

EFGE/02



ELLISMUIR FARM, BAILLIESTON, GLASGOW

Archaeological Evaluation

*commissioned by
Miller Homes/Taylor Wimpey Homes*

10/00056/DC

September 2013

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ELLISMUIR FARM, BAILLIESTON, GLASGOW

Archaeological Evaluation

A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken at Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston, Glasgow in advance of a residential development. The works were undertaken in accordance with a Strategic Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Glasgow City Council as part of planning consent. The phase of works reported upon here was undertaken to mitigate against the impact of a new site access road and area of infill at the western end of the development. The trial trenching comprised 5 trenches, 2.1m wide, totalling 481m² (229 linear metres). The trenches were targeted randomly across an area measuring some 0.6ha and represented an 8% sample. Other than numerous field drains, no archaeological features were identified.

The site is being developed in phases (Pods 1 – 10) and further archaeological site investigations are to be undertaken as the site is developed.

1 INTRODUCTION

Planning consent has been granted (10/00056/DC) for a residential development at Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston, Glasgow subject to conditions, including one condition relating to archaeological matters.

The site is sub-divided into ten pods and c 600 houses are to be built by several different house-builders over the next decade.

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Miller Homes/Taylor Wimpey Homes to prepare a Strategic Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the full development to be agreed by West of Scotland Archaeology Services, archaeological advisors to Glasgow City Council, prior to development commencing. This was submitted and approved in early August 2013 (Headland 2013a).

Site specific WSI's were also to be prepared for each pod and for a new site access and infill area at the western end of the development, works to be undertaken in August 2013. A scope of works for the new site access and infill area was agreed at a site meeting with WoSAS and a WSI was submitted and approved setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological site investigations and mitigation (Headland 2013b). This report details the results of the work.

A detailed account of the archaeological background to the area can be found in the report on the desk-based assessment and walkover survey undertaken by Headland in July 2013 (Headland 2013c).

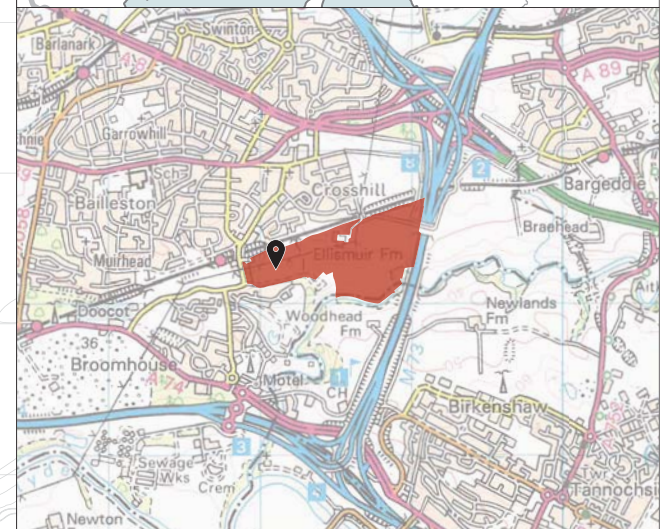
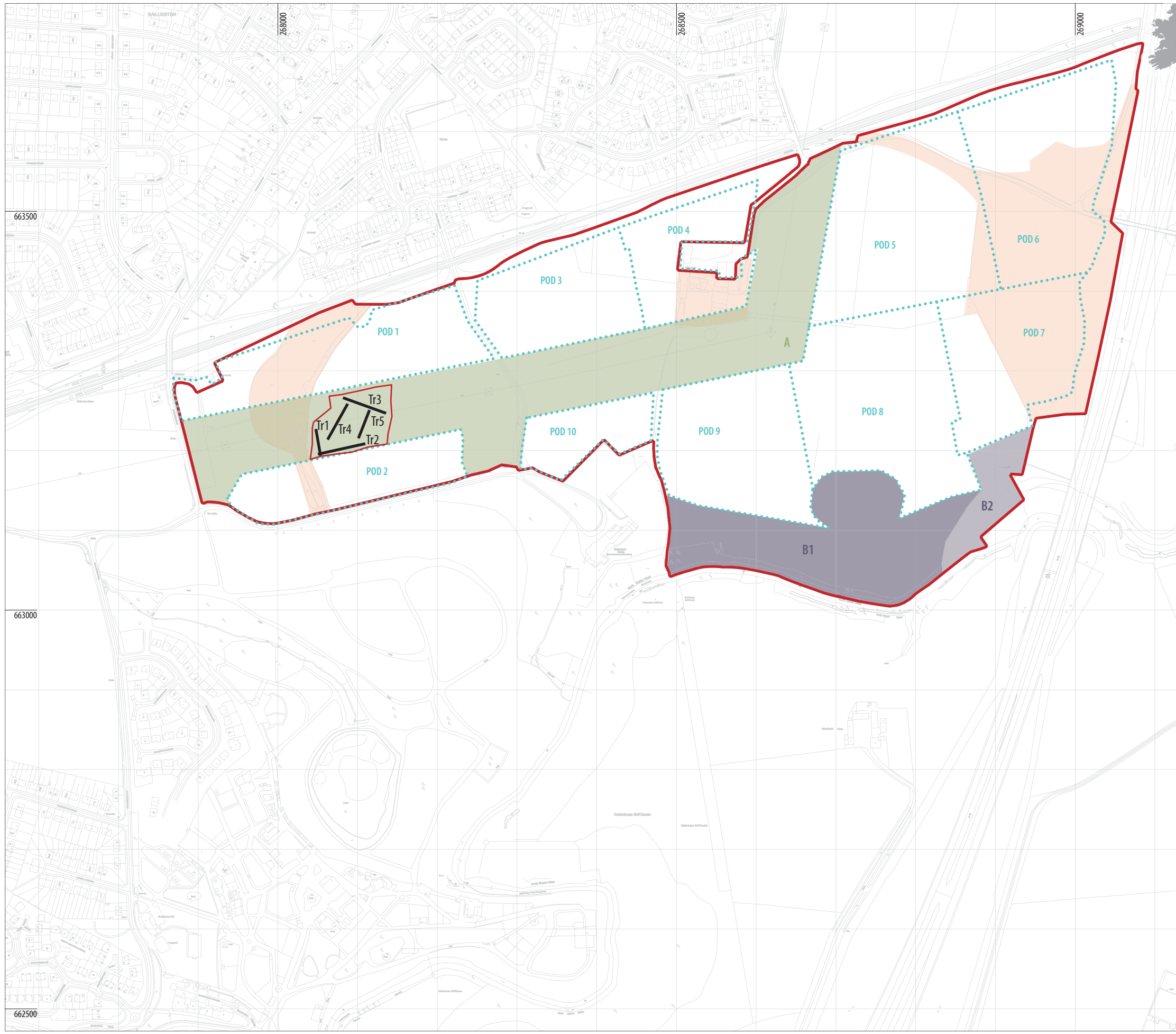
There are no known pre-19th C cultural heritage sites or features within the development. Historically, the site has been used for a

mix of agriculture and industry. Pre-19th century, the area is thought to have been occupied by fields. In the 1860s, the Rutherglen and Coatbridge Railway was constructed, which now forms the northern border of the development area. The presence of the railway allowed the large extraction and sale of coal and three pits were opened up in the area under the Ellismuir Colliery name; two of these pits lie within the development area along with an engine house belonging to Calderbank Colliery to the south. A brick works was added in the east of the area, close to the coal pits, in the second half of the 19th century.

These industrial activities continued on the site through to the early decades of the 20th century, although the buildings of the brick works appear to have been incorporated into the colliery by 1912. By the 1930s, the pits had closed down and the colliery buildings been demolished or removed.

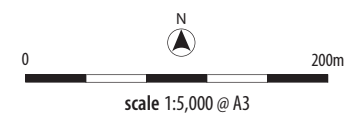
2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The 44ha development comprises undulating land with largely waste ground and tree and scrub cover at the western end of the site and pasture at the eastern end of the site. The railway line, beyond which lie the older parts of Baillieston, borders the northern edge of the site and the M73 borders the eastern. To the south and east are modern suburbs of Baillieston. The area subject to this report lies at the western end of the development, either side of and beneath overhead power lines running east to west across the site, between pods 1 and 2. Archaeological evaluation targeted the line of the new access road and an area to be infilled with ash deposits excavated from elsewhere across the site.



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- ▭ application boundary
- ▭ site boundary
- ▬ trench
- ▭ Area A – Powerline Area
- ▭ Area B – Calderbank Area
- ▭ disturbed ground



Illus 1
Site location and trench plan

Headland Archaeology

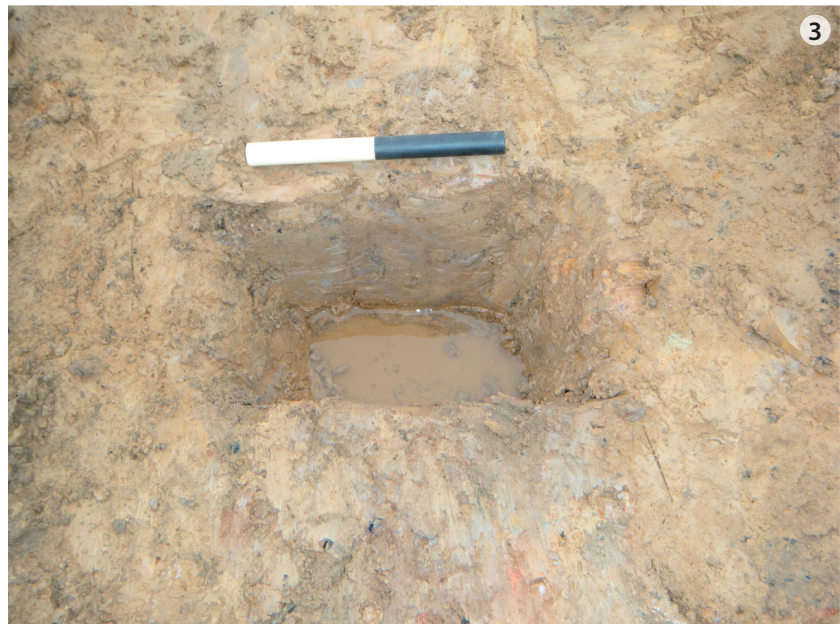
Illus 2

General view showing the five trial-trenches and alignment of field drains



Illus 3

Section through one of the earlier clay and rubble filled field drain



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the work was to test for the presence/absence of any unknown, buried archaeological features on the line of the new site access road and infill area. Should significant remains be present, appropriate mitigation measures were to be agreed with Glasgow City Council.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Site works

The work was undertaken as specified in the WSI. The trenches were opened with a mechanical excavator, suitably equipped with a toothless ditching bucket of adequate width (2.1m). All trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision to remove topsoil and deposits of modern make-up. Excavation was undertaken in controlled spits with machine excavation terminating at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stored beside the trench.

Excavation of archaeological deposits and features required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation continued by hand.

Five trenches were excavated across the line of the access road and infill area and the coordinates downloaded into a handheld GPS prior to excavation.

In total, 481m² of trenching (229m linear) was machine excavated, representing an 8% sample of the area under investigation. Any features identified were investigated and recorded by means of hand excavated slots through linear features and half sections through spreads or cut features.

4.2 Recording

All aspects of the work were undertaken in accordance with the current relevant Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation of The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008). All contexts were given unique numbers and can be found in Appendix 1. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards. Digital images were taken for recording purposes. A full list of the photographic record can be found in Appendix 1.

4.3 Reporting and archives

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (Appendix 2) and the OASIS database (headland1-154103).

The complete project archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) within six months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum (Brown 2007).

5 RESULTS

A total of 5 trenches were excavated across an area measuring approximately 4,000m². The majority of the trenches revealed that the geological subsoil (001) comprised mid orange-brown sandy clay with occasional small-large sub-rounded stones. Much of the topsoil had already been removed, exposing the natural sub-soil in places but elsewhere leaving c 0.05 – 0.10m of topsoil overlying natural subsoil.



No features of any archaeological significance were identified. Present within all the trenches were field drains of various types and on two distinct alignments. Most were modern ceramic field drains or 'horseshoe' type of drain that dates to the early 19th century, typically 3- 4m apart. All lay on a roughly east to west alignment. An earlier type of field drain (002/003), present in some of the trenches but much less frequently, comprised clay and rubble filled cuts, lying on a NW- SE alignment.

5.1 Discussion

The trial trenching represented a c 8% sample of the available area and is considered sufficient to conclusively establish the presence or absence of any significant archaeological remains potentially impacted upon by the new site access and infill area.

The significant number of field drains suggests that this area was traditionally a wet hollow and therefore, unlikely to have been a focus for prehistoric or medieval settlement.

No further fieldwork or reporting is considered necessary for this phase of the development.

6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliographic sources

Brown, DH 2007 *Archaeological Archives Forum Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. AAF.

Headland Archaeology, 2013a *Strategic Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation at Ellismuir Farm, Glasgow*. Unpublished client report, Headland Archaeology (EFGE13/001)

Headland, 2013b *Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston, Glasgow: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation: New Site Access and Infill Area*. Unpublished client report, Headland Archaeology (EFGE13/002)

Headland, 2013c *Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston, Glasgow: Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey*. Unpublished client report, Headland Archaeology (EFGE13/001)

6.2 Other sources

6.2.1 Internet

The Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* [online publication], (IfA: Reading, revised 28/04/2009) <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_field_eval.pdf> accessed August 2013.

7 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Site registers

Appendix 1.1 Photographic register

Photos	Direction	Description
EFGE13:002-01	E	General view across the site access and infill area showing the 5 trial-trenches and field drain alignments.
EFGE13:002-02	SE	Section through one of the clay and rubble-filled type field drains (003) after excavation.

Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Type	Description
001	layer	Natural sub-soil comprising mid orange-brown sandy clay with occasional small-large sub-rounded stones.
002	Fill	Clay and small rubble fill of field drain (003).
003	Cut	Cut for field drain, 0.3m x 0.13m. Flat base with rounded profile, filled with (002)



Appendix 2 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston, Glasgow—Archaeological evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	EFGE13
PARISH:	Old Monklands
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Russel Coleman
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NGR: NS 68542 63345
START DATE (this season)	23/08/2013
END DATE (this season)	23/08/2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	none
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken at Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston, Glasgow in advance of a residential development. The works were undertaken in accordance with a Strategic Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Glasgow City Council as part of planning consent. This phase of works was undertaken to mitigate against the impact of a new site access road and area of infill at the western end of the development. The site investigations comprised five trial trenches, 2.1m wide, totalling 481m² (229 linear metres). The trenches were targeted randomly across an area, measuring some 0.6ha. Other than numerous field drains, no archaeological features were identified.</p> <p>The site is being developed in phases over the next decade and further archaeological site investigations are to be undertaken as the site is developed.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Miller Homes/Taylor Wimpey Homes
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	russel.coleman@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS



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