

# Gruggies Burn Flood Alleviation Scheme

## Historic Environment Assessment

March 2024



**Balfour Beatty**



**FAIRHURST**



# Gruggies Burn Flood Alleviation Scheme, Dumbarton

## Historic Environment Assessment

Project ID: 189

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# Clyde Archaeology

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on behalf of  
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Cover Image: Dumbarton Rock from the shoreline near the proposed coastal embankment

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## Contents

Abstract.....	6
1. Introduction.....	6
2. Location.....	6
3. Aims.....	6
4. Legislation, Policy & Guidance.....	7
Legislative Context.....	7
Planning & Policy Context.....	7
Technical Guidance.....	7
5. Methods.....	8
Desk-based Assessment.....	8
Field Survey.....	9
Cultural Significance & Value.....	9
Setting.....	12
6. Background and Context.....	12
Historic Mapping.....	12
Previous Archaeological Work.....	18
Surrounding Landscape.....	19
7. Historic Environment Baseline.....	21
Prehistoric (12,700 BC – AD 400).....	21
Roman (AD 77 – AD 211).....	21
Medieval (AD 400 – AD 1500).....	21
Early Modern and Modern (AD 1500 onwards).....	21
Potential for buried remains.....	23
Cultural Significance & Value.....	24
Setting.....	24
8. Summary & Conclusions.....	27
9. Recommendations.....	28
10. Sources Consulted.....	29
Cartographic Sources.....	29
Aerial Photographs.....	30
Documentary Sources.....	31
11. Appendices.....	32
Appendix 1: Tables.....	32

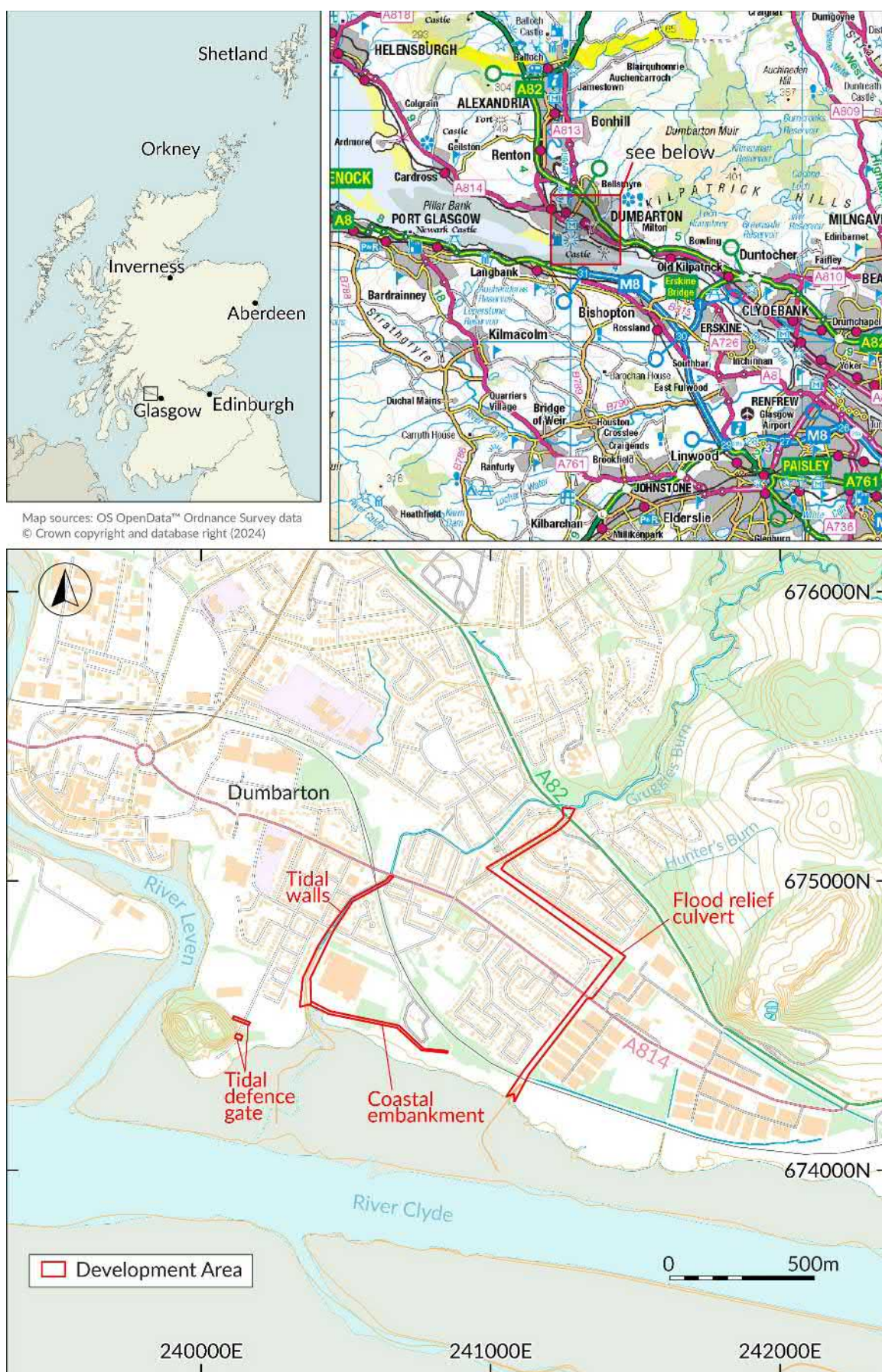
## Illustrations

Illustration 1: Site location.....	5
Illustration 2: Extract from Pont's map of 1583 to 1596 showing 'Dunbritton Castle'. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.....	12
Illustration 3: Extract from Blaeu's map of 1654 showing 'Dunbartan' Castle an a burn to the east. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.....	13
Illustration 4: Extract of a plan of the Castle produced by engineer John O'Brien in 1709 showing outer barriers (H) to the south of the proposed flood alleviation barriers. Courtesy of the national Library of Scotland.....	14
Illustration 5: Extract from General Roy's military survey (1752-55). Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland & the British Museum.....	15
Illustration 6: Extract from Ross's map of 1777 showing Dumbarton Rock and a burn to the east. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.....	15
Illustration 7: Extract of Woods map from 1818 showing Dumbarton Castle. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.....	16
Illustration 8: Extract of a map produced in 1832 as part of the Great Reform Act. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.....	16
Illustration 9: Extract of the OS first edition 6 inch to the mile map surveyed in 1860 & published 1864 showing the proposed development area (red line). Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.....	17
Illustration 10: Extract of the first revision OS 25 inch to the mile map revised in 1896 and published 1897 showing a rifle range along the shore to the east of the Gruggies Burn and south of the Hunter's Burn (Asset 50) and the shipyard basin north of Dumbarton Roack (Asset 12). Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.....	18
Illustration 11: Historic Environment assets recorded within and immediately around the proposed development area.....	20
Illustration 12: remains of likely shipyard boundary walls (Asset 12) below Dumbarton Rock.....	21
Illustration 13: Railway bridge and outflow (Asset 49) at Hunter's Burn.....	22
Illustration 14: Dumbarton Rock viewed from the coastline to the east.....	26
Illustration 15: Existing concrete walls along the edge of the Gruggies Burn at the eastern side of Knoxland Square Conservation Area.....	26

## Tables

Table 1: Digital Photos.....	32
Table 2: Gazetteer.....	34





## Abstract

An assessment of the historic environment was undertaken on behalf of Fairhurst during February 2024 in relation to a proposed flood alleviation scheme for Gruggies Burn, Dumbarton, West Dunbartonshire. Five historic environment assets were recorded within the flood alleviation area. These included the boundary walls of a former shipyard, a disused railway, a railway bridge and a rifle range all dating to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century and considered to be of lesser value. No physical remains were visible of a 17<sup>th</sup> century stone bridge that is recorded as replacing a wooden bridge across the Gruggies Burn on Glasgow Road. The scheduled monument of Dumbarton Rock, Knoxland Square Conservation Area and the likely extent of the medieval Burgh of Dumbarton lie immediately west of the proposed flood alleviation scheme. The potential for buried archaeology to be present within the flood alleviation area was generally considered to be very low although more potential existed at the location of the proposed tidal defence gates on Castle Road at the base of Dumbarton Rock's cliff face. No significant effects on the setting of historic environment assets was predicted as a result of the proposed works.

## 1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a historic environment assessment undertaken in relation to a proposed flood alleviation scheme in Dumbarton, West Dunbartonshire. The assessment was carried out by Clyde Archaeology on behalf of Fairhurst during February 2024.

## 2. Location

The proposed flood alleviation scheme is for the Gruggies Burn, Dumbarton. The development areas that will form part of the scheme are centred on NGR: NS 40470, 74870 but they are spread across a much larger area that includes the potential location of a tidal defence gate at the southern end of Castle Street, tidal walls along the Gruggies Burn, a coastal embankment to the east of Gruggies Burn and a flood relief culvert that runs from the A82 Stirling Road in the north to the mouth of Hunter's Burn in the south (Illus. 1). Other than the area along the coastline the proposed development largely follows the route of current tracks, roads and burns through both residential and industrial areas.

## 3. Aims

The aims of the assessment are to:

- define the historic environment baseline for the proposed development area;
- assess the current condition, character and extent of both previously identified and new assets that form part of the historic environment at the proposed development area;

- determine whether any parts of the proposed development area have the potential to hold buried archaeological remains;
- determine whether any significant effects on the setting of historic environment assets are likely to occur as a result of the development; and
- recommend measures that could be put in place to minimise disturbance to the historic environment during future development works.

## 4. Legislation, Policy & Guidance

This assessment was carried out within the context of current legislation, policy and guidance. The main documents related to the historic environment are noted below.

### Legislative Context

Items of legislation that are particularly relevant to the historic environment include:

- the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
- the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997; and
- Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011 (HEAS Act).

### Planning & Policy Context

National and local policies that are particularly relevant to the historic environment include:

- Historic Environment Scotland Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (2019);
- Historic Environment Scotland's Designation Policy & Selection Guidance (2019);
- National Planning Framework 4, particularly pages 45-47: Historic assets and places;
- Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology (July 2011);
- Planning Advice Note 71: Conservation Area Management (2004); and
- West Dunbartonshire Council Local Development Plan (adopted arch 2010);

### Technical Guidance

Guidance documents that are particularly relevant to the historic environment include:

- Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Environment Scotland: Environmental Impact Assessment handbook v5 (2018);
- Historic Environment Scotland's Managing Change in the Historic Environment guidance note series, including Historic Battlefields (2016, updated 2020), Gardens and Designed Landscapes (2016, updated 2020) and Setting (2016, updated 2020);
- A Guide to Conservation Areas in Scotland, Scottish Government, March 2005;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (2014); and
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for Desk-based assessment (2014, updated 2020).



## 5. Methods

All archaeological work was undertaken following relevant regulations, standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

Baseline studies comprised desk-based research and field survey of the proposed development area (Illus. 1) and desk-based research of the area around it. This recorded both designated (statutory & non-statutory) and other non-designated parts of the historic environment. Designated assets include:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Designated Wrecks;
- World Heritage sites;
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes; and
- Historic Battlefields.

A GIS was used to collect, collate and examine the data gathered during the desk-based assessment and field survey.

Where it was possible to estimate the age of an asset the date ranges corresponded to the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework chronology:

- 12,700 BC – 4,100 BC: Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)
- 4,100 BC – 2,500 BC: Prehistoric (Neolithic)
- 2,500 BC – 800 BC: Prehistoric (Chalcolithic & Bronze Age)
- 800 BC – AD 400: Prehistoric (Iron Age)
- AD 77 – AD 211: Roman
- AD 400 – AD 1500: Medieval
- AD 1500 – AD 1800: Early Modern
- AD 1800 onwards: Modern

### Desk-based Assessment

Desk-based research of the proposed development area included:

- Information on Scheduled Monuments, Properties in Care, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Historic Battlefields and Historic Landuse available through Historic Environment Scotland's (HES) download facility;

- A digital extract of the Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by West of Scotland Archaeology Service on behalf of West Dunbartonshire Council;
- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), consulted through Historic Environment Scotland's download facility and the online PastMap and Canmore facility;
- Relevant aerial photographs available online through the National Collection of Aerial Photography;
- Digital versions of pre-Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and the first, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps held by the National Library of Scotland.
- Analysis of 0.5m resolution lidar data available through the Scottish Remote Sensing Portal;
- Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources holding information on the area's history and past land use; and
- where available, relevant unpublished archaeological reports.

In addition to the proposed development area HES and HER databases on previously recorded assets were also consulted for the area 1km and 0.5km beyond it respectively. This provided a general impression of the historic environment within this wider area allowing the development area to be placed in context. Given the built up nature of the development area this was also where any potential effects on the setting of historic environment assets were most likely to take place.

## Field Survey

Following a phase of desk-based research the field survey examined the proposed development area on the ground. The field survey aimed to record the current condition and extent of previously identified elements of the historic environment, record new assets and assess if any of the development area had potential to hold buried archaeological remains.

Historic environment features encountered were recorded digitally on a mobile GIS. This was supplemented by digital photography and, where appropriate, measured sketches. Their location and extent was also captured with mobile GIS which generally obtained an accuracy of between 3-4m. The survey was undertaken in dry conditions.

## Cultural Significance & Value

Where possible the value of each asset within the proposed development area was considered (see Appendix 1, Table 2). In the context of national policy, it is necessary to identify and understand the cultural significance of an aspect of the historic environment before its value can be considered. The concept of cultural significance, which is now widely accepted, was introduced in policy statements

including the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013).

Current national policy on the historic environment defines cultural significance as meaning '*aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present and future generations. Cultural significance can be embodied in a place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects*' (HES 2019a).

Assessment of significance is designed to help establish why a place or feature is considered to be important and why it is valued. It can be a subjective exercise reflecting the moment in history when it is written and the state of knowledge about the asset at that time. This means that the assessment of significance has the potential to change as knowledge and understanding of the asset increase, as ideas and values change or as a result of alterations to the place or feature.

The cultural significance of historic environment assets can be considered through three characteristics, as set out in the Historic Environment Scotland's Designation Policy and Selection Guidance for Scheduled Monuments (2019b):

**Intrinsic:** how the physical remains of an asset or place contribute to our knowledge of the past e.g. its condition; its research potential; the length and legibility of its apparent developmental sequence; its original or subsequent functions.

**Contextual:** how an asset or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past e.g. the relationship of an asset or place to other, similar assets or landscapes in the vicinity; the relationship of the asset or place and its constituent parts to the wider landscape setting.

**Associative:** how an asset or place relates to people, practices, events and/or historic and social movements e.g. its significance in the national consciousness or to people who use or have used it; its associations with historical, traditional or artistic characters or events.

Understanding cultural significance allows an assessment of each asset's value within the overall historic environment to be made. This value, which can derive from a range of factors, is used by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) as part of the scheduling process (HES 2019b). For a monument to be defined as being valued at a national level one or more of the following must be demonstrated. This criteria can also be useful when defining the value of all assets:

- It contributes significantly to our understanding or appreciation of the past, or has the potential to do so. It may do so in itself, or as part of a monument type, or as a geographical group of related monuments.

- It retains structural, architectural, decorative or other physical remains to the extent that it makes a significant contribution to our understanding or appreciation of the past. The remains can be upstanding fabric, evidence of buried archaeological structures and deposits, scatters of artefacts or a combination of these.
- It is a rare example of a monument type when assessed against current knowledge of Scotland's history, archaeology and/or architecture, and of the region in which the monument is found.
- It is a particularly representative example of a monument type when assessed against knowledge of Scotland's history, archaeology and/or architecture and of the region in which the monument is found.
- It has research potential which could significantly contribute to our understanding or appreciation of the past.
- It makes a significant contribution to the landscape and/or our understanding of the historic landscape. This may include the relationship of the monument to other monuments or natural features in the landscape, and/or the significance of its setting in understanding the monument or the monument type.
- It has significant associations with historical, traditional, social or artistic figures, events, movements and/or practices that are of national importance.

The following table represents levels of value and examples of designated and non-designated historic environment assets and places.

Value	Examples
National	World Heritage sites; Scheduled Monuments or historic environment assets of scheduable quality; A-Listed Buildings or buildings of equivalent quality; GDLs included in Historic Environment Scotland's Inventory; Battlefield sites included in Historic Environment Scotland's Inventory; some Conservation Areas.
Regional	B-Listed Buildings or buildings of equivalent quality; some Conservation Areas; historic environment assets of valued at a regional level.
Local	C-Listed Buildings or buildings of equivalent quality; historic environment assets valued at a local level.
Lesser	Historic environment assets with minimal or negligible value.
Unknown	Historic environment assets of unknown character and value; generally where not enough information exists to assign one of the above values.

## Setting

Assessment of potential setting effects followed generally accepted guidance, particularly HES's Managing Change in the Historic Environment guidance note series: Setting (HES, 2016). Desk-based assessment of the landscape surrounding the proposed development area identified designated and non-designated historic environment assets where potential setting effects could occur. Further consideration of the nature of the proposed development, the setting of the assets and known landscape characteristics, for example topography and tree cover, led to the assets being divided into two groups:

- Those where it was felt that the predicted effect on setting would clearly not be significant; and
- Those where there remained a possibility of a significant effect and, therefore, further assessment was recommended.

Further assessment, if required, would involve a consideration of whether and why the setting of a historic environment asset formed a part of its cultural significance, how the likely magnitude of change as a result of the development would alter the cultural significance of the asset and the significance of the potential effect.



Illustration 2: Extract from Pont's map of 1583 to 1596 showing 'Dunbritton Castle'. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

## 6. Background and Context

### Historic Mapping

The earliest known maps that exist of Scotland are those made by Timothy Pont in the late 1500s. Pont's map of 1583 to 1596 shows 'Dunbritton Castle' (Illus. 2) but depicts no useful detail of the development area. The same can be said for the slightly later maps by Robert Gordon (1636-1652) and



Joan Blaeu (1654) which were largely based on Pont's earlier work, although Blaeu's map does depict a burn to the east which may be Gruggies Burn (Illus. 3).

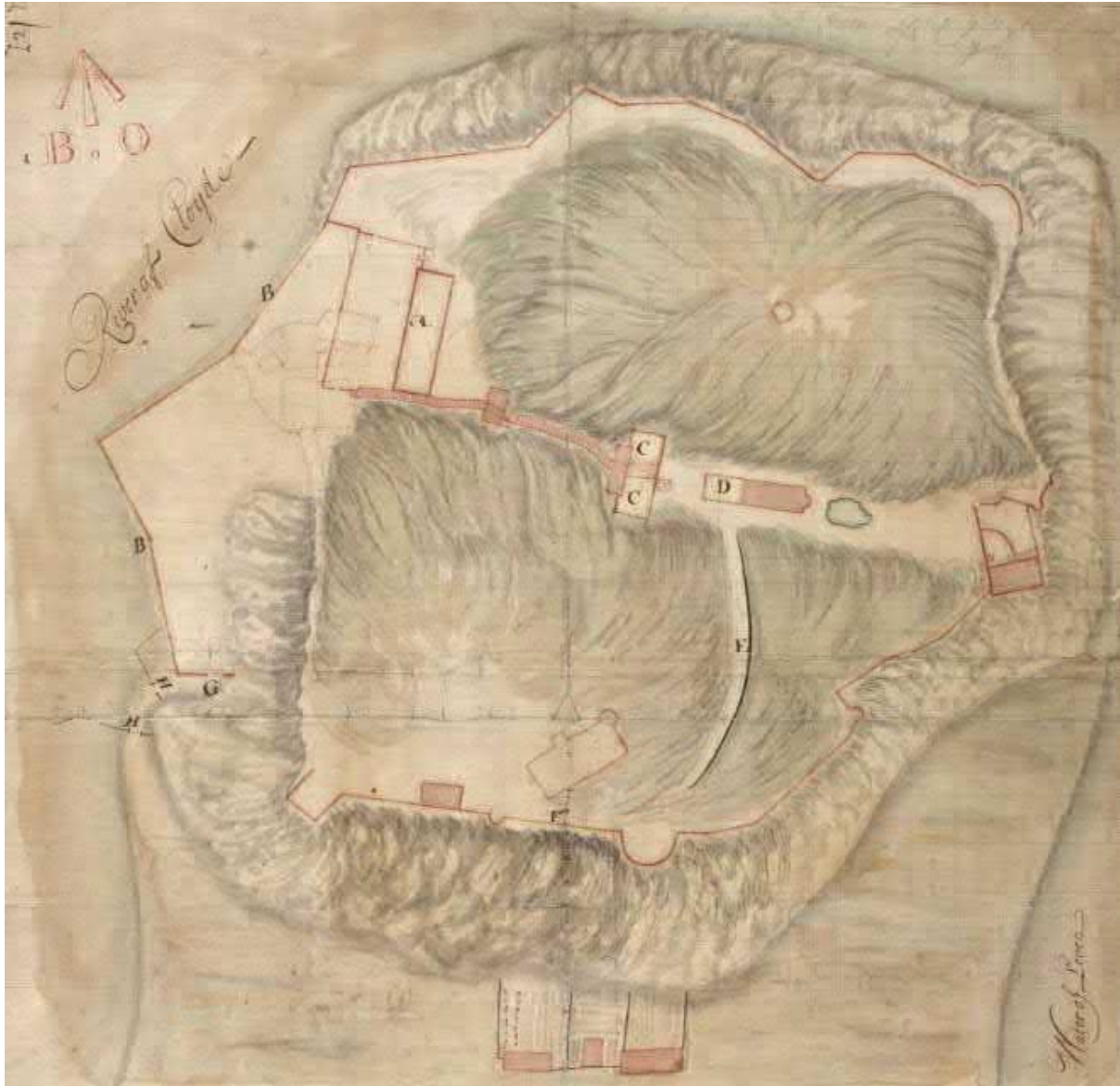


Illustration 3: Extract from Blaeu's map of 1654 showing 'Dunbartan' Castle and a burn to the east. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

A detailed map of proposed repairs to Dumbarton Castle produced in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (O'Brien 1709) maps two outer gates just south of the location of the proposed flood barriers (Illus. 4).

Moll's map of 1745 shows no detail of the proposed development area. However, General Roy's military survey of the lowlands, also from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century (1752-55), shows Dumbarton Castle, the Gruggies Burn and some sparse settlement and cultivated fields either side of what is now the A814 (Illus. 5).

One of these settlements is located where the road crosses the Gruggies burn and is called 'Gruggiesbrigg'. Nothing is mapped along the coastline to the east of the Castle and Gruggies Burn.



*Illustration 4: Extract of a plan of the Castle produced by engineer John O'Brien in 1709 showing outer barriers (H) to the south of the proposed flood alleviation barriers. Courtesy of the national Library of Scotland.*

Ross's map of 1777 (Illus. 6) shows Dumbarton Rock and a small burn to the east which is likely the Gruggies Burn. A detailed map of Dumbarton and Dumbarton Rock was produced in 1818 by John Wood which shows no features at the location of the proposed flood barriers at Dumbarton Castle (Illus. 7). An inset on Thomson's map of 1822 also shows a similar plan of the castle. A map drawn up by parliament in 1832 shows the Castle and lower reaches of the Gruggies Burn in detail (Illus. 8) but does not map any specific features with the proposed flood alleviation area.





Illustration 5: Extract from General Roy's military survey (1752-55). Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland & the British Museum.



Illustration 6: Extract from Ross's map of 1777 showing Dumbarton Rock and a burn to the east. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.



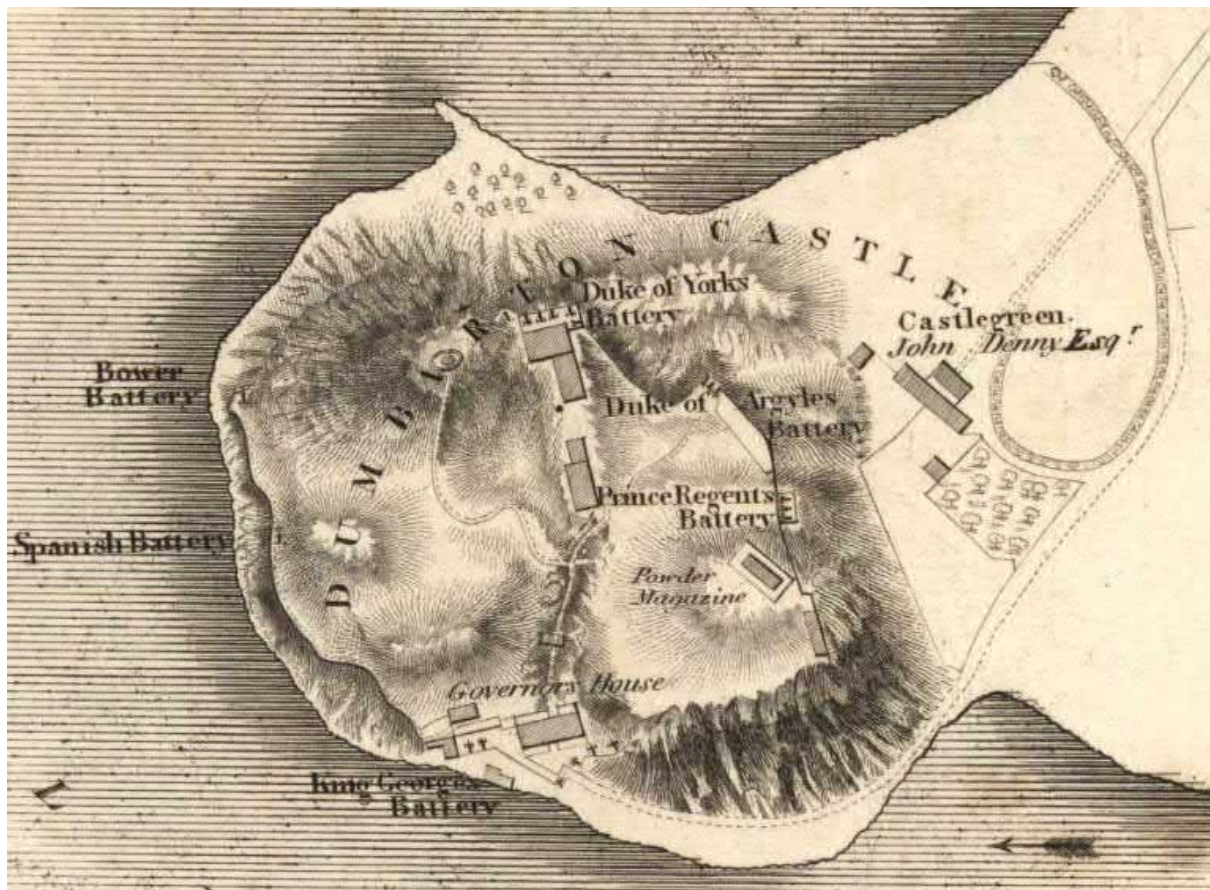


Illustration 7: Extract of Woods map from 1818 showing Dumbarton Castle. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

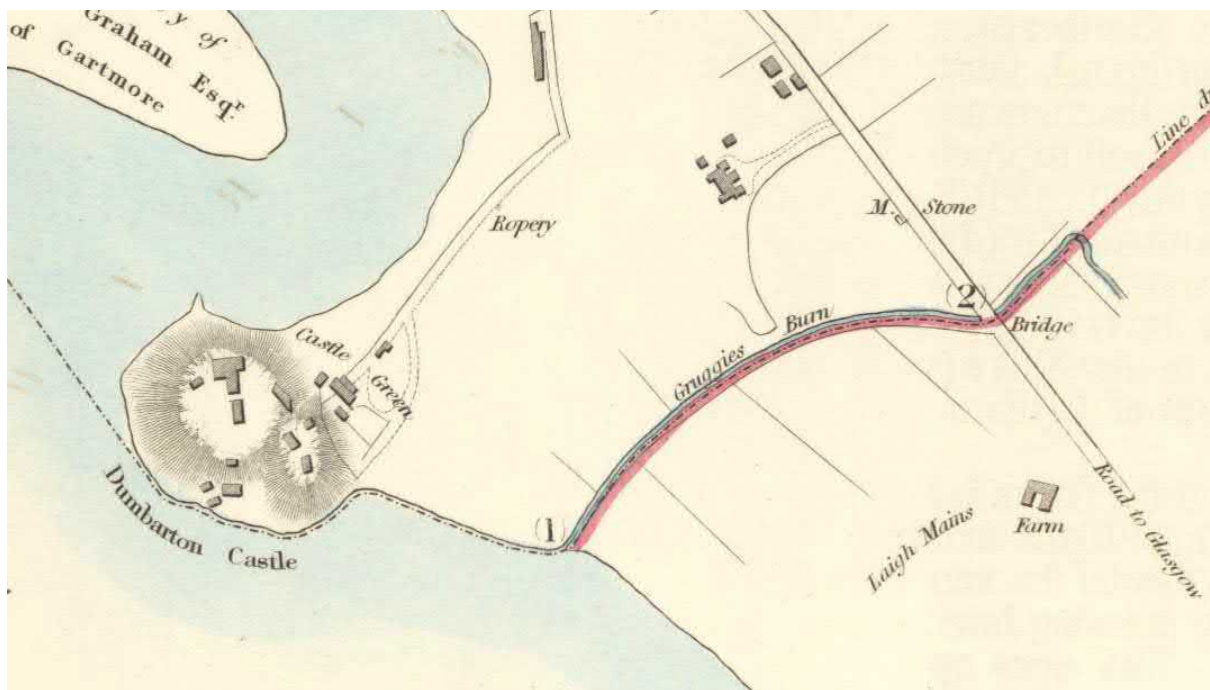
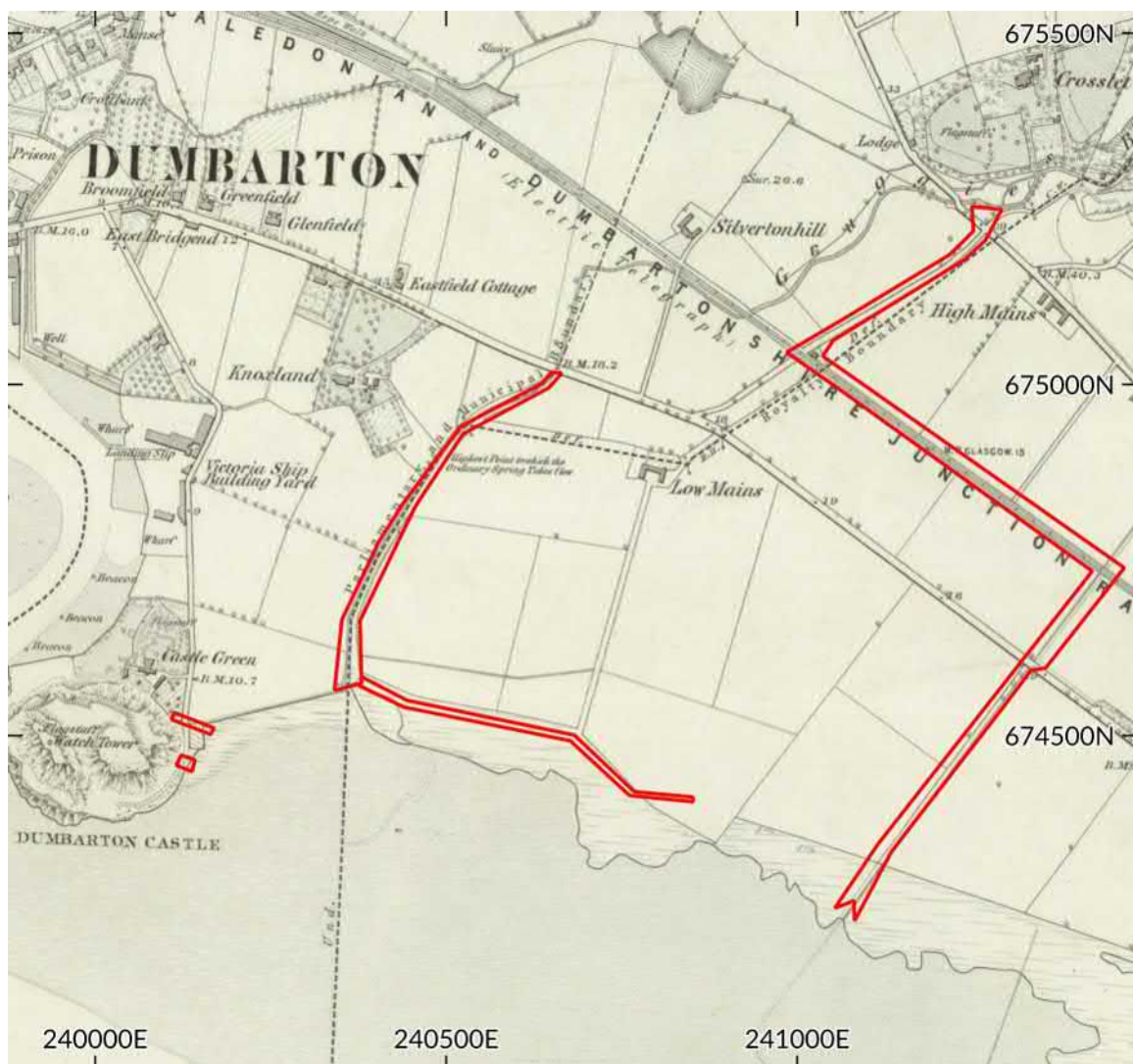


Illustration 8: Extract of a map produced in 1832 as part of the Great Reform Act. Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

The first very detailed maps of the proposed development area were produced by the Ordnance Survey between 1857 and 1861. The 6 inch to the mile series (Illus. 9) and more detailed 25 inch to the mile series show the proposed development area was largely rural and comprised enclosed fields, tracks, occasional farms and the now disused Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction Railway which had opened in 1850 (**Asset 51**).

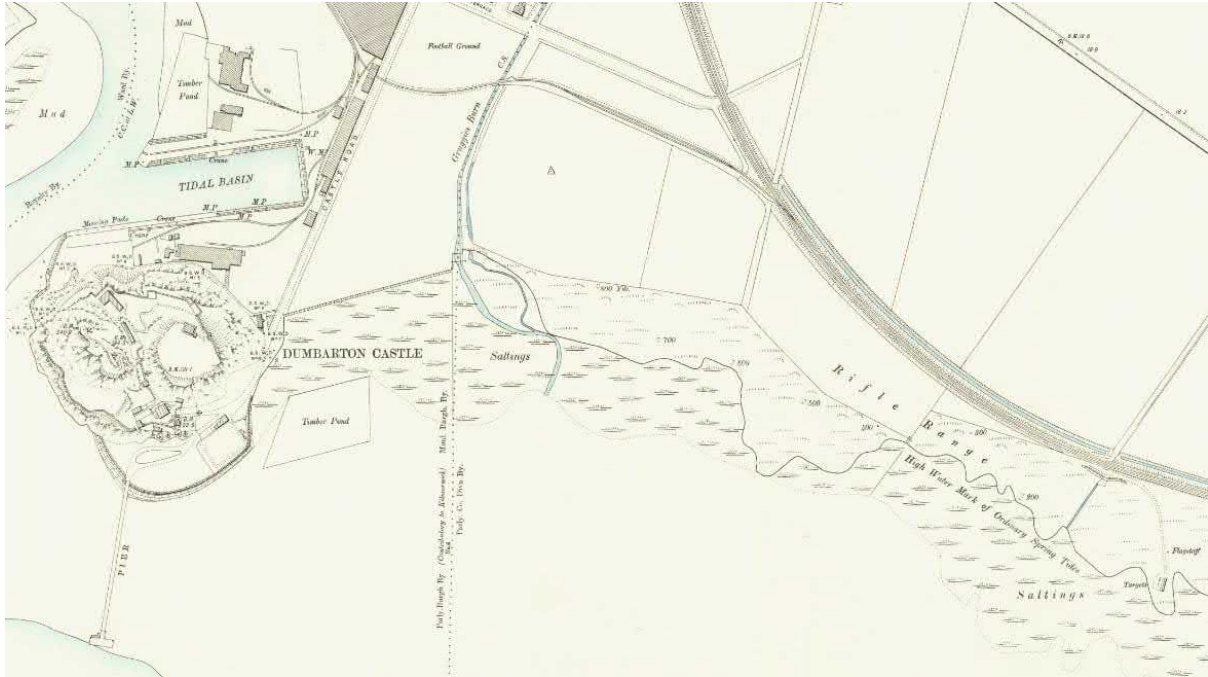
The situation remains much the same on the next edition revised in 1896 although the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire railway had now been built and Dumbarton had expanded up to the western edge of the Gruggies Burn. A rifle range was also present along the shoreline (**Asset 50**, Illus. 10).

Later OS maps show the development area gradually became more built up until, by the 1940s and 1950s. The majority of the northern part was occupied by housing and the southern part by industry.



*Illustration 9: Extract of the OS first edition 6 inch to the mile map surveyed in 1860 & published 1864 showing the proposed development area (red line). Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.*





*Illustration 10: Extract of the first revision OS 25 inch to the mile map revised in 1896 and published 1897 showing a rifle range along the shore to the east of the Gruggies Burn and south of the Hunter's Burn (Asset 50) and the shipyard basin north of Dumbarton Roack (Asset 12). Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.*

Relevant historic environment assets recorded on these early OS maps are included in the baseline information presented below.

## Previous Archaeological Work

No archaeological work is known to have taken place within the proposed development area although several investigations have taken place in the surrounding area. The closest to the proposed flood alleviation scheme include archaeological trial trenching and a watching brief undertaken north of the castle in advance of constructing Dumbarton Football Club stadium (James 2000). The trial trenching revealed medieval cultivation deposits between 0.3m and 1.6m below the ground surface. The remains of the house at Castle Green was represented by a wall with adjoining cobbles 0.3m below the surface. All the trenches contained evidence for massive concrete foundations belonging to the former shipyard.

In addition to the significant work of Leslie Alcock in the 1970s at Dumbarton Rock, which found evidence for the destruction of the stronghold by the Vikings in AD870 (Alcock 1978), numerous other phases of small scale archaeological monitoring have been undertaken within the scheduled monument of Dumbarton Castle during ongoing maintenance. As would be expected these pieces of work recorded various walls and deposits associated with the castle.

North of the proposed development trial trench evaluation in advance of construction of a care home revealed no archaeology (Kilpatrick 2014) while research in 2000 focused on the site of a previously excavated crannog and logboat to the south-east of the flood alleviation area (Hale & Sands 2000).

## Surrounding Landscape

The Gruggies Burn lies at the eastern edge of the area generally considered to comprise the medieval burgh of Dumbarton (Illus. 11) which was erected as a royal burgh in 1222. The evidence for medieval archaeology has primarily come from the core of the burgh which corresponds to the historic centre of Dumbarton some 750m to the west of the proposed flood alleviation works. Well preserved Medieval deposits have been found here beneath post-medieval and Victorian activity (Coleman 1997, Dennison & Coleman 1999), although the presence of the castle to the south-east of this core means the Gruggies Burn sits at the edge of a significant area of early medieval and medieval activity.

Designated historic environment assets close to the proposed development area include the scheduled monument and property in care of Dumbarton Castle (**Asset 29**, SM90107). The assets consists of a volcanic plug of basalt upon which are the remains of an early historic fort, a medieval castle, and a Georgian garrison.

Immediately west of the Gruggies Burn lies Knoxland Square Conservation Area (CA407, Illus. 11) while the 19<sup>th</sup> century garden and designed landscape of Overtoun House (**Asset 48**, Illus. 11) lies to the north-east.

Listed Buildings near the flood alleviation area include the listed category C 67 & 69 Glasgow Road (**Asset 22**, LB24883), 205 to 209 (odd numbers) Glasgow Road (**Assets 23, 32 & 33**, LB24884), the United reform Church, Leven Street (**Asset 25**, LB50543) and the listed category B Dumbuck Hotel (**Asset 26**, LB14403).

A total of 47 non-designated assets have been recorded in the 0.5km surrounding the proposed flood alleviation works (**Assets 1-26 & 28-48**). Full details of these are given in Appendix 1, Table 2 and their location is shown on Illustration 11. Nearly all the sites relate to activity after 1800 and include records and photographs related to railways, tenements, shipyards and other industrial buildings and complexes, jetties, churches, schools, houses, bridges, shipwrecks, 18<sup>th</sup> century beacons on the Clyde and recorded pieces of graffiti.

Records for earlier assets include the possible route of an 18<sup>th</sup> century military road (**Asset 7**), a Steatite Bead found at Dumbarton Castle (**Asset 16**), a possible prehistoric cup-marked rock (**Asset 28**), a possible medieval chapel site and gravestones on Dumbarton Rock (**Assets 30, 38 & 43**) and evidence for an 18<sup>th</sup> century house (**Asset 37**) also on Dumbarton Rock.



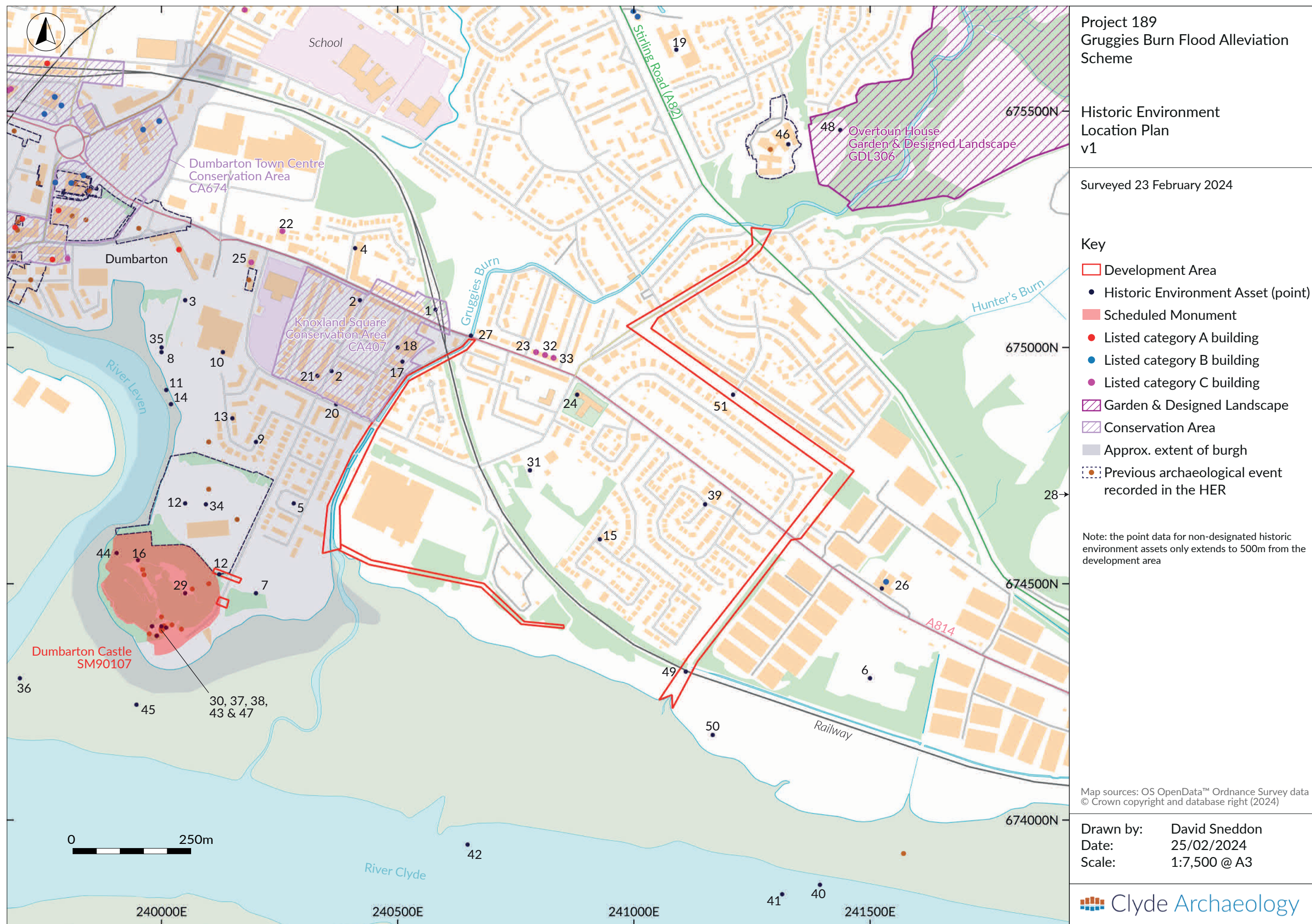


Illustration 11: Historic Environment assets recorded within and immediately around the proposed development area



## 7. Historic Environment Baseline

Full details of each asset recorded within the proposed flood alleviation scheme is present in Appendix 1, Table 2 while a summary of the key findings are given below. The location of each asset is shown on shown on Illustration 11.

### Prehistoric (12,700 BC –AD 400)

No evidence of prehistoric activity is present within the proposed flood alleviation scheme.

### Roman (AD 77 –AD 211)

No evidence of Roman activity is present within the proposed flood alleviation scheme.

### Medieval (AD 400 –AD 1500)

No evidence of Medieval activity is present within the proposed flood alleviation scheme.

### Early Modern and Modern (AD 1500 onwards)

The only historic environment assets recorded within the proposed flood alleviation scheme relate to more recent activity, particularly in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



*Illustration 12: remains of likely shipyard boundary walls (Asset 12) below Dumbarton Rock.*

Walls likely belonging to a former shipyard (**Asset 12**) are present in the western part of the northern potential flood gate location on Castle Road (Illus. 11). The remains of the former boundary wall survive up to 2m in height and is composed variously of brick and stone sections with some brick abutments on the northern side (Illus. 12). It lies in the south-eastern corner of the former William Denny and Brothers shipyard which would have also included numerous buildings and a tidal basin all of which are visible on OS maps from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Some small sections of older dressed sandstone present in the boundary wall could relate to boundary walls that formed part of Castle Green House, which sat north of the castle prior to the expansion of the shipyard in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, however, it is also feasible that the wall relates entirely to various phases of the shipyard. The main shipyard area has now been redeveloped as a football stadium.

The middle section of the proposed flood relief culvert runs along the route of the former Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction Railway (**Asset 51** Illus. 9). The railway was opened in 1850 and now forms part of a public cycle and footpath.

A rifle range (**Asset 50**) shown on the first revision OS 6 inch and 25 inch to the mile map revised in 1896 (Illus. 10) crosses the mouth of Hunter's Burn and the southern end of the proposed flood relief culvert. However, the flagstaff, target and the vast majority of the range lies outwith the boundaries of the proposed flood alleviation scheme.



*Illustration 13: Railway bridge and outflow (Asset 49) at Hunter's Burn.*



A very low underpass/bridge (**Asset 49**) carries the current railway across Hunter's Burn. The bridge is constructed of concrete, stone and brick and may contain parts of the original late 19<sup>th</sup> century bridge that formed part of the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire railway. A stone and concrete structure to the south (Illus. 13) likely relates to the outflow of the Hunter's Burn and a track which is shown here on the OS 25 inch to the mile map revised in 1896 (Illus. 10). The bridge contains some limited modern graffiti which is referenced in the NRHE.

Historic records indicate a stone built was to be built over the Gruggies Burn on Glasgow Road that would replace an earlier timber bridge (**Asset 27**). The current bridge is from the 20<sup>th</sup> century and is constructed of concrete. No sign of any bridge that pre-dates the 20<sup>th</sup> century was present during the survey as part of this assessment.

### Potential for buried remains

Although the proposed flood alleviation scheme sits to the east of the medieval burgh of Dumbarton and the early medieval stronghold of Dumbarton Rock any early medieval and/or medieval activity in the area of the flood alleviation scheme is likely to have been more dispersed than that on the castle and within the burgh boundaries. The 20<sup>th</sup> century also saw housing and industrial buildings being constructed across all but the coast edge which is likely to have significantly disturbed any earlier remains which may have once existed here.

More specifically the Gruggies Burn south of Glasgow Road where tidal walls are proposed appears to have been canalised to some extent. Gabion baskets and stone/concrete walls can be seen lining many of it's edges.

The proposed coastal embankment runs along an area of coastline that is very low lying and subject to flooding. Because of this it is unlikely a large number of medieval building would have been sited here. A sand pit is marked near the mouth of Hunter's Burn on the OS 25 inch to the mile map revised in 1914 while a refuse tip is also shown here on the National Grid series surveyed in 1963 indicating this part of the coast has been previously disturbed.

Part of the flood relief culvert follows the former line of the Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction Railway which opened in 1850 while the remainder follows current roads and tracks meaning all of this part of the scheme will have been subject to previous disturbance.

The proposed location of the tidal gate defences on the north-eastern side of Dumbarton Rock has also been disturbed during the construction of the modern road and nearby former William Denny and Brothers shipyard (**Asset 12**).

For these reasons it is considered that the potential for buried archaeology to be present within the flood alleviation work areas as shown on Illustrations 1 & 11 is generally considered to be very low. The exception is the location of tidal gate defences at the north-eastern base of the cliff face of Dumbarton Rock. It is likely this location would have formed one of the land approaches to the early medieval, medieval and later phases of the Fort and Castle while, as it lies at the base of the cliff, it is feasible buried artefacts that have fallen from the top of the rock could exist here. The potential for buried archaeology to be present at this location is considered to be low to moderate.

## Cultural Significance & Value

The value of each asset within the proposed development area is noted in Appendix 1, Table 2 and is summarised below. A value was assigned based on currently available information and professional judgement meaning it may alter through time as the assets are further understood and as cultural ideas and values change.

No historic environment assets within the proposed development area were considered to be of national, regional or local value, although the proposed tidal defence gates lie immediately to the north-east of the scheduled area protecting the nationally important Dumbarton Rock and the proposed tidal walls lie on the eastern boundary of Knoxland Square Conservation Area.

Four of the recorded non-designated assets are considered to have a lesser value because they are relatively modern, are likely to hold little or no archaeological information, are poorly preserved and/or are frequently found in this type of urban setting. These included remains of a boundary wall related to the former William Denny and Brothers shipyard (**Asset 12**), a disused railway (**Asset 51**), a railway bridge (**Asset 49**) and a former rifle range (**Asset 50**). A former 17<sup>th</sup> century stone bridge across the Gruggies Burn on Glasgow Road (**Asset 27**) has no value as it was not located appearing to have been replaced by a modern concrete road bridge.

## Setting

Any effects on the setting of historic environment assets are likely to be visual nature and could include:

- Effects on the inter-relationships between assets;
- Effects on the relationship of an asset to the landscape within which it sits; and
- Effects on other significant views from or to the asset.

The proposed flood alleviation scheme generally lies within heavily built up areas meaning the parts of the scheme that will be visible on the surface i.e. the tidal defence gates and the tidal walls along the Gruggies Burn, will generally result in a relatively small addition to an existing urban landscape. The

proposed coastal embankment, which lies close to the shoreline east of the Gruggies Burn, will be turfed over and set back from the coastline meaning it is unlikely to be highly visible when looking to or from it and is unlikely to block any panoramic views from the coast, particularly in the direction of Dumbarton Rock. The vast majority of the eastern flood relief culvert will be buried beneath the surface meaning any effects on setting of historic environment assets would be limited to the construction phase of the flood alleviation scheme. For these reasons any potential significant effects on the setting of historic environment assets were not predicted to occur beyond the immediate vicinity of the proposed development. Therefore, the assessment of potential effects on the setting of historic environment assets focussed on the area 500m from the flood alleviation area.

The most significant assets within this area where significant effects on setting could occur are Dumbarton Castle (**Asset 29**, SM90107), Knoxland Square Conservation Area (CA407), Overtoun House Garden and Designed Landscape (**Asset 48**), several listed category C buildings (**Asset 22, 23, 25, 32 & 33**) and the listed category B Dumbuck Hotel (**Asset 26**, LB14403).

Dumbarton Castle has a very long history and has been in use variously from the early medieval period through to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The siting of the scheduled asset on a very prominent volcanic plug of basalt where the River Leven joins the Clyde forms a very important part of its cultural significance. Wide ranging views along the rivers and coasts from on top of the rock helps us understand why its location on such an imposing rock was important throughout its history and helps us visualise historical events, for example, the siege by the Vikings in AD870. Relationships to local and longer distance landscape features can also be appreciated. Views to the rock from the surrounding landscape (Illus. 14) are also important when attempting to interpret and appreciate how most of contemporary society saw the Castle/Fort.

The most visible part of the proposed flood alleviation scheme from on top of the rock is likely to be the coastal embankment although, as the embankment will be turfed over and set back from the coast edge, it is unlikely to result in a significant alteration to current landscape conditions. The scale and position of the embankment is also unlikely to alter any views to the castle from the coastal walkways meaning views of the rock from the east (see Illus. 14) will be maintained.

The proposed tidal defence gates are unlikely to be visible from on top of the rock. When closed they could interrupt views down Castle Road at the base of the rock and alter the ability to appreciate a historical approach to the Fort/Castle. However, this would only be during times of flooding when access down Castle Street would have been interrupted anyway. For these reasons no significant negative effects on the setting of the historic environment assets associated with Dumbarton Rock were predicted as a result of the flood alleviation scheme.



*Illustration 14: Dumbarton Rock viewed from the coastline to the east.*



*Illustration 15: Existing concrete walls along the edge of the Gruggies Burn at the eastern side of Knoxland Square Conservation Area.*

Knoxland Square Conservation Area (CA407) was constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by William Denny, a shipyard owner (see **Asset 12**). The new suburb consisted of a grid pattern of tenements and terraced housing along with a new church and school all centred around Knoxland Square which contained a bandstand (Scottish Civic Trust & Linskaill 2017). Although the Gruggies Burn forms a natural boundary to the Knoxland Square area it does not play a significant role in its setting which primarily relates to the relationship between the different buildings and the central square. There are existing concrete and stone walls along the western side of the burn at the edge of the conservation area (Illus. 15) which partially interrupt views of the burn. Although the new tidal walls along the edge of the burn will result in a moderate increase in wall height this will not significantly alter the ability to appreciate the layout and character of the conservation area. For these reasons no significant negative effects on the setting of the conservation area was predicted.

It was considered that views of the proposed flood alleviation scheme from Overtoun House Garden and Designed Landscape (**Asset 48**) and the nearby listed category C and B buildings (**Asset 22, 23, 25, 26, 32 & 33**) were highly unlikely due to the built up nature of the surrounding landscape. It was predicted that views to these designated assets would not be significantly altered by the flood alleviation scheme. For these reasons no significant negative effects on the setting of these assets were predicted.

The vast majority of non-designated assets recorded in the area around the proposed flood alleviation scheme are 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date and relate to the expansion of housing and industry to the east of Dumbarton. The introduction of the proposed flood alleviation scheme will not significantly alter the urban landscape meaning no significant setting effects are predicted on the non-designated assets.

## 8. Summary & Conclusions

Only five historic environment assets were recorded within the proposed flood alleviation scheme. The remains of a boundary wall related to the former William Denny and Brothers shipyard (**Asset 12**), a disused railway (**Asset 51**), a railway bridge (**Asset 49**) and a former rifle range (**Asset 50**) all date to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century and are considered to be of lesser value because they are relatively modern, are likely to hold little or no archaeological information, are poorly preserved and/or are frequently found in this type of urban setting.

The fifth asset relates to historical records which note a stone bridge was constructed to replace a wooden bridge across the Gruggies Burn on Glasgow Road (**Asset 27**) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The 17<sup>th</sup> century stone bridge has subsequently been replaced by a modern concrete bridge meaning it has no value as no part of it appears to survive.



Although no significant assets lie within the proposed flood alleviation area the scheduled monument of Dumbarton Castle (**Asset 29**, SM90107) which comprises an early historic fort, a medieval castle, and a Georgian garrison, Knoxland Square Conservation Area (CA407) and the likely extent of the medieval Burgh of Dumbarton lie immediately west of the proposed flood alleviation scheme.

Despite the presence of these significant assets just outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme the extent of previous disturbance that is likely to have occurred across all of the proposed flood alleviation area means the potential for buried archaeology to be present is considered to be very low. However, this potential is slightly higher at the location of the tidal defence gates that are located on a historical route in and out of the early medieval fort and medieval castle which sit on top of the cliffs of Dumbarton Rock (**Asset 29**, SM90107).

Given the generally built up nature of the landscape within which the flood alleviation scheme will sit and the limited change to current conditions that will occur as a result of the introduction of the various aspects of the scheme (tidal flood gates, tidal walls, a coastal embankment and a flood relief culvert) it is predicted that no significant negative effects on the setting of historic environment assets will occur.

Unless unexpected and significant buried archaeological remains are identified within the proposed development area that cannot be avoided no significant effects on the historic environment are predicted as a result of the proposed development.

## 9. Recommendations

Recommendations to minimise any potential impact on the historic environment from the proposed flood alleviation scheme are summarised below and are present in the gazetteer (Appendix 1, Table 2).

As all the historic environment assets recorded within the proposed flood alleviation scheme are considered to be of lesser value it is recommended they do not need to be avoided during future construction works, although unnecessary disturbance should be avoided.

Although the potential for buried archaeology is considered to be very low there is slightly higher potential at the location of the proposed tidal defence gates due to the close proximity of the scheduled historic environment assets on Dumbarton Rock. If ground disturbance occurs during the construction of the tidal defence gates it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be maintained to ensure that the potential for buried archaeology is appropriately assessed. If significant archaeological remains are identified further mitigation may be required to offset any negative impacts that may occur during construction.

The methodology to be employed during any future on site archaeological work, including the extent of the watching brief area, will be agreed through consultation with the local authority archaeology service and agreed through the production of a method statement.

## 10. Sources Consulted

### Cartographic Sources

(pre-Ordnance Survey maps in chronological order)

#### Pre-Ordnance Survey

Pont, T 1583-96 *The East Central Lowlands (Stirling, Falkirk & Kilsyth)* - Pont 32

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/00002329>

Gordon, R 1636-52 *Loch Lomond* <https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000670>

Blaeu, J 1654 *Atlas of Scotland: Levinia Vicecomitatus, [or], The Province of Lennox called the Shyre of Dun-Britton / Auct. Timoth. Pont.* <https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000438>

O'Brien, J 1709 *A Plan of the Castle of Dunbarton and the repairs requisite to be done there 1709*

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/00002934>

Moll, H 1745 *The Shire of Clydesdale or Lenox [i.e. Lennox] or Dunbarton*

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000290>

Roy Lowlands 1747-52 <https://maps.nls.uk/roy/>

Ross, C 1777 *A map of the shire of Dumbarton* <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400220>

Wood, J 1818, *Plan of Dumbarton* <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400020>

John Thomson, 1823, *Atlas of Scotland 1832: Dumbartonshire.* <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400143>

House of Commons, 1832 *Great Reform Act Plans & Reports: Dumbarton*

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/74491839>

#### Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile

Dumbartonshire, Sheet XXIX, surveyed 1860, published 1864 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/228777160>

Dumbartonshire, Sheet III.SE, revised 1896, published 1898 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75661632>

Dumbartonshire, Sheet XXII.NW, revised 1896, published 1899 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75498375>

Dumbartonshire, Sheet III.SE, revised 1911, published 1920 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75661626>  
Dumbartonshire, Sheet nXXII.NE, revised 1914, published 1922 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75498531>  
Dumbartonshire, Sheet nXXII, revised 1914, published 1923 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75827402>  
Dumbartonshire, Sheet nXXII.NE, revised 1938, published 1947 (probable)  
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/75498528>

### Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile

Dumbartonshire, Sheet XXII.6 (with extension XXII.7) (Dumbarton), surveyed 1860 to 1861, published 1862 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74941048>  
Dumbartonshire, Sheet XXII.6 (Old Kilpatrick), surveyed 1860 to 1861, published 1862  
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/74941976>  
Dumbartonshire, Sheet XXII.10 (Old Kilpatrick), surveyed 1859 to 1861, published 1862  
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/74941985>  
Renfrewshire, Sheet III.11, revised 1896, published 1897 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/82900332>  
Dumbartonshire, Sheet XXII.6, revised 1896 to 1897, published 1898  
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/82875684>  
Dumbartonshire, Sheet nXXII.3, revised 1914, published 1918 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/82874268>  
Dumbartonshire, Sheet nXXII.7, revised 1914, published 1918 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/82874280>  
Dumbartonshire, Sheet nXXII.3, revised 1937, published 1938 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/82874271>  
Dumbartonshire, Sheet nXXII.7, revised 1939, published 1938 <https://maps.nls.uk/view/82874283>

### Other Ordnance Survey

National Grid maps, NS47SW-A, surveyed/revised pre-1930 to 1957, published 1958  
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/188143824>  
National Grid maps, NS47NW-A, surveyed/revised pre-1930 to 1963, published 1964  
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/188143803>  
National Grid maps, NS4075-NS4175-AA, surveyed/revised 1963 to 1965, published 1967  
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/82874283>  
National Grid maps, NS4074-NS4174-AA, surveyed 1963, published 1965  
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/130200054>

### Aerial Photographs

#### Vertical

German Air Force, Frame SC445477, 1:15200, 2 October 1939  
MER/080/70, Frame 0080, 1:24,000, 9 October 1970  
MER/026/73, Frame 239 & 240, 1:3100, 7 June 1973  
FSL/7343/44, Frame 0538, 1:10,000, 6 June 1975  
AF/77C/0811, Frame 4201, 1:10,000, 24 September 1997

## Oblique

CAM/005, Frame G\_00306, 11 July 1940

CAM/011, Frame P\_00268 & P\_00272, 19 June 1941

CAM/041, Frame 14323 & 14325, 25 June 1943

CAM/046, Frame 18812, 24 October 1943

540A/RAF/0417, Frame PFFO\_0403 & PFFO\_0358 to 0363, 7 May 1949

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Hale, A & Sands, R 2000 *Dumbuck 100 Project – Phase 1 progress report*, Edinburgh University

Historic Environment Scotland, 2016 *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting*, updated 2020 <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=80b7c0a0-584b-4625-b1fd-a60b009c2549>

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<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/historic-environment-policy-for-scotland-heps/>

Historic Environment Scotland, 2019b 'Designation Policy & Selection Guidance'.

<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=8d8bbaeb-ce5a-46c1-a558-aa2500ff7d3b>

Kilpatrick, M 2014 *Archaeological Evaluation: Crosslet House, Dumbarton* Unpublished GUARD Archaeology DSR.

Scottish Archaeological Research Framework, Panel Reports, Chronology and Downloads

<https://scarf.scot/national/panel-report-chronology-and-downloads/>

Scottish Civic Trust & Linskaill, S 2017 *Knoxland Square: Conservation Area Appraisal*, West Dunbartonshire Council.

## 11. Appendices

### Appendix 1: Tables

Table 1: Digital Photos

Image No.	Asset	Description	Taken from
1	12	N tidal defence gate area	N
2	12	N tidal defence gate area	N
3	12	Walls at N tidal defence gate	NE
4	n/a	N tidal defence gate area	E
5	n/a	N tidal defence gate area	SE
6	n/a	S tidal defence gate area	NE
7	n/a	S tidal defence gate area	E
8	n/a	S tidal defence gate area	S
9	n/a	S tidal defence gate area	S
10	n/a	Coastal embankment area from the western side of the Gruggies Burn	W
11	n/a	Coastal embankment area from the western side of the Gruggies Burn	W
12	n/a	Mouth of the Gruggies Burn	SW
13	n/a	Dumbarton Rock from the mouth of the Gruggies Burn	E
14	n/a	Dumbarton Rock from the mouth of the Gruggies Burn	E
15	n/a	Coastal embankment area from the mouth of the Gruggies Burn	W
16	n/a	Dumbarton Rock from the coastal embankment area	E
17	n/a	Overgrown area in the middle of the coastal embankment area with old iron fence	W
18	n/a	Coastal embankment area near the water works	E
19	n/a	Coastal embankment area from near the water works	SE

Image No.	Asset	Description	Taken from
20	n/a	Mound of rubble near the eastern end of the coastal embankment area	E
21	n/a	Mound of rubble near the eastern end of the coastal embankment area	E
22	49	Low railway underpass at the mouth of Hunter's Burn and the proposed flood relief culvert	S
23	49	Possible culvert outlet at the mouth of Hunter's Burn and the proposed flood relief culvert area	SW
24	n/a	Mouth of the Hunter's Burn	SW
25	n/a	Dumbarton Rock from the mouth of the Hunter's Burn	E
26	n/a	Gruggies Burn north of the mouth	N
27	n/a	Gruggies Burn north of the mouth	N
28	CA407	Edge of conservation area and Dumbarton Rock from the Gruggies Burn	NE
29	CA407	Edge of conservation area from Gruggies Burn	SE
30	49	Low railway underpass at the mouth of Hunter's Burn and the proposed flood relief culvert	N
31	n/a	Track to N of railway underpass on the route of the flood relief culvert	S



Table 2: Site Gazetteer

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
1	15361	Dumbarton East Station	Railway Station	<p>WoSASPIN 15361 NS 4058 7508</p> <p>Not to be confused with Dumbarton Central Station (NS 39758 75601), for which see NS37NE 48.</p> <p>(Location cited as NS 406 751). Dumbarton East station is similar to Dumbarton Central Station (NS37NE 48), but has only one island platform, and was built by the Lanarkshire and Dunbartonshire Rly. J R Hume 1976.</p> <p>This intermediate station on the Glasgow-Helensburgh suburban line and the Glasgow-Fort William ('West Highland') lines of the former North British Rly was opened (by the Lanarkshire and Dunbartonshire Rly) on 1 October 1896. It remains in regular use by passenger traffic as part of the (electrified) Glasgow suburban system. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 4 January 2006. R V J Butt 1995.</p> <p>Dumbarton East Station, Glasgow Road. 1896. Below the railway bridge, behind two cast-iron columns with egg-and-dart capitals, moulded archways in triumphal arch arrangement open to a diagonal flight of stairs. A central ironwork railing has been retained from the original station, but everything else has gone. On the island platform, a small galzed shed; the imposturous, impecunious legacy pf 1984 reconstruction. J Gifford and F A Walker 2002.</p>	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240580	675080
2	15370	Dumbarton, Victoria Street	Tenements	WoSASPIN 15370	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as	n/a – the asset lies outwith the	240420	675100

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
					scheme boundary		the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary		
3	15371	Dumbarton, Denny's Yard	Shipyard	WoSASPIN 15371 Photographed by Luftwaffe before 2/10/1939, at 1:15,200. Photograph reproduced in RCAHMS Catalogue 1999 (copy in SMR archive). Entered WoSAS (CF) 11/01/2000	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240050	675100
4	15372	Dumbarton, Park Street, Bakery	Bakery	WoSASPIN 15372 Photographed by Hume in 1974. Image held in NMRS archive. Entered WoSAS (CF) 18/09/01	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240410	675210
5	15689	Dumbarton, Castle Road, Blackburn Aircraft Works	Works	WoSASPIN 15689 NS47SW 78 centred 4027 7464 Parts of the Blackburn Aircraft factory survive, incorporated into a bottling plant. The workshops, office buildings , a hard standing and slipways were noted on the date of visit. Modern buildings stand on the site of the hangars. Information from Defence of Britain recording form, (J Locock and R Willis), 1998 Photographed by Luftwaffe before 2/10/1939, at 1:15,200. Photograph reproduced in RCAHMS Catalogue 1999 (copy in SMR archive). Entered WoSAS (CF) 11/01/2000	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240280	674670
6	21891	Dumbuck	Oil Storage Tanks	WoSASPIN 21891 Noted whilst under construction on a Luftwaffe aerial photograph (dated 1939) as a	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood	241500	674300

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				possible mine storage depot, this site is more probably a heavy fuel-oil storage depot. Visible on RAF aerial photographs (106G/UK 92: 3037-3038, 15 May 1946) and Fairey Survey aerial photographs (7915: 220-221, 19 June 1979), the facility has no rail connection or jetty for unloading ordnance. It is comprised of eleven square storage tanks, heavily revetted by earth, within an enclosing earthen bund. There is a wide lay-by for tanker vehicles within the entrance. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM) 26 March 1998 Photographed by Luftwaffe before 2/10/1939, at 1:15,200. Photograph reproduced in RCAHMS Catalogue 1999 (copy in SMR archive). Entered WoSAS (CF) 11/01/2000			with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	alleviation scheme boundary		
7	39961	Dumbarton - Tarbet - Inverary - Tyndrum Military Road	Military Road	WoSASPIN 39961 NS47SW 89 from 4017 7499 to 4013 7447. The road follows the same route as the Stirling to Dumbarton military road (NS47SW 81, MR 24) as far as Dumbarton Castle. The line is across an open area, then linking with a modern street in the vicinity of NS 4025 7475 and remaining on this line until reaching Dumbarton Castle. Information from RCAHMS (MW) 22 February 2000. NMRS Report date for above text 23/04/01	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Early Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240200	674480
8	40186	Dumbarton, Castle Road, William Denny and Brothers Ltd, Jetty	Industrial; Jetty	WoSASPIN 40186 NS47SW 91.07 centred 4000 7499 NMRS Report date for above text 26/06/01 No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone. For industrial sites more information may be available with the next scheduled update of NMRS records.	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240000	674990
9	40187	Dumbarton,	Industrial;	WoSASPIN 40187 NS47SW 91.06 centred	n/a – the site lies outwith the	Modern	n/a - value not	n/a – the asset lies	240200	674800

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
		Castle Road, William Denny and Brothers Ltd, Works Building	Works	4020 7480 NMRS Report date for above text 26/06/01 No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone. For industrial sites more information may be available with the next scheduled update of NMRS records.	proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary		assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary		
10	40188	Dumbarton, Castle Road, William Denny and Brothers Ltd, Works Building	Industrial; Works	WoSASPIN 40188 NS47SW 91.05 centred 4013 7499 NMRS Report date for above text 26/06/01 No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone. For industrial sites more information may be available with the next scheduled update of NMRS records.	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240130	674990
11	40189	Dumbarton, Castle Road, William Denny and Brothers Ltd, Jetty	Industrial; Jetty	WoSASPIN 40189 NS47SW 91.04 centred 4001 7491 NMRS Report date for above text 26/06/01 No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone. For industrial sites more information may be available with the next scheduled update of NMRS records.	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240010	674910
12	40190	Dumbarton, Castle Road, William Denny and Brothers Ltd, Tidal Dock	Industrial; Dock	WoSASPIN 40190 NS47SW 91.03 centred 4005 7467 NMRS Report date for above text 26/06/01 No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone. For industrial sites more information may be available with the next scheduled update of NMRS records.	A tidal basin appears on the site of William Denny & Brothers shipyard on the OS 6 inch and 25 inch to the mile series surveyed in 1896 indicating it was constructed in the late 19th century. It is still present on OS maps from the 1960s. The remains of a boundary wall up to 2m high and composed variously of	Modern	Lesser – the wall is substantially a late 19th and 20th century construction with no significant features	None	240050	674670



Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
					brick and stone sections with some brick abutments on the northern side lies in the south-eastern corner of the former shipyard area although the majority of the site has been redeveloped as a football stadium. Some small sections of older dressed sandstone present in the boundary walls could relate to boundary walls that formed part of Castle Green House which sat north of the castle prior to the expansion of the shipyard in the mid-19th century. However, it is also feasible that the wall relates entirely to various phases of the shipyard.					
13	40191	Dumbarton, Castle Road, William Denny and Brothers Ltd	Industrial; Shipyard	WoSASPIN 40191 NS47SW 91.00 centred 4015 7485 NS47SW 91.01 c.401 747 Watching Brief NS47SW 91.02 4002 7488 Roll on-Roll off facility NS47SW 91.03 centred 4005 7467 Tidal Dock NS47SW 91.04 centred 4001 7491 Jetty NS47SW 91.05 centred 4013 7499 Works building NS47SW 91.06 centred 4020 7480 Works building NS47SW 91.07 centred 4000 7499 Jetty For Denny's Ship model experiment tank see NS47NW 16. NMRS Report date for above text 26/06/01	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240150	674850
14	40192	Dumbarton, Castle Road, William Denny and Brothers Ltd, Roll On Roll	Industrial; Jetty	WoSASPIN 40192 NS47SW 91.02 4002 7488 NMRS Report date for above text 25/06/01 No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240020	674880

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
		Off Facility		an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone. For industrial sites more information may be available with the next scheduled update of NMRS records.			alleviation scheme boundary			
15	54414	Kosmoid / Babcocks	Building	WOSASPIN 54414 NS 4096 7453 Somewhere within the dis-used Babcocks site lies the remains of a substantial building that was erected by a company called Kosmoid in the early 20th Century for an unknown process involving transmutation of metals. The process received serious financial backing from Lords Kelvin, Inverclyde and Glasgow and the Denny Brothers but has been shrouded in secrecy and a possible cover up since. Entered WoSAS (PR) 19/03/2008	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240928	674594
16	6973	Dumbarton Rock	Steatite Bead	WoSASPIN 6973 NS37SE 2 399 745. Ribbed steatite bead 1 1/8" in diameter from West side of Castle Rock, Dumbarton. Donated to the NMA, 1884. Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1884 No additional information. Visited by OIS (FDC) 14 August 1951	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Medieval (possible)	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	239950	674550
17	75319	Dumbarton, Bruce Street, Knoxland Parish Church	Church (19th Century)	WoSAS Pin 75319 NS 4051 7497 NMRS REFERENCE: ARCHITECT: John MacLeod 1885 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240510	674970
18	75320	Dumbarton, Bruce Street, Knoxland Primary School	School (Period Unassigned)	WoSAS Pin 75320 NS 4050 7500 NMRS REFERENCE: ARCHITECTS: J.M. Crawford 1983 addition John MacLeod Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240500	675000

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
							scheme boundary			
19	75409	Dumbarton, Overtoun Drive, Police Headquarters	Office(s) (20th Century), Police Station (20th Century)	WoSAS Pin 75409 NS 4109 7563 No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	241090	675630
20	75447	Dumbarton, 1 - 23 Castlegreen Terrace	Terraced House(s) (Period Unassigned)	WoSAS Pin 75447 NS 4037 7488 NS47SW 96 4034 7489 to 4041 7486 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240370	674880
21	75451	Dumbarton, Victoria Street, Davaar And Walton Cottage	Cottage(s) (Period Unassigned)	WoSAS Pin 75451 NS 4033 7494 No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240330	674940
22	75528	Dumbarton, 67, 69 Glasgow Road, District Council Offices	House(s) (19th Century), Office (Period Unassigned)	WoSAS Pin 75528, Listed Category C building (LB24883) NS 4025 7524 No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	Local -Listed category C building	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240256	675246
23	75529	Dumbarton, 205 Glasgow Road	Tenement (20th Century)	WoSAS Pin 75529 Listed Category C building (LB24884) NS 4079 7499 No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	Local -Listed category C building	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240793	674990
24	75530	Dumbarton, 218	Depot (Modern)	WoSAS Pin 75530	n/a – the site lies outwith the	Modern	n/a - value not	n/a – the asset lies	240880	674900

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
		Glasgow Road		NS 4088 7490 No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary		assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary		
25	76067	Dumbarton, Glasgow Road, Evangelical Union Church	Church (19th Century)	WoSAS Pin 76067 Listed category C building (LB50543) NS 4019 7518 NMRS REFERENCE: ARCHITECT: Mr. Thomas Dykes, Glasgow 1877. Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	Local -Listed category C building	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240190	675180
26	76117	Dumbarton, Glasgow Road, Dumbuck Hotel / Dumbuck House	House (19th century), Hotel (20th century)	WoSAS Pin 76117 Listed Category B building (LB14403) NS 4153 7450  No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22  NS 41525 74490 Category 'B' Listed in May 1971. Description: Late 18th early 19th century. Cream-washed harling; 2 storeys; 4 sash windows, these on 1st floor and right and left of centre being triple; simple columned porch; hipped slate roof has two bowed dormers. 1 storey flanking wings. Various office wings to rear. (Information from HES Listing data. Downloaded 10/07/2023)  Date of construction appears to be unknown. The first map on which the present house is clearly identifiable is the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25-inch scale map (Dunbartonshire XXII.6 (Old Kilpatrick), Survey date: 1860 to 1861, Publication date: 1862), on which the mansion is depicted as the SSW-facing range	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	Regional – Listed category B building	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	241525	674490



Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>of a U-shaped courtyard complex of buildings with long flanking E and W ranges, and a further detached range to the NW, amid narrow policy planted approaches paralleling Glasgow Road some 20m to the SSW, and with a narrow (c. 78m wide and c. 210m long) strip of gardens and woodland leading to the rear as far as Stirling Road, where a small gate lodge sat at NS 41660 74725 to the NW of the end of a driveway along the NW side of the wooded strip.</p> <p>General Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) shows no development here, but Charles Ross, in "A map of the Shire of Dumbarton" (1777) shows a house labelled "Mains" within a stand of trees, and another unnamed structure just to its E close to this location on the S or SW side of Dumbuck hill and on the N side of the Glasgow Road. Later maps dating from 1786 and 1818 do not show buildings at or near the location, but may be insufficiently detailed to depict individual buildings at their mapped scales. The next map to show a structure at or close to this location is Ainslie's Map of the Southern Part of Scotland (Publ. 1821, date of survey unknown), where a conventional symbol for a house, farm or small settlement is shown and named "Milebush". The absence of any indication of another building complex in the vicinity on the O.S. 1st Ed. map of 1862, make it seem likely that Milebush shared the same site as the present house. It is possible that there was a change of name for the property during the second quarter of the C19th, and that there was an earlier residence or farmhouse on the site from the late C18th.</p> <p>Entered WoSAS (HMcb) 10/07/2023</p> <p>Historical development The building was built as Dumbuck House, in</p>						

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>the early 19th century (between 1814 and 1829) as a mansion for the Geils family. In 1800 the lands of Dumbuck were the property of Sir Archibald Edmonstone as shown on the historic Plan of the lands of Dumbuck near Dumbarton the property of Sir Archibald Edmonstone: 1800 (National Record of Scotland, RHP3726). The Estate of Dumbuck was acquired in 1815 by General Thomas Geils (Old Dumbarton by John Hood). The Plan of the estate of Dumbuck dating to the early 19th century (National Records of Scotland, RHP20079) shows a group of four buildings in the location of the current building. The U-plan form of the mansion is first shown on the Plan of the Estate of Dumbuck, (National Records of Scotland, RHP20080) which dates between 1814-1829. On this map a circular structure is shown attached to the eastern wing which may have been a horse mill. There is also a small outbuilding at the rear to the north. There may have been an earlier farm building on this site as a horse mill would not be consistent with mansion of this date or type. On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map (Surveyed in 1860 and published in 1864) the U-plan structure of Dumbuck is clearly visible however the circular addition on the east wing is not shown. A long range of detached offices or stable buildings are now shown at the north-west and a lodge further north-west, past the railway line. The house is shown on this map with a large orchard with a walled garden extending north-east to the rear of the house. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (Revised in 1896 and published in 1897) the farm offices north-west of the house had been remodelled into a L-shaped complex, the size of the orchard was also significantly reduced, and the walled garden</p>						

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				removed. The house was converted to a hotel in the early 20th century. The building is labelled Dumbuck Hotel on the plan of Dumbuck Estate Scheme for building sites dating 1912. (Information from HES Report of Handling - prepared for assessment of proposal to remove the designation - accessed 11/07/2023) Entered WoSAS (HMcB) 11/07/2023						
27	7807	Dumbarton, Gruggies Burn	Bridge	WoSASPIN 7807 NS47NW 4 4065 7502.  An extract from the Dumbarton Burgh Records in 1663 states that a stone bridge was to be built over Gruggies Burn to replace the existing timber bridge. J Irving 1920  The name Gruggie is supposed to be a corruption of the name of the reputed builder of the bridge, Bishop Scroggie of Argyll (d. 1675): but a family called Gruggie were farmers in the 17th century at Silverton hill on the banks of the Burn. J Irving 1928  NS 4065 7502 It is not certain if any 17th century structure still exists at Gruggie's Bridge. Visited by OS (JLD) 23 March 1956	The current bridge over the Gruggies Burn on Glasgow Road is modern and constructed of concrete. No sign of any bridge that predates the 20th century was present.	Early Modern	n/a – no visible remains of any bridge that predates the 20th century was present	None	240655	675025
28	7884	Dumbuck Hill	Cup-marking	WoSASPIN 7884 NS47SW 14 419 747.  Cup and ring marked stone: A boulder, with a large basin, and duct leading from it, was found at the foot of Dumbuck Hill. J Bruce 1893  Field investigation produced no information regarding this stone. Visited by OS (JHO) 6	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Prehistoric (possible)	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	241950	674700

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>April 1951</p> <p>The present whereabouts of this stone is unknown. Position estimated to NS 419 747. R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967 NS c.419 747 A boulder with 'a large basin and a duct leading therefrom' was found at the foot of Dumbuck Hill in the late 19th century. The present whereabouts of the boulder is unknown.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1978</p> <p>Bruce 1893; R W B Morris and D C Bailey 1967</p>						
29	7926	Dumbarton Castle / Dumbarton Rock	Fort; Castle	<p>WoSASPIN 7926</p> <p>NS47SW 5 4000 7446</p> <p>NS47SW 5.01 3998 7441 St Patrick's Chapel</p> <p>(NS 4000 7446) Dumbarton Castle (NAT)</p> <p>OS 6" map (1922)</p> <p>Dumbarton Castle. For historical and architectural description see Guide.</p> <p>I MacIvor 1958</p> <p>Apart from the fragmentary remains of the White and Wallace Towers, and the Portcullis Arch, all as described by MacIvor, the buildings and walls which now form the Castle, date from the 18th and 19th centuries.</p> <p>Visited by OS (JLD) 29 November 1960</p> <p>The principal objective of the work was to seek archaeological evidence which might be correlated with the well-known documentary evidence for Dumbarton (which some identify with Alcluith) as an important British stronghold in the Early Historic period. In particular, traces of possible early defences had been detected on the Beak, the larger of the two hills which comprise Castle Rock; and these traces were tested by excavation.</p> <p>Four trenches were excavated on the Beak</p>	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Medieval; Early Modern; Modern	National – scheduled monument	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240050	674480



Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>and the findings in each are summarized here.</p> <p>Trench A examined a sharp slope on the W side of the hill, above an apparently rock-hewn passage-way. The discovery of a turf-stack containing a sherd of Antonine Samian gave high promise of an early defence; but the rubble foundation of the turf bank overlay green-glazed pottery. It seems likely that the structure was the flag-pole mound seen in Slezer's drawing of about 1693.</p> <p>Trench B examined the flat top of the hill. The level ground was found to be a make-up of ash and cinders. This may perhaps be dated to the mid 16th century by two pieces of Charles I, but was deeply disturbed by rubbish pits of the 1939-45 war.</p> <p>Trench C examined a bank on the E side of the hill, and showed that it was later than a layer of mason's chips from the mid 18th century magazine.</p> <p>Trench D was sited on a quarried ledge on the Clyde-ward side of the hill. Modern debris was less abundant here, and there were tenuous traces of drystone and timber buildings. These could not be fully explored in the time available, and Trench D demands further exploration. Finds included two silver pennies of Edward I - Edward II, and a strap-handle from an 'E-ware' pitcher of Dunadd type.</p> <p>it is clear that there are no visible traces of defences earlier than those of the medieval castle. (this does not exclude the possible existence of buried traces). Moreover, the demonstration that all the areas of level ground on the E hill are recent creations implies that this hill was originally rugged and craggy as the W one.</p> <p>L C Alcock 1974</p> <p>A second season of excavation explored rock-cut terraces on each of the twin summits. The W terraces yielded principally recent pottery</p>						

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				<p>and appeared to have been garden plots using earlier stone quarries. The E terrace had carried some form of timber buildings, but contained material swept off the summit. This ranged back from building debris of 1939-45, and included fragments of mail; iron tools and arrowheads; a dispersed hoard of Edward I and II; a few sherds of Saintonge ware and much green-glazed; fragments of probable Merovingian glass; post-Roman import wares of class Bi, Bii and E; and a very little Roman pottery.</p> <p>Outside the medieval and later curtain, on the E spur of the Rock, traces were found of a timber-and rubble rampart which had been burnt and partly vitrified. It is doubtful whether this had formed a continuous enceinte; and the purpose of the defence-work as explored had probably been to control access to the Rock across a tidal isthmus. This work may have been destroyed in AD 780 (when Annals of Ulster record the burning of Dumbarton) or after a Hiberno-Norse siege in AD 871-2. Finds apparently from the destruction of the rampart included a Norse lead weight decorated with a glass bangle fragment of Lagore type, and an iron sword pommel with Irish parallels. The rampart itself probably formed part of bede's civitas Brettonim munitissima (HEi, 1).</p> <p>L C Alcock 1975</p> <p>NS 400 744 Recent excavations have shown that Castle Rock was fortified during the Early Historic Period and may be the Alduith described by Bede as a political centre of the Britons. Most of the remains now visible, however, are of 17th-and 18th-century date and very little survives even of the medieval castle that subsequently occupied the site.</p> <p>December 1977</p> <p>DES (1974), 32-3; Alcock 1975; DES (1975), 19-20;</p>						

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				<p>Alcock 1976 Excavations were carried out in 1974-5 at Dumbarton Castle, anciently known as Alt Clut or Clyde Rock. They revealed a timber and rubble defence of Early Historic date overlooking the isthmus which links the rock to the mainland. Finds include the northernmost examples of imported Mediterranean amphorae of the 6th century AD, and fragments from at least six glass vessels of germanic manufacture. L Alcock and E A Alcock 1991.</p> <p>Information from Architecture Catalogue slip: In the National Library of Scotland is a series of Military Maps and Drawings (many are coloured) of the Board of Ordnance, relating to the works executed in the 18th Century. Reference "MSS. 1645 - 1652". In Volume or Case No.1647 are the following Drawings relating to the Castle of Dumbarton:- which is under the charge of the Commissioners of H.M.Works:- No. Z.2/71.- "A Draught of Dumberton Castle", with Explanation, Anno 1708. Scale 60 Feet to an Inch. There is also a copy. Z.2/72.- "A Plan of the Castle of Dumbarton and the repairs requisite 1709". Scale 35 Feet to an Inch. With Reference. Z.2/73. "Dunbarton Anno 1719". Various Plans and Sections of the Buildings. Scale 10 Feet to an Inch. Z.2/74. "A Design for a Powder Magazine proposed to be built at Dumbarton Castle", 1748. Scale 5 Feet to an Inch. Signed by W. Skinner. There is also a Copy. There are also in Volume or Case No. 1649:- No. Z.3/49. "Plan of part of the North-end of Dunbarton Castle and proposed Situation for a Barrack &amp;c with designs for same". Scale 24 Feet to an Inch. No date. Signed by H. Rudyard, Captn, Rl. Engineers.</p>						

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				<p>Z.3/55. "Plan of the Castle of Dunbarton" with two views in monotone. There is a note appended to the effect that the Plan was "Handed over to Lieut. Monier Skinner, Rl.Engineers by his father in 1872". The Plan itself is not dated.</p> <p>In the Edinburgh Evening Courant of August 17th, 1844, it was reported that "The Governorship of Dumberton Castle having been abolished upon the demise of General Lord Lynedoch, the Governor's Houseand premises fall into the Board of Ordnance; and the intention is there to establish a military prison for North Britain".</p> <p>The National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, contains, among the 'Uncatalogued MSS of General Hutton', and numbered 35 in Vol.11, a Sketch of a Gate in Dumbarton Castle, copied from a Drawing by Capr. Columbine, R.N.</p> <p>REFERENCE</p> <p>SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE</p> <p>Repair of the Castle of Dumbarton.</p> <p>Letter (copy) from the Earl of Mar to James, Duke of Lennox.</p> <p>He explains that lack of money delays repair.</p> <p>1628</p> <p>GD 124/15/77</p> <p>NS 400 745</p> <p>A watching brief was maintained during the excavation by Historic Scotland staff of a power cable trench in an area immediately E of the Governor's House, latterly a garden.</p> <p>Masonry dating from the earlier Gatehouse (demolished in advance of the 18th century artillery fortification) was revealed running E-W close to the E wall of the Governor's House (NS47SW 5.02).</p> <p>Sponsor: Historic Scotland.</p> <p>G Ewart 1995.</p> <p>NS 4000 7446</p>						



Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>A watching brief and small excavation were conducted at Dumbarton Castle by Kirkdale Archaeology in December 1996. The works involved the clearance of 300mm of floor deposits in the 18th-century powder magazine, in advance of the installation of a new floor and the opening of the magazine exhibition to the public. In addition, a small trench was excavated to the W of the 18th-century Governor's House, in advance of the installation of a moveable gate-post. Various backfilling and levelling deposits were found in the trench; a lead pipe, some 60-80mm in diameter, was found at a depth of 450mm. The remains of a capped drain were also revealed. This feature ran parallel to, and may have formerly served the Governor's House. No datable finds were revealed. The drain comprised well-mortared dolerite blocks on the E side and a single red sandstone slab on the W, with an irregular flattened dolerite slab collapsing into the channel so defined. The survival of the drain indicates that such features may survive beneath 1735 levelling material. It is of particular interest that the levelling medium may even overlie the remains of the medieval gate-house and nether bailey.</p> <p>Clearance work was undertaken in the powder magazine, situated at the second highest point of the rock, known as 'The Beak', and measured 4.4 x 5.2m internally. The building was erected in 1748, replacing an earlier magazine on the site. The in situ floor deposit comprised random brick rubble and mortar-rich sand. The bricks were relatively modern, being frogged and uniformly sized. The original sprung timber floor would have lain some 200mm below the present surface, resting on slight ledges protruding from the bases of the interior long walls, which were founded directly on the</p>						

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				<p>bedrock. The brick rubble deposit represents a period post-dating the use of the building to store explosives, as it blocked the vents in the long walls necessary to maintain a damp-free environment internally. Finds include occasional iron nails, and three larger iron bars. None of the finds were removed from the site</p> <p>Sponsor: Historic Scotland G Ewart and A Dunn 1997</p> <p>NS 4000 7446</p> <p>A watching brief was undertaken in October 2000 during minor excavations at the powder magazine at Dumbarton Castle (NMRS NS 47 SW 5). No significant discoveries were made. A further watching brief was undertaken in March 2001 while contractors excavated a series of trial pits in and around the French prison. The purpose of the trial pits was to investigate the subsidence presently afflicting the W wall of the building. The pits were dug at various strategic points in order to determine the nature of the underlying deposits, as well as checking the strength of the foundations.</p> <p>In total, the evidence from the pits regarding the stability of the French prison masonry revealed that the long E wall of the building is built directly on bedrock while the W frontage sits on and within a soft fairly wet sludgy silt. The result of this positioning is an inevitable settlement of the W side of the structure.</p> <p>Trial trenching was undertaken in May 2001 in an attempt to recover the line of an 18th-century sentry path believed to have existed along the inside face of the N curtain wall, where it runs between the Wallace Tower and the Argyll Battery. Remains of unmortared paving were found only at the W end of the wall; elsewhere the stones seem to have been removed. Various 17th to 20th-century</p>						

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				<p>midden deposits were found accumulated against the inner face of the curtain wall, while the wall itself was seen to sit on top of a lower wall, potentially an earlier perimeter. Sponsor: Historic Scotland G Ewart and A Dunn 2001</p> <p>NS 400 744 A small cable trench was excavated in February 2002 adjacent to the W wall of the steps leading from the Governor's House to the Guardhouse. A small stump of an earlier wall was found protruding from under the present wall on the garden terrace below the Guardhouse. This was possibly the remains of an earlier approach to the entrance to the upper castle, leading from the probable site of the medieval Hall, to the W of the Governor's House, thus adding weight to the theory of this being the original location of the Hall. Archive to be deposited in the NMRS. Sponsor: HS G Ewart and J Franklin 2002</p> <p>NS 400 744 Three small pits were excavated in February 2003 to erect a gate in the gap between the Governor's House and the parapet wall of the King George Battery. Levelling layers were found, including building debris from various periods of construction, possibly relating to the laying of the path or the building of the King George Battery. Archive to be deposited in the NMRS. Sponsor: HS G Ewart, D Stewart 2003</p> <p>NS 400 744 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in March 2004 during the excavation of foundation pads for a handrail by the flight of stairs near the</p>						

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>Governor's House, with a light gravel path covering the areas at the top and bottom of the steps. There were no finds of archaeological significance.</p> <p>The need to erect scaffolding over the Inner Gateway and drawbridge required monitoring of clearance of turf and topsoil over bedrock on the E side of the gate. Nothing of archaeological interest was revealed.</p> <p>Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.</p> <p>Sponsor: HS.</p> <p>A Radley 2004</p> <p>NS 4005 7440</p> <p>A watching brief was undertaken in October 2004 during the clearing and removal of vegetation and soil in an area near the portcullis on the E side of the main stairway through the castle complex (NS47SW 5.00). This area consisted of a purpose-built platform just S of the E side of the portcullis. The platform measured c 5 x 2m, with a roughly metallised or cobbled surface, and no clear structural function beyond the reinforcement of the rock face.</p> <p>The shallow excavations required for the creation of new bicycle racks on the bowling green immediately within the castle compound was monitored. Nothing of archaeological interest was revealed.</p> <p>NS 3999 7448</p> <p>A number of artefacts were found by a visitor, and the area where they were reported to have been discovered was examined: on the surface to the W of the staircase leading from the guardhouse to the portcullis arch. The finds include a copper-alloy coin, green-glazed pottery, a piece of black glass or black glazed pottery, clay pipe stems, a small quantity of animal bone, and a number of sherds of white glazed and patterned pottery. These finds</p>						

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>were unstratified and are of limited archaeological interest. Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Sponsor: HS. C Shaw 2005</p> <p>NS 4000 7440 A short programme of clearance and evaluation was undertaken in January 2005. The site consisted of the walled-off area below King George's Battery on the S side of Dumbarton Castle rock, an irregular-shaped courtyard containing two adjoined buildings. It was hoped that original occupation surfaces might be revealed; in particular, the cobbled W half of the site was expected to exhibit the footprints of lost structures. Following this initial work, a watching brief was undertaken while contractors cut a number of drain and foundation trenches. This area appears to have been a Victorian addition, set against the old sea wall of a Georgian gun battery. All structures and features seen during these works therefore date from the mid- and late 19th century to the late 20th century. The basic structure is mostly intact, comprising the new sea wall, the two store sheds and the general levelling deposits. An original gateway positioned halfway down the compound had been demolished, probably to improve access to the end of the site. The cobbling at the W end of the site seemed to respect the line of the gateway and consequently was probably in place while the gateway was in use. NS 3996 7453 A small excavation was undertaken in July 2005 around the French Prison, which lies just S of the Duke of York's Battery. The aim was to examine the foundations to assess the nature of the underlying material and assist in</p>						



Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>establishing suitable areas for engineering work.</p> <p>Previous archaeological work had been carried out on the N and W sides of the building (DES 2001, 98) in the form of small trial trenches with similar criteria. This was expanded upon, exploring additional sections of the building in order to ascertain the relationship between the building and the underlying bedrock. Stone-lined drains and other features were exposed and recorded, which appeared to pre-date the French Prison.</p> <p>Archive to be deposited in NMRS.</p> <p>Sponsor: HS.</p> <p>D Stewart 2005</p> <p>Summary information from D&amp;E in S entries reported to the NMRS. Entered WoSAS (HMcb) 18/08/2011</p>						
30	7927	Dumbarton Castle, St Patrick's Chapel	Chapel; Gravestones	<p>WoSASPIN 7927</p> <p>NS47SW 5.1 3998 7441.</p> <p>The Chapel dedicated to St Patrick is said to have been founded by St Modwenna who lived in the 6th century. Mention is made of the chapel in a deed of 1271 and in a charter of 1390. No recognisable vestige now remains.</p> <p>J Irving 1917</p> <p>It is believed that St Patrick's Chapel was situated to the west of the Governor's House, at NS 3998 7441 (Miss Steele, keeper, Dumbarton Castle). No remains are to be seen.</p> <p>Visited by OS (JHO) 13 April 1951</p> <p>The only surviving monuments of Dark Age Alcluith are two gravestones with debased interlace ornament which date from the 10th or 11th centuries. These were found some years ago during excavation of one of the</p>	n/a - the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Medieval (possible)	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a - the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	239980	674410

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				garden terraces in the Nether Bailey. Their presence here suggests that St Patrick's Chapel (extant with a medieval fabric until the 16th century) lay in this area. The gravestones are now kept in the Guard House. I MacIvor 1958						
31	7942	Dumbarton, Gasworks	Gasworks	WoSASPIN 7942 NS47SW 63 4078 7474 See Architecture	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240780	674740
32	81153	Dumbarton, 207 Glasgow Road	Tenement (20th Century)	WoSAS Pin 81153 Listed Category C building (LB24884) NS 4081 7498 No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	Local -Listed category C building	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240812	674984
33	81154	Dumbarton, 209 Glasgow Road	Tenement (20th Century)	WoSAS Pin 81154 Listed Category C building (LB24884) NS 4083 7497 No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	Local -Listed category C building	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240830	674978
34	85756	Dumbarton, Miller Street, Strathclyde Homes Stadium	Football Ground (20th Century), Stadium (20th Century)	WoSAS Pin 85756 NS 4009 7466 No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240094	674668
35	86188	Dumbarton, General	Town (Period Unassigned)	WoSAS Pin 86188 NS 4000 7500 No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240000	675000

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
							alleviation scheme boundary			
36	87149	Greenock: Dumbarton, River Clyde	Smack (19th Century)	<p>WoSAS Pin 87149 NS 3970 7430</p> <p>NS37SE 8011 c. 397 743 N55 56.1 W4 33</p> <p>NLO: Dumbarton [name: NS 399 755].</p> <p>Possibly on map sheet NS47SW.</p> <p>Greenock, 21st Dec. The GREENOCK (s), while proceeding to Glasgow 18th Dec., struck on a rock at the entrance to the Leven, and on getting off was obliged to be run on shore: her cargo has sustained no damage. Source: The Marine List, LL, No. 13,954, London, Thursday December 23 [1858]. NMRS, MS/829/72 (no. 9594).</p> <p>The location assigned to this record is essentially arbitrary. The River Leven enters the Clyde at NS 397 743. The loss of this vessel is not cited by I G Whittaker (1998), presumably suggesting her successful recovery. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 7 November 2006.</p> <p>Whittaker ID : 18382 Name : A/C CONSOLIDATED Latitude : 555700 Longitude : 43300 Registration : BRITISH Type : 28-5 Loss Day : 10 Loss Month : 2 Loss Year : 1940 Comment : Crashed landed near Dumbarton and sank.</p>	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	239700	674300

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				Cargo : P9630 MAEE Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22						
37	87238	Dumbarton Castle, Governor's House	Garden (18th Century), House (18th Century)	<p>WoSAS Pin 87238 NS 4001 7440</p> <p>NS47SW 40010 74407</p> <p>NS 398 744 to NS 401 745 A watching brief was undertaken at Dumbarton Castle in February 2006 while sub-contractors excavated service tracks for the installation of CCTV cables around the Governor's House. The network of cabling required for this security system was restricted to the garden to the E of the building with minimal ground disturbance. This garden area has been subject to various phases of work in the form of service installation as well as re-landscaping through gardening. The depth of the trenches excavated was relatively shallow but revealed the mortared surface adjacent to the Battery wall. This feature is likely to be contemporary with the construction of the wall.</p> <p>This area of the castle has in its time been subject to major reconstruction work in the early 18th century, when the medieval Gatehouse was demolished and replaced by the current Governor's House. This Gatehouse extended into the present garden where its remains may still be in situ. Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Sponsor: Historic Scotland. Claire Shaw, 2006.</p> <p>NS 398 744 to NS 401 745 A watching brief was undertaken at Dumbarton Castle in February 2006 while sub-contractors excavated service tracks for the installation of CCTV cables around the Governor's House. The network of cabling required for this security system was restricted to the garden</p>	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Early Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240010	674407

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>to the E of the building with minimal ground disturbance. This garden area has been subject to various phases of work in the form of service installation as well as re-landscaping through gardening. The depth of the trenches excavated was relatively shallow but revealed the mortared surface adjacent to the Battery wall. This feature is likely to be contemporary with the construction of the wall.</p> <p>This area of the castle has in its time been subject to major reconstruction work in the early 18th century, when the medieval Gatehouse was demolished and replaced by the current Governor's House. This Gatehouse extended into the present garden where its remains may still be in situ.</p> <p>Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Sponsor: Historic Scotland. C Shaw 2006</p> <p>NS 4001 7440 On 18?19 February 2008, in advance of the construction of new toilets, a small trench was excavated by the NW corner of the Governor?s House. No finds or features dating to before the construction of the Governor?s House in 1735 were recorded. Archive: RCAHMS (intended) Funder: Historic Scotland Alan Radley (Kirkdale Archaeology), 2008</p> <p>NS47SW 5.02 40010 74407</p> <p>Three storey and attic, three bay governor's house, all by Captain John Romer, 1735, Military Engineer for Scotland. Historic Scotland Listing document</p> <p>NS 4001 7440 A watching brief was carried out 17 November?8 December 2009 during excavations to determine the location and</p>						



Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>line of a burst pipe in the Governor?s Garden. The junction between a lead and an iron pipe was located, but there were no finds or features of archaeological significance. Archive: RCAHMS (intended) Funder: Historic Scotland D Murray 2010</p> <p>NS 4001 7440 A watching brief was maintained on 18 October 2010 during the removal of an existing fence and the excavation of four trenches to house a new fence to the E of the Governor?s House. The area was found to have been disturbed in modern times during the installation of services and there were no finds or features of archaeological significance. Archive: RCAHMS (intended) Funder: Historic Scotland Kirkdale Archaeology, 2011</p> <p>NS 4000 7441 A watching brief was carried out on 7 March 2013 during excavations to expose existing drains in advance of the installation of new drains. The area lay immediately N of the inner (N) face of the 18th-century rampart and associated stone drainage channel. The remains of a wall, probably representing an earlier version of the southern defences of the castle and predating the 1735 building campaign, were recorded. Although only revealed in a small trench, they appear to show the upper limits of a wall on a different alignment to the 18th-century layout. The masonry lies beyond the assumed limits of the 17th-century plan, and is probably part of the medieval defences associated with other known residual elements, such as the medieval gatehouse. Archive: RCAHMS (intended) Funder: Historic Scotland</p>						

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>John Godbert, Kirkdale Archaeology, 2013 (Source: DES)</p> <p>NS 40005 74402 A watching brief was undertaken, November 2017 ? March 2018, during the installation of a new waste water drainage system in the grounds of the castle. The hand and machine excavated trenches mostly followed the line of the previous drainage works to minimise any damage. The main trench excavation, which ran along the western side of Governor?s House, contained the only significant archaeological remains. These included various culverts, surfaces and walls, all of which had been truncated by previous drainage works. These are thought to relate to the construction and use of the Governor?s House, but this could not be confirmed due to the limited nature of the trenches.</p> <p>Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: WoSAS Funder: Historic Environment Scotland Leah Watt ? CFA Archaeology Ltd (Source DES vol 19) OASIS ID: cfaarcha1-302181</p> <p>Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22</p>						
38	90576	Dumbarton Castle	Gravestone(s) (Early Medieval)	<p>WoSAS Pin 90576 NS 3998 7441</p> <p>Dumbarton Castle 1, Dunbartonshire, recumbent gravestone fragment Measurements: H 0.67m, W 0.38m tapering to 0.29m at foot, D 0.13m Stone type: sandstone Place of discovery: NS 3998 7441 Present location: in the Guard House at Dumbarton Castle. Evidence for discovery: found sometime before 1986 during excavation of one of the garden terraces in the Nether Bailey.</p>	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	239980	674410

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>Present condition: damaged, weathered and the top portion is missing.</p> <p>Description The fragment has a plain flatband border and is carved in relief with a panel of very heavy interlace with median-incised cords. At the broken top end is part of a plain panel, which is likely to have been the base of a cross-shaft. There was a rectangular panel at the base of the slab which is now very damaged. Date: tenth century. References: MacIvor 1986, 8, 12; Higgitt 1990. Desk-based information compiled by A Ritchie 2017.</p> <p>Dumbarton Castle 1, Dunbartonshire, recumbent gravestone fragment Measurements: H 0.67m, W 0.38m tapering to 0.29m at foot, D 0.13m Stone type: sandstone Place of discovery: NS 3998 7441 Present location: in the Guard House at Dumbarton Castle. Evidence for discovery: found sometime before 1986 during excavation of one of the garden terraces in the Nether Bailey. Present condition: damaged, weathered and the top portion is missing.</p> <p>Description The fragment has a plain flat-band border and is carved in relief with a panel of very heavy interlace with median-incised cords. At the broken top end is part of a plain panel, which is likely to have been the base of a cross-shaft. There was a rectangular panel at the base of the slab which is now very damaged. Date range: tenth century. Primary references: MacIvor 1986, 8, 12; Higgitt 1990.</p>						

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				Desk-based information compiled by A Ritchie 2019.  Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22						
39	91609	Dumbarton, Babcock And Wilcox Ltd Tube And Valve Works	Tube Works (20th Century)	WoSAS Pin 91609 NS 4115 7466 No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	241151	674668
40	91862	Unknown	Fishing Vessel	WoSAS Pin 91862 NS 4139 7386 UKHO Identifier : 004136 Feature Class : Wreck Wreck Category : Wreck showing any portion of hull or superstructure State : LIFT Classification : Unclassified Position (Lat/long) : 55.93167,-4.53917 Horizontal Datum : ORDNANCE SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN (1936) WGS84 Position (Lat/long) : 55.93159,-4.54040 WGS84 Origin : 3-D Cartesian Shift (BW) Position Quality : Unreliable Depth Quality : Depth unknown Water Depth : 0 Vertical Datum : Lowest Astronomical Tide Name : UNKNOWN Type : FV Flag : BRITISH Contact Description : Entire wreck Original Sensor : Reported Sinking Original Detection Year : 1980 Original Source : Other Markers : R CAN, FL R 2S, CLOSE S Surveying Details : **H2579/76 2.4.80 SANK CLOSE TO NORTHERN EDGE OF	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	241394	673863

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				NAVIGABLE RIVER, APPROX HALFWAY BETWEEN BUOYS 74 AND 76. TEMP MARKED BY R CAN NAV BUOY, FL R 2S, CLOSE S. SALVAGE OPS IN PROGRESS. (CWM 36/80). NCA YET. **H2579/76 23.4.80 CWM 36/80 CANCELLED. (COMCLYDE SIGNAL DTD 14.4.80). AMEND LIFT. NCA. Charting Comments : POSN FOR FILING ONLY Date Last Amended : 19/11/2009 Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22						
41	93625	River Clyde, Dumbuck House	Beacon (19th Century) - (20th Century)	WoSAS Pin 93625 NS 4131 7384 The 1st edition of the OS 25-inch map (Dumbarton 1864, Sheet XXII.10) depicts a beacon standing on the north edge of the deep water channel of the River Clyde 670m SSE of Dumbuck House (NS47SW 111). Nothing of the beacon is visible on vertical aerial photography. Information from HES Survey and Recording (JRS) 1 June 2016. Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	241314	673843
42	93626	River Clyde, Dumbarton	Beacon (19th Century) - (20th Century)	WoSAS Pin 93626 NS 4064 7394 The 1st edition of the OS 25-inch map (Dumbarton 1864, Sheet XXII.10) depicts a beacon standing on the north edge of the deep water channel of the River Clyde 730m SE of Dumbarton Rock. No trace of the beacon is visible on vertical aerial photography. Information from HES Survey and Recording (JRS) 1 June 2016. Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240648	673948
43	95092	Dumbarton Castle, Dumbarton Castle 2	Gravestone (Early Medieval)	WoSAS Pin 95092 NS 4000 7441  Dumbarton Castle 2, Dunbartonshire, recumbent gravestone fragments	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Medieval	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	240000	674410



Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>Measurements: H 1.27m, W 0.25m, D 0.17m  Stone type: sandstone  Place of discovery: NS 3998 7441  Present location: in the Guard House at Dumbarton Castle.  Evidence for discovery: found sometime before 1986 during excavation of one of the garden terraces in the Nether Bailey.  Present condition: the fragment has been trimmed for use as a building stone, and it has broken into three weathered parts.</p> <p>Description  This was a recumbent gravestone carved in relief on one broad face. What survives is part of one longitudinal slice with an intact left-hand edge showing a plain flatband border. The slab bore a plain cross outlined by a roll moulding, of which the left-hand part of the shaft survives, flanked by heavy interlace, and part of a basal panel of interlace beneath the shaft.  Date: tenth century.  References: MacIvor 1986, 8, 12; Higgitt 1990.  Desk-based information compiled by A Ritchie 2017.</p> <p>Dumbarton Castle 2, Dunbartonshire, recumbent gravestone fragments  Measurements: H 1.27m, W 0.25m, D 0.17m  Stone type: sandstone  Place of discovery: NS 3998 7441  Present location: in the Guard House at Dumbarton Castle.  Evidence for discovery: found sometime before 1986 during excavation of one of the garden terraces in the Nether Bailey.  Present condition: the fragment has been trimmed for use as a building stone, and it has broken into three weathered parts.</p>			alleviation scheme boundary			

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>Description</p> <p>This was a recumbent gravestone carved in relief on one broad face. What survives is part of one longitudinal slice with an intact left-hand edge showing a plain flat-band border. The slab bore a plain cross outlined by a roll moulding, of which the left-hand part of the shaft survives, flanked by heavy interlace, and part of a basal panel of interlace beneath the shaft.</p> <p>Date range: tenth century.</p> <p>Primary references: MacIvor 1986, 8, 12; Higgitt 1990.</p> <p>Desk-based information compiled by A Ritchie 2019.</p> <p>Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22</p>						
44	95260	River Clyde, Dumbarton Rock	Graffiti(s) (21st Century), Graffiti(s) (20th Century), Natural Feature(s) (21st Century)	<p>WoSAS Pin 95260 NS 3990 7456</p> <p>There is a gathering of very large boulders at the foot of the NW edge of Dumbarton Rock which, together with an overhanging crag above, is used by rock-climbers for both bouldering and climbing. A route up the overhanging crag or headwall, named 'Rhapsody?', was established in 2006 by Dave McLeod, one of the foremost rock-climbers in Britain. Categorised as E11 (7a), it was considered to be one of the hardest if not actually the most difficult, climbing routes in Britain, at the time.</p> <p>Each boulder is individually named and they have multiple routes (also know as 'problems') over them. Similarly there are both sport and traditional climbing routes up the main crag. Websites and guidebooks provide guidance for the climbers (see: <a href="http://dumby.info/sport.htm">http://dumby.info/sport.htm</a> , accessed 26 May 2016).</p> <p>In 2013-15 Project ACCORD, an AHRC-funded project, lead by Glasgow School of Art, Digital Design Studio, with contributions</p>	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	239905	674565

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				<p>from RCAHMS, Archaeology Scotland and the University of Manchester, undertook research with climbers to record aspects of the climbing heritage at Dumbarton Rock, usually referred to by the climbers as `Dumby?'. The project included recording the entire crag and some of the boulders with a laser scanner and applying 3D recording techniques to survey specific aspects of the boulders. <a href="https://storify.com/V_Maxwell/dumby-goes-3d-accord-project-at-dumbarton-rock">https://storify.com/V_Maxwell/dumby-goes-3d-accord-project-at-dumbarton-rock</a> and <a href="http://www.gsa.ac.uk/research/research-centres/digital-design-studio/research/current-projects/accord/">http://www.gsa.ac.uk/research/research-centres/digital-design-studio/research/current-projects/accord/</a> , accessed 26 May 2016, Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 10 July 2014.</p> <p>One of the boulders, known as `Pongo? has a quote from a speech by John Macpherson, a crofter from Skye in the 1880s, painted on an overhanging side. The quote reads, IT WOULD BE AS EASY TO STOP THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AS TO STOP THE PRESENT AGITATION UNTIL JUSTICE HAS BEEN DONE TO THE PEOPLE BAM-BAM The quote was painted on the boulder during the 1979 Scottish referendum. Visited by RCAHMS (AGCH) 10 July 2014.</p> <p>There is an outline for a throwie at the foot of the main crag on the N side of Dumbarton Rock. The surface of the rock has been cleaned a number of times in this area, which is obvious from the areas of cleaner brighter rock which provide a contrast with the dark, naturally weathered surfaces. Visited by HES Survey and Recording (AGCH) 19 October 2015.</p>						

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22						
45	96383	River Clyde, Dumbarton Rock	Pier (19th Century)	<p>WoSAS Pin 96383 NS 3994 7424</p> <p>The 2nd edition of the OS 25-inch map (Dumbartonshire 1898, Sheet 022.10) depicts a pier extending approximately 192m S into the River Clyde from the foot of Dumbarton Rock to the low water mark. Built in 1874 to provide passenger access to steamers, it comprised a timber trellis supporting a wooden deck and parapets; the hammer-head southern end included a small roofed structure. Much of the pier was washed away in 1897 and the last remnants were removed in the 1960's.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (JRS) 7 January 2015.</p> <p>Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22</p>	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	239947	674244
46	96636	Dumbarton, Crosslet House	House (Period Unassigned), No Class (event)	<p>WoSAS Pin 96636 NS 4132 7543</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited on an area proposed for the construction of an 84 bed care home and day care facility at Crosslet House, Dumbarton. The trial trench evaluation sampled 8% (677 m?) of the total area proposed for development (84620 m?) and was spread over 12 trenches. The work programme revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest except evidence of ground landscaping and the possible remains of modern garden furniture.</p> <p>Information from OASIS ID: guardarc1-197685 (M Kilpatrick) 2014.</p> <p>Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22</p>	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	241327	675430
47	97013	Dumbarton Castle	Yard (19th Century)	<p>WoSAS Pin 97013 NS 3999 7439</p> <p>NS 3999 7439 (centred on) A watching brief</p>	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	n/a - value not assessed as the site lies out	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood	239990	674390

Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
				was maintained, 20 February ? 2 April 2014, during excavations for the installation of a septic tank on the shore, and the excavation of a sewage pipe trench in the Mason's Yard. The excavations confirmed that the original 19th-century level of the Mason's Yard was created by simply backfilling the space between the 18th-century rampart to the N and the later enclosure to the S. There was some evidence that the upper c1.5m of the Mason's Yard boundary wall was narrower than the lower (majority) section of the wall. This may reflect a parapet level, associated with the cobbled surface. Archive: RCAHMS (intended) Funder: Historic Scotland Gordon Ewart ? Kirkdale Archaeology (Source: DES) Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 29/08/22			with the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	alleviation scheme boundary		
48	n/a	Overtoun House	Garden & Designed Landscape	Inventory Garden & Designed Landscape (GDL306). A good representative example of a mid to late 19th century parkland landscape with picturesque burnside walks and the remnants of a contemporary garden. The influence of landscape designers Edward Kemp and Henry Milner adds greatly to the interest of the site, as there are few known examples of their work in Scotland (information from HES. See <a href="https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00306">https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00306</a> for further details.	n/a – the site lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	Modern	National – inventory garden & designed landscape	n/a – the asset lies outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme boundary	241437	675460
49	n/a	Hunter's Burn	Graffiti(s) (21st Century), Railway Bridge (19th - 20th century)	Recorded in the NRHE – no description	A very low underpass contains some limited modern graffiti which is likely that recorded in the HRHE. The bridge is constructed of concrete, stone and brick and may include parts of the original late 19th century railway bridge. A stone and concrete structure to the	Modern	Lesser – the bridge & outflow to the south have been modified since their original construction in the late 19th century. The	None – the asset is of lesser value and is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed flood alleviation scheme	241110	674314



Asset No.	HER ref.	Site Name	Site Type	Previous Description	2023 Assessment Description	Period	Value	Future Management Recommendations	Easting	Northing
					south likely relates to the outflow of the Hunter's burn and a track which is shown here on the OS 25 inch to the mile map revised in 1896 (Renfrewshire, sheet III.11)		graffiti is not in good condition.			
50	n/a	Hunter's Burn	Rifle Range	n/a	A rifle range is recorded on the OS 25 inch to the mile map revised in 1896 (Renfrewshire III.11). A flagstaff and targets are shown to the east of Hunter's Burn with the range extending 800 yards to the west.	Modern	Lesser – it is unlikely any significant archaeology will be associated with the rifle range.	None – although the rifle range crosses the mouth of Hunter's Burn the target and flagpole lie outwith the proposed flood alleviation scheme to the east while the distance marker lie primarily to the west.	241167	674180
51	n/a	Caledonian & Dunbartonshire Junction Railway	Railway	n/a	The Caledonian and Dunbartonshire Junction Railway opened in 1850 but is now disused and forms a cycle path/footway along the route of the proposed flood relief culvert.	Modern	Lesser – it is unlikely any significant archaeology will be associated with therefore railway	None	241210	674900