



**Burnfield Road, Thornliebank
Data Structure Report
Project 5114**

Burnfield Road, Thornliebank Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Bellway Homes



NGR: NS 55341 60039 (centred)

Project Number: 5114

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*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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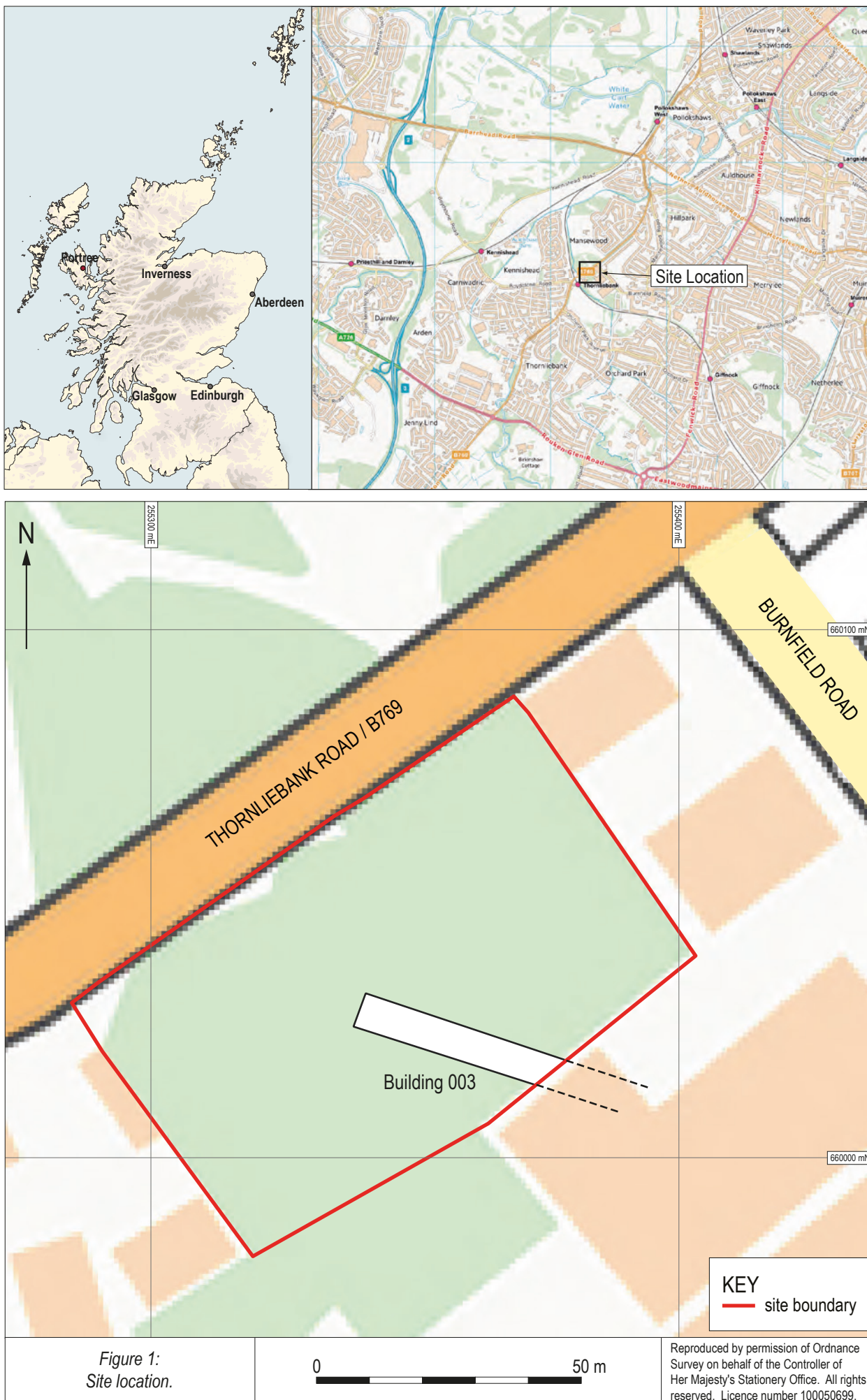


Figure 1:
Site location.

0 50 m

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Bellway Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief, following a previous evaluation, during the construction work related to the proposed development at Burnfield Road, Thornliebank, Glasgow. This work was undertaken between 28 and 30 September 2020 and revealed remains related to a farmstead building known as Burnfield within the parameters of the site.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology, on behalf of Bellway Homes on a site proposed for development at Burnfield Road, Thornliebank. During the course of the watching brief the remains of walls and floors of a building were recorded.
- 2.2 Both the fieldwork and report were conducted following Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance and standards of which GUARD Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (By-laws: Code of Conduct, 2019). An OASIS entry has also been produced for this project (Reference: guardarc1-407855).

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The development site is located north of Thornliebank, Glasgow (NGR: NS 55341 60039). It currently consists of a rectangular shaped field bounded by Thornliebank road B769 to the north-west, commercial buildings to the east and west and mature trees and cleared ground to the south.
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology of the Site has not been recorded, while the solid geology consists of Upper Limestone Formation and Limestone Coal Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type (British Geological Survey Map Viewer: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The original Eastwood Parish Church site, located to the north of Thornliebank road, lies close to the north of the development (WoSAS ID: 8793). It was confirmed to Paisley Abbey in 1265 and it was rebuilt on a new site (at NS 5590 6061) in 1781, when the old church was removed from its original location. A modern burial vault dedicated to the Maxwell family stands on the site of this church, although no standing remains of the earlier structure are visible now. The surrounding graveyard contains no grave stones earlier than the eighteenth century.
- 4.2 Roy's map of 1752-1755 depicts the development site as arable fields, with Eastwood Kirk annotated as 'Eastwood K.' at its north. As part of the Kirk, two roughly rectangular buildings were depicted inside their own individual enclosures. Further south of the development site a settlement known as 'Henry's Croft' was depicted. The 1863 six-inch first edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a series of buildings and roads/paths, mostly along the north-eastern side of the development site, named as Eastwood and Burnsfield. By the second edition OS map of 1896, the settlement known as Eastwood is no longer annotated; it only refers to Burnsfield. Furthermore, some of the buildings and/or structures depicted on the first edition OS map seems to have been demolished. During an evaluation carried out on 2018 by GUARD Archaeology Ltd. ruins were noted within the proposed development site; these ruins were the focus of the recent watching brief reported on here.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological watching brief were to:

- identify the presence or absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits or artefacts within the development area;
- identify the extent and nature of previously unknown archaeological features within the development area;
- ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during all groundwork next to the ruins are recorded in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- maintain a general photographic record during the work in the vicinity of the ruins;
- conduct an archaeological watching brief during any level reduction in the area next to the ruins and excavation related to construction works;
- establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for approval to West of Scotland Archaeology Service (hereafter WoSAS), on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Methodology

6.1 All work was conducted in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance with WoSAS (see Appendix D) and the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:

- *Code of conduct* (2019);
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (2020);
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2020).

Archaeological Monitoring

6.2 A general photographic record was maintained during all development works in the vicinity of the ruins. The scope of the archaeological work included an archaeological watching brief during any level reduction in the area next to the ruins and excavation related to construction works to ensure that no significant archaeological remains were disturbed, without first being recorded.



Plate 1: Pre excavation area from south-west

6.3 The topsoil or overburden was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. The back-acting excavator was fitted with flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket (Plate 1).

6.4 Any potential archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. A full record of the building remains was made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All built remains were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any

stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits. All features of note were surveyed and located within the National Grid using a sub centimetre GPS.

Results

- 7.1 The results should be read with reference to the records in Appendices A-B and Figure 1.
- 7.2 Over the majority of the site topsoil 001 revealed a friable dark brown silty sand with pebble inclusion which ranged between 0.2 m and 0.3 m thick. Underneath, a demolition or made ground layer 002 consisting of concrete and debris rubble up to 3 m thick was found. It overlay a friable dark brown silty sand former topsoil layer 004, measuring up to 2.0 m thick. There were two variation in natural subsoil noted; firm pale light brown/orange clayey silt 005 and orange sandstone bedrock 006.
- 7.3 During the course of the watching brief the partially demolished ruins of a rectangular building 003, noted during the evaluation, was recorded (Plate 2). The east/west orientated building was constructed of courses of light brown sandstone blocks 303 of regular shape with an infilling of angular and sub-angular stones 304. Some areas of the south-facing wall were covered by whitewash or plaster (301). The construction materials used in doors and windows were different from the rest of the building. They consisted of rectangular blocks of grey sandstone measuring between 0.50 m and 1.20 m across. Their edges were carved straight with beveled margins and carved raised faces (Plate 3). The foundation 302 was composed of medium to large sandstone blocks that in some areas rested on the bedrock. The total length of the building could not be determined as it extended beyond the site boundary to the east. The visible dimensions recorded were 33 m on its long east/west axis by 7 m wide at the western end, with the walls surviving to a height of between 1.4 m and 2.4 m. The main building was divided into four rooms (rooms A to D) plus another annexe abutting its north wall (room E), of which only its foundations and floor remained.



Plate 2: General view of building 003 from north-west



Plate 3: Detail of door in room B from south

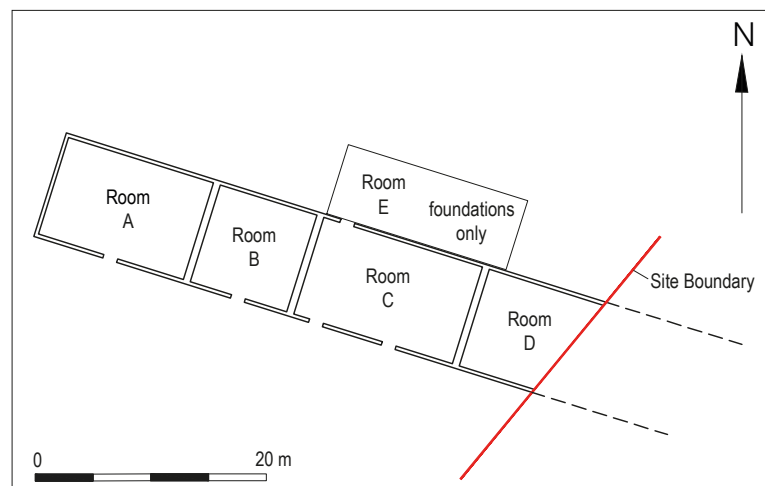


Figure 2: Floor plan of building 003

- 7.4 Room A was located at the western end of the building. It was rectangular in shape with dimensions of 10.50 m by 7 m. Access was through its southern wall through a door between two windows. In the partition wall with room B, the remains of a brick fireplace were documented, which suggests that room A could have been a bedroom or living room.
- 7.5 Room B was located between rooms A and C and was the smallest in the building. It was square in shape with sides measuring 7 m. It had a brick fireplace in the partition wall with room A and a brick oven in the partition wall with room C which indicate that it was most likely the kitchen of the building. A door located between two windows was noted in its southern wall (Plate 4).



Plate 4: General view of room B from north-west



Plate 5: General view of room C from south-west

- 7.6 Room C was situated between room B and D. It was the largest room in the building with a rectangular shape and dimensions of 11.50 m by 7 m. Two doors were documented in its southern wall and one in the northern wall linking this room with the annex or room E. Remains of internal concrete partition walls and chains suggest that it was probably a stable for livestock (Plate 5).
- 7.7 Room D was located immediately east of Room C. Its dimensions have not been documented as it extended outwith the proposed development. From what was visible, there were no doors or windows.
- 7.8 Room E was an extension or annex of the main building. It was aligned parallel to Room C's northern wall, which it did abut. It was rectangular in plan with dimensions of 15 m by 6 m. Only the west elevation wall was visible along with the floor (Plate 6).



Plate 6: General view of room E from north



Plate 7: Post excavation of building 003 from west

Discussion

- 8.1 The watching brief identified the remains of a rectangular building relating to the use of the site during the post-medieval period. The structure corresponds to one of the farmstead buildings first depicted on the 1863 6-inch first edition OS map (Figure 3), and was depicted on OS maps until the middle of the twentieth century.



Figure 3: 1863 6-inch OS map Renfrewshire, Sheet XIII (includes: Carmunnock; Cathcart; Eastwood; Glasgow; Govan; Rutherglen)

Recommendations

- 9.1 The watching brief work revealed that no previously unknown significant archaeologically sensitive features or deposits exist within the proposed development area. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works are required for this present development, however, WoSAS may require further archaeological mitigation work should works be proposed outwith the present development area.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only. While the recommended mitigation strategy was developed following consultation with West of Scotland Archaeology Service, final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank Bellway Homes for their assistance. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and Clark Innes. The illustrations were produced by Gillian Sneddon. The report was desk top published by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Iraia Arabaolaza and Warren Bailie.

Bibliography

- British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>
- National Record of the Historic Environment <http://pastmap.org.uk/>
- National Library of Scotland <http://maps.nls.uk/>
- www.wosas.net

**Burnfield Road, Thornliebank
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Feature Descriptions

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001		Friable Dark brown silty sand, 0.2 - 0.3 m thick.	Topsoil
002		Friable dark brown silty clay with inclusion of debris, 0.2 -0.3 m thick	Made ground
003		Rectangular shaped structure made of bonded sandstone. Orientated E-W it is divided in four rooms. Measures at least 33 m long by 7 m width (see contexts 302, 303, 304 and 305)	Building
004		Friable dark brown silty sand 0.2 m thick.	Old topsoil
005		Firm light brown/orange clayey silt	Subsoil
006		Orange sand stone	Bedrock
300		At least 33 m long by 2.4 m wide and 0.2-0.3 m in height. E/W orientated, it is constructed of bonded sandstones.	South facing wall of building, it has 4 doors and 3 windows.
301		Beige to white plaster visible in the south facing wall.	Plaster/whitewash
302		Composed of drystone of medium and big angular/sub angular stones measuring 0.2 -0.3 m.	Foundation stones
303		External building bonded stones measuring 1 m to 0.5 m in length by 0.3 m width and 0.1 m in height. Rectangular or regular in shape.	Building stones
304		Infill material composed of angular and sub-angular cobbles/ pebbles measuring between 0.1 to 0.2 m. It is 0.5 m thick.	Infill material between stone walls
305		Rectangular sandstone with chamfered margins and carved raised faces measuring 0.5 -1.2 m in length by 0.3 m width and 0.1 m in height.	Building worked stones visible in windows and doors.
400		At least 32.8 m long by 2.4 m wide and 0.2-0.3 m in height. W/E orientated, it is constructed of bonded sandstones.	North facing wall of building, it has 1 door, 1 possible door and 4 windows.
500		Between 1.1 to 1.4 m in width by 0.2 -0.3 in height. It was made of bounded sandstone.	West facing wall of building, it was an extension of the original main building (room B)

Appendix B: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1			ID shot	
2			General view of site	E
3			Detail of house entrance	S
4			General view of site	W
5			Machine working in north corner of house	E
6			Machine works in buildings	E
7			Machine works in buildings	SE
8			West facing section	W
9			Machine works west facing and NW corner	NW
10			Machine works	SW
11			General view of building	E
12			Shot of north facing	NE
13			Stone in stable	S
14			Chain in stable	N
15			North wall of stable	E
16			Machine works in east side	NW
17			Post-ex of room or space D	S
18			General view of building	E
19			General view of stable	
20			South facing section [300] room A (2. m)	S
21			South facing section [300] room A (2.00 - 4.00 m)	S
22			South facing section [300] room A (4.00 - 6.00 m)	S

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
23			South facing section [300] room A (6.00 - 8.00 m)	S
24			South facing section [300] room A (8.00 - 10.00 m)	S
25			Rooms A - B south facing section (10.00 - 12.00 m)	S
26			Room B south facing section (12.00 - 14.00 m)	S
27			South facing section room B [300] room B (14.00 -16.00m)	S
28			South facing section room B [300] room B (16.00 -18.00m)	S
29			South facing section room B [300] room B (18.00 -20.00m)	S
30			South facing section rooms B-C (20.00 -22.00m)	S
31			South facing section room C (22.00 -24.00m)	S
32			South facing section room C (24.00 -26.00m)	S
33			South facing section room C (26.00 -28.00m)	S
34			South facing section rooms C-D (28.00 -30.00m)	S
35			South facing section room D (30.00 -32.00m)	S
36			General view of south facing section	SE
37			Detail of chain in stable (room C)	N
38			Detail of stable stone for animals	S
39			General view of stable ground	W
40			General view of kitchen	W
41			Detail of brick oven in kitchen	NW
42			Detail of fire in kitchen	E
43			Brick repair in stable	N
44			Detail of door stones	S
45			North facing section of building	NE
46			North facing section of building	N
47			North facing section of building showing extension	N
48			North facing section	NW
49			North facing section [400] room C - D (-2 to 0 m)	N
50			North facing section [400] room C - D (0 to 2.00 m)	N
51			North facing section [400] room C - D (2.00 to 4.00 m)	N
52			North facing section [400] room C - D (4.00 to 6.00 m)	N
53			North facing section [400] room C - D (6.00 to 8.00 m)	N
54			North facing section [400] room C - D (8.00 to 10.00 m)	N
55			North facing section [400] room C - D (10.00 to 12.00 m)	N
56			North facing section [400] room C - D (12.00 to 14.00 m)	N
57			North facing section [400] room C - D (14.00 to 16.00 m)	N
58			North facing section [400] room C - D (16.00 to 18.00 m)	N
59			North facing section [400] room C - D (18.00 to 20.00 m)	N
60			North facing section [400] room C - D (20.00 to 22.00 m)	N
61			North facing section [400] room C - D (22.00 to 24.00 m)	N
62			North facing section [400] room C - D (24.00 to 26.00 m)	N
63			North facing section [400] room C - D (26.00 to 28.00 m)	N
64			North facing section [400] room C - D (28.00 to 30.00 m)	N
65			Detail of double fire	W
66			Shot of original building post-ex SW corner	SW
67			West facing section of [500]	W
68			Shot of original building post-ex NW corner	NW
69			General view of original building	NW
70			Demolition work	NW
71			Demolition work	NE
72			Detail of stone fill of wall	E
73			West facing section of [500] room A (0 -2.00 m)	W
74			West facing section of [500] room A (2.00 -4.00 m)	W
75			West facing section of [500] room A (4.00 -7.00 m)	W
76			Post demolition shot	E
77			Post strip east area	E

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
78			Machine works	E
79			Post strip area	NW
80			Post strip area	W
81			Post strip area	E

Appendix C: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Burnfield Road, Thornliebank
PROJECT CODE:	5114
PARISH:	Eastwood
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Eduardo Perez-Fernandez
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmstead
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Post-Medieval farmstead
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 55341 60039 (centred)
START DATE (this season)	28/09/2020
END DATE (this season)	30/09/2020
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	GUARD 4953- archaeological evaluation
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	GUARD Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Bellway Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief, following a previous evaluation, during the construction work related to the proposed development at Burnfield Road, Thornliebank, Glasgow. This work was undertaken between 28 and 30 September 2020 and revealed built remains of nineteenth century date related to a farmstead building known as Burnfield on historical mapping.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Bellway Homes
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow G51 3TR
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NRHE.

Appendix D: WSI

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GUARD 5114: Burnfield Road, Thornliebank

Archaeological Watching Brief

Following the evaluation at Burnfield road, Thornliebank a further watching brief is required in the vicinity of the ruins present on site during the construction work related to the proposed development. This second phase of mitigation work is required to be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains.

A general photographic record will be maintained during the work in the vicinity of the ruins. The scope of the further archaeological work will include an archaeological watching brief during any level reduction in the area next to the ruins and excavation related to construction works to ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed, without first being recorded. Back-acting excavators fitted with flat-bladed (toothless) ditching buckets will be used for the work. The topsoil or overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil under supervision at all times by an experienced GUARD Archaeologist. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist and recorded as specified in the previous 4953 evaluation WSI.

On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, a report to data structure level for approval to WoSAS will be submitted. If excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 of the evaluation WSI will be submitted.

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