



**New Rotterdam Wharf, Glasgow:
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Project 6420**

New Rotterdam Wharf, Glasgow: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

On behalf of: Scottish Opera

NGR: NS 58731 66684

Project Number: 6420

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

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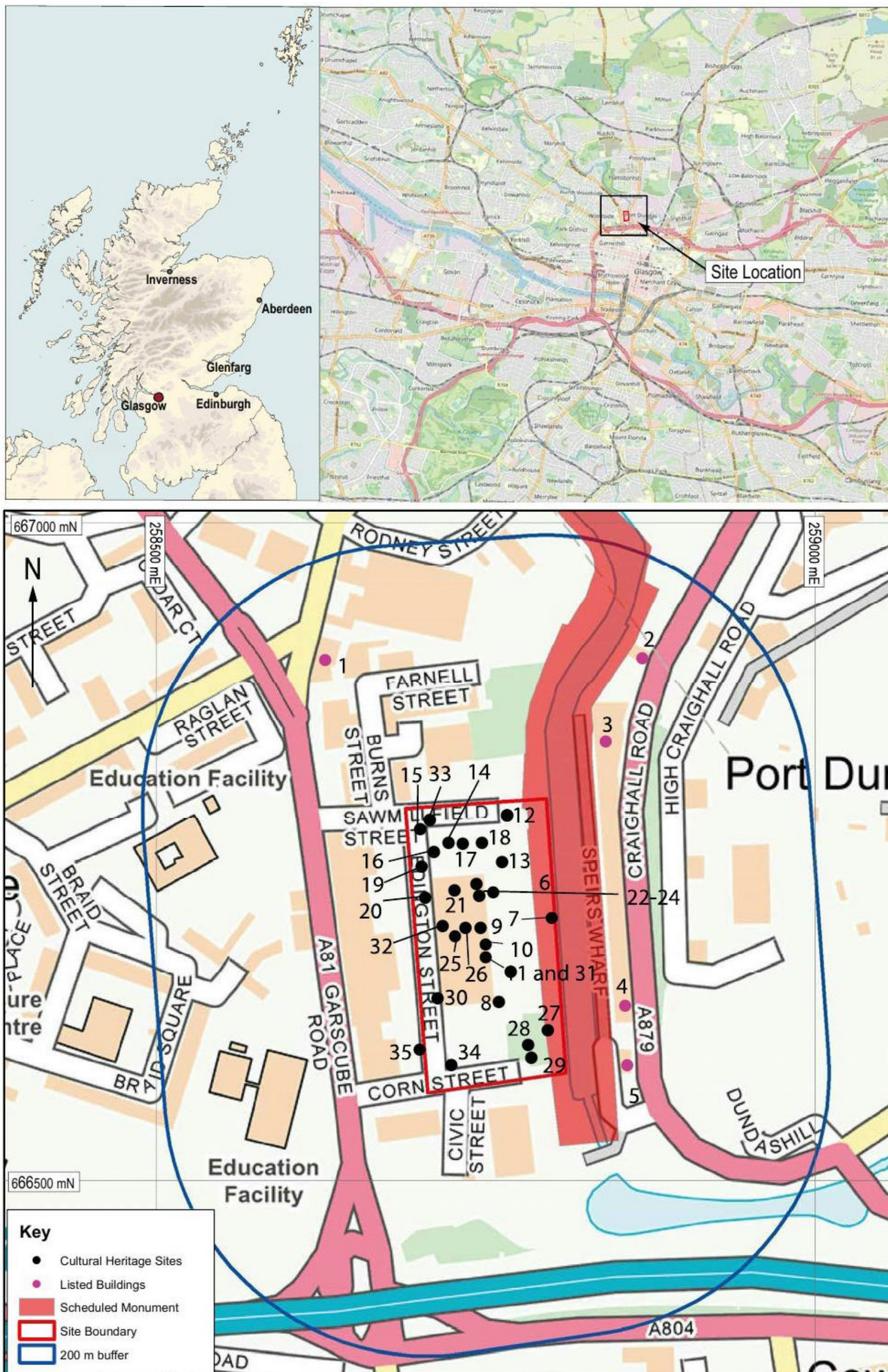
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of New Rotterdam Wharf, 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 there are 29 known cultural heritage sites recorded within the proposed development area. These include the Forth and Clyde Canal Glasgow Branch Scheduled Monument, the former sites of 28 now demolished structures of lesser cultural heritage significance. The proposed development could have direct effect upon all these cultural heritage sites, albeit to varying degrees of significance. The most significant potential direct effect could be to the Forth and Clyde Canal Glasgow Branch Scheduled Monument. Scheduled Monument Consent, which is separate to Planning Consent, would be required for any ground-breaking works within the Scheduled Area. Early liaison with Historic Environment Scotland is therefore highly recommended to address this.
- 1.3 Cartographic regression indicates that the development area has seen several phases of development dating back to at least the early nineteenth century including use as a sawmill with ancillary buildings, iron foundry and later a power station. While most of the Site has been heavily developed, there is a potential for archaeological remains below the current tarmac and concrete ground surfaces to survive, given the remains of cobbled surfaces below the existing ground surface during the archaeological watching brief carried out near the site in 2006. Glasgow City Council may, therefore, require the implementation of archaeological evaluation works to demonstrate the presence, or not, of significant archaeological remains within those relatively undisturbed parts of the proposed development area that will be subject to ground-breaking works.
- 1.4 Within the 200 m buffer zone surrounding the development area are six Listed Buildings of both regional and local importance. The proposed development would have no direct effect upon any of these cultural heritage sites. However, a setting appraisal has determined that, due to the proximity of the proposed development area, there may be some indirect effect on the settings of the Scheduled Monument and several of the Listed Buildings that form the Port Dundas basin and Speirs Wharf on the Forth and Clyde Canal. Glasgow City Council may require mitigation of indirect effects upon these designated cultural heritage sites. Early liaison with Glasgow City Council is therefore recommended.
- 1.5 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 November 2023, Scottish Opera commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake a desk-based assessment of an area proposed for development at New Rotterdam Wharf, Glasgow (Figure 1). The proposed development area is centred at BNG: NS 58731 66684.
- 2.2 The proposed development area is bounded to the north by Sawmillfield Street, to the east by the Forth and Clyde Canal towpath, to the south by Corn Street and to the west by Edington Street.
- 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 (extract)

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.

l) Development proposals affecting a World Heritage Site or its setting will only be supported where their Outstanding Universal Value is protected and preserved.

m) Development proposals which sensitively repair, enhance and bring historic buildings, as identified as being at risk locally or on the national Buildings at Risk Register, back into beneficial use will be supported.

n) Enabling development for historic environment assets or places that would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms, will only be supported when it has been demonstrated that the enabling development proposed is:

- i. essential to secure the future of an historic environment asset or place which is at risk of serious deterioration or loss; and
- ii. the minimum necessary to secure the restoration, adaptation and long-term future of the historic environment asset or place.

The beneficial outcomes for the historic environment asset or place should be secured early in the phasing of the development, and will be ensured through the use of conditions and/or legal agreements.

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.

Local Planning Policy and Guidelines

- 3.5 Local planning policy is defined in the *Glasgow City Development Plan (2017)* which includes the following policy that is pertinent to the assessment:

CDP 9: 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.'

3.6 *The Glasgow City Development Plan Supplementary Guidance9: Historic Environment Supplementary Guidance* contains the following advice for developments which may affect Scheduled Monuments or sites of archaeological importance:

‘Proposals which would have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting will only be supported where there are exceptional circumstances, so the early identification of a development’s potential adverse impact on a scheduled monument is of great importance. Where a proposed development lies outwith the legally protected area of a scheduled monument, but would be visible from it, or in views towards it, early advice should be sought on the sensitivity to change of the scheduled monument’s current setting. As the preservation of a scheduled monument within an appropriate setting is a matter for the Council to determine, developers are advised to contact the Council at an early stage for guidance on setting issues. The developer should also contact Historic Environment Scotland to seek their views on the development proposals, and for their advice on how any potential impacts might be addressed. The Council will also consult Historic Environment Scotland before determining any application for planning consent which may affect the setting of a scheduled monument.

When potential impacts on the historic environment have been identified, there are standard procedures which can be adopted to handle applications for planning consent which may or do raise archaeological issues. These procedures are intended to assist applicants, their agents, prospective developers, and the public in understanding the different stages of the process of managing change in the historic environment. They seek to facilitate sustainable development while retaining, protecting, preserving and enhancing historic environment assets (including scheduled monuments) and their settings. Where impacts cannot feasibly be avoided, the procedures set out how those impacts can be minimised and mitigated. In some circumstances, it may be possible to partly offset adverse impacts through positive change. These procedures will be applied in conjunction with City Development Plan policy CDP9 - Historic Environment and SG1 -The Placemaking Principle, Parts 1 and Part 2 detailed guidance on Heritage.’

Other considerations

3.7 The proposed development area is located within the local authority area of Glasgow, which is advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (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. All designated cultural heritage sites in the 200 m buffer zone 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 Glasgow City Historic Environment Record (HER) was obtained from the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (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. Seven photographs from 1968 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 2nd November 2023.

Baseline Assessment

- 6.1 There are six known cultural heritage sites, including one Scheduled Monument, within the Site boundary. A further five cultural heritage sites, all of which are Listed Buildings, are located within the 200 m buffer around the Site. In addition, one previous archaeological investigation has been carried out within the 200 m buffer.
- 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 HER were checked on 1st November 2023. 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 located within the Site or the surrounding 200 m buffer zone.

Medieval sites (AD 600 - AD 1600)

- 6.6 There are no known cultural heritage sites of Medieval date within the Site or the surrounding 200 m buffer.

Post-Medieval and Modern sites (A1600 - Present)

- 6.7 The six known cultural heritage sites located within the Site and the five within the 200 m buffer zone date to the post-Medieval and Modern period.
- 6.8 The earliest maps consulted contained little information about the Site of the surrounding area (Pont 1583-96; Pont and Blaeu 1654).
- 6.9 The earliest map to record the Site was Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland which demonstrated that the Site was then within unenclosed agricultural land on the east side of what is now Garscube Road (Figure 2).



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

- 6.10 By 1790, the Glasgow Branch of the Forth and Clyde Canal Scheduled Monument (CHS 6) had been constructed and was in operation. This three-mile long branch ran from Stockingfield in the north to Speirs Wharf at Port. The Scheduled Monument includes the canal itself, its banks and the towpath which extends into the eastern boundary of the Site.
- 6.11 Fleming's 1807 map created by depicted the Forth and Clyde Canal Scheduled Monument (CHS 6) and, at the current location of the Scottish Opera building, was Corn Street saw mill (CHS 8).
- 6.12 The 1860 Ordnance Survey map was the earliest to accurately record the Site and its surroundings. Within the Site, this map depicted an industrial area that included the expanded Corn Street saw mill as an elongated series of buildings then named Glasgow Saw Mills (CHS 8). The collection of buildings named Sawmillfield (CHS 13) may have been part of the overall Glasgow Saw Mills complex. A grain store-house (CHS 12) was recorded in the northern part of the Site and a further 18 buildings including part of Milton Iron foundry, were also depicted (CHS 13 to CHS 30; Figure 3). In the 200 m buffer, the same map recorded the former City grain mills and stores (CHS 4) and the canal house (CHS 5).

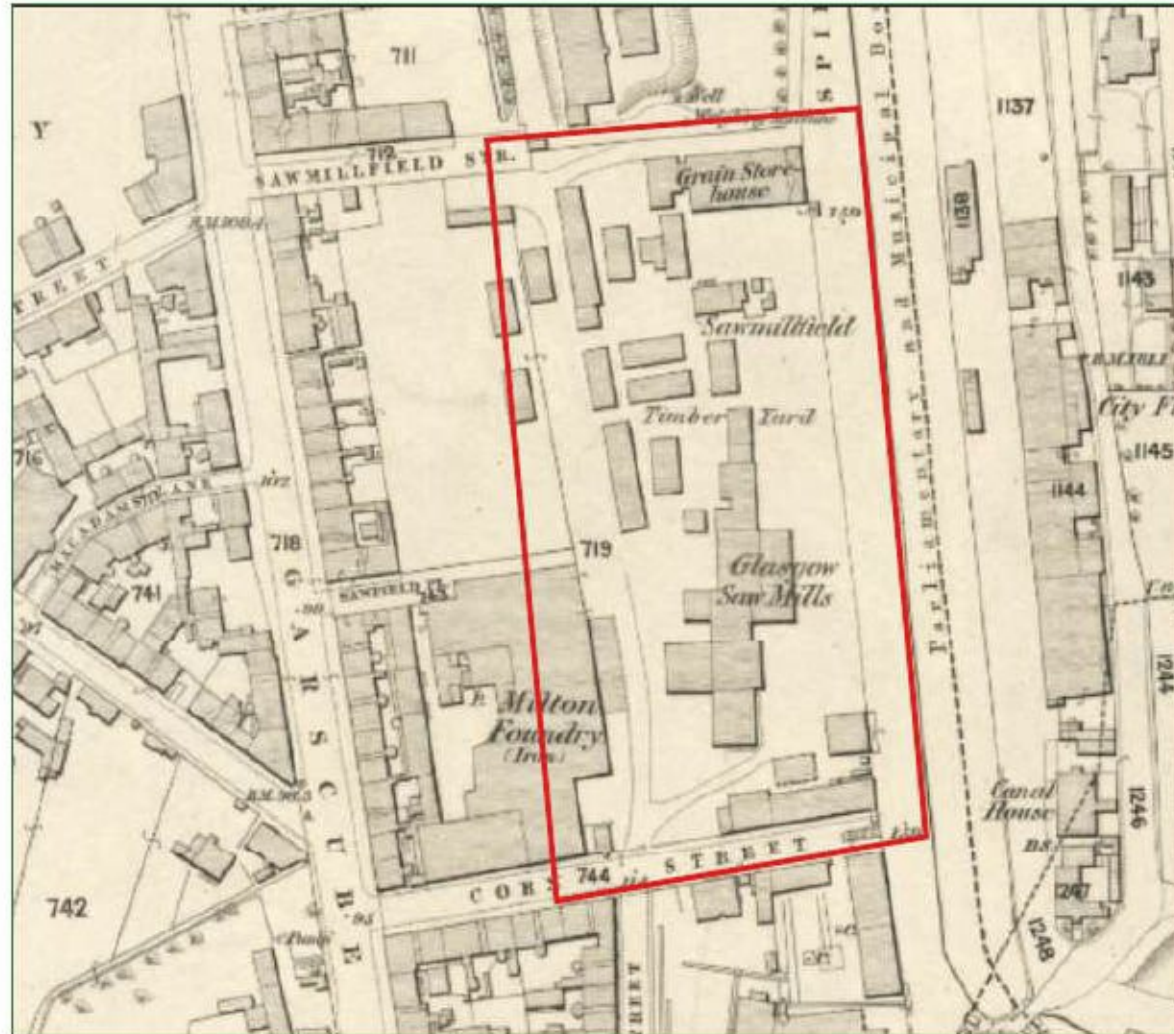


Figure 3: Excerpt from 1860 Ordnance Survey 25" map Lanarkshire VI.6 with Site location. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

- 6.13 The 1896 25-inch Ordnance Survey map depicted but did not name Glasgow Saw Mills (CHS 8), along with the aforementioned 18 buildings (CHS 13 to CHS 30). Milton Iron foundry (CHS 30) had been renamed as Phoenix Iron Works and had already become disused.
- 6.14 By 1913, the Site was almost entirely occupied by the Glasgow Corporation Electricity generating Station (CHS 10). The power station had been built in 1898 and was extended between 1903-09. The building was recorded (Hume 1974) but has since been demolished. Within the 200 m buffer, this map recorded the Tower Buildings (CHS 1), the Wheatsheaf building (CHS 2), the former Port Dundas Sugar Refinery (CHS 3) and Glasgow Corporation Cleansing Department Depot (CHS 9).



Figure 4: Excerpt from 1913 Ordnance Survey 25" map Lanarkshire VI.6 with Site location. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

- 6.15 No changes to the use of the Site were recorded on the 1935 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map.
- 6.16 The 1970 Ordnance Survey map showed that the Site was then almost wholly occupied by a maintenance depot (CHS 31; Figure 5).

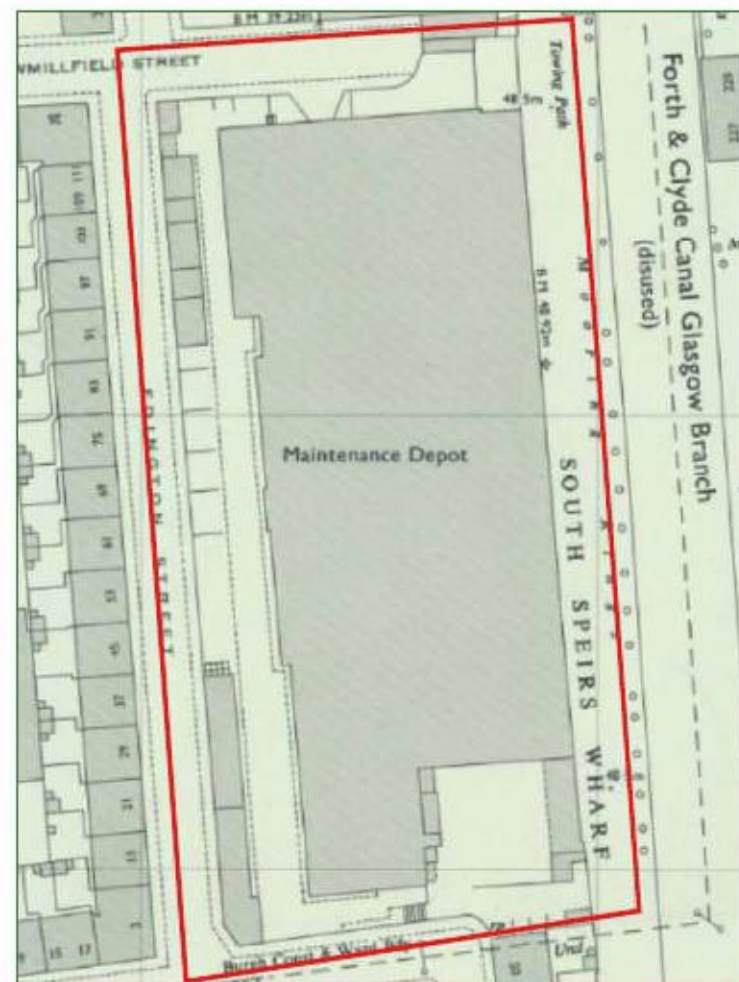


Figure 5: Excerpt from 1970 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map NS5866NE - C with Site location. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

- 6.17 A review of LiDAR data of the Site showed no signs of possible archaeological remains. The construction of the Port Dundas Power Station has obscured any earlier archaeological remains in the area.

Statistical Accounts

- 6.18 A review of the Old and New Statistical accounts for Glasgow finds Sir John Sinclair (1794) describing the plan to develop the Forth and Clyde canal to create Port Dundas, "On this side-cut, a new bason is to be formed at Hundred Acre Hill in this parish, within half a mile of Glasgow; here granaries, and other buildings are to be erected, and a new village built, to be called Port-Dundas" (Sinclair 1794, 125).

Vertical Aerial Photographs

- 6.19 Seven aerial photographs from the twentieth century were examined for this assessment (Appendix A).
- 6.20 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were noted on any of the aerial photographs consulted for this assessment.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 6.21 An archaeological watching brief (CHS 13) was carried out in 2006 directly to the south-west of the Site. Evidence of cobbled surfaces were found below the current gravel surfaces in some areas (Clements 2006).

Walkover Survey

- 6.22 A walkover survey of the Site was carried out on the 2nd November 2023. Weather conditions were overcast, cool and dry.

6.23 The area surveyed comprised the main extant Scottish Opera warehouse building and the land surrounding it.

6.24 The Site is bounded to the west by Edington Street and on the north side of the warehouse is a small carpark. To the south of the warehouse is a loading area. The carpark and loading areas are both tarmacked and surrounded on at least two sides by brick walls.

6.25 The north side of the Site is bounded by Sawmillfield street while the south side is bounded by Corn Street. Behind the warehouse, the entire eastern length of the Site is an area of disused ground. This part of the Site is raised several metres above the ground level where the current warehouse stands and is comprised of concrete ground bounded to the east, north and south by brick walls and modern metal fencing. The eastern edge of the Site is lined with trees creating a barrier between the Site and the canal towpath (Plate 1).



Plate 1: View of the eastern portion of the Site.

6.26 No previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites were identified during this walkover survey.

Setting Appraisal

6.27 A brief setting appraisal was carried out to gauge the potential indirect effects of the proposal on the settings of the designated cultural heritage sites within 200 m of the Site.

6.28 The Forth and Clyde Canal Scheduled Monument (CHS 6) is partly within the Site although most of the monument is within the 200 m buffer (Plate 2). The Site is at a significantly lower level than the Scheduled Monument and soft landscaping in the form of tree planting may help to reduce any significant adverse effect upon the setting of the Forth and Clyde Canal Scheduled Monument.



Plate 2: View towards the Site from Speirs Wharf with Forth and Clyde Canal Scheduled monument (CHS 7) in foreground.

6.29 The category B Listed warehouse (CHS 1) at 2-14 Possil Road and Farnell Street is located approximately 150 m from the Site in an area which has been extensively redeveloped already and the development proposal is unlikely to have a significant indirect effect to the setting of this Category B Listed Building (Plate 3).



Plate 3: The Tower Buildings on Possil Road and Farnell Street (CHS 1)

6.30 The category B Listed Port Dundas Sugar Refinery (CHS 3), City of Glasgow Grain Mills (CHS 4), Canal House (CHS 5) and the category C Listed Wheatsheaf Building (CHS 2) all occupy the opposite side of the canal to the Site. The soft landscaping and difference in ground levels may help to soften any indirect impact on the setting of these historic buildings but careful consideration of the form of any landscaping will be required so as not to adversely affect the character of Speirs Wharf (Plates 4 to 6).



Plate 4: The Wheatsheaf Building (CHS 2).



Plate 5: The Sugar Refinery and City Grain Stores, Speirs Wharf (CHS 3 and CHS 4).



Plate 6: Canal House, Speirs Wharf (CHS 5).

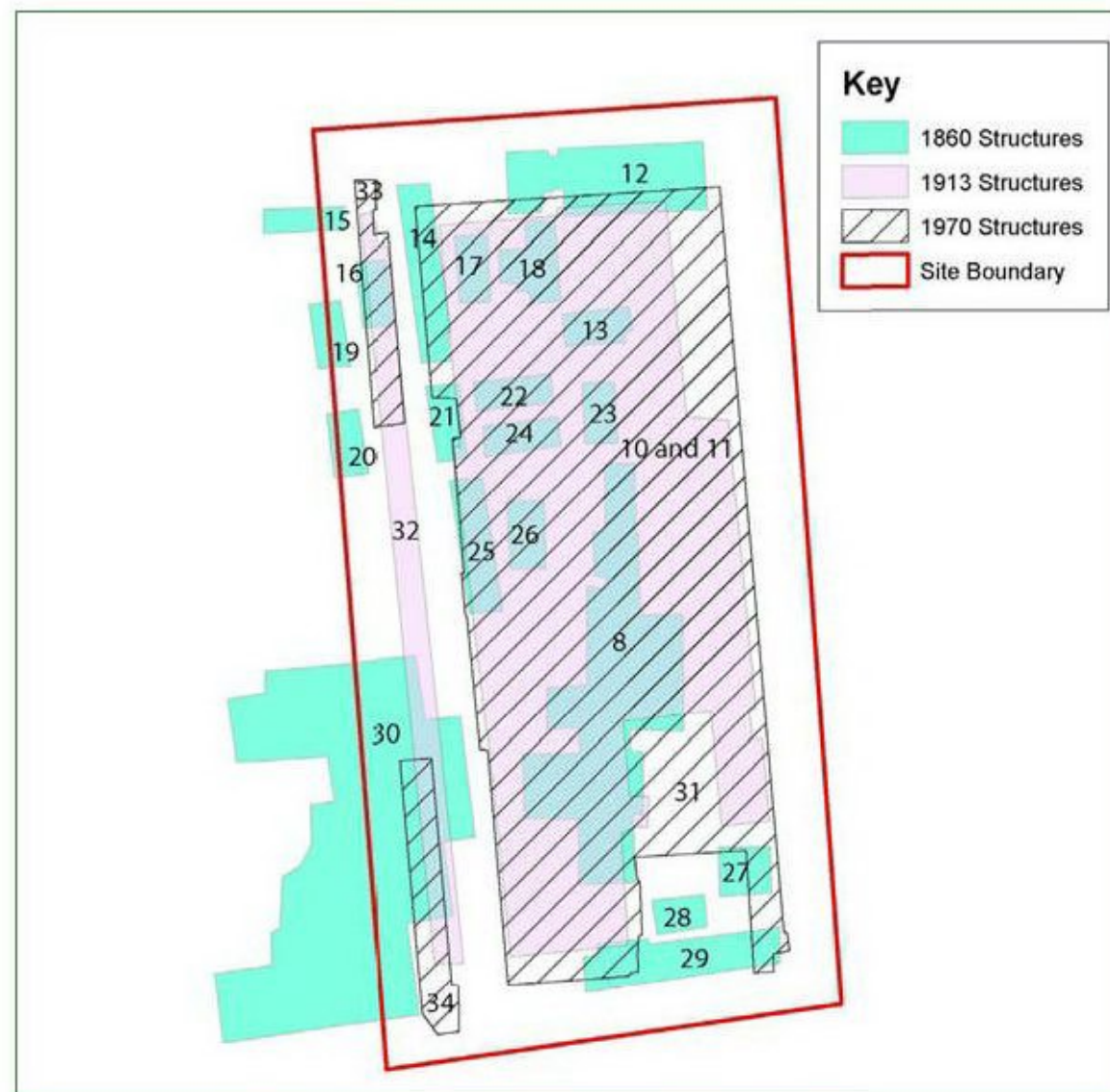


Figure 6: Locations of structures from Ordnance Survey maps.

Conclusions

- 7.1 This archaeological assessment found that there are 29 cultural heritage sites within the Site that could potentially be directly affected by the proposal. The most significant of these is part of the Forth and Clyde Canal Glasgow Branch Scheduled Monument (CHS 6) which overlaps with the eastern boundary of the Site. Scheduled Monument Consent, which is separate to Planning Consent, will be required for any ground-breaking works within the Scheduled Monument. Early liaison with Historic Environment Scotland is therefore highly recommended in order to address this.
- 7.2 The remaining cultural heritage sites are the former locations of nineteenth and twentieth century buildings that have all since been demolished and built upon (CHS 7 to CHS 34). While most of the Site has been heavily developed, there is a potential for archaeological remains below the current tarmac and concrete ground surfaces to survive, given the remains of cobbled surfaces below the existing ground surface during the archaeological watching brief carried out near the site in 2006. Glasgow City Council may, therefore, require the implementation of archaeological evaluation works to demonstrate the presence, or not, of significant archaeological remains within those relatively parts of the Site that will be subject to ground-breaking works.
- 7.3 The proposed development area sits alongside the Forth and Clyde Canal Glasgow Branch Scheduled Monument at Speirs Wharf (CHS 6) where a number of listed buildings stand (CHS 2, CHS 3, CHS 4 and CHS 5). Despite significant modern development of the land surrounding the Site to the north, south and west, there is a possibility that the proposed development could affect the nature and character of the setting of Speirs Wharf. Due to the proximity of the development site, there may be some indirect effect on the setting of the scheduled monument and several of the listed buildings that form the Port Dundas basin and Speirs Wharf on the Forth and Clyde Canal. Glasgow City Council may require mitigation of indirect effects upon these Designated Sites. Early liaison with Glasgow City Council is therefore recommended.
- 7.4 The setting appraisal found that the proposal would not result in any significant indirect effect upon the setting of the Tower Buildings on the corner of Possil Road and Farnell Street (CHS 1).
- 7.5 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 (guardarc1-520436) has been completed. Once the planning application has been decided by Glasgow City Council, this desk-based assessment will be added to the OASIS record. WoSAS 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/>

**New Rotterdam Wharf, Glasgow
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

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Smith, D., Plan of the City of Glasgow and its environs with all the latest improvements, published 1828

Lumsden, J & Wilson, H. City of Glasgow and suburbs, corrected up to 1830, published 1830

Bartholomew, J., New Plan of Glasgow with Suburbs, from Ordnance and Actual Surveys, published 1905

Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Lanarkshire, VI.6, Surveyed: 1894, Published: 1896

Vertical Aerial Photograph Sources

Sortie	Date	Frame
58/RAF/8893	17 July 1968	F43_0064, F43_0065, F43_0066, F43_0067
543/RAF/4457	17 October 1968	F43_0072, F43_0073, F43_0074

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Glasgow Historic Environment Record. Available online at <https://www.wosas.net/index.html>

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

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

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

Appendix B: Site Gazetteer

- CHS No: 1
 Name: Tower Buildings, 2-14 Possil Road and Farnell Street
 BNG: NS 58628 66896
 NRHE No: NS56NE 4799
 HER No: 74946 and 83647
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB33776
 Description: Warehouse building built in 1875.
- CHS No: 2
 Name: Wheatsheaf Building, 52 Speirs Wharf
 BNG: NS 58869 66897
 NRHE No: NS56NE 2387
 HER No: 74633
 Significance: Local: Category C Listed Building LB44112
 Description: This 5-storey warehouse with modern mansard attic was built in 1866 and converted for office use in 1987 by Windex.
- CHS No: 3
 Name: 40-50 Speirs Wharf
 BNG: NS 58841 66834
 NRHE No: NS56NE 2343
 HER No: 74701
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB33620
 Description: The former Port Dundas Sugar Refinery was built in 1866 and was converted for flats in 1991.
- CHS No: 4
 Name: 4-38 Speirs Wharf
 BNG: NS 58858 66628
 NRHE No: NS56NE 4778
 HER No: 52460
 Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB33619
 Description: Built from 1851 onwards, the former City of Glasgow Grain Mills and Stores have been converted for flats since 1991.

CHS No: 5
Name: Canal House, 2 Speirs Wharf
BNG: NS 58855 66590
NRHE No: NS56NE 86
HER No: 8647
Significance: Regional: Category B Listed Building LB33618
Description: Built ca. 1800 this late Georgian canal-side office building was restored 1989-90 after years of neglect.

CHS No: 6
Name: Forth and Clyde Canal: Glasgow Branch
BNG: NS 58810 66768
NRHE No: NS56NE 217.01
HER No: 21069
Significance: National: Scheduled Monument SM6771
Description: This Scheduled Monument comprises a length of inland waterway forming that part of the Forth and Clyde Canal known as the Glasgow Branch. It is 3 miles (5 km) long and runs from Stockingfield (at the north end) to Speir's Wharf (at the south end). The monument includes the entire length in water together with the banks on either side and the towing path running along the west side.

CHS No: 7
Name: House, High Craighall Road
BNG: NS 588 667
NRHE No: 174392
HER No: NS56NE 2466
Significance: Lesser
Description: The house was photographed by J R Hume in 1967 and later demolished. No detailed locational information was given but from the photograph it is clear that the house sat on the west side of High Craighall Road and somewhat to the east of Port Dundas Sugar Refinery on Craighall Road.

CHS No: 8
Name: Corn Street Saw Mill
BNG: NS 58761 66714
NRHE No: -
HER No: 68837
Significance: Lesser
Description: Beginning as a collection of four buildings situated on the west bank of the Forth and Clyde Canal over the course of the 1800s the saw mill on this site expanded in size,

and by the 1857 OS map had expanded south to Corn Street and incorporated a large timber yard to the north. In 1876-77, the Scottish Post Office Directories show the site belonging to 'Shanks and M'Farlane' however a letter to the Edinburgh Gazette on the 20th July 1883 appears to demonstrate a transfer of ownership to 'D. M. M'Farlane & Son Timber Merchants'. By the start of the 1890s, the saw mill had been absorbed into the neighbouring 'Phoenix Iron Works' - as seen on the 1894 OS Map, and by 1900-1901 both sites made way for the Port Dundas Power Station.

CHS No: 9
 Name: Glasgow Corporation Cleansing Department Depot
 BNG: NS 58734 66693
 NRHE No: NS56NE 2430
 HER No: 74993
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: This group of buildings, built in 1899, was originally designed as a base for the operation of a fleet of horse-hauled carts for collecting domestic refuse. It had stables for 38 horses, a large cart shed, and a muster room for the dustmen. This shows the complex from the south-west, with the stable block in the centre and the muster room to the right. The cart shed extended under the stables, which were on the first floor, to the single-storeyed range on the left. The horse-haulage of dust carts ended in the early 1950s, but this was still a cleansing department depot in the 1960s. It has since been demolished.

CHS No: 10
 Name: Generating Station
 BNG: NS 58750 66679
 NRHE No: NS56NE 2327
 HER No: 47769
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The Port Dundas Electricity Generating Station building was built in 1898 for the Glasgow Corporation Electricity Department and extended between 1903-09. Hume (1974) recorded this as a very large range of two storey red brick buildings with round-headed windows. There was a fine French Renaissance style tower projecting from the centre of the original building, and a high boundary wall.

CHS No: 11
 Name: Port Dundas Power Station, Edington Street, Glasgow
 BNG: NS 58749 66670
 NRHE No: NS56NE 2327
 HER No: 172311
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: See CHS 10.

CHS No: 12
Name: Grain store house
BNG: NS 58759 66772
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a grain store at this location.

CHS No: 13
Name: Sawmillfield structure
BNG: NS 58754 66737
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure named as Sawmillfield at this location.

CHS No: 14
Name: Structure
BNG: NS 58714 66752
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a long rectangular structure at this location.

CHS No: 15
Name: Structure
BNG: NS 58693 66761
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a long rectangular structure at this location.

CHS No: 16
Name: Structure

BNG: NS 58703 66745
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure at this location.

CHS No: 17
 Name: Structure
 BNG: NS 58725 66751
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure at this location.

CHS No: 18
 Name: Structure
 BNG: NS 58739 66751
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure at this location.

CHS No: 19
 Name: Structure
 BNG: NS 58694 66734
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure at this location.

CHS No: 20
 Name: Structure
 BNG: NS 58697 66711
 NRHE No: -

HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure at this location.

CHS No: 21
Name: Structure
BNG: NS 58719 66716
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure at this location.

CHS No: 22
Name: Structure
BNG: NS 58736 66722
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure at this location.

CHS No: 23
Name: Structure
BNG: NS 58756 66717
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure at this location.

CHS No: 24
Name: Structure
BNG: NS 58737 66710
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure at this location.

CHS No: 25
 Name: Structure
 BNG: NS 58728 66689
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a long rectangular structure at this location.

CHS No: 26
 Name: Structure
 BNG: NS 58738 66691
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure at this location

CHS No: 27
 Name: Structure
 BNG: NS 58786 66614
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure at this location.

CHS No: 28
 Name: Structure
 BNG: NS 58772 66602
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a structure at this location.

CHS No: 29
 Name: Structure
 BNG: NS 58776 66593

NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a long rectangular structure at this location.

CHS No: 30
Name: Milton iron foundry
BNG: NS 58707 66638
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1860 and 1896 Ordnance Survey 25" maps (Lanarkshire VI.6) recorded a Milton iron foundry at this location.

CHS No: 31
Name: Maintenance depot
BNG: NS 5875 6667
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1970 1:1250 Ordnance Survey map recorded the maintenance depot covering almost all of the Site.

CHS No: 32
Name: Structure
BNG: NS 58709 66690
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1913 Ordnance Survey map recorded a long, rectangular structure at this location.

CHS No: 33
Name: Structure
BNG: NS 58700 66769
NRHE No: -
HER No: -
Significance: Lesser
Description: The 1970 Ordnance Survey map recorded a long, rectangular structure at this location.

CHS No: 34
 Name: Structure
 BNG: NS 58716 66585
 NRHE No: -
 HER No: -
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: The 1970 Ordnance Survey map recorded a long, rectangular structure at this location.

CHS No: 35
 Name: New Rotterdam Wharf, Glasgow
 BNG: NS 58700 66599
 NRHE No: 293266
 HER No: NS56NE 4958
 Significance: Lesser
 Description: An archaeological watching brief was carried out in March 2006 on the groundbreaking works associated with ground condition investigations for a proposed redevelopment, New Rotterdam Wharf, in South Speirs Wharf Industrial Estate at South Speirs Wharf, Glasgow. The cobbled surface of the Forth and Clyde Canal towpath was found to survive beneath a modern gravel footpath in some areas.

Appendix C: GUARD Archaeology Archive material

	Description	Format	Number	
Digital archive	Digital photographs	JPEG	49	
	Report	PDF	1	
	Shapefiles (ArcMap)		.cpg	1
			.dbf	1
			.prj	1
			.sbn	1
			.shp	1
			.shx	1

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