

Westerhill Park, East Dunbartonshire: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

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|---------------------------------------|---|
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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation undertaken in relation to a proposed mixed use development on Westerhill Road, Bishopbriggs, East Dunbartonshire.

The desk-based assessment included identification of all heritage assets within 1km of the redline boundary and was used to predict potential impacts resulting from the development.

The evaluation required a 5% trenching sample of the available development area, excluding previous remediation areas. Furthermore, due to the nature of the construction to be used on site (stabilising the peat without extraction) it was not required to fully evaluate to the natural subsoil where peat depth was greater than 0.3 to 0.5m.

A total of 36 trenches of varying lengths and alignments were excavated, encountering neither significant archaeological features nor artefacts.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Young & Gault LLP, on behalf of their client Westerhill Developments Ltd., to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation of a proposed mixed use development to the west of Westerhill Road, Bishopbriggs, East Dunbartonshire. The work 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 6238 7115, lies to the west of Westerhill Road on land previously occupied by a mix of former agricultural land and the site of a former oil/fuel storage and distribution centre. The land take forms an approximately triangular shape in plan with the southern boundary formed by an existing railway line. The undeveloped High Moss plantation forms the western side of the site with the remaining boundary formed by Westerhill Road and some existing buildings (see Figure 1).

1.3 Desk-based Assessment

1.3.1 The aim of this assessment is to identify the historical and cultural heritage value of the proposed development site, including the potential for archaeological survival within the site. The objectives to be undertaken in pursuing this study will be focused on assessing the archaeological and architectural heritage significance of the land on which the development is proposed. All known sites of cultural heritage interest within a 1 km radius of the development site have been identified; the aim of this is to establish the character of heritage in the area.

1.3.2 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this desk-based assessment:

- National Monuments Record for Scotland (RCAHMS, Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh):
For NMRS data, archaeological and architectural photographs, NMRS maps, various archaeological and historical publications, and unpublished archaeological reports;
- National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh):
For old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps;
- Historic Scotland (Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh):
For Scheduled Ancient Monument data and listed buildings data;

1.3.3 Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 4. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, NMRS number, statutory protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.

- 1.3.4 Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is plotted on the location map (Figure 1) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site Nos. The proposed development area is shown outlined in red.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

Prehistoric

- 1.3.5 The discovery of a black oak canoe in 1870 is recorded at Littlehill Farm (**Site 10**) on the northeastern boundary of the proposed development site, though its precise provenance is unknown. The canoe is thought to be no earlier than Iron Age in date and it is noted that it may be medieval.
- 1.3.6 A possible cup marked stone (**Site 22**) was found in a sand pit to the northwest of the proposed development site. It is said to have been c. six inches in diameter with cupmarks of c. two inches on both sides.

Roman

- 1.3.7 A possible Roman Fortlet has been identified at Bogton (**Site 14**) to the north of the proposed development area and at the northeastern edge of Bishopbriggs. The NMRS records no information about this site and its given position at the corner of a grid square indicates that its exact location is not known. It is possible that it is located closer to the Antonine Wall, which is located c. 1.4 km to the north of the proposed development area. A Roman altar and a small fragment from a commemorative tablet were discovered at Cadder (**Site 23**) to the northwest of the proposed development, although again the provenance is not entirely clear. The altar was discovered during the construction of the Forth and Clyde Canal while the fragment of tablet was found in the garden of the manse at Cadder (Macdonald 1897; RCAHMS 1978).
- 1.3.8 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). Although the wall was constructed at the behest of the Emperor Antonius Pius following military victories in AD142, it was comparatively short-lived, being occupied for approximately 20 years before being abandoned in the AD 160s (Historic Scotland 2007a, 7-8). The entire length of the wall is included with Hadrian's Wall and the Upper German Raetian *Limes* in the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site.

Medieval

- 1.3.9 As was noted above, there is a possibility that the canoe recovered from Littlehill Farm (**Site 10**) dates to the medieval period. In addition to this, a cropmark at Boghead (**Site 11**) indicates a possible small rectangular structure. It may be that this indicates a structure of medieval or post-medieval date (CFA 1993).
- 1.3.10 Cadder is shown to the southwest of Kirkintilloch on Gordon's map of 1580-1661 (Figure 3), though it is annotated 'Calder', indicating settlement in the area by the late medieval period. It is also shown on Blaeu's map of 1654 as Kadar Kirk (Figure 4). However these maps are very schematic and apart from indicating the presence of the church cannot tell us much about land use in and surrounding the proposed development site.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.11 The majority of archaeological and cultural heritage features located within 1 km of the proposed development area date to the post-medieval period. The most significant of these is the Forth and Clyde Canal (**Site 1**), which is located to the northwest of the development area. Construction of the Forth and Clyde Canal commenced in 1768 at the Forth and after delays reached the Clyde in 1790 (British Waterways website). The line of the canal is shown running to the south of Cadder Kirk on Ross's map of 1793 (Figure 6). Cawdermill House (**Site 4**) dates to the late 18th century and comprised stables, a house and an inn along the Forth and Clyde Canal. A sluice (**Site 15**) and road bridge (**Site 17**) also associated with the canal are located within the 1 km study area though they are not designated.
- 1.3.12 The site of Littlehill Farm (as mapped by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 7)) lies to the immediate north of the development area. This farm is also mapped on Roy's Military Survey (Figure 5) with numerous enclosures surrounding it and standing on the northern side of a dry, raised ridge of open, arable ground in the mid-18th century. The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (Figure 8) depicts a railway line running through the northeast corner of the proposed development area to the south of Littlehill. The line appears to have been a mineral railway carrying material from a quarry near the canal to the main line.
- 1.3.13 A number of Listed Buildings, primarily dating to the 19th century, are located within 1 km of the proposed development area. A milepost (**Site 2**) is located to the east of the development area, associated with the Edinburgh to Glasgow Railway which is first shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 (Figure 7). The majority of the other Listed Buildings are located to the northwest of the proposed development area within Cadder itself. These include a number of buildings by the architect David Hamilton, such as 2 Cadder Road (**Site 3**), which was formerly a gate lodge to the Cawder Estate; Cadder Parish Church (**Site 7**) and Cawder House Gatelodge (**Site 8**). Cawder Park Lodge is located at **Site 9** though it is not listed and the NMRS gives no description of it.

Modern

- 1.3.14 Modern heritage assets located in the vicinity of Bishopriggs are primarily related to Second World War remains. An anti-aircraft battery (**Site 12**) was located at Rushyhill. Originally comprising a four gun emplacement for 4.5 inch guns, the site was reported as having been totally demolished in 2001 (Guy 2001).
- 1.3.15 Other modern assets include Cadder Marshalling Yard (**Site 13**) located to the east of the proposed development area and constructed as part of the 1955 Modernisation Plan for British Railways. The yard was intended to replace a number of small yards.
- 1.3.16 Early 20th century mapping of the site indicates no change from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8) and the 1946 edition (not shown). However, in this period the development of Bishopriggs and indeed the land between the railway and Forth and Clyde Canal is evident.

Unknown Date

- 1.3.17 A single linear cropmark was identified on aerial photographs to the northwest of the proposed development area at **Site 21**. While probably representing the remains of a filled in ditch, the date of the feature is unknown and it was reported by the RCAHMS as having been destroyed by gravel quarrying by 1982.

Potential Impacts

- 1.3.18 Potential impacts, on any archaeological remains which may be present on the site include the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during groundbreaking works associated with ground works for roads, buried services and buildings during the course of this development.
- 1.3.19 While no known heritage assets, with the exception of the mineral railway shown on early Ordnance Survey mapping, have been identified within the proposed development area the recovery of the logboat from Littlehill (**Site 10**) and the settlement at Littlehill itself indicate the possibility of encountering remains dating from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval. The council's archaeological advisor, Tom Rees, has indicated that the raised ground around Littlehill Farm has the potential to have been preferentially exploited for settlement during prehistory due to its marked environmental position. Furthermore, medieval or later rural activity may be identified associated with Littlehill Farm (although the core of this site is expected to be outwith the development area). The margins of this raised ground may retain peat sediment that could contain artefacts or midden material relating to the use of this area.
- 1.3.20 The proposed development area has the potential to impact upon the setting of designated heritage assets within the surrounding area. However, the majority of the designated heritage assets are located within Cadder and screened from the proposed development by existing modern development. The Forth and Clyde Canal and the Antonine Wall also lie beyond Bishopriggs and Cadder and will similarly be screened from the proposed new development by these settlements. The proposed development area lies well outside the Antonine Wall Buffer Zone.
- 1.3.21 The only designated asset likely to be intervisible with the proposed development is the milepost at **Site 2**. However, this is located within Cadder Yard and has a functional and industrial setting. Taking everything into account, It is unlikely that the proposed development will have more than a *Negligible* impact upon the setting of any designated heritage asset and in most cases it will have no impact.

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 comprised machine trenching of a 5% sample of the development area with the exception of the areas mentioned in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (2012) and highlighted in Figure 2. This would have equated to an area of c.4.5 ha of which a 5% evaluation would require a minimum sample of 2250 m² (total basal trench dimensions). However, due to the presence of bunds of material outwith the remediation areas (Plate 1), as well as a woodland covered bund outwith the

railway boundary (Plate 2), and several areas of standing water (Plate 3), the total sample was reduced to 1400 m² (see Figure 2).



Plate 1 - Shot of remediation bunds on site



Plate 2 - Shot showing woodland on bund of railway material



Plate 3 - Shot showing standing water to north of site

- 3.2 The evaluation was undertaken by a 14.5 tonne tracked excavator with a 2 m wide ditching bucket. Excavation was undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon, or until the peat depth was seen to be greater than 0.3-0.5 m, or until 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 19th November 2012 and the 21st November 2012. Overall, weather conditions were generally variable, but archaeological visibility was good throughout the evaluation. In total, 665 m of trench was opened, varying in alignment and length, with trenches having to be reduced in size to fit between areas of standing water and bunds of material (Figure 2).
- 4.2 The majority of the development area lay within the previous developments boundary fence and was covered in an overgrown made ground consisting mainly of red blaes and rubble to depths varying from 0.3 m to 1 m (Plate 4). In trench 10 and trenches 17 to 24, to the south of the road/track that runs through the centre of the site, the made ground covered peat greater than 0.5 m deep and the trenches were stopped at that depth. In trenches 6 to 9 to the north of the road/track, made ground covered thin deposits of peat overlying a light grey and orangey brown sandy clay, with bedrock protruding through in places.



Plate 4 - West-facing section of Trench 19 showing made ground over peat

- 4.3 In trenches 31 to 36, to the south of the previous development's fence, peat depths were again greater than 0.5 m and excavations ceased at that level. Furthermore, closer to the railway line there is evidence that clay and stone from the creation of the railway line has been dumped onto the peat and in some cases was piled into 3 to 4 m high bunds now covered in mature woodland (see Plate 2).
- 4.4 In trenches 1 to 5, to the north of the previous development's fence, the trenches revealed peat depths less than 0.5 m under a thin deposit of made ground. The natural subsoil here was also a light grey and mid orangey brown sandy clay.



Plate 5 - Trench 3 post-excitation showing natural clay

- 4.5 Trenches 11 to 16 and 25 to 30 were placed within the bore hole survey area and only trenches 27 and 28 indicated peat depths less than 0.5 m, revealing the same natural subsoil of light grey and orangey brown sandy clay as the trenches to the north.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 From the trenches excavated within the Westerhill Park development area, it has been demonstrated that the majority of the area to the south, west and northwest contains peat of greater depth than 0.5 m. However, there does appear to be a raised ridge of dryer ground running from the north and east that comes to an end somewhere between trench 27 and trench 29.
- 5.2 As alluded to earlier, this raised ridge had the potential to have been exploited in the past but no archaeological structures, features or artefacts were revealed throughout the evaluation in either this or any other part of the area.
- 5.3 No further archaeological works are deemed necessary within the development area. These recommendations will have to be approved by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd on behalf of East Dunbartonshire Council.

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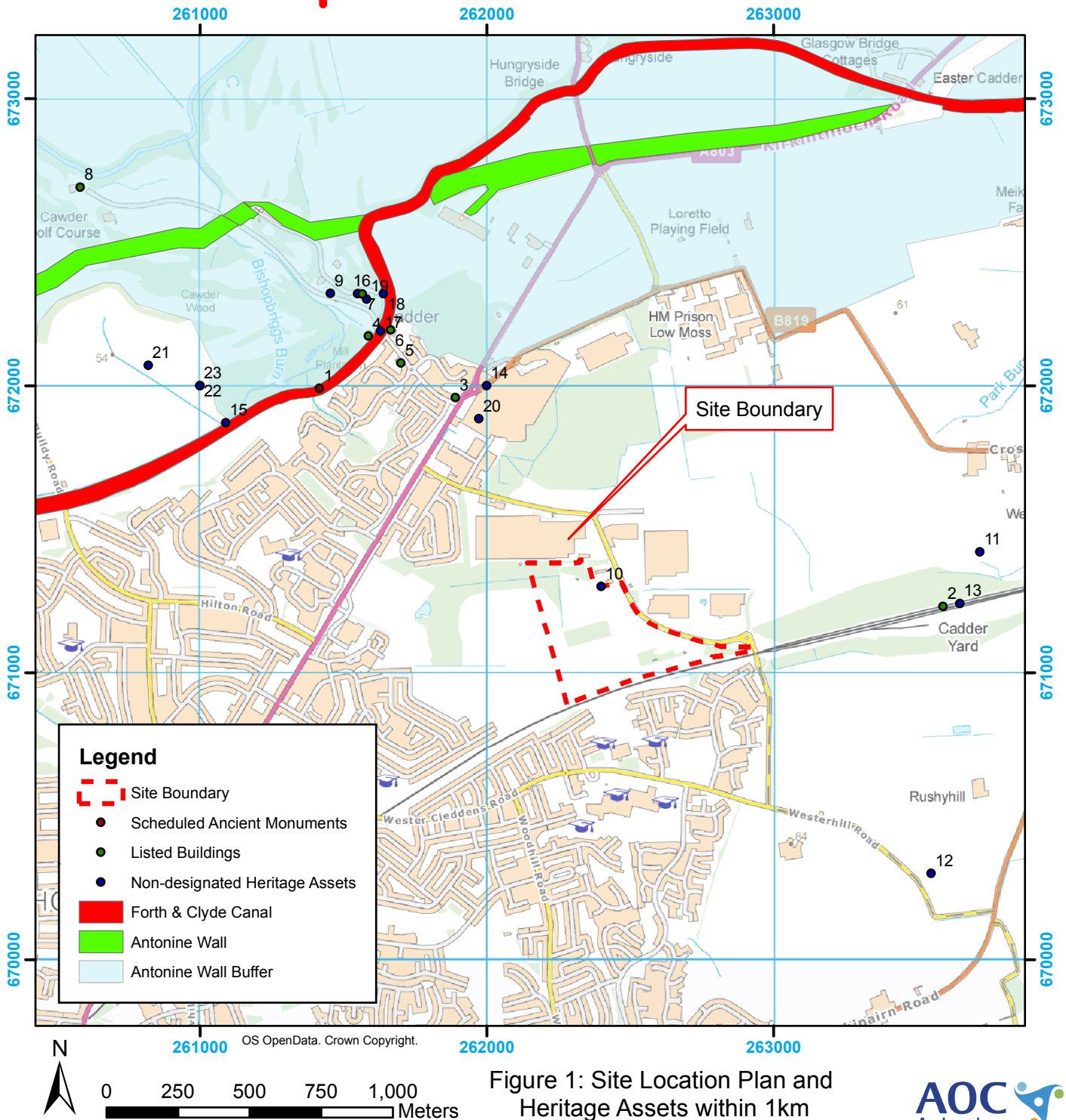
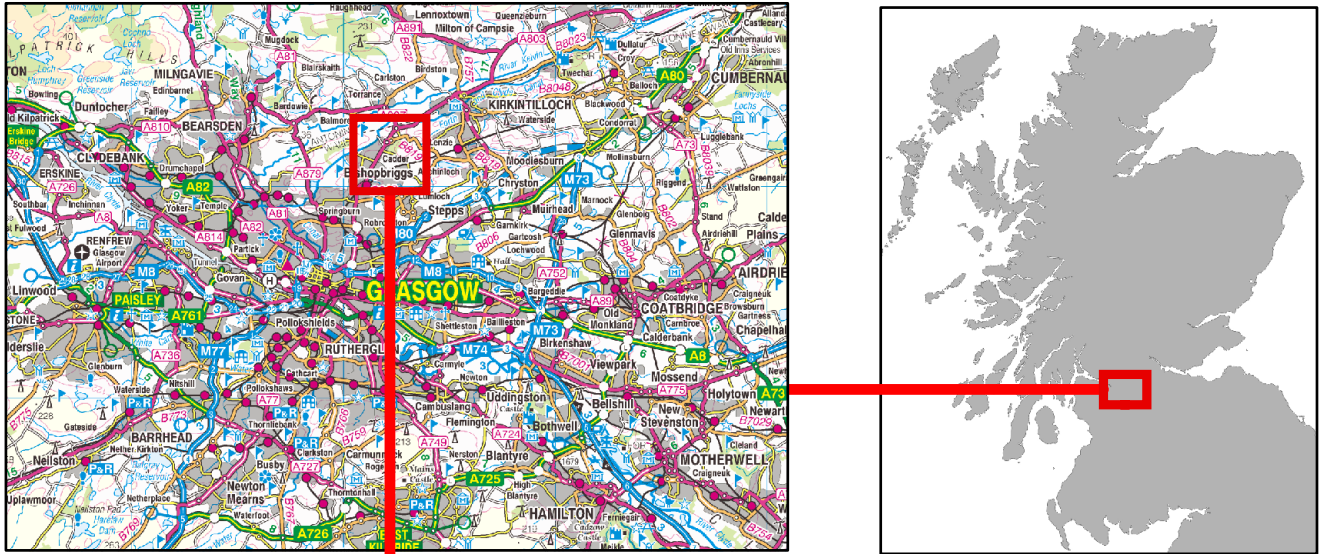


Figure 1: Site Location Plan and Heritage Assets within 1km



Figure 2: Evaluation Trench Location Plan

- Road
- Material Bunds
- Woodland Areas
- Standing Water
- Evaluation Trench
- Site Boundary
- 10m Services Buffer
- Borehole Area
- Wildlife Area
- Remediation Works

0 30 60 90 120 Meters



Basemap supplied by client
Project No.: 22287
Date: 23.11.12
Scale at A4: 1:4,000



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○ Approximate site location

Figure 3: Extract from map by Gordon, 1580-1661



Reproduced with the kind permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland

○ Approximate site location

Figure 4: Extract from map by Blaeu, 1654



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○ Approximate site location

Figure 5: Extract from map by Roy, 1747-55



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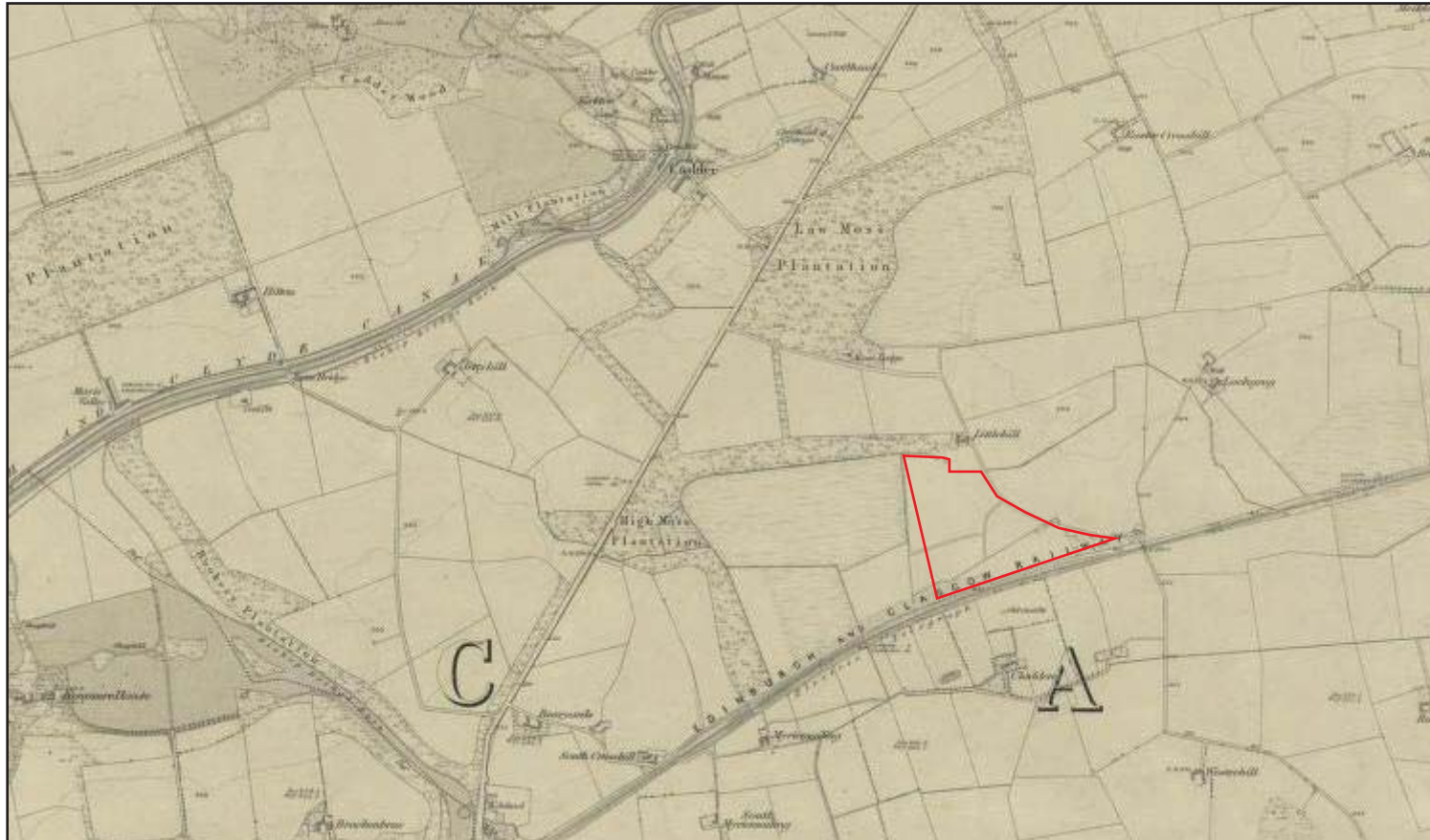
 Approximate site location

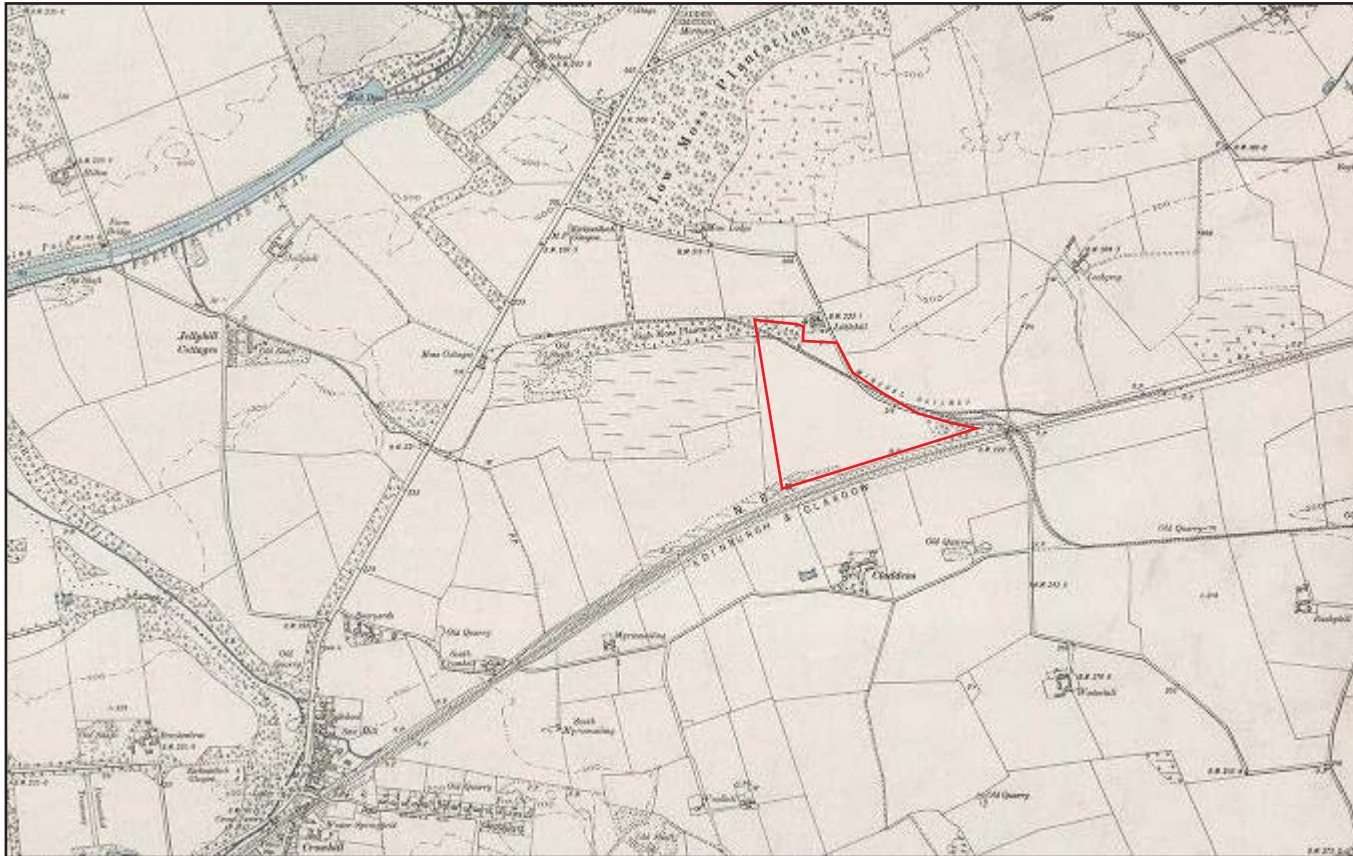
Figure 6: Extract from map by Ross, 1793



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 Site location

Figure 7: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1864



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 Site location

Figure 8: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1898

Westerhill Park, East Dunbartonshire: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions

Trench 1

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 27.0m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 56.7m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | SW to NE |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Modern topsoil - dark brown sandy silt with abundant rubble and modern plastic and other waste inclusions – max depth 0.1m; Made ground – mixture of red blaes and large stone rubble and brick – max depth 0.27m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – max depth 0.24m |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.65m (Max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Ceramic tile field drains running N-S every 5 metres from 2.4m onwards |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | A mixture of light grey sandy clay with occasional large stone inclusions and a mid orangey brown sandy clay with large stone inclusions |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 2

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 26.0m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 54.6m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | NNW to SSE |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of topsoil, red blaes and large stone rubble and brick – max depth 0.6m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – max depth 0.2m |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.8m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Ceramic tile field drain running N-S from 8m to 15.6m and a rubble drain running N-S from 14.3m to 19.7m |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | A mixture of light grey sandy clay with occasional large stone inclusions and a mid orangey brown sandy clay with large stone inclusions |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 3

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 42.5m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 89.25m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | NE to SW |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of topsoil, red blaes and large stone rubble and brick – max depth 0.35m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – max depth 0.35m |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.7m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Ceramic tile field drains running N-S at 11.3m, 14.3m, 17.3m, 20.3m, 24.4m and 31.6m |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | A mixture of light grey sandy clay with occasional large stone inclusions and a mid orangey brown sandy clay with large stone inclusions |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 4

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 45.5m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 95.55m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | NE to SW |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Topsoil – re-deposited peat – max depth 0.2m Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.05m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – max depth 0.4m |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.5m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Ceramic tile field drains running N-S at 2.5m, 5.6m, 10.5m, 21.6m, 33.4m, 40.3m |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | A mixture of light grey sandy clay with occasional large stone inclusions and a mid orangey brown sandy clay with large stone inclusions |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 5

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 26m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 54.6m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | NNW to SSE |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of topsoil, red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.4m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – max depth 0.3m |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.7m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Ceramic tile field drains running E-W at 3.1m, 11.7m and 14.5m |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | A mixture of light grey sandy clay with occasional large stone inclusions and a mid orangey brown sandy clay with large stone inclusions |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 6

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 26m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 54.6m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.7m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – max depth 0.3m |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.7m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Modern cut along eastern edge of trench (probably for road build-up) from 5.7m to 20m |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | A mixture of light grey sandy clay with occasional large stone inclusions and a mid orangey brown sandy clay with large stone inclusions |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 7

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 60m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 126m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | E to W |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.35m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – max depth 0.4m |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.6m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Rubble drains running N-S at 0.7m, 8m, 22.7m and 37.3m. Also a rubble drain running SE-NW from 30.4m to 32.6m. Ceramic tile field drains running N-S at 46.5m and 52m. |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | A mixture of light grey sandy clay with occasional large stone inclusions and a mid orangey brown sandy clay with large stone inclusions |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 8

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 25m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 52.5m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | E to W |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.54m |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.54m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | A mixture of light grey sandy clay with occasional large stone inclusions and a mid orangey brown sandy clay with large stone inclusions |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 9

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 30m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 63m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.3m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – max depth 0.5m |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.8m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Area of re-deposited peat containing peat mixed with red blaes (foul chemical smell) occurred between 16m and 20m. Road make-up at end of trench cut through natural subsoil/bedrock. |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Light grey sandy clay with protruding bedrock in places |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 10

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 5m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 10.5m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | E to W |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.6m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.1m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Modern service cut filled with red blaes running through the centre of the trench causing it to fill rapidly with water |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 11

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 10m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 21m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.5m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 12

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 10m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 21m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.5m (max) |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 13

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 10m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 21m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.5m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 14

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 10m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 21m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.5m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 15

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 10m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 21m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.5m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 16

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 10m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 21m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.5m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 17

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 35m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 73.5m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | E to W |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.7m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 2.4m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Modern concrete piles (0.5m diameter) at 10m, 11.25m, 15.6m, 18m and 20.9m. Construction cut or remediation works cut at 30.1m with 2.4m made ground over possible bedrock (waterlogged) |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 18

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 25m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 52.5m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | E to W |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.5m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Modern concrete piles (0.5m diameter) at 2m and 14.7m. Service pipe running NE-SW at 8.7m to 9.7m |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 19

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 15m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 31.5m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.6m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.1m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 20

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 5m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 10.5m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | W to E |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 1.3m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.3m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Made ground not broken through as trench flooded |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 21

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 5m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 10.5m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | W to E |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 1m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.5m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 22

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 5m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 10.5m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | W to E |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 1m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.5m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 23

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 5m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 10.5m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | S to N |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – Red blaes (0.3m) onto re-deposited clay and dumped tree roots (0.4) onto red blaes (0.4m) onto very compact grey rubble (0.4m) – max depth 1.5m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 2m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 24

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 20m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 10.5m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | S to N |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – disturbed peat with red blaes and rubble – max depth 0.2m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.7m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Service cut running SE-NW from 4m to 6.8m. Modern cut running up west edge of trench from 6.8m to 13m. Ceramic pipe running E-W at 15m |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 25

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 10m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 21m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | S to N |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.8m |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.3m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 26

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 10m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 21m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | E to W |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.9m |
| | Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.4m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Concrete piles at 1m, 4m, and 7m (either side of the trench). Ceramic tile field drain running N-S at 2.4m |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 27

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 10m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 21m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.4m |
| | Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – max depth 0.4m |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.8m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Concrete Piles at 0.5m and 4m |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 28

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 10m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 21m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of red blaes and small stone rubble and crushed brick – max depth 0.7m |
| | Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – max depth 0.7m |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.2m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Significant rise of 0.5m in the natural clay from beginning of trench to 2.2m. |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 29

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 10m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 21m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Dumped deposit sitting on top of current ground surface – re-deposited clay and stone rubble probably related to manhole construction nearby – max depth 0.8m |
| | Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.3m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 30

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 10m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 21m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | S to N |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground – mixture of re-deposited peat with dark grey clayey rubble – max depth 0.8m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.3m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 31

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 33m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 69.3m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | W to E |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Topsoil – dark brown clayey silt with occasional blaes and stone inclusions – max depth 0.7m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.2m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Start of trench excavated through a small hump used as a path by dog walkers. Ceramic tile field drain at 5.6m running NE to SW |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 32

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 27m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 56.7m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Topsoil from 0m to 22m – dark brown clayey silt with occasional blaes and stone inclusions – max depth 0.35m Made ground from 22m to end of trench – re-deposited clay with frequent stone inclusions (debris from railway cutting construction) – 0.6m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.1m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Dumped clay from railway at 22m onwards |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 33

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 35m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 73.5m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | E to W |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Topsoil from 0m to 10m – dark brown clayey silt with occasional blaes and stone inclusions – max depth 0.3m Made ground from 10m to 35m - re-deposited clay with frequent stone inclusions (debris from railway cutting construction) – 0.6m |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1.1m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Rubble drain running N-S at 32m |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 34

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 15m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 31.5m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | N to S |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground from 4.5m to end - mixture of topsoil and mid grey re-deposited clay with frequent stone inclusions (debris from railway cutting construction) – 0.35m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.85m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | Ceramic tile field drain running E-W at 4m |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 35

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 3m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 6.3m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | W to E |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground - mid grey sandy clay with lenses of brown sandy clay – 0.5m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 1m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

Trench 36

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dimensions</i> | 3m by 2.1m |
| <i>Total Area</i> | 6.3m ² |
| <i>Excavated Orientation</i> | W to E |
| <i>Soil Make-up</i> | Made ground - mid grey sandy clay with lenses of brown sandy clay – 0.4m Peat – Dark brown organic rich peat with abundant preserved wood – depth 0.5m (+) |
| <i>Depth of Excavation</i> | 0.9m (max) |
| <i>Significant Features</i> | None |
| <i>Other Features</i> | None |
| <i>Natural Subsoil</i> | Not reached |
| <i>Finds</i> | None |

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Record

Digital Photographs

| Frame | Description | From | Date |
|-------|--|------|----------|
| 1 | Shot showing waterlogged area | S | 19/11/12 |
| 2 | Shot showing waterlogged area | E | 19/11/12 |
| 3 | Water logging in T1 | SW | 19/11/12 |
| 4 | T1 post-ex | SW | 19/11/12 |
| 5 | T3 post-ex | SW | 19/11/12 |
| 6 | Location of T3 and waterlogged area | S | 19/11/12 |
| 7 | T4 post-ex | SW | 19/11/12 |
| 8 | T5 post-ex | SSE | 19/11/12 |
| 9 | Location of T6 | N | 19/11/12 |
| 10 | Location of T6 | NW | 19/11/12 |
| 11 | T6 post-ex | N | 19/11/12 |
| 12 | T7 post-ex | W | 19/11/12 |
| 13 | Location of T8 above hard standing | W | 19/11/12 |
| 14 | T8 post-ex | W | 19/11/12 |
| 15 | T9 showing bedrock | S | 19/11/12 |
| 16 | Service track in T10 | W | 19/11/12 |
| 17 | Water logging in T10 after bucket scrape | W | 19/11/12 |
| 18 | T10 post-ex | W | 19/11/12 |
| 19 | T11 post-ex | N | 20/11/12 |
| 20 | T12 post-ex | N | 20/11/12 |
| 21 | T13 post-ex | S | 20/11/12 |
| 22 | T14 post-ex | N | 20/11/12 |
| 23 | T15 post-ex | N | 20/11/12 |
| 24 | T16 post-ex | S | 20/11/12 |
| 25 | Concrete piles in T17 | SW | 20/11/12 |
| 26 | S-facing section of T17 | S | 20/11/12 |
| 27 | Construction cut in T17 | S | 20/11/12 |
| 28 | T17 partially backfilled | E | 20/11/12 |
| 29 | Pipe in T18 | NE | 20/11/12 |
| 30 | T18 post-ex | W | 20/11/12 |
| 31 | Location of T17 and T18 and bund | NW | 20/11/12 |
| 32 | Location of T18 and Bore Hole area tape | N | 20/11/12 |
| 33 | T19 section (W-facing) | W | 20/11/12 |
| 34 | T19 post-ex | S | 20/11/12 |
| 35 | T20 post-ex | W | 20/11/12 |
| 36 | T21 post-ex | SW | 20/11/12 |
| 37 | T22 post-ex | W | 20/11/12 |

| | | | |
|-------|--|-----|----------|
| 38-45 | Panoramic view of S end of site showing bunds and trees | Var | 20/11/12 |
| 46-53 | Panoramic view at other end of bund showing bunds and standing water | Var | 20/11/12 |
| 54 | Line of trenches T20 to T22 | E | 20/11/12 |
| 55 | T23 post-ex | SE | 20/11/12 |
| 56 | T24 post-ex | N | 20/11/12 |
| 57 | T25 post-ex | S | 20/11/12 |
| 58 | T26 post-ex | E | 20/11/12 |
| 59 | T27 post-ex | S | 20/11/12 |
| 60 | E-facing section showing rise in natural in T28 | E | 20/11/12 |
| 61 | T29 – dumped material on top of peat | N | 21/11/12 |
| 62 | T29 post-ex | N | 21/11/12 |
| 63 | T30 post-ex | S | 21/11/12 |
| 64 | Woodland bunds to south of red boundary marker at railway embankment | E | 21/11/12 |
| 65 | Woodland bunds to south of railway embankment | W | 21/11/12 |
| 66 | Woodland bunds to south of railway embankment | NW | 21/11/12 |
| 67 | Woodland bunds to south of railway embankment | N | 21/11/12 |
| 68 | T31 post-ex | E | 21/11/12 |
| 69 | Waterlogged area south of fence | SW | 21/11/12 |
| 70 | Waterlogged area south of fence | SW | 21/11/12 |
| 71 | T32 re-deposited clay on peat | NW | 21/11/12 |
| 72 | T32 post-ex | S | 21/11/12 |
| 73 | Re-deposited clay at end of T32 | NW | 21/11/12 |
| 74 | T33 post-ex | W | 21/11/12 |
| 75-76 | East end of woodland bund | Var | 21/11/12 |
| 77 | T35 post-ex | W | 21/11/12 |
| 78 | T36 post-ex | W | 21/11/12 |
| 79 | Trenches south of fence backfilled | W | 21/11/12 |

APPENDIX 3: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

| | |
|---|---|
| LOCAL AUTHORITY: | East Dunbartonshire Council |
| PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME | Westerhill Park |
| PROJECT CODE: | AOC 22287 |
| PARISH: | Cadder |
| NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR: | Kevin Paton |
| NAME OF ORGANISATION: | AOC Archaeology Group |
| TYPE(S) OF PROJECT: | Archaeological Evaluation |
| NMRS NO(S) | None |
| SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S): | N/A |
| SIGNIFICANT FINDS: | N/A |
| NGR (2 letters, 6 figures) | NS 6238 7115 |
| START DATE (this season) | 19 th November 2012 |
| END DATE (this season) | 21 st November 2012 |
| PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.) | None |
| MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields) | <p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in relation to a proposed mixed use development on Westerhill Road, Bishopbriggs, East Dunbartonshire.</p> <p>The evaluation required a 5% trenching sample of the available development area, excluding previous remediation areas. Furthermore, due to the nature of the construction to be used on site (stabilising the peat without extraction) it was not required to fully evaluate to the natural subsoil where peat depth was greater than 0.3 to 0.5 m.</p> <p>A total of 36 trenches of varying lengths and alignments were excavated encountering neither significant archaeological features nor artefacts.</p> |
| PROPOSED FUTURE WORK: | None |
| CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS: | --- |
| SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY: | Young & Gault LLP |
| ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR: | Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY |
| EMAIL ADDRESS: | Kevin.paton@aocarchaeology.com |
| ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited) | Archive to be deposited in NMRS |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Site Number | 1 |
| Site Name | Forth and Clyde Canal: Bishopbriggs - Kirkintilloch |
| Type of Site | Canal |
| NMRS Number | (SM) 6770 |
| HER Number | |
| Status | Scheduled |
| Easting | 261633 |
| Northing | 671507 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | <p>The monument known as Forth and Clyde Canal: Bishopbriggs-Kirtintilloch comprises that length of waterway forming part of the Forth and Clyde Canal falling within the boundary of the civil parish of Cadder and the boundary of Strathkelvin District. The length of the monument is approximately 4 miles (6km) and runs from just west of Bishopbriggs Sports Centre (on the west) to Watermains, Kirkintilloch (on the east). The monument includes the entire length of canal in water together with the banks on either side and the towing path running along one side. The monument does not include either the Balmuilty Road Bridge, or the Cadder Road Bridge, or the Hungryside Road Bridge, or the culvert at Glasgow Road, Cadder, or any existing (modern) fences and walls, but does include an area to either side of the area in water in which traces of activities associated with its construction and use may survive.</p> |

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| Site Number | 2 |
| Site Name | CADDER YARD, MILE POST |
| Type of Site | Historic Building |
| NMRS Number | (HBNUM) 44587 |
| HER Number | NS67SW 83 |
| Status | LB Category: C(S) |
| Easting | 263592 |
| Northing | 671230 |
| Parish | CADDER PARISH |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL |
| Description | <p>Probably 1842. Squat, cast-iron mile post. Neck band to shaft with battered oval head ring bearing 2 panels embossed with mileage distances to principal cities, indicating Edinburgh 41 miles and Glasgow 5 miles, in abbreviated form, to E and W respectively of N side.</p> |

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| Site Number | 3 |
| Site Name | 2 CADDER ROAD (BISHOPBRIGGS, 2 CADDER ROAD) |
| Type of Site | Historic Building |
| NMRS Number | (HBNUM) 50015 |
| HER Number | |

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| Status | LB Category: C(S) Group Category: A |
| Easting | 261891 |
| Northing | 671958 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | <p>David Hamilton, early 19th century. Single storey, 3-bay, rectangular plan cottage, former gatelodge to the Cawder Estate (see separate listings). Prominent gabled front; large, triple-shafted chimney stack. Drove and stugged, heavily pointed sandstone rubble. Raised ashlar dressings to openings, some with double-splay reveals; long and short rubble work around openings. Ashlar, stop-chamfered strip quoins. Splayed ashlar base course; raised strip eaves course; overhanging timber eaves with carved timber brackets and bargeboards; single hoodmoulds to openings to S.</p> <p>S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: 3 bays. Central, projecting gabled bay with large, rectangular, stone mullioned and transomed window. Entrance porch to right. Single opening to left.</p> <p>W ELEVATION: 2 bays; gable end to right with sloping roof extension, slightly set back to left. Blind, ashlar-infilled opening to gable; plain window to extension.</p> <p>N (REAR) ELEVATION: 3 bays to original lodge, obscured by later 19th century, 4-bay, low single storey, lean-to extension with taller, single bay extension to right. Advanced, curved eaves course to both extensions, forming lintels at openings. 2 doorways to centre with windows to far left and right (doorway to right blocked with concrete block infill). 4-bay extension meets lodge below eaves; right extension projects directly from lodge eaves. Square window to right extension; blocked with concrete block infill. Entrance porch set back to left; blocked doorway with concrete block infill.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: advanced gable of entrance porch to 2nd bay with 2 tall, narrow strip windows. Side of sloping roofed extension to far right. Blocked window to 4th bay, raised surround with concrete block infill.</p> <p>INTERIOR: access not obtained, 2004.</p> <p>Predominantly 4-pane timber sash and case windows, some modern 20th century replacements to rear. Later 20th century doors. Pitched roof; late 20th century concrete tiles. Tall, triple-shafted octagonal stacks to ridge on ashlar plinth, classically moulded, octagonal coping stones, clay cans missing.</p> <p>References: 1st edition ORDNANCE SURVEY map (1858). J Gifford & F A Walker, BUILDINGS OF SCOTLAND: STIRLING AND CENTRAL SCOTLAND (2002) p230.</p> |

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| Site Number | 4 |
| Site Name | CADDER ROAD, CAWDERMILL HOUSE (CADDER, CAWDERMILL HOUSE) |
| Type of Site | Historic Building |
| NMRS Number | (HBNUM) 22279 |
| HER Number | NS67SW 36 |
| Status | LB Category: C(S) |
| Easting | 261588 |
| Northing | 672172 |

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| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | Possibly Robert Mackell, late 18th century with earlier 19th century additions. Single and 2-storey, 5-bay (arranged 1-3-1), U-plan former stables, house and inn (derelict, 2004) on the Forth and Clyde Canal. Squared random rubble, previously rendered (some render remains to sides and rear). Raised stone margins; stone cills; strip quoins; stone lintels to openings; projecting eaves course; overhanging, bracketed eaves. Segemental and round-arched, hoodmoulded openings to rear. |

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| Site Number | 5 |
| Site Name | CADDER ROAD, CADDER NO 21 (KIRKLEA) AND ADJOINING SCHOOL ROOMS. (CADDER, CADDER |
| Type of Site | Historic Building |
| NMRS Number | (HBNUM) 22280 |
| HER Number | NS67SW 79 |
| Status | LB Category: B |
| Easting | 261701 |
| Northing | 672078 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | Mid 18th century 2 storey house with painted dressings, rubble walls, large red blocks of coursed masonry below. Painted window margins, end pilaster strips, skewputs. 19th century slate roof. 3 sash windows. Later lean-to glazed porch. Gable-end of later 19th or early 20th century school room adjoins to left. |

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| Site Number | 6 |
| Site Name | CADDER BRIDGE COTTAGES (BISHOPBRIGGS, CADDER BRIDGE COTTAGES) |
| Type of Site | Historic Building |
| NMRS Number | (HBNUM) 22278 |
| HER Number | NS67SW 39, NS67SW 89 |
| Status | LB Category: B |
| Easting | 261666 |
| Northing | 672194 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | Picturesque 1 storey limewashed row on south side of canal bridge. |

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| Site Number | 7 |
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| Site Name | CADDER PARISH CHURCH, INCLUDING CHURCH YARD, WATCH-HOUSE AND BOUNDARY WALLS |
| Type of Site | Historic Building |
| NMRS Number | (HBNUM) 22271 |
| HER Number | NS67SW 13 |
| Status | LB Category: B |
| Easting | 261567 |
| Northing | 672319 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | <p>David Hamilton, 1825-29; altered 1905-08 and 1914 by Stewart and Paterson, renovated 1980. Plain Early English broad-plan church; square-plan, crenellated bell tower to W; later chancel (1905) with flanking organ chamber and vestry to E. Coursed, horizontally droved ashlar of various sizes to W elevation; squared, stugged sandstone rubble to nave; projecting, 3-tier ashlar base; ashlar dressings; simple moulded eaves course. Horizontally droved, rubble tabs (heavily re-pointed with coursing scraped out in places); smooth ashlar to corner turrets. 3-bay entrance elevation with central advanced 4-stage, octagonal-buttressed tower. Hoodmoulded, Y-tracery windows to N and S. Prominent hoodmoulded, pointed-arched, panel window to E. Raised, double-chamfered architraves to most openings, some with hoodmoulds.</p> <p>Cadder Church: "A church has stood on, or near this site since at least 1150, and the living was held by the sub-dean of Glasgow Cathedral. The first pre-Reformation church of which any account has been preserved was a building of handsome proportions which, from lack of funds after the Reformation, fell into decay and was replaced in 1750 by a mean building which stood for only 75 years. Present church was completed in 1839." (information from plaque on wall of Cadder church) No further information was found during field investigation, and no traces of early churches can be seen.</p> <p>Visited by OS (J L D) 11 February 1954.</p> |

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| Site Number | 8 |
| Site Name | CAWDER ESTATE, CAWDER HOUSE GATELODGE (CADDER, CAWDER PARK, LODGE) |
| Type of Site | Historic Building |
| NMRS Number | (HBNUM) 22277 |
| HER Number | |
| Status | LB Category: C(S) Group Category: A |
| Easting | 260583 |
| Northing | 672691 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | <p>David Hamilton, early 19th century. Single storey, 3-bay irregular-plan gate lodge; low, semi-octagonal block to SE corner. Small entrance porch to W side. Large, coursed sandstone ashlar blocks, thin mortar courses. Squared, roughly coursed rubble to rear. Openings to front and sides with ogee-moulded architraves and moulded stone cills. Ashlar base course. Prominent overhanging eaves with long, consoled timber brackets returning to plain barge boards above wallhead (remodelled late 20th century).</p> |

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| Site Number | 9 |
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| Site Name | CADDER, CAWDER PARK, LODGE |
| Type of Site | LODGE |
| NMRS Number | |
| HER Number | NS67SW 38 |
| Status | Not desingated |
| Easting | 261455 |
| Northing | 672321 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | |

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| Site Number | 10 |
| Site Name | LITTLEHILL |
| Type of Site | LOGBOAT |
| NMRS Number | NS67SW 14 |
| HER Number | |
| Status | Not designated |
| Easting | 262400 |
| Northing | 671300 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | <p>A canoe of black oak, found on Littlehill farm, near Bishopbriggs, about 1/4 mile from the Roman Wall, on 1st November 1870 (information from exhibit card in Glasgow art gallery and museum) This exhibit has no accession number and its precise find spot is not known. Scientific research has not yet been carried out on the various canoes found in the area of Glasgow, and meanwhile any attempt at dating can be only conjectural. It is certainly not earlier than Iron Age, and may even be medieval (information from J G Scott, Glasgow art gallery and museum). Field investigation produced no further information regarding the find spot of this canoe; Littlehill Farm at NS 624 713 is situated on relatively low-lying ground, while Littlehill Farm, now demolished, at NS 617 692 was located on top of a considerable hill.</p> |

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| Site Number | 11 |
| Site Name | BOGHEAD |
| Type of Site | CROPMARK (Possible building) |
| NMRS Number | NS67SW 44 |
| HER Number | |
| Status | Not designated |
| Easting | 263720 |
| Northing | 671420 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |

Description A possible small rectangular structure was located on aerial photographs lying in the NE corner of an area of scrub (visible on CPE/Scot/327, 4034-4036).
CFA 1993; NMRS MS 726/7.

Site Number 12
Site Name RUSHYHILL
Type of Site ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (20TH CENTURY)
NMRS Number NS67SW 51
HER Number
Status Not designated
Easting 263550
Northing 670300
Parish CADDER
Council NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Description Little remains of this four gun-emplacement battery situated in fields just S of Rushyhill farm. The GL mat (gun laying radar false horizon hexagon) was immediately to the NW of the gun positions. The accommodation camp was situated to the S adjacent to the short stretch of E-W trending minor road to Westerhill.
Information from RCAHMS (DE) July 1997

This World War II heavy anti-aircraft battery has been totally demolished and no evidence could be found of the gun-emplacements or camp on the date of visit.
The battery was armed with four 4.5-inch guns.
J Guy 2001; NMRS MS 810/11, Part 3, 239-240.

Site Number 13
Site Name CADDER MARSHALLING YARD
Type of Site MARSHALLING YARD
NMRS Number NS67SW 55
HER Number 61787
Status Not designated
Easting 263650
Northing 671240
Parish CADDER
Council EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Description Not to be confused with Glasgow, Millerston, Robroyston Marshalling Yard (centred NS 6418 6818), for which see NS66NW 363.

The provision of new and technologically advanced marshalling yards in Scotland was a major feature of the 1955 Modernisation Plan for British Railways, being intended to replace a far greater number of smaller yards of simpler design and more limited capacity. The five Scottish locations selected for construction or development were Thornton (NT29NE 14.00) in Fife, Millerhill (NT37SW 1127) in Lothian, Perth (NO12NW 104), Cadder (NS67SW 55) to the NE of Glasgow, and Mossend (NS76SW 159) in South Lanarkshire. In the event, Cadder continued in use in much its former state, serving the northern side of the Glasgow conurbation.

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| Site Number | 14 |
| Site Name | BOGTON |
| Type of Site | FORTLET (ROMAN)(POSSIBLE) |
| NMRS Number | |
| HER Number | NS67SW 34 |
| Status | Not desingated |
| Easting | 262000 |
| Northing | 672000 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | |

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| Site Number | 15 |
| Site Name | FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, MILL PLANTATION SPILLWAY, SLUICE. |
| Type of Site | SLUICE |
| NMRS Number | |
| HER Number | NS67SW 68 |
| Status | Not desingated |
| Easting | 261090 |
| Northing | 671870 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | |

This spillway is located between Bishopbriggs and Cadder.
The Forth and Clyde Canal Guidebook 1991.

This spillway drains into the Bishopbriggs Burn, a waterway which runs parallel to the canal at this point.
H brown 1997.

This spillway is visible on the OS 1:2500 map (1969).
Information from RCAHMS (MD) 13 September 2000.

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| Site Number | 16 |
| Site Name | CADDER CHURCH |
| Type of Site | COMMEMORATIVE STONE |
| NMRS Number | |
| HER Number | NS67SW 28 |
| Status | Not desingated |
| Easting | 261550 |

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| Northing | 672320 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | <p>A worn, oblong stone bearing a Latin inscription is built into the N cemetery wall of Cadder church. (Not noted by RCAHMS.) E J Price 1974.</p> <p>NS 6155 7232. This chamfered sandstone block is set into the inner face of the churchyard wall. It is 1.1m by 0.3m and its inscription has been almost completely eroded away by weathering. It is not an antiquity but rather a memorial stone perhaps of 19th century origin. Visited by OS (M J F) 27 June 1980.</p> |

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| Site Number | 17 |
| Site Name | CADDER VILLAGE, CADDER ROAD, FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, BRIDGE |
| Type of Site | ROAD BRIDGE |
| NMRS Number | |
| HER Number | NS67SW 54 |
| Status | Not desingated |
| Easting | 261630 |
| Northing | 672190 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | <p>This bridge carries an unclassified public road across the Forth and Clyde canal in Cadder village. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 22 October 1997.</p> <p>This flat beam concrete bridge has replaced an older canal bridge. It has steel railings, ashlar abutments and retaining walls from the previous structure. The stables on the N side of the canal were disused on the date of visit. Visited by RCAHMS (MMD) 19 January 2000.</p> |

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| Site Number | 18 |
| Site Name | CADDER |
| Type of Site | STRUCTURE |
| NMRS Number | |
| HER Number | NS67SW 67 |
| Status | Not desingated |
| Easting | 261640 |
| Northing | 672320 |

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| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | A single unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet i), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1990). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 29 June 2000. |

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| Site Number | 19 |
| Site Name | CADDER CHURCH, CHURCHYARD |
| Type of Site | CHURCHYARD |
| NMRS Number | |
| HER Number | NS67SW 13.01 |
| Status | Not desingated |
| Easting | 261582 |
| Northing | 672301 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | |

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| Site Number | 20 |
| Site Name | CADDER, KIRKINTILLOCH ROAD, STRATHKELVIN RETAIL PARK. |
| Type of Site | RETAIL PARK |
| NMRS Number | |
| HER Number | NS67SW 101 |
| Status | Not desingated |
| Easting | 261973 |
| Northing | 671884 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | |

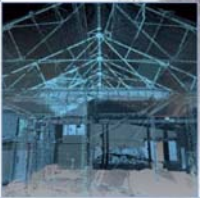
| | |
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| Site Number | 21 |
| Site Name | CAWDER |
| Type of Site | LINEAR FEATURE(S) |
| NMRS Number | |
| HER Number | NS67SW 12 |
| Status | Not desingated |
| Easting | 260820 |

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| Northing | 672070 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | <p>NS 6090 7233 to NS 6082 7207. Cropmarks reveal a ditch running from NNE to SSW across Cawder Golf Course, about 550m SSE of the clubhouse.</p> <p>There are no traces of any feature to be seen on the ground.</p> <p>Visited by OS (J L D) 11 February 1954; Visible on CUCAP air photograph 26Q.</p> <p>This ditch has been destroyed by gravel quarrying.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1982.</p> |

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| Site Number | 22 |
| Site Name | BISHOPBRIGGS |
| Type of Site | CUP MARKED STONE (POSSIBLE) |
| NMRS Number | |
| HER Number | NS67SW 42 |
| Status | Not desingated |
| Easting | 261000 |
| Northing | 672000 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | <p>A smooth, circular flat stone of pale buff sandstone, found in a sandpit by E J Price Jr., is 6" in diameter, with a cup mark 2" by 1/2" deep at the centre of both sides. In possession of finder. E J Price 1970.</p> |

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| Site Number | 23 |
| Site Name | CADDER |
| Type of Site | ALTAR (ROMAN), INSCRIBED STONE (ROMAN) |
| NMRS Number | |
| HER Number | NS67SW 20 |
| Status | Not desingated |
| Easting | 261000 |
| Northing | 672000 |
| Parish | CADDER |
| Council | EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE |
| Description | <p>The following inscribed stones are believed to be associated with the fort at Cadder (NS67SW 16, q.v.):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The top of an altar, bearing the first line of an inscription now wholly indecipherable; it was probably found at Cadder (NS 6172) during the construction of the Canal, and is now in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.2. A very small fragment of a commemorative tablet found in 1852 in the garden of the manse at Cadder, and now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS). The text, which is incomplete, reads (V)EX(ILLATIO) / (LEG(IONIS)) II / (AUG(USTAE)). |

J Macdonald 1897; RCAHMS 1978.



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