

Port Dundas, Glasgow

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

July 2015

Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd
Merchants House, Wapping Road, Bristol, BS1 4RW
www.watermangroup.com

Port Dundas, Glasgow

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with
Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2008, BS EN ISO 14001: 2004 and BS OHSAS 18001:2007)

Issue	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
First	July 2015	Naomi Hughes Graduate Consultant	Susana Parker Senior Consultant	Keith Rowe Technical Director

[redacted]

Comments

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Executive Summary

The Site is located entirely within the Port Dundas canal basin Scheduled Monument. Research undertaken for this assessment suggests that the area of the Site remained relatively undeveloped and in agricultural use until the Industrial period when it was rapidly developed and grew as a direct result from the construction of the Forth and Clyde Canal. The Site and the surrounding area, have undergone several phases of industrial development, which is likely to have resulted in the truncation or removal of deposits prior to the Industrial period.

The area of the Site is not currently utilised and therefore a development which increases the interaction of people with the basin would be seen as beneficial. This is as long as it did not have an adverse effect upon the structure or context of the Scheduled Monument and associated features.

Any works affecting the Scheduled Monument of Port Dundas canal basin will require Scheduled Monument consent prior to these works being undertaken. Due to the high significance of the heritage assets present within the Site, it is recommended that a program of archaeological investigation be undertaken prior to any ground intrusive works.

1. Introduction

1.1. This historic environment assessment has been prepared by Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Ltd (Waterman I&E) on behalf of Farrans Construction to accompany the submission of a planning application for mixed-use redevelopment of the Site. The location and extent of the Site is shown in **Figure 1**.

1.2. This report provides a baseline summary of known, heritage assets for the area, based on existing data, the analysis of historic sources and a walk-over survey. This will inform why and to what extent the Site may be historically or architecturally significant. The aim is to also assess the potential for unknown below ground heritage assets and the nature of any impact that the Development is likely to have on the buried historic environment. In addition, the impact of the development on the setting of heritage assets surrounding the Site is also assessed.

1.3. This assessment follows best practice procedures produced by Historic Scotland - Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP)[1] documents, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists[2] and guidance and policy Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) – Planning and Historic Environment[3].

1.4. In light of the planning policy context and guidance relating to heritage (see **Appendix B** for detail), this assessment forms the basis for the consideration of the need for any further archaeological investigations pre-determination to inform the planning process, and also the need, as necessary, of any measures that would mitigate the Development's impact on the historic environment.

The Site

1.5. The Site is approximately 2.1 hectares (ha) in area, centred on Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference NS 5946 6660.

1.6. The Site is an area of unused land, currently occupied by grass and small trees, bounded by the canal on all sides apart form a small section which joins it to the island occupied by the paddle sports centre to the north-east. The red line boundary includes sections of the canal adjacent to the east of the Site and bordering the paddle sports centre to the north (**Figure 1**). The area of the Site is fairly level with land rising to the east, the area of Sighthill Park, and to the north.

Geology

1.7. The British Geological Survey (BGS) maps show the Site lies within an area of bedrock geology consisting of Limestone Coal Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 322 to 326 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. The superficial deposits consist Devensian Till, formed in up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions[4].

Proposed Development

1.8. The proposed development is part of a Masterplan for Port Dundas and includes the following proposed units: hotel, offices, student accommodation, residential and retail (hereafter referred to as the 'Development').

[1] Historic Scotland, December 2011. *Scottish Historic Environment Policy*
[2] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standards and Guidance: Desk Based Assessments*
[3] The Scottish Government, June 2014. *Scottish Planning Policy*
[4] British Geological Survey, available from http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html Accessed on **30/04/2015**

2. Methodology and Significance Criteria

Methodology

2.1. This assessment has included the following:

- Appraisal of relevant heritage assets noted on the Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Consultation of relevant heritage information in local, regional and national archives, as appropriate;
- Consultation of online resources;
- Appraise Historic Scotland data sets (*Pastmap*), the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) data sets (*Canmore*), and the Historic Land-use Assessment data (*HLAmap*);
- Appraisal of designated heritage assets and areas, including conservation areas, local lists and archaeological alert area designations, in the immediate area;
- A walk-over survey of site and immediate area;
- Assessing the presence of known heritage likely to be affected by the development proposal;
- Assessing the potential for unknown heritage assets likely to be affected by the development proposal; and
- Assessing the effect of the development proposal's (as known) on the settings of heritage assets in the study area.

2.2. The sources consulted include information in the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) Historic Environment Record (HER), which consists of records of heritage assets. These relate to sites, find spots, historic buildings and heritage investigations in the area, as well as any known information relating to listed buildings and scheduled monuments. **Figures 2 and 3** show all relevant HER records in the search area (**500m** radius from **the boundary** of the Site). **Appendix C** contains a full list of all HER records in the search area. The number references used in the text are those used by WoSAS.

2.3. The National Records of Scotland in Edinburgh were visited in order to obtain information from early maps, documents and secondary sources. A full set of OS maps is reproduced in **Appendix A**.

2.4. The Site was visited on 27th May 2015. The aim of the visit and walkover was to identify any features of heritage merit, and the ground conditions. The weather was dry and overcast. Most of the Site was accessible from public footpaths, roads and other rights of way although the central island of the Site was not accessible. A photographic record of the visit was made. Some of the resultant images are reproduced in this report.

2.5. Information on previously recorded heritage assets is presented in Section 3 of this report.

2.6. Section 4 provides a professional assessment of the significance pertaining to heritage assets likely to be affected by the development proposal, an assessment for the potential for unknown/unrecorded heritage assets, and the likely physical impact of the proposed Development on the historic environment within the Site, and the wider setting.

2.7. Section 5 concludes with a summary of this assessment. This will also identify the need for additional investigations to further inform the planning process, and assesses the need to mitigate any impact of the development proposals on the historic environment.

Significance Criteria

2.8. The intrinsic significance unique to each heritage asset can be defined as the sum of tangible and intangible values which make it important to society. This may consider age, aesthetic and the fabric of an asset as well as intangible qualities such as associations with historic people or events.

2.9. To assess the heritage significance of the Site this report has drawn guidance from Historic Scotland[5] which recommends making assessments under the categories of: Intrinsic, Contextual and Associative Value.

2.10. The significance of the Site will be assessed using a number of significance ratings:

- **High**: A feature, space or theme which is significant at national or international level. These will tend to have a high cultural value and form an important element of a building or site.
- **Medium**: A feature, space or theme which is significant at a regional or national level. These will tend to have some cultural merit and form a significant part of the building or site.
- **Low**: A feature, space or theme which is of local or regional significance.
- **Neutral**: A feature, space or theme which has no cultural significance but is also not considered intrusive to heritage value.
- **Intrusive**: A feature, space or theme which detracts from heritage value.

[5] Historic Scotland, December 2011. *Scottish Historic Environment Policy*

3. Historical Baseline and Analysis

3.1. The Site is entirely within the Port Dundas canal basin Scheduled Monument. The 500m search area also contains the Scheduled Monument of the remains of Bell's Pottery and two bridges which are Category B Listed Buildings.

Designated Heritage Assets

3.2. The Port Dundas canal basin Scheduled Monument is a five hectare area covering the area of the Site, the canal basin and extending along the line of the canal to the south-west (**Figure 2**). The basin was opened in 1790 as an extension to the Glasgow branch of the Forth and Clyde canal and replaced the older Port Dundas Basin to the west of the Site which has now been partially infilled. The Port Dundas canal basin was the terminus of the Forth and Clyde canal and originally contained two basins, the larger of which, known as the 'timber basin', was filled in and capped with concrete during the 1950s. A large cooling tower for the adjacent Pinkston Power Station, was constructed on Site and then demolished during the early 1980s[6].

3.3. In 2006 repair work to the basin was carried out (Event 3866) which included repointing stonework, replacing coping stones and de-watering the basin. Evidence of the latter phases of development of basin and alteration of the canal walls in the mid nineteenth century were observed, as well as wharf infrastructure associated with coking, most likely relating to the adjacent Pinkerton Power Station built in 1901[7].

3.4. The Scheduled Monument of the remains of Bell's Pottery, also known as the Glasgow Pottery, is located 230m to the south of the Site. This was originally constructed in the 1840s and was at one time Scotland's largest industrial porcelain and pottery manufacturer.

3.5. The Category B listed Bascule Bridge (33617), 125m west of the Site, was originally built in the early nineteenth century to give access to the canal basin. It is now the only surviving example of a standard Forth and Clyde bascule bridge in near original condition within the inner city part of the canal[8].

3.6. The Category B listed Railway Swing Bridge (33616), 135m west of the Site, adjacent to the bascule bridge, is a single track railway bridge, built around 1890 to carry the Port Dundas branch of the Caledonian Railway[9].

Historical Overview

Prehistoric (up to 42 AD)

3.7. There are no records of Prehistoric date within the 500m search area. However, there is evidence of wider human occupation and activity within Scotland during the Prehistoric period in the form of rock art, elaborate metalworking and evidence of settlements.

[6] http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmldb/f?p=2300:35:1105511170412151::::P35_SELECTED_MONUMENT:06689
[7] http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/event/557800/
[8] http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmldb/f?p=2200:15:0::::BUILDING:33617
[9] http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmldb/f?p=2200:15:0::::BUILDING:33616

Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)

3.8. There is one record of Roman date within the 500m search area - the line of the Castledykes-Bothwellhaugh-Balmuildy Roman road (12169)[10]. The course of the road runs north-south 200m west of the Site before turning to head south-east toward the River Clyde. Despite the presence of this Roman record, there are no more records of Roman data within the immediate area. No deposits of Roman date have been found during archaeological investigations within the search area and adjacent to the Site, so it is unlikely like there are Roman deposits within the Site.

Early Medieval (410 AD to 1065 AD)

3.9. There are no records of Early Medieval date within the search area, although there is evidence of Early Medieval activity within the Glasgow area. The site of Glasgow Cathedral is thought to be the place of the burial of Saint Mungo in 612 AD[11]. This would indicate that there was occupation within the wider area of Glasgow during the Early Medieval period, but no direct evidence within the Site or within the search area has confirmed or indicated this.

Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

3.10. There are no records of Medieval date within the search area. The original Medieval settlement of Glasgow was focused around the cathedral, which was built in the twelfth century. The area of the Site was outside these boundaries in the immediate rural hinterland[12].

Post-Medieval (1540 AD to 1750 AD)

3.11. The only Post-Medieval record within the search area is for a 'Plague Stone' (8533), 500m north-east of the Site. It has been incorporated into a railway boundary wall and is inscribed '*in memory of his brother 1647'*. It is thought to be a grave stone for a victim of the plague which hit the city of Glasgow between 1645 and 1646[13]. The town of Glasgow is shown on a map dating to 1583, but it is too small in scale to give any detail other than the location on the north bank of the River Clyde[14].

Industrial (1751 AD to 1900 AD)

3.12. All but three of the records within the 500 m search area date to the Industrial period, indicating the large amount of growth in this area of the city during this period. This is mainly due to the arrival of the canal in 1790 (mentioned above). A map of the canal in 1790 shows the original, smaller, Port Dundas canal basin, 400m to the west of Site, as part of a planned 'Garden City' with crescents of town houses to the north and south, which was only partly built. This soon became overtaken as the industrial use of the area expanded rapidly.

3.13. An estate map of 1801 shows the Site and surrounding area as fields with Broom Hill Farm located to the south-east. One of the field names, Quarry Park, immediately to the south of the Site suggests that quarrying took place within the vicinity of the Site before the nineteenth century. By 1813, a plan of the former Port Dundas canal basin shows that industrial expansion was taking over the area

[10] http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php
[11] Historic Scotland http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/propertyresults/propertyabout.htm?PropID=PL_140&PropName=Glasgow Cathedral
[12] Anon 2006: *Port Dundas Basin Area, Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.* Edinburgh: AOC Archaeology, Project No: 4984
[13] http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=8533
[14] Anon 2006: *Port Dundas Basin Area, Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.* Edinburgh: AOC Archaeology, Project No: 4984

formerly planned as the 'Garden City'. Two distilleries are depicted as well as a cooperage and plans for extension of the wharfs to the west of Site for coal yards.

3.14. A later map of 1839 shows the layout of the Bell's Pottery buildings in the middle of a large area of unused land and unoccupied streets, although the land on which the pottery was built was not bought until 1842[15]. The lines of several planned streets are marked on the map along with the lines and depths of railway tunnels. The previous 'Port Dundas Basin' is marked to the west of the Site which is also present on OS maps until 1975.

3.15. Excavations were undertaken in 1996 (Event 530) within the area of the former Bell's Pottery, Scotland's largest industrial pottery site and manufacturer of porcelain during its time (1842 – 1923). The excavations revealed extensive evidence of the kiln bases and a flint mill along with many related artefacts such as moulds, sherds and complete examples of pottery pieces[16]. This excavation also revealed sherds from many previously unknown pottery designs and shapes, adding greatly to the knowledge of the range of products and technology used by the pottery.

3.16. 120m north-west of the Site is the location of the former Port Dundas Distillery (33139). The distillery was, at one point, the largest whisky distillery in the world. It was founded in 1820 and expanded and developed many times until its closure in 2010[17]. Several preceding distilleries are depicted to the west of the Site on a plan of the former Port Dundas canal basin from 1813, held in the Scottish National Archives[18]. The plan also shows a cooperage and details of wharf extensions for coal yards immediately to the west of the Site.

In 2009 trial trenching in the area of the basin immediately west of the Site was followed by an open area excavation in 2013 of the whole northern extent of the basin (Event 5163) ahead of the construction of the Pinkston Paddlesports Centre. The excavation revealed the remains of three buildings, extensive cobbled surfaces and the bases of coke ovens, and a chimney stack[19]. Comparing these features with cartographic evidence it was possible to identify some of these features as multiple phases of the Monkland Iron Depot, depicted on OS maps o1857, 1861, 1893 and 1913.

Twentieth Century onwards (1901 AD onwards)

3.17. The Pinkston Power Station was built between 1900 and 1901 on land immediately to the east of the Site. The power station was built to generate and supply electricity to the city's municipal tramways, and by 1957 was also providing electricity to the city's trolley bus system, as well as contributing seventeen million units to the national grid. Between 1957 and 1960 the southern basin within the Port Dundas complex was filled in, and a cooling tower was built within the boundary of the eastern part of the Site, which, at the time of its construction, was the largest in Europe[20].

[15] Kelly, H. E. 2006: *The Glasgow Pottery of John and Matthew Perston Bell, China and Earthenware Manufacturers in Glasgow*, www.bellsglasgowpottery.com, p.8
[16] Kelly, H. E. 2006: *The Glasgow Pottery of John and Matthew Perston Bell, China and Earthenware Manufacturers in Glasgow*, www.bellsglasgowpottery.com, p.36
[17]http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/166011/details/glasgow+76+80+north+canal+bank+street+port+dundas+distillery/
[18] Anon 1813, Photocopy of plan of Port Dundas on Forth and Clyde Canal showing proposed extension of basin 1813, Ref: RHP31977 (held by the National Records of Scotland)
[19] Savory, G. 2013: *Paddlesports Centre at Pinkston Basin, Port Dundas, Glasgow. Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation*. CFA Archaeology Ltd: CFA Archaeology Ltd , Report no. 2198.
[20]http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/105874/details/glasgow+north+canal+bank+street+pinkston+power+station/

3.18. During WWII the power station was painted with camouflage paint in an attempt to protect it from bombing raids, as shown in both aerial and ground level photographs taken in the 1960s[21]. Later photographs also show the demolition of some of the warehouses and factories to the north of the Site during this time.

3.19. The power station and cooling tower were demolished by 1982, and the area of the Site has not been built on since the tower was demolished. The area to the south of the Site has been landscaped and planted and now forms the publicly accessible Sightshill Park.

Site Analysis

3.20. The area of the Site remained relatively undeveloped and in agricultural use until the Industrial period when it was rapidly developed and grew as a direct result from the construction of the Forth and Clyde Canal. The area of the Site itself, as well as the surrounding area, has undergone several phases of industrial development, which is likely to have resulted in the truncation or removal of deposits prior to the Industrial period:

- Construction of the Forth and Clyde Canal
- Construction of Port Dundas canal basin complex
- Infilling of the large timber basin within the Port Dundas canal basin complex
- Construction of the Pinkston Power station
- Construction of cooling tower within canal basin complex
- Demolition of cooling tower within canal basin complex

3.21. The Site is currently occupied by grass, scrub and small trees with the surrounding canal waterways being partially blocked in places. Parts of historic stone basin wall appear to survive in places (as demonstrated by the watching brief mentioned above) along with infrastructure, such as mooring bollards, and a crane base (**Figure 3**).

[21] Image available to view at: http://canmore.org.uk/collection/1074814

4. Assessment of Significance

Statement of Significance

Intrinsic Value: high

"Intrinsic value derives from characteristics inherent in the monument."[22]

4.1. The Intrinsic value of the Port Dundas canal basin is reflected by the Scheduled Monument status of the canal basin. The basin itself is one of only three surviving canal basin complexes from the Industrial period left in Scotland, giving it a high intrinsic value. Several stretches of historic basin wall survive above water level within the site as well as canal-side furniture such as mooring bollards and a crane base. These are also of high intrinsic value due to their association with the scheduled monument. Any surviving original sections of the basin below ground level would also be of high intrinsic value.

Contextual Value: high

"Contextual value derives from characteristics relating to the monument's place in the landscape or in the body of existing knowledge."[23]

4.2. The Port Dundas canal basin Scheduled Monument was the main canal basin complex in the heart of Glasgow from the late eighteenth century onward. Several related, contemporary monuments within the search area, such as the two listed bridges, add contextual value to the basin as part of a wider group of associated monuments. The Site also has contextual value in the wider area (outside the search area), with the scheduled stretch of the Forth and Clyde canal 510m to the west of the Site. As one of the last large industrial features within the immediate landscape it is important to retain and maintain the basin which contributes contextual value to other features such as the listed bridges and the canal-side furniture.

Associative Value: medium

"Associative value derives from more subjective assessments of the associations of the monument, including with current or past aesthetic preferences."[24]

4.3. Many of the nearby industrial complexes within the immediate vicinity of the Site were established and expanded as a direct result of the improved transport provided by the canal and basin. The basin is therefore a key contributor to the growth of Glasgow's industry and its development as a city. However, few of these original industrial buildings and structures remain standing, as most have been replaced with modern industrial units and buildings unrelated to the canal basin, and therefore unlikely to be adversely affected, either associatively or aesthetically, by the development of the basin.

4.4. The two listed bridges the east of the Site have the potential to be adversely affected by development within the basin, and it is therefore recommended that the visual impact upon, and public interaction with these structures, be taken into consideration as part of the proposed development. There is the potential for the development to have a beneficial impact upon the bridges if public interaction with the structures was increased.

[22] Historic Scotland, December 2011. *Scottish Historic Environment Policy, Annex 1*
[23] Historic Scotland, December 2011. *Scottish Historic Environment Policy, Annex 1*
[24] Historic Scotland, December 2011. *Scottish Historic Environment Policy, Annex 1*

Summary of Significance

4.5. The Scheduled Monument of the Port Dundas canal basin and associated features are heritage assets of **high** significance as they are of high intrinsic and contextual value. Associative value is judged to be medium as all buildings and structures on Site have been demolished and most of the buildings within the immediate surrounding area have been replaced with modern buildings, resulting in the partial loss of the original industrial setting.

Truncation and Potential for Survival

4.6. Preceding the construction of the canal basin the area of the Site appears to have been in agricultural use. Since the construction of the canal basin the area of the Site has undergone several developments, including the construction and infilling of one of the former basins, and the construction and demolition of a large power station and cooling tower. Investigations immediately north of the Site, revealed evidence of several phases of buildings constructed during the Industrial age. These were fairly shallow deposits not more than 0.50m below ground level. However, it is unlikely that similar deposits survive within the Site, due to the fact that most of the Site was originally a large canal basin, and the infilling of this basin was followed by the construction and demolition of the cooling tower, likely to have caused a large amount of disturbance within the Site.

4.7. It is not known how much, if any, of the original canal basin was removed before being infilled. There is the potential for parts of the base and walls of the former canal basin to survive in areas of less disturbance, most likely in the western part of the Site outside of the footprint of the cooling tower. If this is the case then detailed recording of these features would be required.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. The site is within a Scheduled Monument and therefore any works affecting the monument will require Scheduled Monument consent prior to these works being undertaken. There is the possibility that the proposed development will disturb, truncate or remove known and unknown features or deposits of heritage value within the Site boundary, which could be associated with the scheduled canal basin. Any surviving features could contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the use and construction of the basin.

5.2. The sections of canal within the Site boundary appear to be in good condition, as found with sections of the canal to the north during the 2006 watching brief. Sections of the wall both above and below the water line may require maintenance or stabilisation works such as repointing.

5.3. The area of the basin outside the paddle sports centre (the area of the Site) is not currently utilised. A development which increased the interaction of people with the basin would be seen as beneficial, as long as it did not have an adverse effect upon the structure or context of the Scheduled Monument and associated features, as it would promote both use and knowledge of the Site.

5.4. Due to the high significance of the heritage assets present within the Site, it is recommended that a program of archaeological investigation be undertaken prior to any ground intrusive works. This would ideally be a trial trench evaluation to establish the nature and extent of any features present, and a watching brief on any geotechnical investigations, such as boreholes, to establish the depth of truncation within the area of the Site. This would provide an understanding of whether sections of the former canal basin base still remain, that were not destroyed by later development on the Site. It is likely that these investigations will be requested by the local archaeology officer as pre-determination planning conditions due to the high significance of the monument within Site.

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The Scottish Government, June 2014. *Scottish Planning Policy*

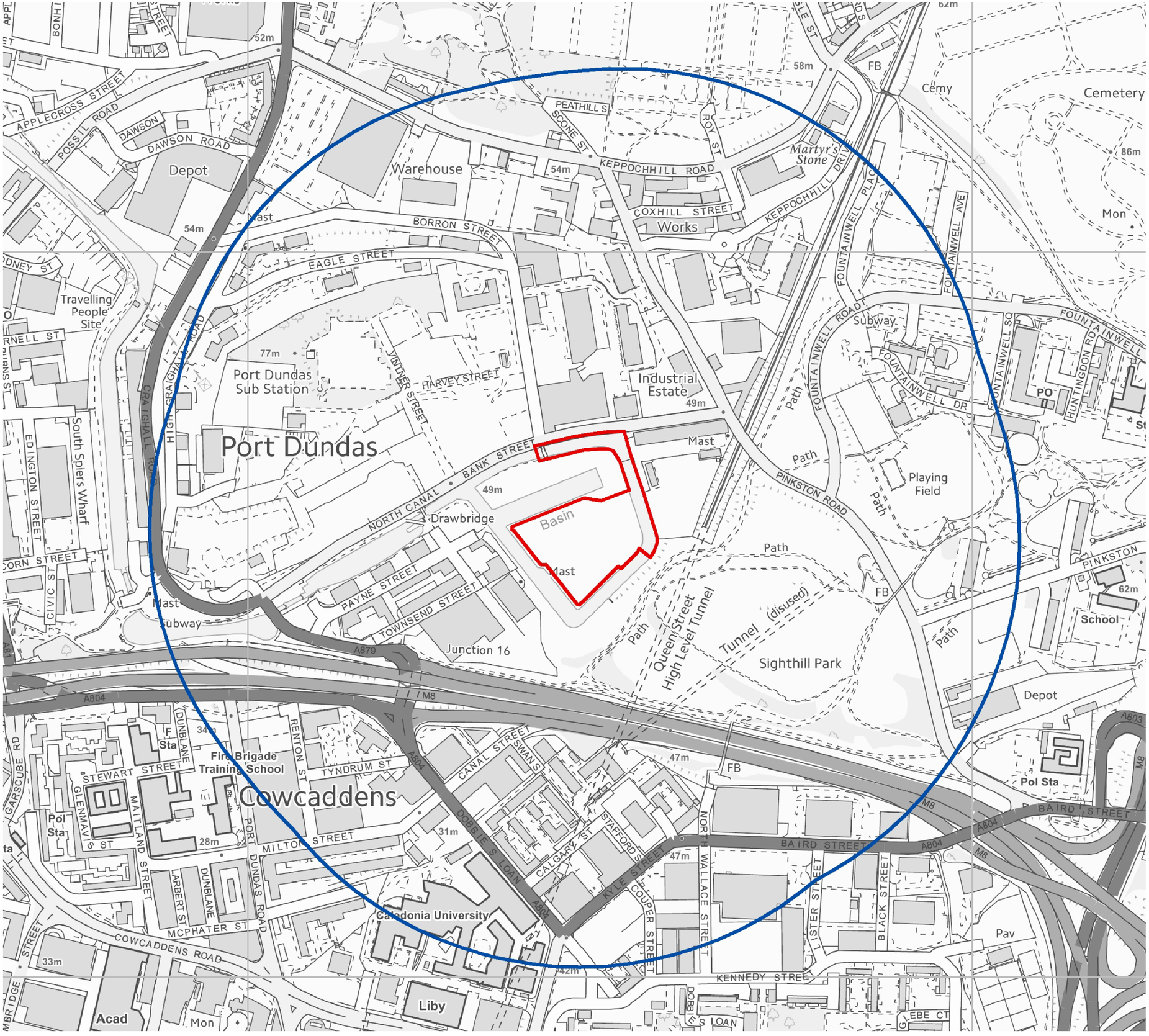
Map Sources

1790, *Photocopy of tracing copy of plan of "garden city" at Port Dundas (Dundashill) on Forth and Clyde Canal,* Ref: RHP31976 (held by the National Records of Scotland)

1813, *Photocopy of plan of Port Dundas on Forth and Clyde Canal showing proposed extension of basin 1813,* Ref: RHP31977 (held by the National Records of Scotland)

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan



Site Boundary

500m Buffer

N

Project Details	EED15199-100: Port Dundas
Figure Title	Figure 1: Site Location
Figure Ref	EED15199-100_GR_AR_1A
Date	June 2015
File Location	\\nt-lncs\weedl\projects\eed15199\100\graphics\ar\issued figures

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Figure 2: Historic Environment Records



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- Site Boundary
- 500m Buffer
- Monument Points
- Event Points
- B Listed Buildings
- Event Areas
- Scheduled Monuments

N

Project Details	EED15199-100: Port Dundas
Figure Title	Figure 2: Historic Environment Record Data
Figure Ref	EED15199-100_GR_AR_2A
Date	June 2015
File Location	\\nt-lncs\weedl\projects\eed15199\100\graphics\ar\issued figures

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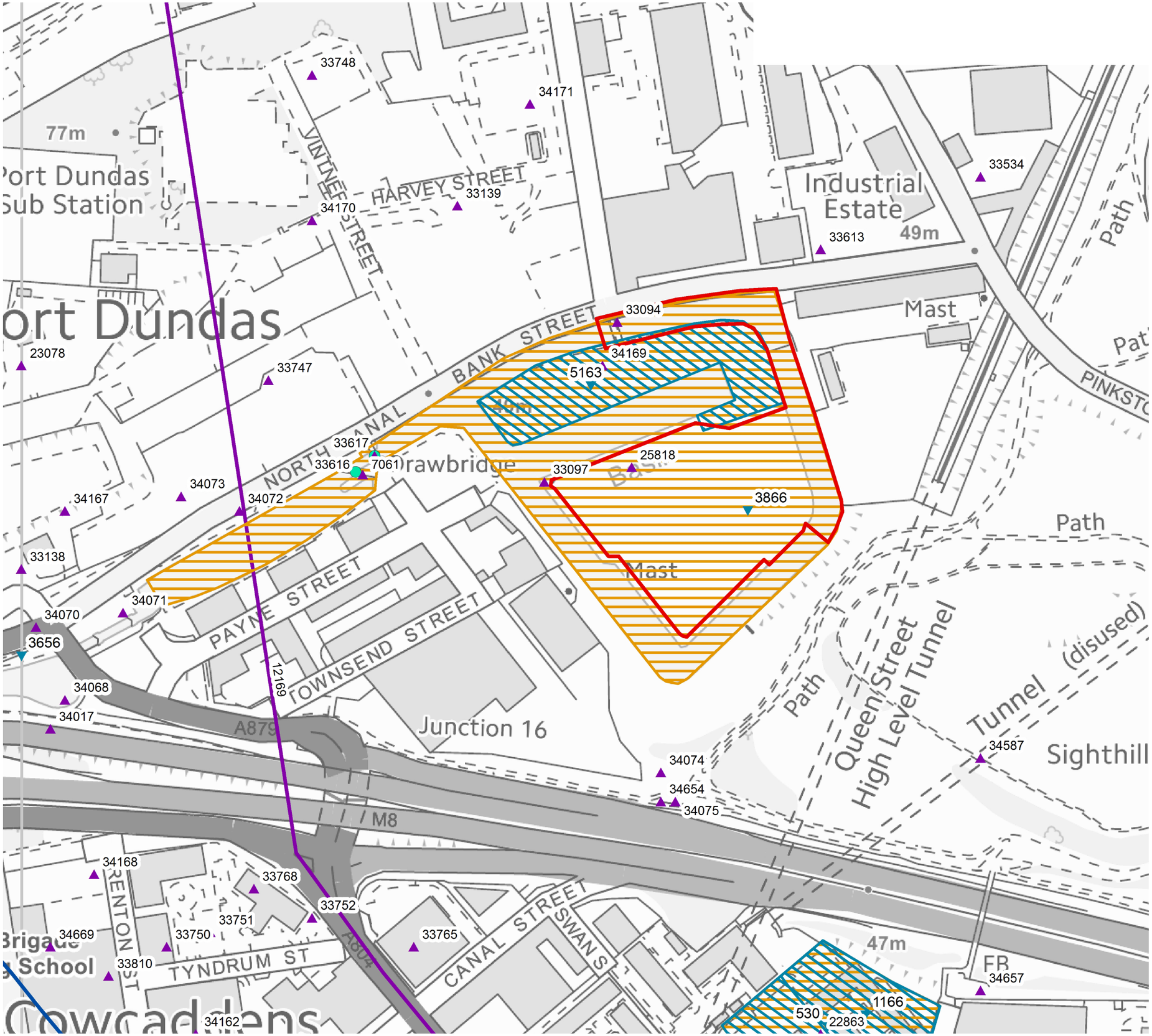
Figure 3: Historic Environment Records - detail



Site Boundary

500m Buffer

Monument Points

Event Points

B Listed Buildings

Event Areas

Scheduled Monuments

N

Project Details	EED15199-100: Port Dundas
Figure Title	Figure 3: Historic Environment Record Data - Detail
Figure Ref	EED15199-100_GR_AR_3A
Date	June 2015
File Location	\\nt-lncs\weedl\projects\eed15199\100\graphics\ar\issued figures

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Figure 4: Canal-side furniture





Project Details	EED15199-100: Port Dundas
Figure Title	Figure 4: Canal-side Furniture
Figure Ref	EED15199-100_GR_AR_4A
Date	June 2015
File Location	\\nt-lncs\weedl\projects\eed15199\100\graphics\ar\issued figures

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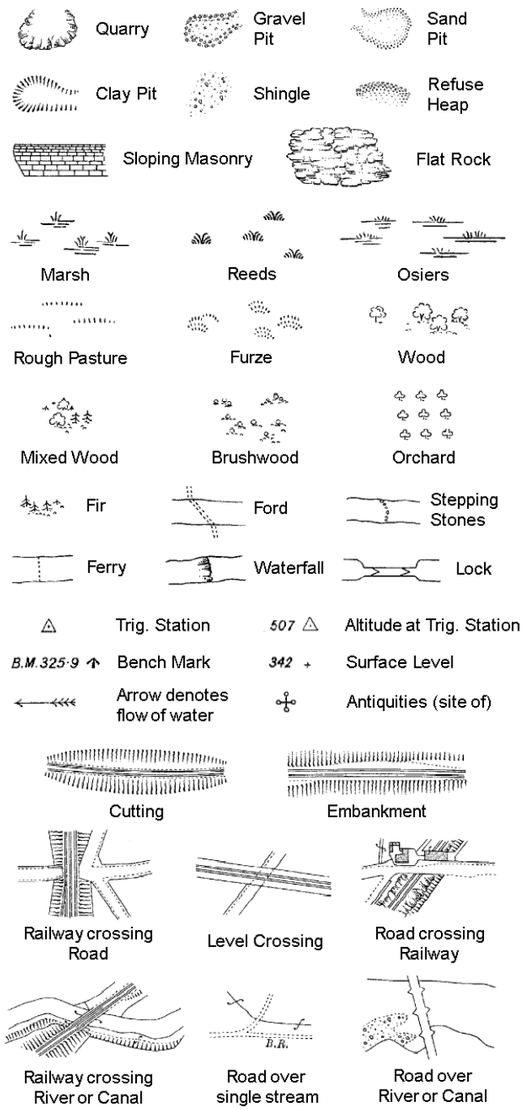
APPENDICES

A. Ordnance Survey Maps

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

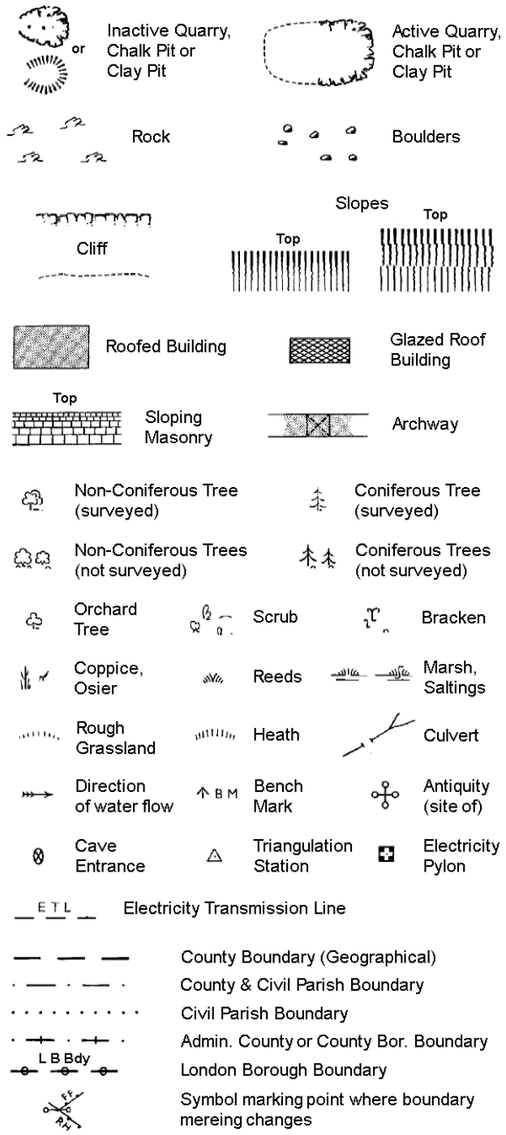
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary

Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)

Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B P B S	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	St.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Civil Parish Boundary

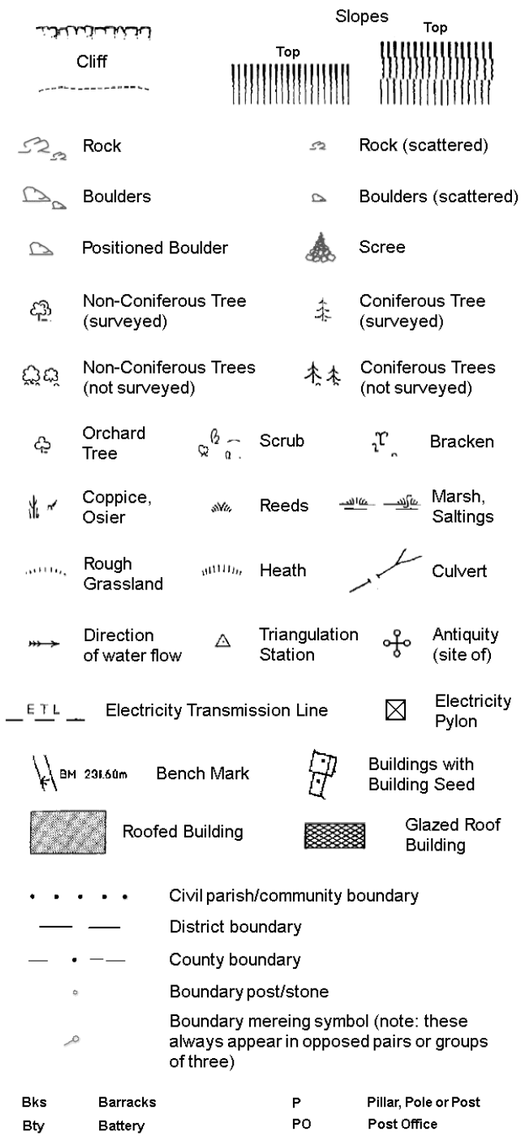
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary

L B Bdy London Borough Boundary

Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



Civil parish/community boundary

District boundary

County boundary

Boundary post/stone

Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

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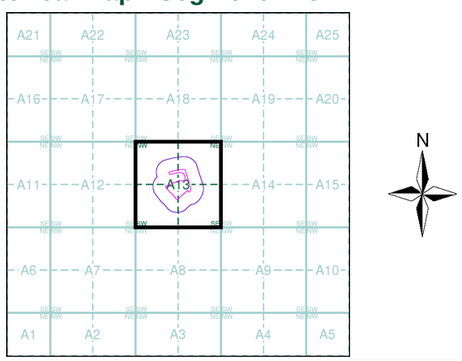
Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Lanarkshire	1:2,500	1861	2
Lanarkshire	1:2,500	1861	3
Lanarkshire	1:2,500	1861	4
Lanarkshire	1:2,500	1895	5
Lanarkshire	1:2,500	1913	6
Lanarkshire	1:2,500	1933	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1951	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1952	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1960 - 1963	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1969 - 1973	11
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1978 - 1984	12
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1984 - 1991	13
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1992	14
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993 - 1995	15
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	16

Historical Map - Segment A13



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Customer Ref:	EED15199-100
National Grid Reference:	259470, 666640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	2.2
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

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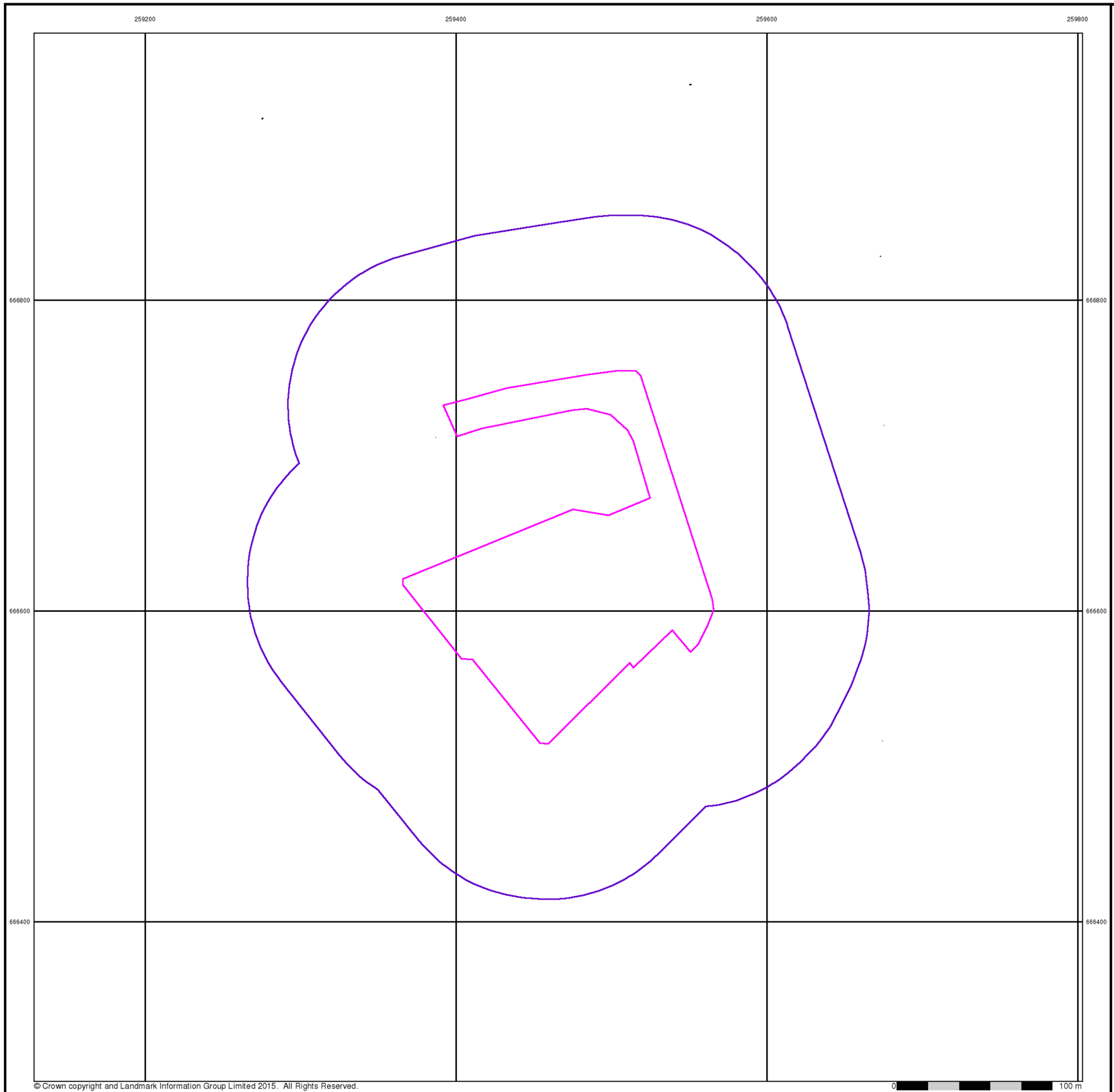

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Lanarkshire

Published 1861

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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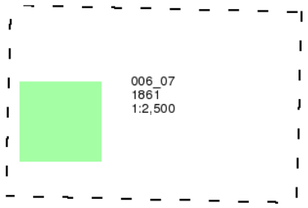
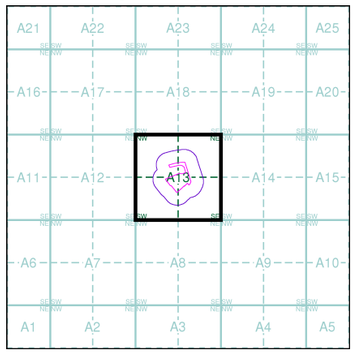
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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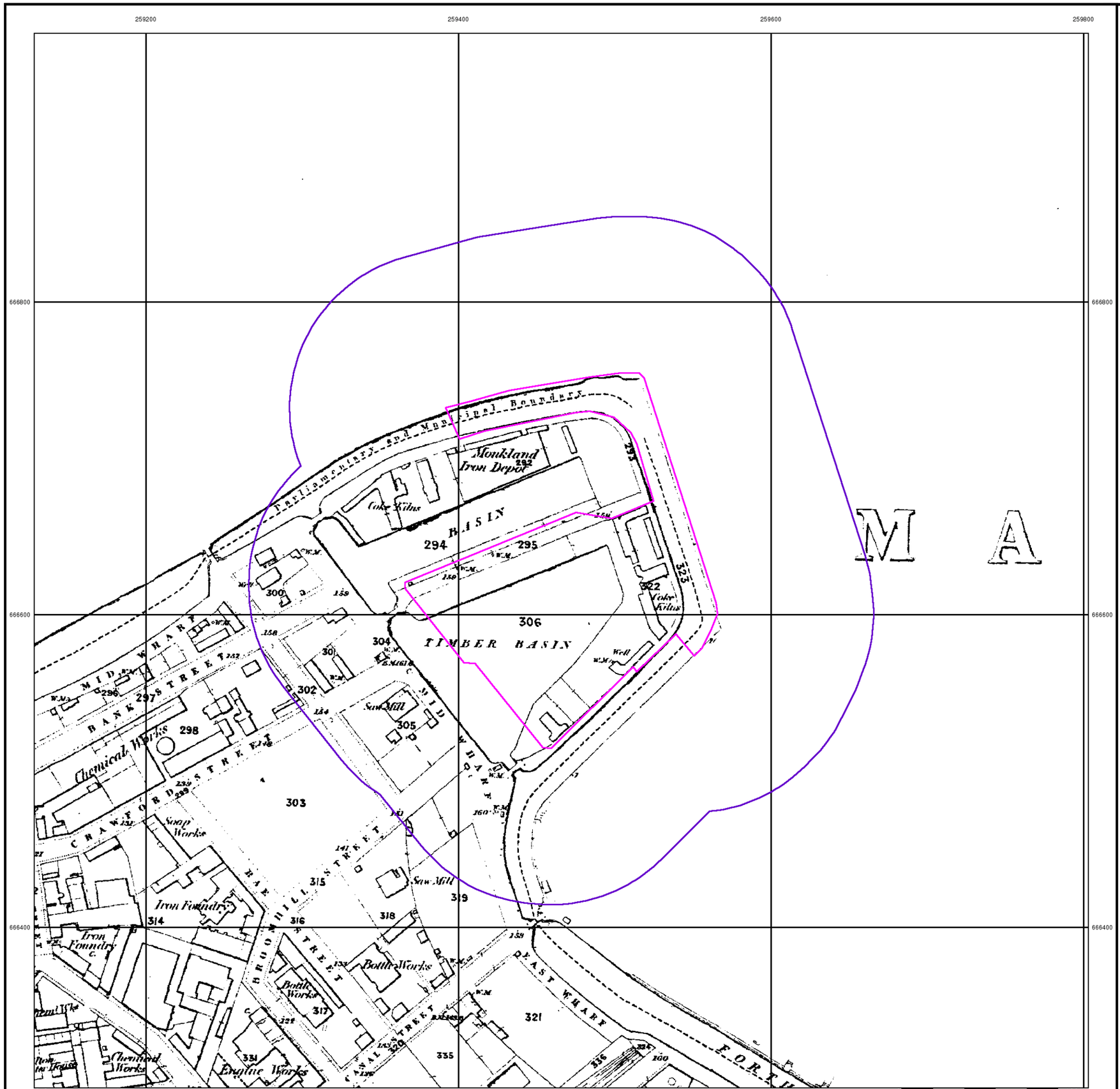

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Published 1861

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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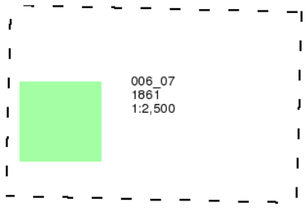

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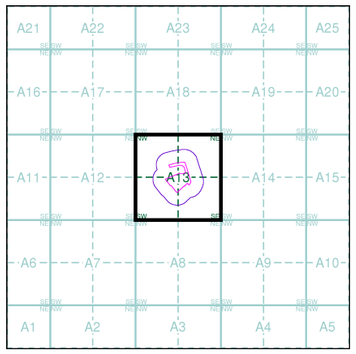

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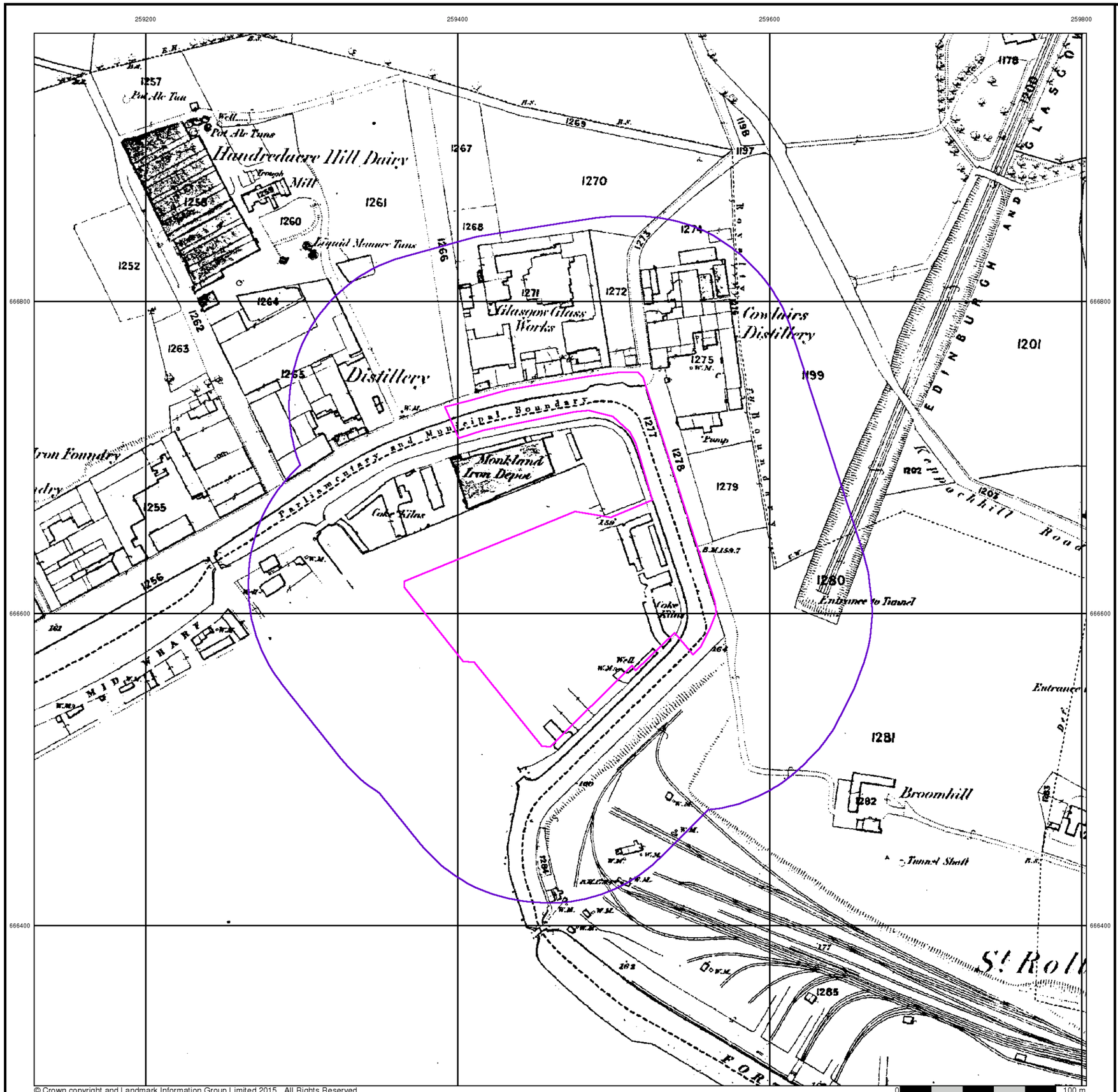

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Published 1861

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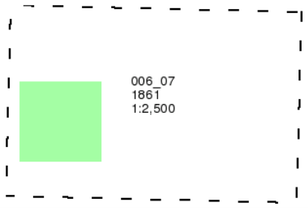
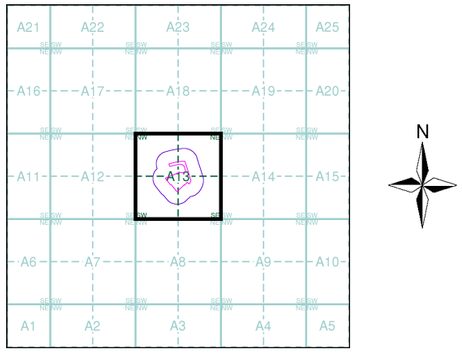


Historical Map - Segment A13



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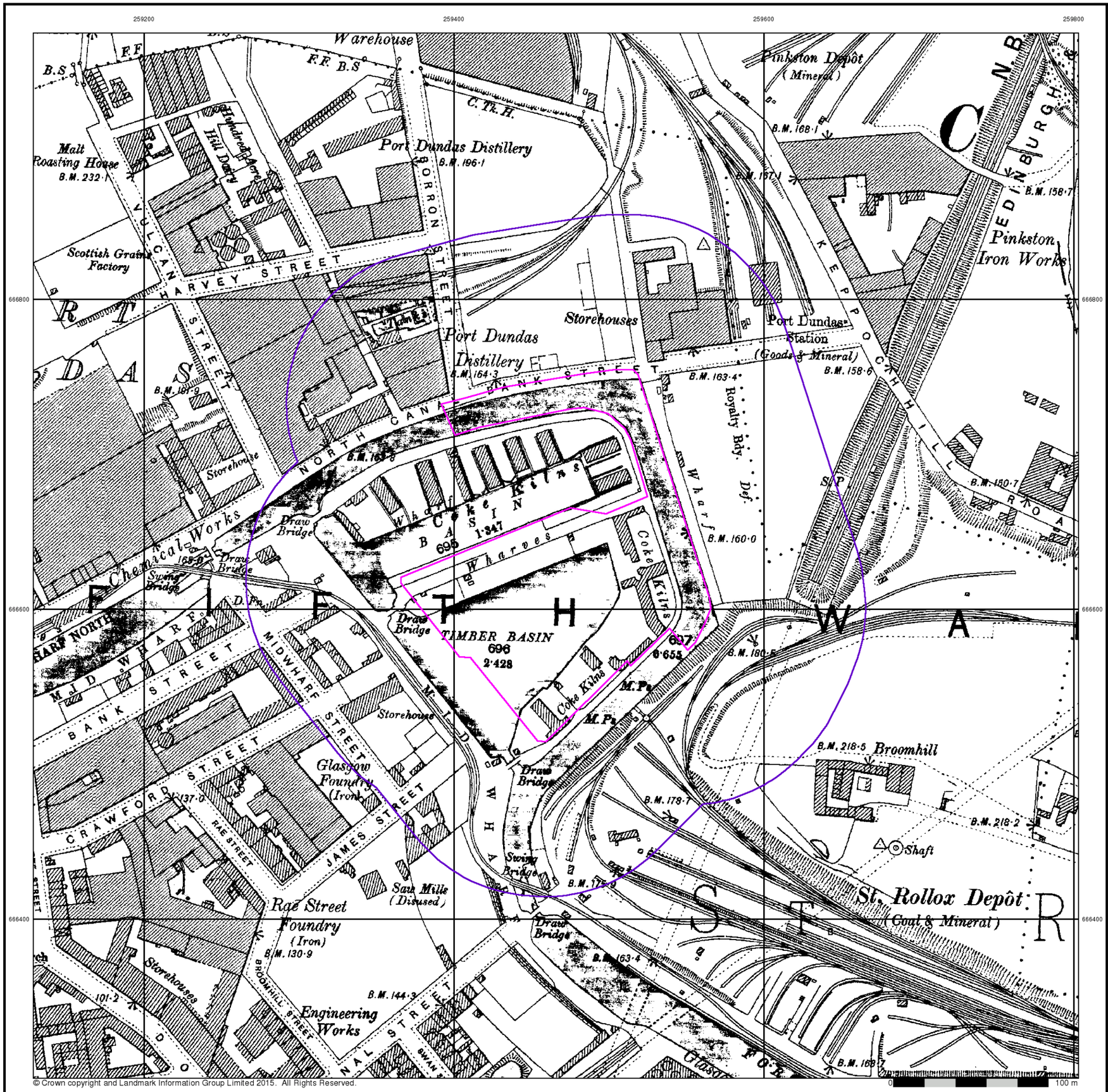

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Lanarkshire

Published 1895

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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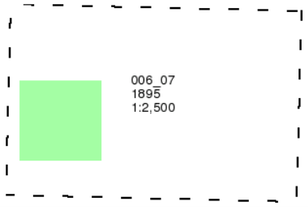

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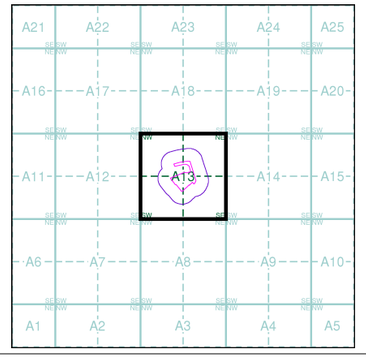

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Search Buffer (m):	100

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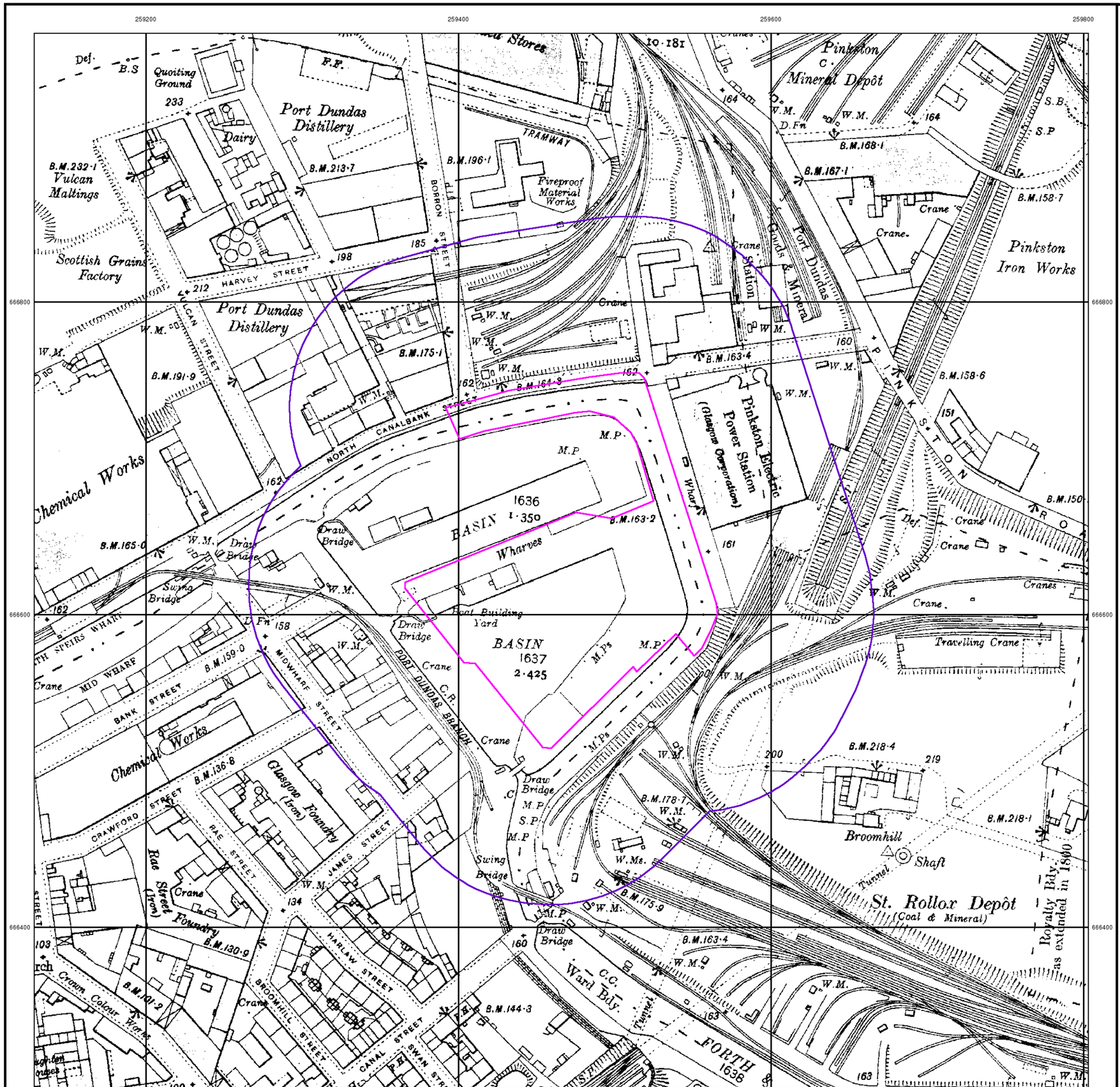

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Lanarkshire

Published 1913

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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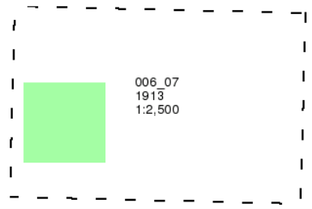
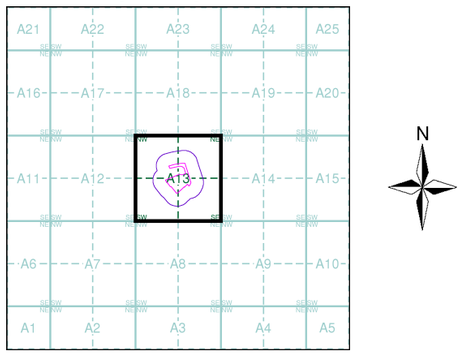


Historical Map - Segment A13



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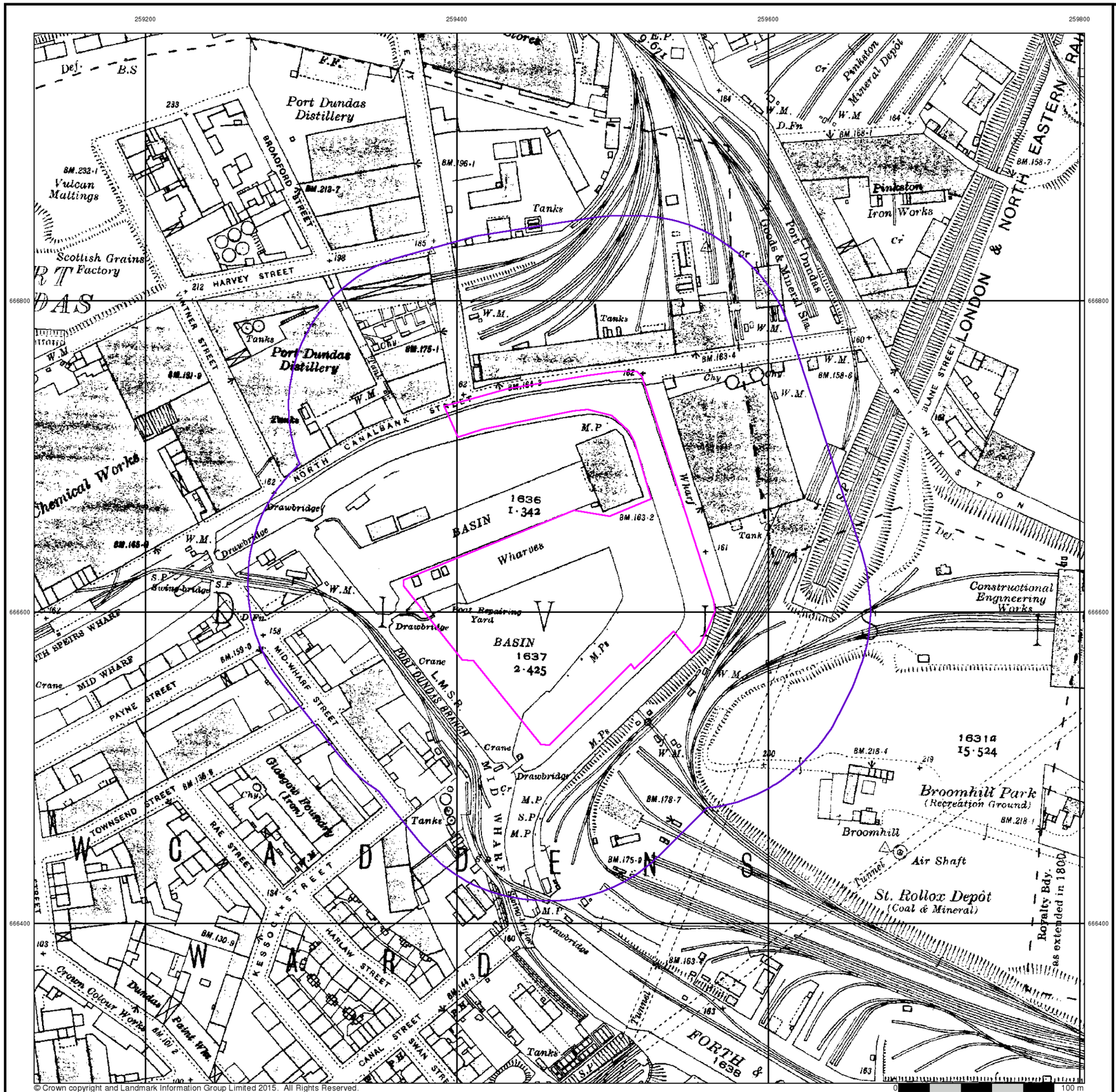

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Lanarkshire

Published 1933

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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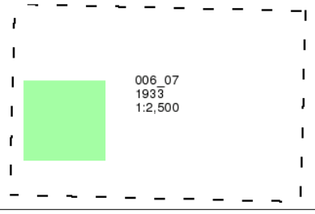
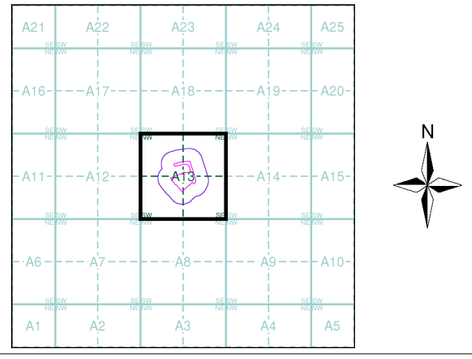


Historical Map - Segment A13



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Customer Ref:	EED15199-100
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Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	2.2
Search Buffer (m):	100

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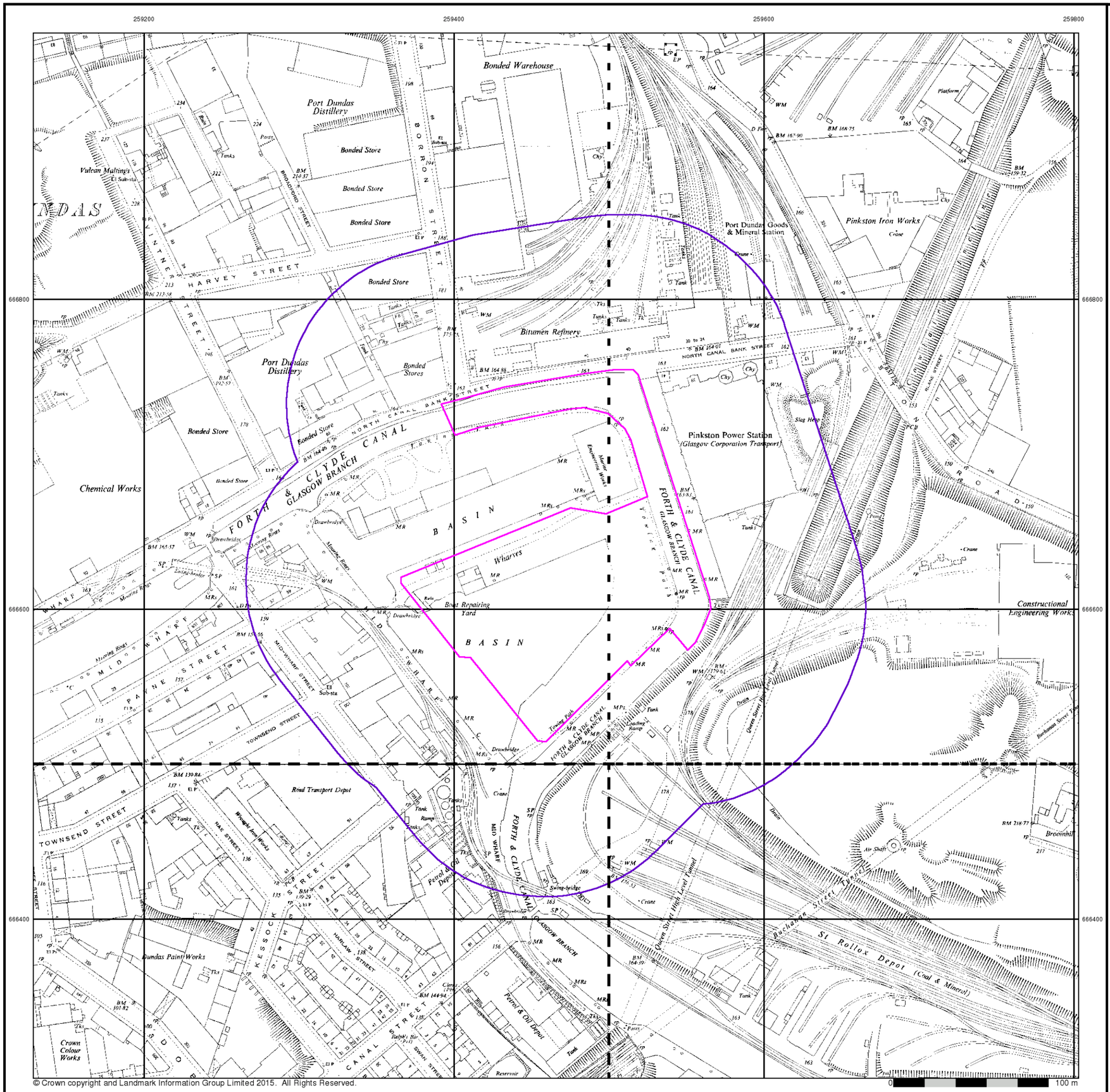

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1951

Source map scale - 1:1,250

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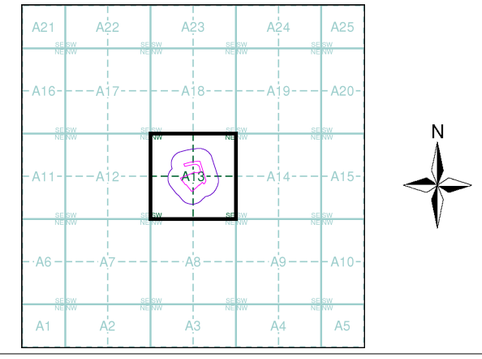
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NS5966NW 1951 1:1,250	NS5966NE 1951 1:1,250
NS5966SW 1951 1:1,250	NS5966SE 1951 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



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Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	2.2
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

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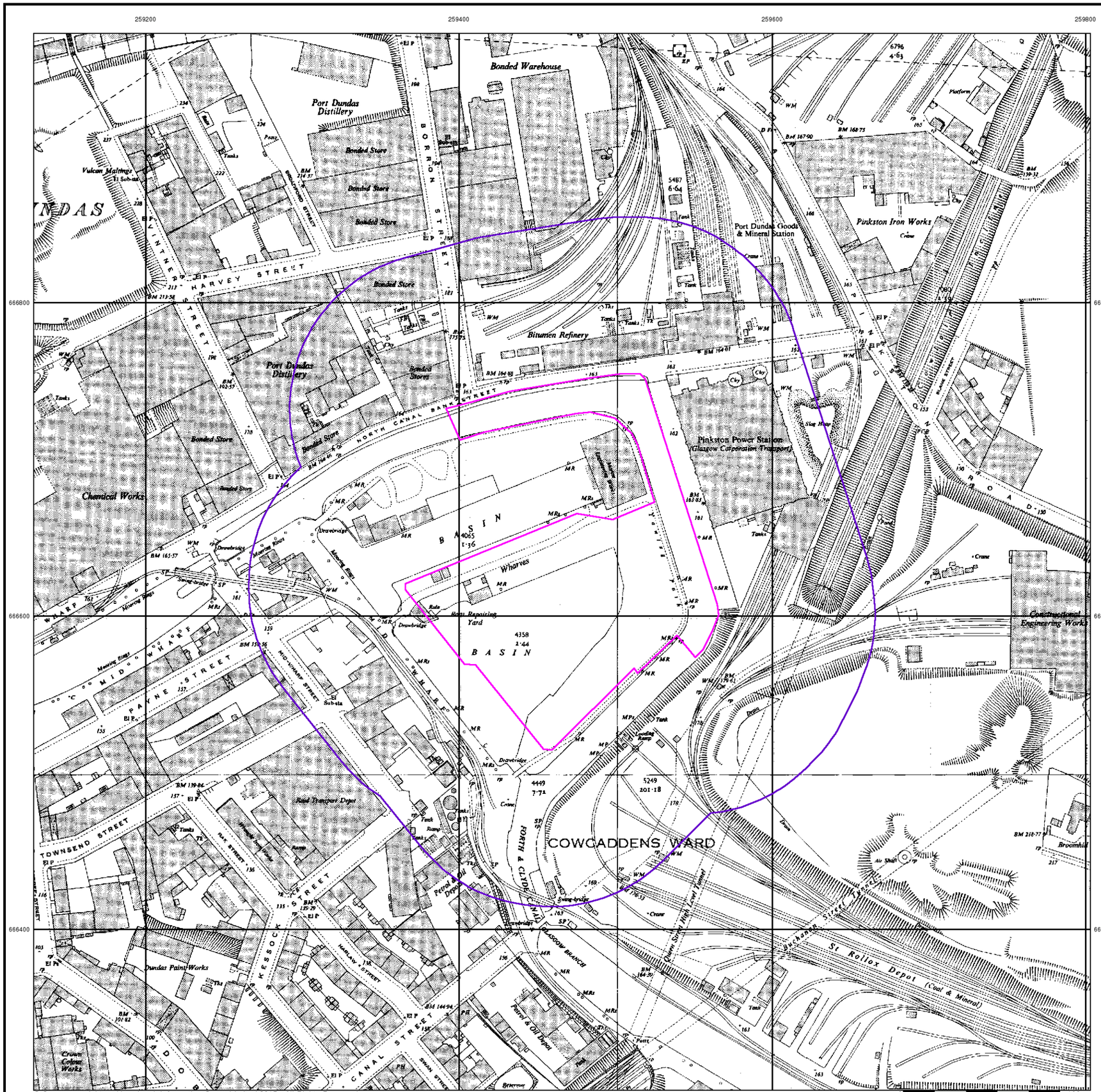
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259600
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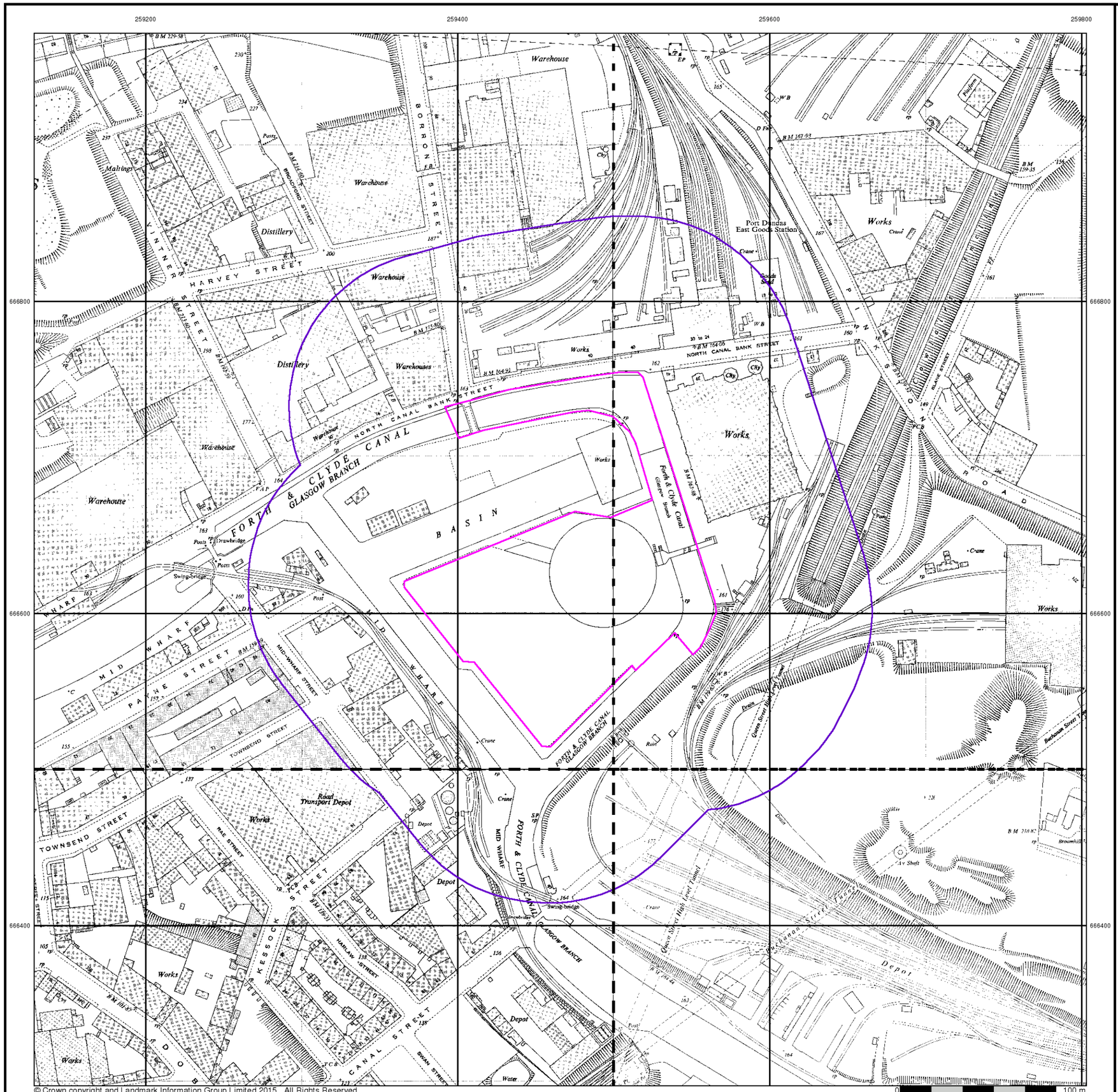
666600
666400
Bonded Warehouse
Port Dundas Distillery
Bonded Store
Vulcan Maltings
El Sub-sta
BORON STREET
HARVEY STREET
Port Dundas Goods & Mineral Station
Pinkston Iron Works
Bitumen Refinery
Port Dundas Distillery
Pinkston Power Station (Glasgow Corporation Transport)
NORTH CANAL BANK STREET
Chemical Works
BASIN
Wharves
Boat Repairing Yard
Engineering Works
MID WHARF
PAYNE STREET
MID-WYNDS STREET
Road Transport Depot
TOWNSEND STREET
OAK STREET
KESSOCK STREET
CANAL STREET
Petrol & Oil Depot
Dundas Paint Works
Crown Colour Works
ROTH & CLYDE CANAL
GLASGOW BRANCH
Over Sike High Level Tunnel
St Rollox Depot (Coal & Mineral)
COWCADDENS WARD
ROAD
Broomhill
Air Shaft
Sluice House
Swing-bridge
Drawbridge
Moving Bridge
Graving Docks
Landing Ramp
Crane
Tank
Tanks
Platform
Dam
Culvert
Basin
Whf
Sub-sta
Ho
Ch
Cly
Sch
Gas Works
Engine Shed
Goods Station
Loco Shed
Coal Depot
Timber Yard
Saw Mill
Foundry
Iron Works
Steel Works
Rolling Mill
Forge
Brewery
Distillery
Bonded Stores
Tanks
Cranes
Sidings
Wharf
Quay
Basin
Locks
Bridges
Tunnels
Railway
Canal
Road
Street
Buildings
Boundary
Contours
Spot Heights
Benchmarks
Trig Points
Public Houses
Churches
Schools
Hospitals
Post Offices
Telephone Kiosks
Electricity Sub-stations
Gas Governors
Water Towers
Reservoirs
Filter Beds
Sewage Works
Refuse Tips
Quarries
Pits
Mines
Adits
Shafts
Embankments
Cuttings
Tunnels
Viaducts
Bridges
Level Crossings
Stations
Goods Yards
Coal Depots
Timber Yards
Saw Mills
Foundries
Iron Works
Steel Works
Rolling Mills
Forges
Breweries
Distilleries
Bonded Stores
Tanks
Cranes
Sidings
Wharves
Quays
Basins
Locks
Bridges
Tunnels
Railways
Canals
Roads
Streets
Buildings
Boundaries



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Waterman

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1960 - 1963

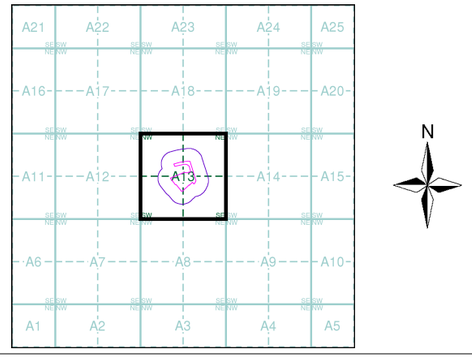
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NS5966NW 1960 1:1,250	NS5966NE 1960 1:1,250
NS5966SW 1962 1:1,250	NS5966SE 1963 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	65875921_1_1
Customer Ref:	EED15199-100
National Grid Reference:	259470, 666640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	2.2
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

North Canal Bank Street, Port Dundas, GLASGOW, G4

Landmark Information Group

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



Waterman

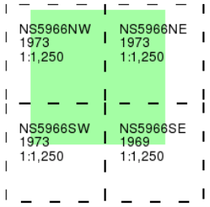
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1969 - 1973

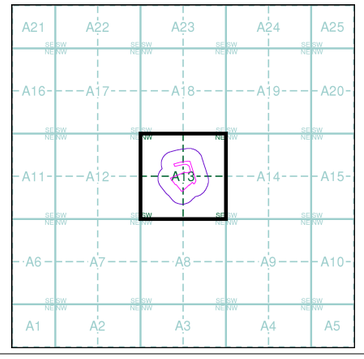
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	65875921_1_1
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Fax: 0844 844 9951
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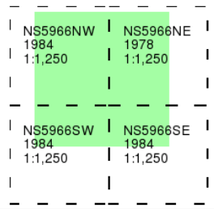
Additional SIMs

Published 1978 - 1984

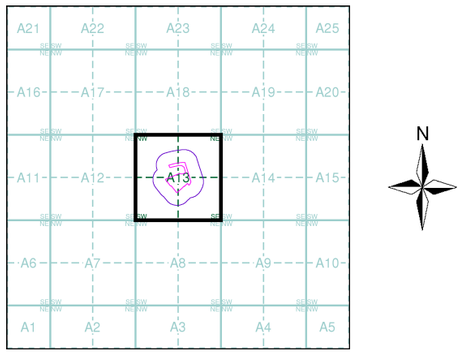
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's `Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

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Customer Ref:	EED15199-100
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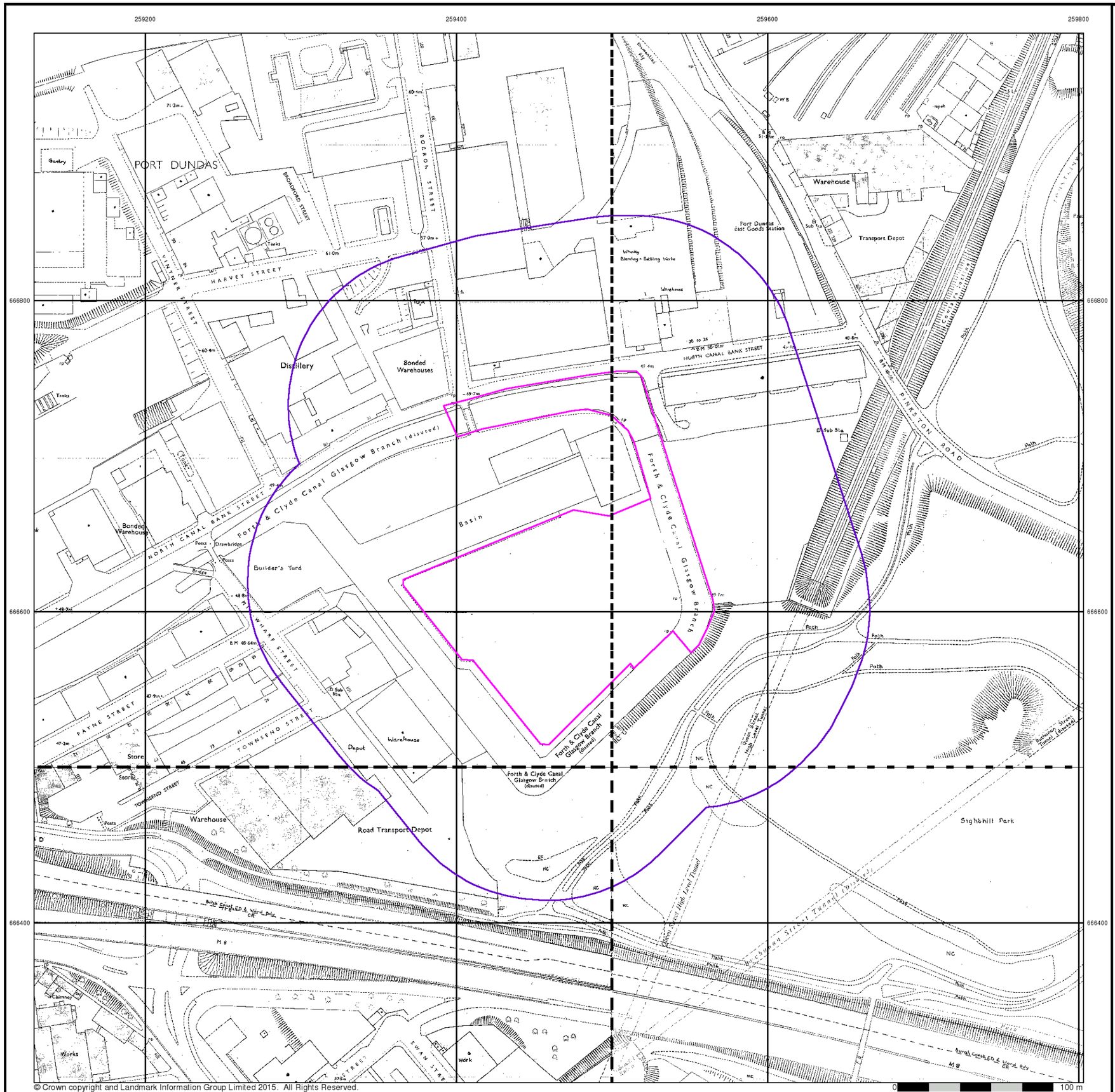

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0 100 m

Waterman

Additional SIMs

Published 1984 - 1991

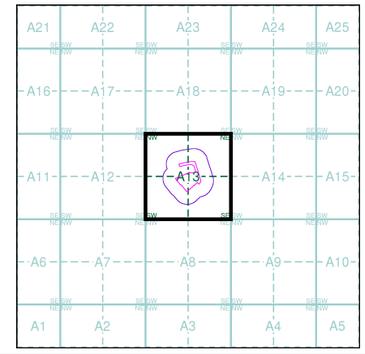
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's `Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NS5966NW 1991 1:1,250	NS5966NE 1984 1:1,250
NS5966SW 1991 1:1,250	NS5966SE 1987 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



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Customer Ref:	EED15199-100
National Grid Reference:	259470, 666640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	2.2
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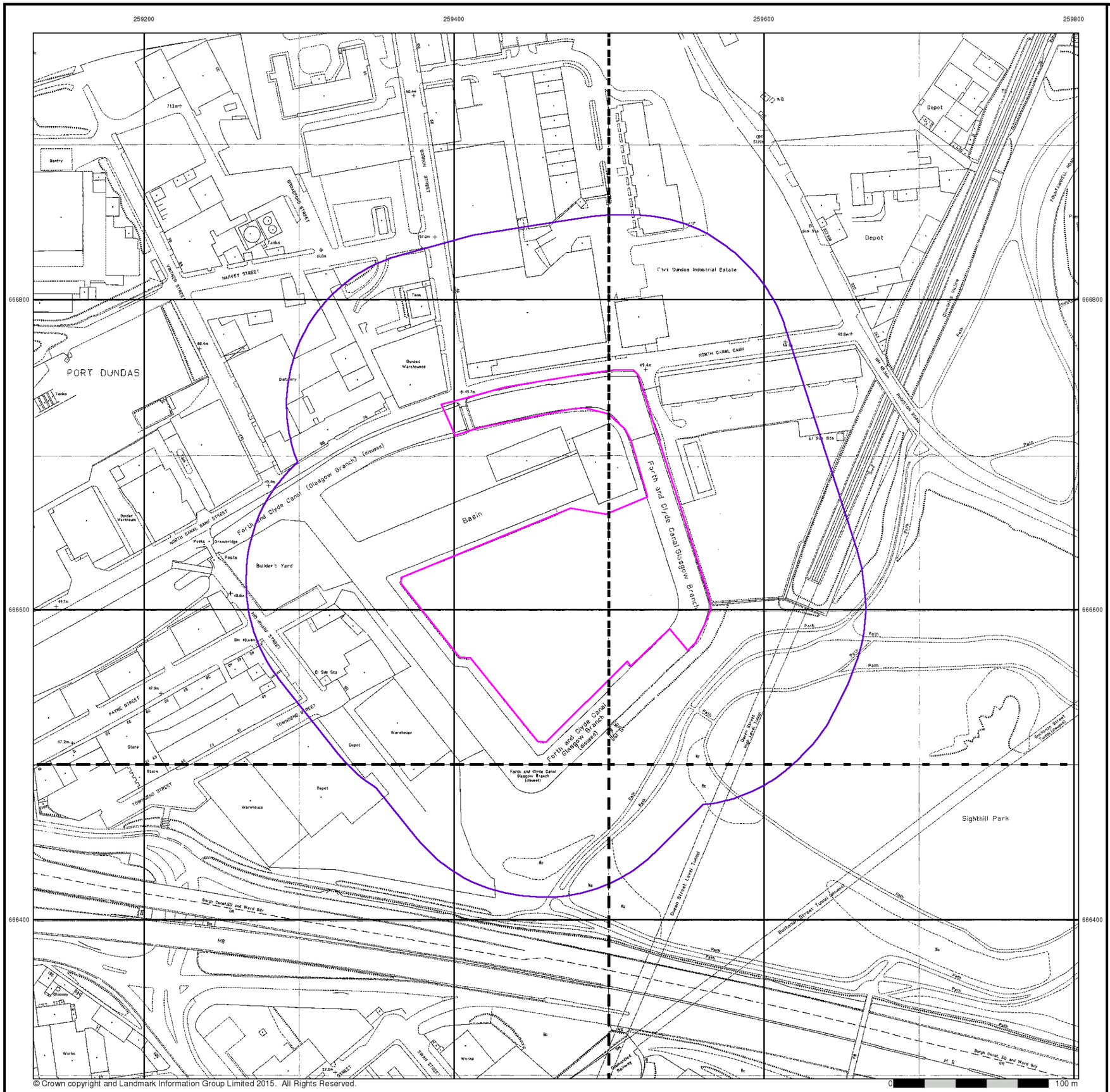


Waterman

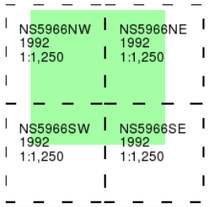
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1992

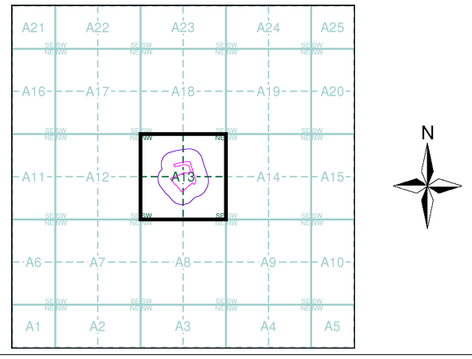
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

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Customer Ref:	EED15199-100
National Grid Reference:	259470, 666640
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Waterman

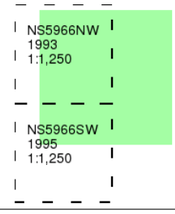
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993 - 1995

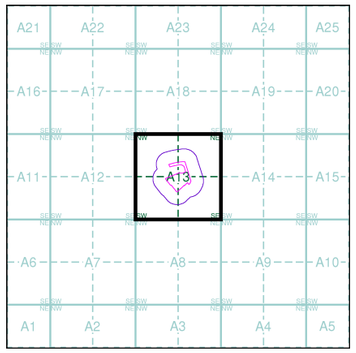
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	65875921_1_1
Customer Ref:	EED15199-100
National Grid Reference:	259470, 666640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	2.2
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

North Canal Bank Street, Port Dundas, GLASGOW, G4



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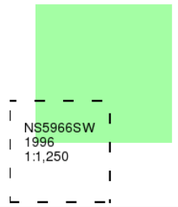
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1996

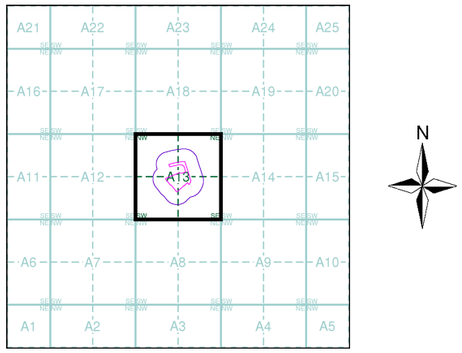
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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B. Legislation and Planning Policy

National Policy

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997[25]

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act (1997) highlights the importance of built heritage and listed buildings within the planning system. With regard to the Local Planning Authority's (LPA) duty regarding listed buildings in the planning process, Section 14 states that:

"In considering whether to grant listed building consent for any works, the planning authority or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses".

In addition, the Act emphasises the value of conservation areas in built heritage planning. In relation to the duties and powers of the LPA, section 63 provides that:

"It shall be the duty of a planning authority to formulate and publish, from time to time, proposals for the preservation and enhancement of any parts of their district which are conservation areas".

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979[26]

Heritage assets designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) are considered to be of national importance. Any works causing damage to heritage assets designated as scheduled monuments are a criminal offence under the Act. Consent to carry out prescribed works in scheduled monuments can be granted by the First Minister. Consents, where given, are usually subject to conditions, and the implementation these conditions is administered by Historic Scotland. The Act operates wholly outside of the planning system, although most regional and local planning policies for the historic environment make some reference to scheduled monuments.

National Planning Policy (Scottish Planning Policy) (SPP) 23 – Planning and the Historic Environment[27]

With regard to historic environment interests not covered by statutory protection, SPP 23 states that:

"Government policy is to protect and preserve non-designated, other historic environment interests, in situ wherever feasible and, as such, they are material considerations in the planning process. Where, in the case of archaeological sites, this proves impossible, planning authorities should ensure that procedures are in place in order that appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving is undertaken before and/or during development".

Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011[28]

This Act amends provisions in the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act (1953), the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act (1997). In summary, it makes new provisions for:

[25] Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997
[26] Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
[27] The Scottish Government, October 2008. *National Planning Policy (Scottish Planning Policy) (SPP) 23 – Planning and the Historic Environment*
[28] Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011

"amending certain aspects of the law relating to ancient monuments and listed buildings, including provision in relation to unauthorised works, powers of enforcement in connection with such works, offences and fines, powers of entry to ancient monuments, the control and management of certain ancient monuments, and liability for the expenses of urgent works on listed buildings; to make provision for the creation of inventories of gardens and designed landscapes and of battlefields; to provide for grants and loans in respect of the development and understanding of matters of historic and other interest; and for connected purposes".

Regional

Glasgow City Plan, Adopted December 2009[29]

Paragraph 5.4 states the strategic aim of the City Plan regarding heritage:

"The strategic aim for heritage and the built environment is to protect, enhance and regenerate Glasgow's historic environment, improve the image of the City and ensure that new development is sustainably designed and constructed."

Paragraph 5.21 highlight the actions that developers are expected to undertake in relation to preserving the historic environment:

"Developers are expected either to preserve significant archaeological deposits, in situ, or, where that is not possible, they are instead expected to fund archaeological excavation, analyses and publication. In recognition of the potential value of the City's archaeological resources for the purposes of regeneration, tourism and education, the Council will also seek, at the developer's expense, the provision of signage and/or interpretation boards where excavation has been undertaken, or where there had previously been a significant archaeological site."

Guidance

Scottish Historic Environment Policy

The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) document sets out the policies for the historic environment, and provides greater policy direction for Historic Scotland, establishing an informative framework aiming at managing the historic environment.[30] Within its key principles this document states that:

"there should be a presumption in favour of preservation of individual historic assets and also the pattern of the wider historic environment; no historic asset should be lost or radically changed without adequate consideration of its significance and of all the means available to manage and conserve it".

[29] Glasgow City Council, December 2009: *Glasgow City Plan*
[30] Historic Scotland, December 2011. *Scottish Historic Environment Policy*

C. Historic Environment Records - Gazetteer

Scheduled Monuments:

INDEX NO	DISTRICT	NAME
6689	CITY OF GLASGOW	Forth and Clyde Canal, Port Dundas canal basin, Glasgow
7353	CITY OF GLASGOW	Glasgow, remains of Bell's Pottery, Kyle Street

Listed Buildings:

HB NUM	COUNTY NAME	ADDRESS
33616	GLASGOW, CITY OF	MIDWHARF STREET AND NORTH CANALBANK STREET, FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, RAILWAY SWING BRIDGE INCLUDING STONE PLATFORMS AND REVETMENTS
33617	GLASGOW, CITY OF	MIDWHARF STREET AND NORTH CANALBANK STREET, FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, BASCULE BRIDGE INCLUDING STONE PLATFORMS/ABUTMENTS

Monument Points:

UID	WOSAS PIN	NMRS NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE
22863	19532	NS56NE89.1	Glasgow, Stafford Street, Bell's Pottery / Kyle Street, Glasgow pottery.	Pottery Works
23078	19999	NS56NE207	Glasgow, Port Dundas, Power Station	Power Station
25818	21069	NS56NE217.1	Glasgow, Forth and Clyde Canal, Stockingfield Junction - Port Dundas Terminal Branch / Forth and Clyde Canal, Glasgow Branch	Canal
32944	46928	NS56NE1140	Glasgow, 162 Port Dundas Road, Canal Bargeman's Institute / Canal Boatmen's Institute	Administration
33094	47069	NS56NE1738	Glasgow, Forth and Clyde Canal, Borron Street Bridge	Bridge
33096	47071	NS56NE1736	Glasgow, Forth and Clyde Canal, Ann Street Basin	Canal Basin
33097	47072	NS56NE217.2	Glasgow, Forth and Clyde Canal, Port Dundas Basins	Canal Basins
33138	47113	NS56NE1577	Glasgow, Port Dundas Old Basin Works, 60-74 South Speirs Wharf, 47-107 North Speirs Wharf / Forth And Clyde Canal, Carron Wharf	Industrial; Works

UID	WOSAS PIN	NMRS NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE
33139	47114	NS56NE1573	Glasgow, 76 - 80 North Canal Bank Street, Port Dundas Distillery	Industrial; Distillery
33223	47198	NS56NE2073	Glasgow, Pinkston Road, House and Stables	Stables
33268	47233	NS56NE1866	Glasgow, Cowlairs Railway Incline	Railway
33534	47456	NS56NE2137	Glasgow, Pinkston Road, Pinkston Ironworks	Industrial; Ironworks
33535	47457	NS56NE2136	Glasgow, Forth and Clyde Canal, Kirkcaldy Wharf, Warehouse / Port Dundas; North Spiers Wharf	Industrial; Warehouse
33610	47532	NS56NE2074.1	Glasgow, Glebe Street Station	Railway Terminus
33613	47535	NS56NE2076	Glasgow, 24-30 North Canal Bank Street, Warehouses	Industrial; Warehouse
33615	47537	NS56NE2074	Glasgow, Glebe Street Station, Engine Shed and Cottage / Townhead Station	Railway Engine Shed; Cottage
33747	47659	NS56NE2468	Glasgow, 20 North Speirs Wharf, Eagle Foundry / Port Dundas Chemical Works	Industrial; Foundry; Chemical Works
33748	47660	NS56NE2467	Glasgow, 116 Vintner Street, Vulcan Maltings	Industrial; Maltings
33749	47661	NS56NE2464	Glasgow, 2 High Craighall Road, Dundashill Distillery	Industrial; Distillery
33750	47662	NS56NE2462	Glasgow, Dobbie's Loan, Cooperage	Industrial; Wood Working; Cooperage
33751	47663	NS56NE2458	Glasgow, Tyndrum Street, Milton Slaughterhouses	Industrial; Slaughterhouse
33752	47664	NS56NE2457	Glasgow, Tyndrum Street/309 Dobbie's Loan, Crown Colour Works / Federated Paints	Industrial; Works
33753	47665	NS56NE2456	Glasgow, 147 Milton Street, Alliance Foundry	Industrial; Metal Industries
33754	47666	NS56NE2453	Glasgow, 107 North Wallace Street, Printing Works / Industrial Buildings	Industrial; Printing Works
33755	47667	NS56NE2452	Glasgow, 6-8 Couper Place, City Cabinet Works / Envelope Works	Industrial; Cabinet Works

UID	WOSAS PIN	NMRS NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE
33765	47677	NS56NE2447	Glasgow, 284 Dobbie's Loan, Engineering Works / Wilson's Machinery Store	Industrial; Engineering Works
33766	47678	NS56NE2445	Glasgow, 22 Kyle Street, Oil Store / Tarpaulin Works (clyde Coverall)	Store
33767	47679	NS56NE2444	Glasgow, 31 Kyle Street, City Flint Glass Works and Hecla Foundry / William W Allan And Co Furniture Manufacturer	Industrial; Works; Foundry
33768	47680	NS56NE2440	Glasgow, Dobbie's Loan, Crown Colour Works	Industrial; Works
33810	47692	NS56NE2415	Glasgow, 101-9 Renton Street, Imperial Oil Works Warehouse	Industrial; Oil Refinery
33811	47693	NS56NE2413	Glasgow, 2-22 Tayport Street, Caledonian Grain Mills	Industrial; Grain Mills
34162	47827	NS56NE2609	Glasgow, 66 Renton Street, Port Dundas Pottery	Industrial; Pottery
34163	47828	NS56NE2608	Glasgow, 42-70 High Craighall Road, Dundashill Bakery	Industrial; Bakery
34164	47829	NS56NE2607	Glasgow, 3 Mary Street, Wellington Mills	Industrial; Textiles
34166	47831	NS56NE2605	Glasgow, 119 Lower Craighall Road, City Sawmills	Industrial; Sawmill
33981	47893	NS56NE59.1	Glasgow, Buchanan Street Station, Signal Box	Railway Signal Box
34017	47929	NS56NE2735	Glasgow, 7-39 Colinton Street, Warehouses	Industrial; Warehouse
34068	47980	NS56NE2706	Glasgow, Colinton Street, Causey Setts	Road
34070	47982	NS56NE2704	Glasgow, Forth and Clyde Canal, Leith Wharf, Canal Warehouses / North Spiers Wharf	Industrial; Warehouses
34071	47983	NS56NE2703	Glasgow, Forth and Clyde Canal, Colinton Street, Bascule Bridge / South Spiers Wharf; North Spiers Wharf	Bridge
34072	47984	NS56NE2702	Glasgow, North Speirs Wharf, Port Dundas Goods Depot / Goods Station	Railway Station
34073	47985	NS56NE2701	Glasgow, 72 North Speirs Wharf, Bonded Warehouse	Industrial; Bonded Warehouse
34074	47986	NS56NE2700	Glasgow, Forth and Clyde Canal, Canal Street, Railway Swing Bridge	Railway Bridge
34075	47987	NS56NE2699	Glasgow, Forth and Clyde Canal, Canal Street, Bascule Bridge	Bridge

UID	WOSAS PIN	NMRS NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE
34167	48069	NS56NE2602	Glasgow, 88 North Speirs Wharf, Port Dundas Grain Mills	Industrial; Grain Mill
34168	48070	NS56NE2601	Glasgow, 127 Renton Street, Stables	Stables
34169	48071	NS56NE2599	Glasgow, 72 North Canal Bank Street, Bonded Warehouse	Bonded Warehouse
34170	48072	NS56NE2595	Glasgow, 60 Vintner Street, Scottish Grain Company Factory / Scottish Grain Products	Industrial; Food And Drink
34171	48073	NS56NE2594	Glasgow, Borron Street/harvey Street, Bonded Warehouse	Bonded Warehouse
34258	48159	NS56NE2554	Glasgow, 68 Coxhill Street, Cooperage	Industrial; Wood Working; Cooperage
34259	48160	NS56NE2553	Glasgow, 28 Coxhill Street, Coxhill Ironworks	Industrial; Ironworks
34260	48161	NS56NE2552	Glasgow, 355 Keppochhill Road, Keppoch Iron Works / Allan Ure And Co	Industrial; Foundry
34729	48249	NS56NE2845	Glasgow. 443 Pinkston Road, Clay Pipe Factory	Industrial; Factory
34587	48478	NS56NE2931	Glasgow, Buchanan Street Station Tunnel	Railway Tunnel
34588	48479	NS56NE2930	Glasgow, Kyle Street, Building	Industrial; Building
34639	48530	NS56NE2885	Glasgow, 28 Baird Street, Phoenix Sawmills / Bellgrove Saw Mills	Industrial; Sawmill
34654	48545	NS56NE2867.3	Cut Of Junction, Monkland Canal, Glasgow, Canal Street Bridge, Port Dundas	Bridge
34657	48548	NS56NE2867	Cut Of Junction, Monkland Canal, Glasgow	Canal
34669	48560	NS56NE2856	Glasgow, 144 Port Dundas Road, Offices and Printing Works / D C Thomson And Company	Industrial; Printing Works; Offices
34730	48612	NS56NE2844	Glasgow, 450 Pinkston Road, Works / Coxhill Street	Industrial; Works
34731	48613	NS56NE2843	Glasgow, 9 Coxhill Street, Works / Pinkston Road; Keppochhill Road	Industrial; Works
34732	48614	NS56NE2842	Glasgow, 469 Pinkston Road, Stables and Stores	Stores; Stables
34821	48703	NS56NE2815	Glasgow, 43 Couper Street, Stables	Stables

UID	WOSAS PIN	NMRS NUM	SITE_NAME	SITETYPE
41523	55298	NS56NE1866.3	Glasgow, Cowlairs Incline Tunnel, Air Shaft / Calgary Street; High Level Tunnel; Queen Street Station Tunnel; Cowlairs Tunnel	Railway Tunnel
7039	8506	NS56NE102	Glasgow, Forth and Clyde Canal, Port Dundas, Bascule Bridge / North Canal Bank Street / Mid Wharf Street / Midwharf Street / Mid-Wharf Street	Bridge
7061	8523	NS56NE121	Glasgow, North Canal Bank Street / Midwharf Street / Port Dundas / Forth & Clyde Canal / Midwharf Street	Railway Bridge
6947	8533	NS56NE13	Glasgow, 'Plague Stone'	Gravestone
7029	8650	NS56NE89	Glasgow, Kyle Street, Kelvin Diesels	Works

Event Points:

EVENT ID	NAME	COMPANY	YEAR
309	Archaeological watching brief during site investigation works at the site of Bell's Pottery, Kyle Street, Glasgow	GUARD	2002
530	Glasgow, Stafford Street, Bell's Pottery, Pottery; Urban Excavation	GUARD	1996
1166	Archaeological investigations at Bell's Pottery, Glasgow	GUARD	2003
3656	Archaeological Watching Brief: South Spiers Wharf, Port Dundas, Glasgow	Kirkdale Archaeology	2006
3866	Archaeological Watching Brief: Port Dundas - Pinkerton Basin, Forth and Clyde Canal, Glasgow	Kirkdale Archaeology	2006
4944	Standing Building Survey: Former Sun Foundry, 280 Kennedy Street, Glasgow	Northlight Heritage	2012
5163	Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation: Paddlesports Centre at Pinkston Basin, Port Dundas, Glasgow	CFA Archaeology Limited	2013

D. Glossary (National Planning Policy Framework)[31]

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

[31] Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*

UK and Ireland Office Locations

