thatch all sufficiently repaired and to get new turf skews and the Boiler House to get a new thatch roof at least 8 inches thick and to get new turf on the skews and the Boiler House, Milk and Cart Houses and stables roofs to get all new wood ridges in place of turf and same as the description for the dwelling-house and the present turf on top of ridges of said roofs to be all taken off and the thatch all repaired and made sufficient at the new wood ridges. All the thatching and turfing must be done in a proper and sufficient manner so as to make the roofs of the different places water tight and all the thatching on both sides of the different roofs must be stapled down with proper ?rafters, having at least 4 rafters on each side of roof.

Mearns 22 July 1839

Appendix 3: Registers

261. Appendix 3, which contains all registers pertaining to the works on-site during the excavation.

Appendix 3.1: Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	Site	Deposit	Compact, dark brown silty clay, with frequent rootlets and moderate small stone inclusions. Covers full extent of the site. Average thickness of 200mm across north-west side of site, but deeper along south-east side, up to 400mm thickness.	Topsoil and turf, found across entire extent of site.
002	-	-	VOID	VOID
003	Structure A	Deposit	Mid brown silty sand, with frequent detritus; red bricks and red brick fragments, small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, slate, roots, modern white glazed pottery sherds, green glass shards, mortar fragments, coal pieces and iron objects. No very modern inclusions (e.g. plastic) noted within this context. Deposit measured between 180mm to 480mm deep.	Mixture of demolition material (presumably relating to the demolition of the farmhouse structures) located above and surrounding Structure A. Same as deposits (004), (052) and (059).
004	Structures B.1 & B.2	Deposit	Mid brown silty sand, with frequent detritus; red bricks and red brick fragments, red ceramic roof tile fragments, modern white glazed pottery sherds, glass (clear and green) shards. No very modern inclusions (e.g. plastic) were noted within this context. Thickness varied between 90mm to 250mm, found above and surrounding Structures B.1 and B.2.	Mixture of demolition material (presumably relating to the demolition of the farmhouse structures) located above and surrounding Structures B.1 and B.2. Same as deposits (003), (052) and (059).
005	Structure A	Structural	Remains of linear structure (wall) located at west end of site. Orientated south-west to north-east. Measures 13.8m long by 560mm to 600mm wide by 600mm to 1.1m height. One blocked doorway was found at the western end of the wall (separate detail sheet). Wall consists of 4 courses, including a lower foundation course. Structure of skins vary; it is generally 2 skins wide, but in areas consists of 1. Rubble and mortar infill has been used in places as a core between skins. Additional slate pieces were used to fill in gaps between the larger stones. Stonework bonded by mortar (019). Stonework consists of both worked blonde sandstone/grey whinstone blocks and unworked/partially worked boulders of same. Worked stones are rectangular/square, with smooth edges and corners. The foundation stones were larger than those used in the upper courses, and were mostly unworked, although one large sandstone block was noted. Largest stone/block within foundation course measures 750mm long by 410mm wide by 90mm thick. The 3 upper courses consisted of worked and unworked blocks, stones and boulders. Largest stone within upper courses measures 880mm long by 300mm wide by 270mm thickness, located around the blocked doorway. Smallest stone measures 6mm long by 10mm wide by 10mm thickness. A layer of plaster (021) remained in sporadic areas on interior face of wall. Wall is associated with walls [006] and [013].	Remains of wall, forming south-eastern wall of Structure A. Forms both south facing exterior elevation and north-west facing interior elevation of Structure A. Potential break in wall (approximately where wall [013] meets [005]) was suggested by presence of possible quoin stone. Possible indication that eastern end of Structure A is later extension to building. Note – the internal wall of Structure A [006] appears to be a separate build from [005], indicating that this was never the original exterior/gable wall of the building. This would suggest walls [005] and [006] are both original to the building, and neither is part of an extension.
005 detail	Structure A	Detail	Remains of blocked doorway, located at west end of wall [005], which forms southern wall of Structure A. Interior space of blocked doorway measures 910mm	Blocked doorway, found at west end of wall

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			south-west to north-east, and covers the width of the wall 580mm wide. Blocked doorway measures 730mm height in total, from base of wall. Worked blonde sandstone blocks have been used to form the doorway. Evidence of tool marks is visible on these; the blocks also seem weathered. Largest of the sandstone blocks measures 880mm by 310mm. Interior blocking material is mortared with (020) and consists of worked, unworked and partially worked blocks, pieces and boulders of grey whinstone. Blocking material is arranged by 3 to 4 courses high (varies) by 2 skins wide. Red roof tile fragments were found within the fill of the blocked doorway.	[005], southern wall of Structure A.
006	Structure A	Structural	Remains of linear structure (wall), aligned south-east to north-west. Located at north-east end of wall [005], at right angle; appears to have been constructed in conjunction with wall [005]. Wall [006] measures 5.1m long as visible (north-west end is obscured by limits of excavation) by 650mm wide by 1.05m maximum height. Wall is 5 to 6 courses high by 2 approximately 2 skins wide, with occasional rubble and mortar core. Stones are grey whinstone; and measure less than or equal to 400mm by 200mm by 130mm and vary in size. No evidence of working amongst stones. Stonework is bonded by mortar (019). Two upright sandstone slabs present within wall, located at 2.4m and 2.7m from south-east end of wall. These may indicate the location of a doorway/other feature present here. Slabs are finished, with evidence of fine tooling. No further sandstone slabs observed within wall. The slabs measure as follows; 460mm by 160mm by 320mm (slab 1) and 390mm by 110mm by 130mm (slab 2). 2 red bricks also evident, 1 located between the sandstone slabs, the other is 500mm north-west of the most north-western slab.	Gable wall of Structure A (forms eastern side of Structure).
007	Structure A	Structural	Located at west end of Structure A, within West room, at interior side of wall [005]. Context [007] consists of 2 parallel linear arrangements of stonework, orientated south-east to north-west, with a space in between which is filled by floor surface [009]. As a whole, [007] measures 1.27m south-west to north-east and 710mm from south-east to north-west. The linear arrangements measure between 390mm and 410mm in height. The linear arrangements are mortared to the fill of the blocked doorway of [005], so are later additions. The stonework consists of 1 skin and 3 to 4 courses, and is a mixture of blonde sandstone blocks and red bricks. The lowest course is of sandstone blocks, which measure between 800mm long by 150mm wide by 140mm thick to 960mm long by 130mm wide by 130mm thick. Evidence of toolmarks are apparent, as well as weathering of the edges and corners, suggestive of reuse from a previous building. The south-west arrangement consists of 1 sandstone block forming the lower course, while the south-east arrangement consisted of 2 sandstones blocks end to end. The upper 2 to 3 courses of the arrangements were of red brick, which were of standard red brick size. The arrangements were mortared with (019). The most north-western of the sandstone blocks of the south-east arrangement protrudes further north-west into the West room of Structure A, and abuts an area of paving stones [010]. This sandstone block has a small rectangular indentation at the north-west end, which measures 50mm by 130mm by 30mm deep. This is reflected in a similar feature on an adjacent paving	Possible remains of an animal stall, added after the doorway within [005] was blocked.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			slab. The 2 indentations are parallel, and possibly represent the previous location of a doorway. To the south-west and north-west of [007] is [008]; to the south-east if [011].	
008	Structure A	Structural	Grey concrete, measures 2.3m by 1.72m as visible (north-western edge is obscured by limit of excavation) by uncertain thickness. Located at south-west end of Structure A; abuts wall [005] and context [007]. When observed in section, deposit is yellow/brown.	Floor surface of west side of West room of Structure A.
009	Structure A	Structural	Deposit forming floor surface between arrangements of context [007]. Consists of a mixture of light to mid brown silty sand, with remnants of a thin layer of very friable concrete measuring 20mm thick along the southeastern edge. Underlying deposit contains frequent inclusions of coal, red ceramic, small stones and yellow mortar, all measuring less than 5mm. Deposit is 250mm maximum thickness. Deposit is broken, remaining only at the edges adjacent to [007] and [005]. Deposit remains measure between 630mm and 960mm south-east to north-west and 980mm south-west to north-east. Peters out at north-west side to become deposit (018). Deposit [009] is significantly higher (50mm to 100mm) than floor surface [008] to south-west, floor surface (018) to north-west and floor surface [011] to north-east. The additional height difference suggests [007] and [009] are later additions to Structure A than the floor surfaces on either side.	Floor surface within context [007].
010	Structure A	Structural	Rectangular area of flagstones, located at west side of West room of Structure A. Consists of 5 flagstones (grey whinstone). Measures 1.13m south-west to north-east by 700mm south-east to north-west as visible (north-western edge is obscured by limits of excavation). Largest flag measures 690mm by 380mm by uncertain thickness, smallest measures 370mm by 390mm by uncertain thickness. Abutts context [007] at east side, deposit (018) at south-east side and deposit [008] at south and south-west side. The most eastern of the flagstones (abutts [007]) has a small rectangular indentation which lies parallel to a similar one found on context [007]. This indentation measures 90mm by 50mm by 30mm deep. It is possible these 2 parallel indentations represent the previous location of a doorway. Flagstones are not mortared. Deposit (018) looks to be a kind of bedding material for flagstones [010].	Area of paving at west side of West room of Structure A. Possible original floor surface of room, prior to removal/replacement by concrete?
011	Structure A	Structural	Solid, grey, concrete floor. Located in east side of West room of Structure A. Forms the majority of the floor surface within West room of Structure A. Abutts walls [005], [007] and [013]; also abutts flagstone [012] at north-east side of West room of Structure A, and lies over deposit (018) to west/south-west. Context [011] measures 4.6m long by 2.9m wide by less than 30mm thickness.	Large area of concrete forming majority of floor surface within West room of Structure A. Located at central and east side of West room.
012	Structure A	Structural	Solid. One flagstone. Located at north-east side of West room within Structure A. Abutts concrete deposit [011] at south-east, south, and south-west sides. Abutts wall [013] on north-east side. Context [012] measures 840mm by 1.3m as visible (north-west side is obscured by limits of excavation). Flagstone is roughly rectangular on	Flagstone – forming small area of floor surface at north-east side of West room within Structure A.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			plan. Does not visibly lie over/under any adjacent contexts. Flagstone measures 10mm thickness as visible (full extent is obscured). Located at south-west side of the remains of a doorway, located within the remains of wall [013]. Possibly associated with doorway.	
013	Structure A	Structural	Linear arrangement of stonework (wall), aligned north-west to south-east. Abutts wall [005], protrudes at right angle from approximately halfway along [005]. Wall is 4 courses (roughly coursed) by 1 to 2 skins with areas of rubble core. Consists of rough grey whinstone rubble, measuring less than or equal to 400mm by 300mm. Stonework consists primarily of large stones within smaller ones used to fill gaps. Wall measures 3.9m long by 640mm wide by 1.05m maximum height. A doorway is located at the north-west side (see detail).	Internal wall, forming division of interior of Structure A into West and East rooms.
013 detail	Structure A	Detail	Doorway within wall [013]. Located at north-west side of wall. Forms a doorway between the West and East rooms of Structure A. In plan, doorway splays out at north-west and south-east sides. Measures 1m wide at north-east face and 1.25m on south-west face. 2 worked blonde, sandstone blocks form door jambs. Blocks are rectangular, with evidence of toolmarks. The largest blocks measures 720mm by 190mm by 460mm high, the smallest measures 720mm by 190mm by 180 to 390mm high. Some smaller stones appear to form a step between the rooms; these are stacked two courses high as visible. Mortar is present on the upper surface of the stonework of the 'step'. This may indicate the doorway was later blocked.	Doorway within wall [013].
014	Structure A	Structural	Solid, grey. Consists of a number of rectangular, sub-rectangular, sub-triangular, rounded and irregular, uneven flat flagstones. Located at north-west side of East room of Structure A. Material of stones is both light grey whinstone and a light blue/purple stone – the uneven, irregular stones were blue/purple, the worked rectangular stones were of the grey whinstone. Context measures 4.22m long by 2.85m by 0.03m thickness as visible (full thickness uncertain). Smallest stone measures 40mm by 90mm by 10mm thickness; largest measures 920mm by 380mm by 30mm thickness. The flagstones are not mortared. Deposit (018) is present to the south-east of the flagstones; it is possible this represents a bedding deposit, which also lies under flagstones (014). This would indicate the flagstones originally covered the entire floor within the East room.	Area of flagstones forming the majority of floor surface in East room of Structure A.
015	-	-	VOID	VOID
016	Site	Deposit	Blue/grey stone, present across majority of the northwestern side of the excavated area.	Bedrock.
017	Structure A	Cut/fill	Linear feature, running along exterior of Structure A. Runs along exterior of wall [005] for approximately 33m (south-west to north-east), then turns north-west to follow east gable wall of Structure A [005] for 11.5m (north-west to south-east) up to limits of excavation. Measures 500mm wide by 300mm deep. Filled by angular stones. Nearly vertical sides. Cut tight to wall [005] and [006] of Structure A. Cut into either	Probable rubble drain, following exterior sides of walls [005] and [006]. Assumed to be approximately contemporaneous with Structure A.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			(031), (016) or (032) dependent on location around Structure A.	
018	Structure A	Deposit	Located within East room of Structure A, at the south-east side of the room. Possibly lies under flagstone deposit (014) at north-west side of room, but this cannot be confirmed. Firm, dark grey/mid brown (with dark purple tinge) slightly silty sand; frequent charcoal inclusions (less than or equal to 50mm by 20mm), inclusions of mortar (019), coal, and blonde sandstone fragments (less than or equal to 50mm thickness). Measures 4.24m long by 1.17m to 1.91m wide by uncertain thickness. A layer of mortar edges over this deposit, which looks to have slumped down from the adjacent walls, suggesting the floor pre-dates at least the mortar on the walls. This deposit is also present within a small area of the West room of Structure A. Possibly lies under concrete floor surfaces [008] and [011]? Lies immediately above bedrock (016).	Looks to be a possible bedding deposit for a floor, found in areas where flagstones/concrete floor surface is absent.
019	Structure A	Deposit	Very compacted, yellow/orange/brown silty sand forming mortar bonding. Small grit inclusions less than 2mm. Inclusions of red ceramic, also less than 2mm.	Bonding mortar, used throughout walls of Structure A.
020	Structure A	Deposit	Same as mortar (019), but uses bigger inclusions of less than 5mm. Yellow/white in colour, with small grit inclusions - no red ceramic flecks were noted within this deposit.	Mortar used within blocked doorway within wall [005].
021	Structure A	Deposit	Very compacted, thin layer of light yellow/brown plaster, with very rare small grit inclusions.	Wall plaster located on inside walls of Structure A (wall [005] and [013]).
022	Structure B.1	Structural	Basal course of wall [023]. Measures 800mm maximum width; height varies from 220mm to 320mm; context measures 350mm high at south-west end, and 670mm high at north-east end. If this context is assumed to run below wall [023] for its entirety, then the measurements are as follows; 6.4m (north-west elevation), 5.6m (south-west elevation) and 11m (south-east elevation). Consists of 1 course of whinstone boulders at south-west end, 2 at north-east end (to north-east of crosswall [025]) - the majority is 1 skin wide. Boulders are unworked and measure 750mm by 300mm minimum extent. No trace of mortar in between stones. Basal course of this nature occurs on south-east elevation only, with isolated stretches of a single course on north-west elevation.	Foundation and levelling course for Structure B.1 More substantial at south-east elevation (up to 2 courses at north-east end of south-east elevation), with single course over much of remainder of context. Much of the north-west side of the south-west elevation is missing.
023	Structure B.1	Structural	Whinstone predominates, but occasional courses of blonde sandstone appear to be interweaved with the fabric. Quoins are unworked whinstone. Wall measures 750mm wide, and lengthwise measures: 6.4m (north-west elevation), 5.6m (south-west elevation) and 11m (south-east elevation). Visible extent survives to a maximum height of 2 courses at south-east elevation and south-east half of south-west elevation. Survives to one course high elsewhere. Height of [023] varies from 380mm to 600mm. Largest of stones measures 550mm by 300mm, but most are smaller, the average size being 450mm by 300mm. Wall is snecked rubble, faces unworked. Generally, construction is double skinned with rubble and mortar (035) core; on rare occasions this becomes single skinned, due to the presence of larger	Main wall of masonry making up external wall of Structure B.1. Incorporates basal course [022] within fabric.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			stones which stretch across both skins. South-east and south-west elevations are complete. North-west elevation is complete over 2/3 of extant, and line of full extent of north-west elevation can be traced. Mortared with lime mortar (035).	
023 detail	Structure B	Detail	Doorway within south-east elevation of wall [023] within Structure B.1. Doorway consists of 2 door jambs/rybats on either side. The WSW doorjamb consist of a roughly worked block of blonde sandstone, 'L'-shaped on plan, with square inturned face (north-east facing) to hold door. This stone measures 600mm long by 300mm wide by 310mm thickness. The doorjamb at the ENE side of the doorway also consists of one square blonde sandstone block, which has been shaped to hold the door. As visible this stone measures 260mm long by 410mm thickness; width is obscured. No traces of plaster survive on south-west side, mortar appears to adhere to north-east. Together, these define the entrance to the passageway which runs between B.1 and B.2.	Doorway/entrance to passageway sitting between B.1 and B.2.
024	Structure B.1	Structural	Sandstone flagstones. Measure up to 500mm by 400mm by 80mm maximum. Arranged in a 'U' shape on plan, with wall [023] to rear. Component stones have been roughly squared. Forms a recess within wall [023], facing north-east into interior of south-west room of Structure B.1. Bonded with lime mortar. Dimensions of feature: 1.05m external long, 800mm internal long by 400mm wide by 480mm high. Stones within feature do not appear to have been heated.	Lack of burning might suggest function as recess as opposed to function as fireplace, though this may have housed a stove.
025	Structure B.1	Structural	Interior dividing wall of Structure B.1, separating south-west and north-east chambers of structure. Orientated north-west to south-east. Wall is 3 to 4 courses high; plaster obscures most of north-east and south-west elevation stonework, but plan shows the wall mainly consists of smaller stones (such as is found within the rubble core elsewhere on site) material; only 1 or 2 large stones are visible. Consists of 1 outer and 1 inner skin of smaller stones, with a 'rubble' and mortar (035) core interior, consisting of the same size smaller stones as the outer and inner skin is composed of. Wall is constructed by snecked rubble. Consists of whinstone rubble and sandstone blocks (60% whinstone, 40% sandstone). Whinstone rubble is unworked, sandstone blocks are roughly squared. Wall faces to north-east and south-west. Bonded with lime mortar (053). Wall measures 620mm to 680mm wide by 3.08m long (likely to have extended a further 860mm north-west, but only mortar (053) remains in this portion. Wall measures between 100mm to 700mm in height. Stones measure up to 500mm by 500mm by 200mm, though most are smaller, average size being 300mm by 200mm by 100mm.	Crosswall subdividing interior of Structure B.1. No evidence that it belongs to different phase.
026	Structure B.1	Structural	Recess in northwest face of wall [025]. Consists of sandstone, red brick and white firebrick. Sandstone basal plinth measures 500mm by 350mm by 40mm. Bricks (handmade) measures 240mm by 110mm; firebricks measure 190mm by 60mm. Sandstone is roughly squared. Form is an open recess set into wall. Lined to rear with red brick and firebrick, sandstone plinth below, open to fore. Bonded with lime mortar. Measures 860mm long by 400mm wide by 370mm high. Stonework is	Presence of sooting and use of firebricks denotes use as fireplace or setting for stove.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			sooted.	
027	Structure B.1	Structural	Area of paving, located at south-west side of wall [028]. Consists of flat sandstone slabs, worn and uneven in places. Area of paving measures 4.22m long by 820mm to 1.28m wide and 50mm thickness. Maximum size of individual slab 830mm by 750mm by 50mm thickness. Surfaces roughly worked, later smoothed by foot traffic, with marked hollow at possible entrance (see detail 2 and [028]). No jointing some indications of sand bedding but infill between slabs is organic, dark brown silty clay similar to topsoil. Slabs are laid in rows of 2 abreast, measuring 1.09m wide, with 3 arranged in trilithon shape, to form threshold or drain. Slabs are of sandstone.	Paved area inside north-east chamber of Structure B.1.
027 detail	Structure B.1	Detail	Threshold stones marking entrance to north-east chamber of Structure B.1. Marked hollowing evident in slabs. Thought at first to be a drainage feature, but does not seem to have a discharge location. May instead mark wear and foot traffic in entrance area? Definitely marks entrance and gap through wall [028]. Measures between 820mm and 900mm wide by 1.26m long. Largest stone within detail measures 360mm wide by 820mm long.	Slabstones within context (027), seemingly representing a previous thoroughfare, possibly original entrance into north-east chamber of Structure B.1?
028	Structure B.1	Structural	Linear formation of sandstone blocks (wall), located at north-east side of area of flagstones (027). Upstanding remains of wall measure 1.62m long by 160mm wide by 200mm maximum height. The largest of the stones within the wall measures 400mm by 190mm. The stones are very roughly squared with plaster finish on north-east (exterior side). Placed in a very level single course, single skin. Wall looks to have once extended further north-west, but has now been robbed out. The extended robbed out area measures 1.84m, and is located at the north-west side of detail 2 within paving (027) (possible doorway). Context [028] is aligned north-west to south-east, facing north-east and south-west. Bonded with lime mortar.	Cross-wall dividing passage/pend from north-east chamber of Structure B.1. Possibly basal course for partition wall?
029	Structure B.1	Structural	Located at north-east side of cross-wall [028]. Line of sandstone flagstones, forming floor surface of passageway/pend to north-east of [028]. Area of flagstones measures 5.3m long by 820mm to 1.16m wide. Smallest piece of flagstone measures 180mm by 160mm by 70mm thickness (but this is a broken piece of flagstone), while largest measures 1.16m long by 460mm wide by 70mm thickness. Roughly worked to flat finish, worn into hollows at north-west end. Placed flush, but some limited evidence of cement jointing. For dimensions, see plan. Context is aligned north-west to south-east.	Paved floor surface of passageway/pend at north-east end of Structure B.1.
030	Structure B.1	Deposit	Hard, semi-smooth coat of coarse plaster, white (whitewashed?). Coats north-east facing elevation of partition wall [028]. Remains extant over a 1.12m stretch lengthwise along the wall (i.e. horizontally), 200mm high. Measure 7mm thickness, thicker at base, up to 10mm.	Plaster finish on north-east side of cross-wall [028] (i.e. plastered interior wall of passageway/pend at north-east end of Structure B.1).
031	Structure A	Deposit	Friable, mid brown silty clay, with rare small stone inclusions and frequent charcoal inclusions less than or equal to 70mm by 30mm by 20mm. Found within Slots 1 and 2 through wall [005]. Within Slot 1 found to south-east of wall, and partially under it.	Previous topsoil/soil horizon, prior to construction of farmhouse buildings preserved under walls [005] and [006] of

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			Within Slot 2 found below whole width of wall at west side of slot. Deposit measures 100mm to 250mm thickness within Slot 1, and 90mm to 150mm thickness within Slot 2. Sits immediately above either bedrock (016) (Slot 2), or natural subsoil (032) (Slot 1).	Structure A.
032	Site	Deposit	Firm, light brown/mid orange slightly sandy clay, with occasional natural coal inclusions, occasional small natural blonde sandstone pieces, occasional small to medium stone inclusions, sub-rounded and sub-angular.	Natural subsoil.
033	Structure B.2	Structural	Forms north-west and south-west walls of Structure B.2. (this area forms one continuous wall). Wall is 'L'-shaped on plan, and is truncated at NNW side (complete at SSW side). Wall is 5 courses high; the majority of the wall is double-skinned, with a rubble and mortar (054) core. At the north-west elevation, the coursing changes, and one large boulder course is evidenced, and this part of the wall sits at an angle; more WNW to ESE, rather than WSW to ENE, as one would expect the wall to follow, considering the right angle it appears to sit at to the rest of the wall. Wall measures 10.2m long in total (south-west elevation is 5.8m, north-west elevation is 4.4m). Width varies from 600mm to 1.1m wide. Basal course of boulders at NNW line, but the intact NNW to SSE elevation has no boulders, except at the corner. Composed of mixture of whinstone and sandstone pieces, largely unworked. Bonded with lime mortar (054). Largest stone measures 580mm by 290mm but stones are usually smaller; average size is 350mm by 200mm. Whinstone quoins, measuring 600mm by 210mm by 140mm maximum. Central doorway, now blocked (see detail below). Abuts wall [034].	Remains of wall forming the north-west and south-west elevations of Structure B.2.
033 detail	Structure B.2	Detail	Blocked doorway in centre of wall [033], within Structure B.2. Measures 930mm long by 430mm wide. Rybats survive as two flanking quoins of sandstone, roughly squared, with surfaces roughly tooled. Threshold still survives on NNE (exterior?) elevation. Opening has been blocked at a later point.	Blocked doorway within wall [033], within Structure B.2.
034	Structure B.2	Structural	'L' shape arrangement of stonework, forming south-east elevation of Structure B.2, and south-east part of south-west elevation of same. Abuts south-east end of south-west elevation of [033]. Consists of a mixture of whinstone and sandstone. Bonded with lime mortar (055). Wall is truncated at NNE end. 4 courses high; majority is double-skin with rubble and mortar (055) core. The NNE end of the wall is much more rough than the SSW end; consists of very large foundation boulders forming south-east skin (snecked) and much smaller 'rubble' type stones forming north-west skin. Lowest course is unworked basal course of boulders, which begin 3m NNE of the passageway/pen in Structure B.1. Wall measures 700mm high and between 470mm to 570mm wide. Boulders within the basal course measure, on average, 700mm by 500mm by 320mm. Remainder of stonework smaller, measuring (on average) 300mm by 380mm by 170mm. Quoins are present at corner, and are made of squared, stugged sandstone; the largest measures 700mm by 220mm by 220mm.	South-east wall of Structure B.2. This appears to be a later addition to Structure B.2, forming a return from the NNW wall. This was added at the same time as the doorway within [033] was blocked.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
035	Structure B.1	Deposit	Very compacted, brownish/yellow gritty mortar. Sandy inclusions, pale grit, occasional black grit (manganese?). Forms bonding between masonry of wall [023] within Structure B.1. May be more than one phase (repointing?) but this cannot be established from visual inspection.	Mortar forming bonding in external wall [023] of Structure B.1.
036	Structure B.1	Deposit	Brownish/yellow plaster, smooth but fairly coarse in texture. Painted brick red/ochre in colour. No visible inclusions, though may contain some builder's sand. Measures 15mm thickness.	Coat of finishing plaster, coarse, painted red. Located on the north-east facing elevation of cross-wall [025], which subdivides interior of Structure B.1.
037	Structure B.1	Deposit	Brownish/yellow in colour. Smooth, but fairly coarse in texture. Coat of plaster lining interior of walls in south-west chamber of structure B.1. Survives only in small portions across walls. No visible inclusions, though may contain some builder's sand. Unlike (036), the plaster has not been painted. Deposit is 20mm thickness, on average.	Coat of finishing plaster, coarse. Located on interior of walls in south-west chamber of Structure B.1.
038	-	-	VOID	VOID
039	Structure B.1	Structural	Loose to moderately compacted, very pale yellow, gritty, sandy mortar. Remaining only in small portion between south-west wall and baulk in south-west chamber of structure B.1, and around south-east and north-east edge of same chamber. Largest extent measures 1.5m by 350mm maximum, depth measures 80mm maximum. Only a small amount survives.	Mortar deposit forming what appears to have been the floor surface in the interior of the south-west chamber of Structure B.1. As such, will be of 18 th to 19 th century in date: more likely from period of use rather than post-abandonment?
040	-	-	VOID	VOID
041	-	-	VOID	VOID
042	Structure E	Structural	Linear wall, orientated north-west to south-east. Begins to south-east of Structure E, then runs to south-east corner of farm terrace. Grey whinstone, boulders and natural sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, varying in size from small to large (smallest measures 50mm by 60mm by 30mm thickness, largest measures 670mm by 820mm by 230mm thickness). Drystone construction, no visible mortar. Consists of 1 to 6 courses, no particular foundation course extant, some courses consist of 1 large stone, some consist of a number of small stones. Structure is 2 skins wide with rubble infill as visible (north-east side of wall is mostly obscured by limits of excavation). Total length uncertain, measures 680mm wide as visible. No real form to wall, seems to have been constructed using whatever was available. Wall was not found to the north-north-east side of Structure E so uncertain if possibly it once existed here and was subsequently demolished, or whether it always stopped short of Structure E.	Drystone wall, forming boundary wall around farmstead.
043	Structure E	Structural	Roughly 'C'-shaped on plan. Located at north corner of site. Continuous wall which makes up Structure E. Consists of partially worked and unworked whinstone blocks/pieces, mortared by (044). Many of the larger stones have been partially	Continuous 'C'-shaped wall which forms the remains of Structure E.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			worked to provide a flat face for elevations. Size of stones varies from 250mm by 800mm by 220mm thickness (largest) to 80mm by 70mm by 1mm thickness (smallest). No real distinguishable foundation course. Wall varies from 2 to 6 courses high; double skinned with rubble core interior. North-east elevation has one fireplace/recess, only visible from interior of building (see separate detail sheet). Wall [043] sits immediately over either (016) or (051). Structure E sits in a hollow in the northern corner of the site. Wall measures between 300mm to 800mm in height, and 600mm to 620mm wide.	
043 detail	Structure E	Detail	Blocked up fireplace/recess, located at north-east elevation of Structure E. Visible only from interior of building, not visible from exterior elevation. The original north/north-eastern skin of the wall is visible from the exterior still, indicating the space did not go the whole way through the wall, such as a door or window. Feature has been filled by blonde sandstone blocks, red brick fragments, whinstone chunks and fragments of mortar (same as (044)). Feature measures 570mm in height from base to top of infilled material, and 1.1m long (north-west to south-east) of infill material. Measures approximately 450mm wide. Cinder surface (046) and (050) to the north-west and south-east sit slightly higher than the top of the lip stones of the feature, which could indicate these floor surfaces were laid after the feature was out of use.	Remains of fireplace/recess within north-east elevation of Structure E. Indicates Structure E was an inhabited domicile at some point, rather than simply to contain animals.
044	Structure E	Deposit	Very light brown/yellow sandy clay, with fine inclusions of blonde sandstone, and rare small stone inclusions. Used to bond Structure E stonework.	Mortar within Structure E stonework.
045	-	-	VOID	VOID
046	Structure E	Structural	Located at east interior side of Structure E. Firm, black/dark brown clay and cinder material, measuring 60mm thickness. Inclusions of slag less than 2mm. Deposit measures 1.1m long by 860mm wide as remaining. Associated with (050) (also cinder surface), but (046) is at a slightly higher level than (050) (approximately 20mm to 30mm), which possibly means the 2 deposits are from different time periods. The rubble infill of the adjacent fireplace/recess lies over (050), indicating the feature was infilled after (050) (and possibly (046) had been laid). Both (046) and (050) sit slightly higher than the top of the lip stones of the fireplace/recess, indicating the deposits were laid after the feature went out of use. Deposit (046) sits approximately 100mm higher than the top of the lip stones.	Cinder floor surface within Structure E. Located at east interior side of structure.
047	Structure E	Deposit	White/very light grey, fine mortar. Located immediately above cinder surface (046) in east corner (interior) of Structure E. Very thin, less than 1mm thickness, and occurs only in 2 sporadic areas, although this is likely due to degradation rather than lack of presence. Occurs immediately on top of (046). Areas measure 300mm by 400mm and 120mm by 220mm.	Mortar deposit occurring in sporadic patches above cinder deposit (046). Possible remains of bedding for a floor? Possible remains of floor itself?
048	Structure B.2	Deposit	Moderate to firm compaction, mid grey/brown clay. Moderate to frequent small to medium stones, moderate building material, masonry/brick fragments. Measures	Most likely a deliberate layer of debris spread out to level the ground before the construction

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			80mm to 270mm thickness (beneath Structure B.2). Located underneath walls of Structures B.1 and B.2. A linear patch of (048) runs from the south-east end of wall [033] to the north-east, into the interior of Structure B.2. This suggests that an earlier wall sat here but that it was later removed, likely replaced by wall [034] which sat further to the south-east.	of Structures B.1 and B.2. Probably late 18 th century in origin.
049	Structure E	Deposit	Stone flecks and small stones (rounded, angular and flat) forms a firm, nearly solid surface. Found immediately below cinder surface (046), but not below similar cinder surface (050). This would seem to suggest (049) is a levelling/stabilising deposit. Sits immediately over 500mm of deposit (051), suggesting the area was low, and needed brought up to height of west side of floor, where (050) is. Deposit (050) is immediately over bedrock (016). Deposit (049) is visible in baulk section left in south-east (interior) corner of Structure E (deposit is assumed to be below entirety of (046)). Deposit measures 50mm to 100mm thickness. Looks to consist of chips of bedrock and pebbles.	Gravel deposit, looks to have been used as a levelling/stabilising deposit prior to cinder deposit (046) being lain.
050	Structure E	Structural	Located at northern (interior) corner of Structure E. Cinder, black/dark grey sand with slag/stone flecks (slag and stone flecks measure less than 5mm), mixed with ash, blonde sandstone and coal flecks. Deposit measures 40mm thickness. Deposit measures 800mm long by 450mm wide. Associated with floor surface (046); however (050) contains more stone flecks and is less compacted, although this is possibly due to degradation. Deposit (050) sits 100mm lower than (046); possible indication of earlier date. Sits immediately over (051). No evidence of plaster (047) or gravel (049) either above or below. The infill of the blocked fireplace/recess has slumped down onto this surface, indicating this floor surface was laid prior to the feature being blocked. The level of the floor surface lies just over the top of the lip of the feature, which would seem to indicate the floor was laid after the feature went out of use?	Cinder floor surface within Structure E. Located at north interior side of structure.
051	Structure E	Deposit	Friable, mid brown, slightly silty clay with occasional small to medium stones (sub-angular and sub-rounded), rare roots and rootlets, occasional chunks of bedrock (016) and frequent coal inclusions. Deposit measures 420mm thickness maximum, and is found below deposit (046), in the east corner (interior) of Structure E. This deposit is similar to deposit (031) found around Structure A, but has been assigned a new number because either the deposit is naturally occurring within the hollow that defines Structure E, or it has been brought in and used as a levelling material, to level the area prior to a floor being lain. No visible pottery/unnatural inclusions were discovered within the deposit. Also found below deposit (050), measuring less than 50mm thickness.	Naturally occurring topsoil material, which looks to have been present on site prior to the construction of the farmstead, and appears to still exist in areas which have not been subsequent to demolition. Similar to deposit (031).
052	East side of Structure E	Deposit	Friable, mid brown, sandy clay, containing plastic, butchered animal bone/animal teeth, red brick fragments, modern white glazed pottery, redware sherds, green glass, occasional rootlets, occasional small to medium stones and rare slate pieces. Deposit measures 640mm thickness maximum, but varies. Located north-east and	Demolition material and modern detritus above and surrounding Structure E, similar to (003), (004) and (059). Presumably resulting from demolition of farmstead structures and

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			north-west of Structure E – uncertain if extended south-west and south-east, but certainly present above structure.	subsequent amalgamation of previously existing detritus.
053	Structure B.1	Deposit	Compacted, light to mid brownish/yellow, gritty sandy mortar, containing very fine gravel inclusions. Extends along full length of cross-wall [025], forming bonding between stones.	Mortar bonding along full length of cross-wall [025], at interior of Structure B.1.
054	Structure B.2	Deposit	Firmly compacted (where in good condition), light to mid yellow/brown, sand and fine gravel. Very occasional small stones, frequent stone flecks and sand. For thickness, see wall [033]. For extent, see wall [033].	Mortar bonding stonework within wall [033], within Structure B.2.
055	Structure B.2	Deposit	Very compacted, dark brown/orange, gritty sandy mortar, containing fine gravel inclusions. Extends along full length of wall [034], at south-east side of Structure B.2, forming bonding between the stones.	Mortar bonding stonework within wall [034], within Structure B.2. This wall is a later addition to Structure B.2, and the mortar bonding is of a different character to the mortar (054), which bonds the rest of the walling [033].
056	Site	Structural	Rectangular on plan, located north-west of Structure B.2 (approximately 10m north-west). Rectangular, worked, blonde sandstone block, with mortar (057) and stone remains (058) sitting on top the block, at the north-west and north-east sides. Stone sits within a gap between areas of bedrock (016), and looks to be sitting on top of bedrock (016). 2 iron settings are embedded into the stone on the upper surface – the stone has been laid flat. Iron settings are adjacent to a sub-rectangular groove set into the stone about 2/3 along from north-east. A third possible iron setting is located at the east corner of the stone. Linear indentations were found at the eastern side of the stone, to the east of the rectangular groove. The stone measures 1.16m by 700mm by 140mm thickness.	Large stone block. Iron fixings are possibly representative of the previous location of a gate, possibly within a railing? It is possible this feature relates to use of the original north-eastern flanking structure in the 'C'-shaped steading? The stone looks to have been laid to provide a step? Associated with (057) and (058), but not associated with any other structure on site.
057	Site	Deposit	Light yellow/brown, compact mortar, with sand and occasional small grit inclusions.	Mortar around (058).
058	Site	Structural	2 very rough courses of stone (whinstone), which lies on top of stone [056]. Consists of rough, unworked stone, and is not arranged in any particular order, but is mortared to stone [056] below using (057). Stones measure less than or equal to 300mm by 200mm by 200mm thickness. Stones are located at north-west and north-east sides of stone [056].	Part of material found north-west of Structure B.2. Uncertain as to whether <i>in situ</i> or remains of structure.
059	Site	Deposit	Same as deposits (003), (004) and (052), but centred above [056], (057) and (058), roughly in centre of site, approximately 10m north-west of Structure B.2.	Mixture of materials resulting from demolition of farmstead. Located above and surrounding [056], (057) and (058). Same as (003), (004) and (052).
060	Structure B.1	Deposit	Loose to medium compaction, mixture of medium to dark, grey brown/yellow brown, mixture of silty clay/mortar blocks, occasional small stones and mortar. Filled the voids between [022] and [023] in the external walls of Structure B.1.	Mixed layer in between [022] and [023] in the external walls of Structure B.1.

Appendix 3.2: Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
001	1 and 2	Structure A	Plan	1:20	Plan of Structure B	DIG	13/05/15
002	3	Structure A	Section	1:10	SSE facing section of Structure A (elevation)	DG	13/05/15
003	4	Structure A	Section	1:10	NE facing internal elevation of Structure A	DG	14/05/15
004	14 and 10	Structure B	Plan	1:20	Plan of Structure B.1 and B.2 (on 2 sheets)	LMcK	16/07/15
005	5	Structure A	Section	1:10	NNW facing section of (013)	DG	16/07/15
006	7	Structure B	Section	1:10	ENE facing section of [023]	LT	16/07/15
007	-	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
008	7	Structure B	Elevation	1:10	ESE elevation of NNE end of [022], showing [022], [023] and detail 1 (continuation of Draw. No. 9)	CLT	17/07/15
009	7	Structure B	Elevation	1:10	ESE elevation of NNE end of [022], showing [022], [023] and detail 1 (continuation of Draw. No. 8)	CLT	17/07/15
010	7	Structure B	Elevation	1:10	ESE elevation of cross-wall [025]	CLT	17/07/15
011	7	Structure B	Section	1:10	Baulk inside Structure B	CLT	17/07/15
012	5	Structure A	Section	1:10	ENE facing section of Slot 1, Structure A	DIG	21/07/15
013	8	Structure B.2	Elevation	1:10	Internal NE facing elevation of Structure B.2	CW	22/07/15
014	9	Structure E	Plan	1:20	Plan of Structure E	DIG	23/07/15
015	8	Structure E	Section	1:10	Section sample of baulk to the NE of Structure E	DIG	23/07/15
016	8	Structure A	Section	1:10	Section sample of SE facing section of NW edge of trench	DIG	23/07/15
017	10	-	Plan	1:20	Part of structural stones (056), (057) and (058), located in between all of the structures.	LMcK	24/07/15
018	11	-	Section	1:10	Section sample of SW facing section of baulk to NE of Structure B.2	DIG	24/07/15
019	12	Structure B.1	Section	1:10	SW facing section of Slot 4 which cuts through [022] and [023]	DG	27/07/15
020	13	Structure B.1	Section	1:10	NE facing section of Slot 5 which cuts through [022] and [023]	LMcK & CW	27/07/15
021	12	Structure E	Section	1:10	SW facing section of Slot 8 which cuts through Structure E	DIG	27/07/15

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
022	13	Structure B.2	Section	1:10	NW facing section of Slot 7 which cuts through [033]	DG	27/07/15
023	12	Structure B.2	Section	1:10	ENE facing section of Slot 6 through Structure B.2	DIG	27/07/15
024	13	Structure B.1	Section	1:10	NW facing section of Slot 9 through wall [025]	LMcK & CW	27/07/15

Appendix 3.3: Finds Register

Find No.	Area	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	Interior Structure A	(002)	Ceramic	51 x modern ceramic	CLT	06/07/15
002	Interior Structure A	(002)	Glass	5 x bottle glass fragments	CLT	06/07/15
003	SE exterior Structure A	(002)	Ceramic	34 x ceramic (30 x WGWE; 2 x RE; 1 x stoneware; 1 x semi-porcelain)	CLT	06/07/15
004	SE exterior Structure A	(002)	Glass	2 x glass (1 x window; 1 x glass)	CLT	06/07/15
005	Structure B	(002)	Ceramic	35 x modern ceramic	CLT	06/07/15
006	Structure A	(002)	Ceramic	7 x modern ceramic	LMcK/CW	07/07/15
007	Structure A	(003)	Ceramic	23 x ceramic (3 x sponge-decorated WGWE; 9 x hand-painted; 7 x transfer-printed; 1 x stoneware; 2 x undecorated WGWE; 1 x semi-porcelain)	LMcK/CW	07/07/15
008	Interior Structure A	(003)	Metal	1 x hinge	DG	08/07/15
009	Exterior Structure B	(004)	Metal	5 x iron (including 2 x thickware; 2 x nail; 1 x roofing nail)	DiG	08/07/15
010	Exterior Structure B	(004)	Ceramic	13 x modern ceramic	DiG	08/07/15
011	Exterior Structure B	(004)	Glass	4 x glass	DiG	08/07/15
012	Exterior Structure B	(004)	Bone	1x animal bone (rib, large ungulate)	DiG	08/07/15
013	Above Structure B	(004)	Ceramic	2 x modern ceramic	DiG	08/07/15
014	Exterior Structure B	(004)	Ceramic	1 x clay tobacco pipe (19 th /20 th century)	DiG	08/07/15
015	Exterior Structure B	(004)	Metal	1 x slag	DiG	08/07/15
016	Exterior Structure B	(004)	Glass	1 x complete glass bottle	DiG	08/07/15
017	Exterior Structure A/B	(004)	Metal	1 x large horseshoe	DiG	08/07/15
018	Interior Structure A	(003)	Bone	3 x animal bone	DiG	08/07/15

Find No.	Area	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
019	Interior Structure A	(003)	Metal	1 x Fe object from pickaxe or similar	DiG	08/07/15
020	Interior Structure A	(003)	Ceramic	1 x modern ceramic (field drain)	DiG	08/07/15
021	Structure A	(003)	Coal	2 x coal	DiG	09/07/15
022	Structure A	(003)	Ceramic	8 x modern ceramic	DiG	09/07/15
023	Structure A	(003)	Metal	1 x Fe nail	DiG	09/07/15
024	Structure A	(003)	Metal	1 x Cu alloy thimble	DiG	09/07/15
025	Structure B	(004)	Metal	1 x horseshoe for small pony	LMcK	09/07/15
026	Structure B	(004)	Ceramic	13 x modern ceramic	LMcK	10/07/15
027	Structure B	(004)	Ceramic	2 x modern ceramic (BGRE)	LMcK	10/07/15
028	Structure B	(004)	Ceramic	2 x red earthenware/tile	LMcK	10/07/15
029	Structure B	(004)	Glass	2 x modern glass (1 x bottle; 1 x lid from clear vessel)	LMcK	13/07/15
030	Structure A	(005)	Ceramic	1 x red tile drain fragment	DiG	15/07/15
031	Structure B	(004)	Ceramic	10 x modern ceramic	LMcK	15/07/15
032	Structure B	(004)	Ceramic	37 x post-medieval & modern ceramic	LMcK	15/07/15
033	Structure B	(004)	Ceramic	60 x modern ceramic	LMcK	15/07/15
034	Structure B	(004)	Glass	1 x glass	LMcK	15/07/15
035	Structure B	(004)	Ceramic	1 x stoneware ointment jar	LMcK	15/07/15
036	Structure B	(004)	Metal?	4 x plaster & window glass in fragment of frame	LMcK	15/07/15
037	Structure B	(004)	Metal	1 x Fe nail	LMcK	15/07/15
038	Structure B	(004)	Glass	1 x clear glass bottle (AG Barr)	LMcK	15/07/15
039	Structure A	(003)	Stone	1 x ?knocking stone	DG	17/07/15
040	-	Unstrat	Metal	1 x Cu alloy sheet – possible pipe fragment	DG	17/07/15
041	Structure A	(001)	Ceramic	6 x modern ceramic	-	17/07/15
042	-	Unstrat	Ceramic	5 x modern ceramic	-	17/07/15
043	Structure A	-	Ceramic	1 x SPRW	DiG	17/07/15
044	Structure B	(004)	Glass	6 x modern window glass	CLT	17/07/15

Find No.	Area	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
045	Structure B	(015)	Ceramic	1 x modern ceramic (polychrome lustreware rim)	CLT	17/07/15
046	Exterior Structure B	(015)	Ceramic	3 x modern ceramic (2 x SPRW; 1 x BGRE)	CLT	17/07/15
047	-	[023]	Glass	1 x bottle glass (19 th century)	CLT	17/07/15
048	Exterior Structure B	[033]	Ceramic	1 x pipeclay bung/stopper	DG	17/07/15
049	Exterior Structure B	[033]	Ceramic/metal	1 x BGRE teapot handle with Fe concretion	DG	17/07/15
050	Exterior Structure B	[034]	Ceramic	2 x ceramic (1 x SPRW; 1 x WGWE B/W)	DG	17/07/15
051	Structure B.2	(004)	Ceramic	59 x ceramic (4 x SPOW/SPRW; 23 x transfer-printed WGWE; 1 x BGRE; 2 x stoneware; 29 x other WGWE)	CW/LMcK	21/07/15
052	Structure B.2	(004)	Glass	20 x modern bottle/window glass	CW/LMcK	21/07/15
053	Structure B.2	(004)	Metal	1 x Fe 'T' key or brace	CW/LMcK	21/07/15
054	Structure B.2	(004)	Bone	3 x animal bone	CW/LMcK	21/07/15
055	Structure B.2	(004)	Ceramic	1 x clay tobacco pipe stem	CLT	20/07/15
056	Structure B.2	Unstrat	Ceramic	7 x ceramic (1 x SPRW; 1 x Pearlware; 2 x plain WGWE; 2 x transfer-printed WGWE; 1 x WGWE jar)	CLT	20/07/15
057	Structure B.1	(039)	Ceramic	4 x WGWE (2 x plain; 2 x sponge-decorated B/W)	CLT	20/07/15
058	Structure E	Unstrat	Ceramic	1 x SPRW	DiG	22/07/15
059	Structure E	(043)	Ceramic	1 x transfer-printed WGWE	DiG	22/07/15
060	-	(059)	Metal	2 x slag	DiG	24/07/15
061	-	(059)	Metal	4 x Fe objects	DiG	24/07/15
062	NE of Structure B	(052)	Ceramic	8 x modern ceramic (2 x WGWE; 5 x BGRE; 1 x slipware)	DiG	24/07/15
063	Structure B.1	Unstrat	Ceramic	1 x field drain fragment	LMcK	27/07/15
064	Structure A	(003)	Ceramic	1 x clay tobacco pipe	-	-
065	Structure B	(004)	Glass	1 x button	LMcK	10/07/15
066	NE of Structure B	(052)	Bone	1 x sheep/goat tooth	DiG	24/07/15
067	Structure A	(003)	Coarse Stone	1 x slate fragment	-	-
068	NE of Structure B	(052)	Glass	1 x window glass	DiG	24/07/15
069	Structure B.1	Unstrat	Glass	1 x window glass	LMcK	27/07/15

Appendix 3.4: Sample Register

Sample No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Sample Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	Structure A	(019), (021)	Dating	Lump of mortar (019) with plaster (021) attached	DIG	15/07/15
002	Structure A	(018)	Dating	Bonding deposit from floor structure A	DIG	16/07/15
003	Structure A	(019)	Dating	Bonding mortar	DG	16/07/15
004	Structure A	(031)	Dating	1 x large bag of original topsoil from below [005]	DIG	16/07/15
005	Structure E	(044)	Dating	1 x small bag of mortar (044) from Structure E	DIG	22/07/15
006	Structure B	(030)	Bulk x 1 large bag	Sample of plaster from wall [028]	LMck	24/07/15
007	Structure B.1	(036)	Bulk x 1 large bag	Sample of red plaster on crosswall [025]	CW	24/07/15
008	Structure B.1	(037)	Bulk x 1 large bag	Sample of plaster on interior of SW chamber in B.1	LMck	24/07/15
009	Structure B.1	(039)	Bulk x 1 large bag	Sample of mortar floor layer of SW chamber in B.1	LMck	24/07/15
010	Structure B.1	(035)	Bulk x 1 large bag	Sample of mortar bonding of wall [023] in B.1	LMck & CW	24/07/15
011	Structure B.1	(053)	Bulk x 1 large bag	Mortar bonding in crosswall [025]	LMck	24/07/15
012	Structure B.2	(054)	Bulk x 1 large bag	Mortar bonding in wall [033]	CW	24/07/15
013	Structure B.2	(055)	Bulk x 1 large bag	Mortar bonding in wall [034]	LMck & CW	24/07/15
014	Structure E	(047)	Bulk	Plaster/mortar floor (047)	DG	24/07/15

Appendix 3.5: Photographic Register

Image No.	Description	From	Date
001	Working shot – cleaning Structure A	-	09/07/15
002	Working shot – machine watching	-	09/07/15
003	Working shot – cleaning Structure A	-	09/07/15
004	Working shot – cleaning Structure A	-	09/07/15
005	Working shot – cleaning Structure A	-	09/07/15
006	Structure A S external wall [005]	E	09/07/15
007	Structure A S external wall [005]	S	09/07/15
008	Structure A S external wall [005], W end (including doorway)	SE	09/07/15
009	Structure A S external wall [005], central section	SE	09/07/15
010	Structure A S external wall [005], E end	SE	09/07/15
011	Detail of the doorway within wall [005]	SE	09/07/15
012	Structure A's E gable, external wall [006]	NE	09/07/15
013	General shot of Structure A	NNE	09/07/15
014	General shot of Structure A	NE	09/07/15
015	Detail of doorway within wall [006]	NE	09/07/15
016	Detail of doorway within wall [006], internal	SW	09/07/15
017	Structure A, E room, wall [006], elevation	SW	09/07/15
018	Structure A, E room, shot of floor [014], (015) and (016)	NE	09/07/15
019	Structure A, E room interior, S wall [006]	NW	09/07/15
020	Structure A, E room interior, W wall [013]	NE	09/07/15
021	Structure A, E room, detail of the doorway within wall [013]	NE	09/07/15
022	Structure A, E room, detail of the doorway within wall [013]	NE	09/07/15
023	Structure A, W room, detail of the doorway within wall [013]	SW	09/07/15
024	Structure A, W room, elevation of wall [013] (E wall of room)	SW	09/07/15
025	Structure A, W room, E side of wall [005] (interior S wall)	NNE	09/07/15
026	Voided	-	09/07/15
027	Structure A, W room, W end of wall [005] (including stall [007])	NW	09/07/15
028	Structure A, W room, detail of possible stall [007]	NW	09/07/15
029	Structure A, W room, detail of floor [008]	NE	09/07/15
030	Structure A, W room, detail of floor [010]	NE	09/07/15
031	Structure A, W room, detail of floor [011]	SW	09/07/15
032	Structure A, W room, E side of stall [007] showing tool marks (detail)	WSW	09/07/15
033	Structure A, W room, W end of wall [005] showing plaster detail	NW	09/07/15
034	General shot of Structure A	ESE	09/07/15
035	General shot of Structure A	SE	09/07/15
036	Working shot – Structure A (planning)	-	09/07/15
037	Working shot – Structure A (planning)	-	09/07/15

Image No.	Description	From	Date
038	Working shot – Structure A (planning)	-	09/07/15
039	Working shot – Structure B (cleaning)	-	09/07/15
040	Shot of area to the E of Structure A and N of Structure B	S	09/07/15
041	Shot of area to the E of Structure A and N of Structure B	SW	09/07/15
042	Working shot – drawing elevation of Structure A	-	10/07/15
043	Working shot – drawing elevation of Structure A	-	10/07/15
044	Working shot – planning Structure A	-	10/07/15
045	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SW facing wall (exterior)	SW	16/07/15
046	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SW facing wall (exterior)	SW	16/07/15
047	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SE facing wall (exterior)	ESE	16/07/15
048	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SE facing wall (exterior), close up 1	SE	16/07/15
049	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SE facing wall (exterior), close up 2	SE	16/07/15
050	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SE facing wall (exterior), close up 3	SE	16/07/15
051	Flagstone area between Structure B.1 and B.2. Shows partially robbed out NE facing wall and interior SE facing wall of Structure B.1.	NW	16/07/15
052	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – NW facing wall (exterior)	NW	16/07/15
053	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – NW facing wall (exterior), close up 1	NW	16/07/15
054	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – NW facing wall (exterior), close up 2	NW	16/07/15
055	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SW facing wall (interior), oblique	ESE	16/07/15
056	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SW facing wall (interior), close up 1	NE	16/07/15
057	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SW facing wall (interior), close up 2	NE	16/07/15
058	Close up shot of possible fireplace/recess within Structure B.1 (SW room)	ESE	16/07/15
059	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SE facing wall (interior)	N	16/07/15
060	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SE facing wall (interior), close up 1	NW	16/07/15
061	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SE facing wall (interior)	SE	16/07/15
062	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SE facing wall (interior)	SE	16/07/15
063	WNW facing section of slot through [013]	WNW	16/07/15
064	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – NW facing wall (interior)	NW	16/07/15

Image No.	Description	From	Date
065	Slot 1, Structure A, through the W end of [005] with subsoil at its base	SE	16/07/15
066	Slot 1, Structure A, through the W end of [005] with subsoil at its base	WSW	16/07/15
067	Slot 1, Structure A, through the W end of [005] with subsoil at its base	ENE	16/07/15
068	Post excavation shot of fireplace within the cross-wall of Structure B.1, NE facing	NE	16/07/15
069	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – NW facing wall (interior)	SE	16/07/15
070	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – NW facing wall (in plan)	NE	16/07/15
071	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SE facing wall (interior)	NW	16/07/15
072	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SE facing wall (interior), close up 1	NW	16/07/15
073	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – SE facing wall (interior), close up 2	NW	16/07/15
074	Post excavation elevation of Structure B.1 – NE facing wall (interior)	SW	16/07/15
075	General shot – Structure B.1	SSW	16/07/15
076	General shot – Structure B.1	SSW	16/07/15
077	General shot – Structure B.1	WSW	16/07/15
078	General shot – Structure B.1	WSW	16/07/15
079	Slot 2 cut through the E end of [005], Structure A	SE	16/07/15
080	ENE facing section of slot 2. Cut through E end of [005] and (031)	ENE	16/07/15
081	Shot of deposit (031) at the base of W side [005], Slot 2	ENE	16/07/15
082	WSW facing section of Slot 2 which cut through [005]	WSW	16/07/15
083	Structure B.1 – SW facing exterior elevation	WNW	21/07/15
084	Structure B.1 – SW facing exterior elevation, SE half	SW	21/07/15
085	Structure B.1 – SW facing exterior elevation, NW half	SW	21/07/15
086	Structure B.1 – SW facing exterior elevation, Blocked doorway	SW	21/07/15
087	Structure B.1 – Shot of passage between Structure B.1 and B.2	SE	21/07/15
088	Structure B.1 – Detail of door catch, SE end of passage, SW facing elevation	W	21/07/15
089	Structure B.1 – NW facing, exterior, elevation	NW	21/07/15
090	Structure B.1 – NW facing, exterior, elevation (SW half)	NW	21/07/15
091	Structure B.1 – Shot along NW wall	NE	21/07/15
092	Structure B.1 – NE facing elevation (interior)	NE	21/07/15
093	Structure B.1 – NE facing elevation (interior), SE half	NE	21/07/15
094	Structure B.1 – NE facing elevation (interior), NW half	NE	21/07/15
095	Structure B.1 – NE facing elevation (interior), blocked doorway	NE	21/07/15
096	Structure B.1 – SE facing elevation (interior)	SE	21/07/15

Image No.	Description	From	Date
097	Structure B.1 – NW facing elevation (interior)	NW	21/07/15
098	Structure B.1 – Ne facing elevation, abutting wall at SE end	NE	21/07/15
099	Structure B.1 – line of old wall, in interior of Structure B.2 (SE end)	NE	21/07/15
100	Structure B.1 – line of old wall, in interior of Structure B.2 (SE end)	NE	21/07/15
101	Structure B.2 – Se facing wall (exterior)	SE	21/07/15
102	Structure B.2 – floor within structure	NE	21/07/15
103	Working shot- Structure E	S	21/07/15
104	General shot – Structure B.1 and B.2	NNE	21/07/15
105	General shot – Structure B.2	NNE	21/07/15
106	General shot – Structure B.1 and B.2	NNE	21/07/15
107	General shot – Structure B.1 and B.2 (Structure A in the background)	NNE	21/07/15
108	General shot – Structure B.1 and B.2 (Structure A in the background)	NNE	21/07/15
109	Working shot Structure B.2	-	21/07/15
110	Working shot Structure B.2	-	21/07/15
111	General shot – Structure B.1 and B.2	-	21/07/15
112	General shot – Structure B.2	-	21/07/15
113	Passage between Structure B.1 and B.2	-	21/07/15
114	Shot of boundary wall [042]	SW	21/07/15
115	SE facing elevation of [043], Structure E	SE	22/07/15
116	NE facing elevation of [043], Structure E	ESE	22/07/15
117	NE facing elevation of [043], Structure E	N	22/07/15
118	NW facing elevation of [043], Structure E	NE	22/07/15
119	SW facing elevation of [043], Structure E	SW	22/07/15
120	Detail of blocked fireplace within Structure E, NE elevation	SW	22/07/15
121	General Shot – Structure E	SSE	22/07/15
122	Working shot	NE	22/07/15
123	General Shot – Structure E	S	22/07/15
124	General Shot – Structure E	S	22/07/15
125	Working shot	NE	22/07/15
126	SE facing section of baulk in Structure B.1	SE	23/07/15
127	Sample section in baulk at Structure E, (001) and (052)	WSW	23/07/15
128	General shot of (046) in SE corner of Structure E	WSW	23/07/15
129	General shot of (046) in SE corner of Structure E, close up	WSW	23/07/15
130	WSW facing section below (046), (049), (052) and (016)	WSW	23/07/15
131	Structure B.2 – detail of exterior SW facing elevation, SE end	SW	23/07/15
132	SE facing section of baulk in Structure A	SE	23/07/15
133	Shot of structural stone (056) and the rubble and mortar surrounding it, (057) and (058)	SW	24/07/15

Image No.	Description	From	Date
134	Shot of structural stone (056) and the rubble and mortar surrounding it, (057) and (058)	NW	24/07/15
135	Shot of structural stone (056) and the rubble and mortar surrounding it, (057) and (058)	SE	24/07/15
136	Shot of structural stone (056) and the rubble and mortar surrounding it, (057) and (058)	NE	24/07/15
137	SW facing section of baulk in Structure B	SW	24/07/15
138	SW facing section of Slot 4 which cut through Structure B	SW	27/07/15
139	NE facing section of Slot 5 which cut through Structure B.1	NE	27/07/15
140	SW facing section of Slot 8 which cut through Structure E	SW	27/07/15
141	SW facing section of Slot 8 through Structure E	SW	27/07/15
142	NW facing section of Slot 7	NW	27/07/15
143	ENE facing section Slot 6	ENE	27/07/15
144	NW facing section Slot 9 (025)	NW	27/07/15
145	As above	NW	27/07/15
146	General shot, site backfilled.	SSW	30/07/15

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