

**Drumchapel Woods, Glasgow City
Scottish Lowlands:
Archaeological Survey**

Data Structure Report

by Alan Matthews

issued 25th March 2011



Rathmell

Archaeology Ltd


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Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological survey work is required by Forestry Commission (Scotland) in respect of a series of defined land parcels at Drumchapel, Easterhouse and Muriside Woods in the Scottish Lowlands. This Data Structure Report is specifically concerned with the land parcels at Drumchapel Woods, Glasgow City (centred on NGR NS 519 721). These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeological sites which may be affected by the proposed planting scheme in order to assess their significance and facilitate the design of an appropriate mitigation strategy.
2. The study area comprises three irregularly-shaped land parcels arranged around the northern boundary of Drumchapel (Figure 1). Parcel 1 is located to the north-west of Drumchapel and extends south for approximately two-thirds of a kilometre. Parcel 2 is located to the north of Drumchapel and extends east-west for approximately one kilometre. Parcel 3 is located to the north-east of Drumchapel and extends south-east for a little more than one kilometre. In general each land parcel consists of roughly kept parkland or waste ground with some established forest.
3. The survey undertaken was a mixture of targeted and predictive prospective survey. Within this study area three archaeological sites were identified. Most were associated with nineteenth century farming or industrial activities. However, the Antonine Wall to the north of the study area is a site of national and international significance due to its designations as a Scheduled Monument and a World Heritage Site.
4. A series of exclusion areas from negative impacts have been recommended as a result of these survey works. These have been designed to protect the more significant monuments in accordance with the issued Forestry Guidance.

Project Works

5. The programme of works agreed with Scottish Lowlands Forest District commenced with a desk based assessment. This consulted resources within:
 - ❖ the National Monuments Record of Scotland (known archaeological sites; archived commercial reports);
 - ❖ the Sites & Monuments Record (known archaeological sites);
 - ❖ Historic Scotland records (Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
 - ❖ local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
6. A walkover survey of the proposed planting area was undertaken on the 9th March 2011, to assist in the characterisation of those monuments previously identified by the desk-based assessment and to identify any additional upstanding archaeological sites. Site limits surveyed through the use of a DGPS system (Leica GS50) were subsequently identified on base maps.

Findings

7. The desk-based assessment did not identify the presence of any buildings protected for their architectural or historical merit under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 within the landholding. However an element of the Antonine Wall was located in the north-western corner of the central land parcel (Parcel 2) which is protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

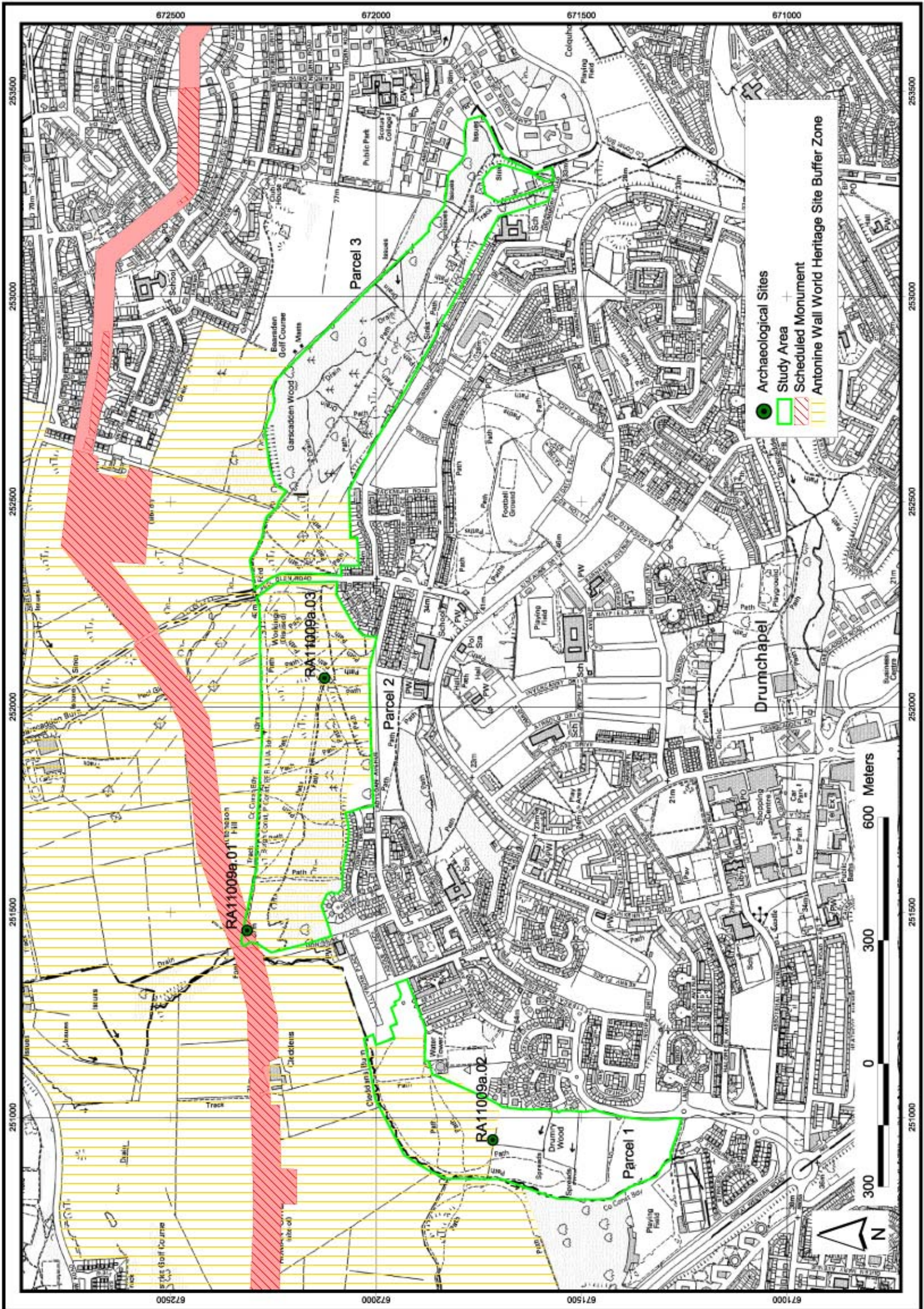


Figure 1: Study Area

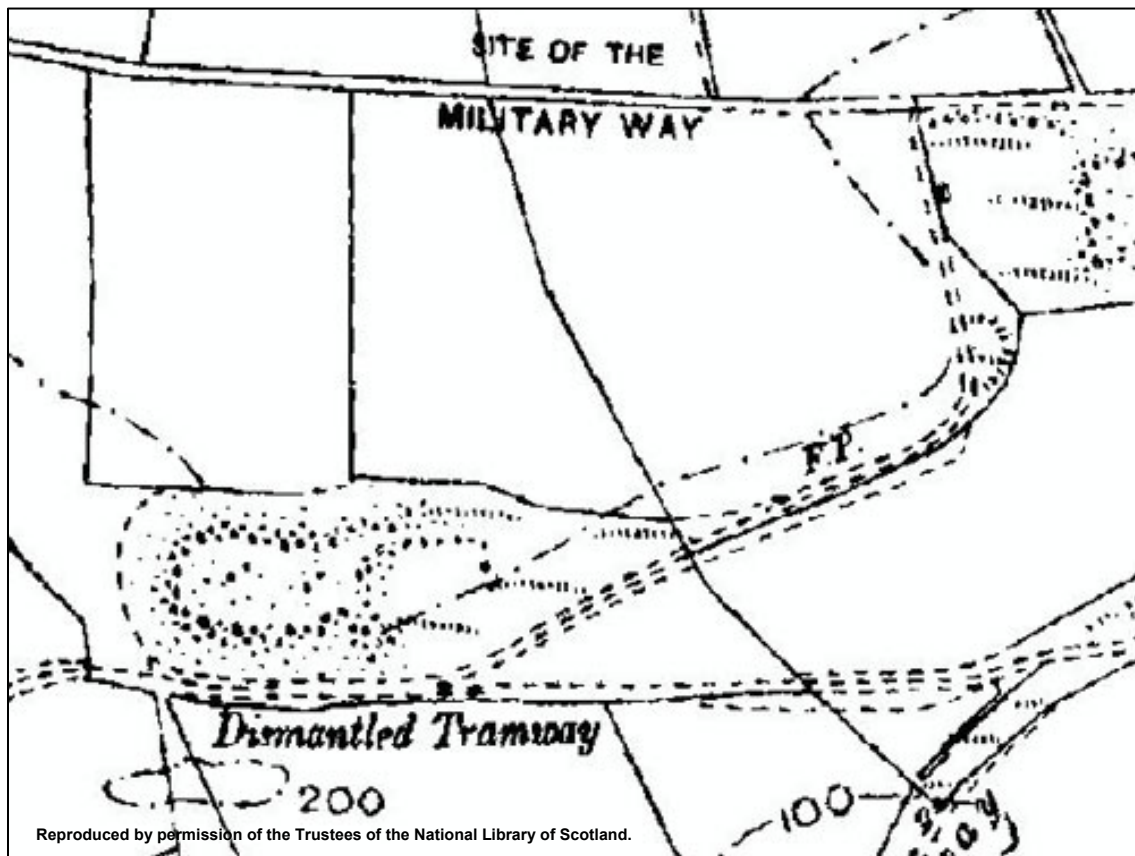
Historic Landuse

8. The earliest map evidence for the area is provided by Gordon's map, which is itself based upon an earlier map surveyed by Timothy Pont in the mid sixteenth century and revised by Bleau in AD 1654 (Figure 1a). While the amount of detail shown elsewhere on this map is quite sufficient to allow comparison with the modern landscape, in this particular locale such detail is lacking. Familiar place names and the location of the River Kelvin allow us to place the approximate location of the study area but not with sufficient detail to accuracy to determine ownership or landuse.
9. Charles Ross's map (1777) shows 'Castlehill' and 'Killbuy' but does not give a detailed depiction of land use other than the appearance of forestry and the implication of land under cultivation. The first Map to show the area in greater detail is William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland of 1747-55 (Figure 2a). Here the general study area can be identified by comparing the location of Castlehill along the Antonine Wall (marked as Roman Wall). On Roy's map the area is generally depicted as unenclosed but improved agricultural land. Some of the fields which are depicted are enclosed and in association with small groups of structures like farm buildings. To the south of the study area as shown on Roy's map are several areas shown as waterlogged or marshland. This demonstrates the water-logging in the low lying portions of this landscape.
10. Several names are recognisable from the study area as depicted on Roy's map when compared to modern maps of the area. It is likely from its location that the farm of 'Cleyden' is in the precursor of the modern farm of Cleddans. The large farm and enclosed fields, which form the area which is now Drumchapel is named 'Garscuddin' on Roy's map. Other small farms which are likely to be within the study area are named 'Killbouy', 'Hutcheson', 'Little Hutcheson', 'Wood Newk' and 'Brain Holme'. 'W. Drumchapel' and 'E. Drumchapel' at this time are small farms shown as being to the south of the study area.
11. Charles Ross's map (1777) shows 'Castlehill' and 'Killbuy' but does not give a detailed depiction of land use other than the appearance of forestry and the implication of land under cultivation.
12. The next mapping which shows the area in detail is the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1865). This map may be geo-referenced with some confidence and so we can achieve an accurate overlay of modern maps. In general the study area is depicted as enclosed agricultural land with some areas of forestry. Most notable is the large area of forestry in the centre of Parcel 1 and the northern half of Parcel 3, the latter is referred to as Garscadden Wood (Figure 3b) (as it is on modern maps). Parcel 2 is depicted as enclosed agricultural fields with the Antonine Wall crossing to the north on Hutcheson Hill as an earthwork feature.
13. The marked change between Roy (1747-55) and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1865) is the large scale enclosure of the landscape combined with the loss of the multiple small rural settlements. This dispersed small scale settlement pattern has been replaced by a series of farms which, based on their depiction, appear to be of planned, early 19th century construction although often at the locations of the earlier rural settlement (such as Cleddans and South Hutchison).
14. By the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1894-98) the ground covered by Parcel 2 is depicted as containing derelict industrial workings in areas to the south and east (Figure 2b). These are also shown as disused on modern Ordnance Survey maps if sufficient detail. In the centre and along the southern boundary of Parcel 2 a 'Dismantled Tramway' is also marked. This forms a curving line running from the south-west to the north-east through the centre of Parcel 2. Given that this Tramway is not shown on the 1st edition maps it must have had a relatively short lifespan lying within the three decades between these map editions.
15. Parcel 1 has changed very little between the 1st and 2nd edition maps except that the woods in the centre of the parcel are now referred to as Drumry Wood (Figure 3a). Similarly, Parcel 3 is still of the same layout with the northern half being labelled as



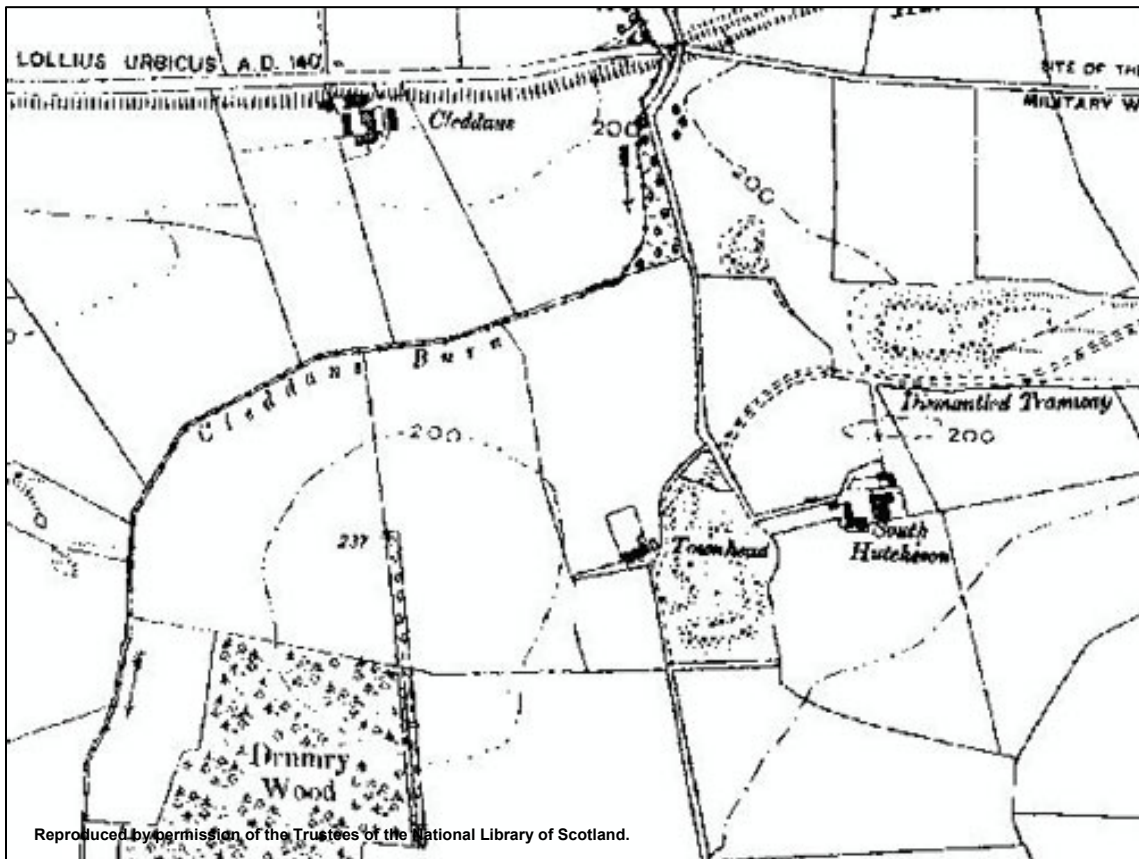
Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

Figure 2a: Roy's Military Survey 1747-55



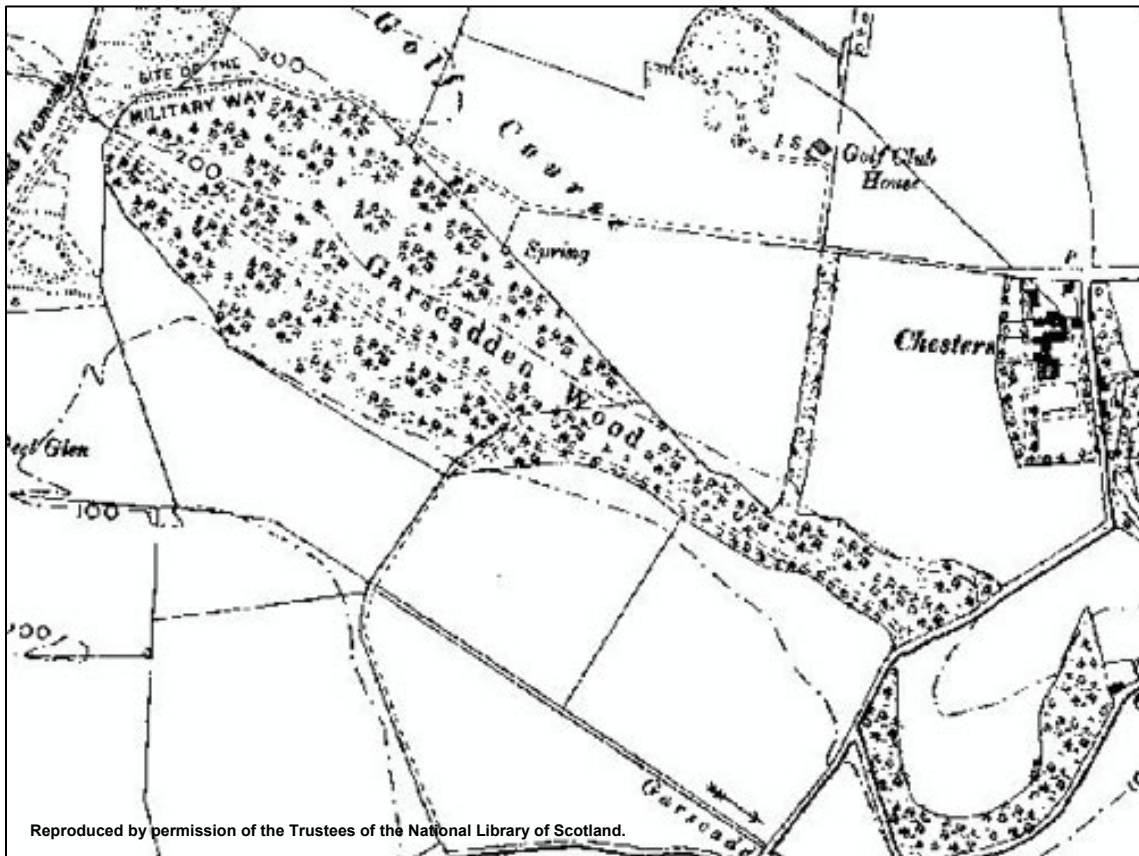
Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

Figure 2b: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey – Parcel 2, Dismantled Tramway



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Figure 3a: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey – NW of Study Area



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Figure 3b: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey – Parcel 3

Garscadden Wood and the southern half being shown as enclosed agricultural fields. What is also noteworthy from these maps is that the urban sprawl of greater Glasgow has not yet extended this far and much of the surrounding area is still depicted as enclosed agricultural land with small farms. The Antonine Wall is still shown at the northern limit of Parcel 2 and depicted as an earthwork.

16. By the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (1914) the disused tramway and industrial workings of Parcel 2 are shown as landscape features and are not labelled. 'Drumry Wood' is still the only feature shown in Parcel 1 except that it is now shown as having informal tracks in its interior. The remainder of Parcel 1 is still shown as enclosed agricultural fields. Parcel 3 is also much the same except that some of the field boundaries have been removed from the southern half. Again, the general depiction of the study area changes little in the 4th edition Ordnance Survey maps with the exception that much of 'Drumry Wood' and the area to the south is shown as waterlogged or marshland.

Archaeological and Historical Background

17. Within and around the study area the most obvious example of prehistoric or Roman activity is the presence to the north of the Antonine Wall (WoSASPIN 50984; **RA11009a.01**) and accompanying fortlet on Castlehill. The Antonine Wall was constructed around 142AD, under the emperor Antoninus Pius in order to form the northernmost frontier of the Roman Empire. It survived as such until 160AD when it was abandoned in favour of Hadrian's Wall to the south. The wall spans approximately 36 miles from Bo'ness on the Firth of Forth to Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde. This portion of the Antonine Wall has been part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site: *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* since 2008, recognising its international significance.
18. Typically the wall was constructed of a turf rampart 3 to 4m high and fronted by a broad ditch. The material from the ditch was tipped out onto the north side to form a wide, low mound or glacis. Forts were placed along the Wall at approximately 3 km intervals; many had annexes attached to one side. The forts were linked by a road, the Military Way. The forts were also used for passage through the wall, for goods and trade. One such fort is laid at the summit of Castlehill (Canmore ID 44510). The existence of a Roman fort on Castlehill was indicated by the discovery of a column-capital in 1847 and of an altar in 1826. According to the RCAHMS the only ground trace of the fort may be a vague linear depression in the southern half of the plantation enclosure, which probably corresponds to the outer ditch lines of the W side of the fort.
19. As well as the structural remains additional stray Roman finds have been uncovered in and immediately around the study area. A Roman distance slab (WoSASPIN 61397) was uncovered during excavations in the vicinity of the north-western corner of Parcel 2. A distance slab of the Twentieth Legion was found in the spring of 1865. The find spot is described as on the southern slope of Hutcheson Hill, on the slope of the little hill about six yards south of the line of the Antonine Wall. The precise location of this find is unclear from the record but it was most likely just to the north of the study area.
20. Two other Roman finds are noted within Parcel 3 by both the RCAHMS and the local SMR. These are finds of one (WoSASPIN 61931) and two Roman coins (WoSASPIN 61562). The first being of Constantine I, of around 313AD date and the other two of Probus and Diocletian. However, according to their entries within the SMR these coins were found while digging in the back gardens of houses on Thorn Road, Bearsden. This places them outside the study area despite the fact that they are shown as within the study area on Canmore. This simply reflects the inaccuracy of the find location as logged. However, they do serve to further demonstrate the potential for stray Roman finds within the area.
21. No other sites of historical or archaeological significance are known to exist within the study area; however, a brief historical background may be useful. The parish of Kilpatrick was split into two parishes, Old and New, by an Act of Parliament on 16 February 1649. This was a split of both the ecclesiastical and civil parishes with the wealth and stipend of the original parish shared between the two new parishes. Since 1649 a succession of parishes have been separated from the original, with Drumchapel, Jordanhill, Knightswood and Temple now within the Glasgow City, while Milngavie and Baldernock lie



Figure 4a: Open ground within centre of Parcel 1



Figure 4b: Denuded drystone wall (**RA11009a.02**)



Figure 5a: Modern pathways within the centre of Parcel 2



Figure 5b: Ploughed and planted Woodland in Parcel 2

in East Dunbartonshire and Strathblane in Stirling.

22. Farming in the parish was described in the Old Statistical Accounts (Sym 1791-99) as being of old practice but having made great improvements recently. The only village of any size is Millguy with a population of around 200 people. There are also four oat mills, two barley mills, one snuff mill and one paper mill. In addition coal and lime works exist within the area. In comparison the New Statistical Accounts (Sym 1834-45) describe the extent of the arable land as 6000 acres with about 2500 as pasture or waste ground and plantations of fir, birch and oak. In addition, attention has been paid in the intervening years to agricultural improvements. The dairy now forms an important part of the local economy with several farm buildings or enclosures newly built. Examination of this historical information supports the mapping evidence that the land is largely given over to agriculture with the principal sites of historical or archaeological significance being the Roman sites to the north of the study area.

Site Walkover

23. The survey took place on the 9th of March 2011. The weather was overcast with occasional showers of rain. Each land parcel will be described separately. There will then follow a description of significant historical and archaeological sites. Where archaeological issues or sites overlap this will also be discussed. The main objective of the survey was to locate and assess those sites identified during the desk based work. An additional aim of the survey was to locate and assess any previously unknown archaeological or historical sites within the study area. The most significant site which had been identified by the desk based work was the Scheduled Monument of the Antonine Wall (**RA11009a.01**).
24. Parcel 1 consisted of rough parkland with some large areas of trees (Figure 4a). The entire area sloped significantly down from south-east to north-west. The northern quarter of the area is predominantly overgrown with grass or low scrub. There are also occasional patches of established deciduous trees. The north-eastern part of this area borders on the compound surrounding a large water tower. Some decorative fencing exists along the western boundary but no formal boundary exists around the remainder of the area (Figure 10b). Typically the eastern part of Parcel 1 is bound by the rear garden fences of the Drumchapel estate. The southern half of Parcel 1 is split from north to south by a large area of deciduous woodland.
25. It is noteworthy that there is significant evidence of recent landscaping throughout Parcel 1. This has taken the form of the establishment of footpaths and drainage around the entire area. The physical result of this ground disturbance is evident round the paths. One potentially significant archaeological site was identified in Parcel 1 during the walkover survey. This took the form of a partially collapsed drystone wall (**RA11009a.02**) (Figure 4b) which extended roughly for 180m east to west across the parcel. This wall was composed of large blocks of roughly cut stone and survived to little more than a single course. The wall had been disturbed by the placement of modern paths. In addition, consideration will be given to the setting of the Antonine Wall (**RA11009a.01**) and its effect on Parcel 1 although the site itself is not within this parcel boundary.
26. The survey of Parcel 2 was carried out in a similar fashion. This constituted a large area of rough parkland the majority of which had been planted with dense deciduous woodland (Figure 5a). An almost all of the woodland in this parcel there is evidence of disturbance both for ploughing and for drainage (Figure 5b). The woodland covers an area greater than that shown on modern Ordnance Survey mapping with only the extremities of the parcel being largely free from trees. However in line with the depiction on modern maps the western half is the most densely wooded. Similarly to Parcel 1, Parcel 2 a great deal of ground disturbance is evident resulting from the construction of footpaths around the perimeter and through the centre of the parcel. The placement of these paths had resulted in shallow excavation works for the base of the path and the installation of drainage.

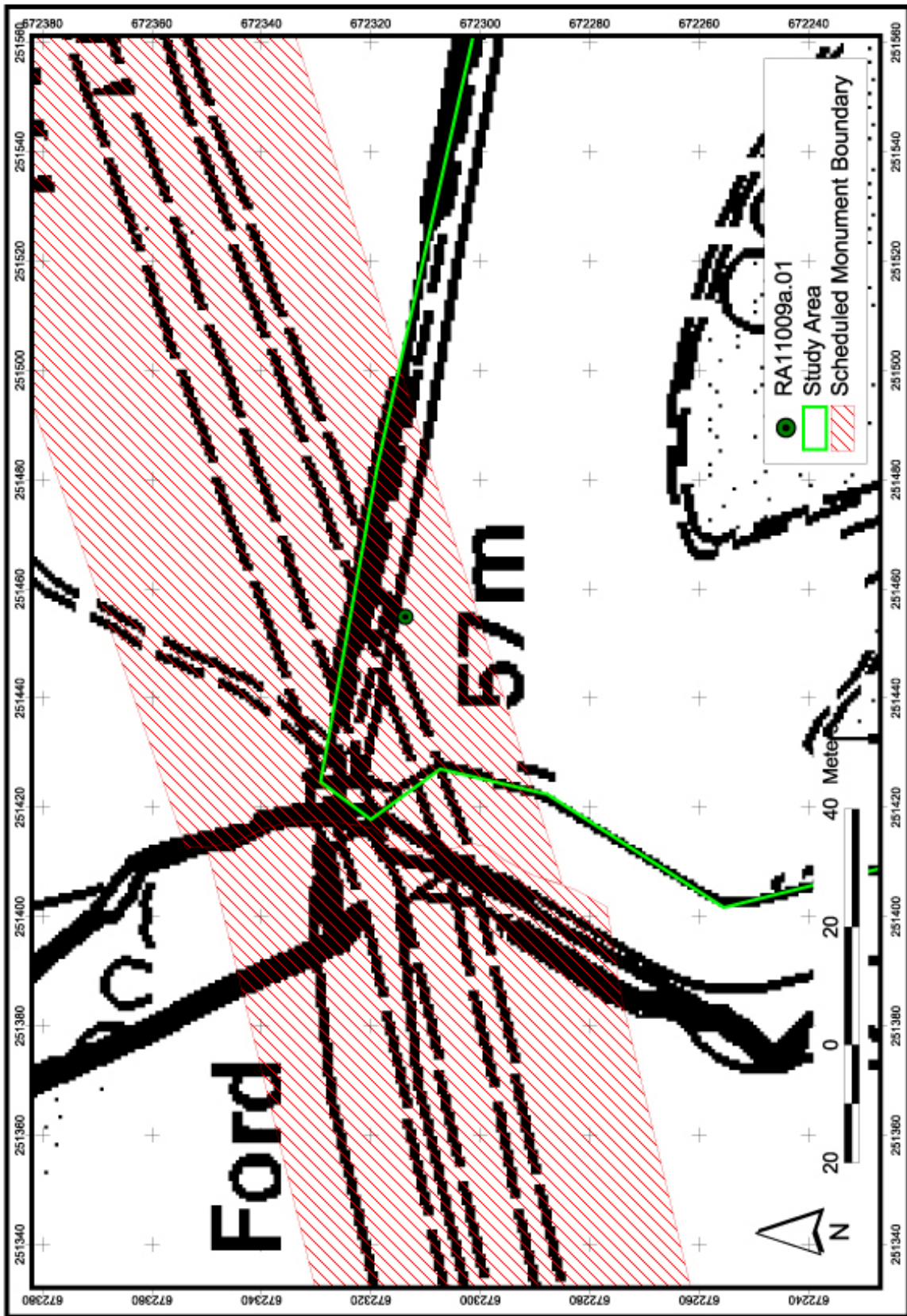


Figure 6: Plan of area around Antonine Wall (**RA11009a.01**)



Figure 7a: Modern pathway within northern half of Parcel 3



Figure 7b: View along Parcel 3 from the north-west

27. The desk based work identified that the area of the Scheduled Monument of the Antonine Wall (**RA11009a.01**) (Figure 6) is inside the north-western corner of Parcel 2. In fact two of the scheduling documents which cover the Antonine Wall (see Appendix 3) are within the study area. The survey of the area revealed no upstanding evidence of the Antonine Wall within Parcel 2. The area of the wall appears coincide with the location of a farm track with accompanying hedges and ditches. Within the immediate vicinity Parcel 2 has been planted with trees in a similar fashion to the rest of the area.
28. Another potential site was noted within Parcel 2. This took the form of a bank and ditch ending in a dump of modern building material extending for 125m in an east-west dogleg. (**RA11009a.03**) (Figure 9b). The regularity of this feature along with the associated dumped material suggests that its origins may be modern industrial. In addition, referring to the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping this location is associated with the disused Tramway.
29. A brief examination of Parcel 3, even from modern mapping, shows that it may be split into the north-eastern and south-western halves. The north-eastern half sloped steeply up to the north-east and is mostly composed of deciduous woodland with some open areas of bracken and grass (Figure 7a). The south-western half of Parcel 2 is relatively flat and composed of a mixture of rough parkland and grass/bracken with occasional deciduous trees. The other chief characteristic of the south-western half is that is the location for several large pylons carrying overhead electrical cables ending in a substation at the southern end. Obviously the placement of these pylons has resulted in significant disturbance to portions of Parcel 3 (Figure 7b).
30. In a similar fashion to the other two parcels new footpaths have been placed throughout Parcel 3. This includes a path through the north-eastern half heading along the slope the full length of the parcel and some paths extending into the south-western half. There appears to also have been some attempt to enhance the natural drainage by excavation or clearing of ditches running down slope (Figure 10a). Additional modern disturbance takes the form of a gravel access road to the electrical substation. A small area, in the centre of the south-western boundary of Parcel 3 adjacent to the road, has been grassed over and landscaped as parkland.
31. The desk based work had identified the potential for Roman remains within the boundary of Parcel 3 given the recorded location of the Antonine Wall and the Roman Fortlet to the north; however the two noted find spots of Roman coins were outwith the area (see above) The survey could not confirm the existence of Roman material within Parcel 3 given the proximity of significant Roman sites to the north possibility cannot be discounted. Another potential site was investigated in the form of an earthwork (bank and ditch) which extended roughly north-west to south-east just west of the centre of Parcel 3. Although the density of the surrounding trees made extensive investigation difficult this features was interpreted as a modern drainage ditch with upcast.

Discussion

32. The desk based assessment and walkover survey identified a total of three significant historical or archaeological features within the study area.
33. The most significant of these features was the Scheduled Monument of the Antonine Wall (**RA11009a.01**), which extends into the north-western corner of Parcel 2. In addition to the statutory designation as a Scheduled Monument the Antonine Wall also a World Heritage Site, a non-statutory designation of international significance. The buffer identified for this World Heritage Site, designed to identify that land which is critical in the setting of the monument, extends into large portions of Parcels 1, 2 and 3 (see Figure 1). The buffer covers the northern third of Parcel 1; effectively the entire area within Parcel 2 and the north western quarter of Parcel 3.



Figure 8a: View from Parcel 1 towards the Antonine Wall



Figure 8b: View from Parcel 2 towards the Antonine Wall

34. Despite the fact that no upstanding remains of the Antonine Wall exist within the study area (Figure 8a and 8b) the legal boundary of the site is that which is express by the scheduling documents. Within this boundary is an archaeological site of international importance. The significance of these two designations should be taken into account when developing the mitigation strategy.
35. There is the clear potential for Roman material (stray finds and currently unlocated features) to be present in areas which are so close to the Antonine Wall including the known fort. However, the two known find spots of Roman coins are not from within Parcel 3. The survey did not reveal any previously unknown sites of Roman origin; however any mitigation strategy should take into the potential.
36. The drystone wall (**RA11009a.02**) which was observed in Parcel 1 may relate to the boundary of the Drumry Woods shown on early Ordnance Survey mapping. As such this feature represents an old land boundary and a landscape feature probably of 19th century origin. This site has already been disturbed by the placement of modern paths. This site would be of no more than local significance.
37. The bank and ditch (**RA11009a.03**) located in Parcel 2 was interpreted as a site most likely resulting from the modern (19th or 20th century) industrial use of the area. This would tie in almost perfectly with the corner of the disused tramway depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. As such this is a short lived industrial site with local historical or archaeological significance. Survey of the area around this site along with examination of historic mapping indicates that a lot of industrial debris has been dumped on the eastern third of Parcel 2.
38. No other sites of historical or archaeological significance were located within the study area. Part of the reason for the low number of sites observed in the course of the archaeological work may be the extensive modern disturbance which had taken place throughout the study area. This disturbance has taken the form of dumping industrial material in Parcel 2. In Parcel 3 the placement of pylons for overhead electrical lines. Finally greatest disturbance to the surface sediments is from the ploughing for and planting of deciduous woodland.

Recommendations

39. The site of the Antonine Wall (**RA11009a.01**) is a Scheduled Monument protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). As such, any development of change of use within the scheduled area can only be carried out after Scheduled Monument Consent has been obtained from Historic Scotland, acting on behalf of Scottish Ministers. In addition, the landowner is responsible for the maintenance and protection of the monument by ensuring that the site is not subject to undue damage from neglect. For this reason a 20m management buffer is recommended from the edge of the scheduled area. Within this buffer Forestry Commission Scotland should ensure that:
- ❖ No ground disturbance occurs (inc. planting of trees or rutting from vehicle movement); and
 - ❖ No dumping or storing of materials occurs.
40. Further, consideration should be given to more positive management of this highly sensitive area. This could cover:
- ❖ Maintaining the area under short cropped or cut grass sward; and
 - ❖ Remove or thin (without removing root structure) woody vegetation and trees.
41. With regards to the much more extensive buffer which surrounds the World Heritage Site, this is a non-statutory of international significance. Care should be taken within this buffer that planting is carried out in a sympathetic way to preserve or enhance the setting of the Antonine Wall. We would provisionally suggest that:
- ❖ new planting should favour hand planted native species;
 - ❖ the form of planting should avoid creating the appearance of commercial blocks;

and

- ❖ new build structures (inc hard landscaping) that are visible from the Antonine Wall should be designed to be non-intrusive in appearance.
42. It is important to liaise with the FSC Archaeologist so that any planting or development be carried out in a way which will enhance the setting of the Antonine Wall. Given that afforestation is the most likely change, this has the strong potential to be a positive effect through new or maturing woodland screening views from the monument to the existing surrounding urban landscape.
 43. Currently no machine planted woodland exists within the 20m recommended boundary which extends beyond the boundary of the Scheduled Monument. However, informal trees and shrubs do exist along the northern part of the western boundary of Parcel 2 beyond the area of the machine planted woodland. It is recommended that any woodland within the 20m suggested buffer be removed in accordance with the advice given above.
 44. The drystone wall (**RA11009a.02**), which ran east-west through Parcel 1 was identified with the boundary of Drumry Woods. Similarly the remains of the disused tramway (**RA11009a.03**) located in Parcel 2 are interpreted as a short lived 19th century industrial feature. These sites were classified as being of local and in line with the FES Archaeological Survey Guidelines unnecessary damage should be avoided and where possible breaches in these features should be made through existing gaps. However, their low level of significance is such that this survey could be taken as a record of their character should a proposal require their loss.
 45. The two Roman find spots located in Parcel 3 are erroneous and these finds were made elsewhere. However there is the potential for the recovery of Roman material in areas in close proximity to the Antonine Wall. For this reason it would be advisable to undertake archaeological monitoring of any substantive programme of groundbreaking works within the northern half of this study area.
 46. It is clear that substantial disturbance has already taken place within the study area with the placement of paths and other landscaping. The enhancement of drainage and the placement of pylons for overhead electrical lines have also contributed to the ground disturbance in Parcel 3. The machine planting of trees has also caused substantial disturbance, especially in Parcel 2. For this reason the risk of unknown upstanding archaeological remains being present on site is very limited.

Table 1: Recommended protection of Archaeological Sites

Site No	Site Name	Significance	Protect from Planting	Buffer from last visible element
RA11009a.01	Antonine Wall Wall, Ditch	International	Yes	Yes
RA11009a.02	Drumry Woods Drystone Wall	Local	Preferred	No
RA11009a.03	Disused Tramway Tramway	Local	Preferred	No

Conclusion

47. A programme of archaeological survey work is required by Forestry Commission (Scotland) in respect of a series of defined land parcels at Drumchapel, Easterhouse and Muirside Woods in the Scottish Lowlands. This Data Structure report is specifically concerned with the land parcels at Drumchapel Woods. These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeology which may be present.
48. Three sites of historical or archaeological significance were identified within the study

area. The most significant site was the section of the Antonine Wall, a Scheduled Monument and World Heritage Site. This crosses the north-western corner of the study area; however, the buffer described by the World Heritage Site extends over a larger area. Recommendations for the ongoing sympathetic management of this significant site have been made in keeping with best practice.

49. An additional two sites were located that relate to the 19th century agricultural and industrial use of the ground. Both were categorised as being of local importance, but while avoidance was recommended their level of significance enabled this survey to act as a record of their character should loss be unavoidable. Given the proximity of the study area to significant Roman remains, there is a potential for stray Roman finds to be exposed by works, recommendations for managing this potential have been included.

References & Sources

Documentary

Forestry Commission, 2009, *Forest and the Historic Environment Guidelines: Consultation Draft*

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Sym, A., 1834-45, 'The Parish of New or East Kilpatrick' in *New Statistical Account of 1834-45*, Vol. 8, pp.36

Cartographic

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Moll, H., 1745, *The Shire of Lenox or Dunbarton*

Ordnance Survey, 1856, *1st Edition Map of Dumbartonshire*.

Ordnance Survey, 1885, *2nd Edition Map of Dumbartonshire*

Ordnance Survey, 1903, *3rd Edition Map of Dumbartonshire*

Ordnance Survey, 1920, *4th Edition Map of Dumbartonshire*

Ross, C., 1777, *Dumbartonshire*

Roy, William, 1747-55, *Military survey of Scotland*

Appendix 1: Additional Photographs



Figure 9a: Paths in Parcel 1



Figure 9b: Tramway (**RA11009a.03**) in Parcel 2



Figure 10a: Modern drain in Parcel 2



Figure 10b: Western edge of Study Area

Appendix 2: Site Details

50. Presented below are details of the archaeological sites located within the proposed planting area. Those sites identified by site numbers in bold are believed to lie wholly or partly within the area (see Figure 1 for location of sites).

Site	Name	References	NGR	Description
RA11009a.01	Antonine Wall Wall, Ditch	Scheduled Monument No. 6836, 6838 WoSASPIN 50984	NS 5142 7231	The Antonine Wall was constructed around 142AD, under the emperor Antoninus Pius in order to form the northernmost frontier of the Roman Empire.
RA11009a.02	Drumry Woods Drystone Wall	N/A	NS 5102 7169 to NS 5085 7173	This took the form of a partially collapsed drystone wall which extended roughly east to west across the parcel. This wall was composed of large blocks of roughly cut stone and survived to little more than a single course. 180m long, 2m wide
RA11009a.03	Disused Tramway Tramway	N/A	NS 5207 7212 to NS 5216 7217	This took the form of a bank and ditch ending in a dump of modern building material. 125m long, varies from 4m wide to 2m wide.

Appendix 3: Scheduling Documents

Antonine Wall 1

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979

Entry in the Schedule of Monuments

1998

Re: The Monument known as
Antonine Wall, Cleddans Burn to Peel Glen
Road

3 in the Parish of Bearsden and
County of Dumbarton

Search Sheet Nos:- 5679
26112

Solicitor
to the
Secretary of State
for Scotland
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh

MFA05172

1998

No 2 returned to Council for Bearsden

3

5679

26112

3

5679

26112

6838

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979
ENTRY IN THE SCHEDULE OF MONUMENTS

The monument known as Antonine Wall, Cleddans Burn to Peel Glen Road comprises a section of the Antonine Wall which runs up the sides and across the top of Hutcheson Hill. The Antonine Wall at this location consists of the rampart, the ditch, the berm (area between rampart and ditch) and the upcast mound. The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 810m from the furthest W point to the furthest E by a maximum of 80m N-S, to include the Antonine Wall rampart, berm, ditch and upcast mound and an area to the N and S where traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the monument may survive. To the W, the scheduled area is defined by the W edge of the path that extends N from Monymusk Place. To the E the area is defined by Peel Glen Road. The N boundary extends 25m beyond the N edge of the Antonine Wall ditch, to include the upcast mound and an area beyond in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the monument may survive. The S boundary extends 20m beyond the position of the S edge of the rampart to include Roman-period deposits which are likely to survive in this area. At least part of the military way may also lie within this 20m zone. The monument, which lies in the Parish of Bearsden and the County of Dumbarton as shown outlined in red on the Plan annexed and executed as relative hereto and which forms part of the subjects described in 1. Disposition by Archibald Spencer Lindsey Campbell in favour of Walter Kinloch dated 22 July and recorded in the Division of the General Register of Sasines for the County of Dumbarton on 22 August both in the year 1921 (the present owners whereof being John Napier Paul and Margaret Paul as Trustees for the firm of John Paul and Sons, Langfaulds Farm, Hardgate, Clydebank, Glasgow) 2. Disposition by Killermont and Garscadden Estates Limited in favour of David Galloway and Annie Galloway as Trustees for the firm of David Galloway dated 9 February and recorded in the General Register of Sasines for the County of Dumbarton on 12 August both in the year 1964 (the present owner whereof being Annie Galloway, Lawmuir Farm, Hardgate, Clydebank Glasgow), is hereby included in the Schedule of Monuments appearing to the Secretary of State for Scotland to be of national importance compiled and maintained by him under section 1(1) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Alainie
Assistant Secretary
Date 15 May 1998

Historic Scotland
Longmore House
Salisbury Place
EDINBURGH
EH9 1SH

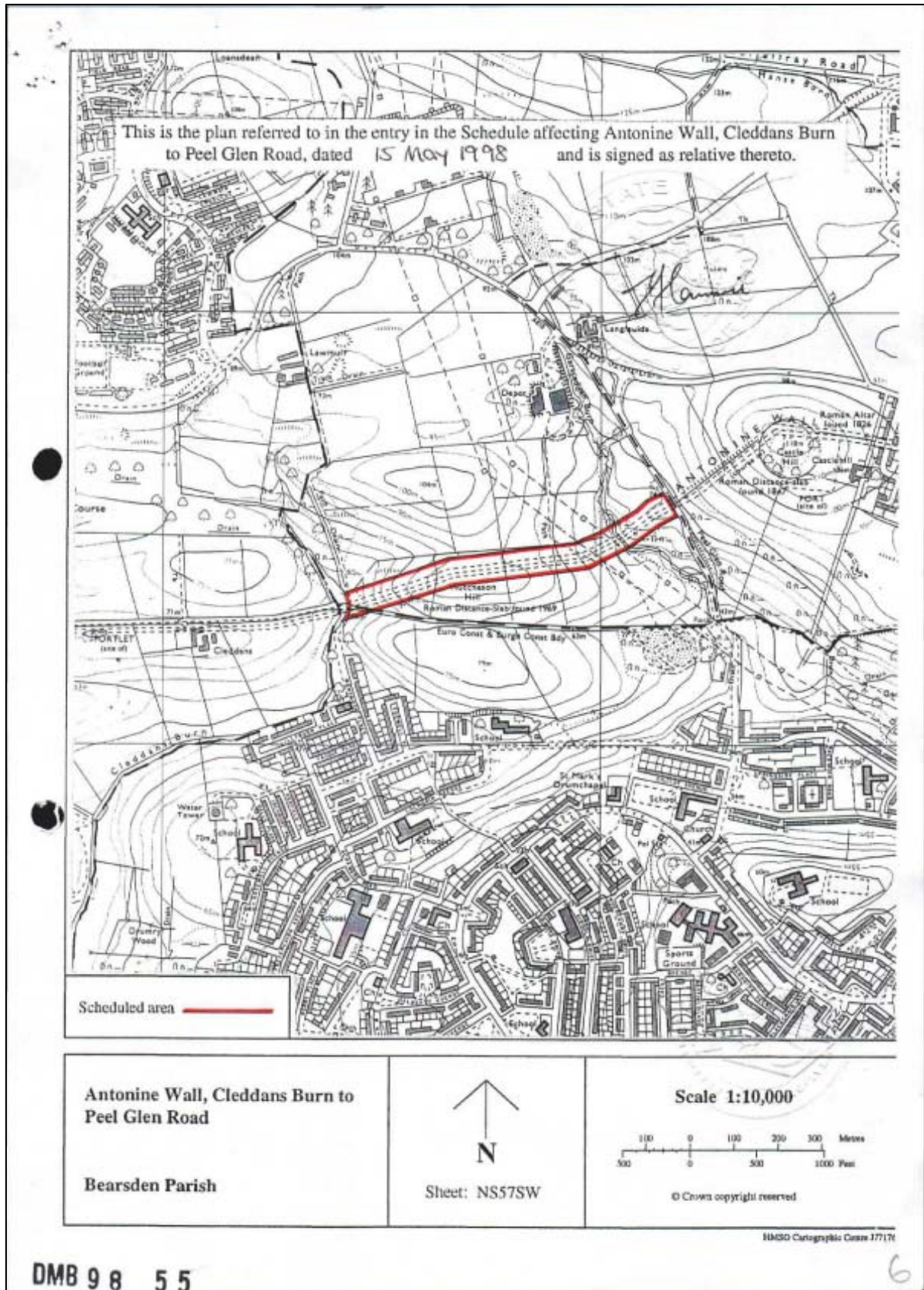


Register on behalf of the Secretary of State for Scotland in the Register of the County of Dumbarton.

Norman ...
Solicitor, Edinburgh, Agent

MFA05372
DMB 9 8 5 5

REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND
GENERAL REGISTER OF SASINES
COUNTY OF DUMBARTON
FICHE 55 PRAME 5
PRESENTED & RECORDED ON 29 JUL 1998



Antonine Wall 2

DMB

07 OCT 2010	YEARLY RUNNING NO.
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3

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979

Entry in the Schedule of Monuments

SE 103353460.1

2010

Re: The Monument known as
Antonine Wall and fortlet, 950m W to 335m
ENE of Cleddens

in the Parish of Old Kilpatrick and
County of Dumbarton

Search Sheet No: 5597
15011
41258
40707

Historic Scotland
Longmore House
Salisbury Place
Edinburgh

LD012375.Sch

5597
15011
41258
40707

REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND
 GENERAL REGISTER OF SASINES
 COUNTY OF DUMBARTON
 YEAR 2010 353
 YEARLY RUNNING NUMBER
 PRESENTED AND RECORDED ON 07 OCT 2010

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979 6836
 ENTRY IN THE SCHEDULE OF MONUMENTS

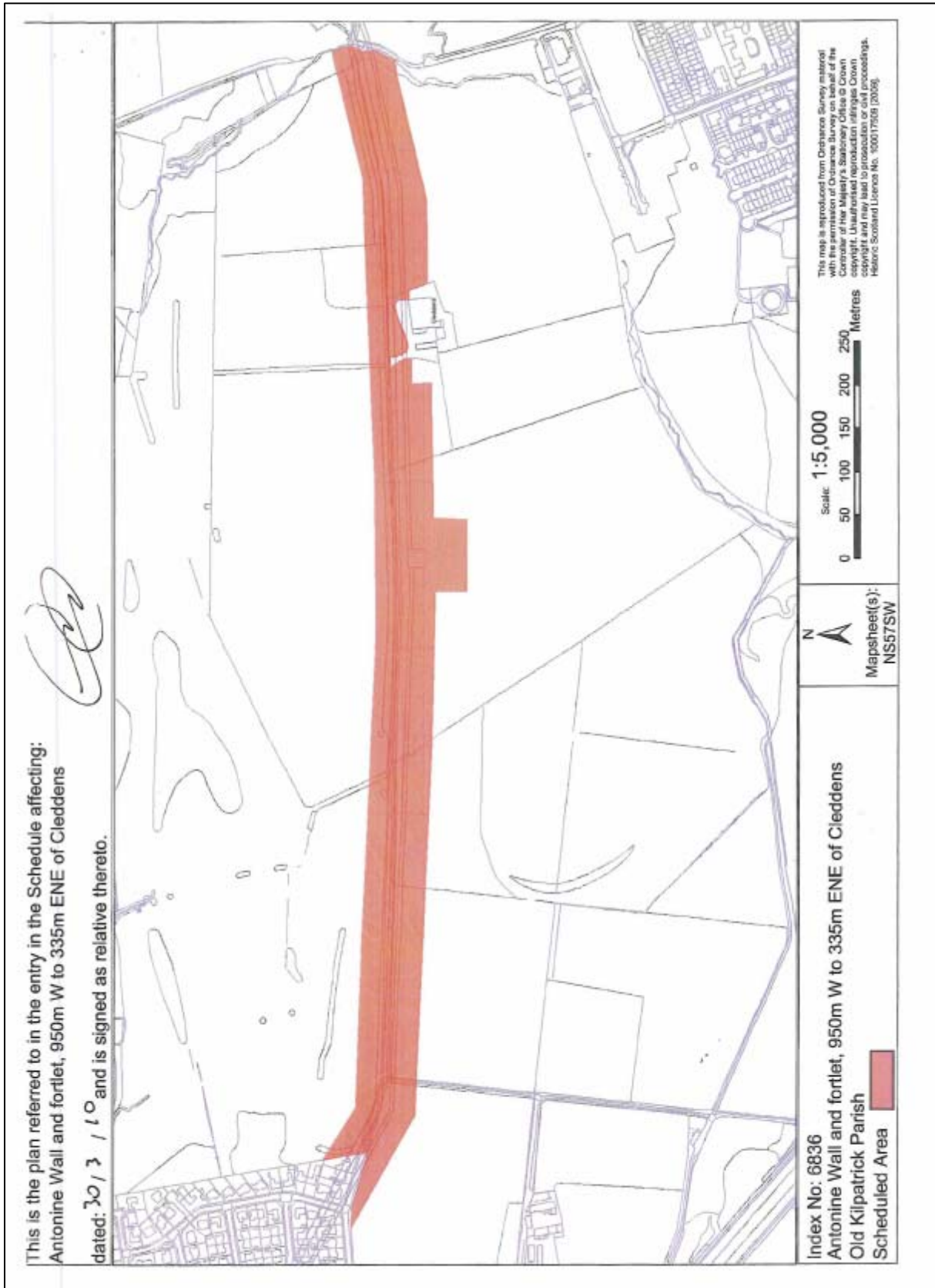
The monument known as Antonine Wall and fortlet, 950m W to 335m ENE of Cleddens comprises a stretch of the Antonine Wall that includes the site of a fortlet. It survives mainly as buried remains although traces of the ditch survive immediately to the east of the buildings of Cleddens Farm. This stretch of the Antonine Wall follows a broadly E-W course and is overlain by an unclassified farm track. To the north of the track, the Antonine Wall lies in pasture fields and then the grounds of the Clydebank and District golf course, while on the south the frontier runs through pasture fields. The site of the fortlet lies approximately 250m west of Cleddens Farm. The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. To allow for their maintenance, the scheduling specifically excludes the upper 300mm of the farm track and the above-ground elements of all modern fences, gates and stiles. The monument, which lies in the Parish of Old Kilpatrick and the County of Dumbarton as shown in red on the Plan annexed and executed as relative hereto and which forms part of the subjects described in the 1. disposition by Trustees of Sir Robert Campbell Mackenzie and others in favour of Clydebank and District Golf Club dated 16 & 22 February and 13 & 14 March 1950 and recorded in the Division of the General Register of Sasines for the County of Dumbarton on 24 March 1950; disposition by William M Carmichael Ltd in favour of Clydebank and District Golf Club dated 10 May 1954 and recorded in the Division of the General Register of Sasines for the County of Dumbarton on 28 May 1954; disposition by John Brown & Co in favour of Trustees for Clydebank and District Golf Club dated 24 November and 1 December 1969 and recorded in the Division of the General Register of Sasines for the County of Dumbarton on 2 April 1972 (the present part owners whereof being Clydebank and District Golf Club, Glasgow Road, Hardgate, Clydebank) and 2. disposition by Marguerite Hamilton black in favour of Thomas Hamilton Steel and Elizabeth Steel dated 14 September 1978 and recorded in the Division of the General Register of Sasines for the County of Dumbarton on 22 September 1978 (the present part owners whereof being Trustees for the firm of P & G Moreland, Braidfield, Hardgate, Clydebank) and 3. disposition by Marguerite Hamilton Black in favour of Alexander Morton dated 8 July 1977 and recorded in the Division of the General Register of Sasines for the County of Dumbarton on 16 May 1978 (the present part owner whereof being Alexander Morton, Cleddans Farm, Clydebank), is hereby included in the Schedule of Monuments appearing to the Scottish Ministers to be of national importance compiled and maintained by them under section 1(1) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Subscribed by Malcolm Cooper, Chief Inspector with Historic Scotland, being an officer of the Scottish Ministers at Edinburgh on the 30 day of *Nov* Two thousand and ten, before this witness Mairi H Davies, of Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh.

M.H.Davies Witness

[Signature] Chief Inspector

LD012374.Sch



Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Drumchapel Woods
PROJECT CODE:	RA11009a
PARISH:	New Kilpatrick
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alan Matthews
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Assessment and Survey
NMRS NO(S):	N/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Antonine Wall, field boundary, tramways
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 9991 9235
START DATE (this season)	March, 2011
END DATE (this season)	March, 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Three sites of historical or archaeological significance were identified within the study area. The most significant site was the section of the Antonine Wall, a Scheduled Monument and World Heritage Site. This crosses the north-western corner of the study area; however, the buffer described by the World Heritage Site extends over a larger area. An additional two sites were located that relate to the 19 th century agricultural and industrial use of the ground.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Forestry Commission Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Copies of report to be placed with West of Scotland Archaeology Service and RCAHMS Collections

Contact Details

51. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

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Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops
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Ayrshire
KA13 6PU

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