

**Barrance Farm, Newton Mearns:  
Archaeological Assessment and Survey**

Data Structure Report

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**Rathmell**  
Archaeology Ltd

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## Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological desk-based assessment work was required by John Dickie Homes Ltd in respect to a proposed development site at Barrance Farm, Newton Mearns, East Renfrewshire (centred on NGR: NS 5606 5540). The archaeological desk-based assessment was designed to establish a baseline of the archaeological resource which may be impacted upon by any subsequent development proposal, hence to influence layout design and facilitate development of an appropriate mitigation strategy.
2. The proposed development area is located just to the southeast of Newton Mearns, and comprises a roughly triangular stretch of land lying immediately to the south of Barrance Farm and bounded along its southern side by Waterfoot Road. The area is currently improved, enclosed pasture.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd has been appointed to act with regard to the archaeological issue by John Dickie Homes Ltd. The project works described below have been designed to comply with the identified requirements of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

## Methodology

4. The programme of works agreed with John Dickie Homes Ltd commenced with a desk based assessment. The assessment covers a larger area than the proposed redline boundary of any potential proposal. A 200m buffer has been examined within the assessment (not the walkover) to examine any sites that are in close proximity and present the potential to extend into the development area. This buffer was based on the scale of development and character of the landscape
5. The desk assessment has also reviewed of monuments of national significance within 1km of the proposed development area. Such monuments within this review area are the most likely to need the nature of impact on their setting to be considered in due course relative to specific development proposals. The scale of this buffer was based on the likely character of the development proposal.
6. This consulted resources within:
  - ❖ the National Monuments Record of Scotland (known archaeological sites; oblique aerial photography; archived commercial reports);
  - ❖ Sites & Monuments Record (known archaeological sites);
  - ❖ Historic Scotland records (Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
  - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
  - ❖ local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
7. Information contained within available published and web-based sources will also be consulted. The baseline will be compiled using a GIS package (ArcView).
8. A walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken on the 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2010, to assist in the characterisation of those monuments previously identified by the desk-based assessment and to identify any additional upstanding archaeological sites. Site locations surveyed through the use of a DGPS system (Leica GS50) were subsequently identified on base maps.



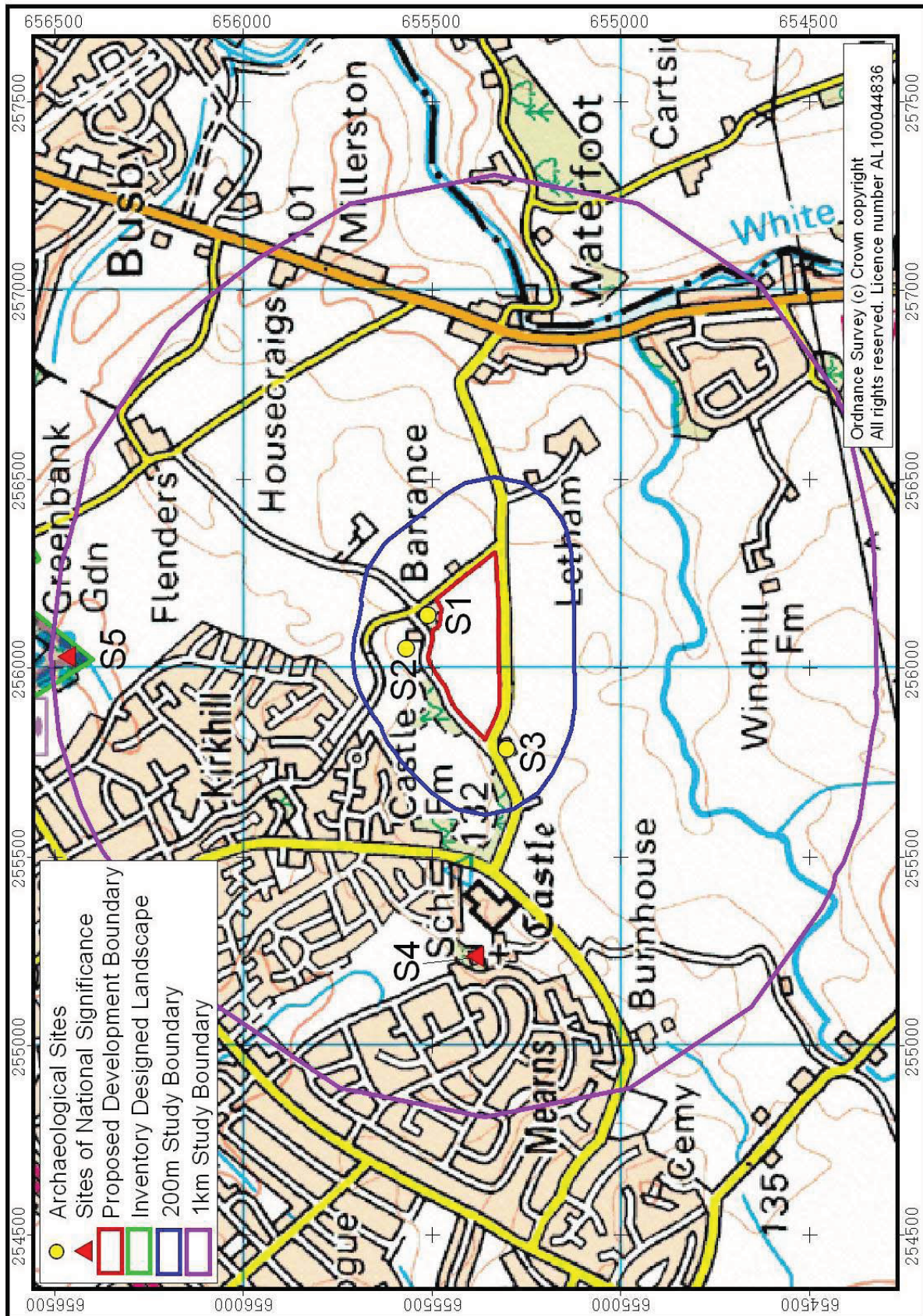


Figure 1: Location Map showing Archaeological Sites and Areas within the Study Area (see Appendix 1)

## Planning & Legal context

### *World Heritage Sites*

9. World Heritage Sites are described by UNESCO as exceptional places of 'outstanding universal value' and 'belonging to all the peoples of the world, irrespective of the territory on which they are located'. Scotland currently has five cultural World Heritage Sites. Once a World Heritage Site is inscribed, under the Convention, member states have a duty to protect, conserve and present such sites for future generations. Although this designation is non-statutory, it is recognised internationally and is addressed by all relevant policy and guidance.

### *Scheduled Monuments*

10. Under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a Schedule of monuments assessed to be of national importance. Criteria for identifying sites of national importance are included within *Scottish Historic Environment Policy*.
11. The statutory consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument. Historic Scotland administers this system on behalf of Scottish Ministers and they provide a range of guidance on the consequences of and appropriate treatment of Scheduled Monuments.
12. Planning authorities are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving Scheduled Monuments or their settings. The term 'setting' has no definition in the Act and is introduced as a concept thorough planning guidance.

### *Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas*

13. Under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997*, the Scottish Ministers are required to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Such buildings are classified into non-statutory Categories A, B and C(S), in decreasing order of importance. Sustainable development is the principle underlying Government policy towards the historic environment. Planning authorities and the Scottish Ministers are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings or their settings and any features of special architectural or historic importance they possess.
14. The term 'setting' has no definition in the Act, although the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* advises planning authorities to interpret the term broadly. This policy goes on to state that a Listed Building should at all times remain the focus of its setting, and that attention should not be distracted from it by the presence of any new development.
15. In addition, under the 1997 Act, areas of special architectural or historic interest can be designated as Conservation Areas, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Planning authorities are required to consider planning applications affecting the appearance, character or setting of Conservation Areas. Policy on the criteria for established Conservation Areas are presented in *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* while guidance for the management of Conservation Areas is presented in *PAN 71 Conservation Area Management*.

### *Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes*

16. Historic Scotland compile and maintain an inventory of nationally significant gardens and designed landscapes in Scotland, this is a non-statutory designation. The effect of a proposal on a designated historic garden or designed landscape listed in the *Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland* is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application.
17. Under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1992*, planning authorities must consult Historic Scotland



and Scottish Natural Heritage on any proposed development that may affect a site contained in the Inventory.

### *Designation significance*

18. The importance of a historic environment site reflected in a designation (statutory or non-statutory) is assessed primarily by the criteria published in the Annexes of the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* and in *Scotland's Historic Environment Audit*. From these the main inferred categories are International, National, Regional, Local and Other (or nil) Importance.

Table 1: Summary of Significance

<b>Importance</b>	<b>Site types</b>	<b>Status</b>
International	World Heritage Sites	Non-Statutory
National	Scheduled Monuments	Statutory
	Category A Listed Buildings	Statutory
	Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Non-Statutory
	sites or monuments of national importance, either architectural or historic, or fine, little-altered examples of some particular period, style or building type	Non-Statutory
Regional	Archaeological sites of distinctive regional importance	Non-Statutory
	Category B Listed Buildings	Statutory
	Non-Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes identified in Development Plan	Non-Statutory
	major examples of some period, style or building type, which may have been somewhat altered	Non-Statutory
Local	Conservation Areas	Statutory
	Archaeological sites and areas of local importance	Non-Statutory
	Category C(s) Listed Buildings	Statutory
	lesser examples of any period, style or building type, whether as originally constructed or as a result of subsequent alteration	Non-Statutory
Other	Sites or monuments without statutory protection and with less than local importance such as findspots with no known remains	Non-Statutory
	Unlisted Buildings and townscapes of some historic or architectural interest	Non-Statutory

## Findings

### *Statutory and non-statutory designations*

19. The desk-based assessment did not identify the presence of any sites within the development area or the 200m buffer protected for their archaeological, historical or architectural merit.

### *Historic Landuse*

20. The earliest map evidence for the area is provided by Blaeu's map of 1654, which is itself based upon an earlier map surveyed by Timothy Pont in the mid sixteenth century and revised by Blaeu (Figure 2a). Blaeu identifies numerous significant settlements and several geographical features which can still be identified within the modern landscape, including the site of Mearns Castle (S4) which is indicated as 'Meirns C.'. Of interest is the placename 'Borrens' (S1) which can be seen to the southeast of the Castle and which

could be an earlier representation of a site at Barrance. The nature of this site however is not clear from Bleau's map. Bleau also marks a site named 'Kingharies' which could possibly be an earlier representation of the current King Henry's Knowe (S3) as this is also shown as 'King Harrys Know' on eighteenth and early nineteenth century mapping. If this is true this could place the name 'Borrens', shown on Bleau's map as further south than 'Kingharies', in the wrong location for where the current Barrance sits which is to the northeast of King Henry's Knowe.

21. Moll's map of 1745 shows many of the same settlements which appear on Bleau's but appears to be less detailed with 'Borrens' and 'Kingharies' not marked.
22. More detailed mapping of the area came from Roy's Military Map of 1747-55 (Figure 2b) which was surveyed just a few years later. It again indicates the location of the 'Castle of Mearns' (S4). To the east of the castle, Roy shows the location of 'Barrans' and also identifies 'King Harrys Know' (S3) which is slightly smaller in size and sits to its southwest. This is a closer reflection of the layout of the farmsteadings as it is today. The surrounding landscape is largely shown as cultivated land.
23. Ainslie's map of 1796 (Figure 3a) carries on the detail of Roy's but also shows the road network, enabling us to identify the limits of the development area to the south of 'Barrans' which is marked as two structures in the same location as the current Barrance farmstead. 'King Harrys Know' is also clearly marked as two structures which sit in the location of the current King Henry's Knowe (S3) to the southwest of the development area. 'Mearns Castle' (S4) is still clearly shown. To the north, the designed landscape (S5) surrounding 'Greenbank' is shown to have been established by this point. No structures can be seen within the development area itself.
24. Ainslie's map of 1821 shows less detail and does not identify either Barrance or King Henry's Knowe. Thomson's map of 1826 adds nothing further to the detail of Ainslie's map of 1796 although shows the name 'Barrows' in the location of Barrance giving another form of the spelling.
25. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1863 gives the first modern mapping of the area (Figure 3b) and shows that much of the current layout of field boundaries and farmsteads had been established by this time. Barrance farmstead is shown immediately to the north of the development area as a 'U' shaped structure, likely representing a courtyard style farmstead facing northeast, with a small rectangular structure immediately to the north and a rectangular structure in the field to the northeast. To the southwest of the area, the farmstead which is in the location of King Henry's Knowe (S3), has been named 'East Alton' and is shown as an 'L' shaped structure with a rectangular enclosure to the east. The development area itself does not contain any structures and can be seen as being divided into three fields by a field boundary running SW-NE across the centre of the area and another running NE-SW across the centre of the western half.
26. Mearns Castle (S4) is clearly identified to the west on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but is now marked as 'in ruins'. The designed landscape at Greenbank (S5) to the north is also clearly visible and appears similar to how it is today. The presence of this designed landscape and the identification of the Castle as 'in ruins' appears consistent throughout the Ordnance Survey mapping sequence.
27. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1898-9 shows no change to the development area itself. The farmstead at Barrance is shown as the same 'U' shaped structure but a rectangular extension appears to now extend out of the southeastern side. This appears to closely resemble the layout of the main structure at Barrance as it is today. The structures to the north and northeast have gone. The 'L' shaped structure at 'East Alton' appears to have broken into two smaller rectangular structures.
28. By the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1914-20 the farmstead shown previously as 'East Alton' starts to be shown by its current name 'King Henry's Knowe', with no visible change to the layout. The structure at Barrance remains the same, although a rectangular structure appears to the northwest. The field boundaries remain largely consistent although a wind pump, tank and well appear in the field to the northwest of the development area which may indicate improvements to the land during the early



Figure 2a: Extract from Blaeu's Map of 1654



Figure 2b: Extract from Roy's Military Map of 1747-55





Figure 3a: Extract from Ainslie's Map of 1796

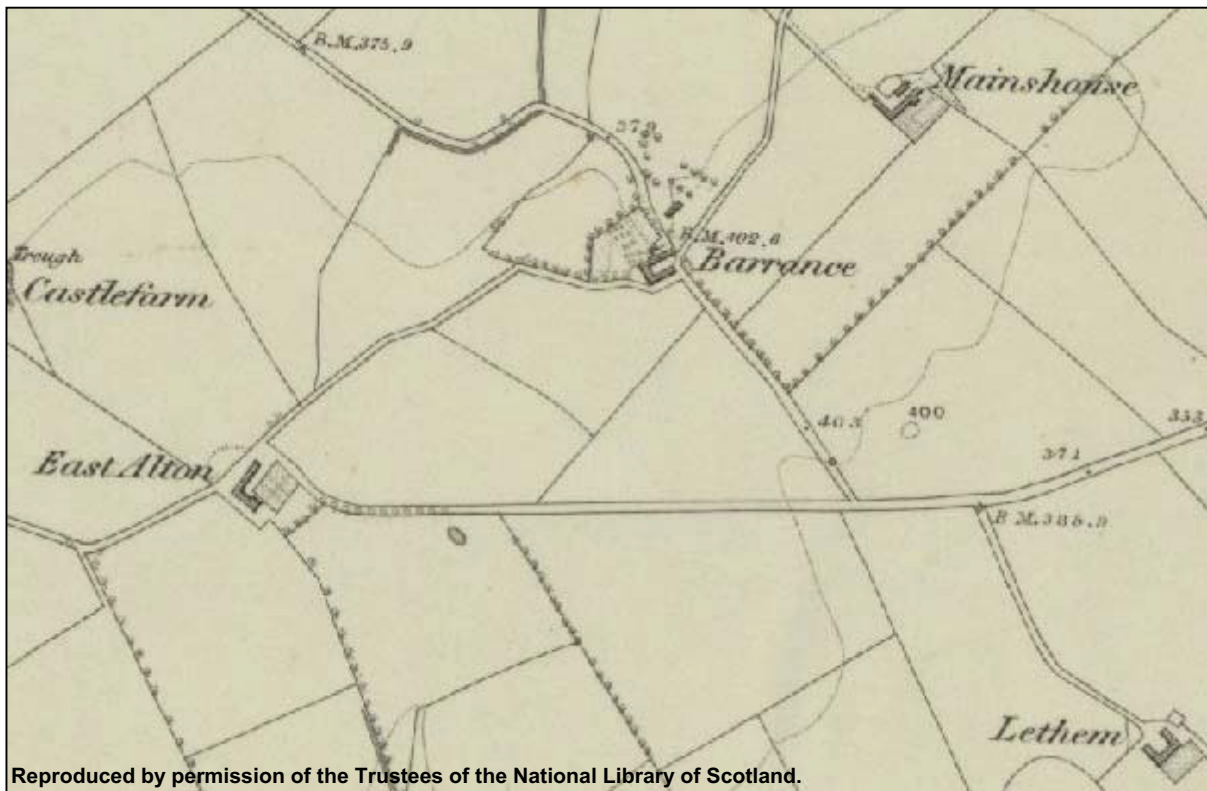


Figure 3b: Extract from 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey of 1863

nineteenth century. The field boundaries and farmsteads remain consistent through to the 4th edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1938.

### *Aerial Photographs*

29. The National Monuments Record for Scotland holds a number of vertical and oblique aerial photographs within its collections which provide detailed coverage of the proposed extraction area. These images were taken on various occasions over a number of years between the 1940s and 1990s. Consultation of these resources was potentially important in several respects. It allows previously recorded sites to be identified and their continuing presence or absence to be noted as appropriate. In addition, it can yield an insight into changing land use patterns throughout the late twentieth century, which in turn gave an indication of the intensity of land use within the development area.
30. No additional sites of significance were observed from the aerial photographs and the current landuse appears to have been consistent through the later parts of the twentieth century.

### *Archaeological and Historical Background*

31. No known prehistoric sites sit within the proposed development area or the 200m buffer. A level platform (S2) located adjacent to the west of Barrance farm just north of the development area, measuring approximately 180m<sup>2</sup> in size, was originally recorded as a possible man-made earthwork. This has since been confirmed as a natural feature.
32. Much previous archaeological work has been carried out within the surrounding landscape, of most interest being two evaluations carried out in the fields to the immediate northwest and northeast of the development area (see Figure 4).
33. In 2000, Headland Archaeology Ltd carried out an evaluation at Barron's Wood which was designed to cover the area lying between Castle Farm and Barrance Farm (Stronach and Conolly 2000). Eleven trenches totalling 2400m<sup>2</sup> were excavated, covering 2% of the total area of approximately 12ha. No archaeological deposits or features pre-dating modern agricultural usage were encountered. The level platform (S2) mentioned above was identified in the southeast of the evaluation area but was established as natural. Of note, Canmore locate the platform as being in the northwest of the current proposed development area; but the 2000 evaluation work confirmed its location as being further north outwith the current proposed development area, which is the location adopted in Figures 1 and 4.
34. The site of Mearns Castle (S4) occupies the site of the castle of Roland de Mearns from the twelfth century. This earlier castle has an associated village which is believed to have sat to the east of the present castle and which was referred to as the 'Aldton' in the thirteenth century (Canmore: NS55NE 12; WoSAS SMR: 8296). Headland Archaeology found no evidence for the settlement within their area leading them to believe it may have been further south or closer to the castle to the west. There is also the potential that the site of the village may have been at Alton steading which is located to the south east of the Castle (WoSAS SMR: 22816).
35. The field immediately to the northeast of the development area was included in an evaluation carried out by SUAT Ltd in 2001 prior to the development of a 9-hole golf course. Some 43 trenches were excavating covering 2300m<sup>2</sup>, just over 2% of the total area of 20.77ha. Apart from an area of medieval/post-medieval rig and furrow cultivation found in the area to the east of Barrance Farm which was in a poor state of preservation, the evaluation failed to find any archaeological deposits or artefacts relating to the medieval township of Barrance (SUAT Ltd 2001). The only other find being a deposit of nineteenth/twentieth century dumped material found adjacent to the ruins of Mainshouse which sits to the northeast of the development area. No earlier archaeological artefacts, features or deposits were found.
36. SUAT Ltd carried out further works in the area of Barrance farmstead itself in 2002 (Cachart 2002). A series of trial trenches recovered one sherd of medieval pottery but otherwise failed to definitively date any features as medieval or earlier.



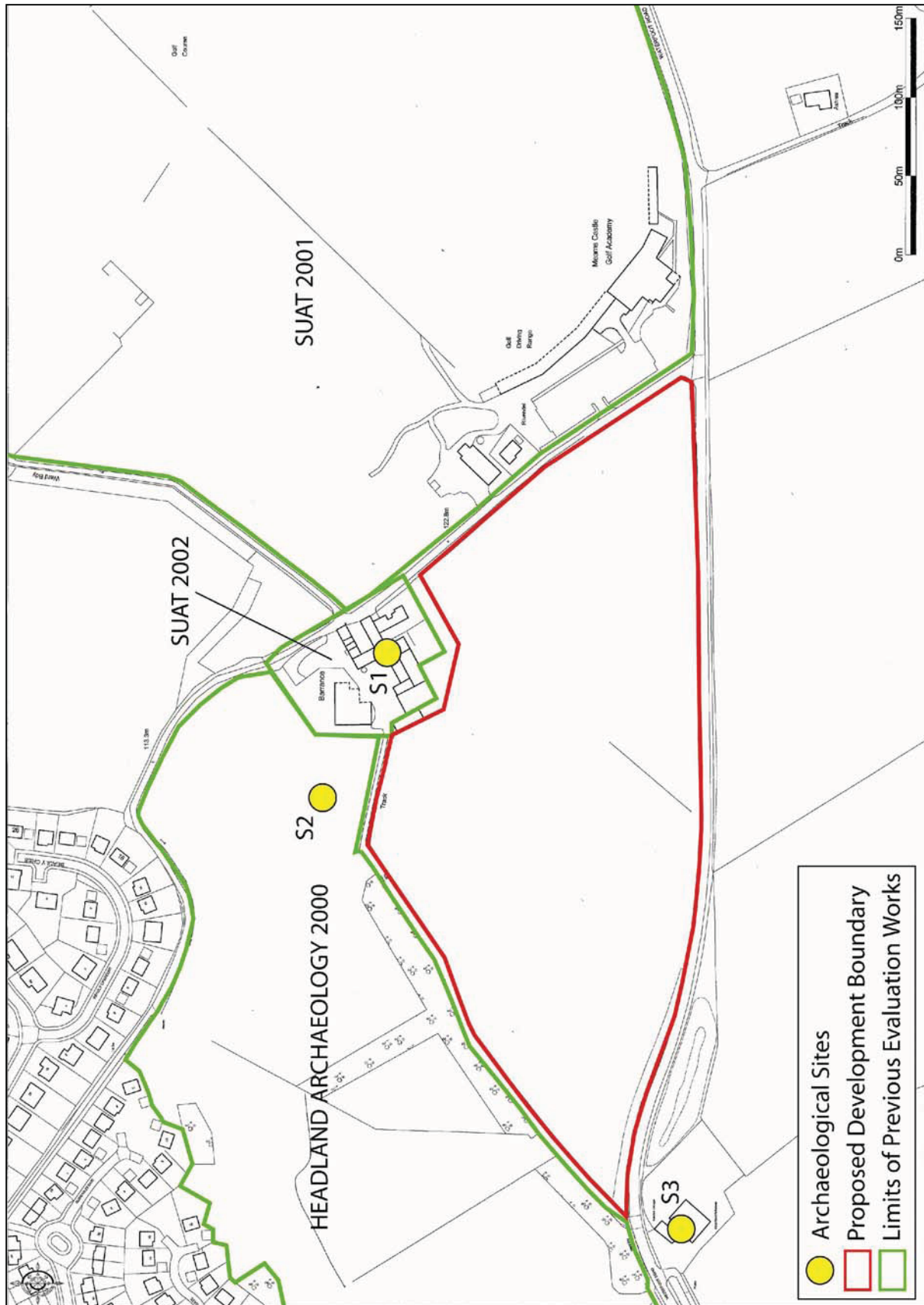


Figure 4: Location map showing limits of previous archaeological evaluations



*Site Walkover*

37. The survey took place on 23rd April 2010. It confirmed that the study area primarily consists of open pasture land still in use for holding sheep. The landscape was rolling in nature with sloping ground in the northern central area and a natural mound in the east. Areas of natural rock visible in the mound to the east indicate this is a natural outcrop of rock, an occurrence which was revealed to be the case for mounds investigated in both of SUAT's (2001, 12) and Headland Archaeology's (Stronach and Conolly 2000, 4) evaluations in the surrounding area.
38. The field boundary encompassing the area comprised both hedges and post and wire fencing while the fields sitting to the northwest was bordered by a line of trees which obscured part of the view from the area in that direction. The field boundaries which used to divide the development area into three are no longer present although part of the southern section of the SW-NE boundary still survives as a hedge, with part of a post and wire fence also visible. No trace of the NW-SE boundary was visible.
39. In the centre of the area, along the line of the SW-NE boundary, a small dump of stones was present from modern clearance and had been used as the site for a metal animal trough.
40. The farmstead at King Henry's Knowe was visible and is still in use and kept in good condition. Some demolition work has been carried out at the Barrance farmstead removing most of the modern structures while the original farmhouse is still standing although in a rundown condition.
41. The views to the north and west were obscured by treelines although it was possible to see Mearns Castle High School which sits to the west. This appeared to obscure any visibility towards Mearns Castle.
42. The walkover survey failed to identify any archaeological sites within the proposed development area.



Figure 6a: General shot of eastern half of proposed development area



Figure 6b: General shot of proposed development area with remains of old field boundary

### *Sites of National Significance on or within 1km*

43. The review area, a buffer of 1 km from the proposed development area, was assessed for sites of national significance (see Table 1) covering Scheduled Monuments, Grade A Listed Buildings and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Two possible receptors were identified at this level of significance (Table 2; Figure 1).
44. One Category A listed building was found to be within the 1km area. The tower-house at Mearns Castle (S4) sits approximately 580m west of the proposed development area. The tower dates back to the mid-fifteenth century and was restored and re-roofed in the early 1970s. It measures 40 feet high and 30 feet by 40 feet in area. The building is surrounded by housing estates to the west and northeast, and to its eastern side sits the Mearns Castle High School. This school appears to block its view to the proposed development area.
45. One Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes was identified. The southern corner of Greenbank Garden (S5) encroaches approximately 110m into the 1km buffer at the northern end. This designed landscape forms the setting for the Category A listed Greenbank House which sits outwith the 1km area. The garden is surrounded by housing estates on its southwestern, northwestern and northeastern sides, with farmland to the southeast which is interspersed with housing developments along the B767 road to Eaglesham. The garden has a significant tree canopy from the minor roads to the south. As well as this tree canopy, the view between Greenbank Garden and the proposed development area appears partly obscured by the housing estates at Kirkhill.

Table 2: Sites of National Significance within 1km

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Ref.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Description</b>
S4	Mearns Castle	HB 18536	Category A Listed Building	Mid 15 <sup>th</sup> century tower. Measures 30ft x 44ft x approximately 40ft high with embattled parapet on corbelled wallhead. A royal warrant for its erection was received by Herbert, Lord Maxwell, in 1449. Believed to occupy the site of the castle of Roland de Mearns (12 <sup>th</sup> century). Possible the current structure was erected on the foundations of an earlier building. Was much restored in the early 1970s and combined with a new circular building to become Maxwell Mearns Parish Church.
S5	Greenbank House		Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Designed landscape providing the setting for Category A listed Greenbank House. Established in the later 18 <sup>th</sup> century when the estate was purchased by Robert Allason who built the present house and laid out the landscape. After this, knew five different owners before it was purchased by John Hamilton of Rodgerton in 1797. Remained in his family until 1961.

### *Analysis*

46. The desk-based assessment and walkover survey failed to identify any archaeological sites within the proposed development area. Three archaeological sites were identified within the 200m surrounding buffer.
47. One of these sites, identified as a levelled platform (S2) which was originally believed to

be a potentially man-made earthwork, has been found to be a natural feature in an archaeological evaluation carried out by Headland Archaeology in 2000.

48. The other two represent possible medieval origins for two of the place names within the surrounding area. The name 'Borrens' (S1) appears in the area on Pont's map of the sixteenth century but it is uncertain what type of site this represents. The location of it to the south of 'Kinghamies' places it in the wrong location for the current Barrance farmstead, but it is difficult to determine whether this may just be a misrepresentation on the part of Pont. 'Kinghamies' on Pont's map is possibly an earlier representation of the current King Henry's Knowe (S3) as this is also shown as 'King Harrys Know' on the maps of Roy, Ainslie and Thomson through the eighteenth into the early nineteenth century.
49. These two sites could then potentially have origins into the medieval period but it is uncertain what type of site they would have represented during this time where they could have been larger settlements or merely earlier farmsteads which sat on the same sites as their current namesakes. The previous archaeological evaluation works carried out in the surrounding landscape did not identify the presence of a medieval settlement.
50. Another potential site of interest is the location of an earlier village associated with Mearns Castle. The location of this is unknown but it is thought to be located to the east of the castle. The evaluation carried out by Headland Archaeology however, failed to identify any remains and suggested that the village may have been located further to the west closer to the castle, or perhaps further south. The name 'East Alton' given to the farmstead at King Henry's Knowe on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863 and 1898-9 respectively) may imply this as its location; but this is the first time cartographically this site appears by this name, otherwise known as 'King Harrys Know' during the eighteenth to early nineteenth century and possibly as 'Kinghamies' in the sixteenth century.

## Recommendations

51. The consequence from the heritage resource within and adjacent to the proposed development area can be divided into two main aspects: physical and visual impact. The nature of both these aspects cannot be fully defined prior to the development of specific development proposals. Indeed the development of such proposals should be an iterative process that takes into account and is strongly influenced by a consideration of the constraints and potential from the pre-existing archaeological landscape.

### *Physical Impact*

52. No known archaeological sites were identified within the proposed development area which would present constraints to the development proposals.
53. There is the uncertain prospect of the scale of currently unlocated archaeology. Clearly the sensitivity of such archaeology must remain speculative given the information available on known archaeological sites, past landuse and geology. The potential for earlier medieval settlement in the area comes from the names of Barrance (S1) and King Henry's Knowe (S3) which may have medieval origins and there is also the potential which comes from the unknown location of an earlier village associated with Mearns Castle.
54. Previous intrusive archaeological evaluation works within the surrounding fields to the west, north and east of the proposed development area have however found no evidence for earlier archaeology or medieval settlement. Headland Archaeology surmised from this that the village associated with the castle may be located further west closer to the castle or possibly further to the south.
55. The possible medieval origins for the names of Barrance and King Henry's Knowe may merely represent earlier farmsteads which could potentially have sat on the same sites as the current steadings. Indeed Pont's map places 'Borrens' as possibly further south than King Henry's Knowe meaning that this could be the wrong location for it altogether. Also, the walkover survey revealed patches of natural rock in the higher ground in the



east of the development area indicating this area to be taken up by a natural rock outcrop which sits close to the surface, implying that trenches here would reveal very little.

56. The lack of evidence from previous archaeological evaluation works within the close surrounding landscape indicates that there is little potential for unknown archaeology within the proposed development area. Overall we consider there is not sufficient potential to warrant further archaeological work in support of development proposals for this ground.
57. However, we recognise that the planning authority's archaeological advisors (the West of Scotland Archaeology Service) may differ from our position and judge that an intrusive evaluation is appropriate. We would consider that such evaluation is unlikely to recover any archaeological evidence and that this exercise would be a disproportionate burden should it not be to the same scale as the works carried out in the surrounding areas, specifically a 2% sample.

### *Visual Impact*

58. Any development proposal should be developed with a view to minimising, or excluding, adverse impact on the setting of nationally significant archaeological sites outwith the development area. The review undertaken examined an initial 1km area and has identified two sites (or external receptors).
59. The first site is a Category A listed building at Mearns Castle (S4) located to the west of the proposed development area. The castle sits in between housing estates to its west and the newly developed Mearns Castle High School to its east.
60. The second site is an Inventory Designed Landscape at Greenbank (S5) which partly encroaches into the 1km buffer at the northern end. The garden is surrounded on three sides by housing estates with the only open view to it being from the southeast. This side in turn is protected from a large tree canopy which runs along the garden at its southern end.
61. Any development proposal should consider these sites as potential issues with regards to an assessment of visual impact on their setting. However, given the limited views to these sites and their broadly urban context we consider it unlikely that issues surrounding their setting will become a significant consideration in any planning application.

### **Conclusion**

62. A programme of archaeological desk-based assessment and survey work was required by John Dickie Homes Ltd in respect of a proposed development site at Barrance Farm, Newton Mearns, East Renfrewshire. The archaeological desk-based assessment was designed to establish a baseline of the archaeological resource which may be impacted upon by any subsequent development proposal, hence to influence layout design and facilitate development of an appropriate mitigation strategy. The archaeological survey work was carried out on 23rd April 2010.
63. No known archaeological sites were identified within the proposed development area. Cartographic evidence points to the potential of medieval origins for the surrounding place names of Barrance and King Henry's Knowe although it is uncertain what type of site these represent and whether they are merely earlier farmsteads. Previous archaeological works in the fields to the northwest and northeast failed to identify any significant archaeology.
64. Two sites of national importance were identified within a 1km buffer area. The Category A listed building at Mearns Castle and the designed landscape at Greenbank may both have implications for any proposed development.

## References & Sources

### *Documentary*

- Cachart, R. 2002 *Archaeological Evaluation at Barrance Farm, Newton Mearns*, unpublished commercial report by SUAT Ltd
- Stronach, S. and Conolly, R. 2000 *Results of an archaeological evaluation at Barron's Wood, Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns*, unpublished commercial report by Headland Archaeology Ltd
- SUAT Ltd 2001 *Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation. The proposed golf course development, Barrance Farm, Newton Mearns*, unpublished commercial report by SUAT Ltd

### *Cartographic*

- |                 |         |   |
|-----------------|---------|---|
| Pont, T.        | 1583-96 | <i>Renfrewshire</i>   |
| Bleau, J.       | 1654    | <i>Renfroana – Renfrew</i>  |
| Moll, H.        | 1745    | <i>The Shire of Renfrew, with Cuningham. The North Part of ye Shire of Air.</i> |
| Roy, W.         | 1747-55 | <i>Military Survey of Scotland</i>  |
| Ainslie, J.     | 1796    | <i>Map of the County of Renfrew</i>   |
| Ainslie, J.     | 1821    | <i>Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland</i>                           |
| Thomson, J.     | 1826    | <i>Renfrew Shire</i>  |
| Ordnance Survey | 1863    | <i>1<sup>st</sup> Edition</i>   |
| Ordnance Survey | 1898-9  | <i>2<sup>nd</sup> Edition</i>   |
| Ordnance Survey | 1914-20 | <i>3<sup>rd</sup> Edition</i>   |
| Ordnance Survey | 1938    | <i>4<sup>th</sup> Edition</i>   |

## Appendix 1: Site Details

65. Presented below are details of the archaeological sites located within the proposed development area and its 200m buffer. Those sites identified by site numbers in bold are believed to lie wholly or partly within the proposed development area (see Figure 1 for location of sites).

Site	Name	UID & Designation	NGR Ref:	Description
S1	Barrance Settlement	WoSAS SMR: 22815	NS 5614 5551	<p>'Borrens' is shown on Pont's map of the area created during the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It is not known whether it refers to a settlement or steading at the current site or to the name of the general area. Its location sits to the south of 'Kinghamies' (a possible earlier representation of S3) which would place it in the wrong position for the current Barrance Farm but this could just be a mistake. 'Barrans' appears on Roy's map of 1747-55 in what appears to be positioned correctly against the surrounding farmsteads for the current location of Barrance Farm.</p> <p>It then appears as 'Barrons' on Ainslie 1796 in its current location and then as 'Barrows' on Thomson 1826 before the current spelling of 'Barrance' first appears on the 1<sup>st</sup> Ordnance Survey of 1863.</p>
S2	Barrance Platform	NMRS: NS55NE 59 WoSAS SMR: 8347	NS 560 555	<p>A level platform was identified immediately to the west of Barrance Farm. Described as being nearly 2m in height and 180m<sup>2</sup> in area. Classified as a possible man-made earthwork of indeterminate age and function.</p> <p>An evaluation carried out in the area by Headland Archaeology in 2000 found the platform to be a natural feature.</p>
S3	King Henry's Knowe Building	WoSAS SMR: 17234	NS	<p>'Kinghamies' appears on Pont's map of the 16<sup>th</sup> century to the east of Mearns Castle. It is not certain what exactly this represents. Roy's map of 1747-55 shows 'King Harrys Know', which sits in the right position with regards to the surrounding farmsteads for the current 'King Henry's Know'. The road network on Ainslie's map of 1796 confirms this, placing 'King Harry's Know' at the correct place with regards to the road junctions.</p> <p>The 1<sup>st</sup> Ordnance Survey of 1863 shows the site as being renamed 'East Alton' which remains until the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ordnance Survey of 1914-20 where it starts to appear by its current name, 'King Henry's Knowe'.</p>

## Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	East Renfrewshire
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Barrance Farm, Newton Mearns
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA10025
<b>PARISH:</b>	Mearns
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Claire Williamson
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Desk-based Assessment and Survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 5606 5540 (centred on)
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	April 2010
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	April 2010
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out in respect of a proposed development site at Barrance Farm, Newton Mearns, East Renfrewshire. The archaeological desk-based assessment was designed to establish a baseline of the archaeological resource which may be impacted upon by any subsequent development proposal, hence to influence layout design and facilitate development of an appropriate mitigation strategy. The walkover survey was carried out on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2010.</p> <p>No known archaeological sites were identified within the proposed development area. Cartographic evidence points to the potential of medieval origins for the surrounding place names of Barrance and King Henry's Knowe although it is uncertain what type of site these earlier origins represent.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	N/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	John Dickie Homes Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU



<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Copies of report to be placed with West of Scotland Archaeology Service and National Monuments Record of Scotland

## Contact Details

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

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