

Bowerwalls Place, Barrhead: Archaeological Watching Brief

Data Structure Report



by Liam McKinstry

issued 27th September 2017

on behalf of Scottish Water

RATHMELL 
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Quality Assurance

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Signed  Date27th September 2017.....

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

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Contents

Introduction	3
Historical and Archaeological Background	3
Project Works	7
Findings	7
Discussion	8
Recommendations	12
Conclusion	12
Acknowledgements	12
References	12
Appendix 1: Registers	14
Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland	21
Contact Details	22

Figures

Figure 1a: 1752-55 Roy’s Military Survey of Scotland	4
Figure 1b: 1796 Ainslie’s Map of the County of Renfrew	4
Figure 2a: 1864 1st edition Ordnance Survey	5
Figure 2b: 1897 2nd edition Ordnance Survey	5
Figure 3a: 1913 3rd edition Ordnance Survey	6
Figure 3b: 1947 4th edition Ordnance Survey	6
Figure 4: Site Plan.	9
Figure 5a: View of layers (001-003) with in pipeline trench in Area A. From the SW.....	10
Figure 5b: View of 20th century drainage and pipe (013) within storm tank excavation. From the ESE	10
Figure 6a: Close up view of the drainage culvert and pipe (013). From the SSW	11
Figure 6b: View of layers (014-016) within the pipe trench in the southern part of Area B. From the WSW.	11

Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared on behalf of Scottish Water in support of construction work on land at Bowerwalls Place, Crossmill, Barrhead. These archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within the development area from the work.
2. Planning consent for the installation of a storm tank, outfall, headwall and other structures has been granted by East Renfrewshire Council (2016/0071/TP) subject to an appended condition for a programme of archaeological works. West of Scotland Archaeology Service, who advises East Renfrewshire Council on archaeology matters, has provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required.
3. Additional infrastructure work is being undertaken by Scottish Water in the immediate area under permitted development rights established through Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992. Scottish Water, in managing the environmental impact from these works, has considered the archaeological implications and the archaeological works required through the planning consent has been extended to cover some aspects of the permitted development works.
4. Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been appointed by Scottish Water to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation for the work. The Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2016) provides the detail of the works (monitoring, exclusion, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) for the defined ground breaking works.
5. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact on any archaeological remains within the development area and were carried on an intermittent basis from the 27th January to the 26th September 2017.

Historical and Archaeological Background

6. The development area is located on the W bank of Lavern Water at Bowerwalls, lying to the E of Glasgow Road (A736) as it runs N from Barrhead. This ground was until recently within former Nestle site – established around c.1930 this large industrial complex was in the ownership of Spillers before transferring to Nestle Purina in 1997 before closure in 2004. The southern part of the Nestle site has been redeveloped as the Crossmill Business Park, while the northern core of the site was acquired by the council in 2012. The council subsequently demolished the factory, grubbing out founds and forming a new roundabout access from the A736.
7. The works comprise the installation of a storm tank, outfall, headwall, vehicular access and insertion of new manholes on an existing sewer (Figure 4).
8. Roy's Military Survey of Scotland of 1752-55 (Figure 1a) provides the earliest sound mapping of the development area. This shows the curving path of the Lavern Water as she flows N with a series of small settlements of fermtouns on her W bank. From the S they run Bridgebarr, Bourwalls and Crossford – the last opposite Hole on the E bank. There is then a significant gap in the settlement pattern of the W bank before Crossmill (lying to the N of the development area). The ground within the meander of the river is depicted as open arable fields bounded to the W by the road running N to Glasgow.
9. By the late 18th century, Ainslie's map (Figure 1b) shows a transformed landscape. The road N to Glasgow has been realigned, sitting now further E running the shortest path to Crossmill. The two of the settlement sites on the W bank, Bourwalls and Crossford, appear to have been cleared with a mansion house established set back from the bank (presumably with grounds) named Ledronsfield. The third bank-side settlement appears to have spread into a linear form along the realigned round, its southern element named Arthiestown and slightly to the N, Broxbar.
10. Ainslie's map also shows the industrialisation of the Renfrewshire landscape, with a mill lead shown taking water off the Lavern Water to carry it to Crossmill to the N. This mill lead is consistently depicted in the subsequent historic Ordnance Survey maps (Figures



Figure 1a: 1752-55 Roy's Military Survey of Scotland



Figure 1b: 1796 Ainslie's Map of the County of Renfrew

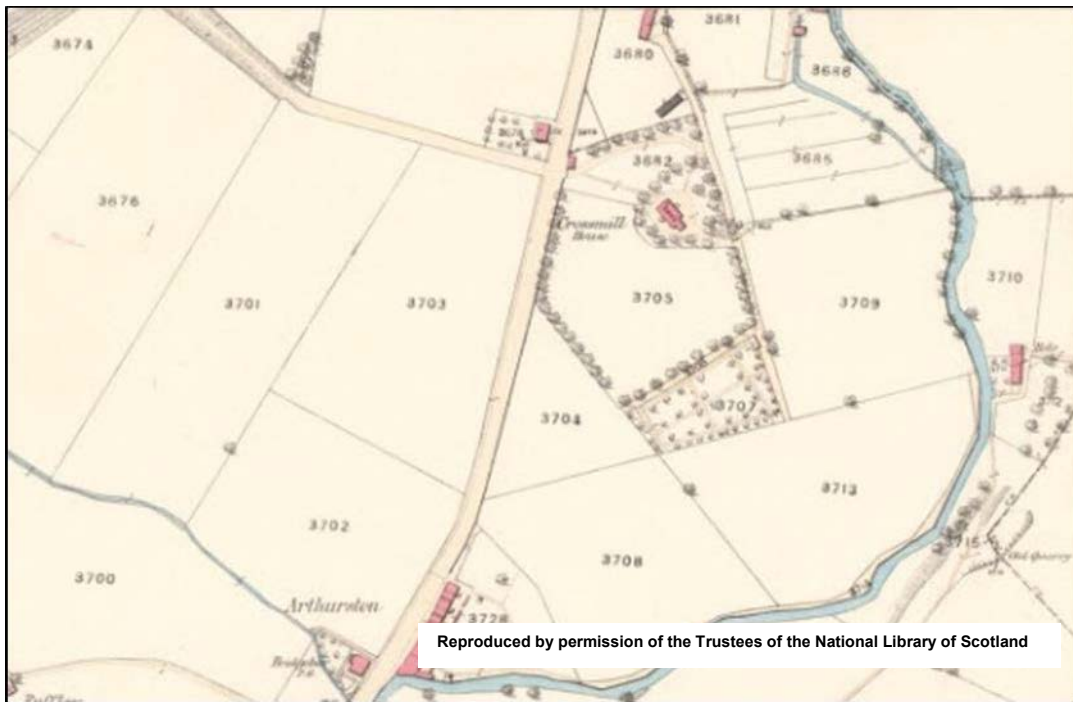


Figure 2a: 1864 1st edition Ordnance Survey



Figure 2b: 1897 2nd edition Ordnance Survey

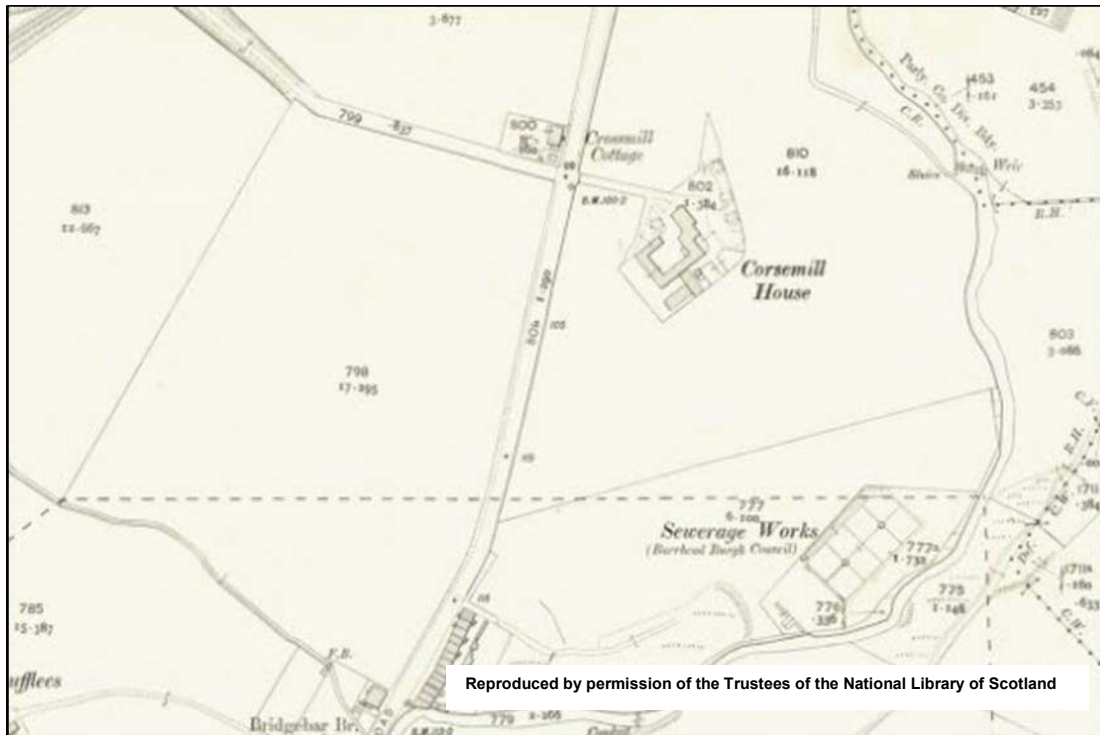


Figure 3a: 1913 3rd edition Ordnance Survey

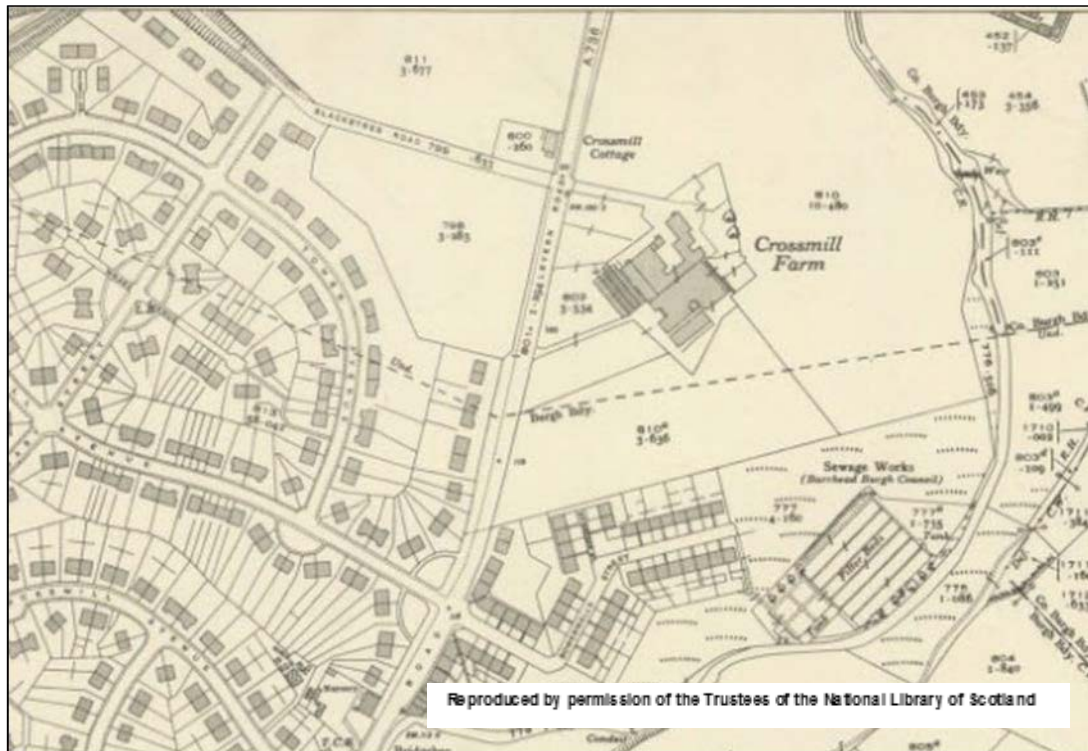


Figure 3b: 1947 4th edition Ordnance Survey

2a-c) until 1947 (Figure 2d). A weir is consistently shown downstream of the extraction point for the mill lead – reflecting the need to manage a steady supply of water to the lead, hence it is reasonable to infer this was present in the late 18th century.

11. Ledronsfield is renamed Crossmill House in the mid 19th century (Figure 2a), standing within managed gardens with a dense pattern of enclosure to its east adjacent to the start of the mill lade. The name of the house changes again to Corsemill House in the late 19th and early 20th century (Figure 2b & c), a change that is accompanied by the addition of a steading to the SW and the loss of all the surrounding gardens and enclosures. This suggests a move from quality residence to use as a farm. The name of this farm changes again, reverting to Crossmill Farm in the mid 20th century (Figure 2d). By this last point the farm complex is understood to have become the nucleus of the expanding Nestle factory on this site.
12. Arthiestown survives as Arthurston onto the mid 19th century mapping (Figure 2a) and becomes a consistent linear urban form on the E side of Glasgow Road after it has crossed the Lavern Water. However Broxbar does not appear in the Ordnance Survey map series, though Bridgebar reappears as the name of a public house on the W side of Glasgow Road opposite Arthurston.
13. Some riverbank development is shown, the mid 19th century an 'old shaft (coal)' (see Figure 2b) while a Sewage Works is established by the early 20th century (Figure 2c), expanded by the mid 20th century when housing is built to the S of Crossmill Farm (see Figure 2d). All these developments are within the area that would become Crossmill Business Park.
14. The Lavern Water appears to broadly flow in her natural channel, though it has been straightened (moving the channel to the E) to the immediate N of Hole and realigned to the S to the rear (E) of Arthurston.

Project Works

15. All works were conducted in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2016). The project was divided with some elements of the development being carried out under permitted development (excavation of existing manholes, sewer pipeline etc.) and other elements subject to planning consent (excavation of the storm tank, outfall, other structures etc.).
16. The archaeological monitoring of the development area, with the exception of the storm tank, focused on the excavation of the pipeline and other site investigations looking to locate existing services. The monitoring of these permitted development works was carried out so as to negate the need for monitoring of planning consent elements within the same area.

Findings

17. Several areas were monitored during the archaeological watching brief. The first, which went through Areas A and B, consisted of a stretch of pipeline running between a new manhole and an existing manhole which was located in the northern part of the site close to the southwestern edge of Lavern Water and the construction footprint for a storm tank. A further stretch of pipeline continued through Areas B, C and E which was located between the boundary of the former Nestle Works and Lavern Water (Figure 4).
18. Much of the northern part of the site was covered in an irregular tarmac surface (005) with areas of paving stone in places and bounded at its eastern edge by kerb stones. This tarmac surface overlay a layer of gravel (006), small stone and red blaze which acted as a foundation layer. In much of the southern part of the site and the easternmost parts of the northern area the topsoil (001 and 014) consisted of firmly compacted, mid to dark orange brown sandy silt/clay with occasional to moderate stone and occasional plastic and ceramic building material (CBM) inclusions. This topsoil layer had a depth range of between 0.2-0.3m across the site.

Area A and part of Area B

19. Underlying both the topsoil (001) and the tarmac surface (005 and 006) in Areas A and B was layer (002) a firmly compacted layer, mid to dark orange brown sandy silt/clay with very frequent stone and gravel and occasional to moderate plastic and CBM inclusions. This layer had a depth range of between 0.1-0.15m. A number of complete and fragmentary glass bottles (Find <001>) were recovered from this layer throughout Area A. Beneath this layer (002) were a number of similar type layers, (003), (007) and (011) (Figure 5a):
- ❖ Layer (003) consisted of moderate to firmly compacted, dark orange brown silty clay with occasional gravel, CBM, stone and occasional to moderate root inclusions;
 - ❖ Layer (007) consisted of moderate to firmly compacted, dark brown grey/grey clay with occasional to moderate CBM, moderate stone inclusions and very occasional plastic fragments; and
 - ❖ The final layer (011) beneath (002) consisted of moderate to firmly compacted, dark brown grey/grey clay with occasional to moderate CBM and large sandstone blocks, moderate stone inclusions and very occasional plastic fragments.
20. A further layer (009) was noted underling layer (007) which consisted of firmly compacted, dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent CBM and stone rubble inclusions. A layer of naturally occurring subsoil (010) was identified within both the pipeline trench and the storm tank excavation at a depth of 2.2-2.6m.
21. One linear feature (013) was identified within the footprint of the storm tank which cut into layers (003) and (010) (Figure 5b). This feature ran in a west southwest to east northeast direction for 30m then in a southeast to northwest direction for 16m within the excavated part of the storm tank. The feature consisted of a 1.4m wide trench whose sides were lined with roughly shaped sandstone blocks (0.4m x 0.2m x 0.15m in size). The linear was filled with moderately compacted, dark brown grey clayey silt with frequent modern 20th century CBM inclusions. Located at a depth of 0.3m within this fill, and running between the sandstone block linings, was a ceramic red pipe which had a diameter of 0.3m (Figures 4 and 6a).

Part of Area B and Areas C-E

22. There was one main layer (015) (Figure 6b) underlying the topsoil (014) within the southern part of Area B and Areas C-E. This layer consisted of moderate to firmly compacted, mid to dark orange brown sandy silt/clay with frequent stone and gravel and occasional to moderate plastic and CBM inclusions. The layer had a depth range of 0.14-0.18m throughout that part of the site.
23. Beneath this layer lay another (016) which consisted of moderate to firmly compacted, dark brown grey/grey clay with occasional CBM, moderate stone inclusions and very occasional plastic fragments. The naturally occurring subsoil was not identified within this part of the site as the pipeline trench became gradually shallower from the southern part of Area B to the terminus of the pipeline at Area E with a depth range of 2m to 0.9m.
24. No other archaeological features were identified within this part of the development area.

Discussion

25. The majority of the layers identified within the pipeline trench and the footprint of the storm tank were anthropic in nature. Layers (002), (007), (009) and (011) all contained significant amounts of CBM and much of the stone inclusions within them also had the appearance of fragmented building materials. The presence of plastic in some of these layers strongly suggests that they were deposited during the demolition or remodelling of the earlier Crossmill Farm or the later Nestle works. The similar nature of the layers, (015) and (016), encountered in the southern part of the site suggests that this demolition or remodelling process occurred there to, most likely prior to the construction of the Crossmill Business Park. Layer (003) may have been an earlier redeposited natural subsoil possibly the result of landscaping in the 20th century when Crossmill Farm was incorporated into the later Nestle works.

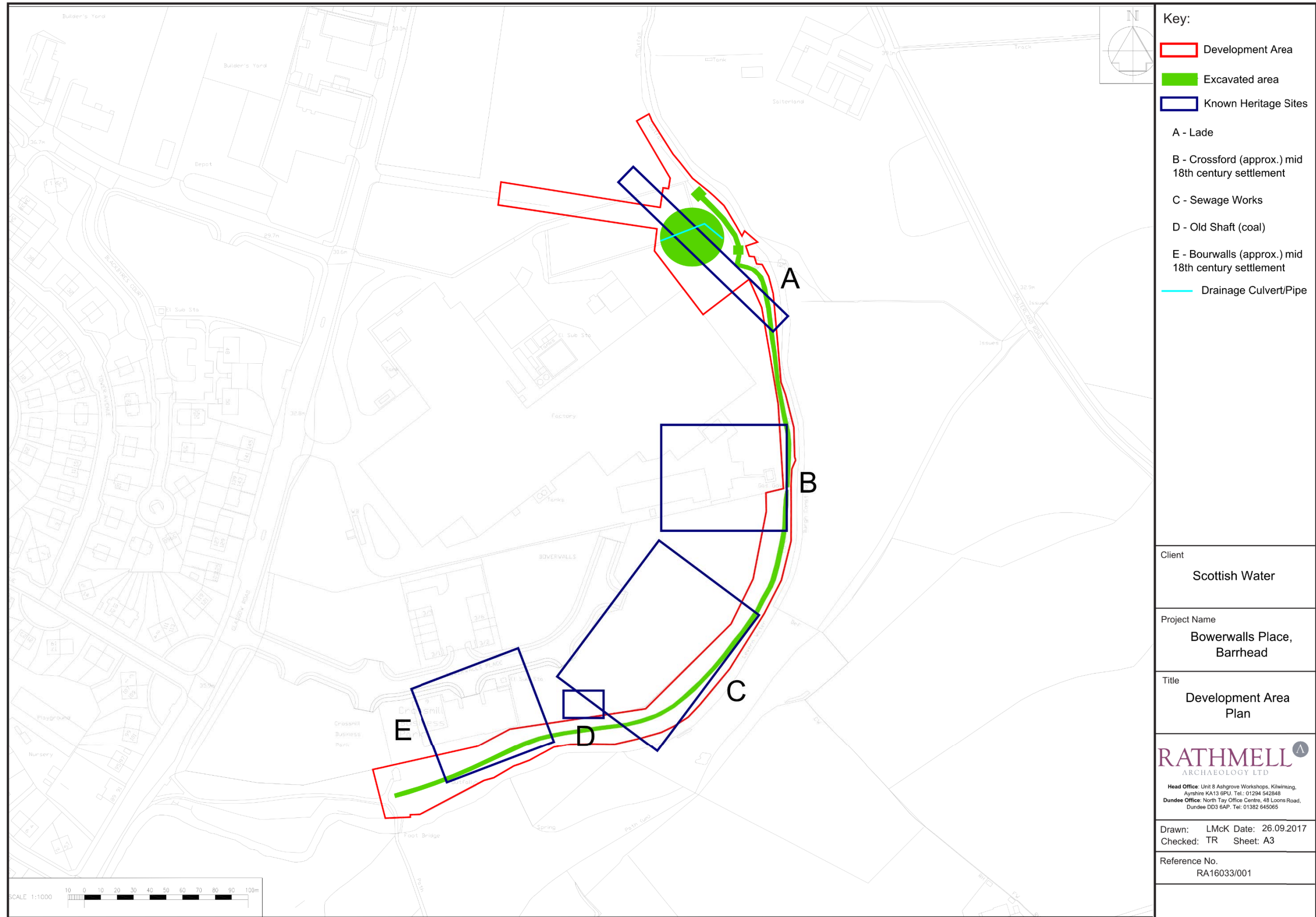


Figure 4: Site Plan.



Figure 5a: View of layers (001-003) with in pipeline trench in Area A. From the SW.



Figure 5b: View of 20th century drainage and pipe (013) within storm tank excavation. From the ESE



Figure 6a: Close up view of the drainage culvert and pipe (013). From the SSW



Figure 6b: View of layers (014-016) within the pipe trench in the southern part of Area B. From the WSW.

26. The only feature identified during the monitoring of the site was the substantial stone lined trench and its associated ceramic pipe (013). The fill within this features trench and surrounding the pipe contained 20th century CBM material and may represent a later reuse of the stone lined feature. It seems likely that both phases of this feature were in some way associated with either the former Nestle works or the earlier farm possibly as a drainage culvert or pipe for the deposition of waste water into Levern Water though other uses cannot be ruled out.
27. No features relating to the late 18th century lade were encountered during the excavations in Area A. The lade seems to have been backfilled sometime between 1913 and 1947 (Figures 3a and 3b) according to the Ordnance Survey mapping evidence. Later landscaping associated with the former Nestle works may have either removed or covered the lade.
28. No evidence for any of the other heritage site (Areas B-E) were identified during the monitoring of the rest of the pipeline route. The depth of the anthropic layers (most likely the result of the demolition of the former Nestle works) covering these areas again suggest that these later layers are either covering them or the demolition process has destroyed them.

Recommendations

29. This Data Structure Report covers archaeological works undertaken in support of construction work on land at Bowerwalls Place, Crossmill, Barrhead. The archaeological monitoring works centred on the excavation of the main pipeline, the footprint of a large storm tank and some limited landscaping works in the other parts of the site.
30. Other than the 20th century drainage culvert and pipe associated with either the former Nestle works or earlier farm and a series of layers relating to the demolition or remodelling of the farm or the works in the 20th or 21st century, no other significant archaeological remains were identified within the development area and it is recommended that no further work should be carried out. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with East Renfrewshire Council and their advisors, the West of Scotland Archaeological Service for those works that derive from the planning consent, otherwise Scottish Water.

Conclusion

31. Archaeological monitoring work was carried out for Scottish Water, in support of construction work on land at Bowerwalls Place, Crossmill, Barrhead. These archaeological works are designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
32. These works identified anthropic layers relating to the demolition or remodelling of the 20th century former Nestle works or the earlier farm. They also identified a drainage culvert and pipe associated with the farm or the Nestle works, possibly used for the deposition of waste water into the adjacent Levern Water. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified during the course of the works.

Acknowledgements

33. The author would like to thank the client Scottish Water and the site contractors Amey, Black and Veatch for their support throughout the project and Thomas Rees, Consultant Archaeologist with Rathmell Archaeology Ltd for his input and editing.
34. This author would also like to thank Martin O'Hare from the West of Scotland Archaeology Service who has given guidance and direction throughout.

References

Documentary

Rees, T. 2016, Bowerwalls Place, East Renfrewshire: Archaeological Watching Brief, Written Scheme of Investigation.

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey, 1864, 25-inch, Renfrewshire. Sheet XII

Ordnance Survey, 1897, 25-inch, Renfrewshire. Sheet 012

Ordnance Survey, 1913, 25-inch, Renfrewshire. Sheet 012

Ordnance Survey, 1947, 25-inch, Renfrewshire. Sheet 012

Appendix 1: Registers

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

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	A and B	Deposit	Firmly compacted, mid to dark orange brown sandy silt/clay with occasional to moderate stone and occasional plastic and CBM inclusions. Layer had a depth range of 0.2-0.3m	Modern topsoil layer which lies between the now disused hardstanding areas and car parking of the former Nestle site and Levern Water
002	A and B	Deposit	Firmly compacted, mid to dark orange brown sandy silt/clay with very frequent stone and gravel and occasional to moderate plastic and CBM inclusions. Layer had a depth range of 0.1-0.15m	Uppermost layer of made ground throughout the site in Areas A and B
003	A	Deposit	Moderate to firmly compacted, dark orange brown silty clay with occasional gravel and stone and occasional to moderate root inclusions	Possible natural subsoil (May also have been redeposited)
004	A	Cut/fill	Large concrete pipe with a diameter of 0.8-1m. Located at a depth of approximately 2.5-3m within a straight cut trench 3-4m wide. This trench was orientated in a NW to SE direction. The fill within the trench and surrounding the pipe consisted of a patchy mix of the topsoil (001), the made ground (002) and the possible natural subsoil (003)	Existing main sewer pipe (Modern)
005	A/storm tank	Deposit	Irregular tarmac surface with areas of paving stone and bounded by kerb stones.	Area of disused hard standing and car parking associated with former Nestle site. Located close to Area A and part of Area B
006	A/storm tank	Deposit	Layer of gravel, small stone and red blaze which underlies the tarmac surface (005).	Foundation layer underlying tarmac surface (005).
007	A and B	Deposit	Moderate to firmly compacted, dark brown grey/grey clay with occasional to moderate CBM, moderate stone inclusions and very occasional plastic fragments. Underlies layer (002) in parts of Area A and Area B.	Lower layer of made ground.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
008	A-C	Cut/fill	Yellow plastic pipe with a diameter of 0.15-0.2m located at a depth of 1.5m within a narrow machine cut trench which measured approximately 0.5m wide. The trench was filled with a mix of the topsoil (001), the made ground (002) and the possible natural subsoil (003)	Modern gas pipe which was encountered in Area A and ran almost parallel to Levern Water within Areas B and C.
009	A and B	Deposit	Firmly compacted, dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent CBM and stone rubble inclusions.	Lower deposit of made ground within Areas A and B
010	A	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid to dark silty clay with occasional small to medium sized stone and very occasional CBM inclusions	Disturbed layer of natural subsoil
011	A	Deposit	Moderate to firmly compacted, dark brown grey/grey clay with occasional to moderate CBM and large sandstone blocks, moderate stone inclusions and very occasional plastic fragments. Underlies layer (002) in parts of Area A and Area A. Unclear relationship with layer (009)	Lower layer of made ground.
012	A	Structure	Square shaped brick built structure located 0.3m below the topsoil within the made ground (002).	Existing manhole (modern)
013	Area A/storm tank	Cut/fill	Linear feature which ran in a ESE to WNW direction for 30m then in a SE to NW direction for 16m within the footprint of the storm tank. The feature consisted of a 1.4m wide trench whose sides were lined with roughly shaped sandstone blocks (0.4m x 0.2m x 0.15m in size). The linear was filled with moderately compacted, dark brown grey clayey silt with frequent modern 20 th century CBM inclusions. Located at a depth of 0.3m within this fill, and running between the sandstone block linings, was a ceramic red pipe.	Substantial stone lined culvert with associated pipe most likely running from the former Nestle works and into Levern Water. Possibly this carried waste water from the Nestle works.
014	C-E	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid to dark orange brown silt/clay with occasional to moderate stone and occasional plastic and CBM inclusions. Layer had a depth range of 0.18-0.34m	Modern topsoil layer which lies between the boundary of the former Nestle site and Levern Water

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
015	C-E	Deposit	Moderate to firmly compacted, mid to dark orange brown sandy silt/clay with frequent stone and gravel and occasional to moderate plastic and CBM inclusions. Layer had a depth range of 0.14-0.18m	Uppermost layer of made ground throughout the site within Areas C-E
016	C-E	Deposit	Moderate to firmly compacted, dark brown grey/grey clay with occasional CBM, moderate stone inclusions and very occasional plastic fragments. Underlies layer (015) in parts of Areas C-E.	Lower layer of made ground.

Finds Register

Find No.	Area Trench	Context no.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	A	002	Glass	2 x bottles of 20 th century date	LMcK	30/01/17
002	A	002	Ceramic	2 x ceramic (1 x complete bottle; 1 x bottle base)	LMcK	30/01/17
003	A	002	Metal	1 x metal spoon	LMcK	30/01/17

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
01	DSCN0301	Initial excavation at Area A (main sewer pipe exposed)	NNW	27/01/17
02	DSCN0302	Mid excavation view at Area A. Main sewer pipe exposed for manhole.	NNW	27/01/17
03	DSCN0303	Pre excavation view of storm tank area (close to Area A)	N	27/01/17
04	DSCN0304	Pre excavation view of sewer pipe diversion towards storm tank (close to Area A)	ENE	27/01/17
05	DSCN0305	General view of the disused carpark and Area A from the main compound	WSW	27/01/17

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
06	DSCN0306	Working shot of new manhole being placed on existing sewer pipe	SW	27/01/17
07	DSCN0307	Exploratory trench excavated to locate existing sewer pipe (shows made ground (002))	SE	27/01/17
08	DSCN0308	Stripped area (down to made ground (002)) near start of Area A being extended	SE	30/01/17
09	DSCN0309	Stripped area SE of the storm tank	NW	30/01/17
10	DSCN0310	Start of Area A with made ground (002) showing and pre-existing manhole	S	30/01/17
11	DSCN0311	SE of the storm tank continued	NW	30/01/17
12	DSCN0312	View of excavations at the start of Area A	SE	30/01/17
13	DSCN0313	View of excavations at the start of Area A (completed)	SE	30/01/17
14	DSCN0314	SE of the storm tank finished	NW	30/01/17
15	DSCN0315	SE of the storm tank/pipe trench at 1.2-1.3m	SE	30/01/17
16	DSCN0316	SE of the storm tank/pipe trench at 1.2-1.3m	NW	30/01/17
17	DSCN0317	Exploratory trench (1) (locating live gas pipe)	ENE	30/01/17
18	DSCN0318	Exploratory trench (2) (locating live gas pipe)	ENE	30/01/17
19	DSCN0319	WSW facing pipe trench at new manhole (start of Area A)	WSW	30/01/17
20	DSCN0320	Exploratory trench (3) (locating live gas pipe)	WSW	30/01/17
21	DSCN0321	Pipes being placed at end of Area A (at new manhole)	WSW	30/01/17
22	DSCN0322	1 st stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A	ENE	30/01/17
23	DSCN0323	1 st stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A (general shot)	NW	30/01/17
24	DSCN0324	2 nd stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A	ENE	30/01/17

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
		(section)		
25	DSCN0325	View of the 1 st and 2 nd stretches of pipe trench complete/Area A	NW	30/01/17
26	DSCN0326	Stripped area between Areas A and B (upper 0.1m of topsoil removed showing made ground (002))	N	30/01/17
27	DSCN0327	Exploratory trench (5) (locating live gas pipe)	NNE	30/01/17
28	DSCN0328	Exploratory trench (5) (locating live gas pipe)	NNE	30/01/17
29	DSCN0329	Exploratory trench (5) (locating live gas pipe)	NNE	30/01/17
30	DSCN0330	3 rd stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A (partially backfilled)	NW	30/01/17
31	DSCN0331	4 th stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A	NNW	30/01/17
32	DSCN0332	4 th stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A	NNW	30/01/17
33	DSCN0333	4 th stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A (completed)	NNW	30/01/17
34	DSCN0334	Levern Water and weir from Area A	WNW	30/01/17
35	DSCN0335	Levern Water and weir from Area A	NW	30/01/17
36	DSCN0336	Levern Water and weir from Area A	W	30/01/17
37	DSCN0337	5 th stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A	NNW	30/01/17
38	DSCN0338	5 th stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A	NNW	30/01/17
39	DSCN0339	Exploratory trench (4) (locating live gas pipe) (1.2m depth)	SE	30/01/17
40	DSCN0340	5 th stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A (view of modern brick wall 0.2m below ground surface)	SE	30/01/17
41	DSCN0341	6 th stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A	NE	31/09/17

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
		(view of modern brick wall 0.2m below ground surface)		
42	DSCN0342	Exploratory trench (6) (locating live gas pipe) (2m down)	SE	31/09/17
43	DSCN0343	Exploratory trench (6) (locating live gas pipe) (2.3m down)	SE	31/09/17
44	DSCN0344	5 th and 6 th stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A being backfilled	NW	31/09/17
45	DSCN0345	Final stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A	N	31/09/17
46	DSCN0346	Final stretch of pipe trench between new manhole and existing manhole at Area A (complete)	N	31/09/17
47	DSCN0347	Area B stripped from blue fence for 50m towards Area A	N	31/09/17
48	DSCN0348	Area B stripped from blue fence for 50m towards Area A	S	31/09/17
49	DSCN0349	Narrow (1m wide) trench chasing gas pipe from Area A to B (1.2m deep)	SSE	31/09/17
50	IMG_7746	Topsoil strip down to made ground in advance of the pipe trench. Same route as modern gas pipe (beyond the blue fence)		14/02/17
51	IMG_7747	Topsoil strip down to made ground in advance of the pipe trench. Same route as modern gas pipe (beyond the blue fence)		14/02/17
52	IMG_7748	Topsoil strip down to made ground in advance of the pipe trench. Same route as modern gas pipe (beyond the blue fence)		14/02/17
53	IMG_7749	General view of the storm tank trench at 1.5-2.2m in depth		14/02/17
54	IMG_7750	View of stone lined linear feature within storm tank trench	ESE	14/02/17
55	IMG_7751	Close up view of stone lined linear feature and ceramic pipe drain within.	WSW	14/02/17
56	IMG_7752	Close up view of stone lined linear feature and ceramic pipe drain within.	ESE	14/02/17
57	IMG_7753	View of stone lined linear feature within storm tank trench	WNW	14/02/17

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
58	DSCN0365	View of the edge of the storm tank and where access road will be situated	ESE	28/06/17
59	DSCN0366	View of the storm tank under construction	S	28/06/17
60	DSCN0367	View of the storm tank under construction	S	28/06/17
61	DSCN0368	View inside storm tank	S	28/06/17
62	DSCN0369	View inside storm tank	S	28/06/17
63	IMG_8618	View of storm tank under construction. Shows section through made ground and existing disused carpark.	SW	26/09/17
64	IMG_8619	View of built up access road leading to the storm tank.	SSW	26/09/17
65	IMG_8620	View of existing manhole and under construction pathway at the northern part of Area B.	N	26/09/17
66	IMG_8621	View of pathway under construction in Area C.	NE	26/09/17
67	IMG_8622	View of pathway and outfall at Area E	ENE	26/09/17
68	IMG_8623	Close up of Outfall construction at Area E, shows small amount of made ground in section.	SSW	26/09/17
69	IMG_8624	View of the under construction pathway in Area E and D.	WSW	26/09/17
70	IMG_8625	View of pathway under construction in Area C.	SW	26/09/17
71	IMG_8626	General view of construction works in Area A	SW	26/09/17
72	IMG_8627	General view of construction works in Area A	W	26/09/17

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Renfrewshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Bowerwalls Place, Barrhead
PROJECT CODE:	RA16033
PARISH:	Neilston
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Liam McKinstry
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 5125 5991 (Centred)
START DATE (this season)	27 th January 2017
END DATE (this season)	26 th September 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>Archaeological monitoring work was carried out for Scottish Water, in support of construction work on land at Bowerwalls Place, Crossmill, Barrhead. These archaeological works are designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.</p> <p>These works identified anthropic layers relating to the remodelling or demolition of Crossmill Farm or the 20th century former Nestle works. They also identified a drainage culvert and pipe associated with either the earlier farm or the Nestle works, possibly used for the deposition of waste water into the adjacent Levern Water. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified during the course of the works.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Water
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 National Record of the Historic Environment

Contact Details

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

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

www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

t.: 01294 542848

f.: 01294 542849

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

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