Davie Cooper Centre, Great Western Road

Clydebank, West Dunbartonshire

Archaeological Evaluation: June 2012
Data Structure Report

On behalf of

Perpetual Legacy Ltd.

For the

The Davie Cooper Centre Site

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(project AA. 1981)

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Contents

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Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation prior to the development of the Davie Cooper Centre to the N of Great Western Road on the edge of Clydebank. The evaluation is undertaken in advance of development, as part of planning application DC10/161/FUL through which the developer intends to erect a respite and day care centre for children and young adults with disabilities.

The site lies in an area of known archaeological sensitivity, with the Antonine Wall located a less than 1km to the N. However, it is for prehistoric activity that the area is particularly outstanding, with a Bronze Age cemetery recorded in the immediate vicinity in the 1930s, the Knapper's site. Additional work to the E in the 1990s revealed traces of prehistoric activity and it seemed likely that such remains may also survive in the area of the proposed development. Analysis of the site's history revealed that quarrying and tipping may have infringed upon the SE of the site, but no other development was recorded.

The evaluation demonstrated that large areas of the site contained deep deposits of industrial made-ground. These comprised a series of tipping events, anecdotally accepted as demolition refuse from the Singer Sewing Machine factory in Clydebank. Natural subsoil in these areas lay at a depth of c.3.5m, although across the remainder of the site to the N and W, the topsoil and overlying deposits were much shallower.

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the opening of 21 linear trenches totalling 679.04m^2, or 5.6% of the total area to be developed.

A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addymana1-128007) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology were contracted by Perpetual Legacy Ltd., (contact Jon Bowles) on behalf of the Davie Cooper Centre, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of an area of previously undeveloped ground within on the outskirts of Clydebank adjacent to Great Western Road. The site lies immediately N of Great Western Road, in an area of known archaeological sensitivity and adjacent to the likely site of Knappers – a Bronze Age cemetery excavated in the 1930s. The developer intends to erect a day care and respite centre for children and young adults with special needs. The depth of foundations for the proposed structure is not yet known.

The area subject to evaluation encompasses 12,141m^2. The topography of the site was varied, with much of the peripheral southern and eastern areas dominated by trees, many of which will remain in

place during development. The SE half of the site is at a noticeably higher elevation than the remainder, divided by a large and boggy drainage ditch curving westwards.

West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS) provide archaeological advice and planning for West Dunbartonshire Council and through discussion it was agreed that trenches should be placed in a systematic manner across the site in order to assess the area for archaeological survival. A brief Desk Based Assessment as part of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) failed to record any earlier human presence or structures on site and the evaluation aimed to focus as much as possible on the footprint of the proposed new building. Typically such archaeological evaluations are expected to cover around 4-8% of the area to be developed.

The fieldwork was undertaken over three days from 4th to 6th June 2012. Site works were carried out by Ross Cameron and David Henderson. Weather conditions on the first two days were dry and sunny, but the final day was characterised by continuous heavy rainfall. Backfilling of trenches was completed on 7th June and overseen by Ross Cameron.

ii. Setting

The proposed development site lies on the fringes of Clydebank on an area of undeveloped ground to the N of Great Western Road, centred on NS 50463 71464. Comprising a triangle of land bordered to the S by Great Western Road and roughly to the E by the World of Golf Driving Range, the site lies in an area of known archaeological sensitivity.

On the whole the topography of the site is varied and undulating. A number of trees and vegetation had been removed by the client, but others remain in place and should remain undisturbed by the development. The site remains heavily overgrown and boggy in places with a band of trees running W-E across the extreme northern end of the proposed development area.

The underlying bedrock geology is Lower Limestone Formation, a sedimentary rock cycles of Clackmannan Group type. The superficial geology comprises Raised Marine Beach deposits of sand and gravels dated to the Late Devensian era. The bedrock geology indicates an environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas in close proximity to the coastline.[1]

[1] www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/ - 18/05/12

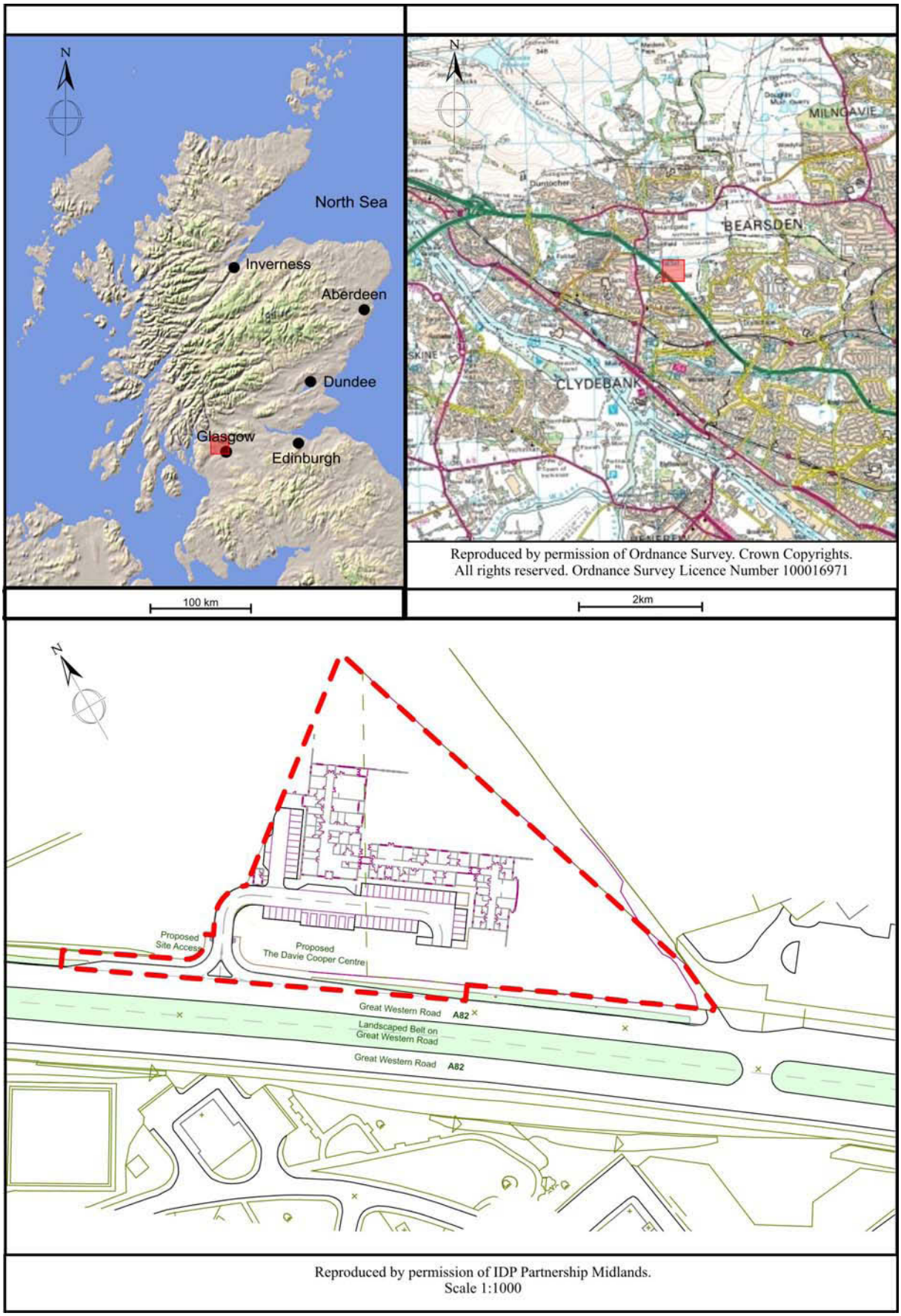

Figure 1 Site Location

2. Historical summary

The proposed development lies in an area of known archaeological sensitivity and in proximity to a number of archaeological sites that have been assessed by previous archaeological investigations.

Less than 1km to the N is the Antonine Wall, built by the Romans in the 2nd century AD to mark the northernmost limits of their empire in mainland Britain and now protected as a World Heritage Site. The proximity of such an important and substantial monument undoubtedly raises the possibility of contemporary occupation to the S of the wall, this with territory controlled by the Roman army. Throughout history the presence of military installations has attracted individuals or groups of people seeking wealth or indeed safety, and the existence of the Antonine Wall would have ensured a human presence in the immediate vicinity.

Finds of pottery have been recovered in proximity to the proposed site, which can be dated to the Roman Iron Age and the medieval period. However, it is for its prehistoric remains that this area is particularly outstanding. A large number of burials, assumed to be a Bronze Age cemetery, were found in the vicinity of the proposed site of the Davie Cooper Centre during excavations at Knappers Sand Quarry in late 1933-1934 and again in 1937. The exact location of this cemetery excavation cannot be established, but it seems highly probable that it lay to the immediate SE and possibly infringed upon the proposed development site itself. The excavation report from 1934 clearly states that quarrying took place to the E of Duntocher Boulevard (now Great Western Road), about a 'quarter of a mile W of its intersection with the Drumry Road' and 'a hundred yards away' from the Cleddans Burn.[2]

An archaeological evaluation completed on ground to the N of the proposed site[3] revealed no archaeological features of note, although vestigial prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered. Equally, the archaeological investigations completed in the area to the E have provided mixed results from an archaeological perspective. A Desk-Based Assessment and analysis of borehole coring adjacent to the site revealed evidence for significant landscaping and a large volume of made ground interpreted as the infill and landscaping of the sand quarry.[4] An evaluation by Addyman Associates in 2003[5] also revealed large deposits of made-ground and no material of archaeological significance. However, an evaluation on the site of the Drumchapel West Flank Road[6] uncovered traces of prehistoric activity and a fragment of beaker pottery. These archaeological investigations clearly indicate the survival of prehistoric artefacts and occupation evidence; although they also show that the quarrying and subsequent landscaping may have masked or destroyed this evidence.

Cartographic research reveals that the site was used for agricultural purposes throughout the 18th and 19th centuries and indeed today retains the system of field boundaries first noted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1865. An early road network visible on the 1st edition OS map running N-S along the E side of the site before curving to the NW has been preserved in the alignment of the field boundaries and vegetation growth. The earliest map to show any feature of interest in the area of the site is the 1955 OS map which depicts a sand quarry straddling Great Western Road and a refuse pit, both immediately SE of the site. This is likely to be the sand quarry in which the cemetery was encountered in 1934, omitted from earlier versions of the map due to limitations in the revisions.

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[2] Davidson, J.M. 1935 'A Bronze Age cemetery at Knappers, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire' in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland Volume 69, 1934-35*, p.352
[3] WoSAS Event ID 54 – Alexander, D. 2000, Centre for Field Archaeology
[4] WoSAS Event ID 4667 – Spanou, S, 2011, Headland Archaeology Ltd.
[5] WoSAS Event ID 1486 – Turner, L. 2003, Addyman Associates - Addyman Associates now operates as Addyman Archaeology.
[6] WOSAS Event ID 548 – Cullen, I 1997, GUARD

3. Methodology

The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site in order to meet the requirements of planning consent DC10/161/FUL. An evaluation generally forms the first stage of an archaeological investigation undertaken in advance of development. The results of the evaluation will inform the planning authorities in their decision as to whether further archaeological mitigation is required. In practice, this requires a number of trenches to be opened placed strategically across the site in order to gain good spatial coverage for assessing the potential of archaeological survival (*figure 2*).

The results of this phase of works will allow West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) to advise West Dunbartonshire Council, allowing them to make an informed decision as to whether the site should be investigated further, or whether the archaeological condition can be discharged. This Data Structure Report (DSR) provides recommendations relating to any future archaeological mitigation, but the decision for any further archaeological intervention ultimately rests with West Dunbartonshire Council as advised by WoSAS.

An archaeological evaluation investigates only a certain percentage of the development area. For the site of the proposed Davie Cooper Centre the exact percentage was not stipulated by WoSAS, with emphasis instead placed upon gaining good spatial coverage, targeting the footprint of the proposed structure. Typically such evaluations investigate between 4-8% of a site and, at Great Western Road, such a degree of coverage was expected as a minimum. The total area of the site proposed for development is 12,141m^2. However, the continuing presence of tree cover across the SW and E of the site limited the space available for evaluation to a degree. Deep deposits of made ground across the SE half of the site made trenching in this area slow and the results arguably of limited value. Likewise the old roadway arcing across the N of the evaluation area is a popular pathway for horses and dog walkers, meaning that disruption in this area was kept to a minimum.

Initially, 15 specifically placed linear trenches were planned (*figure 2)*, providing good spatial coverage across the site and ensuring the footprint of the proposed Davie Cooper Centre was thoroughly investigated. The trench plan as proposed accounted for 8.04% of the total development area, assuming the use of a 1.6m wide bucket of a mechanical excavator for the excavation of the trenches. It was made clear this indicative trench plan could be adjusted depending upon the archaeological remains encountered and logistics on the ground. The important factor was to maintain good spatial coverage across the site to test for the preservation of archaeological remains which could be affected by development.

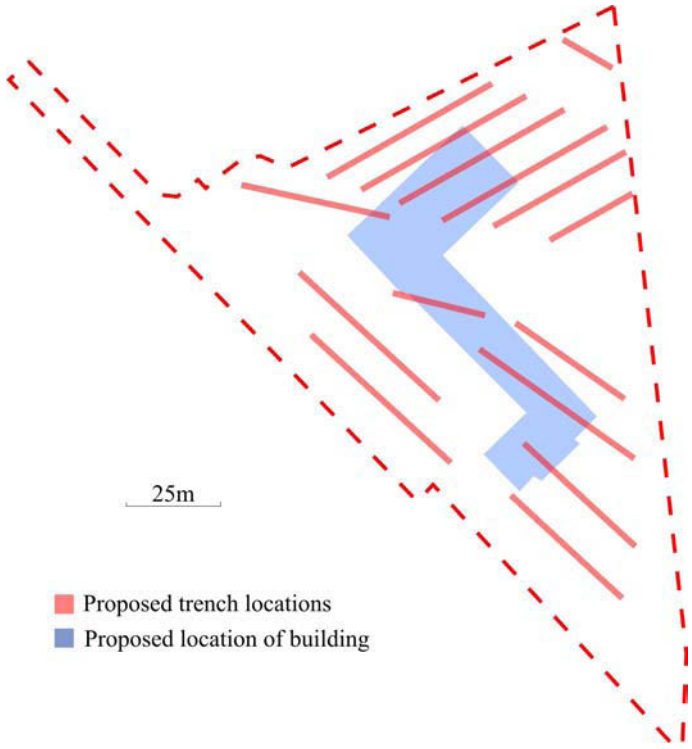

Figure 2 Proposed trench locations from WSI

When on site the practicalities of the evaluation made realising the trench plan as proposed in the WSI difficult to achieve. Large areas, mainly around the periphery of the development site, continue to contain mature woodland trees, many of which will remain in place, forming part of the landscape around the completed development. These wooded areas, particularly the SE corner of the site and along the SW and NE boundaries, precluded the placement of evaluation trenches and reduced the area available for excavation. In addition, there were no clear boundaries demarking the area of the site and as a result the ends of both Trench 2 and Trench 3 stray a little outwith the official site boundary. The ends of these trenches outwith the site boundary were free of any archaeological material and are not included in the trench totals.

Subsequently, a total of 21 linear trenches were opened across the site, with a total coverage of 679.04m^2 (see *figure 3*). This amounted to 5.6% of the total, and provided sufficient spatial coverage of the available areas.

Plate 1 Monitoring the opening of Trench 1 (Photograph 004)

Trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket. All trenches were opened under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist (*plate 1*). The site could clearly be divided into two areas in terms of results and depth of deposits. The more raised SE area proved to contain large and deep deposits of made ground characterised by demolition rubble and modern detritus. In sharp contrast, the remainder of the trenches revealed predominantly shallow deposits of topsoil atop undisturbed natural subsoil. In all trenches the level of the natural subsoil was reached, however in localised areas of the SE of the site, this proved to be located at a depth of >3.5m and was not seen across the whole trench. In such deep areas test pits were excavated within the trench to the natural subsoil. All archaeological material and features were investigated and recorded to Addyman Archaeology and Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA*) recording standards.

4. Evaluation results

The archaeological evaluation at Great Western Road was notable for the marked contrast in the depth of overlying deposits across the site, with substantial made-ground and tipping in the SE corner. In addition there was a marked lack of any archaeological features or artefacts, whether *in situ* or *ex situ*. Trenches 1 and 16-21 were all excavated within the raised SE corner and to varying degrees demonstrated the repeated layers of dumping and tipping undertaken at some point in the 20th century. These deposits on the whole did not comprise normal domestic refuse, but were predominantly structural in nature with large blocks of reinforced concrete, bonded and unbonded frogged bricks, corroded metal fragments and lenses of roof tiles all intermixed. Local people familiar with the site and its history variously attributed this build up of material to dumping from the demolished Singers Sewing Machine Factory in Clydebank, or to construction debris from Barrett Homes building nearby. The SW end of Trench 16 showed these mixed deposits to lie directly atop the natural subsoil. Initially it was assumed the tipped material may have comprised a fill of the Knappers sand quarry, however no signs of digging or quarrying were evident and the sandy subsoil in this area was not of the quality to be used for quarrying that was witnessed in Trenches to the N.

Across the remainder of the site very few archaeological features were noted. A series of stone and rubble filled field drains were of indeterminate date while the sharp edged, narrow trenches containing a red ceramic drainage system indicated these to be machine cut. In Trench 13 two possible plough scars were noted, providing evidence of previously unattested cultivation. Trenches 2-12 and 14-15 can all essentially be regarded as archaeologically sterile.

A description of all the trenches and the key deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. All context numbers for layers and feature fills are recorded within curved brackets ( ) and cuts recorded within squared brackets [ ]. Where those features were noted to be modern and of limited archaeological interest, one context number was applied to both the cut and fill. This is recorded in curved brackets.

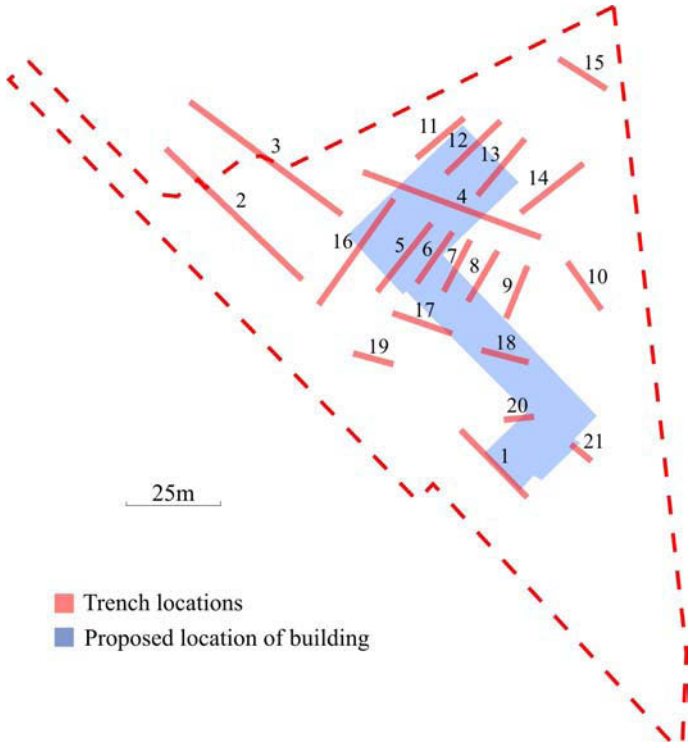

Figure 3 Location of trenches

i Trench 1

Site inspection made it clear that the entire area as marked by the site boundary was not available for evaluation, with large and thick bands of trees in the SE corner and along the SW and E perimeters. It was also suspected from an analysis of the topography and from the coring undertaken in the adjacent field that substantial deposits of made-ground may exist in the SE portion of the site. As a result Trench 1 was placed running NW-SE as close as possible to the tree cover in the SE corner of the site in order to assess the depth of deposits in this area and provide as good geographical coverage as possible across the site boundary.

Very quickly it became apparent that this area of the site had indeed been utilised as a dumping, or tipping ground. Beneath the upper deposit of topsoil, a deposit 0.5m deep of 20th century demolition rubble including brick, reinforced concrete and wood was removed. Recorded as (*102*), this layer directly overlay a further tipped deposit of silty clay with occasional wood, ceramic, brick and pipe fragments – (*103*). All of this material was 20th century in date.

Removal of (*103*) revealed a very clean deposit of light red orange clay (*104*). Initially assumed to be undisturbed natural subsoil, excavation through this material in order to confirm this assumption revealed the clay to directly overlie further demolition deposits. As before, these deposits comprised mainly demolition material and in this case included 20th century carpet tiles. At a final depth of 3.5mm the natural subsoil was revealed to be grey brown clay.

The depth and nature of the loosely compact overlying deposits made a thorough assessment of the natural subsoil impossible. No features were noted however and it was agreed to excavate the length of the trench to a depth of c.1.8m, or to the top of the clean clay layer (*104*). Without prior knowledge of the proposed foundation depth, and due to the deep, unstable nature of the made-ground, it was felt excavation to a depth of 1.8m provided adequate assessment of this area. A further sondage was excavated to the natural subsoil at the NW end of Trench 1 and this confirmed the findings and depths already encountered at the SE end. It can therefore be assumed this depth continued for the length of Trench 1.

Trench 1 measured 25m in total and although it revealed no features of archaeological interest, did confirm the suspicions of substantial made-ground in this area and demonstrated this to be a series of events undertaken in the 20th century. It seems likely that the clean clay layer (*104*) formed some sort of capping to the first phase of dumping in this area.

ii Trench 2

With the knowledge that the raised area in the SE of the site comprised substantial deposits of made-ground, Trench 2 was placed in the W of the site in order to assess how far this pattern continued across the site. Running NW-SE, Trench 2 measured 50m in length.

Unlike Trench 1, Trench 2 revealed the turf and topsoil to be 0.3-0.4m deep and to sit directly atop the natural subsoil, here found to be orange brown silty sand. Crossed by N-S aligned stone filled drains and W-E aligned red ceramic field drains, Trench 2 initially proved promising with regard to archaeological potential. A number of possible black stained features presented themselves within the subsoil. However, investigation proved these to be natural and in the main comprise degraded stone.

One of these features in particular appeared more substantial. This was hand-excavated and half-sectioned as appropriate. Recorded as [*208*], the irregular and undulating 'cut' had gently sloping sides and was filled by both (*207*) and (*206*). (*206*) filled the majority of [*208*] and comprised firmly compact dark black brown silty sand with flecks of degraded white sandstone. (*206*) lay atop (*207*), the primary fill of [*208*]. (*207*) comprised fine white sand with a hint of brown and no inclusions.

Plate 2 Pre-excavation view of (206) (Photograph 028)

[*208*] was initially interpreted as a pit with evidence of burning in the interior. However, no signs of charcoal were present and the firm nature of (*206*) did not sit true with this interpretation. Likewise (*207*) did not look or feel like heat affected sand and subsequent excavation across the site revealed a number of ephemeral stains in the natural subsoil which were clearly geological, many still containing black sandstone blocks degrading in the sand. In light of these subsequent investigations it became clear that [*208*] was a geological feature and of no archaeological interest.

Plate 3 S facing section of [208] showing (206) and (207)

Due to difficulties pinpointing the exact location of the site boundary, only 39m of Trench 2 lay within the official limits of the site.

iii Trench 3

Aligned roughly parallel to Trench 2, Trench 3 also measured 50m and revealed no archaeological features. The N-S orientated stone-filled drains revealed in Trench 1 continued into Trench 2 and any potential features identified were revealed to be either geological or non-archaeological.

A feature (*306*) containing a possible edge set stone was investigated but voided after it was shown to be naturally occurring in the subsoil and surrounded by topsoil left high by the mechanical excavator.

As with Trench 1, difficulties pinpointing the NW boundary of the site meant that only 28m of Trench 2 lay within the site's limits.

Plate 4 General view of Trench 2and 3 looking N (Photograph 048)

v. Trench 4

Like Trench 2, Trench 4 was placed primarily to assess the depth of deposits across the site and confirm the absence of the made-ground encountered in Trench 1. Aligned NW-SE, Trench 4 ran across the main body of the site for a total of 50m.

Removal of topsoil (*401*) revealed undisturbed natural subsoil (*402*) punctuated by sole NW-SE running stone-lined drain.

v. Trench 5

Trench 5 was the first of the NE-SW running Trenches and measured a total of 23m. At the SW end, the topsoil was shown to be very shallow, measuring 0.1m atop the soft orange brown natural sand and gravel. The mechanical excavator had some difficulty in the soft ground, meaning that around a 2m area at the SW end of trench 5 was unexcavated as the machine was unable to operate in such ground conditions.

The topsoil became deeper as excavation continued NE, although no archaeological features save a further N-S aligned stone-filled field drain (plate 5) were noted. Excavation through this feature revealed 19th century ceramic sherds. These were not retained.

Plate 5 Pre-excavation view of stone-lined drain (505) (Photograph 067)

vi. Trench 6

Trench 6 was located on the same alignment and a little to the E of Trench 5, ensuring maximum coverage across the footprint of the proposed building. Only 16.5m in length, Trench 6 mirrored Trench 5 in being essentially archaeologically sterile with one N-S stone-filled rain noted.

vii. Trench 7

Continuing the pattern established by Trenches 5 and 6, Trench 7 was orientated NE-SW and lay to the E of Trench 6, directly over the footprint of the proposed development. Constricted by the raised area of made-ground to the S and Trench 4 to the N, Trench 7 was completed to a length of 15.3m and revealed no archaeological features.

viii. Trench 8

Essentially the same as Trench 7, Trench 8 lay immediately to the E and measured 15.5m in length. The Trench was found to be archaeologically sterile.

ix. Trench 9

Trench 9 was the last of the series of NE-SW running Trenches located immediately S of Trench 4. With a final length of 15m, Trench 9 contained a deposit of topsoil only 0.25m in depth atop the natural subsoil comprising moderately compact fine grain orange brown silty sand – (*902*).

Cut within (*902*), two faintly discernible linears were apparent running NW-SE across the bed of the trench. With all the appearance of plough scars, both linears were hand-excavated in and recorded. Both linears (*903*) and (*904*) had near vertical sides with a near flat base, but were found to contain deposits of what was essentially topsoil. Whilst clearly limited in what they can tell us, these plough scars demonstrate previously recorded cultivation to have occurred on site, although as to what date it is impossible to confirm. The ephemeral nature of the plough scars indicates this was not deep ploughing and may indicate cultivation of some antiquity.

Plate 6 Possible ard marks (903) and (904) within Trench 9 (Photograph 080)

x. Trench 10

Trench 10 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment immediately adjacent to tree cover in the E edge of the site. Topsoil was revealed to 0.2m in depth and whilst the natural subsoil was much stonier and clearly different, no archaeological features were revealed within.

Plate 7 Post-excavation view of Trench 10 looking NW (Photograph 082)

Plate 8 SW facing section of Trench 16 (Photograph 110)

xi. Trench 11

Trench 11 was the first of a series of trenches aligned NE-SW to the N of Trench 4. This Trench proved wholly archaeologically sterile with 0.4m of topsoil removed to reveal undisturbed natural subsoil.

xii. Trench 12

As excavation begun in Trench 12, a NW-SE aligned linear very quickly became apparent, filled by a moderately compact mid brown peaty loam. Running NE-SW, this feature had a width of 0.2m and was recorded as (*1203*). Excavation of a small slot across the linear showed it to have sharp, near vertical sides indicative of a machine cut, whilst at a depth of 0.3m a fragment of plastic film revealed this to be modern and excavation was abandoned.

Terminating with a final length of 20m, no further archaeological features were noted in Trench 12.

xiii. Trench 13

Lying on a similar NE-SW alignment, the topsoil in Trench 13 comprised mid to dark brown silty sand with a depth of 0.6-0.7m. Removal of the topsoil revealed a linear running WNW-ESE, seemingly the same as (*1203*) recorded in Trench 12. Here this was recorded as a feature (*1303*).

Initially (*1303*) appeared much larger than (*1203*), although subsequent investigation showed the darker material to the W to be ephemeral, with no distinct edge or base (see *plate 9*). This seemed distinctly non-archaeological, although the alignment suggests some form of intervention contemporary with (*1303*). Repeated excavation into (*1303*) confirmed the findings in Trench 12 and showed the cut to have vertical sides for a depth of c.0.4m. At the base of the cut a red ceramic field drain was evident. The depth and vertical edges of (*1303*) suggest a machine cut trench and it may be that the darker material to the W may represent disrupted ground from the tracks of the machine or compressed spoil from excavation of the drainage channel.

Plate 9 Linear (1303) within Trench 13 looking NE. Note the linear to the right of the picture. The darker material to the left proved to be non-archaeological, despite the parallel to (1303) alignment suggesting otherwise. Also note the large number of burrows across the whole of the area (Photograph 094)

Plate 10 Red ceramic field drain (1303) (Photograph 097)

xiv. Trench 14

Trench 14 measured 21m in a NE-SW direction across the NE of the site in an area dotted with mature woodland trees. The topsoil proved to be 0.5-0.8m deep whilst no archaeological features or material were recorded.

xv. Trench 15

The site boundary does not match the existing field and land boundaries and slightly impinges upon a second field to the N. The N limits of the main excavation area are marked by an irregular line of trees sweeping in a south-easterly direction. The map regression undertaken as part of the Written Scheme of Investigation identified this tree line to correspond with an old road pre-dating the construction of Great Western Road in the 1930s. Still a popular path for walkers and horses, this road still exists, lined by a series of mature trees on either side (*plate 11*). Trench 15 was planned to assess the small parcel of land within the site boundary and located to the N of the old road.

Plate 11 The old roadway to the N of the site (Photograph 012)

Excavated from the SE in a NW direction, Trench 15 clipped the edge of the road in order to assess its make-up while not unduly disturbing this route for the general public.

Despite the proximity to the roadway, Trench 15 proved void of any archaeological features with around 0.7m of topsoil removed directly onto undisturbed natural subsoil. The roadway was shown to be constructed of compact ash, coal and clinker placed directly onto the topsoil, which in turn had accumulated to a degree over the top of the road in the years since its abandonment.

xvi. Trench 16

Trench 16 ran for 34.3m NE-SW and was placed in order to straddle the raised area known to contain deep deposits of made-ground and the rest of the site where it was clear that no real stratigraphy existed. It was hoped Trench 16 would ascertain if the deposits of demolition debris noted in Trench 1 were in actual fact the infill of the 1930s sand quarry in which the Bronze Age Cemetery was uncovered, or indeed a large dump of later material placed upon the subsoil.

Trench 16 revealed no archaeological features, although it did uncover the edge of the modern dumped deposit. This did not indicate the demolition debris and modern detritus to be the fill of the quarry, but showed it to sit directly atop the undisturbed natural subsoil. This does not conclusively say the material does not represent the fill of the Knappers Quarry, however, it seems likely that this comprises a series of dumps, all placed directly atop the existing ground surface.

Plate 12 Working shot looking SW. Demolition rubble (1603) sitting directly atop (1602). (Photograph 101)

xvii. Trench 17

Aligned WNW-ESE along the edge of the raised area, Trench 17 measured 16.6m and had an eventual depth of c.2.5m. As within Trench 1 it was clear that a series of large and very mixed deposits of demolition rubble survived across this area of the site. The natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 2.5m and Trench 17 was excavated to this level along the entire length. However, as excavation continued towards the ESE, a large volume of dirty water trapped within a layer of debris dominated by modern waste, began to flood the trench, making it impossible to view the natural subsoil unobstructed. Trench 17 was abandoned at this stage as of limited archaeological value.

Plate 13 NE facing section of Trench 17 (Photograph 117)

xviii. Trench 18

Trench 18 was essentially a continuation of Trench 17 after it was abandoned due to water ingress. Excavated on the same alignment, the WNW end of Trench 18 lay some 7m from the ESE terminus of Trench 17 and ran for a further 12.8m. As in Trench 17, a similar series of banding and dumping became apparent. Beneath the topsoil, (*1802*) consisted of loose compact large blocks of demolition rubble, reinforced concrete and bonded brick walling. In addition, a large deposit of 20th century roof tiles was noted.

xix. Trench 19

Like Trenches 17 and 18, Trench 19 was aligned WNW-ESE and revealed the natural subsoil to be at a depth of >2.5m. Whilst the banding was not as clear in this trench, the large volume of metal removed from the trench continued the heterogeneous nature of the build-up. Trench 19 measured 11m and natural subsoil was revealed along its entire length. No archaeological features were recorded.

xx. Trench 20

Essentially orientated W-E, Trench 20 eventually measured 8m, although the natural subsoil was not realised in any area of the trench. Trench 20 was placed in an area where seemingly a large volume of reinforced concrete slabs, pillars and foundations had been deposited, in places measuring up to 4m in length. Located at a depth of 1.85m these large concrete blocks often extended beyond the limits of the Trench making any further excavation very slow, dangerous and difficult.

xxi. Trench 21

The last of the trenches excavated on site, Trench 21, was placed as far E as the tree cover would allow, running SE-NW for 7m. Essentially a Trial Pit to confirm the continuing presence of the deep and mixed demolition deposits, the natural subsoil was revealed at a depth of 3.1m.

Plate 14 SW facing section of Trench 21 (Photograph 142)

5. Summary and discussion

The results of the evaluation at Great Western Road are notable for the complete lack of archaeological material of any significance. The area is one of known archaeological sensitivity with the Antonine Wall lying a short distance to the N and the likely site of the Knappers Bronze Age Cemetery immediately to the E. In addition, archaeological investigations in 1997[7] revealed traces of Bronze Age occupation further to the E of the Davie Cooper Centre. However, further archaeological investigations to the N and E of the site[8] revealed no *in situ* archaeological deposits datable to the prehistoric period. In light of these mixed results, the lack of prehistoric archaeological evidence on the site of the Davie Cooper Centre is disappointing, but not surprising.

The SE of the site has clearly seen repeated and extensive periods of tipping and dumping dateable to the 20th century. Anecdotal evidence variously attributes this to dumping from the Singer factory in Clydebank or to material from a Barrett Homes construction nearby. The validity of either of these assumptions is uncertain, but it is clear that the material on the whole comprises substantial demolition debris and not the domestic material associated with a refuse tip. It is possible this material may preserve earlier archaeological features, however, if this is the case, no evidence was uncovered during the evaluation either in this area or in the remainder of the site.

Plough scars in Trench 13 illustrated a previously unrecorded phase of cultivation in the area. The almost complete lack of ceramics of any age recovered from the topsoil tentatively points to this cultivation pre-dating the medieval period whereafter ceramics often made their way to cultivated land through land improvement and spreading of nightsoil. The scars had the appearance of ard marks, possibly prehistoric in date, although unsealed and seemingly filled with filled with topsoil. The ephemeral nature of the plough scars and the lack of further evidence in other trenches means that any such conclusions however, must remain tentative at best.

6. Mitigation and recommendations

The archaeological evaluation on the proposed site of the Davie Cooper Centre revealed no features of any archaeological significance and on the whole was devoid of any evidence of human activity predating the 20th century. Whilst the topography of the site has clearly undergone significant alteration in recent years, this seems to have been wholly confined to the SE corner of the development where large deposits of made-ground were encountered. This material appears to directly overlie the natural subsoil and as a result could feasibly protect archaeological material beneath.

Although the overall coverage of the site was not as high as initially anticipated at 5.6%, the depth of made-ground and the significant restrictions on the areas available for development in effect greatly reduced the size of the site. Coverage was excellent across the main body of the site and very good across the proposed footprint of the new building.

It is currently unclear whether construction can take place atop the loose and heterogeneous dumped material in the SE of the site. Should this be stripped away prior to development, a case could be made for monitoring such work due to the proximity of this area to the Knappers Cemetery and the difficulty assessing the subsoil in the evaluation due to the depth of deposits. However, due to the lack of any archaeological material encountered during the evaluation in the main area of the site, Addyman Archaeology recommend that no further archaeological mitigation is required on the proposed site of the Davie Cooper Centre.

[7] WOSAS Event ID 548 – Cullen, I 1997, GUARD
[8] WoSAS Event ID 54 – Alexander, D. 2000, Centre for Field Archaeology & WoSAS Event ID 1486 – Turner, L. 2003, Addyman Associates

7. Acknowledgements

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned for this project by Perpetual Legacy Ltd. (contact Jon Bowles) on behalf of the Davie Cooper Centre (contacts Jackie MacDonald and John Davidson), whilst all ground works were undertaken by Malcolm Plant Hire. All three organisations deserve recognition for their committed approach and understanding to the archaeological presence and Addyman Archaeology wish them all the very best in completing the centre. We are proud to have played a very small part in making this possible.

Bibliography

WoSAS 2010, Letter 08/07/10, Reference: 7/3/12/10/00161

www.bgs.ac.uk

www.nls.co.uk

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Abbreviations

DSR	Data Structure Report
OS	Ordnance Survey
WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix A:
Context Register; Davie Cooper Centre – Archaeological Evaluation

Context	*Trench*	*Type*	*Date*	*Initial*	*Description*	*Comments*
101	1	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	Moderately compact mid grey brown gritty loam abundant in organic matter.	
102	1	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	Firmly compact modern brick and rubble including clinker, wood and other detritus. Depth: 0.5m	Made ground.
103	1	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	Moderately compact grey brown silty clay, smooth and compact with very occasional wood, ceramic pipe fragments and brick. Depth: 0.4m	
104	1	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	Light orange brown plastic clay with no obvious inclusions. Very clean. Depth: 0.3m	Clay capping for dumped/tipping layers.
105	1	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	Accumulation of loose to firmly compact modern construction rubble inter-mixed with carpet tiles and refuse. Depth: 0.5m	
106	1	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	Mottled black gritty sandy silt with frequent brick fragments and demolition debris. Depth: 1.65m	
107	1	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	Firmly compact grey brown clay.	
201	2	Deposit	04/06/12	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam. Depth: 0.3-0.4m	Turf and topsoil.
202	2	Deposit	04/06/12	RC	Moderately compact orange brown silty sand.	Natural subsoil.
203	2	Feature	04/06/12	RC	N-S aligned stone filled drain. Width: 0.2m	Field drain.
204	2	Feature	04/06/12	RC	W-E aligned red ceramic field drain.	Post-medieval field drain.
205	2	Feature	04/06/12	RC	N-S aligned stone filled drain. Width: 0.2m	Field drain.
206	2	Fill	04/06/12	RC	Dark black silty sand with no obvious signs of charcoal and flecks of degraded white sandstone. Dimensions: 0.9m W-E by 0.5m N-S. Depth: 0.12m	Fill of [208]. Almost certainly degraded natural sandstone.
207	2	Fill	04/06/12	RC	Fine white sand with a hint of brown. No inclusions. Depth: 0-0.07m	Fill of [208]. Almost certainly geological.
208	2	Cut	04/06/12	RC	Irregular and undulating possible cut with gradual sides and an uneven base.	Filled by (206) and (207). Almost certainly not a cut, but a geological differentiation between deposits.
301	3	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam. Depth: 0.3-0.4m	Turf and topsoil.
302	3	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	Moderately compact orange brown silty sand.	Natural subsoil.

303	3	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	N-S aligned stone filled drain. Width: 0.25m	Field drain. 0.5m from NW end of Trench.
304	3	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	N-S aligned stone filled drain. Width: 0.25m	Field drain. 13.50m from NW end of Trench.
305	3	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	N-S aligned stone filled drain. Width: 0.25m	Field drain. 31m from NW end of Trench.
306	3	Feature	04/06/12	DH	VOID - Anomalous possible feature containing edge set stone.	VOID - Naturally occurring stone with topsoil protected around it.
401	4	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	Moderately compact mid grey brown loam. Depth: 0.7	Turf and topsoil.
402	4	Deposit	04/06/12	DH	White yellow grey sand.	Natural subsoil.
403	4	Feature	04/06/12	DH	NW-SE aligned stone-filled drain. Width: 0.25m.	Field drain. 6m from W end of Trench.
501	5	Deposit	05/06/12	RC	Mid to dark brown organic sandy silt. Almost peaty in wet and organic nature. Depth: 0.1-0.4m	Turf and topsoil.
502	5	Deposit	05/06/12	RC	Softly compact white brown sand and gravel. Orange brown at NW end.	Natural subsoil.
503	5	Feature	05/06/12	RC	N-S aligned stone-filled drain. Width: 0.25m.	Field drain.
601	6	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Mid to dark brown organic sandy silt. Almost peaty in wet and organic nature. Depth: 0.5m	Turf and topsoil.
602	6	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Softly compact white brown sand and gravel. Orange brown at NW end.	Natural subsoil.
603	6	Feature	05/06/12	DH	N-S aligned stone-filled drain. Width: 0.25m.	Field drain.
701	7	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Mid to dark brown organic sandy silt. Almost peaty in wet and organic nature. Depth: 0.3m	Turf and topsoil.
702	7	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Softly compact orange brown sand and gravel.	Natural subsoil.
703	7	Feature	05/06/12	DH	VOID – Possible pit filled with lighter pink sand and grey clay sand	VOID – Natural subsoil.
801	8	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Mid to dark brown organic sandy silt. Almost peaty in wet and organic nature. Depth: 0.3m	Turf and topsoil.
802	8	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Banded natural subsoil of red orange sticky clay and orange brown fine grain sand and gravel.	Natural subsoil.
901	9	Deposit	05/06/12	RC	Moderately compact organic sandy loam. Depth: 0.25m	Turf and topsoil.
902	9	Deposit	05/06/12	RC	Firm to moderately compact fine grain orange brown silty sand.	Natural subsoil.

903	9	Feature	05/06/12	DH	NW-SE aligned possible ard mark with near vertical sides and flat base filled by mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones and grit. Dimensions: 0.1m wide by 0.04m deep.	Possible ard mark located 0.37m SW of [904].
904	9	Feature	05/06/12	DH	NW-SE aligned possible ard mark with vertical sides with a flat base filled by mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones and grit. Dimensions: 0.06m wide by 0.08m deep.	Possible ard mark located 0.37m NE of [903].
1001	10	Deposit	05/06/12	RC	Moderately compact organic sandy loam. Depth: 0.2m	Turf and topsoil.
1002	10	Deposit	05/06/12	RC	Firm to moderately compact gritty mid orange brown silty sand abundant in natural fractured and rounded small to medium stones.	Natural subsoil.
1101	11	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Moderately compact organic sandy loam. Depth: 0.4m	Turf and topsoil.
1102	11	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Moderately compact orange yellow sand.	Natural subsoil.
1201	12	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Moderately compact organic sandy loam. Depth: 0.60m	Turf and topsoil.
1202	12	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Moderately compact red brown sand.	Natural subsoil.
1203	12	Feature	05/06/12	DH	NW-SE aligned field drain with red ceramic pipe. Dimensions: 0.2m wide by >0.3m deep.	Vertical sides indicate machine cut with plastic found in upper fill.
1301	13	Deposit	05/06/12	RC	Mid to dark brown silty sand with organic inclusions. Depth: 0.6-0.7m	Turf and topsoil.
1302	13	Deposit	05/06/12	RC	Mottled mid orange brown and white brown silty sand.	Natural subsoil.
1303	13	Feature	05/06/12	RC	WNW-ESE aligned linear with vertical sides and filled by mid brown silty sand and red ceramic piping. Depth: c.0.4m	Post-medieval field drain. Vertical side sand depth indicate machine excavated.
1401	14	Deposit	05/06/12	RC	Mid to dark brown silty sand with organic inclusions. Depth: 0.5-0.8m	Turf and topsoil.
1402	14	Deposit	05/06/12	RC	Very mottled clean white and orange brown fine grain silty sand mixed with red areas and iron panning.	Natural subsoil.
1501	15	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Moderately compact sandy clay with organic inclusions. Depth: c.0.7m	Turf and topsoil.
1502	15	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Ash, coal and clinker layer at SE end of trench. Depth: 0.1m	Associated with nearby roadway.
1503	15	Deposit	05/06/12	DH	Firmly compact yellow slightly gritty sand.	Natural subsoil.
1601	16	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Mid to dark brown organic sandy silt. Almost peaty in wet and organic nature. Depth: 0.3m	Turf and topsoil.
1602	16	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Banded yellow brown sand and sandy clay (changes c.11m from NE end).	Natural subsoil.

1603	16	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Demolition rubble layer sits directly on top of (1602). Depth: 0.45m	Starts 4m from N end of Trench.
1701	17	Deposit	06/06/12	RC	Accumulated mid brown silty sand and debris from tree removal with extensive root intrusion. Depth: 0.3m	Topsoil.
1702	17	Deposit	06/06/12	RC	Moderately compact rubble and detritus, predominantly modern waste with polythene, timbers etc. Depth: 0.35m	Dumped deposit.
1703	17	Deposit	06/06/12	RC	Very firmly compact gritty mid grey ash and sand with occasional brick inclusions. Depth: 1.2m	Dumped deposit.
1704	17	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Moderately compact soft yellow brown clean sand.	Natural subsoil.
1705	17	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Grey brown peaty clay. Depth: 0.3m	Located beneath (1703) and above (1704). Starts 8m from W end.
1801	18	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Accumulated mid brown silty sand and debris from tree removal with extensive root intrusion. Depth: 0.5m	Topsoil.
1802	18	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Moderately compact rubble and detritus, predominantly modern waste with polythene, timbers etc. Depth: 0.75m	Dumped deposit.
1803	18	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Very compact demolition material. Gritty ash with large stones, concrete etc.	Dumped deposit.
1804	18	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Compact pink grey sandy clay.	Natural subsoil.
1805	18	Feature	06/06/12	DH	Possible W-E aligned linear feature with greyish clay fill.	Probable natural banding. Located 5.5m from ESE end on S side to 8m on N side of Trench. Too dangerous to investigate.
1901	19	Deposit	06/06/12	RC	Accumulated mid brown silty sand and debris from tree removal with extensive root intrusion. Depth: 0.3m	Topsoil.
1902	19	Deposit	06/06/12	RC	Loosely compact dumped rubble abundant in 19th-20th century bricks, polythene, metal and modern detritus. Depth: 1m	Dumped deposit.
1903	19	Deposit	06/06/12	RC	Mid brown silty sand. Reasonably clean with occasional bricks and metal. Depth: 1m.	Dumped deposit.
1904	19	Deposit	06/06/12	RC	Mottled orange brown fine grain sand with numerous very dark black sandstone blocks.	Natural subsoil.
2001	20	Deposit	06/06/12	RC	Accumulated mid brown silty sand and debris from tree removal with extensive root intrusion. Depth: 0.3m	Topsoil.

2002	20	Deposit	06/06/12	RC	Mottled and dirty dark orange brown clay with areas of more black colour. Depth: c.0.3m	Dumped deposit.
2003	20	Deposit	06/06/12	RC	Mixed demolition debris and dark mid grey grubby silty sand. Depth: c.0.3m	Dumped deposit.
2004	20	Deposit	06/06/12	RC	Light brown clay. Depth: c.0.25m	Clay capping layer.
2005	20	Deposit	06/06/12	RC	Very mixed deposit with a number of very large reinforced concrete slabs and large blocks of demolition debris. Depth: >1.85m	Demolition material.
2101	21	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Accumulated mid brown silty sand and debris from tree removal with extensive root intrusion. Depth: 0.3m	Topsoil.
2102	21	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Loosely composed accumulated demolition rubble including brick concrete, ash, plastic, polythene, beer cans etc.	Dumped deposit.
2103	21	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Peaty grey firm plastic clay. Depth: 0.4m	Dumped deposit.
2104	21	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Loosely compact ash sand with metal, plastic, film, brick and concrete inclusions. Depth: 1.8m	Dumped deposit.
2105	21	Deposit	06/06/12	DH	Orange brown sandy clay.	Natural subsoil.

Appendix B:
Photographic Register; Davie Cooper Centre – Archaeological Evaluation

Digital:

Shot Num.	*Direction facing*	*Trench*	*Contexts*	*Description*	*Date*	*Initials*
001	NW	-	-	Pre-Excavation view of site	04/06/12	RC
002	NW	-	-	Pre-Excavation view of site	04/06/12	RC
003	S	1	-	Working shot – opening Trench 1	04/06/12	RC
004	SE	1	-	Working shot – opening Trench 1	04/06/12	RC
005	NE	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site	04/06/12	RC
006	W	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site	04/06/12	RC
007	SW	-	-	Working shot – opening Trench 1	04/06/12	RC
008	SE	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site	04/06/12	RC
009	NW	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site	04/06/12	RC
010	SE	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site	04/06/12	RC
011	NW	-	-	General view of old roadway across N of site	04/06/12	RC
012	NW	-	-	General view of old roadway across N of site	04/06/12	RC
013	SE	-	-	General view of old roadway across N of site	04/06/12	RC
014	NW	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site	04/06/12	RC
015	N	-	-	Working shot – wildlife on site	04/06/12	RC
016	N	-	-	Working shot – wildlife on site	04/06/12	RC
017	N	-	-	Working shot – wildlife on site	04/06/12	RC
018	S	-	-	General view S towards site	04/06/12	RC

019	SW	-	-	General view S towards site	04/06/12	RC
020	W	1	(101), (102), (103)	Working shot – Trench 1	04/06/12	RC
021	-	1	-	Material discovered within (105)	04/06/12	RC
022	SE	1	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	04/06/12	RC
023	SW	1	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	04/06/12	RC
024	-	1	-	Bricks from (105)	04/06/12	RC
025	SW	1	(101), (102), (103), (104)	NE facing section of Trench 1	04/06/12	RC
026	NW	1	(1005)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	04/06/12	RC
027	NW	1	(1005)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	04/06/12	RC
028	SW	2	(206/208]	Pre-excavation view of (206/208]	04/06/12	RC
029	SE	2	(206/208]	Pre-excavation view of (206/208]	04/06/12	RC
030	SW	2	(206/208]	Pre-excavation view of (206/208]	04/06/12	RC
031	E	2	-	Location view of Trench 2	04/06/12	RC
032	NE	3	-	Working shot – opening Trench 3	04/06/12	RC
033	E	3	-	Working shot – opening Trench 3	04/06/12	RC
034	E	2	(206/208]	Pre-excavation view of (206/208]	04/06/12	RC
035	NE	2	(206/208]	Pre-excavation view of (206/208]	04/06/12	RC
036	W	2	(206/208]	Working shot – excavating [208]	04/06/12	DH
037	W	2	(206/208]	Working shot – excavating [208]	04/06/12	DH
038	N	2	(207/208]	Mid-excavation view of [208] prior to removal of (207)	04/06/12	RC
039	NE	2	(207/208]	Mid-excavation view of [208] prior to removal of (207)	04/06/12	RC
040	N	2	(206/208]	S facing section of [208] showing (206)	04/06/12	RC
041	N	2	(206/208]	S facing section of [208] showing (206)	04/06/12	RC
042	N	2	(206/207/208]	S facing section of [208] showing (206) and (207)	04/06/12	RC
043	N	2	(206/207/208]	S facing section of [208] showing (206) and (207)	04/06/12	RC
044	N	2	(206/207/208]	S facing section of [208] showing (206) and (207)	04/06/12	RC
045	N	2	(206/208]	Post-excavation view of [208]	04/06/12	RC
046	N	2	(206/208]	Post-excavation view of [208]	04/06/12	RC
047	NW	2	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	04/06/12	RC
048	N	2	-	General view of Trench 2	04/06/12	RC
049	NE	2	(201)	SW facing section of Trench 2	04/06/12	RC
050	NW	2	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	04/06/12	RC
051	W	3	-	General view of Trench 2	04/06/12	RC
052	NE	3	(301)	SW facing section of Trench 3	04/06/12	RC
053	NW	3	(306)	Pre-excavation view of possible feature with edge set stone	04/06/12	RC
054	NW	3	(306)	Pre-excavation view of possible feature with edge set stone	04/06/12	RC
055	SE	3	(306)	Pre-excavation view of possible feature with edge set stone	04/06/12	RC
056	NE	3	(306)	Pre-excavation view of possible feature with edge set stone	04/06/12	RC
057	SW	3	(306)	Pre-excavation view of possible feature with edge set stone	04/06/12	RC
058	SW	3	(306)	Post-excavation view of possible feature with edge set stone	04/06/12	RC
059	SE	3	(306)	Post-excavation view of possible feature with edge set stone	04/06/12	RC

060	N	5	-	Working shot – excavation of Trench 5 moving past boggy area	05/06/12	RC
061	NE	5	-	Working shot – excavation of Trench 5 moving past boggy area	05/06/12	RC
062	N	5	-	Working shot – excavation of Trench 5	05/06/12	RC
063	E	5	-	Working shot – excavation of Trench 5	05/06/12	RC
064	NE	5	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	05/06/12	RC
065	NE	5	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 5 – NE end	05/06/12	RC
066	SE	5	(501)	NW facing section of Trench 5	05/06/12	RC
067	N	5	(503)	Stone-lined field drain (503) in Trench 5	05/06/12	RC
068	N	5	(503)	Stone-lined field drain (503) in Trench 5	05/06/12	RC
069	W	5	(503)	Stone-lined field drain (503) in Trench 5	05/06/12	RC
070	S	5	(503)	Stone-lined field drain (503) in Trench 5	05/06/12	RC
071	NE	6	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 6	05/06/12	RC
072	SE	6	(601)	NW facing section of Trench 6	05/06/12	RC
073	NE	7	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	05/06/12	RC
074	SE	7	(701)	NW facing section of Trench 7	05/06/12	RC
075	NW	-	-	Working shot – view across site	05/06/12	RC
076	NE	8	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 8	05/06/12	RC
077	ENE	8	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 8	05/06/12	RC
078	SE	8	(801)	NW facing section of Trench 8	05/06/12	RC
079	NE	9	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 9	05/06/12	RC
080	NE	9	(903), (904)	Ard marks (903) and (904) within Trench 9	05/06/12	RC
081	NE	9	(903), (904)	Post-excavation view of Ard marks (903) and (904) within Trench 9	05/06/12	RC
082	NW	10	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 10	05/06/12	RC
083	NE	10	(1001)	SW facing section of Trench 10	05/06/12	RC
084	NE	11	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 11	05/06/12	RC
085	NW	11	(1101)	SE facing section of Trench 11	05/06/12	RC
086	NE	12	(1203)	Post-excavation view of Trench 12 – note (1203) in the foreground	05/06/12	RC
087	SE	12	(1201)	NW facing section of Trench 12	05/06/12	RC
088	-	-	-	Working shot – wildlife on site	05/06/12	RC
089	NW	15	-	Post-excavation view of trench 15	05/06/12	RC
090	NW	15	-	Post-excavation view of trench 15	05/06/12	RC
091	NE	15	-	SW facing section of Trench 15	05/06/12	RC
092	SW	13	(1303)	Pre-excavation view of (1303)	05/06/12	RC
093	NW	13	(1303)	Pre-excavation view of (1303)	05/06/12	RC
094	NE	13	(1303)	Pre-excavation view of (1303)	05/06/12	RC
095	SE	13	(1303)	Pre-excavation view of (1303)	05/06/12	RC
096	NE	13	(1303)	Post-excavation view of (1303) showing red ceramic drainage system	05/06/12	RC
097	NE	13	(1303)	Post-excavation view of (1303) showing red ceramic drainage system	05/06/12	RC
098	SE	13	(1301)	NW facing section of Trench 13	05/06/12	RC
099	NE	14	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 14	05/06/12	RC
100	NW	14	(1401)	SE facing section of Trench 14	05/06/12	RC
101	SW	16	(1603)	Working shot – removing (1603) from atop of (1602)	06/06/12	RC
102	SW	16	(1603)	Working shot – removing (1603) from atop of (1602)	06/06/12	RC

103	SW	16	(1603)	Working shot – removing (1603) from atop of (1602)	06/06/12	RC
104	NE	-	-	Working shot – general view across site during excavation of Trench 17	06/06/12	RC
105	N	-	-	Working shot – general view across site during excavation of Trench 17	06/06/12	RC
106	E	17	(1701), (1702)	Working shot – excavating Trench 17	06/06/12	RC
107	E	17	(1701), (1702)	Working shot – excavating Trench 17	06/06/12	RC
108	SE	17	-	Mid-excavation view of Trench 17 showing natural subsoil (1704)	06/06/12	RC
109	SW	16	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 17	06/06/12	RC
110	NW	16	(1601)	SE facing section of Trench 16	06/06/12	RC
111	WSW	16	(1601)	SE facing section of Trench 16	06/06/12	RC
112	SE	16	(1603)	NW facing section of Trench 16 showing (1603) atop (1602)	06/06/12	RC
113	NE	-	-	Working shot – general view across site	06/06/12	RC
114	E	17	-	Working shot – scanning during excavation of Trench 17	06/06/12	DH
115	E	17	-	Working shot – scanning during excavation of Trench 17	06/06/12	DH
116	SE	17	-	Post-excavation view of trench 17	06/06/12	RC
117	SSE	17	-	NE facing section of Trench 17	06/06/12	RC
118	SE	18	(1802)	Mid-excavation shot showing removal of (1802) from Trench 18	06/06/12	RC
119	SE	18	(1802)	Mid-excavation shot showing removal of (1802) from Trench 18	06/06/12	RC
120	SSE	18	(1801-1804)	NNW facing section of Trench 18	06/06/12	DH
121	SSE	18	(1801-1804)	NNW facing section of Trench 18	06/06/12	DH
122	SE	18	-	Working shot – rubble deposits in Trench 18	06/06/12	DH
123	SE	18	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 18	06/06/12	DH
124	SE	18	-	Working shot – removal of large rubble from Trench 18	06/06/12	DH
125	-	-	-	Working shot – Golf balls recovered from site	06/06/12	RC
126	SW	19	(1901-1903)	NE facing section of Trench 19	06/06/12	RC
127	SE	19	-	Working shot	06/06/12	DH
128	SE	19	-	Working shot	06/06/12	DH
129	SE	19	-	Working shot	06/06/12	DH
130	SE	19	-	Working shot	06/06/12	DH
131	SE	19	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 19	06/06/12	DH
132	SE	19	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 19	06/06/12	DH
133	-	-	-	Working shot – wildlife on site	06/06/12	RC
134	E	20	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 20	06/06/12	RC
135	E	20	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 20	06/06/12	RC
136	S	20	-	N facing section of Trench 20	06/06/12	RC
137	S	20	-	N facing section of Trench 20	06/06/12	RC
138	NW	21	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 21	06/06/12	RC
139	N	21	-	SW facing section of Trench 21	06/06/12	RC
140	N	21	-	Working shot – backfilling Trench 21	06/06/12	RC
141	N	-	-	Trenches in process of backfilling	07/06/12	RC
142	NE	-	-	Trenches in process of backfilling	07/06/12	RC
143	E	-	-	Trenches in process of backfilling	07/06/12	RC

144	SE	-	-	Trenches in process of backfilling	07/06/12	RC
145	SE	-	-	Trenches in process of backfilling	07/06/12	RC
146	N	-	-	Trenches in process of backfilling	07/06/12	RC

Appendix C:
Photograph Thumbnails; Davie Cooper Centre – Archaeological Evaluation


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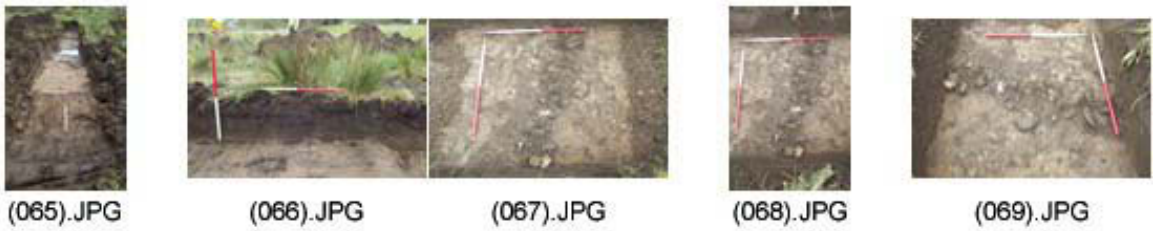
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Appendix D:
Proposed Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry; Davie Cooper Centre – Archaeological Evaluation

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	West Dunbartonshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Davie Cooper Centre, Clydebank
PROJECT CODE:	AA 1981
PARISH:	Old Kilpatrick
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 50463 71464
START DATE (this season)	04/06/12
END DATE (this season)	06/06/12
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES* ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Addyman Archaeology completed an evaluation on Great Western Road on the outskirts of Clydebank, prior to the development of a day care and respite centre for young adults and children with disabilities. The site is one of known archaeological sensitivity, located in direct proximity to the Bronze Age site of Knappers and in the vicinity of the Antonine Wall. The archaeological evaluation resulted in the opening of 21 specifically placed linear trenches totalling 679.04m^2, or 5.6% of the total area to be developed. The actual area available for evaluation was limited by the existence of woodland and vegetation and no archaeological material of any significance was recorded. Whilst the SE of the site was shown to contain very large deposits of 20th century made-ground, the remainder of contained shallow deposits of topsoil. Vestigial remnants of plough scars indicated cultivation had occurred at some point on site. Addyman Archaeology recommend that no further archaeological mitigation is required on site.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Perpetual Legacy Ltd.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Simpson & Brown/Addyman Archaeology St Ninian's Manse Quayside Street Edinburgh EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	rosscameron@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive and report to be deposited with RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR.