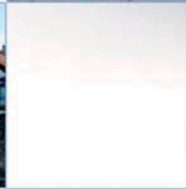
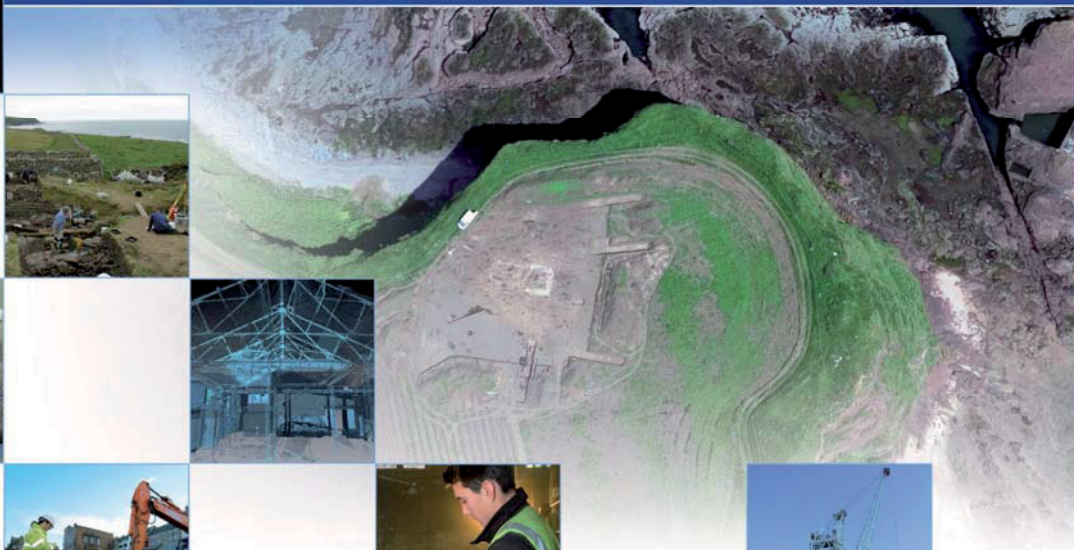


Stirling Road, Strathleven: Evaluation & Building Recording Data Structure Report

AOC 21405
September 2009



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Stirling Road, Strathleven: Evaluation and Building Recording Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: Aggreko UK Ltd
Birch Road
Dunbarton
G82 2RF

National Grid Reference (NGR): NS 4000 7705

AOC Project No: 21405

Prepared by: Martin Cook

Illustration by: Gemma Hudson and Douglas Park

Date of Fieldwork: September 2009

Date of Report: September 2009

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Abstract

A programme of archaeological works comprising evaluation and building recording was required by Aggreko in respect to a proposed manufacturing development at Stirling Road, Dunbarton. The proposed development comprises a greenfield site covering c 4.37 ha. The proposed development lies within the administrative area of West Dunbartonshire Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). A programme of archaeological works was required in keeping with the policies outlined in SPP23 (2008) and PAN42 (1994), in order to record the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the development area.

In total 29 trenches totalling 2200 m² were excavated during the course of the evaluation. The majority of the trenches contained no archaeological features and only a few pieces of 20th century ceramics and glass were identified from the topsoil. Trenches 28 and 29 were excavated across the site of a former accommodation camp associated with a mid 20th century Anti-Aircraft Battery and both contained evidence of these structures in the form of concrete foundations and red brick surfaces. Several of these structures were also identified and recorded as part of an Historic Building Survey.

0 Non Technical Summary

- 0.1 A programme of archaeological works comprising evaluation and building recording was required by Aggreko in respect to a proposed manufacturing development at Stirling Road, Dumbarton. The proposed development comprises a greenfield site covering c 4.37 ha. The proposed development lies within the administrative area of West Dumbartonshire Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). A programme of archaeological works was required in keeping with the policies outlined in SPP23 (2008) and PAN42 (1994), in order to record the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the development area.

1 Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The proposed development site is located at Strathleven, on the north-western edge of Dumbarton (NGR NS 4000 7705; Figure 1). The development area amounts to approximately 4.37 ha and presently consists of rough pasture. The site is bounded by Stirling road to the east and by open agricultural land to the south, west and north.

1.2 Development proposal

- 1.2.1 The development involves the creation of a production facility together with associated access roads and landscaping.

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 There are no known prehistoric or medieval features within the development. However, the southern parcel of the site was previously occupied by a 20th Century Anti-Aircraft Battery (NMRS: NS47NW25). The site comprised a series of rectangular concrete and brick structures with curved roofing and associated infrastructure.
- 1.3.2 In April 2006 AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological evaluation and programme of building recording within the site of a proposed development on rough open land to the immediate south of the current development area (Wilson & Hunter Blair 2006). The building recording work identified two buildings and four heavy artillery gun emplacements, all associated with WWII defences and typical of anti-aircraft batteries found across the country. The evaluation did not unearth any significant archaeological material. Limited evidence for modern cultivation was discovered, rubble and tile field drains, possibly associated with a demolished farmstead, 'Gooseholm' that lay in the immediate vicinity. Importantly concrete bases presumably associated with WWII structures were seen protruding through undergrowth beyond the northern limit of the 2006 site (ie within the present proposed development area).

1.4 Curatorial control

- 1.4.1 National planning policies and planning guidance, SPP23 (2008) and PAN42 (1994), as well as the local plan policies, require a mitigation response that is designed to investigate the potential for

archaeological sites within the development area and thence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains.

- 1.4.2 The site is located within the Local Authority administrative area of West Dumbartonshire Council. The Council is advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). A programme of evaluation works that fully met the advice rendered by WoSAS was undertaken.

2 Objectives

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- i) to record the remains of the upstanding remains of any WWII structures within the proposed development area;
- ii) to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area;
- iii) to advise on an appropriate form of mitigation, such as excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication, should significant archaeological remains be encountered that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

3 Method

3.1 Level 1 Historic Building Survey

- 3.1.1 A Level 1 building survey on the 20th century anti-aircraft structures was undertaken. This level of building recording included a written, photographic, and drawn record.
- 3.1.2 A black and white print photographic record was produced of the structures using a 35 mm single lens reflex camera with tripod where necessary.
- 3.1.3 A written record of all the structures was made on *pro forma* recording sheets with comment on condition, construction, architectural detail. A measured Total Station survey of the structures was produced on-site with additional hand measurements where necessary.

3.2 Evaluation

- 3.2.1. The Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2008) proposed the excavation of trenches equating to an 8% sample of the development area. However, due to the presence of six individual electric overhead cables and one buried service, the area available for evaluation was seriously compromised and therefore reduced. After consultation with Mr Paul Robins of WoSAS, twenty-nine trenches totalling 2200 m² were excavated.
- 3.2 All trenches were excavated with a 13 tonne tracked excavator using a 2.0 m wide ditching bucket. The trench details are summarised in Appendix 1. Machine excavation was conducted in shallow units/spits through topsoil/overburden to the upper surface of the underlying geological deposits. The

evaluation trial trenching was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures as detailed with the Method Statement (AOC 2008).

4 Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The works were conducted between 7th and 11th September 2009. The weather conditions during the evaluation were mixed, dry and sunny in parts with heavy showers. Overall archaeological visibility was good.

4.1.2 The various data gathered from the excavation are presented as a series of appendices:

Appendix 1 contains trench summaries;

Appendix 2 contains the photographic register;

Appendix 3 contains the context register;

Appendix 5 reproduces the *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* entry.

4.2 Overview

4.2.1 The proposed development area comprised two main land parcels; an area of open pasture to the north and a smaller area covered in a combination of young trees and shrubs to the south. The majority of the trenching was excavated in the northern area and clearly demonstrated plough truncation evidenced by the presence of scarring across the upper surface of the subsoil. The topsoil depth across the evaluation area varied slightly from 0.3 m and 0.40 m

4.2.2 Drainage features in the form of sandstone rubble drains and more modern clay pipe examples were by far the most common features uncovered by the evaluation trenching. No other buried features were identified in this area.

4.2.3 Various elements of the Second World War Anti-Artillery Battery were recorded by both the programme of evaluation trenching and building recording work. The results are presented below.



Plate 1: Detail of foundation of Structure A

4.2 Structure A (Figure 3, Plate 1)

4.2.1 Structure A was identified within Trench 28 and comprised a rectangular concrete foundation pad and a red brick surface (Plate 1). The red brick surface [102], located to the immediate north of the concrete foundation pad, was aligned on an approximate north to south orientation. It measured 7 m in length by 4.5 m in width and was built of edge set bricks, many of which were stamped by the maker *Summerlee*, the brick works located at Airdrie.

4.3 Structures B (Figure 3, Plate 2)

4.3.1 Structure B was located in dense wood and shrub, compromising the recording process. The structure was aligned north to south and was adjoined by a concrete path to Structure C. It comprised a concrete base, built over a red brick foundation. In total, the structures measured 14.5 m in length by 4.5 m in width and up to 0.70 m in height.

4.3.2 The shape of the structure varied from the other blocks identified on site, as it comprised elements or rooms. The northern room measured 4.5 m by 4.5 m and was connected to the southern room by a concrete corridor, 3 m by 2 m in size. The southern room measured 7 m by 4.5 m, was enclosed by a 0.18 m thick red brick wall and accessed by a 0.90 m wide concrete set of steps at the north gable.



Plate 2: Detail of Structure B with concrete steps

4.4 Structure C (Figure 3)

4.4.1 The structure was aligned north to south and comprised a concrete base. The structure was aligned approximately north to south and measured 7 m in length by 4.5 m in width.

4.5 Structure D (Figure 3)

4.5.1 The structure was aligned north to south and comprised a concrete base. The structure was aligned approximately north to south and measured 7 m in length by 4.5 m in width.

4.6 Structure E (Figure 3, Plate 3)

4.6.1 Structure E was located in dense wood and shrub which compromised the recording process. Although partially upstanding, the structure had collapsed into itself. The structure was aligned north to south and comprised a red brick enclosing wall, up to 0.60 m in height, capped by a concrete slab roof. In total, the (surviving) structure measured 4.5 m in length by 2 m in width.

4.6.2 The structure differs from the other buildings identified on the aerial photographs and could not be assigned a specific location on them (Figure 4).



Plate 3: Detail of Structure E



Plate 4: Detail of Structure F, with overlying cattle feeder

4.7 Structure F (Figure 3, Plate 4)

- 4.7.1 The structure, overlain by a modern cattle feeder, was aligned north to south and comprised a concrete base. The structure was aligned approximately north to south and measured 7 m in length by 4.5 m in width.

4.8 Structure G (Figure 3)

- 4.8.1 Structure G was aligned north to south and comprised a concrete base. The structure was aligned approximately north to south and measured 7 m in length by 3 m in width and up to 0.35 m in height.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The archaeological evaluation completed at Stirling Road, Strathleven has confirmed the conclusions of the earlier work and demonstrated the poor quality of the land parcel due to its waterlogged nature (Hunter Blair and Wilson 2006). The underlying clay soils have caused the proposed development to be extremely wet, with specific areas having turned to bog/marsh. Although currently under rough pasture, it is unclear as to whether the site could ever have accommodated extensive agriculture. Occasional evidence for plough marks and the sporadic fragments of 20th century white ceramic identified in the topsoil suggest that the area was ploughed, but obviously it is unclear as to for how long. Certainly, as suggested by the earlier works, the land seems to have been too poor to have supported any intensive arable agriculture.
- 5.2 The Historic Building Survey completed in 2006 has been complimented by both the most recent survey and the field evaluation.

The original survey recorded two separate ancillary buildings and four anti-aircraft gun pits of a Second World War heavy anti-aircraft battery centred on NGR: NS 3996 7685 (Hunter Blair & Wilson 2006). The site is listed in the National Sites and Monuments Records (NMRS NS47NW 25) and on the Defence of Britain database (CBA_DOBNAI-723). Information provided to RCAHMS, on the national Canmore digital database, has provided evidence that this battery was converted to mount postwar developments in gun technology, either upgraded 3.7-inch or 4.5-inch calibre. The emplacements were altered from their WW II configuration as was the control position and a possible engine room or magazine added immediately outside the arc of gun positions. *'Large scale (1:5000) vertical air photographs taken in 1946 and 1949 show the alterations to the WW II battery (106G/UK 1317, frames 5130-5131, flown 27 March 1946 and 58A/419, part one, frames 5130-5132, flown 19 June 1949). On the images from 1946 it can be seen that on only two of the gun emplacements have the additions been made along with a new building (engine room/magazine?) on the SW side of the four gun positions. There is also some evidence to show that the gun mountings have been fitted, but possibly without barrels. In addition there are alterations to the command position are visible. By the date of the 1949 images, three of the four gun emplacements definitely show the modifications, whilst the evidence from the photograph on the fourth would appear unclear. There would also appear to no guns mounted and many of the huts in the accommodation camp have been removed. A further series of air photographs taken in 1954 (f22 82 RAF B 64, frames 0337-0338, flown 5 March 1954), show that the battery had by this date been abandoned, but there was also some late developments with the addition two large concrete buildings immediately to the east (RCAHMS 2008). The evidence would appear to suggest that this*

battery was being developed from an existing WW II AA site possibly as part of the post war Rotor programme, under Army AA Command' (J Bamber communication to RCAHMS 19th March 2008).

- 5.3 The anti-aircraft gun battery was part of a much more extensive network of defences that were placed at strategic places across the country. Until 1940 all the heavy artillery anti-aircraft batteries were temporary but as the war increased these were replaced with more permanent structures (Lowry 1996). The heavy artillery utilised large calibre guns were intended to combat high flying aircraft with the 4.5 inch guns reaching targets at 35,500 ft. A number of these gun batteries were located across the area north of the Clyde with the only other recorded on the Defence of Britain data base site close to Balloch to the north (CBA_DOBNAI-724).
- 5.4 The material used for these structures was mainly pre-cast concrete to a modular design. This meant the batteries could be built rapidly and still be cost effective as the construction would not have to rely on skilled labour (Lowry 1996).
- 5.5 The work which is the subject of this report has recorded elements of the associated accommodation, camp as seen in the foreground of oblique aerial photograph (SC682 726, 7/5/1949 - RCAHMS CO155; Figure 4), located to the north of the gun emplacements. Generally, the identified remains conform to a standard shape, size and form. Five of the seven identified structures survive only as concrete foundation bases (A, C, D, F and G); although Structure A also possessed an adjoining brick-built surface unearthed in evaluation Trench 28. Structure E was the best preserved, however its precise function remains problematic. No internal features or furniture were identified, although examination of Figure 4, the known history of the site and analogy with similar sites elsewhere suggests that all would have been enclosed within low brick-built wall footings surmounted by an arched corrugated iron superstructure forming the walls and roofs. The buildings would have functioned as accommodation blocks, kitchens, mess facilities, lavatories, etc.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation has demonstrated the sterile nature of at least the northern part of the site. The area currently under pasture comprises a poorly drained and undulating landscape, and neither significant archaeological features nor artefacts were recovered.
- 6.2 The area currently under young trees contains the foundations of the accommodation blocks of the Anti-Aircraft Battery (NMRS: NS47NW25). Where possible, the structures were identified and recorded. While it is clear from the Aerial Photograph (Figure 4) that many more existed within the area, it is also clear that very little structural evidence now survives.
- 6.3 No further works are considered necessary. This recommendation will require confirmation by West Dumbartonshire Council as advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

7 REFERENCES

AOC 2006 Stirling Road Archaeological Evaluation Desk Based Assessment AOC Archaeology Client Report

AOC 2008 Stirling Road Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation AOC Archaeology Client Report

Lowry B 1996 *20th Century Defences in Britain: An introductory guide*. CBA.

SPP23 2008 *Scottish Planning Policy SPP23. Archaeology and Planning*. Nov.2008.

SOEnD 1994 Planning Advice Note 42. *Archaeology – the Planning Process and Scheduled Ancient Monument Procedures*. The Scottish Office Environment Department.

Wilson, D. & Hunter Blair, A. 2206 *Strathleven, Dumbarton, Archaeological Evaluation & Building Recording: Data Structure Report*. Unpubl AOC Archaeology Archive Report.

8 Aerial Photographic References

Sortie	Date	Library and No.
SC682 726	7/5/1949	RCAHMS C0155

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench 1

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 2

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.40 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 3

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.40 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 4

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey Clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 5

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.40 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 6

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Grey clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 7

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.39 m

Features	None
Subsoil	Clay and sand
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 8

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.29 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 9

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 10

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.42 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 11

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.29 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 12

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.40 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 13

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.29 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 14

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	N-S

Depth of Topsoil 0.32 m to 0.41 m
Features None
Subsoil Clay
Finds Occasional unstratified 20th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 15

Dimensions 40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation N-S
Depth of Topsoil 0.32 m to 0.39 m
Features None
Subsoil Clay
Finds Occasional unstratified 20th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 16

Dimensions 40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation N-S
Depth of Topsoil 0.32 m to 0.40 m
Features None
Subsoil Clay
Finds Unstratified 20th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 17

Dimensions 40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation N-S
Depth of Topsoil 0.32 m to 0.41 m
Features None
Subsoil Clay
Finds Occasional unstratified 20th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 18

Dimensions 40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation N-S
Depth of Topsoil 0.30 m to 0.41 m
Features None
Subsoil Clay
Finds Unstratified 20th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 19

Dimensions 40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation NE - SW
Depth of Topsoil 0.32 m to 0.41 m
Features None
Subsoil Gravel (alluvial material)
Finds Occasional unstratified 20th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 20

Dimensions 30 m by 2.0 m
Orientation N-S
Depth of Topsoil 0.32 m to 0.43 m
Features None
Subsoil Clay
Finds Unstratified 20th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 21

Dimensions 10 m by 2.0 m

Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 22

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.29 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 23

Dimensions	30 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 24

Dimensions	30 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 25

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.38 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Occasional unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 26

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 27

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.32 m to 0.41 m
Features	None
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 28

Dimensions	40 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.20 m to 0.23 m
Features	Concrete foundation and red brick surface
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

Trench 29

Dimensions	30 m by 2.0 m
Orientation	E-W
Depth of Topsoil	0.20 m to 0.22 m
Features	Demolition debris
Subsoil	Clay
Finds	Unstratified 20 th century glazed pottery noted within topsoil

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Frame	Detail	From	
1	-	Registration	
2	Tr.22	General view of trench	E
3	Tr.25	General view of trench	E
4	Tr.24	General view of trench	E
5	Tr.23	General view of trench	E
6-7	Tr.28	Detail of concrete base [101]	SW
8-10	St.B	Detail of steps within Structure B	NE
11-12	St.B	Detail of brick wall enclosing concrete base	SW
13-14	St.C	General shot of Structure C	NW
15-16	St.D	General shot of Structure D	SE
17-18	St.E	General shot of Structure E	NW
19-20	St.F	General shot of Structure F	N
21-22	St.G	General shot of Structure G	SW

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Area	Description
[101]	Tr.28	Concrete surface foundation
[102]	Tr.28	Red brick surface
[103]	Tr.28	Ashy layer

APPENDIX 4: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	West Dumbartonshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Stirling Road, Strathleven Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 21405
PARISH:	Dumbarton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Martin Cook
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NS47NW25
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Second World War Anti-aircraft battery
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 4000 7705
START DATE (this season)	7 th September 2009
END DATE (this season)	12 th September 2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Wilson, D. & Hunter Blair, A. 2006 <i>Strathleven, Dumbarton, Archaeological Evaluation & Building Recording: DES 2006</i>
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was required prior to a proposed production development at Stirling Road, Strathleven, Dunbarton. The proposed development consists of a greenfield site covering c 4.37 ha.</p> <p>In total 29 trenches totalling 2,200 m² were excavated during the course of the evaluation. The majority of the trenches contained no archaeological features and only a few modern artefacts were recovered from the topsoil. However the southern fragment of the development area was located across the site of an accommodation camp associated with a mid 20th century Anti-Aircraft Armillary Battery and evidence of this was identified in Trenches 28 and 29. A Level 1 Historic Building Survey also recorded a series of surface features related to the accommodation camp.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Aggreko
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	C/o AOC Archaeology Group
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Martin.cook@aocarchaeology.com

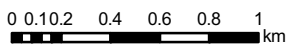
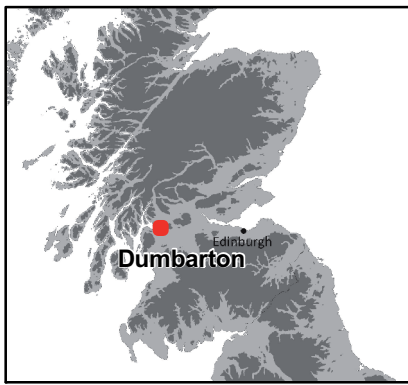


Figure 1: Site Location



(c) AOC Archaeology 2009

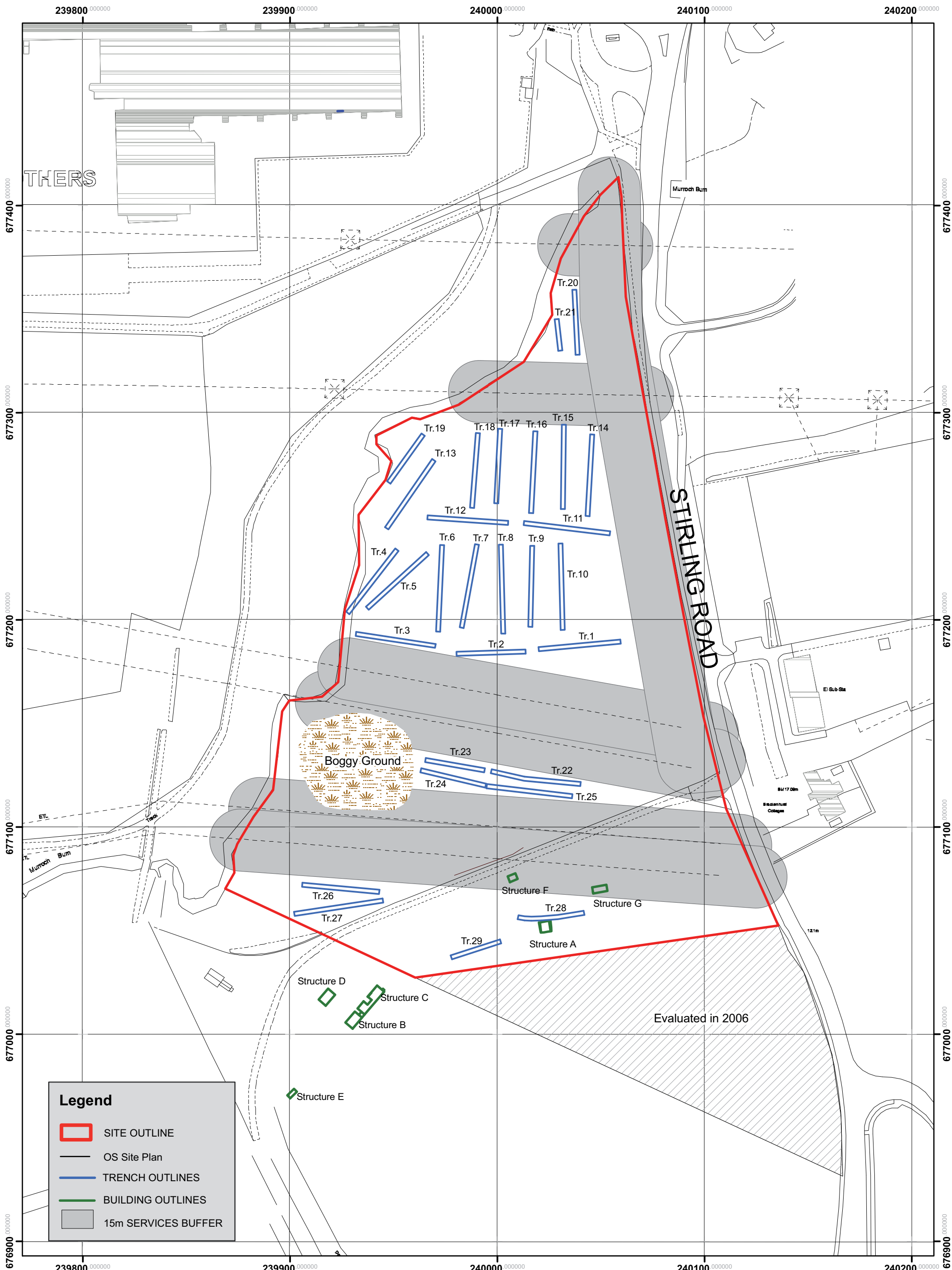


Figure 2: Trench Locations

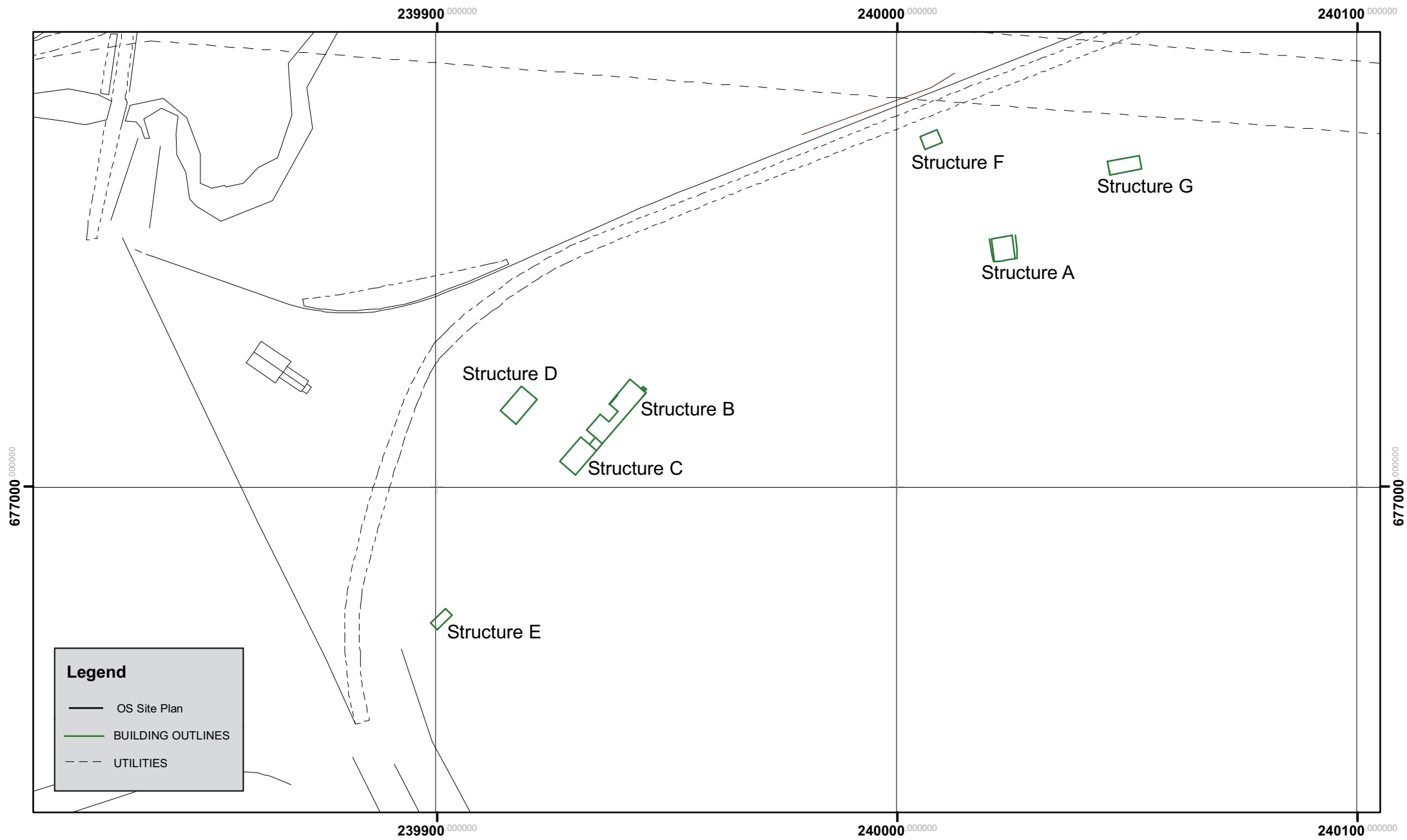


Figure 3: Plan showing location of identified structures

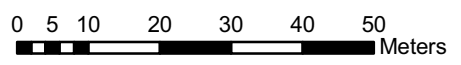
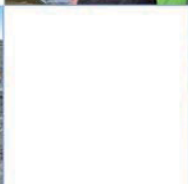
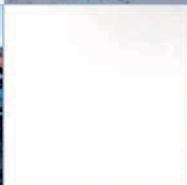
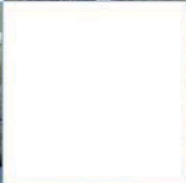




Figure 4: Aerial Photograph



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