

DMG06/003

DARNLEY MAINS, GLASGOW

Archaeological Evaluation

Meridian Developments Ltd

12/00398/DC

June 2013

DARNLEY MAINS, GLASGOW

*Archaeological Evaluation
For Meridian Developments Ltd
12/00398/DC*

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HAS no.:	N/A
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Parish:	Eastwood
Council:	Glasgow City Council
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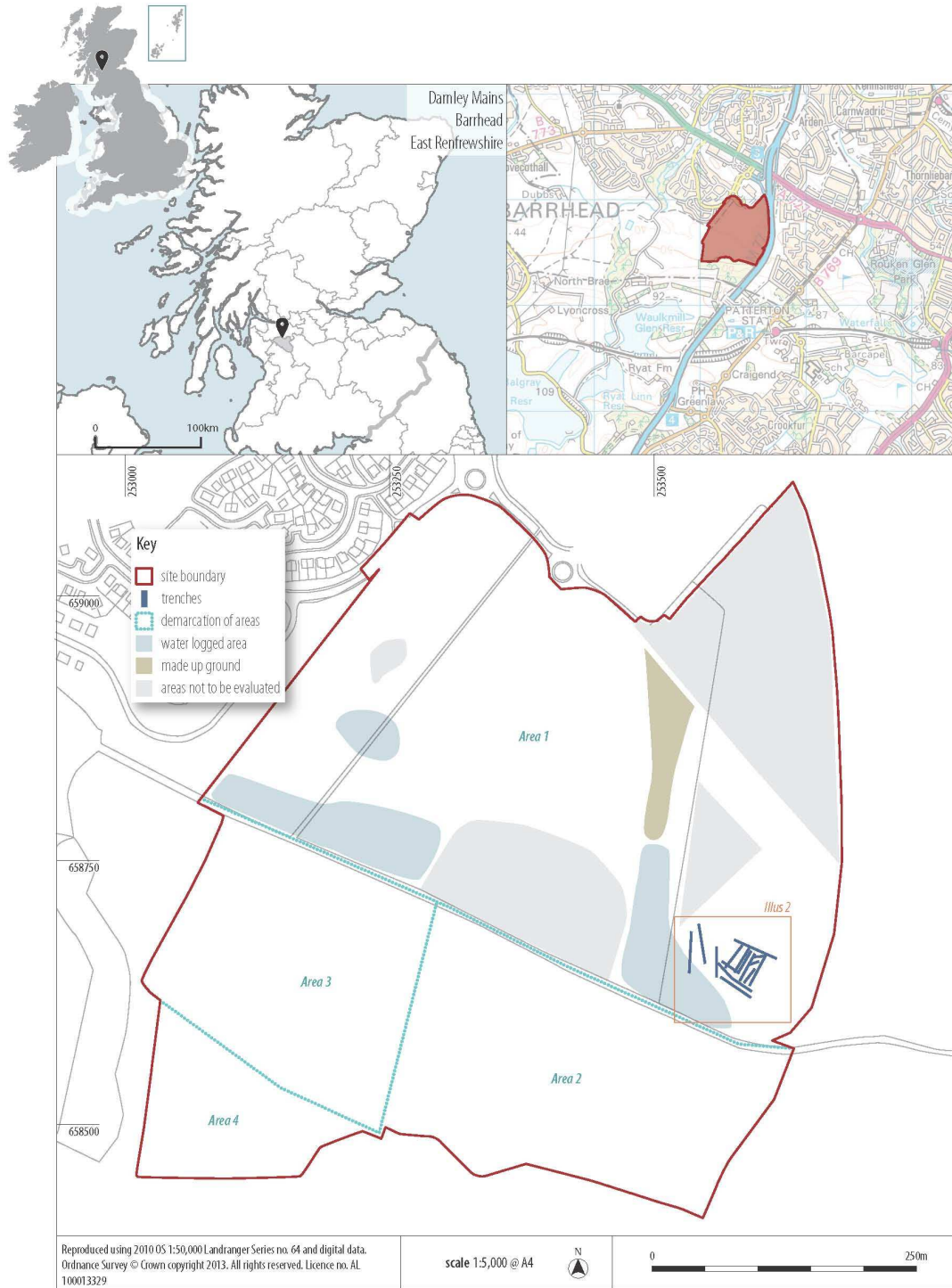
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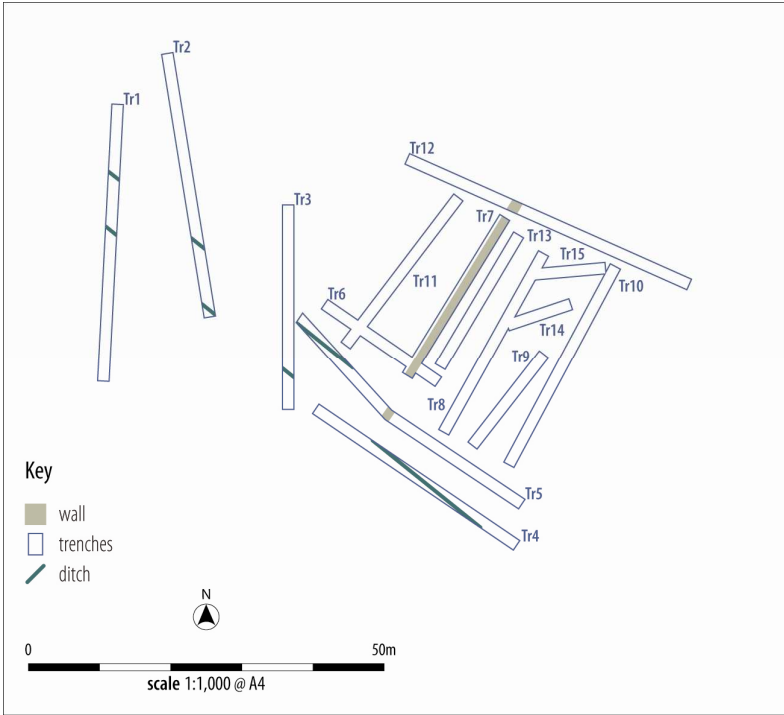
Archaeological Evaluation

Summary

A programme of archaeological trial trenching was carried out in order to satisfy a condition of planning consent for a development at Darnley Mains, Barrhead, Glasgow. The trial trenching comprised 13 trenches totalling 458 linear metres. The trenches were targeted in order to locate a farmstead marked as Clogholes (Ruin) on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. The trenches provided a comprehensive coverage of the site location. No evidence was found that the farmstead had survived, indicating it had been completely demolished. The trenches did reveal the foundations to a stone boundary wall thought to be contemporary with Clogholes farmstead. Two linear ditches were also identified although these dated to the 20th century with a number of modern finds recovered from within the fills. This included a number of bullet cartridges associated with the areas use as a rifle range in the early 20th century. A number of tile field drains were also noted.



Illus 1 Site and trench location plan



Illus 2 Plan of the evaluation trenches showing the location of the wall foundation and ditches

1 INTRODUCTION

Outline planning consent has been granted (12/00398/DC) for a mixed use residential and commercial development at M77/Waulkmill Road/Leggatston Road, Glasgow subject to conditions, including one condition relating to archaeological matters.

The development is divided into two parts. A residential development is proposed for the western half of the site and a detailed planning application was submitted in 2013. The eastern half of the site is proposed for commercial and retail development and is the subject of this report. A detailed planning application is to be submitted in mid July 2013.

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Valad Development Management Ltd, on behalf of Meridian Developments Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works in connection with the proposed development.

In order to fulfil the planning condition a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Headland Archaeology (2013) on behalf of the client; setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation.

This comprised an archaeological evaluation in outline. The WSI was submitted to and agreed with West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) who advise Glasgow City Council (the Local Planning Authority) on archaeological matters. This report details the results of the work.

A desk-based assessment for the full site was prepared by RPS in 2006 and subsequently a phase of archaeological site investigations was undertaken by Headland Archaeology in 2006 (Nichols 2006). The site investigations found no features of archaeological significance that merited further mitigation measures within the development boundary, but failed to locate the site of a small 18th century farmstead (Clogholes) known from documentary sources to lie close to the SE boundary of the development. Locating the farmstead, and recording and reporting what survived of it were the focus of the current planning condition.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The area is largely waste ground with some tree cover. In the location of Clogholes Farmstead (NGR: NS 53566 58609; Illus 1) a high concentration of 19th and 20th century finds were noted in the topsoil during the previous site investigations. This was thought to indicate the presence nearby of the farmstead which had not been located. However, it remained possible that it may have been disturbed or removed either during the change of use of the area to a rifle range in the early 20th century, or during the more recent construction of the adjacent M77 road corridor immediately to the east.



Illus 3 extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey depicting Clogholes Farmstead

The small farm building is identified on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-1755 and the later 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1858 (Illus 3). By the time of the 1896 Ordnance Survey (Illus 4) the farmhouse is not depicted and the area was being used as a rifle range, subsequently named Patterton Rifle Range. This range was in use until the late 1940's after which the land was left to pasture. This period also saw the establishment of Darnley Mains Farm located to the north-west of the site. During this period many of the field boundaries were removed to allow modern farming techniques.



Illus 4 Extract from the 1896 Ordnance Survey (Clogholes would have been located close to the marked flagstaff)

The topography of the targeted area comprised a rounded low hill with a gradually sloping bank to the south-west leading to an area of low waterlogged ground. It was considered that the building would have sat on the higher ground and this corresponded with the coordinates that had been extracted from an investigation of the cartographic record. Therefore this was where the evaluation trenches were targeted.



Illus 5 View to the SW showing the water-logged ground

3 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the work was to locate, expose fully in plan, record and excavate the Clogholes farmstead in its entirety as preservation by record prior to development.

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 (1.6 m). 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.

Trenches were excavated across the supposed site of the farmstead, using 19th C Ordnance Survey map data. The coordinates were downloaded into a handheld GPS prior to excavation.

In total up to 733m² of trenching (458m linear) was machine excavated on the site of the farmstead in order to locate it.

In general, a sufficient quantity of identified features were investigated and recorded. This typically involved a series of 1m wide slots through linear features.

4.2 Recording

All aspects of the work were undertaken in accordance with the current relevant Standards and Guidance for archaeological 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 13 trenches were excavated across an area approximately 50m² centered on the location of Clogholes farmstead. The topography dictated that the farmhouse must have been positioned on the top of the south-west facing slope that ran down towards the wetter ground. All 13 trenches were positioned across the higher ground and in close proximity to each other (See Illus 2) in order to maximize the chances of locating any remains of the farmstead.



Illus 6 View to the W showing trenches 4 and 5

The majority of the trenches revealed that the geological subsoil comprised mid orange-brown sandy clay with occasional small-large sub-rounded stones. This was overlain by dark brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of small sub-angular stone inclusions forming the topsoil. The topsoil had an average depth of 0.25m across all the trenches.

The most significant feature identified within the area and recorded in Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 12 was the remains of a boundary wall aligned

approximately north/south. It was recorded for over 40m across the evaluation area.



Illus 7 View of wall foundation [003] in Trench 7

The foundations comprised large sub-rounded stones [002] packed into the clay geological subsoil to form a 0.82m wide wall foundation. This was recorded up to 0.7m below the topsoil. It was unclear if the stones sat within a cut [003] as the stones had been packed with clay suggesting they may have been compressed into the natural. The stone foundation was thought to represent the remains of the boundary wall that ran to the west of Clogholes farmstead, as depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (see Illus 3)



Illus 8 Detail of S facing section of wall foundation cut [003] in Trench 5

To the west of the wall two shallow parallel ditches [004] and [006] were recorded aligned north-west/south-east. These were both filled with dark grey clay with moderate stone inclusions and included a number of 20th century ceramic and glass fragments (not collected). Close to the wall the fills altered to a stone rich fill that probably represented the remains of the demolished boundary wall. The finds from these ditches suggest that they related to 20th century disturbance of the area. The fills also included bullet casings relating to the use of the site as a firing range in the early 20th century.



Illus 9 View of Trench 2 showing drainage ditches [005] and [007]

In the majority of the trenches no features of any archaeological significance were identified. Across the area of investigation were several modern ceramic field drains. The 'horseshoe' type of drain that dates to the early 19th century was the earliest type encountered.

5.1 Discussion

The trial trenching was extensive across a fairly small area targeting the location of the farmstead. Once the boundary wall foundations were identified the trenches were further targeted to the east side of this in order to maximise the chances of locating any remains of the farmstead.

Even with extensive trenching within a very small area no remains of the farmstead were identified.

The significant number of evaluation trenches excavated both during this phase of works and the previous phase indicate that the building, which was already marked as a 'ruin' on the Ordnance Survey, has been completely removed or demolished, as was identified with the boundary wall. This probably occurred either during the establishment of Darnley Mains Farm or the subsequent firing range in the late 19th century.

6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliographic sources

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

Nichols, S 2006 *Darnley Mains, Glasgow: Results of an Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished Data Structure Report, Headland Archaeology (DMG06-001)

6.2 Cartographic sources

1745-1755 Roy's Military Map of Scotland

1864 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Renfrew Sheet XII.16 (Eastwood)

1896 Ordnance Survey Renfrew Sheet XII.SE

6.3 Other sources

Internet

IfA 'Standards and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation' [online article], (28/10/2008)
<http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/nodefiles/ifa_standards_watching.pdf> accessed 26/06/2013.

National Map Library of Scotland website
<http://maps.nls.uk/> accessed June 2013

7 APPENDICES

7.1 Appendix 1 – Site registers

Photographic register

Photos	Direction	Description
CMG06-01	NW	View of Trench 1
CMG06-02	N	View of Trench 3 showing ditch cut [007]
CMG06-03	SE	View of Trench 2
CMG06-04	W	View of Trench 5 showing ditch cut [007]
CMG06-05	E	View if trench 4
CMG06-06	W	View of Trench 4 showing ditch cut [005]
CMG06-07	W	View of Trench 6
CMG06-08	N	View of Trench 7 showing wall foundation [002]
CMG06-09	N	View of Trench 8
CMG06-10	E	View of Trench 12
CMG06-11	N	View of wall foundation in Trench 5
CMG06-12	N	Detail of wall foundation in Trench 7
CMG06-13	W	Section cut through ditch [007] in Trench 5
CMG06-14	W	Section cut through ditch [007] in Trench 3
CMG06-15	N	Section through wall foundation [002] in Trench 5
CMG06-16	N	Section through wall foundation [002] in Trench 6
CMG06-17		General site shots in the rain
CMG06-18		General site shots in the rain
CMG06-19		General site shots in the rain
CMG06-20		General site shots in the rain
CMG06-21		General site shots in the rain
CMG06-22		General site shots in the rain
CMG06-23	W	Section through ditch [005] in Trench 4
CMG06-24	N	View of trench 13
CMG06-25	N	View of Trench 14
CMG06-26	SW	View of Trench 15
CMG06-27		General wet site shot

Context register

Context	Type	Description
001	Layer	Topsoil recorded across the area. Comprised a dark brown clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions
002	Feature	A rubble stone foundation for a boundary wall. This comprised large sub-rounded stones sat in a slight depression (cut [003] and packed with clay forming a wall foundation 0.84m wide with a maximum depth of 0.7m depth. The wall was aligned N-S and was recorded in Tr 5, 6, 7 and 12.

003	Cut	Possible cut for wall foundation [002]. The cut/depression was between 0.2 and 0.4m deep and up to 1m wide but was not clearly visible in plan.
004	Fill	A dark grey/brown clayey silt fill of cut [004] with a number of 20th century pottery fragments and occasional bullet casings recovered.
005	Cut	A 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep cut through the geological subsoil. The cut had steep sides and curved breaks of slope leading to a flat base. It was filled with [004] and was aligned NE/SW.
006	Fill	A dark grey/brown clayey silt fill of cut [004] with a number of 20th century pottery fragments and occasional bullet casings recovered.
007	Cut	A 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep cut through the geological subsoil. The cut had steep sides and curved breaks of slope leading to a flat base. It was filled with [004] and was aligned NE/SW.
008	Natural	A yellow / grey clay with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions

7.2 Appendix 2 – Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Darnley Mains, Glasgow-Archaeological evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	DMG06
PARISH:	
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	A programme of archaeological trial trenching was carried out in order to satisfy a condition of planning consent for a development at Darnley Mains, Barrhead, Glasgow. The trial trenching comprised 13 trenches totalling 458 linear metres. The trenches were targeted in order to locate a farmstead marked as Clogholes (Ruin) on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey. The trenches provided a comprehensive coverage of the site location. No evidence was found that the farmstead had survived, indicating it had been completely demolished. The trenches did reveal the foundations to a stone boundary wall thought to be contemporary with Clogholes farmstead. Two linear ditches were also identified although these dated to the 20 th century with a number of modern finds recovered from within the fills. This included a number of bullet cartridges associated with the areas use as a rifle range in the early 20 th century. A number of tile field drains were also noted.
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 53566 58609
START DATE (this season)	26/06/2013
END DATE (this season)	27/06/2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	none
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Meridian Developments Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	don.wilson@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS