

Maryhill Locks, Glasgow

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Prepared for: ISIS Waterside Regeneration
44 Speirs Wharf
Glasgow
G4 9TH

AOC Archaeology Project No: 20677

National grid reference: centred on NS 5641 6910

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CONTENTS

1	NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY
2	INTRODUCTION
	2.1 Development site
	2.1.1 <i>Location</i>
	2.1.2 <i>Geology, topography and drainage</i>
	2.2 Development proposal
	2.2.1 <i>Developer</i>
	2.3 Government and local planning procedures
	2.3.1 <i>National Planning Policy Guidelines</i>
	2.3.2 <i>Local Planning Policies</i>
	2.3.3 <i>Planning considerations pertaining to the site</i>
	2.4 Limitations of Scope
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
4	METHODOLOGY
	4.1 Standards
	4.2 Data sources
	4.3 Report structure
	4.4 Copyright and confidentiality
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE
	5.1 Prehistoric and Roman (8000 BC- AD 600)
	5.2 Medieval (AD 500-1600)
	5.3 Post-Medieval (AD 1600-1900)
	5.4 Modern (Post 1900)
6	SITE VISIT
7	DEVELOPMENT IMPACT AND MITIGATION
	7.1 Direct impacts
	7.2 Indirect impacts
	7.3 Mitigation of significant impacts
8	REFERENCES
	8.1 Bibliographic references
	8.2 Cartographic references

APPENDIX 1: SITE GAZETTEER

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Location map
Figure 2	Extract of Pont, 1580
Figure 3	Extract of map by Moll, 1732
Figure 4	Extract of map by Roy, 1755
Figure 5	Extract of map by Richardson, 1795
Figure 6	Extract of map by Forest, 1816
Figure 7	Extract of map by Smith, 1822
Figure 8	Extract of map by Ordnance Survey, 1850
Figure 9	Extract of map by Ordnance Survey, 1896
Figure 10	Extract of map by Ordnance Survey, 1932
Plate 1	Maryhill Locks from north west
Plate 2	Maryhill Locks from south
Plate 3	Kelvin Aqueduct from west
Plate 4	Cobbled surface visible beneath tarmac from west
Plate 5	Bungalow (site 88) from south
Plate 6	Former public house (site 80) from south
Plate 7	Remains of Railway Bridge (site 60) from east
Plate 8	Remains of Bridge (Site 61) from north east
Plate 9	Tenement buildings from west
Plate 10	Tower block from south east

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by ISIS Waterside Regeneration to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of a proposed canal regeneration project at Maryhill, Glasgow.
- 1.2 Cartographic and bibliographic sources indicate the proposed development area has been the site of substantial past human activity and numerous phases of urban development. 29 sites have been identified within the proposed regeneration area including the Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Maryhill Locks, Kelvin Aqueduct and Kelvin dry dock as well as numerous post-medieval industrial and residential remains.
- 1.3 It is advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching may be required by the local authority, in compliance with national and local planning policies, prior to the commencement of development works. Such an evaluation may be required in order to evaluate those areas of the development site not previously disturbed by recent buildings for the survival, extent and significance of any potential buried archaeological remains on the site, in particular any remains related to the rapid industrial development of Maryhill as well as the potential for survival of post-medieval remains associated with the Galbraith estate and/or earlier remains.
- 1.4 The remains of the 19th century buildings identified on the north side of the lock represent a part of the development of the Maryhill Lock complex. It is therefore advised that a programme of historic building recording may be required by the local authority, in accordance with national and local planning policies, to record these buildings prior to their demolition.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Development site

2.1.1 Location

The proposed development site is located within the Maryhill district of the City of Glasgow (centred on NS 5641 6910; Figure 1).

2.1.2 Geology, topography and drainage

Glasgow lies on part of the downfaulted rift which forms the Midland Valley of Scotland. This has left the solid geology of Carboniferous Limestone Coal formation. The drift geology overlying the Limestone consists mostly of Devonian glacial till (Hall et al 1998). The proposed development is in a built up urban area with several waterways running through it; the River Kelvin and the man-made Forth and Clyde Canal. The topography of the area slopes steeply from east to west along the line of the canal. Land north of the canal slopes gently in a north direction. The canal is bounded on both sides by raised embankments. The area is located in a region which is cut by coal seams, ironstone beds and fireclays which would have provided the stimulus for the rise of industry on the site.

2.2 Development proposal

2.2.1 Developer

ISIS Waterside Regeneration commissioned AOC Archaeology Group to undertake a desk-based assessment prior to a proposed canal side regeneration project at Maryhill Locks, Glasgow.

2.3 Government and local planning procedures

2.3.1 National Planning Policy Guidelines

The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997.

The implications of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 with regard to local government planning policy are described within the National Planning Policy Guidelines (NPPG) and Planning Advice Notes (PAN) for Scotland. *NPPG5 'Archaeology and Planning'* (SOEnD 1994), *NPPG18 'Planning and the Historic Environment'* (SODD 1999) and *PAN42 'Archaeology-the Planning Process and Scheduled Ancient Monument Procedures'* (SOEnD 1994a) deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage. The planning

guidance expresses a general presumption in favour of preserving heritage remains in situ. Their 'preservation by record' (ie excavation and recording, followed by analysis and publication, by qualified archaeologists) is a less desirable alternative.

SHEP 1 (Historic Scotland 2007) sets out the Scottish Executive's policy for the sustainable management of the historic environment. Section 6, Protection and management of the historic environment, states that "*it is important that new developments are sensitive to historic character*" (6.6/d) and "*where change is to proceed, adopt strategies to mitigate its impact and keep and interventions to a minimum*" (6.7/e).

2.3.2 *Local Planning policies*

Structure Plans are strategic land-use policy documents designed to cover a period of several years, and which set down policies with regard to various land-use types across a broad region. Policies set out in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Structure Plan emulate national policies and seek to preserve cultural heritage.

The *Glasgow and Clyde Valley Joint Structure Plan* (2000) covers the council areas of North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and the City of Glasgow. The cultural heritage policies in the Structure plan closely reflect those in National Planning policies. The policies in the Structure Plan relevant to the proposed development are present below:

"The protection and enhancement of natural and built resources is prerequisite of the Development Strategy. The Guiding principles of the plan therefore explicitly recognise the importance of Environmental Resources, particularly in terms of a general presumption in safeguarding the quality and extent of identified environmental resources. (Section 2.4)

The policies in the *Glasgow City Council Local Plan* reiterate the national policies with regard to heritage:

'There will be a presumption in favour of retaining, protecting, preserving and enhancing the ancient monuments and their setting. Developments that have an adverse impact on scheduled ancient monuments and their setting will be strongly resisted.' (Policy HER 4, *City Plan* 2003)

'The preservation of sites of archaeological significance and their setting is a material consideration in

determining planning applications, whether a monument is scheduled or not.'

- 1) *There will be a presumption in favour of retaining, protecting, preserving and enhancing the existing archaeological heritage and any future discoveries found in the City.*
 - 2) *When a development is proposed that would affect a site of archaeological significance, the following will apply:*
 - a) *the prospective developer will notify the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and the Council at the earliest possible stage in the conception of the proposal; and*
 - b) *an assessment of the importance of the site will be provided by the prospective developer as part of the application for planning permission or (preferably) as part of the pre-submission discussions.*
 - 3) *When development that will affect a site of archaeological significance is to be carried out, the following will apply:*
 - a) *provisions will be made by the developer for the protection and preservation of the archaeological remains;*
 - b) *where excavation is not possible or desirable, the developer will design foundations that minimise the impact of the development on the remains; and*
 - c) *the Council shall satisfy itself that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for excavation, recording, analysis and publication of the remains.*
 - 4) *Where archaeological remains are discovered after a development has commenced, the following will apply:*
 - a) *the developer will notify the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and the Council immediately to enable an assessment of the importance of the remains to be made; and*
 - b) *developers should make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation, recording, analysis and publication of the remains. (Developers may see fit to insure against the unexpected discovery of archaeological remains during work).*
- (Policy HER 5, Sites_of Archaeological Importance,

Glasgow City Council City Plan 2003)

The policies included in the *City Plan (2003)*, *HER 2 Listed Buildings (Buildings of Architectural and Historic Importance)*, that address the ‘built heritage’ conservation are concerned with identifying areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance.

Where buildings have been listed as being of special architectural or historic interest :

- *there will be a presumption in favour of the retention of listed buildings;*
- *there will be a requirement for owners to maintain listed buildings in a good state of repair;*
- *repairs, alterations and extensions will be carried out in accordance with the design standards in policy HER 3;*
- *proposals for demolition will be subject to rigorous scrutiny in respect of importance, condition and alternative uses; and*
- *the best viable use will be sought where re-use and disposal is being considered.*

The following policy guidance is stipulated by Glasgow City Council:

Assessment of Development Proposals Affecting the Character and Setting of Listed Buildings

Given the importance of listed buildings to the historic and architectural heritage and image of the City, it is essential that a rigorous set of procedures are followed that provide adequate safeguards and that place a strong emphasis on the re-use of listed buildings.

Development proposals affecting the character and setting of listed buildings will be assessed against the following criteria and other relevant policies of the Plan:

(i) facade retention may be considered but will not be regarded as an automatic option (see also policy RES 6: Retention of Traditional Sandstone Dwellings);

2.3.3 *Planning considerations pertaining to the site*

The Local Planning Authority in City of Glasgow is advised on all archaeological matters by West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS).

2.4 Limitations of scope

2.4.1 This assessment has been based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives, as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2, and a walkover survey.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The aim of this study is to identify elements of archaeological and architectural heritage value that may be impacted upon by the proposed development at Maryhill Locks, Glasgow. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions regarding the future of this site and for the formulation of a mitigation strategy, should this be required.

3.2 The objectives to be undertaken in pursuing this study will be focused on assessing the cultural significance of the area to be affected by the development at Maryhill, by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains within 100 metres of the proposed footprint. Based upon the heritage value thus identified, and the nature and scale of the proposed redevelopment, advice will be offered on likely mitigation that may be required by the local authority.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Standards

4.1.1 The scope of this desk-based assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in NPPG5 and PAN42.

4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.

- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.

4.2 Data sources

- 4.2.1 The following data sources were consulted during this assessment:

National Monuments Record for Scotland (RCAHMS, Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh):

For NMRS data, archaeological and architectural photographs, NMRS maps and unpublished archaeological reports;

National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh):

For old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps;

Historic Scotland (Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh):

For Scheduled Ancient Monument data and Listed Buildings data.

West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS):

For up-to-date Sites and Monuments Record information

Mitchell Library, Glasgow

For historical and archival records

4.3 Report structure

- 4.3.1 Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, NMRS number, statutory protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources, for each Site No.
- 4.3.2 Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is plotted on Figure 1 at the end of this report, using the assigned Site No.'s. The area proposed for development is shown outlined on Figure 1.

- 4.3.3 Features of potential archaeological or historical significance located within 100 metres of the proposed development footprint have also been assessed. The aim of this is to predict whether any similar but currently unknown types of archaeological remains survive on the development site.
- 4.3.4 All sources consulted during the desk-based assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed in the *References* in Section 8.

4.4 Copyright and confidentiality

- 4.4.1 AOC Archaeology Group will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, but provides an exclusive licence to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project.
- 4.4.2 AOC Archaeology Group will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. AOC will advise the Client of any materials supplied in the course of projects which are not AOC's copyright.
- 4.4.3 AOC Archaeology Group undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. In addition, and where commercial factors require it, AOC further undertakes to keep confidential for the time being any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that Clients respect AOC's and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Prehistoric and Roman (8000 BC – AD 600)

- 5.1.1 There is no known prehistoric or Roman activity within the proposed development area. However, two Roman coins were discovered in Maryhill immediately west of the proposed regeneration area (**Site 64**). Furthermore, the line of the Antonine Wall runs north-east of the proposed development area and as such there is a possibility that the proposed development area was occupied during Roman times.

5.2 Medieval (AD 600-1600)

5.2.1 There is no evidence for medieval occupation of Maryhill within the assessment area. Medieval Glasgow was clustered closely around the Cathedral on the north bank of the Clyde throughout the medieval period and as such the proposed development area lay well outside the medieval burghs limits. Pont's map of 1580 (Figure 2) shows no evidence of occupation of land in the vicinity of Maryhill and it is likely that Maryhill was of a rural agricultural nature.

5.3 Post-medieval (1600-1900)

5.3.1 Until the end of the 18th century and the decision to build the Forth and Clyde canal route through the area, the proposed development area was part of the Gairbraid Estate. Early post-medieval maps of the proposed development area reflect the rural nature of Maryhill at this time as evidenced by Moll's map of 1732 (Figure 3) and General Roy's map of 1755 (Figure 4) both of which show Maryhill as a small settlement located north of the urban centre of Glasgow.

5.3.2 In the late 16th and early 17th centuries, there were a small number of factories operating beside the River Kelvin. The industries included print works and bleachworks located on the Kelvin at Dawsholm. In 1770 William Stirling the owner of the print works is recorded to have moved his works from Maryhill to Renton.

5.3.3 In the 18th century the Gairbraid Estate was suffering from financial problems. The owner of the estate, Mary Hill, thus acquiesced to the construction of the Forth and Clyde Canal and locks through her estate. Her stipulated condition for feuing the ground for the village was that it should take her name (Hutton 1998). The site of Gairbraid House (**Site 16**), the former residence of Mary Hill is located south of the proposed development area.

5.3.4 From 1787-90 the Kelvin Aqueduct (**Site 3**) was constructed to allow the canal to flow over the River Kelvin. Not only was the aqueduct an integral part of the canal construction project but it also heralded a dramatic change for the small industrial district of Maryhill. At the time of its construction, the aqueduct was the largest of its kind in Britain and as such it attracted much attention (Brown 1997). Indeed the aqueduct and associated complex of Maryhill Locks (**Site 2**) and Kelvin Dry Dock (**Site 1**) became an important tourist attraction as one of the biggest and finest examples of canal construction in Scotland. The Kelvin Dry Dock (**Site 1**), having been built in 1789, constitutes the Forth and Clyde Canal's oldest building yard (Brown 1997). The Maryhill Locks

- themselves (**Site 2**) comprise a flight of five locks at the western end of the summit level of the canal. Between each of the locks is a large oval basin with masonry walls. There is a fifth basin between the bottom lock and the Kelvin Aqueduct (Hume 1974). The purpose of the basins was to permit boats to pass each other whilst going through the series of Locks (Brown 1997).
- 5.3.5 The area of Maryhill can first be seen in Richardson's map in 1795 (Figure 5). While unnamed, the aqueduct and paper mills can clearly be seen. The proposed development area is shown to be occupied by woodland and remained rural at this time.
- 5.3.6 In the early 19th century, the Maryhill area thrived, as the canal allowed easy transportation of raw materials in and finished products out. Maryhill prospered for over a century with a variety of industries establishing themselves within the area. These industries included a boatyard and timber yard, chemical works, dye works (**Site 15**), timber mills, potteries, foundries and distilleries. The Kelvindale Papermill (**Sites 9-14**) consisted of a complex of mill lades, bridges and cottages.
- 5.3.7 The establishment and expansion of industry in the Maryhill area is depicted on a number of 19th century maps which document the rapidly changing townscape. The establishment of several buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development area are depicted both on Forrest's map of 1816 (Figure 6) and Smith's map of 1822 (Figure 7).
- 5.3.8 In the early 19th century Maryhill had a reputation for its large number of public houses, reputedly one for every 59 inhabitants including two within the proposed development area (**Sites 79 and 80**). Mary Hill's grandson, upon visiting the town, was so appalled by what he saw that he decided to create one of Britain's first temperance societies in 1829. Unfortunately the society was too lenient and did little to discourage the locals. The abundance of work in the area meant that there was an increase in navvies coming to the area who were known for their drunkenness, which the locals and local leaders sought to stop. They appealed to the council for police burgh status which was granted in 1856.
- 5.3.9 The industrial expansion of the proposed development area is visible on the Ordnance Survey first edition map from c.1850 (Figure 8), which depicts a saw mill (**Site 73**) in the centre of the four locks, a linen and cotton handloom factory (**Site 77**) on the north side of Bridge Street, four office buildings (**Site 72**) and a gas works (**Site 58**) between Bridge Street and Kelvin Street. On the west bank of the River Kelvin outwith the proposed development area, the Dawsholm Print Works (**Site 75**) is marked.

- 5.3.10 The thriving industry led to an increase in residential properties in and around the proposed development area as evidenced by the Ordnance Survey first edition map (Figure 8), which shows residential properties along Main Street, Whitelaw Street and Bridge Street. The increased demand for residential property in Maryhill was exacerbated by slum clearance within Glasgow in the 1870s following which Maryhill became a key area for the housing of the displaced from inner city residents (Fraser 1996, 321). Indeed by 1881, such was the increase in population in and round the Maryhill area, that it gained a reputation as Glasgow's newest '*slum district*' (Maver 1996, 369).
- 5.3.11 The Ordnance Survey first edition map (Figure 8) also annotates Calina Cottage (**Site 71**) and Greenbank Cottage (**Site 70**) in the south of the proposed development area. The semi-rural nature of the surrounding area is also demonstrated, with large houses and estates to the south of the proposed development site, such as Beech Bank and Gairbraid, as well as smaller residential properties such as the cottages lining Bridge Street (**Site 87**) within the proposed development area. In association with these properties a number of public service buildings were established and these included a police station (**Site 78**), a school (**Site 82**) and a manse (**Site 81**).
- 5.3.12 Maryhill was also at the forefront of innovation in the canal system with the first steam powered boat or 'Clyde Puffer', the Thomas, sailing from Maryhill docks in 1856.
- 5.3.13 In 1878, the Municipal Burgh Halls were built in French Renaissance style. These include a public hall, fire and police stations and a swimming pool. The grandeur of these buildings gives some impression of the importance and wealth of the Maryhill area at this time. In 1891, the expanding industrial suburbs of Glasgow reached Maryhill and Maryhill became a part of the City of Glasgow (Fraser 1996, 3).
- 5.3.14 In the late 19th century the south part of the proposed development area became a focus for the chemical industry. Ordnance Survey maps from 1896 (Figure 9) show three chemical works, the Clutha Chemical Works (**Site 83**), the Kelvindock Chemical Works (**Site 84**) and Spelter Works (**Site 85**) within the proposed development area.
- 5.3.15 In order to furnish the ever increasing demand for energy supply, the Dawsholm gas works opened on Skaethorn road in 1871-2 by the Glasgow Corporation Gas Depot (**Site 58**) (Hume 1974). Associated with the depot were several sluice valves (**Sites 56-7**) and a workshop (**Site 59**). The Gasworks were accessed by the Caledonian Railway branch line via a railway bridge over the River Kelvin (**Site 60**).

5.3.16 The 1896 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9) also shows the addition of the Glasgow Central railway line running north to south through the proposed development area. With the large amount of transportation types in this area it is perhaps not surprising that there are several important transport features within the proposed development area. Along with the Kelvin Aqueduct there were 13 sites including road/rail bridges, railway stations and other aqueducts details of all of these sites can be found within the gazetteer in Appendix 1. The 1896 Ordnance Survey map indicates the arrival of trams in the area with tram lines running down Main Street (now Maryhill Road) and a tramway depot on two separate sites on each side of Main Street.

5.4 Modern (post-1900)

5.4.1 In 1905 another important municipal building was erected, a public library (**Site 24**). This was common throughout Glasgow at this time, with the importance of making reading and education available to all. By the publication of the 1913 Ordnance Survey map, the tramlines and tramway depot had been removed from Main Street. North of the proposed development area along the main railway line a new station at Maryhill was shown (**Site 50**).

5.4.2 The development of Maryhill in the 1930s is evident from the 1932 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10), with many streets changing their names, including Main Street becoming Maryhill Road, Kelvin Street renamed as Cowal street and Reid Street renamed as Lochgilp Street. A football ground is shown to have been constructed on the site of the tramway depot and a coal wharf was added to the structures on the north-east side of the lock (**Site 80**). In the south of the proposed development area a number of earthwork embankments were shown and a housing estate is shown to have replaced the chemical works. The early 20th century replacement of industry with residential properties is noticeable throughout the wider Maryhill area as the importance of industry in this part of Glasgow declined.

5.4.3 The proposed development area also features a barrage balloon mooring site (**Site 5**), identified from wartime aerial photography. Ordnance Survey maps from 1949 show the addition of a complex of buildings at the edge of the Kelvin Dry Dock. The function of these buildings is not annotated although the existence of a chimney suggests that they were of an industrial nature.

5.4.4 The Ordnance Survey map from 1967 (not shown) shows relatively little to have changed within the proposed development area during the years following the war and the majority of buildings within the proposed

- development area appear to have survived intact at least in plan, with the exception of **Sites 88** and **Site 86** both of which are shown to have been reduced to a single building.
- 5.4.5 In the 1960s/1970s, Maryhill was scheduled for Comprehensive Development as part of the North Kelvin development area (Reed 1993). The comprehensive development plan saw demolition of substantial residential properties across the wider area and the construction of new buildings in the form of residential housing estates.
- 5.4.6 The Kelvin Dry Dock (**Site 1**) was last used for boat repair in 1962 (Williamson et al 1990), the dock was depicted but not annotated on the 1976 Ordnance Survey map. The 1976 Ordnance Survey map (not shown) also shows the bridge that carried the Caledonian Railway line over the River Kelvin (**Site 60**) to have been demolished. Photographs of Maryhill Locks dating to 1979 show the locks to be in a partially ruinous condition. Several of the timber lock gates were incomplete and not water tight. The tow paths were partially overgrown with weeds and the masonry walls lining the docks were in poor condition and the sloping embankments either side of the locks overgrown with rough vegetation.
- 5.4.7 The late 20th century witnessed another phase in the development of the proposed regeneration area as the Maryhill Locks were refurbished and the Kelvin Walkway paths established. The Dawsholm Gas works were replaced by a housing estate in the 1990s and this can be seen in the Ordnance Survey Map of 1996, as well as new housing estates between Glencoy, Lochgilp, Whitelaw and Cowal Streets. The properties along Whitelaw and Cowal Streets have also since been demolished.

6 SITE VISIT

- 6.1 A site visit was carried out on Tuesday 7th August, 2007 in overcast and but mainly dry conditions. Access to the interior of the buildings identified on site was not gained during the walkover survey.
- 6.2 The Maryhill Locks complex consists of five restored timber locks (Plate 1) linked by four oval basins (Plate 2) with an elongated basin in the west linking the locks to the aqueduct (Plate 3). The basins are masonry lined and in a good state of repair. The vegetation either side of the locks has been recently cut and the tow path functions as part of the River Kelvin walkway. The dry dock and slipway of the old Kelvin Dock are situated on the north side of the basin existing between Locks 22 and 23. The masonry walls on the west side of the dock have been subject to some recent graffiti. Skatehorn Road runs west parallel with the north side of the locks. The road has a modern tarmac surface, but occasional patches

- of incomplete tarmac revealed a cobbled surface beneath the tarmac (Plate 4).
- 6.3 The locks are bounded on either side by steep embankments covered in rough semi-mature scrub vegetation. A 20th century bungalow occupies land north of the locks in the location of structures marked on earlier maps (**Site 88**; Plate 5). No traces of the former lock side cottages (**Site 86**) on the south bank of the locks were located. The remains of a former public house (**Site 80**; Plate 6) were noted on the north bank of the lock. The building is currently in use as a scrap merchant and has been altered and extended on its north-west side although the south-east part of the building appears to retain some of its original masonry structure.
- 6.4 The remains of a former railway bridge (**Site 60**; Plate 7) were identified in the west of the proposed development area. The entrance to the bridge is marked by two large sandstone posts and a steel frame now carries a large metal pipe over the River Kelvin. A brick built bridge (**Site 61**; Plate 8) carries Skaethorn Road over the former railway line that ran to Dawsholm Works.
- 6.5 The north part of the proposed development area is occupied by rough scrub and grassland vegetation part of which consists of made ground divided into car parking spaces that are no longer in use. The wall that delimits the proposed development area in the north of the site consists of several phases of brick and masonry. A row of five storey sandstone tenements (Plate 9) lines Maryhill Road in the east of the proposed development area and hosts a mixture of residential and commercial uses. The east part of this area is dissected by paths which provide access to the river Kelvin walkway and canal bank in the east. A number of modern stone sculptures were noted in this area including a stone circle. Part of this eastern area has been levelled and is occupied by made ground in the form of rough gravel. No traces of the former industry in this area were located.
- 6.6 The south of the proposed development area consists primarily of rough scrubland vegetation. A large tower block occupies the centre of this area and is accessed via a modern road from the south (Plate 10). The area is dissected by several paths or roads which formerly linked the residential properties along Collina Street, Burnhouse Street and Niven Street. The remains of the barrage balloon mooring (**Site 5**) were not located and it is consequently assumed that they have since been removed.

7 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT AND MITIGATION

7.1 Direct impacts

- 7.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains in the case of this development proposal relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during groundbreaking works (including excavation, construction and other works associated with the development) on the site.
- 7.1.2 29 sites have been identified within the direct footprint of the regeneration works. The most significant of these remains focuses around the Maryhill Locks complex which incorporates the Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Maryhill Locks, Kelvin Dry Dock and the Kelvin Aqueduct. In addition to these scheduled industrial remains a number of other industrial sites have been identified within the proposed development area. These include a saw mill, a handloom factory, Dawsholm Print Works and three chemical factories. A number of sites relating to the canal and railway network have also been identified within the proposed development area and include the sites of numerous existing and former bridges as well as the site of a number of former and existing residential properties.
- 7.1.3 Cartographic and documentary research has demonstrated that the proposed development area has been occupied by numerous structures from the mid 18th century onwards and possibly earlier. The majority of the earlier buildings in and around the proposed development area were cleared in the 19th century to make way for new industry and residential property and again in the 1960s to make way for new residential development. The extent and intensity of development within the north and south of the proposed regeneration area is likely to have destroyed much of the underlying archaeological deposits. There remains, however, a small possibility that remains associated with post-medieval or earlier settlement of the Gairbraid Estate area as well as the known industrial sites may survive in small relatively undisturbed areas within the footprint of the proposed development.
- 7.1.4 The Maryhill Lock complex is situated in the centre of the proposed development area and survives as an important element of the past industrial development and success of Maryhill. The locks, dry dock and aqueduct have been the subject of recent restoration works and it is assumed that they will not be directly impacted upon by the proposed regeneration scheme in this area. The lock complex is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and as such Scheduled Ancient Monument consent must be obtained before alterations to any of the land within the scheduled areas is undertaken.

7.1.5 The area protected by the scheduling comprises the entire length in water together with the banks on either side and the towing path running along one side. In addition, the monument includes the following canal structures: The Kelvin Aqueduct, Lock 25, Lock 24, Lock 23, Graving Dock at Maryhill, Lock 22, Lock 21, Maryhill Road Aqueduct, Stockingfield (or Lochburn Road) Aqueduct, Hallowe'en Pend Foot Aqueduct and Lambhill Railway Tunnel Aqueduct. The monument does not include either the Cleveden Road Bridge culvert, or the Maryhill Footbridge or the Lambhill (or Balmore Road) Bridge, or any (modern) fences or walls, but does include the area to either side of the area in water in which traces of activities associated with its construction or use may survive.

7.2 Indirect impacts

7.2.1 A development may not impact upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument without the prior consent from Historic Scotland. Potential types of impacts that can be experienced by a Scheduled Ancient Monument by a development include *visual* impacts, ie where the setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument is disturbed by new, inappropriate buildings or other developments that are unsympathetic to the character of the monument.

7.2.2 Maryhill Locks are surrounded by a range of land uses including past and present industrial structures and residential housing dating from 1960s. Recent clearance of residential housing has left much of the area surrounding Maryhill Locks as open recreational land. As a consequence of the variety of structures in the wider area, and the density of vegetation in the immediate area, it is unlikely that the Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Maryhill Locks, Kelvin Aqueduct and Kelvin Dry Dock will be subject to significant visual impacts by future regeneration.

7.2.3 However, Maryhill Locks, Kelvin Aqueduct and Kelvin dry dock as well as the canal tow path and canal itself survive as a well defined, connected complex of 18th and 19th century industrial remains. The remains represented within the Maryhill area are some of the most important and impressive along the Forth and Clyde canal and as such some of the most important elements of canal architecture in Scotland. The construction of the canal through the Maryhill area was the primary reason for the growth of Maryhill. It is important therefore that future developments in the vicinity of the Maryhill Locks do not distract from this and that views across the canal between the various locks, bridges and docks are maintained to allow for appreciation of the whole monument as well as its constituent parts.

- 7.2.4 It is quite probable that the environment in which the Maryhill Locks will be set is likely to enhance the setting of this important industrial complex and make a feature of the area as has been the case with other regeneration projects throughout Britain. The recent upgrading of the locks into a functional canal will allow for the locks to be integrated into a regeneration scheme as a structure with a purpose that serves as a reminder of the important part the canal network played in the 19th century growth and expansion of Maryhill.
- 7.2.5 The Listed Buildings in the study area are located in an area that has been subject to much modern development including the construction of 20th century tower blocks and it is therefore unlikely that the proposed development will have an adverse visual impact on nearby listed buildings.
- 7.2.6 Only visual effects upon the settings of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Designed Landscapes are highlighted in this assessment, since their curtilage and amenity (in addition to their physical remains) are protected by legislation.

7.3 Mitigation of significant impacts

- 7.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance, NPPG5 (SOEnD 1994), NPPG18 (SODD 1999) and PAN42 (SOEnD 1994a), as well as the local plan policies (Local Plan 2000 Structure Plan 2000), outlined in Section 2.3 of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to investigate the potential for archaeological sites within the development area and thence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains.
- 7.3.2 There are 29 known sites of potential archaeological interest within the direct proposed footprint of the redevelopment site including the three sites associated with the Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Maryhill locks, Kelvin Aqueduct and Kelvin dry dock as well as numerous post-medieval industrial and residential remains.
- 7.3.3 Documentary research has suggested that the proposed development area was part of the Gairbraid estate from the mid 18th century and possibly earlier. From the late 18th century the proposed development area was the focus of the industrial development of Maryhill locks and the associated industrial expansion and development of Maryhill. Whilst the site has seen substantial development in the period since 1870, it nevertheless remains possible that deposits relating to its earlier use as an industrial centre and residential area may survive intact. It is advised that an archaeological evaluation may be required by the local authority, in

accordance with national and local planning policies on heritage, to be undertaken on the proposed development site prior to the commencement of groundbreaking works associated with the development. As much of the proposed development site has been disturbed by 20th century building works, it is advised that such an evaluation may only be required to focus on those areas previously occupied by the earlier factory and that have not been subject to modern development. A specific evaluation methodology would require to be agreed with West of Scotland Archaeology Service in the form of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* prepared by the archaeological contractor.

- 7.3.4 It is also advised that historic building recording may be required by the local authority, in accordance with national and local planning policies on heritage, to be undertaken on the earlier industrial buildings that occupy the banks of the locks if they are to be demolished. This work should be undertaken by an experienced buildings archaeologist and the level of the survey would require to be agreed with West of Scotland Archaeology Service in the form of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* prepared by the archaeological contractor.
- 7.3.5 The Maryhill Locks complex represents an important element of the industrial heritage of Glasgow which retains significance in respect of the development of the canal network and industrial expansion across Scotland. While the complex of remains around Maryhill Locks survive more or less complete, the area surrounding it has declined in recent years and is now largely abandoned. As this area is now largely derelict any works that could regenerate it would be advantageous. The Maryhill locks represent an important chapter in the history of the development of Glasgow and the potential for the enhancement of these industrial monuments is high.
- 7.3.6 It is further advised that the issue of visual impact is addressed in regeneration proposals through the production of a landscape and building design that is sympathetic to the setting of the lock complex.

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MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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APPENDIX 1: SITE GAZETTEER

A gazetteer of the sites, monuments and buildings of archaeological or historical significance located during the desk-based assessment is presented below. The location and extent of each, to the best accuracy currently available, is shown on the Location Map in Figure 1 at the end of this report. Each site number is unique to this assessment and corresponds to the numbering on the Location Map. A selected extract of descriptive information is included below for each Site No.

Site No:	1
Site Name:	Forth And Clyde Canal, Maryhill Locks, Kelvin Dry Dock
Alternative Names:	Maryhill Road; Cowal Street; Walker Square
Type of Site:	Transport And Communications/ Canals/ Dry Dock
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 213
Map reference:	NS 5641 6910
S.A.M No:	6773
WoSAS PIN:	21023
Status:	Scheduled Ancient Monument
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description	<p>Glasgow, Forth & Clyde Canal. Architect: John Smeaton, 1764.</p> <p>Opening from the (Maryhill Locks) basin adjacent to Maryhill Road, there is the small dry dock (Kelvin Dock) constructed by the canal company (c. 1790) that fostered the growth of the original village here; it was last used for boat repair in 1962 (Williamson, et al 1990).</p> <p>A cleverly constructed conduit system allows this dry dock to drain into a lower basin. The whole complex is interlinked in a continuous work of masonry. The first puffer was built in this dock (Hutton 1993).</p> <p>This is the original Kelvin Dock, which, having been built in 1789, constitutes the canal's oldest building yard. Canal company boats were launched from here, sometimes stern first and sometimes sideways. A dry dock was also part of the complex. The Dock is situated on the N side of the canal, between Locks 22 and 23 (Brown 1997).</p> <p>This structure is situated to the N of the Maryhill Locks (NS56NE 84), to the W of Maryhill Road, and to the S of Cowal Street and Walker Square. It is depicted but not noted on the 1976 edition of the OS 1:1250 map.</p>

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No:	2
Site Name:	Glasgow, Forth And Clyde Canal, Maryhill Locks
Alternative Names:	Locks 21 To 25
Type of Site:	Transport And Communications/ Canals/ Locks
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 84
Map reference:	NS 5639 6907
S.A.M No:	6773
Status:	Scheduled Ancient Monument
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	<p>Maryhill Locks. Built 1787-90 for the Forth and Clyde Canal. R. Whitworth, engineer. A flight of five locks at the western end of the summit level of the canal. Between the locks are large oval basins with masonry walls, and there is a fifth basin between the bottom lock and the aqueduct NS56NE 85 (Hume 1974). To the W of Maryhill Road, an elegant flight of five locks by Robert Whitworth (1787-90) at the W end of the summit level of the canal. Between each one, large oval basins with masonry walls (Williamson et al 1990). Irregularly sized oval basins link the five locks of this series. The locks are numbered 21 to 25 (Hutton 1993). There are five locks in this flight, which is known as the Maryhill Locks. Numbered 21 to 25, they assist the canal in its descent into the Kelvin valley, and each lock is connected with its neighbour by an oval basin. The purpose of the basins was to permit boats to pass each other whilst going through the series of locks. Currently, both Locks 21 and 22 have been completely restored. The western end of the 'summit' canal water level is marked by Lock 21, details about this feature being recorded on an oval plaque (Brown 1997). The locks, numbered 21 to 25, are linked by oval basins. The dry dock and slipway of the old Kelvin Dock (NS56NE 213) are situated on the N side of the basin existing between Locks 22 and 23. While the whole flight of locks and the dry dock have undergone partial restoration, the two locks at the top of the flight, Locks 21 and 22, have been re-gated and restored. This flight of locks and area take their name from a struggling heiress, Mary Hill, whose fortunes took a turn for the better when it was proposed to run the canal through her Gairbraid Estate. Her stipulated condition for feuing the ground for the village was that it should take her name. This village then became a thriving community with a number of typical canal-side industries, including a boatyard and timber yard (Hutton 1998).</p>

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No:	3
Site Name:	Maryhill, Forth And Clyde Canal, Kelvin Aqueduct
Alternative Names:	River Kelvin
Type of Site:	Transport And Communications/ Canals/ Aqueduct
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 85
Map reference:	NS 5615 6898
HB Number:	32316
Status:	Category A listed, Scheduled Ancient Monument
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	<p>William Gibb and John Moir of Falkirk were awarded the contract for the building of the Kelvin Aqueduct. The foundation-stone was laid by Archibald Spiers, the chairman of the canal committee, on 16 June 1787. Whitworth undertook constant supervision of the work on the aqueduct, which was seven eighths finished by April 1789, and drew the curiosity of many strangers. On the opening of the canal in July 1790, there was an interesting report in the Scots magazine, referring to the strange sight of a vessel progressing 70 feet above the heads of spectators in the valley - 'a feature of this work which gives it a pre-eminence over everything of a similar nature in Europe, and does infinite honour to the professional skill of that able engineer Robert Whitworth Esq, under whose direction the whole of this great work has been completed in a very masterly manner.' (Lindsay 1968).</p> <p>Kelvin Aqueduct, built 1787-90 for the Forth and Clyde canal by R Whitworth, engineer, at a cost of £8509. Four heavy masonry arches, each 50 ft (15.2m) long carry the canal over the valley of the Kelvin; only one pier actually stands in the river. The spandrels of the arches are also arched, with a buttress at each pier. The lower courses are rustic ashlar and the upper polished. The entire structure is 400 ft (122m) long and 70 ft (21.3m) high (Hume 1974). To the W of the Maryhill locks, Robert Whitworth's spectacular Kelvin Aqueduct of 1787-90 spans the Kelvin valley 70 ft (21m) above the river. Four massive stone segmental arches, with elegantly curved ashlar spandrels, each 50 ft (15m) long, and four piers with V-shaped cutwater buttresses, heavily rusticated (Williamson et al 1990).</p> <p>This fine aqueduct was constructed between the years 1787 and 1790, by Robert Whitworth, the engineer who took over the work on the canal when John Smeaton retired. Massive buttressed piers support four fifty foot</p>

arches with arched spandrels.. The structure is seventy feet high and four hundred feet long. Its estimated cost of £6,200 was eventually exceeded by £2,300 (£8,500). Due to its impressive nature on completion and the fact that it was the biggest structure of its type in Britain, it inspired poets to write odes in its honour. Today its continuing impressiveness is reflected in its status as a 'B' scheduled ancient monument.

Robert Whitworth, who took over as engineer on the Forth and Clyde Canal when Smeaton retired in 1785, was the brain behind the Kelvin Aqueduct, which was at that time the largest constructed in Britain. Buttressed piers with arched spandrels support the four arches. As regards statistics, it is 400 feet in length, and its height is 70 feet. Construction began in 1787 and by the time it was completed in 1790, it had cost £8,500. This was £2,300 more than its estimated cost.

It is conjectured that the strange name given to the area behind the aqueduct, Butney, may be a corruption of Botany Bay, either because the construction was carried out by convict labour or convicts were shipped from this location. A more fanciful suggestion is that labouring on the aqueduct was similar to undertaking penal servitude (Hutton 1993).

Measuring 400 ft (130 m) in length, and 70 ft (22m) in height, the Kelvin Aqueduct was constructed with four arches of 50m feet or 10 metres, whose solidly buttressed piers support arched spandrels. The estimated cost of £6,200 was exceeded by £2,300. It was a momentous feat, being the largest engineering construction of its kind in Britain in that epoch, and was visited by tourists in their thousands. Poets even wrote odes to celebrate it.

Beneath the aqueduct is the Kelvin Walkway, in the tree-lined valley of the river (Brown 1997).

This aqueduct carries the main line of the Forth and Clyde Canal across the River Kelvin in the Maryhill suburb of Glasgow. It remains in regular use by canal vessels and pedestrians.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No: 4
Site Name: Glasgow, Collina Street, Maryhill Cda Area "A"
Type of Site: Residential
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1787
Map reference: NS 5634 6897
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: There is no description available for this record.

Site No: 5
Site Name: Glasgow, Maryhill, Collina Street
Alternative Names: Clyde Aa Defences
Type of Site: Defence/ Military/ Barrage Balloon Site
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2854
Map reference: NS 5649 6895
SSMR No: 48564
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: A barrage balloon mooring site has been identified from a wartime RAF oblique air photograph (No.1 CAM oblique, AF623, flown 7 May 1942), situated between Collina Street and the series of locks on the Forth & Clyde canal. It is not known whether the site has been removed during the post-war period.

Site No: 6
Site Name: Glasgow, Dawsholm Station
Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Railways/ Railway Station
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1241
Map reference: NS 5624 6892
Parish: Govan (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: There is no description available for this record

Site No: 7
Site Name: Glasgow, Kelvindale, Railway Bridge
Alternative Names: Temple Branch; River Kelvin
Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Railways/ Railway Bridge
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1227
Map reference: NS 5618 6891
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: This bridge formerly carried a branch railway line across the River Kelvin a short distance above the weir NS56NE

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

1224.01, and immediately S of the Kelvin aqueduct (NS56NE 85). The river here forms the boundary between the parishes of Glasgow (to the E) and Govan (to the W). The location of the bridge cannot be accurately determined from the available map evidence; no remains are indicated on the 1971 edition of the OS 1:250 map. Vertical air photography has recorded a substantial deck-type railway bridge. It was built on a curve and supported by three piers (apparently of masonry construction) set in the river; a further pier stood on each bank. A single line of track was in place at the date of imagery. (Vertical air imagery: 58/RAF/3752 V 0040-1, flown 12 August 1960).

Site No: 8
Site Name: Glasgow, Kelvindale, Dawsholm Sidings
Alternative Names: River Kelvin; Kelvindale Glen
Type of Site: Railway Sidings
NMRS Number: NS56NE 4906
Map reference: NS 5625 6890
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Vertical air photography has recorded extensive flat sidings on the E bank of the River Kelvin. The 1971 edition of the OS 1:250 map depicts in outline, but does not note, what are apparently the remains of this facility. (Vertical air photographic imagery: 58/RAF/3752 V 0040-1, flown 12 August 1960).

Site No: 9
Site Name: Glasgow, Kelvindale Road, Kelvindale Paper Mill, Weir
Alternative Names: River Kelvin; Kelvindale Glen; Kelvindale Paper Mills
Type of Site: Paper And Wood-Working/ Weir
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1224.01
Map reference: NS 5624 6884
SSMR No: 46906
Parish: Govan (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: This weir crosses the River Kelvin, which here forms the boundary between the parishes of Glasgow (to the E) and Govan (to the W). It is of pronounced pointed form, and is depicted on the available map as extending from NS 56243 68816 to NS 56264 68834. The cited location defines the centre of the structure.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No: 10
Site Name: Glasgow, Kelvindale Road, Kelvindale Paper Mill, Sluices
Alternative Names: River Kelvin; Kelvindale Glen; Kelvindale Paper Mills
Type of Site: Industrial/ Wood Working; Paper And Wood-Working/
Sluices
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1224.03
Map reference: NS 5623 6882
Parish: Govan (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Sluices [NAT]OS 1:1250 map, 1971.

Site No: 11
Site Name: Kelvindale Paper Mill, Mill Lade
Alternative Names: River Kelvin; Kelvindale Glen; Kelvindale Paper Mills
Type of Site: Paper And Wood-Working/ Lade
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1224.06
Map reference: NS 5623 6882
Parish: Govan (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Mill Lade [NAT] OS 1:1250 map, 1971.

Site No: 12
Site Name: Glasgow, Kelvindale Road, Kelvindale Paper Mill, Bridge
Alternative Names: River Kelvin; Kelvindale Glen; Kelvindale Paper Mills
Type of Site: Industrial/ Wood Working; Paper And Wood-Working/
Bridge
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1224.05
Map reference: NS 5622 6881
Parish: Govan (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Bridge [NAT]OS 1:1250 map, 1971.

Site No: 13
Site Name: Glasgow, 1-10 Kelvindale Glen, Cottages
Alternative Names: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; Kelvindale Paper Mill; Kelvindale
Type of Site: Residential/ Cottages/ Cottages
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1225
Map reference: NS 5625 6879
Parish: Govan (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: These cottages are situated on the W bank of the River
Kelvin and within the area of Kelvindale paper mill
(NS56NE 1224.00), with which they were presumably
associated. They are depicted as roofless (open rectangles)
on the 1971 edition of the OS 1:1250 map.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No:	14
Site Name:	Glasgow, Kelvindale, Railway Viaduct
Alternative Names:	River Kelvin; Kelvindale Paper Mill
Type of Site:	Transport And Communications/ Railways/ Railway Viaduct
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1226
Map reference:	NS 5627 6879
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	These cottages are situated on the W bank of the River Kelvin and within the area of Kelvindale paper mill (NS56NE 1224.00), with which they were presumably associated. They are depicted as roofless (open rectangles) on the 1971 edition of the OS 1:1250 map.
Site No.	15
Site Name:	160 Gairbraid Avenue, City Of Glasgow Dyeworks
Type of Site:	Industrial/ Textiles; Bleaching And Dyeing/ Dyeworks
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 2769
Map reference:	NS 5640 6871
SSMR No:	48379
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Hume, J R (1974) The industrial archaeology of Glasgow, Glasgow, 151 A28.
Site No:	16
Site Name:	Glasgow, Maryhill, Garbraid House
Alternative Names:	Mary Hill's House
Type of Site:	Residential
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1628
Map reference:	NS 5647 6866
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	There is no description available for this record
Site No:	17
Site Name:	Glasgow, 25 Gairbraid Place, Kelvindale Laundry
Type of Site:	Commercial/ Laundry
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 2768
Map reference:	NS 5652 6862
SSMR No:	48380
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	There is no description available for this record

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No: 18
Site Name: Glasgow, Gairbraid Avenue, General
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1381
Map reference: NS 5657 6870
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: There is no description available for this record

Site No: 19
Site Name: Glasgow, Guthrie Street, General
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1380
Map reference: NS 5658 6873
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: There is no description available for this record

Site No. 20
Site Name: Glasgow, Gairbraid Avenue, Fire Station
Alternative Names: Fire Engine Station
Type of Site: Public Services/ Fire Station
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2194
Map reference: NS 5679 6876
HB Number: 32351
Status: Category C listed
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: A B McDonald, city architect, 1892. 2-storey fire station with 4-arch arcaded garage front to left linking offices to Maryhill Public Baths; offices adjoin Police Station to right. 5-bay polished ashlar fire station with bi-and tripartite windows to ground, single light above; all plate glass sashes. Plain wide centrally placed doorway. Band course over ground at 1st floor cills and eaves. Plain main cornice, slate piended roofs. Round arch arcade W.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No.	21
Site Name:	Glasgow, 16-24 Gairbraid Avenue, Police Station
Type of Site:	Law/ Police Station
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 2193
Map reference:	NS 5680 6876
HB Number:	32350
Status:	Category B listed
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Probably Duncan McNaughtan circa 1900. 2 storeys, 7 bays, polished ashlar police station building adjoining Maryhill. Burgh Halls and Maryhill Fire Station. Central pilastered doorpiece; paired round-arched windows above flanked with channelled pilaster strips. All windows 6-pane sashes in moulded architraves. Band course between ground and 1st floor windows. Cornice and blocking course raised to shallow segmental pediment at centre. Central corniced stack, piended slate roof.
Site No.	22
Site Name:	69 Burnhouse Street, Maryhill Public Baths & Washhouse
Alternative Names:	Gairbraid Avenue
Type of Site:	Public Services; Recreation/ Public Bath-House; Swimming Pool
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 2191
Map reference:	NS 5675 6878
HB Number:	32348
Status:	Category B listed
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	1896; Office of Public Works. Edwardian Renaissance polished ashlar building, main elevations to W and S adjoining Fire Station at SE, built on steeply sloping site. Single storey 10-bay W elevation, bays mostly blind and demarcated by pilasters; terminal and central bays gabled. Right bay with key-blocked thermal window, oculus and apex aedicule (replicated on return S bay). Central depressed arch window with Glasgow coat of arms above, flanked by keystone square-headed doorways; deep plain parapet. 10-bay 2-storey elevation to S similarly detailed; blind pilastered openings to ground. To right, full width Ionic dwarf gallery of 9 bipartite lights, Ionic colonnettes support cornice with deep parapet above, finialled central gables with oculi at regular intervals. Slate roof with large glazed roof light. Refs: Plans in S R Archives, D of G, 1/5146.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No.	23
Site Name:	Glasgow, 1513 Maryhill Road, Maryhill Community Centre
Alternative Names:	10 Gairbraid Avenue; Maryhill Burgh Hall
Type of Site:	Administration; Recreation/ Community Centre; Hall
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1382
Map reference:	NS 5682 6878
HB Number:	32349
Status:	Category B listed
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	<p>Duncan McNaughtan, circa 1878. Dutch Renaissance. 2-storey, 5-bay entrance front; canted angle bay at left, 2 return bays at right. Tall 7-bay hall at rear. Ashlar. Central projecting porch with parapet, supported by paired Corinthian columns and pilasters, at head of 8 steps. Casement window above in shallow projection and flanked by paired pilasters.</p> <p>All remaining windows with moulded architraves and bracketed cills; flat scrolled pedimented heads to ground floor, cill course and entablatures to 1st. Central pilastered and segmental shell, pedimented gable above main cornice, enclosing clock; outer finials and small pedimented finialled cap. Slender octagonal timber ventilator with ogee roof and finial. Piended slate roof and red tile ridge.</p> <p>7-bay hall with giant Corinthian pilasters supporting main entablature. 5 round-arched windows with moulded spandrels and entablatures; outer bays with blind niches at ground and raised panels above. Central decorative panel with segmental pedimented head above cornice. Piended slate roof with red tile ridge and 3 squat finialled ventilators.</p>

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No.	24
Site Name:	Glasgow, 1502-1508 Maryhill Rd, Maryhill Public Library
Type of Site:	Recreation/ Library
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1899
Map reference:	NS 5684 6884
HB Number:	32352
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	James R Rhind, 1903-1905. 2-storey and basement public library with Renaissance 5-bay elevation to Maryhill Road. Polished ashlar rusticated at basement, banded at ground, stonecleaned. Advanced outer bays; to left, to main pilastered and pedimented entrance with carved tympanum. Round-arched doorway with recessed double-leaf doors and fanlight. Above door, single architraved corniced window with oculus above. To extreme right, steps to plainer architraved doorway with oculus over. Pedimented 1st floor window. Central 3 bays: single windows to ground with pilaster architraves, 1st floor windows round arched with pilastered reveals. Heavy band course over ground supports Ionic columns flanking windows. Casement windows with central dividing astragal and 6-pane glazing to 1st floor. Frieze at eaves inscribed Maryhill Public Library. Heavy cornice with deep plain parapet. Segmental pediment to left bay with sculpture group over.
Site No.	25
Site Name:	Glasgow, 1512-1514 Maryhill Road
Type of Site:	Commercial; Residential/ Public House
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1900
Map reference:	NS 5683 6883
HB Number:	32353
Status:	Category C listed
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Circa 1905. 10-day tenement block with modern shops at ground. Symmetrical 4-storey elevation in 2 5-bay blocks of polished red sandstone. Above modern ground, canted oriels to outer bays rise to faceted roof with finials. Central bays with 3 windows to 1st and 2nd; central 1st floor window pedimented; aedicular windows to front light of bays at 2nd floor. 5-light window with bracketted cill to 3rd. Originally sash windows with plate-glass glazing, now mainly with modern pivot windows.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No. 26
Site Name: Glasgow, 1518 Maryhill Road
Type of Site: Commercial; Residential
NMRS Number: NS56NE 4723
Map reference: NS 5682 6883
HB Number: 32353
Status: Category C listed
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Circa 1905. 10-day tenement block with modern shops at ground. Symmetrical 4-storey elevation in 2 5-bay blocks of polished red sandstone. Above modern ground, canted oriels to outer bays rise to faceted roof with finials. Central bays with 3 windows to 1st and 2nd; central 1st floor window pedimented; aedicular windows to front light of bays at 2nd floor. 5-light window with bracketted cill to 3rd. Originally sash windows with plate-glass glazing, now mainly with modern pivot windows. Mutule cornice over centre bays flanked by bracketted corniced stacks; slate roofs.

Site No. 27
Site Name: Glasgow, 1520 Maryhill Road
Type of Site: Residential
NMRS Number: NS56NE 4724
Map reference: NS 5681 6884
HB Number: 32353
Status: Category C listed
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Circa 1905. 10-day tenement block with modern shops at ground. Symmetrical 4-storey elevation in 2 5-bay blocks of polished red sandstone. Above modern ground, canted oriels to outer bays rise to faceted roof with finials. Central bays with 3 windows to 1st and 2nd; central 1st floor window pedimented; aedicular windows to front light of bays at 2nd floor. 5-light window with bracketted cill to 3rd. Originally sash windows with plate-glass glazing, now mainly with modern pivot windows. Mutule cornice over centre bays flanked by bracketted corniced stacks; slate roofs.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No.	28
Site Name:	Glasgow, Forth And Clyde Canal, Maryhill Road Aqueduct
Alternative Names:	Pen Bridge
Type of Site:	Transport And Communications/ Canals/ Aqueduct
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 98
Map reference:	NS 5671 6886
SSMR No:	8657
HB Number:	32354
Status:	Category B listed
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Former Region:	Strathclyde
Description:	<p>Aqueduct, Maryhill Road, built 1881 for the Forth and Clyde Canal. A massive rustic masonry structure, with a heavy segmental arch carrying the puddled bed of the canal and semicircular arches on each side of the towpath. This was a replacement of an earlier structure, which was situated immediately to the N (Hume 1974).</p> <p>This great stone aqueduct passes over the Maryhill Road. It was constructed in 1881, replacing the original one on the site. This original aqueduct was similar in design to the Lochburn Road Aqueduct (NS56NE 100), which was constructed by Whitworth in the 1780s.</p> <p>Due to increased traffic, this aqueduct had to be rebuilt in 1881. It is a very solid structure and is a replica of the Possil Road Aqueduct, built in 1880 (Brown 1997).</p> <p>The original aqueduct, termed locally the 'Pen Bridge', was at the E end of the new Maryhill village. However, as Maryhill had expanded greatly by the late nineteenth century, reaching almost as far as Queen's Cross, the aqueduct which had been constructed in 1785 was found to be too small for Glasgow's much enlarged tramway system. Consequently, a much larger aqueduct was built in 1881 by the side of the earlier one, the canal having to be re-cut and angled round a sharper s-bend in order to go over it. During this construction work the banks apparently burst and the emergency was dealt with by the local Police Chief, who took to the flooded road on an upturned kitchen table. The re-aligned canal passed through part of the grounds of the Gairbraid Church.</p> <p>1881, built to carry Forth and Clyde canal over Maryhill Road. Rusticated ashlar walling, soffits and abutments, polished voussoirs to segmental arches carrying towpaths flanking massive depressed arch structure supporting canal.</p>

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No.	29
Site Name:	Glasgow, 1580 - 1588 Maryhill Road
Type of Site:	Commercial; Residential
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1588
Map reference:	NS 5665 6893
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Former District:	City Of Glasgow
Former Region:	Strathclyde
Description:	There is no description available for this record
Site No.	30
Site Name:	Glasgow, Sandbank Street, Maryhill High Church
Alternative Names:	7 Aray Street; Maryhill Free Church
Type of Site:	Religion/ Church
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1629.00
Map reference:	NS 5666 6896
HB Number:	32357
Status:	Category C listed
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Glasgow, Sandbank Street, Maryhill Free Church. Architect: Charles Wilson. Plans: N.B.R. From J.B. Boyd, Glasgow, dated 1847 -1 sheet plan of roof. NS56NE 1629.01 56659 68987 Church Hall Charles Wilson, architect; 1848. Spire 1859. Cruciform church with tower in SE re-entrant angle. Stugged coursed ashlar with polished margins and quoins. Nave with 3 hood-moulded lancets to E end; gablet portal with pointed arch doorway and nook shafts. Aisles with plain lancets. Transepts with 3 shouldered windows to ground, large Y- tracery window above. At W church adjoins hall buildings. Slate roofs, skews, diamond stacks to W. Tower in 3 stages; square to ground; octagonal to middle stage with louvred lancets; lucarnes to top stage with faceted spire rising above. INTERIOR: narthex gives access to nave and to gallery stairs in aisles. Gallery with oak panelled front to transepts and E end of nave supported on cast-iron columns. Organ in reredos with pulpit and war memorials. Carved oak communion table and font; vaulted ceiling with ribs at crossing. Extensive hall and vestry accommodation to rear in stugged ashlar with polished margins.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No.	31
Site Name:	Glasgow, Sandbank Street, Maryhill High Church, Hall
Alternative Names:	7 Aray Street; Maryhill Free Church Halls
Type of Site:	Recreation; Religion/ Hall
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1629.01
Map reference:	NS 5665 6898
HB Number:	32357
Status:	Category C listed
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Charles Wilson, architect; 1848. Spire 1859. Cruciform church with tower in SE re-entrant angle. Stugged coursed ashlar with polished margins and quoins. Nave with 3 hood-moulded lancets to E end; gablet portal with pointed arch doorway and nook shafts. Aisles with plain lancets. Transepts with 3 shouldered windows to ground, large Y-tracery window above. At W church adjoins hall buildings. Slate roofs, skews, diamond stacks to W. Tower in 3 stages; square to ground; octagonal to middle stage with louvred lancets; lucarnes to top stage with faceted spire rising above. INTERIOR: narthex gives access to nave and to gallery stairs in aisles. Gallery with oak panelled front to transepts and E end of nave supported on cast-iron columns. Organ in reredos with pulpit and war memorials. Carved oak communion table and font; vaulted ceiling with ribs at crossing. Extensive hall and vestry accommodation to rear in stugged ashlar with polished margins.
Site No.	32
Site Name:	Glasgow, Maryhill Road, White House Inn
Alternative Names:	Forth And Clyde Canal; Maryhill Locks
Type of Site:	Commercial/ Public House
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1634
SSMR No:	47100
Map reference:	NS 5661 6901
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Former District:	City Of Glasgow
Former Region:	Strathclyde
Description:	If this pub had been situated in a more fashionable area, it would have served as a focal point for canal activities. The Forth and Clyde Canal Guidebook 1991. An original canalside public house, now known as the White House, it is situated beside the top lock of the Maryhill serie (Hutton 1993).

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

An original canal public house, it backs onto Lock 21, the top lock of the Maryhill series. Now known as the White House Inn, it is situated on the Maryhill Road (Brown 1997).

Site No. 33
Site Name: Glasgow, Cumloden Drive, General
Type of Site: Transport And Communications
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1944
Map reference: NS 5654 6910
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Former District: City Of Glasgow
Former Region: Strathclyde
Description: There is no description available for this record

Site No. 34
Site Name: Glasgow, 1718-1752 Maryhill Road
Alternative Names: Fingal Street
Type of Site: Commercial; Residential
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1591
Map reference: NS 5646 6912
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Former District: City Of Glasgow
Former Region: Strathclyde
Description: There is no description available for this record

Site No. 35
Site Name: Glasgow, 1754-1782 Maryhill Road
Type of Site: Commercial; Residential
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1592
Map reference: NS 5645 6916
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: There is no description available for this record

Site No. 36
Site Name: Glasgow, 1792-1798 Maryhill Road
Type of Site: Commercial; Residential
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1601
Map reference: NS 5644 6922
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: There is no description available for this record

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No.	37
Site Name:	Glasgow, Duncruin Street, General
Type of Site:	Commercial; Residential
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1339
Map reference:	NS 5646 6930
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	There is no description available for this record
Site No.	38
Site Name:	Glasgow, 250-256 Cumlodden Drive
Alternative Names:	Duncruin Street
Type of Site:	Unclassified
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1956
Map reference:	NS 5649 6932
SSMR No:	45664
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Glasgow, 250-256 Cumlodden Drive. Now demolished. Depicted on OS map 1:1250, NS 5669 SW, 1976.
Site No.	39
Site Name:	Glasgow, 35-41 Duncruin Street
Alternative Names:	Hill Street
Type of Site:	Commercial; Residential
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1337
Map reference:	NS 5650 6932
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	There is no description available for this record
Site No.	40
Site Name:	Glasgow, Duncruin Street, Maryhill Cda Area "B"
Alternative Names:	Fearnmore Road
Type of Site:	Residential
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1340
Map reference:	NS 5668 6935
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	There is no description available for this record

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No. 41
Site Name: Glasgow, Maryhill Road, Maryhill Old Roman Catholic Chapel
Type of Site: Religion
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2133
Map reference: NS 5638 6935
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Glasgow, Maryhill Road, Maryhill R.C. Chapel (Old). Church no longer exists. Bomb damaged, 1941 and later demolished.
CP20/1. Front Elevation. Pen & ink, Colour wash No date. on linen.
Scale 1/4" = 1 ft.
CP20/2. Ground Floor Plan. Pen & ink, Colour wash No date. on linen.
Scale 1/4" = 1 ft.
(Built 1851, bomb damaged WW2 in 1941 and later demolished. Situated 400 yards from new Church, c.1957 - information: Archdiocese of Glasgow).

Site No. 42
Site Name: Glasgow, Maryhill, Maryhill Road, St Mary's (Maryhill) Roman Catholic Primary School
Alternative Names: Kilmun Street; Shiskine Street; Duncruin Street; Cumladden Drive
Type of Site: Education/ School
NMRS Number: NS56NE 4905
Map reference: NS 5642 6939
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: St Mary's (Maryhill) Primary R C School [NAT]
OS 1:1250 map, 1976.

Site No. 43
Site Name: Glasgow, 1956 Maryhill Road, Martyr's Memorial Pillar
Type of Site: Monuments
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1902
Map reference: NS 5631 6949
HB Number: 33732
Status: Category C listed
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Circa 1835. Cast-iron. Column on square, panelled pedestal, supporting canopied vase. Formerly sited by

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

main entrance to Maryhill old Parish Church (now demolished).

References: Buildings of Scotland Glasgow (1990) p406.

Notes: The pillar is a memorial to a Trade Union Martyr, built "To the memory of George Millar ... mortally stabbed on the 24th February 1834 by one of those put to the Calico Printing Trade for the purpose of destroying a Union of the regular workman".

Site No. 44
Site Name: Glasgow, Maryhill Old Parish Church
Alternative Names: 1956 Maryhill Road
Type of Site: Religion/ Church
NMRS Number: NS56NE 164.00
Map reference: NS 5632 6950
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: No description available for this record

Site No. 45
Site Name: Glasgow, 28-32 Duart Street, Horse Tram Depot
Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Tramways/ Tramway Depot
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2570
Map reference: NS 5637 6951
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Hume, J R (1974)
The industrial archaeology of Glasgow,
Glasgow, 149 A9,

Site No. 46
Site Name: Glasgow, Duart Street, General
Alternative Names: R.F Mcleod & Co Ltd.
Type of Site: Transport And Communications
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1303
Map reference: NS 5634 6954
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: There is no description available for this record

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No.	47
Site Name:	Glasgow, 3-5 Duart Street
Alternative Names:	The First And Last Bar
Type of Site:	Commercial; Residential
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1304
Map reference:	NS 5630 6952
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	There is no description available for this record
Site No.	48
Site Name:	Glasgow, 1968-1974 Maryhill Road
Type of Site:	Commercial; Residential
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1600
Map reference:	NS 5629 6952
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	There is no description available for this record
Site No.	49
Site Name:	Glasgow, Maryhill Old Parish Church, Hall
Alternative Names:	Maryhill Parish Church
Type of Site:	Recreation; Religion/ Church Hall
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 164.01
Map reference:	NS 5628 6956
SSMR No:	12822
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	There is no description available for this record
Site No.	50
Site Name:	Glasgow, Maryhill, Station Road, Maryhill Station
Alternative Names:	Maryhill Park Station
Type of Site:	Transport And Communications/ Railways/ Railway Station
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1579
Map reference:	NS 5614 6951
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	This intermediate station on the North British Rly 'avoiding' line around the N side of Glasgow was opened (as Maryhill Station) by the Glasgow, Dumbarton and Helensburgh Rly on 28 May 1858. It was closed to passenger traffic by British railways on 2 April 1951, being reopened (as Maryhill Park Station) on 19 December 1960. It reverted to the name of Maryhill Station on 6

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

December 1993, and remains in regular use by passenger traffic.

This station is depicted but not noted on the 1976 edition of the OS 1:1250 map.

Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 13 December 2005. (Butt 1995)

The directory of railway stations: details every public and private passenger station, halt, platform and stopping place, past and present, Sparkford, nr Yeovil, 156,

Site No. 51
Site Name: Glasgow, Maryhill Park Junction, Signal Box
Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Railways/ Railway Signal Box
NMRS Number: NS56NE 4896.01
Map reference: NS 5610 6948
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Archaeology Notes
NS56NE 4896.01 56103 69487
S B [NAT]
OS 1:1250 map, 1976.

Site No. 52
Site Name: Glasgow, Maryhill Park Junction
Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Railways/ Railway Junction
NMRS Number: NS56NE 4896.00
Map reference: NS 5609 6945
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Archaeology Notes
NS56NE 4896.00 centred 56090 69457
NS56NE 4896.01 NS 56103 69487 Signal Box
For adjacent (to W) Kelvin Viaduct, see NS56NE 1230.
For Maryhill Park Station (NS 5614 6951), see NS56NE 1579.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No.	53
Site Name:	Glasgow, Kelvin Viaduct
Alternative Names:	River Kelvin; Maryhill Park Junction
Type of Site:	Transport And Communications/ Railways/ Railway Viaduct
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1230
Map reference:	NS 5604 6943
SSMR No:	46903
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Viaduct [NAT] OS 1:1250 map, 1976. Viaduct, built c. 1858 for the Glasgow, Dumbarton and Helensburgh Rly. A masonry structure, with seven semicircular arches, carrying a double line of railway over the River Kelvin (Hume 1974). This viaduct carries a multi-track railway across the River Kelvin to the N of Dawsholm Gasworks (NS56NE 64) and immediately W of Maryhill Park Junction (NS56NE 4896.00). The river here forms the boundary between the parishes of Glasgow (to the E) and Govan (to the W). The cited location defines the centre of the span. The 1976 edition of the OS 1:1250 map indicates that the viaduct extended from NS c. 56017 69425 to NS c. 56050 69443.
Site No.	54
Site Name:	Glasgow, 35-45 Glencloy Street, Coachbuilding Works
Type of Site:	Industrial/ Works
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 2980
Map reference:	NS 5616 6936
SSMR No:	50448
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	There is no description available for this record
Site No.	55
Site Name:	Glasgow, 80 Bantaskin Street, Kelvindale Mills
Alternative Names:	Lochglip Street; Maryhill Printworks; Dawsholm Printworks
Type of Site:	Industrial/Textiles; Printing/ Mill; Printworks
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 2359
Map reference:	NS 5621 6923
SSMR No:	47739
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	There is no description available for this record

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

- Site No:** 56
Site Name: Glasgow, Skaethorn Road, Dawsholm Gasworks, Sluice Valve
Alternative Names: Maryhill; River Kelvin; Dawsholm Gas Works
Type of Site: Public Services/ Gas Supply/ Sluice
NMRS Number: NS56NE 64.01
Map reference: NS 5618 6923
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: There is no description available for this record
- Site No:** 57
Site Name: Skaethorn Road, Dawsholm Gasworks, Sluice Valve
Alternative Names: Maryhill; River Kelvin; Dawsholm Gas Works
Type of Site: Public Services/ Gas Supply/ Sluice
NMRS Number: NS56NE 64.02
Map reference: NS 5618 6921
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: There is no description available for this record
- Site No:** 58
Site Name: Glasgow, Skaethorn Road, Dawsholm Gasworks
Alternative Names: Maryhill; River Kelvin; Dawsholm Gas Works
Type of Site: Public Services/ Gas Supply/ Gasworks
NMRS Number: NS56NE 64.00
Map reference: NS 5600 6920
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Former District: City Of Glasgow
Former Region: Strathclyde
Description: For adjacent Garscube Chemical Works, see NS56NE 63. For adjacent and associated railway bridge over the River Kelvin, see NS56NE 4893. Dawsholm Gasworks, Skaethorn Road, built 1871-2 for Glasgow Corporation Gas Dept. (£160,000), and rebuilt 1892, 1896, 1912, 1918 and 1927. The remains of a large complex of buildings, the most striking of which was a red brick retort house, demolished c. 1968. The principal surviving structures are the one- and two-storey office block, and two rows of two-storey houses in Skaethorn Rd. The plate girder railway bridge which linked the works with the Forth and Clyde Canal also survives. See also: *The Engineer*, 33 (1872), 126, 161, 196 (Hume 1974). The 'plate girder railway bridge' that is noted by Hume is presumably to be equated with NS56NE 4893.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

- Site No:** 59
Site Name: Glasgow, 3 Bantaskin Street, Workshop
Alternative Names: 6 Cowal Street; Skye Street
Type of Site: Industrial/ Workshop
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2981
Map reference: NS 5632 6915
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: There is no description available for this record
- Site No:** 60
Site Name: Maryhill, Caledonian Railway Bridge over River Kelvin
Alternative Names: Dawsholm Gasworks Branch; Forth And Clyde Canal
Type of Site: Transport & Communications/ Railways/Bridge
NMRS Number: NS56NE 4893
Map reference: NS 5618 6910
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Former District: City Of Glasgow
Former Region: Strathclyde
Description: Archaeology Notes
NS56NE 4893 56175 69107 to 56179 69089
See also NS56NE 64. The 1976 edition of the OS 1:1250 map depicts what are evidently the abutments of a (demolished) bridge across the River Kelvin at the SE corner of Dawsholm Gasworks (NS56NE 64). This bridge apparently carried the Caledonian Rly branch line that served the gasworks across the River Kelvin, which here forms the boundary between the parishes of Govan (to the W) and Glasgow (to the E). These presumably represent the 'plate girder bridge' that Hume notes as linking the gasworks with the Forth and Clyde Canal.
- Site No:** 61
Site Name: Bantaskin Street, Bridge over Caledonian Railway
Alternative Names: Dawsholm Gasworks Branch
Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Roads And Paths/ Road Bridge
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2936
Map reference: NS 5617 6906
SSMR No: 48457
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: This bridge carries Bantaskin Street over the branch railway line that formerly served Dawsholm gasworks (NS56NE 64).

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No: 62
Site Name: Glasgow, Maryhill, Bantaskin Street, Bridge
Alternative Names: Skaethorn Road; River Kelvin
Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Roads And Paths/ Road Bridge
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2937
Map reference: NS 5609 6902
\Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: This bridge carries Bantaskin Street (a continuation of Skaethorn Road) over the River Kelvin, immediately N of the Kelvin Aqueduct (NS56NE 85). It is depicted, but not noted, on the 1976 edition of the OS 1:1250 map. The river here forms the boundary between the parishes of Glasgow (to the E) and Govan (to the W). The location assigned to this record defines the centre of the span. The available map evidence indicates that the bridge extends from NS c. 56086 69031 to NS c. 56112 69025.

Site No: 63
Site Name: Glasgow, Skaethorn Road, Bridge
Alternative Names: River Kelvin; Bantaskin Street
Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Roads And Paths/ Road Bridge
NMRS Number: NS56NE 4895
Map reference: NS 5609 6902
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: This bridge carries Skaethorn Road (a continuation of Bantaskin Street) over the River Kelvin. The river here forms the boundary between the parishes of Glasgow (to the E) and Govan (to the W). The location cited defines the centre of the span. The available map evidence (the 1976 edition of the OS 1:1250 map) suggests that the bridge extends from NS c. 56087 69033 to NS c. 56110 69026. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 13 December 2005.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No: 64
Site Name: Glasgow, Gilshochill
Type of Site: Roman Coins \
NMRS Number: NS56NE 35
Map reference: NS 56 69
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: An Alexandrian bronze coin of Commodus (180-192 AD) and an Alexandrian bronze coin of Aurelian (270-275 AD) found in allotments at Gilshochill (NS 56 69) were brought to Glasgow Museum by D McKenzie, 9 Cranbrook Drive, Glasgow NW and were submitted by J G Scott on 24 September 1957 (Robertson 1963).

Site No: 65
Site Name: Glasgow, Gilshochill
Type of Site: General View
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1138
Map reference: NS 56 69
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: There is no description available for this record

Site No: 66
Site Name: Glasgow, Dawsholm, Weir
Alternative Names: River Kelvin; Dalsholm Paper Mills
Type of Site: Weir
NMRS Number: NS56NE 4898
Map reference: NS 5592 6953
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: This weir crosses the River Kelvin, which here forms the boundary between the parishes of Glasgow (to the N) and New Kilpatrick (to the S). It may have controlled the water level at Dalsholm Paper Mills (NS56NE 2694).

Site No: 67
Site Name: Maryhill Road, Church of the Immaculate Conception
Type of Site: Religion
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1605
Map reference: NS 5608 6964
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Row over proposed listing of presbytery [Glasgow, Maryhill Road, Church of the Immaculate Conception (Presbytery), newscutting], The Scotsman, 15 Jan 1996.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No: 68
Site Name: Glasgow, Maryhill, 2049 Maryhill Road, Roman Catholic Church Of The Immaculate Conception, Presbytery
Type of Site: Religion/ House
NMRS Number: NS56NE 4907.01
Map reference: NS 5612 6964
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: There is no description available for this record

Site Number: 69
Site Name: Glasgow, Maryhill, 2049 Maryhill Road, Roman Catholic Church Of The Immaculate Conception
Type of Site: Religion/ Church
NMRS Number: NS56NE 4907.00
Map reference: NS 5616 6963
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Former District: City Of Glasgow
Former Region: Strathclyde
Description: Archaeology Notes
NS56NE 4907.00 56160 69630
NS56NE 4907.01 NS 56128 69648 Presbytery
Church of the Immaculate Conception (RC) [NAT]
OS 1:1250 map, 1976.

Site No: 70
Site Name: Greenbank Cottage
Type of Site: Residential
NMRS Number: N/A
Map reference: NS 5622 6915
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: OS maps from c.1850 label a Greenbank Cottage

Site No: 71
Site Name: Calina Cottage
Type of Site: Residential
NMRS Number: N/A
Map reference: NS 5635 6892
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: OS maps from c.1850 label a Calina Cottage

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

- Site No:** 72
Site Name: Calina Cottage
Type of Site: Offices
NMRS Number: N/A
Map reference: NS 5632 6895
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Four rectangular buildings area shown in this location north of Callina Cottage one of these is labelled as offices. The buildings are not shown on OS maps from 1932.
- Site No:** 73
Site Name: Saw Mill
Type of Site: Saw mill
NMRS Number: N/A
Map reference: NS 5640 6910
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Large rectangular building labelled as saw mill on OS first edition maps possibly associated with the dry dock complex. Not shown on OS maps from 1932.
- Site No:** 74
Site Name: Bridge Place
Type of Site: Residential
NMRS Number: N/A
Map reference: NS 5624 6921
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: A row of three buildings annotated as Bridge Place on OS first edition maps. These buildings are shown but not annotated on OS maps from 1896 and not shown on maps from 1932
- Site No:** 75
Site Name: Dawsholm Printworks
Type of Site: Printworks
NMRS Number: N/A
Map reference: NS 5621 6925
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Dawsholm printworks shown on the east bank of the River Kelvin on OS maps. The printworks are labelled as Kelvindale Mills on OS maps from 1896 and 1932. The mill is annotated as Kelvindale Mills (Moulder's and Blacking) on OS maps from 1949

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No:	76
Site Name:	Handloom factory
Type of Site:	Handloom factory
NMRS Number:	N/A
Map reference:	NS 5617 6924
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Handloom factory shown on OS maps from 1865 as part of Dawsholm printworks. Not annotated on later maps
Site No:	77
Site Name:	Handloom factory
Type of Site:	Handloom factory linen and cotton
NMRS Number:	N/A
Map reference:	NS 5626 6932
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Handloom factory shown on OS maps from 1850 on northside of bridge street. Not shown on later maps.
Site No:	78
Site Name:	Maryhill Police Station
Type of Site:	Police Station
NMRS Number:	N/A
Map reference:	NS 5643 6910
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Police Station shown on north side of Main Street and not annotated on OS maps from 1896. Part demolished on OS maps from 1932
Site No:	79
Site Name:	Public House
Type of Site:	Public House
NMRS Number:	N/A
Map reference:	NS 5642 6908
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Public House annotated on north-east side of Maryhill locks on OS first edition.

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No:	80
Site Name:	Maryhill locks
Type of Site:	Buildings
NMRS Number:	N/A
Map reference:	NS 5642 6908
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Three buildings including a public House annotated on north-east side of Maryhill locks on OS first edition and on OS 1896 edition. Maps from 1932 show a coal wharf to have been added south-east of these buildings
Site No:	81
Site Name:	Manse
Type of Site:	Manse
NMRS Number:	N/A
Map reference:	NS 5637 6946
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	A manse is shown on the south side of Main Road on OS maps from c.1850. It is not shown on maps from 1932.
Site No:	82
Site Name:	School
Type of Site:	School
NMRS Number:	N/A
Map reference:	NS 5638 6937
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	A school is shown on the south side of Main Road on OS maps from c.1850. It is not shown on maps from 1932.
Site No:	83
Site Name:	Clutha Chemical works
Type of Site:	Chemical Works
NMRS Number:	N/A
Map reference:	NS 5631 6891
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	A chemical works is marked on OS maps from 1896 but not on maps from 1932.





**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No:	84
Site Name:	Kelvindock Chemical Works
Type of Site:	Chemical Works
NMRS Number:	N/A
Map reference:	NS 5649 6893
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	A chemical works is marked on OS maps from 1896 but not on maps from 1932.
Site No:	85
Site Name:	Spelter Works
Type of Site:	Chemical Works
NMRS Number:	N/A
Map reference:	NS 5649 6893
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	A chemical works is marked as disused on OS maps from 1896 but not shown on maps from 1932.
Site No:	86
Site Name:	Maryhill
Type of Site:	Buildings
NMRS Number:	N/A
Map reference:	NS 5631 6901
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Three buildings are shown on the south bank of Maryhill Locks on OS maps from c.1850. The size and location of these buildings would suggest that they may be lock side cottages. Only one building is shown on OS maps from 1967
Site No:	87
Site Name:	Bridge street
Type of Site:	Buildings
NMRS Number:	N/A
Map reference:	NS 5632 6921
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Three buildings are shown lining Bridge Street on OS maps from 1896. one of these buildings is labelled as a public house on OS maps from 1932 and as 'Bantaskin Bar' on Os maps from 1949

**MARYHILL LOCKS, GLASGOW:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Site No: 88
Site Name: Bridge street
Type of Site: Buildings
NMRS Number: N/A
Map reference: NS 5643 6907
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Three buildings are shown north of Maryhill Locks on OS maps from 1896, only one building is shown on maps from 1967.

Figure 1: Site location and location of sites of archaeological and architectural interest

-  proposed development area
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  site of Archaeological interest
-  Listed Building

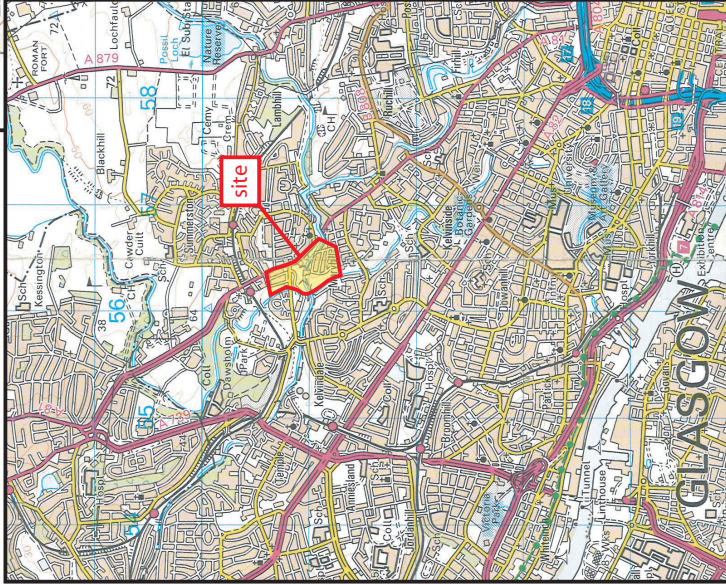
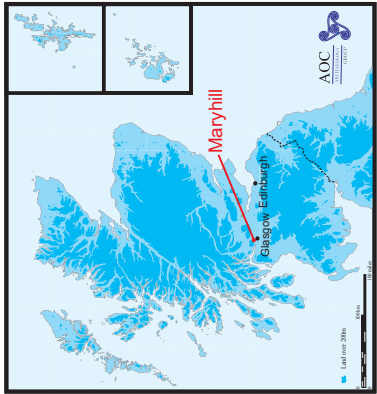
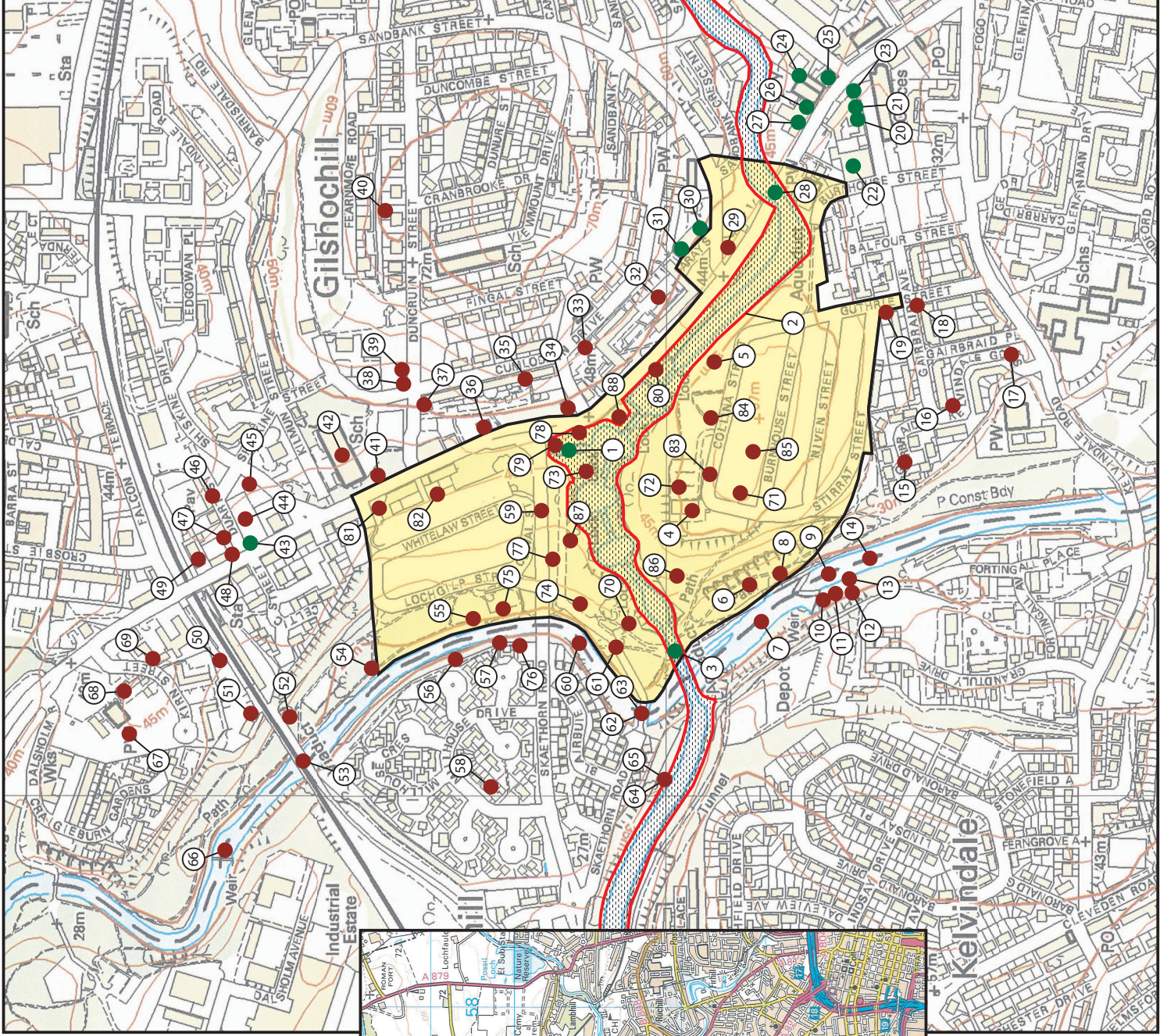
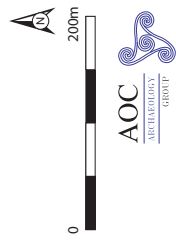




Figure 2: Extract of map by Pont, 1580

approximate location of site

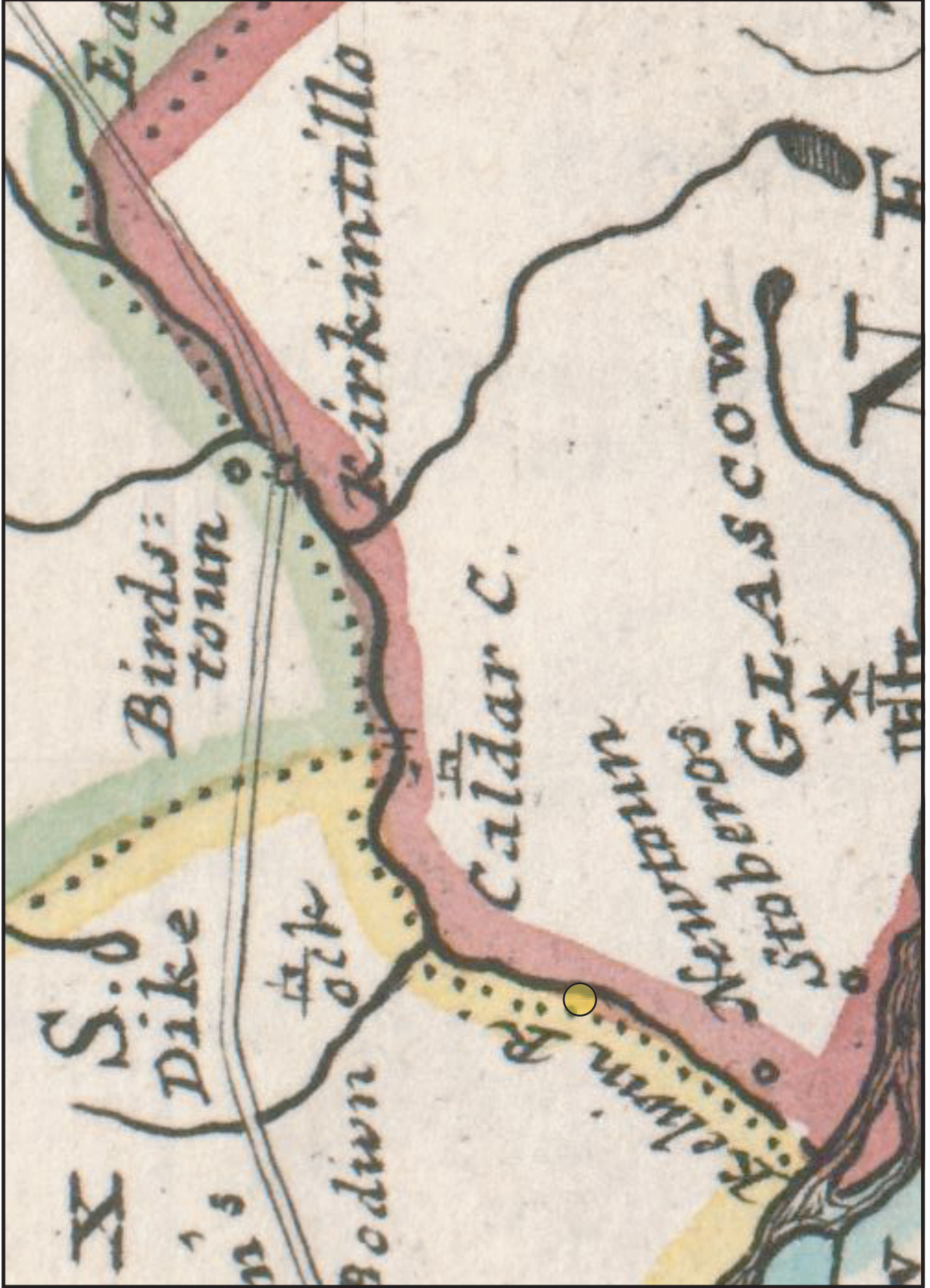


Figure 3: Extract of map by Moll, 1732

approximate location of site

Roy Map - zoom out to display Roy Map Index

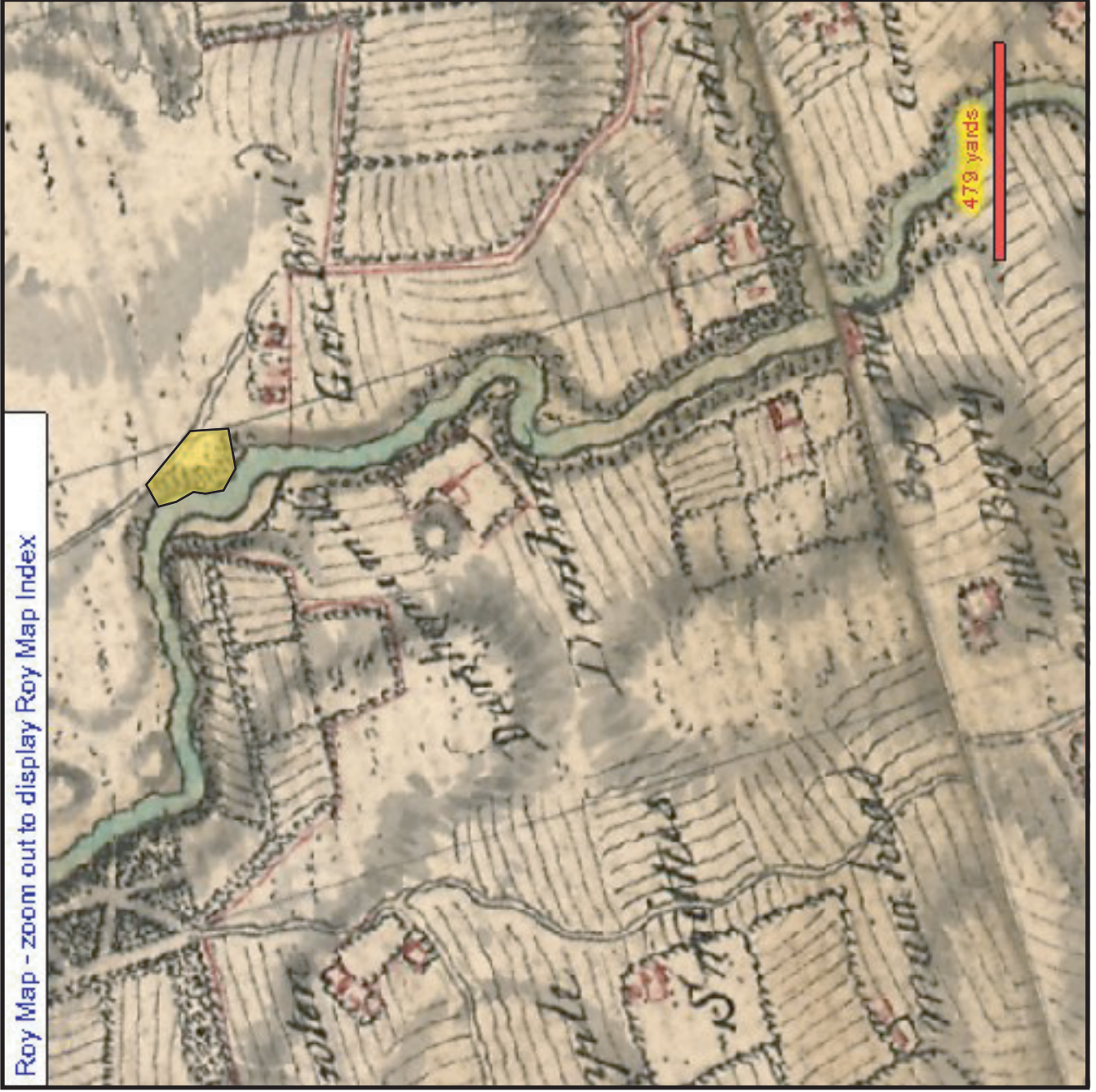


Figure 4: Extract of map by Roy, 1755

approximate location of site



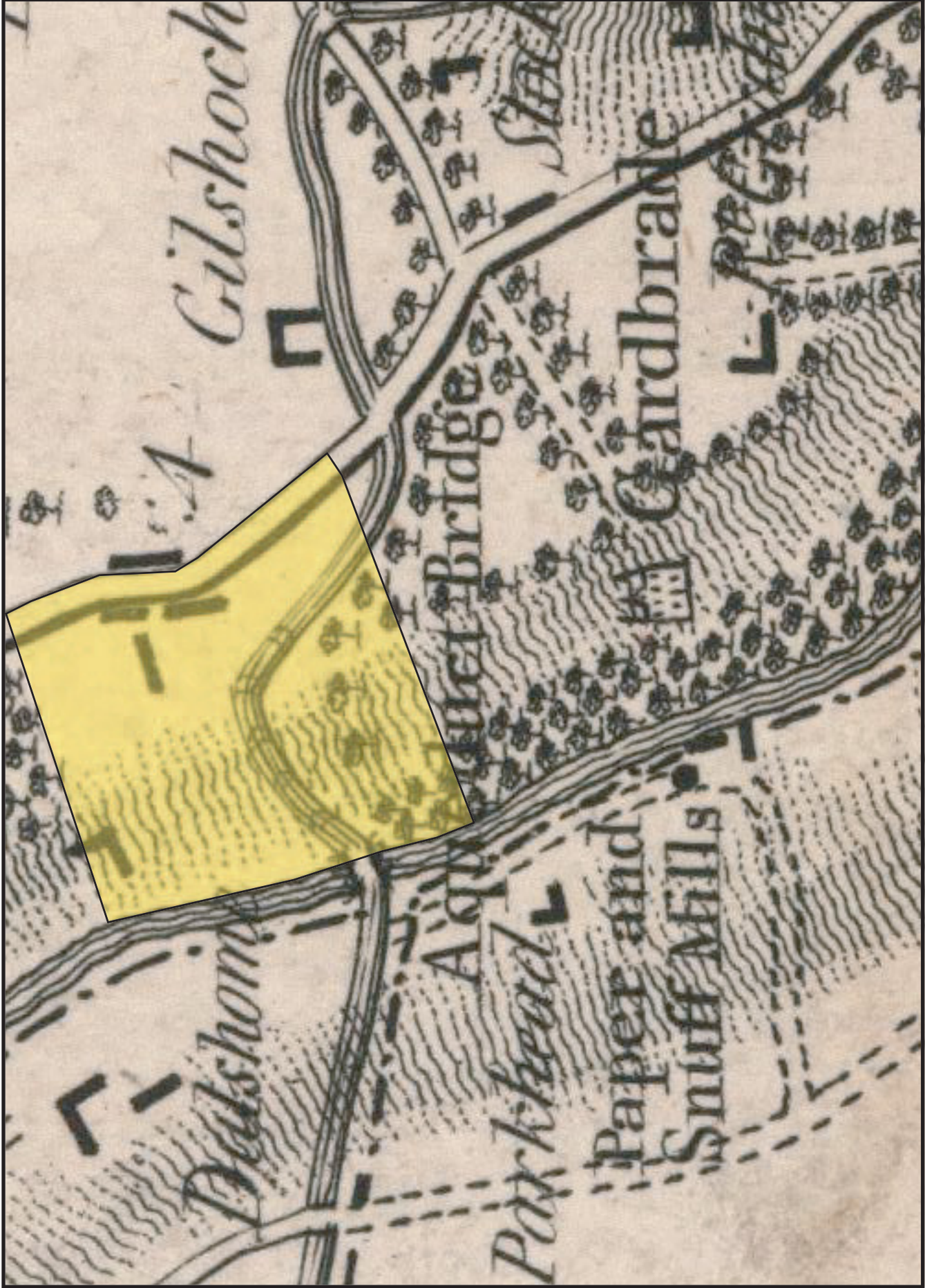


Figure 5: Extract of map by Richardson, 1795

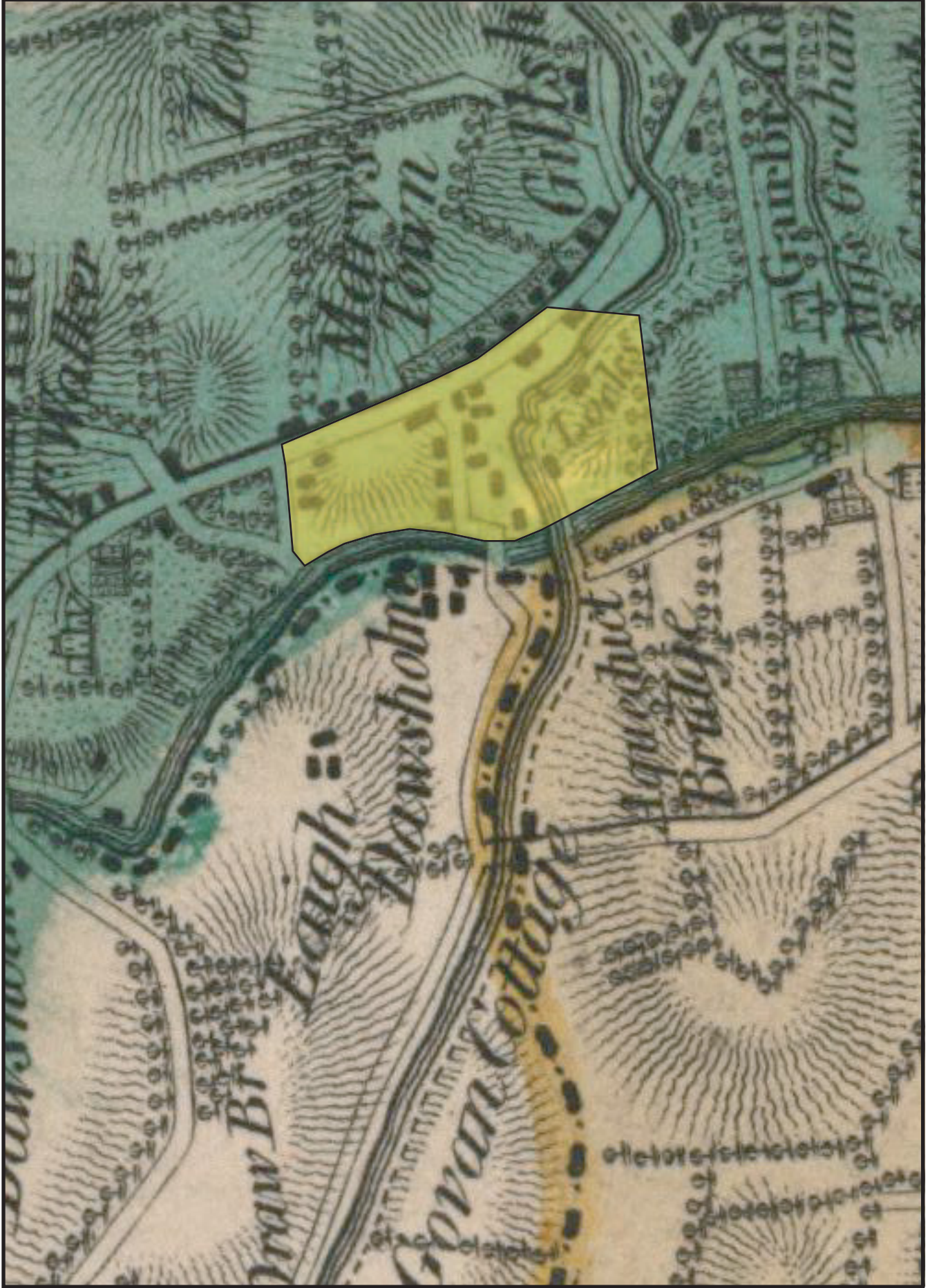


Figure 6: Extract of map by Forest, 1816

■ approximate location of site

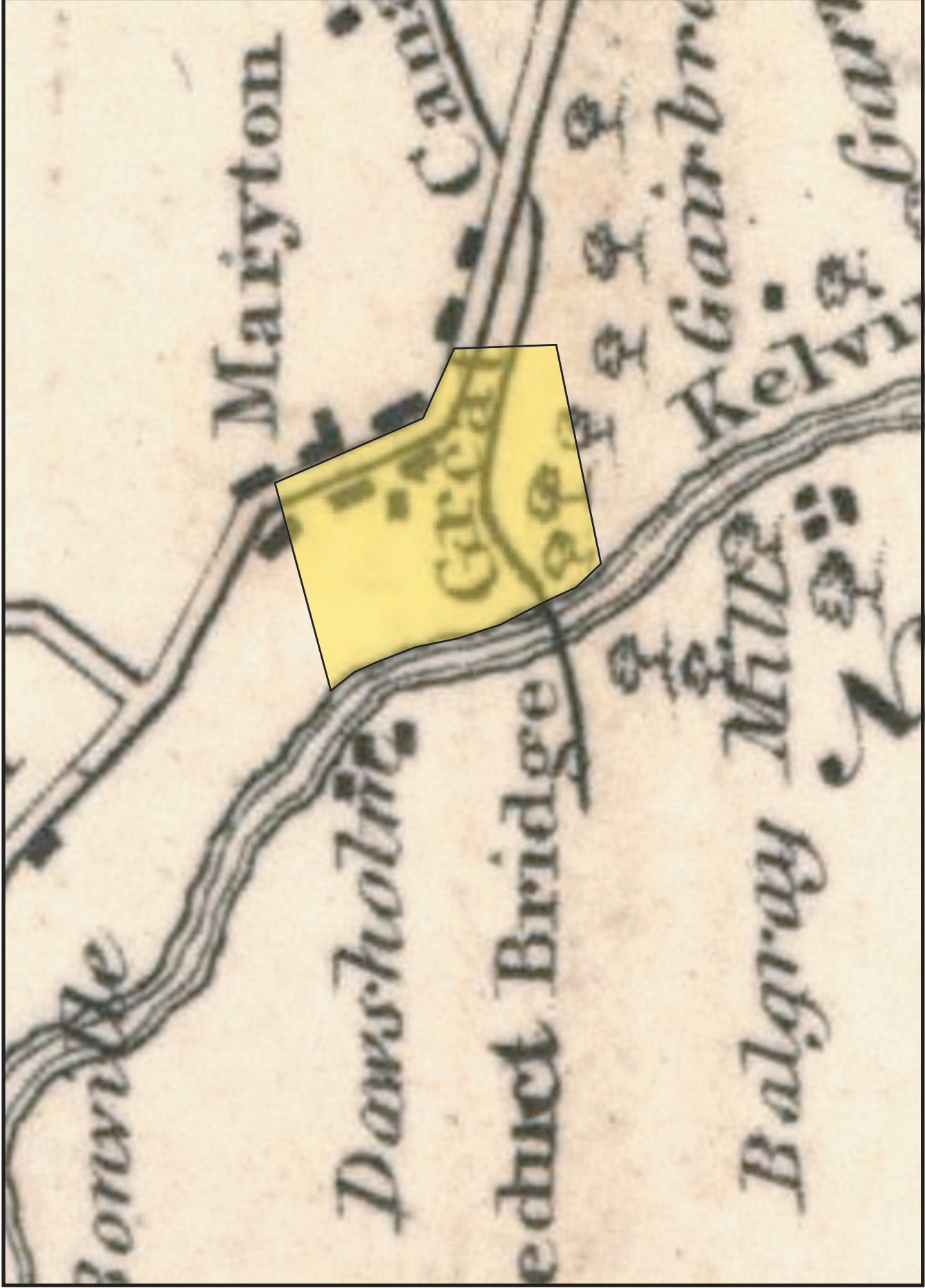


Figure 7: Extract of map by Smith, 1822

approximate location of site

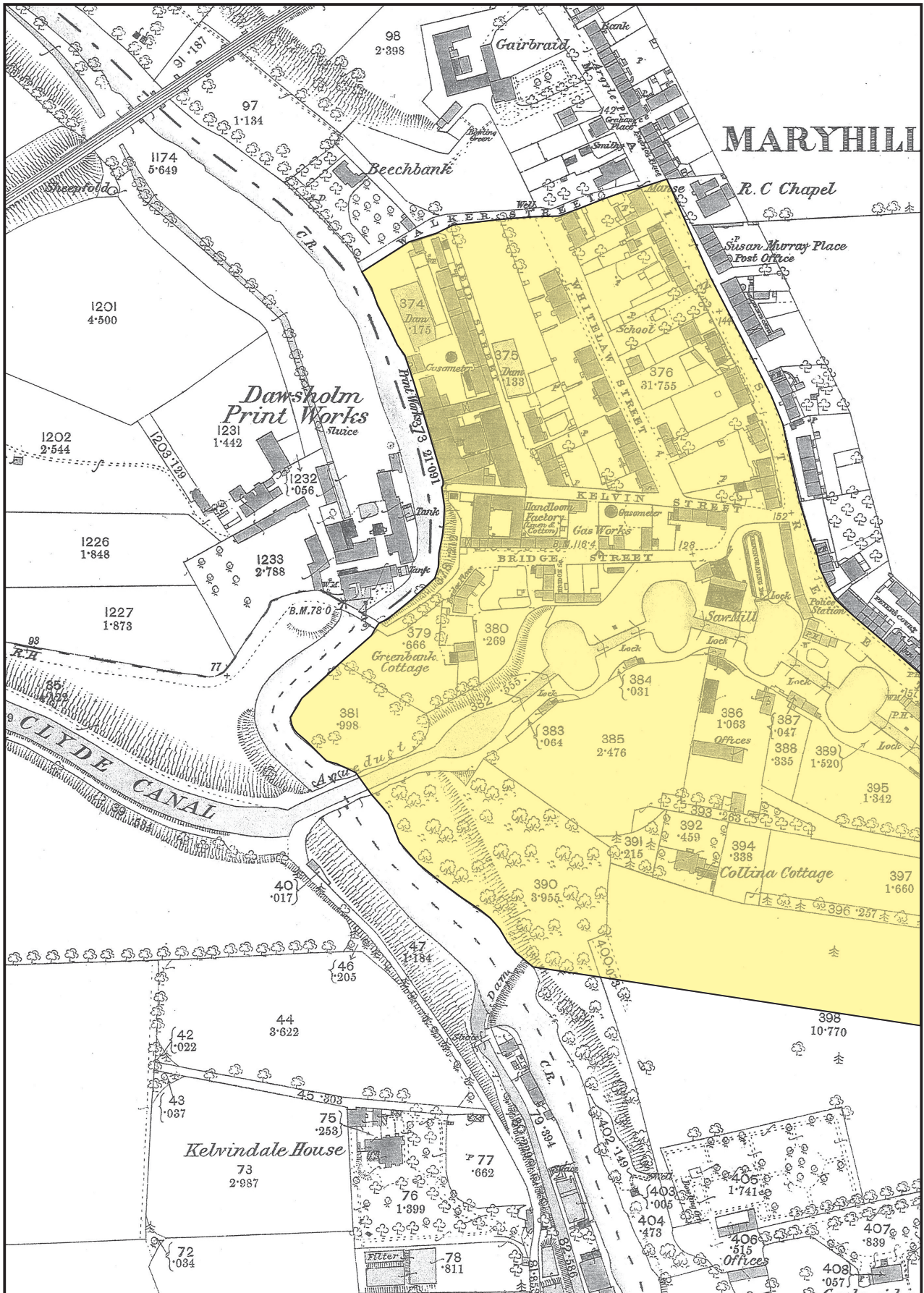


Figure 8: Extract of map by Ordnance Survey, 1850

■ approximate location of site

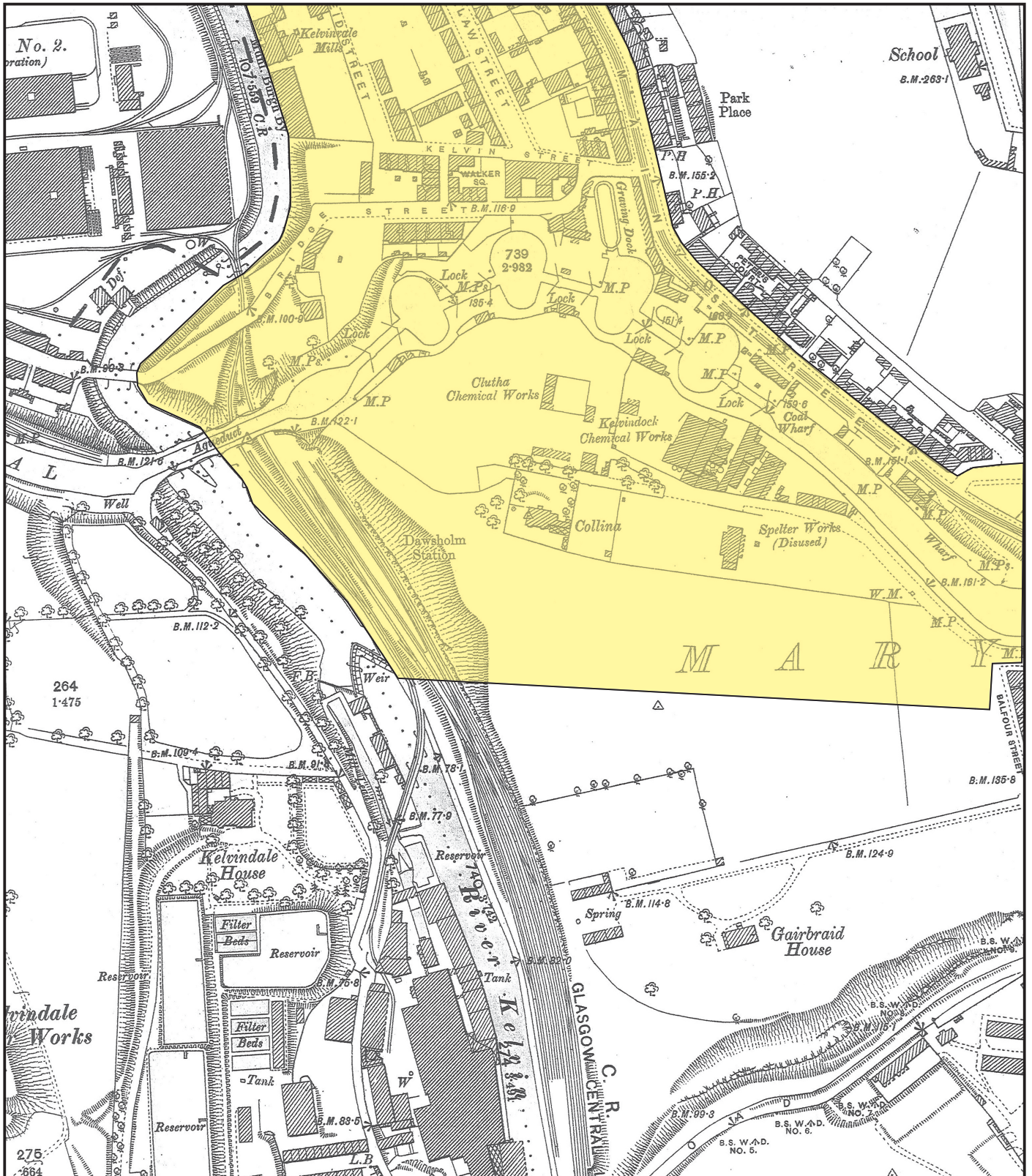


Figure 9: Extract of map by Ordnance Survey, 1896

■ approximate location of site

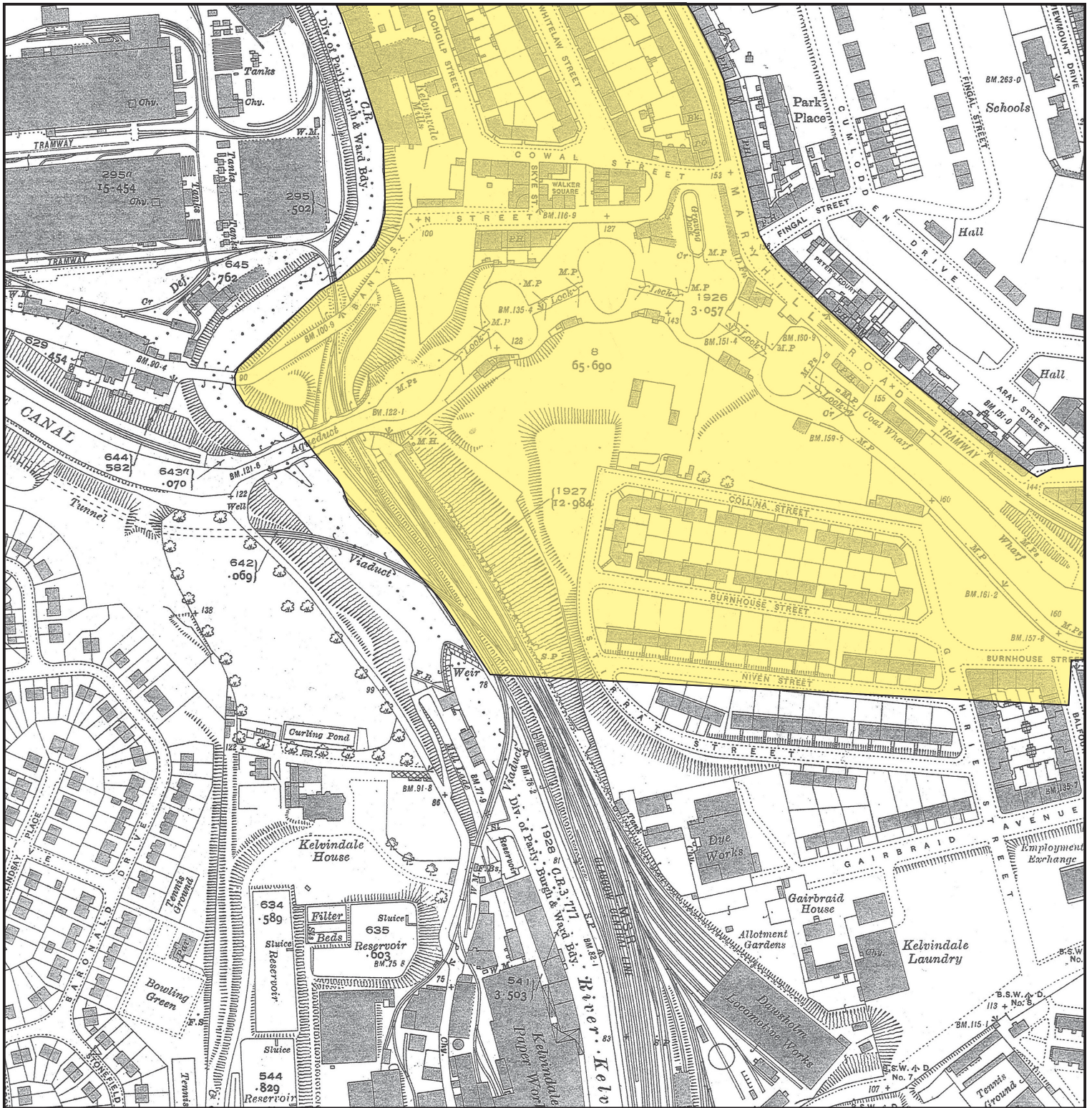


Figure 10: Extract of map by Ordnance Survey, 1932

■ approximate location of site



Plate 1: Maryhill Locks from north west



Plate 2: Maryhill Locks from south



Plate 3: Kelvin Aqueduct from west



Plate 4: Cobbled surface visible beneath tarmac from west



Plate 5: Bungalow (Site 88) from south



Plate 6: Former public house (Site 80) from south



Plate 7: Remains of Railway Bridge (Site 60)
from east



Plate 8: Remains of Bridge (Site 61) from north east



Plate 9: Tenement buildings from west



Plate 10: Tower block from south east