

# Twechar Coal Board Site, Phase 1: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

AOC Project 21878

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ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

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# Twechar Coal Board Site, Phase 1

## Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

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**National Grid Reference (NGR):** NS 6970 7560

**AOC Project No:** 21878

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## Contents

	<b>Page</b>
<b>List of Illustrations</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>List of Plates</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>List of Appendices</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Abstract</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
1.1 Background .....	5
1.2 Location .....	5
1.3 Archaeological background .....	5
<b>2 OBJECTIVES</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>3 METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>4 RESULTS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>6 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: Photographic Record</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: ‘Discovery and Excavation in Scotland’ Report</b> .....	<b>18</b>

## List of Illustrations

- Figure 1 Site location  
Figure 2 Evaluation trench locations

## List of Plates

- Plate 1 Modern truncation in trench 8  
Plate 2 West facing section showing buried soil [101] in Trench 1

## List of Appendices

- Appendix 1 Trench Descriptions  
Appendix 2 Photographic Record  
Appendix 3 '*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*' Report

## **Abstract**

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This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken in relation to a proposed housing development to the south of Glen Shirva Road, Twechar, East Dunbartonshire.

The evaluation required a 10% trenching sample within a 30m wide strip to the north of the development closest to the Antonine Wall, as well as a 3% trenching sample for the remainder of the Phase 1 area.

Neither significant archaeological features nor artefacts were encountered.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Cooper Cromar Ltd on behalf of their client Places for People, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a proposed housing development to the south of Glen Shirva Road, Twechar, East Dunbartonshire. The evaluation was undertaken in order to satisfy the requirements of the local planning authority, East Dunbartonshire Council who are advised on archaeological matters by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. The works were conducted according to the terms of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2012) approved on behalf of East Dunbartonshire Council by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd and in accordance with the principles set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011).

## 1.2 Location

1.2.1 The site, centred on NGR NS 6970 7560, lies to the south of Glen Shirva Road on land currently occupied by a partially demolished inter-war housing scheme, located on the streets Merryflats, Burnbrae, Shirva Lea, Whitelaw Terrace, Sunnyhill, Windy Yetts and Annieston. The Phase 1 boundary is an area in the northern part of the overall site (see Figure 1).

## 1.3 Archaeological background

### 1.3.1 Introduction

A desk-based assessment of the proposed development was previously undertaken (AOC 2011). Its results are summarised below.

### 1.3.2 Prehistory

No prehistoric remains were identified either within the proposed development site or in the wider assessment area, although an undated enclosure identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the northwest of Twechar (Site 18) may be prehistoric in origin.

### 1.3.3 Roman

Scheduled remains associated with the construction and usage of the Antonine Wall are located adjacent to the proposed development site (Sites 1, 2 and 3) whilst others lie further afield within the wider assessment area (Sites 4, 5, 6, 7, 23 and 24). The Antonine Wall, in reality a complex network of forts, marching camps and military roads fronted by a turf rampart wall 3-4m high, bisected Scotland from the Forth estuary at Carriden to Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde (Breeze 2006, 66-7), passing along the southern side of the Kelvin Valley within which Twechar is located. Although the wall was constructed at the behest of the Emperor Antonius Pius following military victories in AD 142, it was comparatively short lived being occupied for approximately 20 years before being abandoned in the AD 160's (Historic Scotland 2007, 7-8).

Over the past sixty years aerial photography has revealed many previously unknown temporary camps along the line of the Antonine Wall. One of these camps, Site 1, was identified immediately east of the proposed development site in 1977. Cropmark evidence suggests that the camp measured at least 145m x 105m, was aligned north-east south-west and was protected by a single ditch as well as presumably an internal rampart. Although no record survives of any Roman monuments or artefacts being found within the proposed development site, Roman forts and marching camps are noted for their distinctive 'playing card shaped' rectilinear layout, as such it is highly probable that the fort originally extended westwards into the southeast corner of the proposed development site. The true extent of the marching camp is at present unknown although the RCAHMS state that the total enclosed area is unlikely to have exceeded 2.3ha (RCAHMS 1978, 53).

Only the portion of the temporary camp identified on aerial photography is Scheduled and included within the WHS.

Twechar Roman Camp (Site 1) is scheduled based upon a cropmark visible on oblique aerial photographs held in the RCAHMS (photographs DB 894-6). The aerial photographs have been rectified and transcribed by the Royal Commission and the mapped location of the cropmark is shown on Figure 3 of this report. The full length of the eastern ditch of the camp is visible, however only fragments of the northern and southern ditches and none of the western ditch can be identified. As such it is difficult to project the extent of the temporary camp to the west. However, a written description by the RCAHMS notes that the total area enclosed is unlikely to exceed 2.3 ha (RCAHMS 1978). Figure 4 provides a projection of the camp based upon the maximum area noted by the RCAHMS. It should be noted, however, that it is not clear how the RCAHMS arrived at this figure and the illustration therefore provides only a speculative image of the likely extent of the camp.

Although the purpose of the temporary camps is unknown, the majority probably relate to the construction of the Antonine Wall by legionary detachments (Breeze 2006, 32). Both the Twechar Camp (Site 1) and a similar temporary camp identified further to the east on Bar Hill (Site 5) are set back from the line of the wall. Unlike Site 1, the Bar Hill camp has been subject to archaeological excavation between 1982 and 1984. Although the camp was found to have been damaged by mine workings, the excavation determined that the ditch was 2m wide and survived to depths of between 0.5 and 0.7m.

The course of the Antonine Wall (Sites 2-4) passes in close proximity to the proposed development site on a ENE-WSW alignment, the Ordnance Survey marks its position immediately north of Glen Shirva Road. Writing in 1934 Sir George MacDonald reports the course of the Wall through Twechar thus;

*“After it [the ditch] has crossed the public road [Main Street], the line passes beneath the cottages which stand on the south bank of the waterway [The Forth Clyde Canal] a few steps west of the bridge. Beyond these, the road [Glen Shirva Road] on which they face is the best guide. It cannot be very far from the track of the rampart, for, when the canal bends to the right... the ditch can be made out in the form of a rather ill defined depression... between water-way and road. Moreover, the mineral railway, which almost immediately appears upon the south [now incorporated into the southern side of Glen Shirva Road], is partially laid upon the Military Way and at one point actually touches the rampart itself. At the west end of the field, where the canal turns southwards, the ditch can be seen disappearing beneath the water in front of the little cottage opposite Shirva Farm” (Macdonald 1934, 149).*

Based on observations made during the construction of the mineral railway, Macdonald's reference is interesting as it suggests that Glen Shirva Road overlies both the Military Way and elements of the rampart of the Antonine Wall. However, the National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS) injects a note of caution about the position of the road stating that *‘nowhere in this sector is the line of the Military Way evident’* (Information from OS 1980). Although two separate archaeological investigations to the west of Twechar (Site 4), within the vicinity of Shirva Farm (Keppie 1999, 330-1) and Wester Shirva (Glendinning 1999, 27), have shown the course of the wall can vary from the position marked on Ordnance Survey mapping and that the alignment of the wall along Glen Shirva Road seems clear.

Cartographic sources offer further evidence of the course of the wall through Twechar. Although the surveyor William Roy reported the course of the wall to be invisible as it passed *‘through inclosed fields towards Twacher’*, his map of 1793 depicts a road extending along the alignment of Glen Shirva Road. However it needs to be acknowledged that Roy's survey is to a certain extent



schematic and there is, at present, no archaeological evidence for his depiction of the Military Way to the south of the wall. Glen Shirva Road is shown on its present alignment on the earliest detailed map of the area, the Ordnance Survey first edition of 1859 suggesting that the route predates the later industrialisation of Twechar and thereby lending weight to the argument that it follows the course of the Antonine Wall and Military Way.

The scheduled remains of the Roman Fort at Bar Hill (Site 6) lie a kilometre east of the proposed development site and immediately south of the Antonine Wall. One of a series of forts placed at regular intervals along the wall, the fort is in the care of Historic Scotland and has been the subject of several programmes of excavation. A Roman altar has been recorded within the fort (Site 7).

The NMRS records the discovery of a stone structure '*in the Fossa, close by the Wall*' on '*Mr Cather of Shervy's Ground*' in about 1728 (Site 23) (Gordon 1732, 6-7, Horsley 1732, 198-200), contemporary accounts suggest that this may have been a souterrain positioned within the ditch of the Antonine Wall, legionary tombstones found in the same area during the 1720's, suggest that a military burial ground was located within the vicinity. Although '*Shervy*' presumably refers to Shirva, the precise location of these finds are unknown and the NMRS locates them only to OS grid square NS 269 675. The location of a possible Roman fortlet at Shirva is similarly unknown (Site 24).

#### 1.3.4 *Post-Medieval*

No medieval remains were identified either within the proposed development site or in the wider assessment area. References to Twechar in historic maps are hard to trace, perhaps because the parish within which it is situated, Kirkintilloch, historically formed a detached part of Dunbartonshire isolated from the rest of the county. It is for example unclear whether the absence of Twechar from Hermann Moll's 1735 map of '*The Shire of Clydesdale or Lanerk*', which covers the land within which Twechar is situated, reflects a lack settlement or simply administrative boundaries. Twechar is first recorded as '*Twacker*' on William Roy's '*Plan shewing the course of the Roman Wall called Grime's Dyke*' of 1793, which depicts a small settlement at the western foot of Bar Hill. The course of the Antonine Wall is shown passing through enclosed fields to the west of the settlement, within which two smaller settlements '*Shervy*' and '*Bar*' are located. Although the map is to a certain extent schematic, the location of the proposed development is recorded as undeveloped at this time.

Subsequent maps document a gradual process of industrialisation as Twechar gradually evolved into a small coal mining community. John Thomson's '*Atlas of Scotland of 1832*' records the first of these changes, the excavation of the Forth Clyde Canal (Sites 8, 15, 20, 22, 25) which is shown cutting to the north of the proposed development site. Thompson depicts the application site as open ground. Construction of the Forth and Clyde Canal commenced in 1768 at the Forth and after delays reached the Clyde in 1790 (British Waterways website). A date stone on the aqueduct at Shirva (Site 20) suggests that the stretch through Twechar was, at the least, under construction by 1771. Curiously, despite bisecting the Antonine Wall, the canal is omitted from Roy's map of 1793, demonstrating the schematic nature of this map. The Forth and Clyde Canal is a Scheduled Ancient Monument whilst the stables relating to the canal at Shirva (Site 22) are Listed Category C(S).

Detailed mapping of the area commences with the 25 inch to the mile 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map which was surveyed in 1859. This depicts the location of the proposed development site as open ground immediately south of Glen Shirva Road. The road itself is recorded though un-named and follows the alignment of the Antonine Wall. A coke works linked by mineral railways to small collieries on Bar Hill is shown immediately southwest of the site adjacent to the Forth Clyde Canal (Sites 27, 28, 29, 30, 31).

Industrialisation continued and by 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance map (published in 1899; surveyed 1896), a pit village community was developing to the east of the proposed development site, focused around



Twechar Pit No. 1 and Twechar Pit No. 2 (Sites 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 26). The proposed development site itself remained undeveloped.

### 1.3.5 Modern

Surveyed during 1913-14, the 1922 Edition 6 inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map records a mineral railway (Site 32) running immediately north of the site, parallel to the southern side of Glen Shirva Road, it was during the construction of this railway that Macdonald noted the discovery of traces of the Military Way and Antonine Wall rampart. Although the mineral railway continues to be depicted on the 1946 Provisional Edition Ordnance Survey map, it had been removed by 1968.

The colliery housing currently occupying the proposed development site, grouped around Merryflats, Burnbrae, Shirva Lea, Whitelaw Terrace, Sunnyhill, Windy Yetts and Annieston is first recorded on the 1946 Ordnance Survey map, indicating an interwar date for the construction of these flats. This date correlates with the architectural style of the properties.

## 2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- i) to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area;
- ii) to advise and implement an appropriate form of mitigation, such as excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication given the infeasibility of preserving the archaeological material *in situ*, should significant archaeological remains be encountered.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The evaluation required a 10% trenching sample within a 30m wide strip to the north of the Phase 1 development area closest to the Antonine Wall (totalling 760m<sup>2</sup>), as well as a 3% trenching sample for the remainder of the Phase 1 area (totalling 520m<sup>2</sup>).
- 3.2 The total number of trenches had to be reduced due to a number of on site issues including restrictive access behind upstanding houses and around small sheds, Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed in unspecified areas, and numerous unmarked services in the area. After consultation with Rathemll Archaeology Ltd, the total basal dimensions of trenches was reduced from 1280 m<sup>2</sup> to 312 m<sup>2</sup> (257m<sup>2</sup> in 30m buffer and 65m<sup>2</sup> in the remainder of the site. See figure 2 for trench locations).
- 3.2 The evaluation was undertaken by a JCB 3CX excavator with a 1.6 m wide bladed ditching bucket. All trench areas were surveyed using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation. Excavation was undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist and according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures, and as per the methodology within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2012). The trenches were backfilled on completion of the evaluation.

## 4 RESULTS

- 4.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 25<sup>th</sup> September 2012 and the 28<sup>th</sup> September 2012. Overall weather conditions were generally dry, meaning that archaeological visibility was good throughout the evaluation. In total, 179 m of trench was opened, varying in alignment and length, with the final few trenches being reduced to test pits due to the proximity of services (Figure 2).
- 4.2 Topsoil within the development area comprised a probable imported dark brown clayey silt varying in depth from 0.1 m to 0.4 m. The subsoil varied from orange sands and gravels to a reddish brown silty clay.
- 4.3 The excavation of Trenches 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 demonstrated that within the modern building footprints, the natural subsoil had been truncated on average by 0.4m. Trenches 2 and 8 were excavated through the former building locations and revealed a disturbed natural at 1m from the current ground surface. This is in comparison with adjacent trenches 4, 5, 6, and 7 where the natural subsoil was typically at 0.6m overlain by topsoil and a probable plough soil or B-horizon. No archaeological features were revealed in any of these trenches.



**Plate 1 - Modern truncation in trench 8**

- 4.4 The excavation of Trenches 9 to 15 through the area of the existing park, east of Burnbrae, further demonstrate the levels of truncation across the site. Trench 14 to the south of the park area demonstrated that the natural subsoil is only 0.2m below the current ground surface where no made ground is present. Moving north and east, Trench 13 demonstrates that there has been probable truncation to 0.75m, with trenches further north and west (Trenches 9 to 12 and 15) showing natural subsoil at varying depths from 1.2m to more than 2.2m. Considering the ash and rubble make-up of the made ground covering the natural in these areas it is most likely the area has been built up after truncation using Industrial waste material.
- 4.5 The excavation of Trenches 1 and 3 revealed the presence of a buried soil [101] containing post-medieval or Industrial ceramics. Both of these trenches were located in the back garden areas to the west of Annieston which is raised in comparison to the ground east of this road. Both trenches contained imported topsoil over a made ground/construction layer that covered the original topsoil and showed how much this area had been built up during the modern building construction. This

buried soil horizon [101] survived undisturbed up to 6 m from the edge of Glen Shirva Road (see Plate 1).



Plate 2 - West facing section showing buried soil [101] in Trench 1

## 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 From the trenches excavated within the Twechar Coal Board Phase 1 development area, it has been demonstrated that a number of areas have been truncated by a combination of both the former housing scheme and earlier landscaping and dumping, possibly related to the canal construction. Where it was possible to excavate evaluation trenches in amongst the various services and other 20th century disturbance it should be noted that neither significant archaeological remains nor artefacts were identified.
- 5.2 No further evaluation works are deemed necessary in the Phase 1 Development area. These recommendations will have to be approved by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd on behalf of East Dunbartonshire Council.

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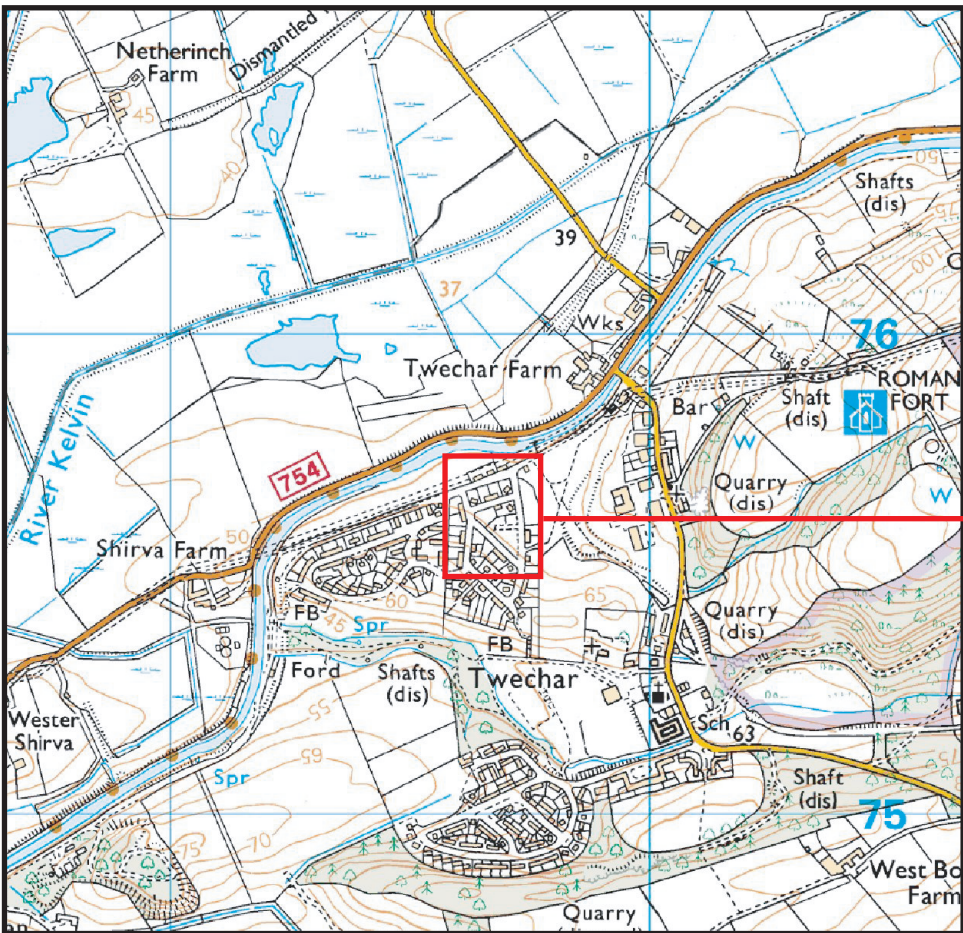
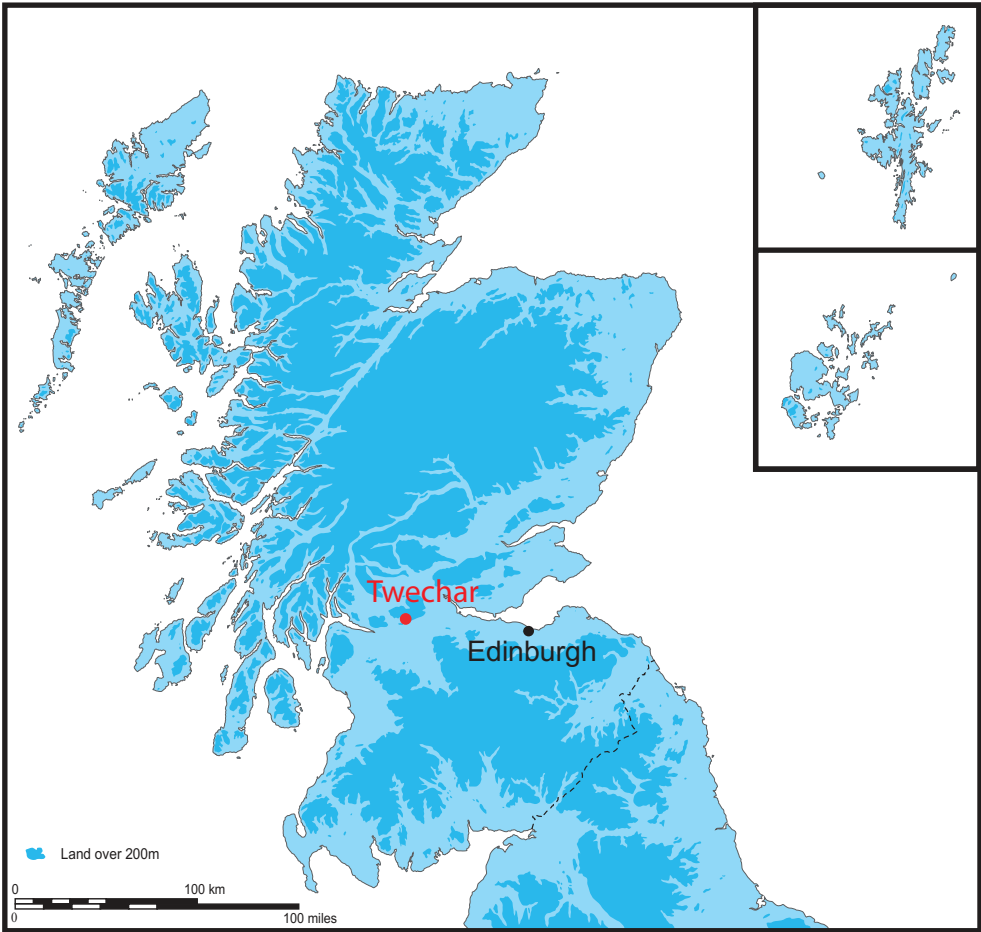
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Site Area

Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright [2011] All rights reserved. Licence number 100023757.

Figure 1: Location of the site at Twechar

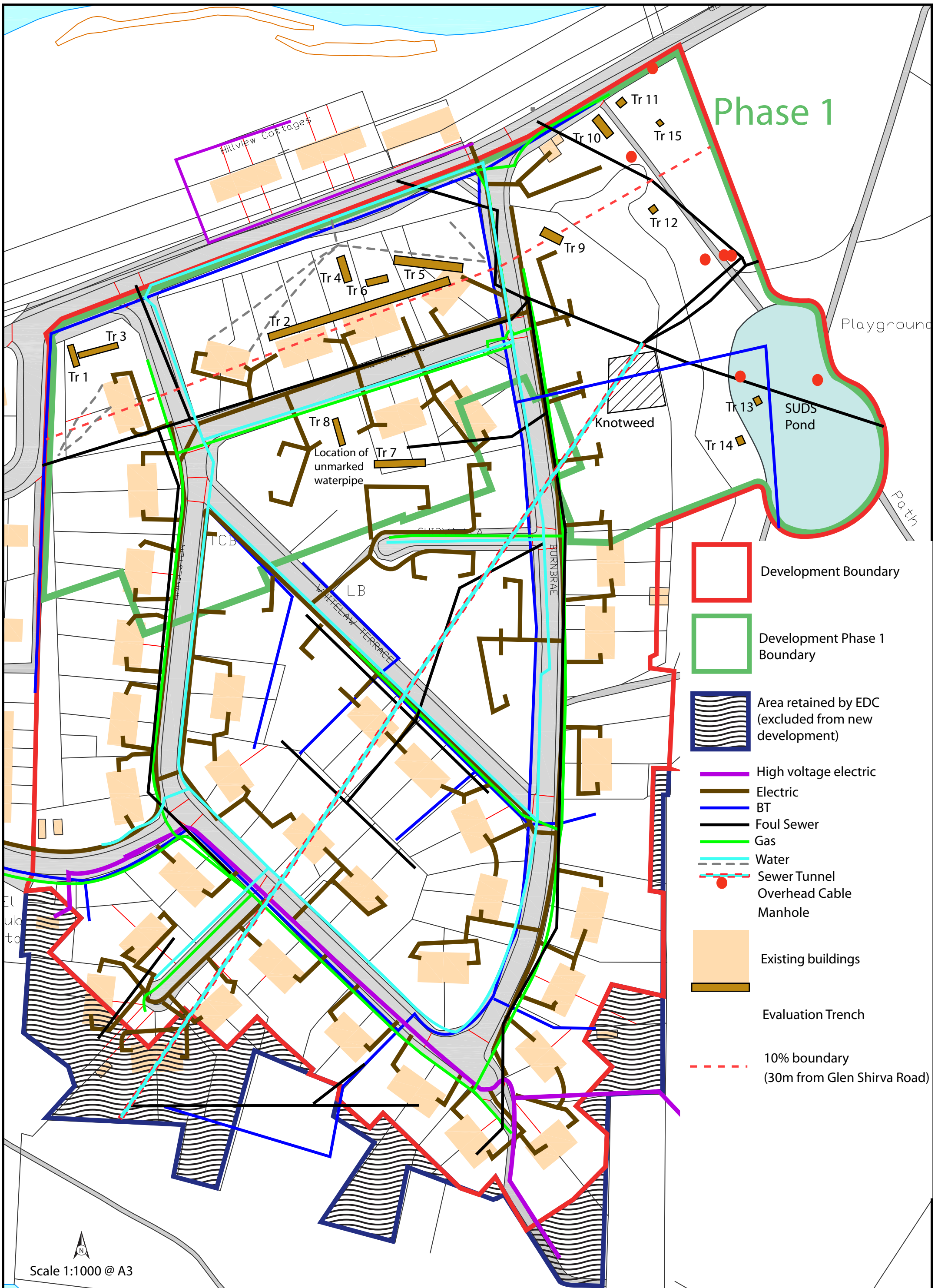


Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches at Twechar

# **Twechar Coal Board Site, Phase 1: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report**

## **Section 2: Appendices**



## APPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions

### Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	6.0 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	10.8 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.3 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	0.1 m
<i>Depth of Original Topsoil</i>	0.33 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Buried soil layer [101] – a light greyish brown clayey sand containing a small fragment of white ceramic pottery and a clay pipe stem fragment (not retained) – 0.25m thick onto natural sand
<i>Other Features</i>	Modern service cut running E-W through trench at 1.2m from north end
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale yellow sand to the north end and an orange clay with occasional gravels to the south
<i>Finds</i>	None

### Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	60 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	108 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.2 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	0.8 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Large orange gravels
<i>Finds</i>	None

### Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	20 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	36 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.3 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	0.1 m
<i>Depth of B-horizon</i>	0.33 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Buried soil layer [101] – 0.25m thick onto natural sand
<i>Other Features</i>	Modern service cut running E-W and field drain running NNW-SSE in west end of trench
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale yellow and orange sand
<i>Finds</i>	None

### Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	11.1 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	20 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.3 m
<i>Depth of B-horizon</i>	0.3 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.6 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Cast Iron Pipe running E-W through trench at 7.2m from north
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Large orange gravels in a clayey sand matrix
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 5**

<i>Dimensions</i>	22.2 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	40 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	NW-SE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.3 m
<i>Depth of B-horizon</i>	0.3 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.6 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Large orange gravels in a clayey sand matrix to 8m from NW then an orange clayey sand
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 6**

<i>Dimensions</i>	7.5 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	13.5 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.3 m
<i>Depth of B-horizon</i>	0.3 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.6 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Orange gravel and orange clayey sand
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 7**

<i>Dimensions</i>	20 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	36 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.2 to 0.4 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.3 to 0.7 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Rubble drains running E-W at either end of trench; several ceramic tile drains running N-S and E-W; two modern pits at west end of trench
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale orange clayey sand (0.2m disturbed at western end of trench)
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 8**

<i>Dimensions</i>	10 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	18 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.1 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	0.7 to 0.9 m
<i>Depth of B-horizon</i>	0.2 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Modern truncation of natural to 1m where building footprint was located
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Orangey brown clayey sand
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 9**

<i>Dimensions</i>	6 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	10.8 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	NW-SE

<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.1 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	1.1 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1.2 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Orange gravel
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 10**

<i>Dimensions</i>	6 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	10.8 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.1 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	1.3 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1.4 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Not revealed
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 11**

<i>Dimensions</i>	2 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	3.6 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	N/A
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.1 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	1.7 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1.8 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Not revealed
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 12**

<i>Dimensions</i>	2 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	3.6 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	N/A
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.1 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	2.1 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	2.2 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Not revealed
<i>Finds</i>	None

**Trench 13**

<i>Dimensions</i>	2 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	3.6 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Orientation</i>	N/A
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	0.2 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	0.55 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1.2 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Reddish silty clay over orange gravels

*Finds* None

**Trench 14**

*Dimensions* 2 m by 1.8 m  
*Total Area* 3.6 m<sup>2</sup>  
*Orientation* N/A  
*Depth of Topsoil* 0.2 m  
*Depth of Excavation* 0.2 m  
*Significant Features* None  
*Other Features* None  
*Natural Subsoil* Orange gravel  
*Finds* None

**Trench 15**

*Dimensions* 2 m by 1.8 m  
*Total Area* 3.6 m<sup>2</sup>  
*Orientation* N/A  
*Depth of Topsoil* 0.1 m  
*Depth of Made Ground* 1.3 m  
*Depth of Excavation* 1.6 m  
*Significant Features* None  
*Other Features* None  
*Natural Subsoil* Reddish silty clay over orange gravels  
*Finds* None

## APPENDIX 2: Photographic Record

### Digital Photographs

Frame	Description	From	Date
1-3	Pre-ex shots of evaluation area	Var	25/9/12
4	Buried soil in w-facing section Trench 1	W	25/9/12
5	Post ex Trench 1	N	25/9/12
6	S facing section of trench 2	S	25/9/12
7	Post ex trench 2	W	25/9/12
8	Field drain in trench 3	W	25/9/12
9	Post ex trench 3	W	25/9/12
10	Post ex trench 4	S	26/9/12
11	Modern debris in trench 8	N	26/9/12
12	Post ex trench 9	W	26/9/12
13	Post ex trench 15	W	27/9/12
14-16	General shots of backfilled trenches	Var	27/9/12
17-19	Shots showing disturbance near JK area	Var	27/9/12

### Black & White Film 1

Frame	Description	From	Date
1-2	Registration	-	25/9/12
3-4	Buried soil in w-facing section Trench 1	W	25/9/12
5-6	Post ex Trench 1	N	25/9/12
7-8	Post ex of Trench 2	W	25/9/12
9-11	General working shots of backfilling	S	26/9/12

**APPENDIX 3: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report**

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	East Dunbartonshire Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME</b>	Twechar Coal Board Site Phase 1
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	AOC 21878
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kirkintilloch
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Kevin Paton
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S)</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	N/A
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NS 6970 7560
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	25 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	28 <sup>th</sup> September 2012
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. DES ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in relation to a proposed housing development to the south of Glen Shirva Road, Twechar, East Dunbartonshire.</p> <p>The evaluation required a 10% trenching sample within a 30m wide strip to the north of the development closest to the Antonine Wall, as well as a 3% trenching sample for the remainder of the phase 1 area.</p> <p>Neither significant archaeological features nor artefacts were encountered.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	---
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Cooper Cromar Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	Kevin.paton@aocarchaeology.com
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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