



**Mary Street, Port Dundas, Glasgow:
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Project 6632**

Mary Street, Port Dundas, Glasgow: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

On behalf of: Graham + Sibbald

BNG: NS 59006 66719

Project Number: 6632

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*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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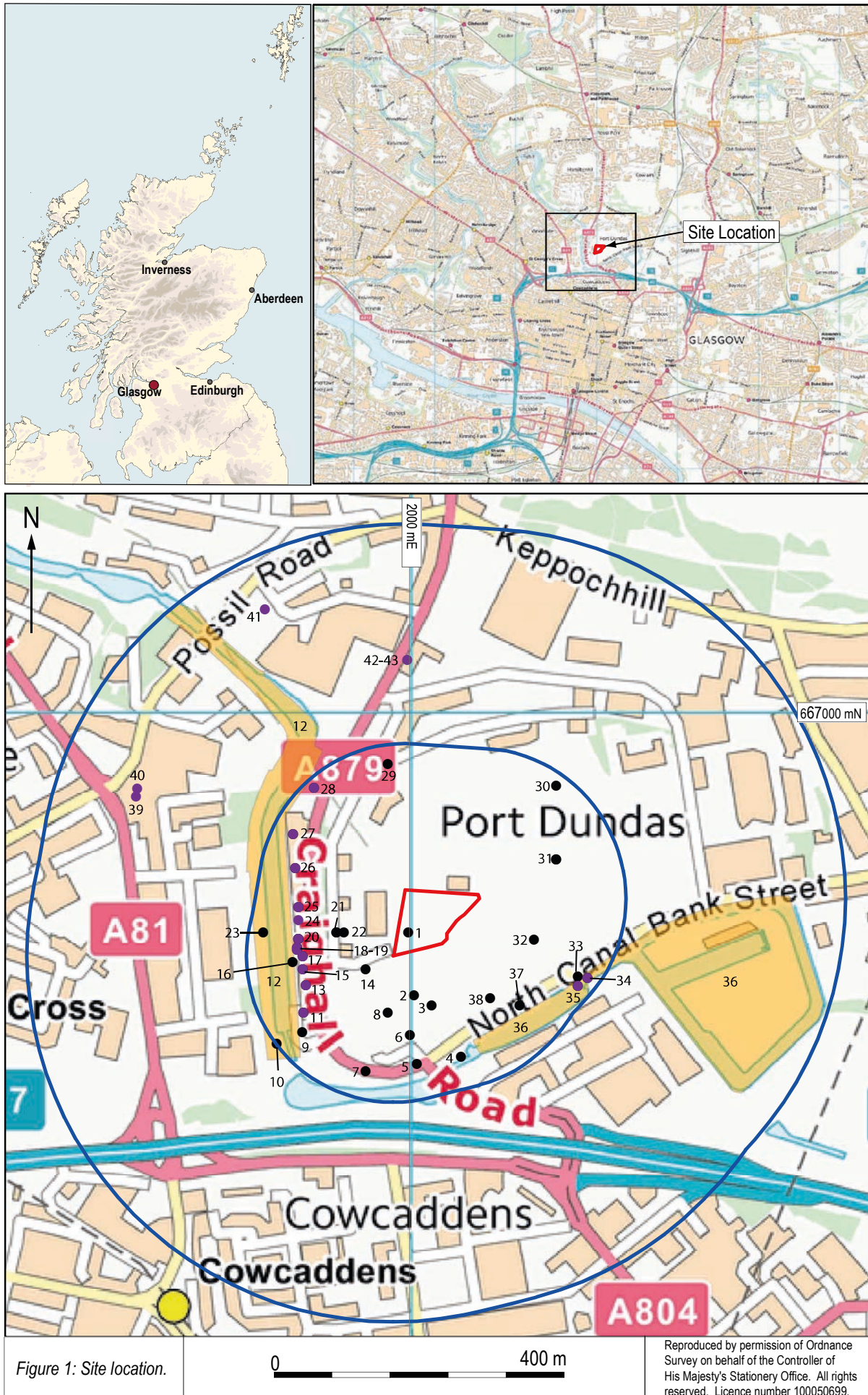
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of an area proposed for development at Mary Street, Port Dundas, Glasgow. The aims of the study were to assess evidence for the past human use of the area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of any development upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The archaeological assessment found that the land has already been developed and is presently occupied by a cement production plant. The assessment also found that there is one known cultural heritage site within the proposed development area that could potentially be directly affected by the proposal. This is Wellington Mills, a nineteenth century tarpaulin manufacturer.
- 1.3 A further 36 cultural heritage sites, including two Scheduled Monuments, 16 category B Listed Buildings and two category C Listed Buildings, located within 500 m of the proposed development area would not be directly affected by the proposal.
- 1.4 The settings of two Scheduled Monuments, 16 category B Listed Buildings and two category C Listed Buildings would not be significantly affected by the proposal.
- 1.5 Cartographic regression indicates that the proposed development area was undeveloped in the mid-eighteenth century but that the creation of the Forth and Clyde Canal in the late eighteenth century resulted in the industrialisation of the proposed development area and its surroundings by the mid-nineteenth century.
- 1.6 Given that the proposed development area has been intensively occupied since the nineteenth century, there is limited scope for the survival of earlier archaeological remains or deposits within the proposed development area.
- 1.7 GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that this advice is for guidance only. Final decisions on the requirement and scope of any archaeological mitigation rest with the planning authority.

Introduction

- 2.1 In September 2024, Graham + Sibbald commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake a desk-based assessment of an area proposed for development at Mary Street, Port Dundas in Glasgow (Figure 1). The proposed development area is centred at BNG: NS 59026 66719 and is approximately 0.6 Ha in extent.
- 2.2 The proposed development area is bounded to the west by Mary Street and commercial properties, to the south by residential properties and a skate park, to the north by an electricity sub-station and to the east by a barrier of shrub land.
- 2.3 The bedrock below the proposed development area is Limestone Coal Formation - Sedimentary rock cycles, clackmannan group type. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 329 and 328 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits are Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. (British Geological Society: BGS Geology Viewer).

Legislative Background

- 3.1 The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act, and The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act (2011).
- 3.2 Cultural heritage resources consist of designated and non-designated sites, including individual monuments, related settings and the wider cultural landscape. Sites with statutory designations are defined in the Historic Environment Scotland's Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (2019), and comprise:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Marine Protected Areas;
- Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
- Historic Battlefields, and
- World Heritage Sites.

National Planning Policy and Guidelines

3.3 The implications of the acts noted above regarding local government planning policy are described within the National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) (2023), the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) (2019) and its supporting guidance, and Planning Advice Note 2/2011 (2011). NPF4 and HEPS deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage.

3.4 One policy within the National Planning Framework 4 is pertinent to this assessment of the development area.

Policy 7 (extracts)

a) Development proposals with a potentially significant impact on historic assets or places will be accompanied by an assessment which is based on an understanding of the cultural significance of the historic asset and/or place. The assessment should identify the likely visual or physical impact of any proposals for change, including cumulative effects and provide a sound basis for managing the impacts of change.

Proposals should also be informed by national policy and guidance on managing change in the historic environment, and information held within Historic Environment Records.

c) Development proposals for the reuse, alteration or extension of a listed building will only be supported where they will preserve its character, special architectural or historic interest and setting. Development proposals affecting the setting of a listed building should preserve its character, and its special architectural or historic interest.

h) Development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be supported where:

- i. direct impacts on the scheduled monument are avoided;
- ii. significant adverse impacts on the integrity of the setting of a scheduled monument are avoided; or
- iii. exceptional circumstances have been demonstrated to justify the impact on a scheduled monument and its setting and impacts on the monument or its setting have been minimised.

o) Non-designated historic environment assets, places and their setting should be protected and preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where there is potential for non-designated buried archaeological remains to exist below a site, developers will provide an evaluation of the archaeological resource at an early stage so that planning authorities can assess impacts. Historic buildings may also have archaeological significance which is not understood and may require assessment.

Where impacts cannot be avoided they should be minimised. Where it has been demonstrated that avoidance or retention is not possible, excavation, recording, analysis, archiving, publication and activities to provide public benefit may be required through the use of conditions or legal/planning obligations.

When new archaeological discoveries are made during the course of development works, they must be reported to the planning authority to enable agreement on appropriate inspection, recording and mitigation measures.

National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 3.5 Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER), and many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. Such undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement, although the criteria for identifying nationally important sites, as outlined in Annex 1 to Historic Environment Scotland's Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (2019), will often be referred to in making such judgements. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

Local Planning Policy and Guidelines

- 3.6 Local planning policy is defined in the Glasgow City Development Plan (2017), which includes one policy relating to cultural heritage that is pertinent to this assessment.

CDP9 Historic Environment

'The Council will protect, preserve and, where appropriate, conserve and/or enhance the historic environment, in line with Scottish Planning Policy, Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement, and this policy together with associated supplementary guidance (SG), for the benefit of our own and future generations. For clarity, historic environment encompasses, in this context, world heritage sites, listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, archaeological sites, Inventory and non-Inventory gardens and designed landscapes and Inventory battlefields. The Council will assess the impact of proposed developments that affect historic environment features and/or their settings according to the principles set out in relevant SG. The Council will not support development that would have an adverse impact on the historic environment, unless SG criteria are fully satisfied.'

Other considerations

- 3.7 The proposed development area is located within the local authority area of Glasgow City Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by West of Scotland Archaeological Services (WoSAS).

Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of this study were to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the proposed development area and the likely impact of the development on the archaeological resource, and to recommend a strategy for mitigating the impact upon any known or potential archaeological remains.
- 4.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:
- to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present within the proposed development area through a search of the National Record of the Historic Environment and the Glasgow City Historic Environment Record;
 - to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;

- to assess the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource, taking into account its varied significance; and
- to suggest appropriate mitigation measures for the protection of the archaeological resource or, where necessary, the investigation and recording of any sites likely to be affected by the development where preservation in situ cannot be achieved.

Methodology for baseline assessment

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment examined the proposed development area (the Site) and a radius of approximately 200 m beyond its boundary (the buffer zone). Study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, in order to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the area and the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains within that area. A further buffer was established at 500 m from the Site boundary within which all designated cultural heritage sites were researched and the potential effect of the proposal upon their setting was assessed.
- 5.2 The desk-based assessment of the Site and buffer zone employed the following methodology:
- GIS data on designated cultural heritage sites was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
 - GIS data on other cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), maintained by HES;
 - Information from the Historic Environment Record (HER) was obtained from the online HER maintained by WoSAS;
 - Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the proposed development area held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) were identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps, including manuscript maps, range in date from the mid-eighteenth to the twentieth centuries;
 - First and second editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest were identified and examined via NLS;
 - Vertical aerial photographs were consulted via the National Collection of Aerial Photographs on-line facility. Three photographs ranging in date from 1942 to 1973 were examined;
 - Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;
 - A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on 16 September 2024.

Baseline Assessment

- 6.1 There is one known cultural heritage site within the Site. A further 37 cultural heritage sites are located within the 200 m buffer around the proposed development area. Five designated cultural heritage sites are located within 500 m of the Site.
- 6.2 In the following assessment, the reference in parenthesis (CHS and number) refers to the cultural heritage sites noted on the site gazetteer at Appendix B.
- 6.3 The NRHE and the Glasgow HER were checked on 13 September 2024. Any additions or alterations to these records made after that date have not been included in this assessment.
- 6.4 The archaeological time periods referred to in the text are taken from the standard date-ranges utilised by the Scottish Archaeological Framework (ScARF).

Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval sites (8000 BC – AD 600)

- 6.5 There are no known prehistoric, Roman or early Medieval cultural heritage sites within the Site, but there is one within the 200 m buffer zone surrounding it.
- 6.6 The purported route of a Roman Road (CHS 42) runs on an approximate north/south alignment to the north of the site. However, a targeted archaeological evaluation (CHS 43) found no evidence of the road.
- 6.7 No designated prehistoric, Roman or early Medieval cultural heritage sites are located within the 500 m buffer.

Medieval sites (AD 600 - AD 1600)

- 6.8 There are no known cultural heritage sites of Medieval date within the Site, or within the 200 m and 500 m buffers.

Post-Medieval and Modern sites (AD 1600 - Present)

- 6.9 There is one post-Medieval/Modern cultural heritage site within the Site and a further 37 are located within the 200 m buffer.
- 6.10 The earliest useful map consulted was Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland. On this map, the Site was to the north of Cowcaddens and on the east side of what is now Garscube Road. The Site was, at that time, boggy uncultivated land (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland with approximate Site location.
Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland.

- 6.11 The 1860 Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps recorded Wellington Mills (CHS 1) within an increasingly industrial landscape (Figure 3). These maps also recorded Port Dundas Grain Mills (CHS 3), canal warehouses (CHS 5), Kirkcaldy Wharf warehouse (CHS 7), the Glasgow Branch of the Forth and Clyde Canal Scheduled Monument (CHS 12), some of the buildings along Speirs Wharf (CHS 11, CHS 13, CHS 15, CHS 17, CHS 18, CHS 19, CHS 20, CHS 24, CHS 25 and CHS 26), Flint glass works (CHS 21), Port Dundas sugar refinery (CHS 27), Vulcan Maltings (CHS 29), Scottish Grain Factory (CHS 30), Eagle Foundry iron works (CHS 31), Port Dundas bascule bridge (CHS 33) and Port Dundas Canal Basin Scheduled Monument (CHS 35).



Figure 3: Excerpts from 1860 Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps Lanarkshire VI.6 and Lanarkshire VI.7 with Site location. Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland.

- 6.12 The 1896 Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps depicted Wellington Mills (CHS 1) within the Site. In the 200 m and 500 m buffers, the same maps recorded Colinton Street swing bridge (CHS 4), Dundashill Distillery (CHS 8), North Speirs Wharf (CHS 16), Wheatsheaf Building (CHS 28) and the railway swing bridge (CHS 35).
- 6.13 All subsequent Ordnance Survey maps recorded Wellington Mills (CHS 1) within the Site (Figure 4; Ordnance Survey 1903; Ordnance Survey 1946; Ordnance Survey 1973).

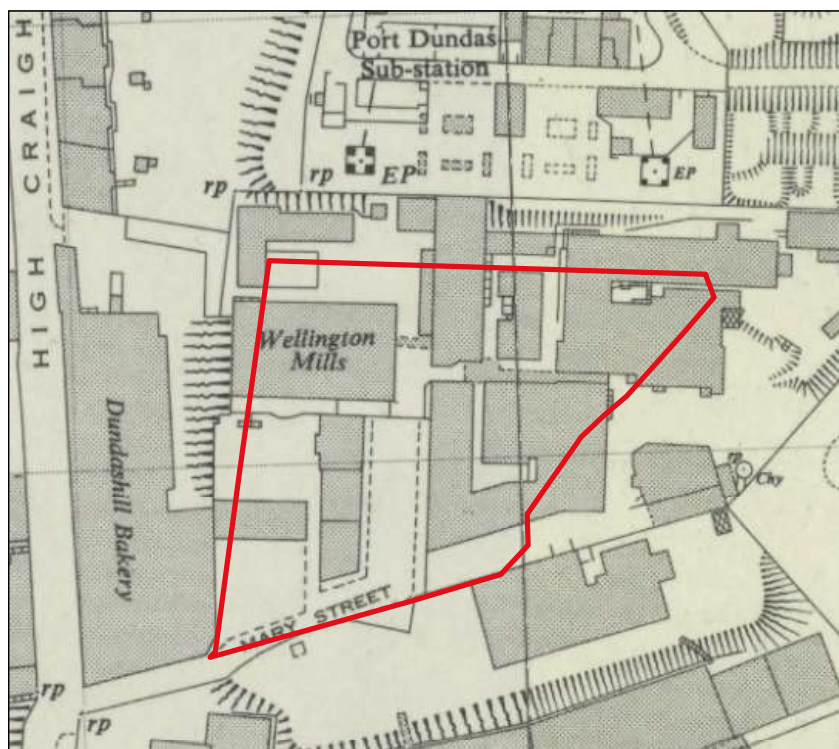


Figure 4: Excerpt from 1970 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map NS5866NE - C and 1973 1:1250 map NS5866NW - C with Site location. Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland.

- 6.14 None of the maps consulted recorded Dundashill cooperage (CHS 2), Port Dundas Old Basin works (CHS 6), the Collector's House (CHS 9), Speaker Martin Lock (CHS 10), Ann Street basin (CHS 14), 42-70 High Craighall Road (CHS 22), the house on High Craighall Road (CHS 23), Port Dundas goods depot (CHS 36), the bonded warehouse (CHS 37), Tower Buildings (CHS 38 and CHS 39), Rockvilla School (CHS 40) or the city sawmills (CHS 41).

Vertical Aerial Photographs

- 6.15 Three sets of aerial photographs from the National Collection of Aerial Photography were examined via the on-line facility.
- 6.16 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted on any of the aerial photographs consulted for this assessment.

Statistical Accounts

- 6.17 The New Statistical Account noted that Port Dundas basin had been finished in 1790 (Macfarlan et al 1845, 201).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 6.18 No previous archaeological investigations are known to have been carried out within the Site although two are recorded in the wider area.
- 6.19 An evaluation to target the site of the potential Roman road (CHS 43) took place in 2018. No archaeological deposits predating industrial use were found (Baker 2018).
- 6.20 A watching brief carried out by GUARD Archaeology in 2020 uncovered a nineteenth century cobbled surface (Warden and Atkinson 2022)

Walkover Survey

- 6.21 A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on the 16th September 2024. Weather conditions were warm, bright and dry.
- 6.22 The Site is a roughly triangular area currently in use as a concrete plant. The stockpiles of materials, outbuildings and car parks occupied the entire Site.



Plate 1: General view of the west end of Site.



Plate 2: General view of the east end of Site.

- 6.23 No above ground remains of Wellington Mills (CHS 1) were encountered and no previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were identified during this walkover survey.

Setting Appraisal

- 6.24 A setting appraisal was carried out for two Scheduled Monuments, 16 category B Listed Buildings and two category C Listed Buildings located within 500 m of the Site.

- 6.25 The appraisal found that there was no intervisibility between the Site and Forth and Clyde Canal Offices (CHS 11), City Of Glasgow Grain Mills and Stores (CHS 13, CHS 15, CHS 17 – CHS 20, CHS 24 – CHS 26), Port Dundas sugar refinery (CHS 27), Wheatsheaf Building (CHS 28), Port Dundas bascule bridge (CHS 33), Port Dundas railway swing bridge (CHS 34), Tower Buildings (CHS 38 and CHS 39) and Rockvilla School (CHS 40). The proposal would, therefore, have no effects upon the settings of these Listed Buildings.
- 6.26 Topographically, the Site sits on higher ground relative to the of the Forth and Clyde Canal Glasgow Branch Scheduled Monument (CHS 12) and Port Dundas Canal Basin Scheduled Monument (CHS 35).
- 6.27 Although there is some intervisibility between Forth and Clyde Canal Glasgow Branch Scheduled Monument (CHS 12) and the Site, this is very limited with trees, fences and buildings intervening between the Scheduled Monument and the Site (Plate 3).
- 6.28 Although the telecommunications mast on the Site is visible from the Forth and Clyde Canal Glasgow Branch Scheduled Monument (CHS 12), there is no ground level intervisibility between the two due to the difference in elevation and trees, fences and buildings intervening between the Scheduled Monument and the Site (Plate 4).



Plate 3: View to the Site from the Forth and Clyde Canal Glasgow Branch Scheduled Monument (CHS 12).



Plate 4: View to the Site from Port Dundas Canal Basin Scheduled Monument (CHS 35).

- 6.29 The Port Dundas Basin Scheduled Monument and the Forth and Clyde Canal Glasgow Branch Scheduled Monument have constituted dominant features in the landscape for nearly three centuries. Though originally constructed within open fields, the canal was quickly subsumed into its current urban, industrial setting. Although the Port Dundas Basin Scheduled Monument no longer fulfils its intended industrial and commercial functions, it has been largely retained, and is now more notable for its leisure activities and aesthetic potential.
- 6.30 Given that the Scheduled Monuments have long-established industrial and urban settings and the difference in elevation between the Site and the two Scheduled Monuments, the proposal is unlikely to result in significant effects upon the settings of the Forth and Clyde Canal Glasgow Branch Scheduled Monument (CHS 12) and Port Dundas Canal Basin Scheduled Monument (CHS 35).

Conclusions

- 7.1 This archaeological assessment found that there is one cultural heritage site recorded within the Site. This is the former location of Wellington Mills (CHS 1) which is now occupied by a cement production plant.
- 7.2 Thirty-six cultural heritage sites located within 200 m of the Site would not be directly affected by the proposal.
- 7.3 The proposal would have no significant effect upon the settings of the Forth and Clyde Canal Offices (CHS 11), the Forth and Clyde Canal Glasgow Branch Scheduled Monument (CHS 12), City Of Glasgow Grain Mills and Stores (CHS 13, CHS 15, CHS 17 – CHS 20, CHS 24 – CHS 26), Port

Dundas sugar refinery (CHS 27), Wheatsheaf Building (CHS 28), Port Dundas bascule bridge (CHS 33), Port Dundas railway swing bridge (CHS 34), Port Dundas Canal Basin Scheduled Monument (CHS 35) Tower Buildings (CHS 38 and CHS 39) and Rockvilla School (CHS 40).

- 7.4 Cartographic regression indicates that the Site was undeveloped in the mid-eighteenth century but that the creation of the Forth and Clyde Canal in the late eighteenth century resulted in the industrialisation of the Site and its surroundings by the mid-nineteenth century.
- 7.5 Given that the Site has been intensively occupied since the nineteenth century, there is limited scope for the survival of earlier archaeological remains or deposits within the proposed development area.
- 7.6 GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that this advice is for guidance only. Final decisions on the requirement and scope of any archaeological mitigation rests with the planning authority.

Technical Information

- 8.1 The paper and digital archive for the desk-based assessment will be lodged with the National Record of the Historic Environment. The list of archive material can be found at Appendix C.
- 8.2 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Record of Historic Environment (NRHE) within six months.
- 8.3 All elements of the assessment have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
 - Code of Conduct (2022);
 - Standards and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (2020);
 - Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020), and
 - Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2020).
- 8.4 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists requires that information pertaining to archaeological assessments is made publicly available via the OASIS project. The project aims to provide an on-line index to otherwise inaccessible archaeological grey literature, such as this desk-based assessment. The online OASIS form for this assessment has been completed (OASIS id: guardarc1-528898). Once the planning application has been decided by Glasgow City Council, this desk-based assessment will be added to the OASIS record. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service will then validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain. OASIS can be accessed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

**Project 6632: Mary Street, Port
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Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

Documentary Sources Consulted

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Ordnance Survey 1860 Lanarkshire VI.6. 25-inch 1st edition maps 1843-1882.

Ordnance Survey 1860 Lanarkshire VI.7. 25-inch 1st edition maps 1843-1882.

Ordnance Survey 1896 Lanarkshire VI.6. 25-inch 2nd and later edition maps 1892-1949.

Ordnance Survey 1896 Lanarkshire VI.7. 25-inch 2nd and later edition maps 1892-1949.

Ordnance Survey 1913 Lanarkshire VI.6. 25-inch 1st edition maps 1843-1882.

Ordnance Survey 1913 Lanarkshire VI.7. 25-inch 1st edition maps 1843-1882.

Ordnance Survey 1935 Lanarkshire VI.6. 25-inch 2nd and later edition maps 1892-1949.

Ordnance Survey 1935 Lanarkshire VI.7. 25-inch 2nd and later edition maps 1892-1949.

Ordnance Survey 1970 NS5866NE – C. 1:1250 National Grid Maps 1944-1970.

Ordnance Survey 1970 NS5866NW – C. 1:1250 National Grid Maps 1944-1970.

Vertical Aerial Photograph Sources

Sortie	Date	Frame
M/093/FNO/070	24 July 1942	06048
CPE/Scot/UK/0374	30 April 1948	PFFO 0313
FSL/7343/02	11 August 1973	0096

Other sources

British Geological Survey: BGS Geology Viewer. Available at <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/>

National Collection of Aerial Photography. Available at <https://ncap.org.uk/>

National Library of Scotland. Available at <https://www.nls.uk/>

National Record of the Historic Environment. Available at <https://pastmap.org.uk/>

Appendix B: Site Gazetteer

CHS No: 1

Name: Wellington Mills factory

BNG: NS 58998 66700

NRHE No: NS56NE 2607

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: The factory was built in 1882 by Edward Macbean and Co.

CHS No: 2

Name: Dundashill cooperage

BNG: NS 59006 66614

NRHE No: NS56NE 4982

HER No: 89133

Significance: Lesser

Description: The cooperage was built circa 1989 on the site of the Dundashill Distillery. It is a brown brick and corrugated metal building.

CHS No: 3

Name: Port Dundas grain mills

BNG: NS 5903 6660

NRHE No: NS56NE 2602

HER No: 48069

Significance: Lesser

Description: Port Dundas Grain Mills, 88 North Spiers Wharf, built c. 1843 for Andrew Hamilton, miller. A five storey, 5 by 15 bay rubble building, built into a hillside. On the west side is a beam-engine house.

CHS No:	4
Name:	Colinton Street bascule bridge
BNG:	NS 5907 6653
NRHE No:	NS56NE 2703
HER No:	47983
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	The bridge labelled "Draw Bridge" on OS maps. Modifications to, and blockage of the canal at the time of the construction of the M8 Motorway led to its removal and any surviving remains of its abutments will have been destroyed during the creation of the new SW end of the adjoining basin.
CHS No:	5
Name:	Canal warehouses
BNG:	NS 5901 6652
NRHE No:	NS56NE 2704
HER No:	47982
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	Site refers to photo record depicting several wooden warehouses. A 2006 archaeological watching brief found laid granite setts below the existing ground level, which in turn lay on levelling sand and a lower layer of water-proof boulder clay. No further information available.
CHS No:	6
Name:	Port Dundas Old Basin works
BNG:	NS 5900 6656
NRHE No:	NS56NE 1577
HER No:	47113
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	Site refers to print and photo record depicting several buildings along the canal. A 2006 archaeological watching brief found laid granite setts below the existing ground level, which in turn lay on levelling sand and a lower layer of water-proof boulder clay. No further information available.
CHS No:	7
Name:	Kirkcaldy Wharf warehouse

BNG: NS 5894 6651

NRHE No: NS56NE 2136

HER No: 47457

Significance: Lesser

Description: This record refers to a photograph of a site that is now gone. Photos show remains of machinery and industrial warehouses and sheds in disrepair. No further information available.

CHS No: 8

Name: Dundashill Distillery

BNG: NS 5897 6659

NRHE No: NS56NE 2464

HER No: 5742

Significance: Lesser

Description: Distillery, several large stone buildings. Date unknown. Added on HER record in 2016 without further information.

CHS No: 9

Name: Collector's House

BNG: NS 58853 66564

NRHE No: NS56NE 2412

HER No: 47694

Significance: Lesser

Description: The collectors House appears from modern photographic and map evidence to have been demolished as part of the Speirs Wharf Development in the early 1990's.

CHS No: 10

Name: Speaker Martin Lock, Forth and Clyde Canal

BNG: NS 58818 66548

NRHE No: NS56NE 5058

HER No: 93850

Significance: Lesser

Description: Speaker Martin Lock was opened in 2001 to access the new basin. Lock gates are hydraulically operated. A section of the original canal wall of the Forth and Clyde Canal was uncovered during the upgrading of the public footpath on the W side of Speaker Martin's Lock at Speirs Wharf in 2014.

CHS No: 11

Name: Forth and Clyde Canal Offices

BNG: NS 58855 66590

NRHE No: NS56NE 86

HER No: 8647

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB33618.

Description: Canal House, 2 Speirs Wharf/174 North Speirs Wharf, built c. 1812 for the Forth and Clyde Canal. A two-storey, 5-bay Georgian building with a central pediment and a porch with Doric columns. Restored 1989.

CHS No: 12

Name: Forth and Clyde Canal: Glasgow Branch

BNG: NS 57990 67820

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: National: Scheduled Monument SM6771

Description: The monument comprises a length of inland waterway forming that part of the Forth and Clyde Canal known as the Glasgow Branch, 5 km from Stockingfield to Speir's Wharf. The monument includes the entire length in water together with the banks on either side and the towing path running along the west side, as well as eight related structures.

CHS No: 13

Name: City Of Glasgow Grain Mills and Stores

BNG: NS 58858 66628

NRHE No: NS56NE 119

HER No: 74700

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Buildings LB33619

Description: Long range of tall snecked rubble mills and warehouses looking over the truncated canal, built c.1851. Four large blocks, five- and six-storey white ashlar, with former loading doors capped by open pediment hoods. Converted to flats and private leisure suite, in 1989.

- CHS No: 14
- Name: Ann Street basin
- BNG: NS 5894 6665
- NRHE No: NS56NE 1736
- HER No: 47071
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: This basin to the W of the basin complex at Port Dundas is first recorded on a map of 1865. A bridge (NS56NE 1737) at the W end links it with the end of the Glasgow branch coming from the N.
- CHS No: 15
- Name: City Of Glasgow Grain Mills and Stores
- BNG: NS 58854 66649
- NRHE No: NS56NE 2341
- HER No: 74700
- Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Buildings LB33619
- Description: Long range of tall snecked rubble mills and warehouses looking over the truncated canal, built c.1851. Four large blocks, five- and six-storey white ashlar, with former loading doors capped by open pediment hoods. Converted to flats and private leisure suite, in 1989.
- CHS No: 16
- Name: North Speirs Wharf, Forth and Clyde canal
- BNG: NS 5884 6666
- NRHE No: NS56NE 1578
- HER No: 47112
- Significance: Local
- Description: This wharf is cobbled and there are a number of mooring rings still in existence. There are several buildings on the north, dating from the mid nineteenth century, and nearby is the Georgian building, dated 1812, which was built to house the offices of the Forth and Clyde Canal Company.
- CHS No: 17
- Name: City Of Glasgow Grain Mills and Stores
- BNG: NS 58854 66667

NRHE No: NS56NE 4773

HER No: 52557

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Buildings LB33619

Description: Long range of tall snecked rubble mills and warehouses looking over the truncated canal, built c.1851. Four large blocks, five- and six-storey white ashlar, with former loading doors capped by open pediment hoods. Converted to flats and private leisure suite, in 1989.

CHS No: 18

Name: City Of Glasgow Grain Mills and Stores

BNG: NS 58846 66676

NRHE No: NS56NE 4774

HER No: 52556

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Buildings LB33619

Description: Long range of tall snecked rubble mills and warehouses looking over the truncated canal, built c.1851. Four large blocks, five- and six-storey white ashlar, with former loading doors capped by open pediment hoods. Converted to flats and private leisure suite, in 1989.

CHS No: 19

Name: City Of Glasgow Grain Mills and Stores

BNG: NS 58846 66679

NRHE No: NS56NE 4775

HER No: 52555

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Buildings LB33619

Description: Long range of tall snecked rubble mills and warehouses looking over the truncated canal, built c.1851. Four large blocks, five- and six-storey white ashlar, with former loading doors capped by open pediment hoods. Converted to flats and private leisure suite, in 1989.

CHS No: 20

Name: City Of Glasgow Grain Mills and Stores

BNG: NS 58848 66691

NRHE No: NS56NE 4779

HER No: 52459

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Buildings LB33619

Description: Long range of tall snecked rubble mills and warehouses looking over the truncated canal, built c.1851. Four large blocks, five- and six-storey white ashlar, with former loading doors capped by open pediment hoods. Converted to flats and private leisure suite, in 1989.

CHS No: 21

Name: Flint glass factory

BNG: NS 589 667

NRHE No: NS56NE 2465

HER No: 74911

Significance: Lesser

Description: Nineteenth century glassworks. Black and white photographs show large brick buildings. No further description or information available.

CHS No: 22

Name: 42-70 High Craighall Road

BNG: NS 5891 6670

NRHE No: NS56NE 2608

HER No: 47828

Significance: Lesser

Description: Dundashill Bakery, built 1901 for William McDougall and extended in 1908. A large block of single storey red brick buildings, in two parts, one 13 bays, the extension 9 bay.

CHS No: 23

Name: House on High Craighall Road

BNG: NS56NE 2466

NRHE No: NS 588 667

HER No: 74907

Significance: Lesser

Description: Photographed by J R Hume 20.5.1967 and later demolished. No detailed locational information was given but from the photograph it is clear that the house sits on the W side of High Craighall Road and somewhat to the E of Port Dundas Sugar Refinery on Craighall Road.

- CHS No: 24
- Name: City Of Glasgow Grain Mills and Stores
- BNG: NS 58848 66691
- NRHE No: NS56NE 4776
- HER No: 52554
- Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Buildings LB33619
- Description: Long range of tall snecked rubble mills and warehouses looking over the truncated canal, built c.1851. Four large blocks, five- and six-storey white ashlar, with former loading doors capped by open pediment hoods. Converted to flats and private leisure suite, in 1989.
- CHS No: 25
- Name: City Of Glasgow Grain Mills and Stores
- BNG: NS 58848 66734
- NRHE No: NS56NE 4777
- HER No: 52461
- Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Buildings LB33619
- Description: Long range of tall snecked rubble mills and warehouses looking over the truncated canal, built c.1851. Four large blocks, five- and six-storey white ashlar, with former loading doors capped by open pediment hoods. Converted to flats and private leisure suite, in 1989.
- CHS No: 26
- Name: City Of Glasgow Grain Mills and Stores
- BNG: NS 58844 66788
- NRHE No: NS56NE 4778
- HER No: 52460
- Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Buildings LB33619
- Description: Long range of tall snecked rubble mills and warehouses looking over the truncated canal, built c.1851. Four large blocks, five- and six-storey white ashlar, with former loading doors capped by open pediment hoods. Converted to flats and private leisure suite, in 1989.
- CHS No: 27
- Name: Port Dundas sugar refinery

BNG: NS 58841 66834

NRHE No: NS56NE 2343

HER No: 74701

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Buildings LB33620

Description: Port Dundas Sugar Refinery built 1866. Seven storey, Classical pediment above three projecting centre bays. White ashlar front to canal, red and white brick other walls. Converted to flats 1991.

CHS No: 28

Name: Wheatsheaf Building

BNG: NS 58869 66897

NRHE No: NS56NE 2387

HER No: 74633

Significance: Local: Category C Listed Buildings LB44112

Description: Built 1866, reconstructed 1931 for John M White, miller, from part of the adjacent sugar refinery. Converted into flats and offices 1987. 5-storey, 3- by 8-bay rubble block, extended north by a 3-storey, 5-bay red brick building. Sandstone regularly squared and coursed to principal elevations, squared and snecked to rear.

CHS No: 29

Name: Vulcan Maltings

BNG: NS 592 669

NRHE No: NS56NE 2467

HER No: 47660

Significance: Lesser

Description: This record may refer to a photograph of a site that is now gone. Photo depicts 4-story red brick building. No further information.

CHS No: 30

Name: Scottish Grain Company factory

BNG: NS 592 668

NRHE No: NS56NE 2595

HER No: 48072

Significance: Lesser

Description: This record may refer to a photograph of a site that is now gone. Photo depicts a red brick building with tall ceiling and large windows. No further information.

CHS No: 31

Name: Eagle Foundry chemical works

BNG: NS 5917 6669

NRHE No: NS56NE 2468

HER No: 47659

Significance: Lesser

Description: This record may refer to a photograph of a site that is now gone. No further information.

CHS No: 32

Name: North Canal Bank Street

BNG: NS 5923 6664

NRHE No: NS56NE 5206

HER No: -

Significance: Lesser

Description: A stone surface close to the late-nineteenth-century railway swing bridge was encountered during the course of an archaeological watching brief. This surface was preserved in situ.

CHS No: 33

Name: Port Dundas bascule bridge

BNG: NS 59243 66638

NRHE No: NS56NE 102

HER No: 8506

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB33617

Description: Early 19th century. Two leaf hand-operated bascule bridge over Forth and Clyde Canal (Glasgow Branch). Leaves of wood, with cast-iron operating gear and balance weights, hollow stone abutments. Part of operating gear removed and timberwork renewed to original design within recent years. Now the only standard Forth and Clyde bascule bridge in near original condition in the inner-city part of the canal.

CHS No: 34

Name: Port Dundas railway swing bridge

BNG: NS 59230 66627

NRHE No: NS56NE 121

HER No: 8523

Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB33616

Description: Built c1890. A single-track swing span over the Forth and Clyde Canal (Glasgow Branch); plate girder sides of bowed form, pivoting on the south side, with hand operating gear. Abutments of stone; protective wooden piling (now decaying). Built to carry the Caledonian Railway's Port Dundas branch at a time when direct links to customers' premises attracted traffic.

CHS No: 35

Name: Port Dundas canal basin, Forth and Clyde canal

BNG: NS 59414 66628

NRHE No: -

HER No: -

Significance: National: Scheduled Monument SM6689

Description: The monument consists of a canal basin complex and a short stretch of canal, both now disused and cut off from the rest of the canal network. The canal basin, called Port Dundas, was opened in 1790 as an extension to the Glasgow Branch of the Forth and Clyde Canal. The site was originally scheduled in 1999, including land that has been redeveloped as industrial units: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

CHS No: 36

Name: Port Dundas goods depot

BNG: NS 5915 6660

NRHE No: NS56NE 2702

HER No: 47984

Significance: Lesser

Description: Port Dundas Goods Depot, North Speirs Wharf, built 1891 for the Caledonian Railway. A small single storey, iron-framed wooden building, with two through tracks. A van body served as a store. Demolished 1967.

CHS No: 37

Name: Bonded warehouse

BNG: NS 5911 6661

NRHE No: NS56NE 2701

HER No:	47985
Significance:	Lesser
Description:	This record may refer to a photograph of a site that is now gone. No further information.
CHS No:	38
Name:	Tower Buildings
BNG:	NS 58626 66885
NRHE No:	NS56NE 4799
HER No:	83647
Significance:	Regional: Category B Listed Building LB33776
Description:	Built 1875 4-storey, canted angle warehouse building. Ashlar, modern tiled roof. Shops at ground. 1st and 2nd floors linked under giant segmentally arched arcade. Corbel table at cornice.
CHS No:	39
Name:	Tower Buildings
BNG:	NS 58628 66896
NRHE No:	NS56NE 2366
HER No:	74946
Significance:	Regional: Category B Listed Building LB33776
Description:	At the foot of a steep hill, once known as Garscube Cross, renaissance three-storey warehouse above shops, for iron founder James Allen of Elmbank Foundry on the canal. Corner emphasised by conical roof. In the 1930s the top floor became the Tower Ballroom.
CHS No:	40
Name:	Rockvilla School and retaining wall
BNG:	NS 58997 67072
NRHE No:	NS56NE 5219
HER No:	72928
Significance:	Regional: Category B Listed Building LB33621
Description:	Stepped to slope-retaining walls, partly iron-railed; series of walls at NW partly carried on archway; boys' gateway at corner set in to high wall; other gateways with conical-capped circular piers.

- CHS No: 41
- Name: City sawmills
- BNG: NS 58802 67141
- NRHE No: NS56NE 1242
- HER No: -
- Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB52614
- Description: Two-storey, eight-bay, rectangular-plan former sawmill office building in red brick, fronting a principal road through Port Dundas, a largely industrial area to the north of Glasgow city centre. The building was designed in 1893 by George Bell II of Clarke and Bell Architects.
- CHS No: 42
- Name: Castledykes-Bothwellhaugh-Balmuildy Roman Road
- BNG:
- NRHE No: NS56NE 163
- HER No: 12169
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: The course of this road beyond the North Calder Water (NS 681 623) is largely unknown. 'Glasgow would probably be entered by way of what is now Great Eastern Road, and the route would appear to have been by the Drygate and Dobbie's Loan, Port Dundas, Possilpark and Lambhill to the fort of Balmuildy'
- CHS No: 43
- Name: Archaeological Evaluation, Hundred Acre Hill, Port Dundas
- BNG: NS 59078 66894
- NRHE No: -
- HER No: WoSAS Event ID: 6453
- Significance: Lesser
- Description: An earlier DBA and walkover survey identified a small area of apparently undisturbed ground with the potential for the presence of archaeological remains at the northern perimeter of an area proposed for development as housing. In 2018 Nine evaluation trenches were opened covering a total area of 180.55 sq m. No archaeological deposits or buried ground surfaces predating the industrial use and demolition of the site survived in any of the evaluation trenches.

Appendix C: GUARD Archaeology Archive material

Digital archive	Digital photographs	JPEG	32
	Report	PDF	1
	Shapefiles (ArcMap)	.cpg	1
		.dbf	1
		.prj	1
		.sbn	1
		.shp	1
		.shx	1

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