

**Levensgrove Park, Dumbarton,
West Dunbartonshire:
Archaeological Mitigation**

Data Structure Report



by Liam McKinstry

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on behalf of West Dunbartonshire Council

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Quality Assurance

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Signed  Date ...22nd February 2019.....

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for West Dunbartonshire Council with respect to ground breaking works undertaken in relation to a subterranean structure exposed by a tree throw within Levensgrove Park, Dumbarton. The archaeological works, which were required by the Council, consisted of a watching brief of these ground breaking works with appropriate investigation and recording of the structure and those associated features identified during the works and subsequent investigation. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service, who advise West Dunbartonshire Council on archaeology matters, provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required and the mitigation of the proposed ground breaking works.
2. Rathmell Archaeology Limited were appointed by West Dunbartonshire Council to undertake a watching brief during the ground breaking works and subsequent archaeological investigation of the exposed structure and associated features. The project works were specified in a Method Statement (McKinstry 2018), which was agreed with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Project Works

3. The study area lies within Levensgrove Park, Dumbarton, to the south of Woodyard Road and close to the River Leven. The only remains of the tree throw was the stump which was situated over the subterranean structure, the removal of which formed part of the watching brief. Once removed the structure and surrounding area was then assessed before cleaning was carried out.
4. The objectives for the initial mitigation works were as follows: to monitor the removal of the tree throw remains and associated ground breaking works; and to clean and record the remains of the subterranean structure and any associated features. The nature and extent of the cleaning and recording was determined by West Dunbartonshire Council's on-site representatives (Covanburn Contracts) who assessed what archaeological works could be carried out safely.

2019 Public Access Works

5. Further works were carried out in February 2019 (Figures 6b and 7) including the well's repair which involved placing one of the capstones back in place and covering the rest of the opening with a Perspex surface so that the inside of the well chamber could still be observed. A further stretch of the wall was also exposed (Figures 6a and 7) to facilitate the construction of a new tarmac and kerb stone path which led from Woodyard road and around the wall and well. These works also included the general levelling off of the ground surrounding the well and wall and the construction of a retaining wall made from timber sleepers.

Findings

6. The removal of the tree stump covering the subterranean structure was carried out by specialist tree surgeons using a small tracked 1.9ton 360° excavator. At all stages the process was monitored so that no untoward damage would be caused to the structure. West Dunbartonshire Council's onsite contractors made sure that the removal was carried out in a safe manner.
7. After the tree stump was removed a small subrectangular area, measuring 5.1m from northeast to southwest and 4.4m from northwest to southeast, was opened up using the tracked excavator. This revealed the partially-covered remains of a stone well [005] and the foundations of a wall [004] which partly overlay the well at its north-western edge (Figure 1).
8. The topsoil (001) surrounding the tree stump and covering the identified features consisted of moderately compacted, mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and gravel inclusions. The topsoil had a depth range of between 0.31m to 0.5m within the excavated area.

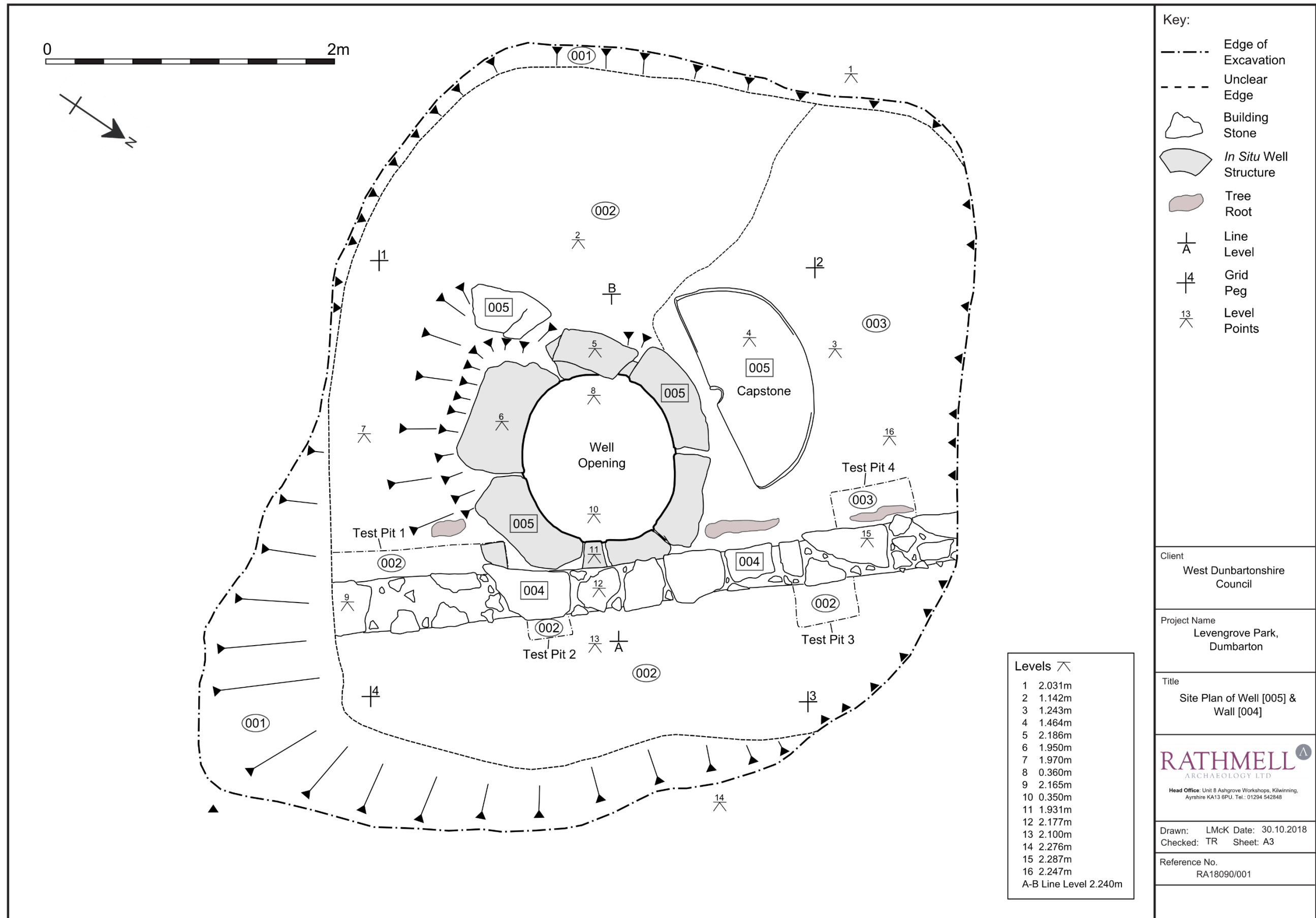


Figure 1: Plan showing Well [005] and Wall [004].



Figure 2a: View of the site during the site clean back. From the NE.



Figure 2b: View of well [005] and wall [004] after clean back had been completed. From the NW.

9. Underlying the topsoil lay two disturbed subsoil deposits, (002) and (003). The first of these, (002), consisted of loose to moderately compacted, orange/orange-brown sandy gravel with occasional to moderate root activity throughout. The layer formed the main subsoil within the excavation area. The second layer of subsoil, (003), consisted of loosely compacted, grey-brown sandy gravel with occasional to moderate root activity and occasional ceramic and glass inclusions. It was unclear what the latter's relationship with subsoil layer (002) was. It surrounded the north-western side of the identified well structure [005] and abutted the south-western side of wall [004].

Wall [004]

10. The wall [004] (Figure 1) was orientated in a northwest to southeast direction. It measured 0.3m to 0.4m wide and 4.28m long within the excavated area, and had a maximum height of between 0.15m to 0.2m. The wall comprised a single line of sandstone rubble blocks, standing two courses high in immediate proximity to the well, but elsewhere surviving only as a single course. These blocks varied in size from 0.13m by 0.24m by 0.07m to 0.6m by 0.38m by 0.12m and had been roughly shaped and in some cases squared. They were bonded with a friable mid to light yellow coloured mortar. The wall underlay the topsoil on site (001) and overlay the disturbed subsoil layers, (002) and (003), within the excavation area. The wall also appeared to have been built directly over the north-easternmost edge of well [005].
11. From examination of a 3D model of the excavated features on site (Figures 5a and 5b) it was observed that the wall shared the same orientation with the lower, subterranean chamber of the well [005]. It also had a similar orientation to Levensgrove Park's existing boundary wall on Woodyard Road located 8m to the southwest.

2019 Public Access Works

12. Further excavation of the wall took place in February 2019 which exposed another 10m stretch off its southeast end (Figures 6a, 6b and 7). After this no further trace of the wall could be located though fragmented stone inclusions similar to those used in the construction of the wall were identified possibly representing where the wall had been destroyed by one of the many full grown trees within the parks boundary suggesting that it had once ran further to the southeast.

Well [005]

13. The structure of the partially covered well [005] (Figures 1 and 2b), identified beneath the tree throw, comprised three structural elements (Figures 3 and 4). The first of the structural elements consisted of a circular capstone which would have been placed over the well's opening. The capstone was made up of two pieces of similar size: it was flat in section, with upper and lower surfaces ground smooth, and the edges roughly broached to create a vertical face. A marked chamfer was visible around the circumference of the object where the faces joined the upper and lower faces; this had been damaged in places. A central hole, 0.1m in diameter, had also been drilled or carved into the capstone. With both stones placed together over the well opening, the capstone would have had a diameter of 1.44m and a thickness of 0.19m to 0.2m. One of the halves was broken, most likely though the action of the tree roots or through damage incurred when the tree blew over.
14. The second element of the well was the upper part of the structure which included the opening (Figures 1, 3 and 4). The upper opening had a diameter of 1.3m to 1.4m, with the outer edge of the well measuring 1.72m from northwest to southeast and 1.64m transversely. The outer height, as exposed, was 0.14m to 0.24m. The stones used for the upper part of the structure consisted of three courses (two visible on the surface) of squared, roughly broached, sandstone rubble blocks, which measured 0.18m to 0.8m long by 0.25m by 0.28m wide by 0.2m by 0.4m thick. The uppermost course (on which the capstone would have rested) was damaged, most likely when the tree growing over the well was blown over. The alignment of each of these three, uppermost, courses differed slightly, creating a corbelled structure which narrowed towards the opening. Throughout this corbelled section, the front faces of the rubble blocks appeared to have been worked in situ to create a smoother finish to the interior (pers. comm. Tam Boyd – Covanburn

Contracts) (Figures 4 and 5b).

15. The corbelled and circular upper section sat upon a bridging section which comprised a single course of offset squared rubble blocks which in turn sat upon the lower chamber. The partly flooded lower chamber was initially found to be full of root, soil and displaced masonry which included most of the damaged stone work from the upper part of the well and part of the damaged capstone. All of this debris was removed, but a constant flow of ground water seeping through the southwestern inner wall of the now cleared lower chamber meant the base of the well remained obscured. What could be discerned was that the floor consisted of tightly fitting flagstones, with the masonry of the lower chamber itself comprising around three courses of dressed dry-jointed rectangular sandstone blocks which each measured 0.75m by 0.38m by 0.5m thick and which were packed very closely together. The lower structure itself was square on plan: no openings for pipes could be observed in the inner walls of the lower chamber though there may have been openings in the base obscured by the constant flow of water.
16. A 3D model of the well (Figures 5a and 5b) was constructed from photographs taken on site which allowed a better understanding of its internal construction and enabled the retrieval of the overall dimensions, which would have otherwise been impossible due to safety considerations. These dimensions were used to add to the site plan and profile of the well (Figures 1, 3 and 4). From this it was noted that the height from the well's opening to its base was 1.81m and that the circular upper part of the well was placed slightly off centre on its northeast to southwest axis (Figure 3). The inner part of the lower, square shaped, chamber measured 2.3m by 2.3m and had a height of 1.02m (Figures 3).
17. A number of ceramic, glass, slag and bone artefacts were recovered from the site. They were mainly recovered from the topsoil (001) (Find No. 1-4), within the makeup of wall [004] (Find No. 6) and from disturbed subsoil layers (002) (Find No. 7) and (003) (Find No. 8-11). The earliest sherd comprised a single sherd <7> derived from a green-glazed vessel, characterised by a thin-walled smooth buff fabric, glazed internally, and possibly imported. This was recovered from disturbed subsoil layer (002). More recent in date but still comparatively early in relation to the rest of the assemblage was a base sherd <4> from topsoil (001): derived from a tin-glazed white earthenware bowl in the pearlware tradition, this would have been manufactured in the late 18th or early decades of the 19th century.
18. The majority of the ceramic finds derived from a variety of sponge-decorated polychrome glazed white earthenwares or blue-and-white transfer-printed glazed white earthenware dinner services. Sherds of both wares were recovered from (002) and (004) (Find Nos. <4> and <5>), and would typically have been produced from the period spanning 1820 to 1840. The presence of purple-and-white transfer-printed glazed white earthenwares would suggest a slightly later date, as this was a colourway introduced c.1860 and popular after this time: finds of this ware were recovered from topsoil (001) and from the vicinity of wall [004] (Find Nos. <4> and <6>). The latest items were represented by two small fragments derived from clay tobacco pipe bowls: both were from short-stemmed 'cutty' types popular during the 19th and early 20th centuries and both were recovered from topsoil (001) (Find No. 4).

2019 Public Access Works

19. The upper course of the well was repaired in February 2019 (Figures 6a, 6b and 7) using the original stones which had been dislodged by tree growth. The stones were recovered from around the well and also from within the chamber. The unbroken capstone was placed over the opening but the broken half was not and is to be placed close by. The other half of the well opening is to be covered over with transparent Perspex to allow the viewing of the chamber below.

Discussion

20. This report sets out the initial findings from works undertaken following the removal of a tree stump which covered a well structure [005] and subsequent ground breaking works, carried out by tracked excavator and hand excavation, which exposed the upper two stone

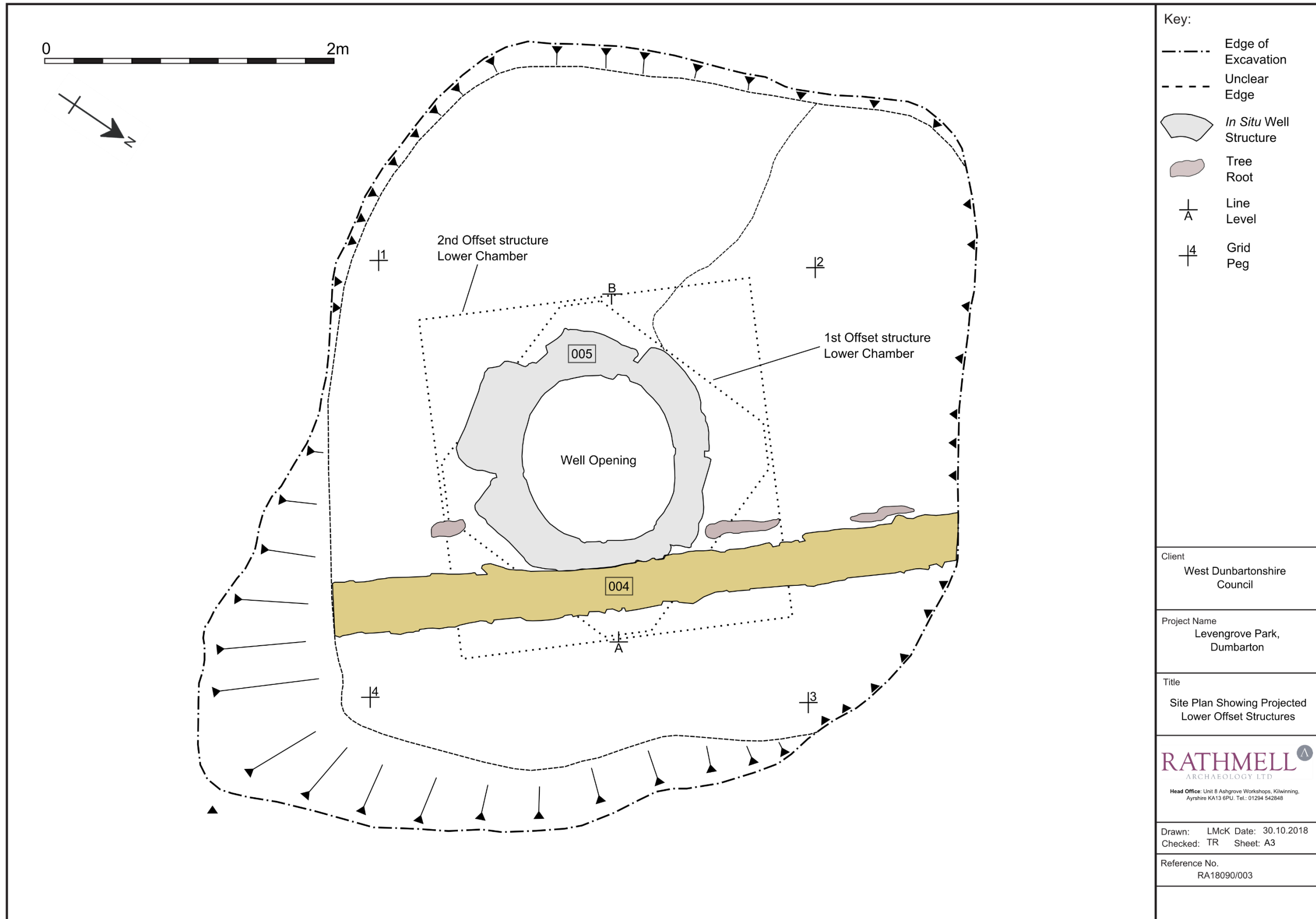


Figure 3: Plan showing projected structural elements of Well [005] partly obtained via 3D model data.

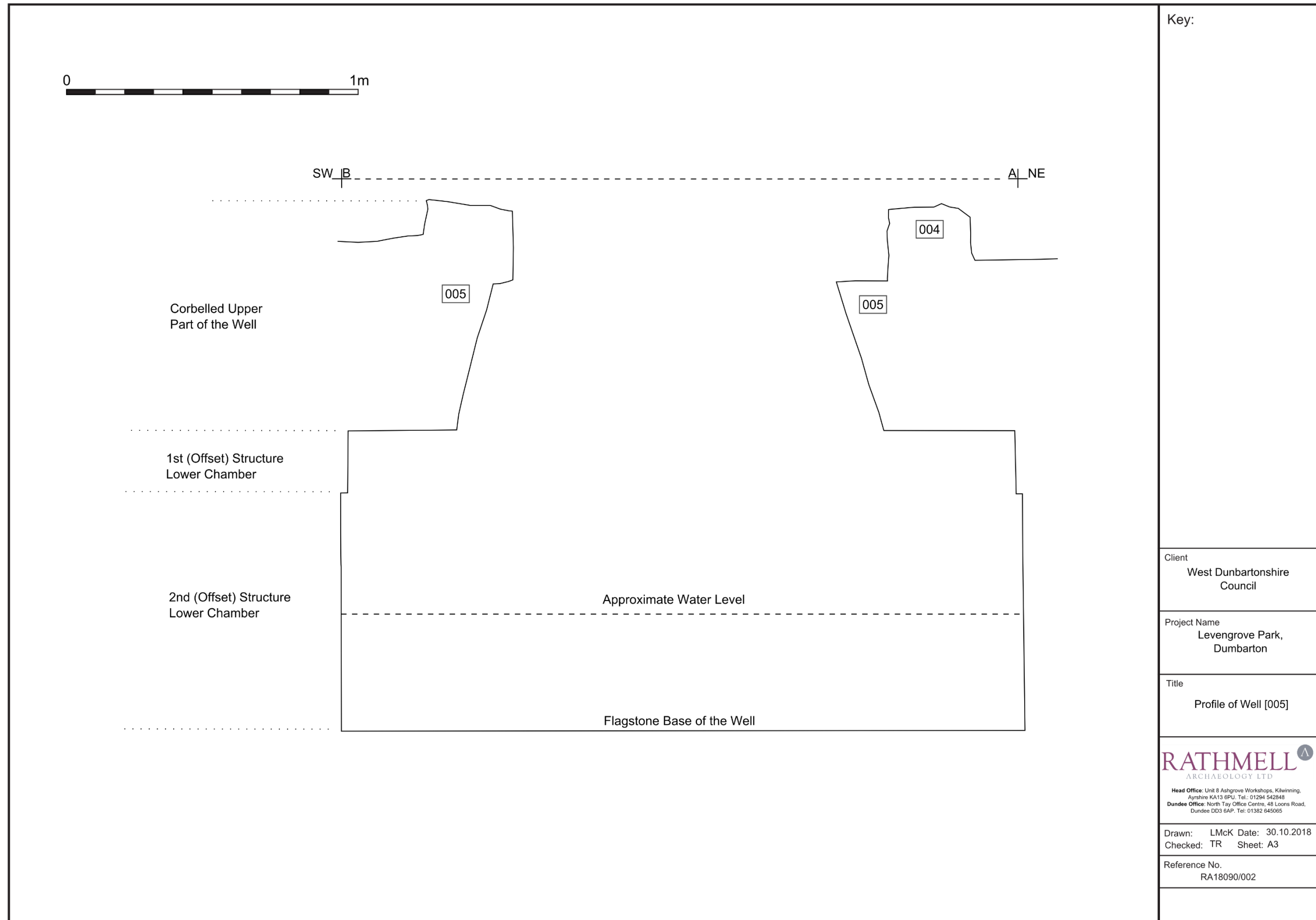


Figure 4: Profile showing projected structural elements of Well [005] partly obtained via 3D model data.



Figure 5a: View of the site 3D Model from the E.



Figure 5b: Close up 3D model view of lower chamber of well [005] from E.



Figure 6a: View of the extension of wall [004] from the N.



Figure 6b: General view of the public access works around well [005] and wall [004] from ESE.

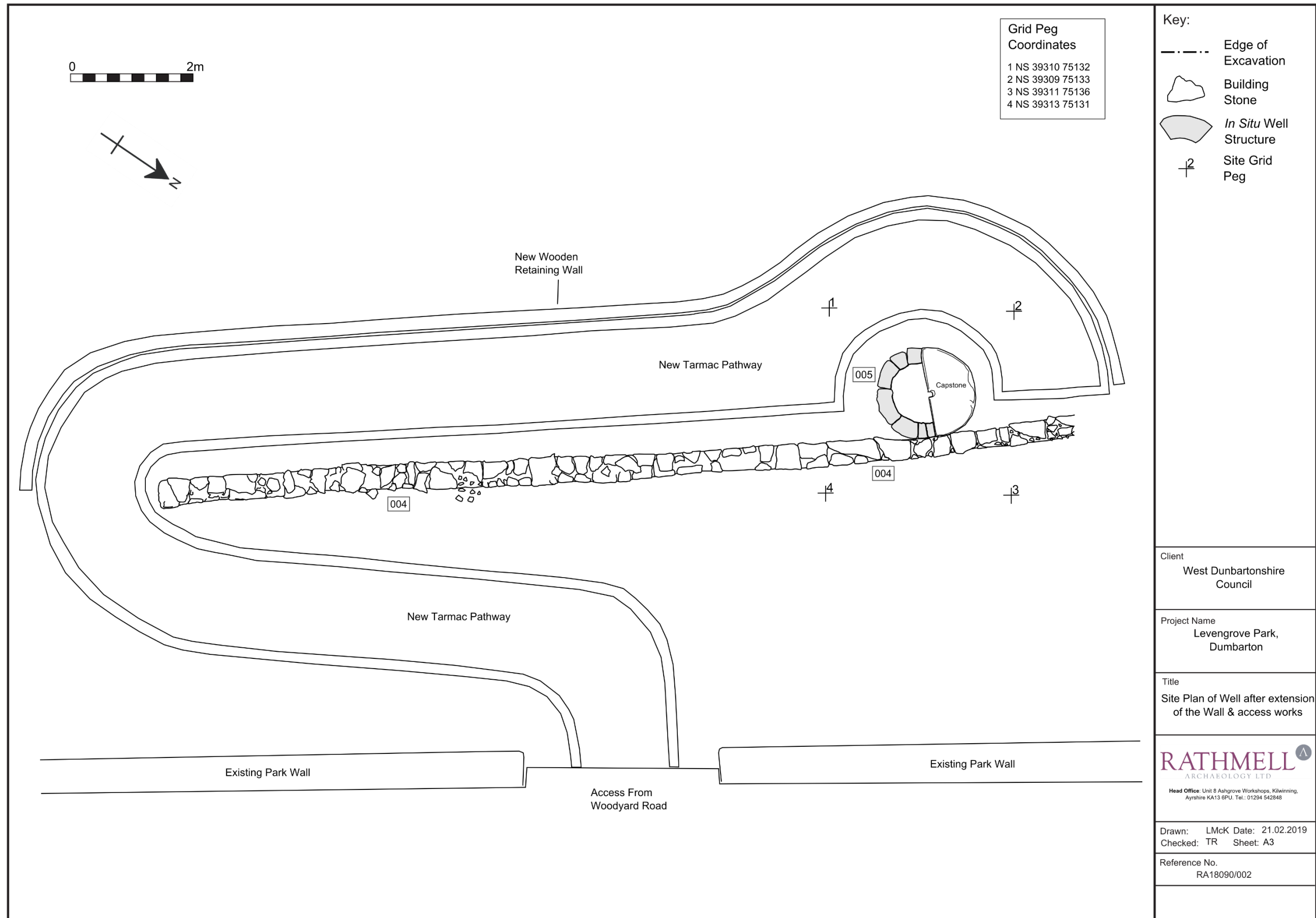


Figure 7: Plan of well and wall after repair and extension in 2019.

courses around the well opening as well as a possibly-associated wall.

21. The works revealed that a two part capstone which once covered the well and uppermost course of stonework had been damaged, either by the tree's growth or when the tree fell during the recent storms. From the structural elements exposed within well [005] it most likely dated to the early 18th century. Wall [004] which overlay its north-eastern edge was, if not built at the same time, at least contemporary with the well as it directly overlay its northeastern edge. The 18th century burgh records for Dumbarton mention a scheme to bring clean water from one side of the River Leven to the other, into two wells located on
22. High Street, via a lead pipe laid across the riverbed. The instigation of the scheme was carried out by a contractor from Glasgow in 1714 and the route of the lead pipe was shown in John Wood's 'Plan of Dumbarton' from 1818: the map did not, however, show the water source that fed the pipe to the southern bank of the Leven. It was unclear exactly where this source was until the recent storms of Sept 2018 blew over a tree (which had been there for over a hundred years) and revealed the previously unknown well.
23. It is still uncertain how the water flowed into or was pumped out from the well into the lead pipe. The small 0.1m diameter hole located in the centre may have been an entry point for the pipe with the capstone supporting the housing for a pumping system. At no point during the onsite works was the lower chamber of the well completely free of water as it was seen to slowly flow from the inner face of the south-western wall. There is still the possibility that there is an opening for a pipe within the stone flagstone base of the lower chamber which has not been identified due to the constant presence of water.
24. Repair works (Figure 6b) carried out on the well in February 2019 uncovered a further 10m stretch of the wall as it headed to the southeast (Figure 6a). It still ran parallel to the existing park boundary wall and may have stopped close to St Shears (or St Serfs) well, a water pump which was located to the southeast of the 18th century well, though there is no indication where it ran after this. The wall may have been the remnants of a boundary wall for the Levensgrove Estate grounds which occupied much of the current parks area in the first part of the 19th century.
25. A number of artefacts were recovered during the initial excavation works in 2018 and in the later 2019 works around the well and wall. Many of these artefacts which were recovered from the topsoil covering the site appeared to be 19th century or early 20th century and may relate to the creation and continuing maintenance of Levensgrove Park. Other artefacts were recovered from within the disturbed subsoil layers, (002) and (003), surrounding the well and the wall [004]: these included a single sherd of medieval green-glazed pottery.

Conclusion

26. An archaeological watching brief and subsequent investigative works were carried out for West Dunbartonshire Council in support of ground breaking works undertaken at the site of a subterranean structure exposed by a tree throw within Levensgrove Park, Dumbarton. The archaeological works were designed to determine what remained of this subterranean structure and whether it was safe to proceed with an archaeological investigation of these surviving elements.
27. The ground breaking works revealed the well preserved remains of a well of drystone construction and a wall foundation running alongside. The well was thought to date to the early 18th century (most likely 1714), forming part of a water management scheme to pipe water via a lead pipe across the River Leven to two wells located on High Street in Dumbarton. The wall may have been a boundary wall for the Levensgrove Estate, at Woodyard Road, which would later become Levensgrove Park in the 19th century.

Acknowledgements

28. The author would like to thank West Dunbartonshire Council and in particular Donald Petrie from Greenspace for the opportunity to carry out these works and also to Hugh McBrien at the West of Scotland Archaeology Service who gave support and guidance throughout.

Special thanks should also go to Tam Boyd and all onsite contractors from Covanburn Contracts for their assistance and advice on site. Thanks should also go to Jack Portman and Sarah Krischer for their support on site and to Thomas Rees for his editing of this Data Structure Report and Dr Louise Turner for her input with the recovered artefacts.

References

Documentary

Museum of London, 1994, *Archaeological Site Manual*

McKinstry, L. 2018 *Levensgrove Park, Dumbarton, West Dunbartonshire: Archaeological Mitigation. Method Statement*

Watkinson & Neal, 1998, *First Aid for Finds*

Cartographic

Wood, J. 1818 *Plan of Dumbarton*. Edinburgh

Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the evaluation.

Small Test Pits. (For locations see Figure 1)

Small Test Pit	Size	Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	1.24m x 0.2m	0.2m to 0.35m	(002) Disturbed naturally occurring subsoil	N/A	SE part of well structure [005] and SW face of wall [004].	N/A
2	0.14m x 0.3m	0.25m	(002) Disturbed naturally occurring subsoil	N/A	NE face of wall [004]	N/A
3	0.4m x 0.3m	0.2m	(002) Disturbed naturally occurring subsoil	N/A	NE face of wall [004]	N/A
4	0.56m x 0.26m	0.2m	(003) Disturbed naturally occurring subsoil	N/A	SW face of wall [004]	N/A

Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Deposit	Moderately compacted, mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and gravel inclusions. The layer had a depth range of between 0.31m to 0.5m within the excavated area of the park.	001
002	-	Deposit	Loose to moderately compacted, orange/orange-brown sandy gravel with noted occasional to moderate root activity throughout. Underlies (001) and wall [004] and surrounds structure [005].	002

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
003	-	Deposit	Loosely compacted, grey-brown sandy gravel with occasional top moderate root activity and occasional ceramic and glass inclusions. Unclear relationship with (002), underlies [004] and surrounds the NW side of well [005].	003
004	-	Structure	NW to SE orientated wall foundation. Measured 0.3m to 0.4m wide, 4.28m long (excavated length, 14.28m after 2019 extension) and 0.15m to 0.2m high. The wall foundation was constructed using flat, irregular shaped blocks of sandstone which varied in size (0.13m by 0.24m by 0.07m to 0.6m by 0.38m by 0.12m). The stones were bonded with a friable mid to light yellow coloured mortar. The wall underlies (001) and overlies (002) and the north-easternmost edge of well [005].	004

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
005	-	Structure	<p>Circular well structure of drystone construction. The upper opening of the well had a diameter of 1.3m to 1.4m. The outer edge of the well measured 1.72m from NW to SE and 1.64m from NE to SW and it had an outer exposed height of 0.14m to 0.24m. The stones used for the upper part of the structure consisted of 3 courses (two visible on the surface) which measured 0.18m to 0.8m by 0.25m by 0.28m by 0.2m by 0.4m thick. The uppermost course was damaged most likely when the tree covering the well was blown over in September 2018. Frequent tool marks could be observed on the inner face of the well at the top which appeared to have been carried out in situ to create a corbelled affect (pers. comm. Tam Boyd – Covanburn Contracts). A circular capstone had been placed over the opening. This capstone was well dressed and smoothed. It came in two halves and there were tool marks (similar to those within the well) where they would have joined over the well opening. There was also a hole (0.1m diameter) within the centre of the capstone. The capstone, when both stones were placed together over the well opening, would have had a diameter of 1.44m and a thickness of 0.19m to 0.2m. One of the halves of the capstone was broken, most likely though the action of the tree roots and when the tree was blown over in September 2018.</p> <p>The corbelled and circular shaped upper part of the well rested upon a single course of stones which formed a polygonal setting. This in turn was offset over the square shaped structure which formed the lower chamber of the well. Due to the constant flow of ground water seeping through the SW inner wall of the lower chamber, the base of the well was obscured, but it appeared to consist of tightly fitting flagstones. The stones used for the lower chamber consisted of broached rectangular sandstone blocks which measured 0.75m by 0.38m by 0.5m thick. The blocks used in the lower chamber were of drystone construction with narrow dry joints. No openings for pipes could be observed in the inner walls of the lower chamber.</p> <p>The well was surrounded by (002) with the exception of at its NW side where it was abutted by deposit (003). It underlay the topsoil (001) and wall [004] on its NE edge.</p>	005

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description
1	1	-	Plan	1:20	Site plan showing well [005] and wall [004]
2	2	-	Profile	1:10	Profile of the SW to NE axis of well [005].
3	3	-	Plan	1:20	Site plan showing well repair [005] and wall [004] extension

Find Register

Find No.	Area Trench	Context no.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
001	-	001	Slag	1 x slag	LMcK	23/10/18
002	-	001	Stone	3 x burnt stone	LMcK	23/10/18
003	-	001	Glass	1 x green coloured glass	LMcK	23/10/18
004	-	001	Ceramic	>10 x decorated and white glazed ceramics	LMcK	23/10/18
005	-	U/S	Ceramic	2 x decorated and glazed ceramics	LMcK	23/10/18
006	-	004	Ceramic	2 x ceramics	SK	24/10/18
007	-	002	Ceramic	1 x green glazed ceramics	JP	24/10/18
008	-	003	Slag	2 x slag	SK	24/10/18
009	-	003	Glass	8 x black and blue coloured glass	SK	24/10/18
010	-	003	Bone	4 x animal bone	SK	24/10/18
011	-	003	Ceramic	16 x ceramics	SK	24/10/18
012	-	003	Ceramic	9 x ceramics	LMcK	11/02/19

Photographic Register – Main Site Camera

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	9385	View of tree stump – Pre excavation	SE	23/10/18
002	9386	View of tree stump – Pre excavation	SE	23/10/18
003	9387	View of tree stump – Pre excavation	SE	23/10/18
004	9388	View of tree stump – Pre excavation	NW	23/10/18
005	9389	View of tree stump – Pre excavation	NW	23/10/18
006	9390	Tree surgeons at tree stump	SE	23/10/18
007	9391	Tree surgeons at tree stump	SE	23/10/18
008	9392	Tree surgeons at tree stump	SE	23/10/18
009	9393	Tree surgeons at tree stump	NE	23/10/18
010	9394	Machine removing stump	SE	23/10/18
011	9395	Machine removing stump	SE	23/10/18
012	9396	Machine removing stump	SE	23/10/18
013	9397	Machine removing stump	SE	23/10/18
014	9398	Machine removing stump	SE	23/10/18
015	9399	1 st view of structure after removal of tree stump	NE	23/10/18
016	9400	1 st view of structure after removal of tree stump	SE	23/10/18
017	9401	1 st view of structure after removal of tree stump	SW	23/10/18
018	9402	1 st view of structure after removal of tree stump	NW	23/10/18

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
019	9403	1 st view of structure after removal of tree stump	NW	23/10/18
020	9404	View of the inside of the well structure	SE	23/10/18
021	9405	View of the inside of the well structure	SE	23/10/18
022	9406	View of the inside of the well structure	SE	23/10/18
023	9407	View of broken capstone after removal	-	23/10/18
024	9408	View of broken capstone after removal	-	23/10/18
025	9409	View of site after partial clean back	SW	23/10/18
026	9410	View of site after partial clean back	SE	23/10/18
027	9411	View of site after partial clean back, close up	SE	23/10/18
028	9412	View of site after partial clean back, close up	SE	23/10/18
029	9413	View of site after partial clean back, close up	SE	23/10/18
030	9414	View of site after partial clean back, close up	S	23/10/18
031	9415	Well being cleared of water	SW	23/10/18
032	9416	Well being cleared of water	SW	23/10/18
033	9417	Well being cleared of water, close up	SE	23/10/18
034	9418	Well being cleared of water, close up	SE	23/10/18
035	9419	Well being cleared of water	SE	23/10/18
036	9420	Well being cleared of water, close up	NW	23/10/18
037	9421	Well being cleared of water, close up	NW	23/10/18
038	9422	View of St. Shear's well to the SE of the site	NE	23/10/18
039	9423	View of St. Shear's well to the SE of the site	E	23/10/18
040	9424	View of site after initial clean back	NW	23/10/18
041	9425	View of site after initial clean back	NW	23/10/18

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
042	9426	View of site after initial clean back	SW	23/10/18
043	94227	View of site after initial clean back	SW	23/10/18
044	9428	View of site after initial clean back	SE	23/10/18
045	9429	View of site after initial clean back	SE	23/10/18
046	9430	View of site after initial clean back	NE	23/10/18
047	9431	View of site after initial clean back	NE	23/10/18
048	9432	View of site after initial clean back, close up	SE	23/10/18
049	9433	View of site after initial clean back, close up	NW	23/10/18
050	9434	View of site after initial clean back, close up	NW	23/10/18
051	9435	View of site after initial clean back, close up	SW	23/10/18
052	9436	View of site after initial clean back, close up	NW	23/10/18
053	9437	View of site after initial clean back, close up	NW	23/10/18
054	9438	View of site after initial clean back, close up	N	23/10/18
055	9439	View of site after initial clean back, close up	SE	23/10/18
056	9440	View of site after initial clean back, close up	SE	23/10/18
057	9441	View of site after initial clean back, close up	NW	23/10/18
058	9442	View of site after initial clean back, close up	NW	23/10/18
059	9443	Working shot of clean back with trowels/brushes	SE	24/10/18
060	9444	Working shot of clean back with trowels/brushes	SE	24/10/18
061	9445	Working shot of clean back with trowels/brushes	NE	24/10/18
062	9446	Working shot of clean back with trowels/brushes	NE	24/10/18
063	9447	Working shot of clean back with trowels/brushes	NE	24/10/18
064	9448	Working shot of the site planning	SE	24/10/18

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
065	9449	Working shot of the site planning	SE	24/10/18
066	9450	Working shot of the site planning	SE	24/10/18
067	9451	Working shot of the site planning	N	24/10/18
068	9452	Working shot of the site planning	NW	24/10/18
069	9453	Post excavation view of the site	NW	24/10/18
070	9454	Post excavation view of the site	NW	24/10/18
071	9455	Post excavation view of the site	NE	24/10/18
072	9456	Post excavation view of the site	SE	24/10/18
073	9457	Post excavation view of the site	SE	24/10/18
074	9458	Post excavation view of the site	SE	24/10/18
075	9459	Post excavation view of the site	S	24/10/18
076	9460	Post excavation view of the site	S	24/10/18
077	9461	Post excavation view of the site	S	24/10/18
078	9462	Post excavation view of the site	SW	24/10/18
079	9463	Post excavation view of the site	W	24/10/18
080	9464	Post excavation view of the site	N	24/10/18
081	9465	Post excavation view of the site	NE	24/10/18
082	9466	Post excavation view of the site	SE	24/10/18
083	9467	Working shot of 3D modelling photography in progress	N	24/10/18
084	9468	Working shot of 3D modelling photography in progress	NE	24/10/18
085	9469	Working shot of 3D modelling photography in progress	NE	24/10/18
086	9470	Close up view of Wall [004]	NE	24/10/18
087	9471	Close up view of Wall [004]	NE	24/10/18

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
088	9472	Close up view of Wall [004]	NE	24/10/18
089	9473	View of wall [004]	NW	24/10/18
090	9474	View of wall [004]	NE	24/10/18
091	9475	View of wall [004]	NE	24/10/18
092	9476	View of wall [004] at well	SW	24/10/18
093	9477	View of wall [004] at well	SW	24/10/18
094	9478	View of wall [004] at well	NE	24/10/18
095	9479	Close up view of upper part of Well [005]	SE	24/10/18
096	9480	Close up view of upper part of Well [005]	SE	24/10/18
097	9481	Close up view of upper part of Well [005]	NW	24/10/18
098	9482	Close up view of upper part of Well [005]	NW	24/10/18
099	9483	View of lower chamber of well [005] from above	NW	24/10/18
100	9484	View of lower chamber of well [005] from above	NE	24/10/18
101	9485	Close up view of half of the capstone	NW	24/10/18
102	9486	Close up view of half of the capstone	SW	24/10/18
103	9487	Close up view of half of the capstone	S	24/10/18
104	9488	Close up view of half of the capstone	NE	24/10/18
105	9489	Close up view of half of the capstone	NE	24/10/18
106	9490	Close up view of half of the capstone	NE	24/10/18
107	9491	Close up view of half of the capstone	NW	24/10/18
108	9492	Close up view of half of the capstone	S	24/10/18
109	9493	Upper part of the well structure	W	24/10/18
110	9494	Upper part of the well structure	W	24/10/18

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
111	9495	Upper part of the well structure	W	24/10/18
112	9496	View of wall [004], NW end	SW	24/10/18
113	9497	View of topsoil level at N corner of the site	SW	24/10/18
114	9498	Small test pit 1 at well [005] showing part of well structure	SE	24/10/18
115	9499	Small test pit 1 at well [005] showing part of well structure	SW	24/10/18
116	9500	Small test pit 1 at well [005] showing part of well structure	S	24/10/18
117	9501	Small test pit 2 at wall [004]	NE	24/10/18
118	9502	Small test pit 2 at wall [004]	N	24/10/18
119	9503	Small test pit 2 at wall [004]	NE	24/10/18
120	9504	Small test pit 3 at wall [004]	NE	24/10/18
121	9505	Small test pit 3 at wall [004]	NE	24/10/18
122	9506	Small test pit 4 at wall [004]	SW	24/10/18
123	9507	Small test pit 4 at wall [004]	SW	24/10/18
124	9508	Close up view of upper part of well [005]	N	24/10/18
125	9509	Close up view of upper part of well [005]	N	24/10/18

Photographic Register – 2nd Camera

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	4663	Overhead view of the site (using 3.5-4m camera pole)	NW	24/10/18
002	4664	Overhead view of the site (using 3.5-4m camera pole)	NW	24/10/18
003	4665	Overhead view of the site (using 3.5-4m camera pole)	NW	24/10/18

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
004	4666	Overhead view of the site (using 3.5-4m camera pole)	NW	24/10/18
005	4667	Overhead view of the site (using 3.5-4m camera pole)	NW	24/10/18
006	4668	Overhead view of the site (using 3.5-4m camera pole)	NW	24/10/18
007	4669	Overhead view of the site (using 3.5-4m camera pole) with site staff in shot	NW	24/10/18
008	4670	Overhead view of the site (using 3.5-4m camera pole) with site staff in shot	NW	24/10/18
009	4671	Overhead view of the site (using 3.5-4m camera pole) with site staff in shot	S	24/10/18
010	4672	View of River Leven from site	-	23/10/18
011	-	Working shot of tree surgeons during tree stump removal	-	23/10/18
012	-	Working shot of tree surgeons during tree stump removal	-	23/10/18
013	-	Working shot of tree surgeons during tree stump removal	-	23/10/18
014	-	Working shot of tree surgeons during tree stump removal	-	23/10/18
015	-	Working shot of tree surgeons during tree stump removal	-	23/10/18
016	-	Working shot of tree surgeons during tree stump removal	-	23/10/18
017	-	Working shot of tree surgeons during tree stump removal	-	23/10/18
018	-	Working shot of tree surgeons during tree stump removal	-	23/10/18
019	-	Working shot of tree surgeons during tree stump removal	-	23/10/18
020	-	Working shot of tree surgeons during tree stump removal	-	23/10/18
021	-	Working shot of tree surgeons during tree stump removal	-	23/10/18
022	-	Machine stripping site	-	23/10/18
023	-	Machine stripping site	-	23/10/18
024	-	Hand excavation of the upper part of the structure	-	23/10/18
025	-	Hand excavation of the upper part of the structure	-	23/10/18
026	-	Hand excavation of the upper part of the structure	-	23/10/18

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
027	-	Hand excavation of the upper part of the structure	-	23/10/18
028	-	Hand excavation of the upper part of the structure	-	23/10/18
029	-	Removal of broken capstone	-	23/10/18
030	-	Removal of broken capstone	-	23/10/18
031	-	Removal of broken capstone	-	23/10/18
032	-	Broken capstone removed	-	23/10/18
033	-	Machine clearing area	-	23/10/18
034	-	Machine clearing area	-	23/10/18
035	-	Cleared are around top of the well	-	23/10/18
036	-	Cleared are around top of the well	-	23/10/18
037	-	Machine working at well opening	-	23/10/18
038	-	2 nd half of capstone being moved back for safety	-	23/10/18
039	-	Machine working at well opening	-	23/10/18
040	-	Machine working at well opening	-	23/10/18
041	-	Setting up pump to empty well	-	23/10/18
042	-	Setting up pump to empty well	-	23/10/18
043	-	Setting up pump to empty well	-	23/10/18
044	-	Pumping out well	-	23/10/18
045	-	Pumping out well	-	23/10/18
046	-	Pumping out well	-	23/10/18
047	-	Pumping out well	-	23/10/18
048	-	Clearing debris from well	-	23/10/18
049	-	Clearing debris from well	-	23/10/18

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
050	-	Clearing debris from well	-	23/10/18
051	-	Clearing debris from well	-	23/10/18
052	-	Clearing debris from well	-	23/10/18
053	-	Clearing debris from well	-	23/10/18
054	-	Clearing debris from well	-	23/10/18
055	-	Clearing debris from well	-	23/10/18
056	-	Clearing debris from well using small machine bucket	-	23/10/18
057	-	Clearing debris from well using small machine bucket	-	23/10/18
058	-	Clearing debris from well using small machine bucket	-	23/10/18
059	-	Clearing debris from well using small machine bucket	-	23/10/18
060	-	Clearing debris from well using small machine bucket	-	23/10/18
061	-	Clearing debris from well using small machine bucket	-	23/10/18
062	-	Clearing debris from well using small machine bucket	-	23/10/18
063	-	Clearing debris from well using small machine bucket	-	23/10/18
064	-	Clearing debris from well using small machine bucket	-	23/10/18
065	-	Clearing debris from well using small machine bucket	-	23/10/18
066	-	Well Cleared	-	23/10/18
067	-	Well base cleared	-	23/10/18
068	-	Pumping out well again	-	23/10/18
069	-	Pumping out well again	-	23/10/18
070	-	Using machine bucket to get last material from well base	-	23/10/18
071	-	Using machine bucket to get last material from well base	-	23/10/18
072	-	Using machine bucket to get last material from well base	-	23/10/18

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
073	-	Using machine bucket to get last material from well base	-	23/10/18
074	-	Well made safe at end of day	-	23/10/18
075	-	Initial trowel back of site	-	24/10/18
076	-	Initial trowel back of site	-	24/10/18
077	-	Initial trowel back of site	-	24/10/18
078	-	Planning of well and wall	-	24/10/18
079	-	Planning of well and wall	-	24/10/18
080	-	Photographing the well	-	24/10/18
081	-	Excavating small test pits at wall	-	24/10/18
082	-	Excavating small test pits at wall	-	24/10/18
083	-	Excavating small test pits at wall	-	24/10/18
084	-	Drawing profile of the well	-	24/10/18
085	-	Drawing profile of the well	-	24/10/18
086	-	Drawing profile of the well	-	24/10/18
087	-	Taking levels for the plan	-	24/10/18
088-127	-	Views of wall extension and well repair as well as general views of Levensgrove Park	-	11/02/19

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	West Dunbartonshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Levensgrove Park, Dumbarton
PROJECT CODE:	RA18090
PARISH:	Cardross
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Liam McKinstry
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief and Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	18 th and/or 19 th century ceramics, glass, slag and animal bone
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 39311 75134 (centred)
START DATE (this season)	23 rd October 2018
END DATE (this season)	11 th February 2019
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological watching brief and subsequent investigative works were carried out for West Dunbartonshire Council in support of ground breaking works on the site of a subterranean structure exposed by a tree throw within Levensgrove Park, Dumbarton.</p> <p>This revealed the well-preserved remains of a well of drystone construction with an associated wall foundation. The well was thought to date to the early 18th century (most likely 1714), forming part of a water management scheme to pipe water via a lead pipe across the River Leven to two wells located on High Street in Dumbarton. The wall may have been a boundary wall for the Levensgrove Estate, at Woodyard Road, which would later become Levensgrove Park in the 19th century.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	West Dunbartonshire Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to HES Collections.

Contact Details

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KA13 6PU e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
32. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:
West of Scotland Archaeology Service www.wosas.org.uk
231 George Street t.: 0141 287 8330
Glasgow e.: enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk
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