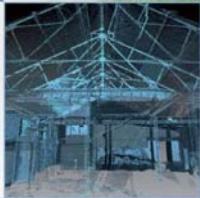


165 Castlebank Street, Partick, Glasgow: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

AOC 23761
24th November 2017



AOC
Archaeology
Group



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

165 Castlebank Street, Partick, Glasgow: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: Nixon
Clydeport Building
16 Robertson Street
Glasgow
G2 8DS

National Grid Reference (NGR): NS 55708 66256

AOC Project No: 23761

Planning Application No: 15/01920/DC

OASIS No: aocarcha1-301327

Prepared by: Kevin Paton

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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ABSTRACT

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group prior to a proposed student accommodation development at 165 Castlebank Street, Partick, Glasgow.

The evaluation consisted of 372m² of trench across the development area, focussing on the former dry dock and associated buildings. The deposits on site consisted of made ground, averaging over 1.5m in depth, that was mainly related to the demolition of the buildings that formerly occupied the site, and the infill of the former dry dock.

Within the dry dock, the rubble infill deposits were 3.5m deep over the top of the dock wall, with the central deposits expected to be greater than 8m in depth. A line of coping stones was revealed on the eastern edge of the dock area at a depth of 1.6m that likely relates to a retaining wall around the dock yard. The trenches revealed that the former buildings surrounding the dock have been entirely removed by later activity.

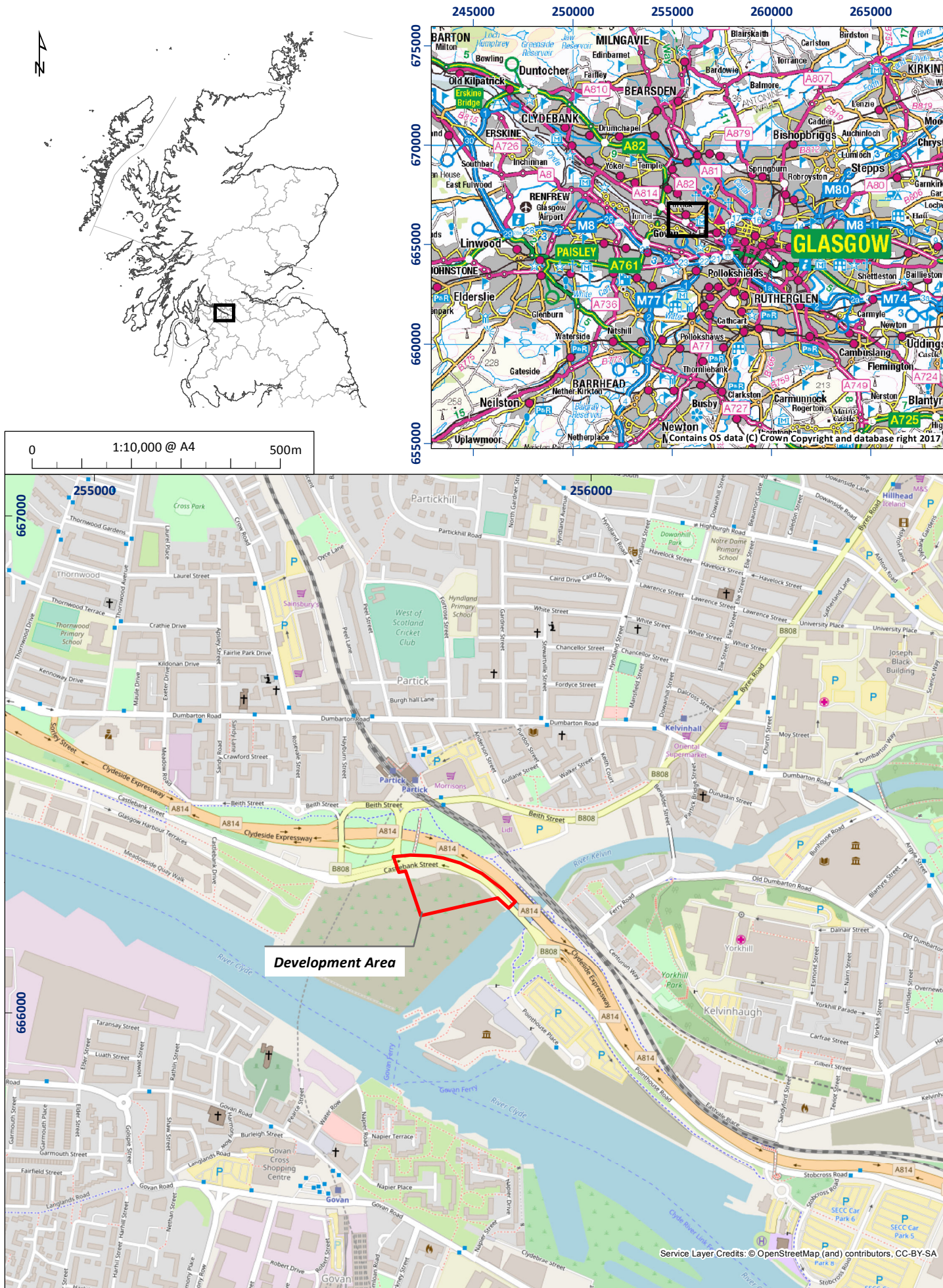


Figure 1: Site location plan

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was required by Nixon prior to a proposed housing development at 165 Castlebank Street, Partick, Glasgow. The scope of the works was determined by Glasgow City Council, who are advised on archaeological matters by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). The works were conducted according to the terms of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2017), approved on behalf of Glasgow City Council by WoSAS and in accordance with *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2014) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning And Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011).

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The proposed development area is bounded to the north by Castlebank Street; to the east by the River Kelvin; to the south by brown field land annotated for development; and to the west by Glasgow Harbour Terrace. The site covered ca.1.4ha and is centred on NGR: NS 55708 66256 (Figure 1)

1.3 Historical Background

1.3.1 The River Clyde enabled Glasgow to become the third city of the British Empire during the 19th century, however by that point in its history the course of the River has been drastically altered and canalised between Glasgow and Greenock. The River Kelvin to a lesser extent was also altered during the industrial period for milling and other purposes thereby the course of the Rivers which surround the development site have been altered in the post medieval period. Although early historic maps are often schematic and lack detail, Pont's map of 1583-96 and Roy's Highlands map of 1747-52 depict differing representations of the confluence of the River Kelvin and Clyde which are also different from later and present cartography. As such it is possible that any ground-breaking works and deep excavations on the development site may provide geo-morphological evidence for the previous course of the rivers.



Figure 2: Pont, T. 1583-96. *The East Central Lowlands*, Pont 32

1.3.2 The River Clyde like many other river environments was attractive to prehistoric peoples and therefore a prehistoric presence along the route of the river would have been likely. However, the development of Glasgow through the 19th and 20th centuries reduces the probability that prehistoric remains have survived within the proposed development area. The approximate province of a log boat (NS56NE 16; WoSAS PIN 8566), found in 1851, is recorded to the south of the development site.



Figure 3: Roy, W. 1747-52. *William Roy's Military Map of Scotland- Highlands*

- 1.3.3 Information from the Historic Environment Record (HER) and WoSAS indicate that the proposed development site would have been in the medieval land holdings of the Bishop of Glasgow and may be affiliated to the Bishop's residence at Partick to the north (McBrien, 2017). Pont's map dated 1583-96 suggests that the land is open and relatively unused at the confluence of the Rivers Kelvin and Clyde. Later annotation (1842) suggests that the development site was an Orchard field, and this would be consistent with low intensity use of the site from the medieval period to the mid-19th century (McBrien, 2017).
- 1.3.4 The development site lies on a mid-19th century ship builders yard. Tod and MacGregor acquired the land for a ship building yard between 1845 and 1856 (NS56NE 2569; WoSAS PIN 48087). After the deaths of Tod and MacGregor the company was bought by D & W Henderson and renamed as such. In 1885 a French renaissance style two storey structure was built in the west of the dock, on Castlebank Street for D & W Henderson (NS56NE 2384). The building was later used as offices.



Figure 4: *First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1865*

- 1.3.5 By 1893 the area of the ship yard had increased in size and expanded to the west and the yard is annotated "Meadowside Shipbuilding Yard". Cartographic representations also show many buildings

and sheds in the shipyard between 1865 and 1994, which were most likely office buildings, sheds and work rooms for the company.



Figure 5: Ordnance Survey, 1896. Lanarkshire 006.05. Surveyed 1893 to 1894, Published 1896

1.3.6 A “Dry Dock” was completed and opened in 1858, measuring 474 feet in length, 61 feet in width and 18 feet in depth. This was the first dry dock on the upper Clyde and the northern portion of the dock lies within the development site. The dock is also annotated “Graving Dock”.

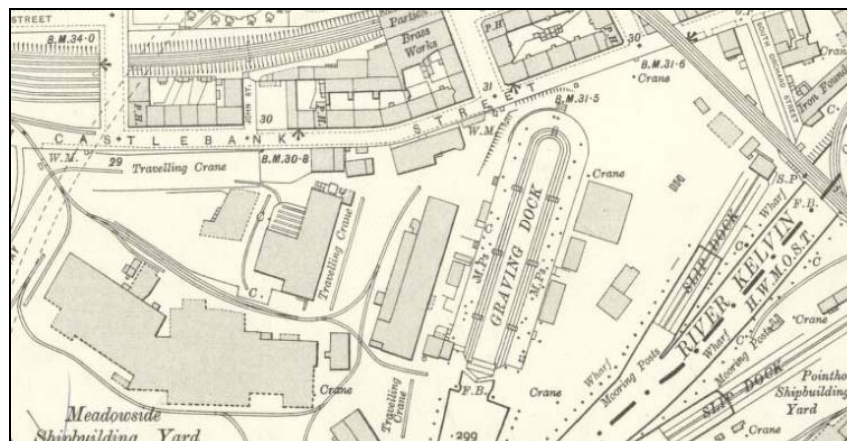


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey, 1913. Lanarkshire 006.05. Revised, 1909, Published 1913

1.3.7 The dry dock and shipbuilding yard remained in used until the 1960’s before the dock was filled in, in 1968 and the site cleared. No surface remains survive to the present day (Sherriff, 2015) except the ruins of the D & W Henderson French renaissance building (NS56NE 2384).

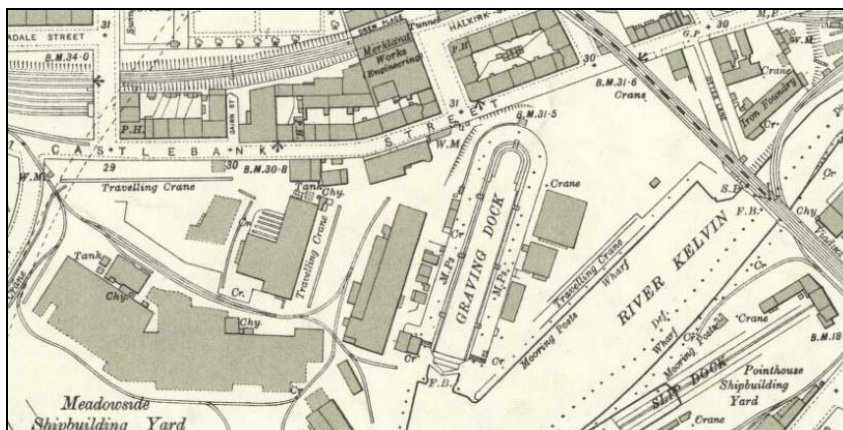
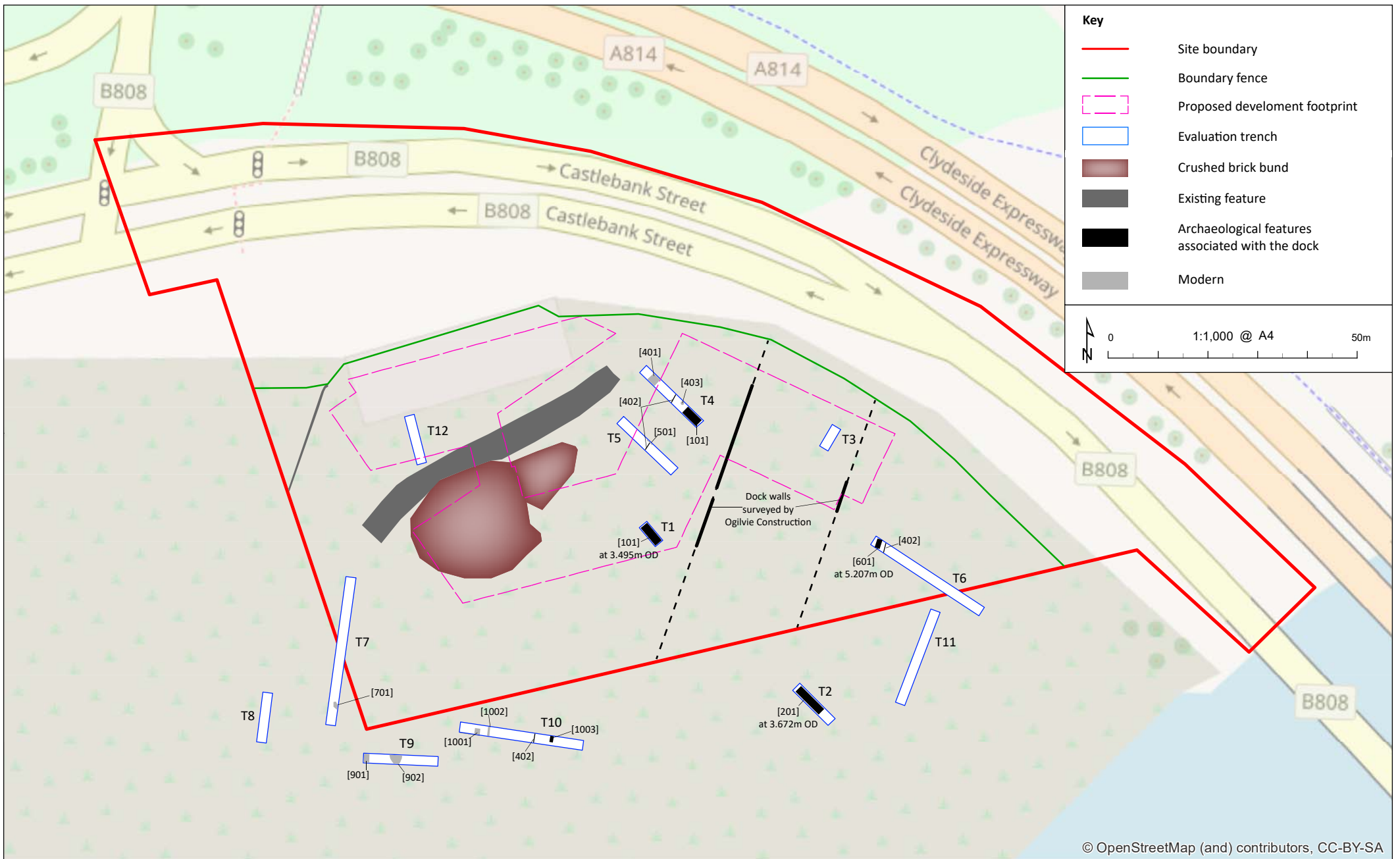


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey, 1935. Lanarkshire 006.05. Revised, 1932, Published 1935

- 1.3.8 Although no previous archaeological work had been undertaken on the development site, to the south the post medieval quay wall (WoSAS PIN 61512) was recorded in 2008 by AOC Archaeology before it was demolished (DES, 2008:91). AOC Archaeology also undertook a watching brief at Pointhouse Quay on the east side of the River Kelvin, opposite the development site in 2008 during works associated with the construction of the Riverside Museum (DES, 2008:91). No significant archaeological remains were encountered.
- 1.3.9 Recent work by GUARD Archaeology (2017) to the north of the site at Partick uncovered the remains of the “Bishop’s Palace” (WoSAS PIN 8595). The complex was historically documented as being located at Partick, although previous archaeological works had not found any evidence of the structure in the surrounding vicinity. This work indicates that buried remains can survive in the area around the development site even though the area has been intensively built upon from the post medieval period to the present day.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The overall objective of the works is to identify, protect and record any significant archaeological remains within the development site. The specific objective of the archaeological evaluation is to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, by means of an intrusive field evaluation.
- 2.2 As a result of the evaluation, a secondary objective is to advise and implement an appropriate form of mitigation, such as excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication, should significant archaeological remains be encountered compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014) and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (2011).



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Figure 2: Evaluation trench location plan

01/23761/EVALREP/02/01

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The evaluation consisted of twelve trenches of varying length and alignment, equating to 372m² of trench (Figure 8). The trenches were originally due to total 600m², but had to be reduced due to the depth of made ground and the instability of the ground within the basin area. Works were also inhibited by a bund of crushed brick and a large pile of sandstone, presumably from the recently demolished Scotway House. As the southern and western boundaries of the site were indistinct on site, four trenches were excavated slightly out with development area.
- 3.2 The trenches were excavated using a 13-tonne tracked excavator equipped with bladed ditching bucket, and operating under the constant supervision of an experienced field archaeologist. Each trench was recorded using AOC *pro forma* trench record sheets, photographed, and any potential features investigated further (where possible) to assess their character and date. The potential surfaces found within a number of the trenches were unable to be recorded fully due to the depth of the trench and the instability of the trench sides. All recording was conducted from a safe distance and using photography and a written record.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 All archaeological works were conducted on the 13th and 14th November 2017. Weather conditions were fair throughout the course of the work conducted and archaeological visibility was good. The data gathered from the evaluation is presented as a series of appendices:

Appendix 1: Evaluation trench descriptions
Appendix 2: Context Register
Appendix 3: Photographic Register;
Appendix 4: '*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*' entry

- 4.2 The overburden throughout the development area consisted of made ground deposits containing modern dumped materials such as ash, brick, sandstone, concrete and modern plastic. Around the dock, this overlay layers of ashy clay containing former ceramic and cast-iron pipes related to the use of the area as a dock. Trenches within the dock area encountered of 3m to 4m of made ground, with at least 8m of made ground thought to be present within the centre of the dock (Plate 1).
- 4.3 The surface of the area immediately surrounding the dock [101] and [201] was present at depths of 3.5m and 3.1m respectively and appeared to consist of either sandstone or concrete. At higher levels, the top of the retaining wall for the dock, [601] and [1003] were also present, measuring 0.5m thick and consisting of large, smooth, sandstone coping stones (Plate 2). Both walls were within the cut for the dock [402], noted in trenches 4, 5, 6, & 10, showing it had a width of approximately 45m.
- 4.4 At either side of the dock, there was no evidence of foundations or walls of any of the former buildings surrounding it, including the recently demolished Scotway House. The only other remains of former activity were to the west of the dock. Two patches of concrete [901], and [902], and a possible road surface [401] were likely 20th century constructions. A brick wall [1002], a manhole [1001], a small area of cobbles [501], and several cast-iron pipes were also present at greater depths suggesting they likely relate to earlier use of the dock (Plate 3). A modern concrete pile [403] also provided evidence of recent truncation of the dock and surrounding area.



Plate 1: General view of Trench 4 excavations to 4m



Plate 2: General view of dock wall [601]



Plate 3: General view of Trench 10 showing manhole [1001], and wall [1002]

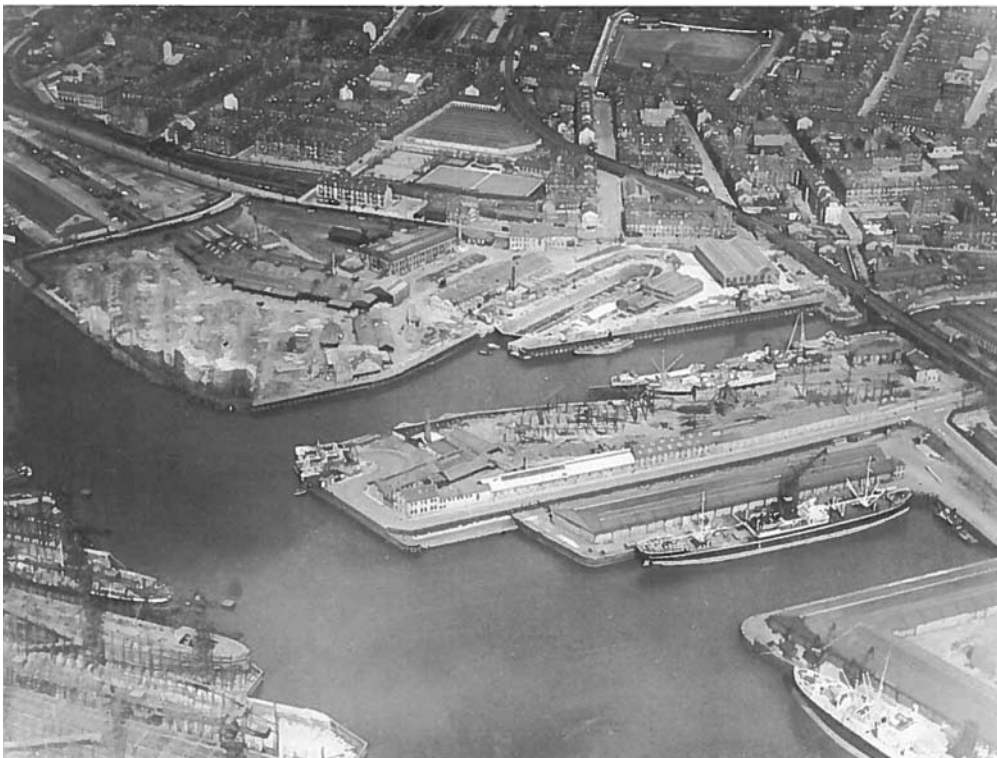


Plate 4: Aerial view showing dock

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The main focus of the evaluation was to identify what had survived of the dock and the surrounding buildings since their abandonment and demolition in the recent past, and to assess their condition.. Photographs of the dock indicate that the base of the dry dock was contained by a stepped wall with a stone or concrete surface surrounding it (Plate 4). From the evaluation works, and from the earlier survey conducted by Ogilvie Construction, it has been possible to note that this dock yard area and the top of the dock wall were in-situ at a depth of 3.1 m to 3.5 m. This lower level would then have been contained by a further retaining wall, that was seen to have survived on the north eastern side as wall [601]. To the north-west, this retaining wall may have been truncated, and in the area of wall [1003], the dock yard and ground level are at comparable heights suggesting there was less need for a similar wall.
- 5.2 As for the condition of the remains, it is not possible to establish if more detailed features of the dock will have survived due to the limitations of the evaluation, given the depths of rubble overlying the area. It is likley that parts of the dock will have been truncated and possibly removed, as evidenced by the concrete pile in Trench 4.

6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation of the development area at 165 Castlebank Street was successful in locating elements of the dock that used to occupy the site. In accordance with the objectives of the Written Scheme of Investigation (2017), it is possible that further archaeological works may be required within the site. The form of any further works will be determined by Glasgow City Council, who are advised on archaeological matters by WoSAS.

7 REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliographic references

AOC 2017 *165 Castlebank Street, Partick, Glasgow: Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished client report

Scottish Government 2014 Scottish Planning Policy.

Scottish Government 2010 PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology.

7.2 Cartographic references

1583-96 Pont, T. *The East Central Lowlands, Pont 32*

1747-52 Roy, W. *William Roy's Military Map of Scotland- Highlands*

1865 *Ordnance Survey, Lanarkshire*

1896 *Ordnance Survey, Lanarkshire 006.05. Surveyed 1893 to 1894*

1913 *Ordnance Survey, Lanarkshire 006.05. Revised, 1909*

1935 *Ordnance Survey, Lanarkshire 006.05. Revised, 1932*

**165 Castlebank Street, Partick, Glasgow:
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices

Appendix 1: Evaluation Trench Descriptions

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	5 m by 2 m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	10 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NW to SE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made ground (1) – Sandstone, concrete, and brick rubble in a dark brown sandy clay – 2.3 m Made ground (2) – Orangey brown sandy clay with abundant rubble – 1.2 m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Not encountered
<i>Significant Features</i>	[101] - Concrete or sandstone surface at a depth of 3.5 m
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	10m by 2 m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	20 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SE to NW
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made ground (1) – Sandstone, concrete, and brick rubble in a dark brown sandy clay – 1 m Made ground (2) – Orangey brown sandy clay with abundant rubble – 1.6 m Made ground (3) – Light grey clay and rubble – 0.5 m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Not encountered
<i>Significant Features</i>	[201] - Concrete or sandstone surface at a depth of 3.1 m
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	5 m by 2 m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	10 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NE to SW
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made ground (1) – Sandstone, concrete, and brick rubble in a dark brown sandy clay – 4 m (+)
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Not encountered
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	15 m by 2 m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	30 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NW to SE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made ground (1) – Dark grey clayey sand – 0.8 m Made ground (2) – Dark brown sandy clay – 0.4 m Made ground (3) – light grey rubble and ash (from 4.5 m to 10 m) – 0.7 m Made ground (4) - Sandstone, concrete, and brick rubble in a dark brown sandy clay (from 10 m (+)) – 3.4 m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Purplish grey clay encountered at 5 m to 8 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	[401] - Concrete surface at 2 m [402] – Possible cut in clay for dock at 8 m [403] – Concrete pile at 10.8 m [101] - Concrete or sandstone surface at a depth of 3.4 m between 11 m and 15 m
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	15 m by 2 m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	30 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NW to SE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made ground (1) – Purplish grey clay and rubble – 0.4 m

<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Made ground (2) – Sandstone, concrete, and brick rubble in a dark brown sandy clay (from 10 m (+)) – 1 m (+)
<i>Significant Features</i>	Orange sand and fine gravels overlying purplish grey clay [501] – Possible cobbled surface at 6.5 m [402] – Possible cut in clay for dock at 7.3 m
<i>Other Features</i>	Cast iron pipe at 2.5 m aligned N-S
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 6

<i>Dimensions</i>	26 m by 2 m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	52 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SE to NW
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made ground (1) – Orange and purplish grey gravel/stone from 0 m to 19.2 m – 0.6 m Made ground (2) – Dark grey sandy clay and ash from 19.2 m to 23 m – 1.2 m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Purplish grey clay
<i>Significant Features</i>	[402] – Possible cut in clay for dock at 23.4 m (east edge) [601] – Wall for dock at 24.75 m
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 7

<i>Dimensions</i>	30 m by 2 m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	60 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	S to N
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made ground (1) – Dark grey clayey sand and stone with brick and plastic inclusions. Overlain by concrete (0.3 m thick) from 4 m to 10 m – 0.67 m Made ground (2) – Purplish grey clay and orange sand with stones, brick and ash inclusions – 0.54 m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Purplish grey clay overlain by orangey brown sand and fine gravels from 10 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	[701]/[702] – sub-rectangular pit at 3 m
<i>Other Features</i>	Cut for modern service at 2.8 m to 10.8 m aligned NNE-SSW
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 8

<i>Dimensions</i>	10 m by 2 m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	20 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	S to N
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made ground (1) – Dark grey clayey sand and stone with brick and plastic inclusions – 0.62 m Made ground (2) – Very compact pinkish brown sand with occasional ash and stone inclusions – 0.3 m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Orangey brown sand and fine gravels
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 9

<i>Dimensions</i>	15 m by 2 m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	30 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W to E
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made ground (1) – Very compact black sand, ash, brick, and stone. Overlain by concrete (0.3 m thick) from 3 m to 15 m – 1.3 m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Purplish grey clay
<i>Significant Features</i>	[901] – Concrete surface with timber insert at 0 m to 1.8 m [902] – Concrete slab surface at 5 m
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 10

<i>Dimensions</i>	25 m by 2 m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	50 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W to E
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made ground (1) – Dark grey sandy clay and occasional concrete, tarmac, brick and stone inclusions – 2.4 m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Purplish grey clay
<i>Significant Features</i>	[1001] – Brick manhole at 3 m to 4.1 m [1002] – Brick wall at 5.5 m [402] – Cut for clay at 15 m [1003] – Possible wall of dock at 18.2 m
<i>Other Features</i>	Cast iron pipe at 4.8 m; 8.1 m; 8.5 m; 20.3 m aligned NNE-SSW. Depths vary from 1.2 m to 2.4 m (W to E). Ceramic drain at 12.2 m aligned N-S at depth of 2.1 m.
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 11

<i>Dimensions</i>	20 m by 2 m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	40 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	N to S
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made ground (1) – Dark greyish brown clays and stone with occasional large sandstone blocks – 1.4 m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Purplish grey clay
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic drain at 4 m aligned N-S, truncated to the S. Also at 8 m aligned E-W.
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 12

<i>Dimensions</i>	10 m by 2 m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	20 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	S to N
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made ground (1) – Black ash and brick – 0.7 m Made ground (2) – Crushed sandstone and mortar – 0.7 m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Orangey brown sand and fine gravels
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Appendix 2: Context Register

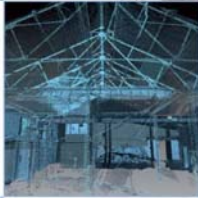
Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
101	T1 & T4	Possible sandstone or concrete surface visible at a depth of 3.5 m below current ground level. Recorded by photograph only. Surface of dock yard or top of dock wall (west)
201	T2	Possible sandstone or concrete surface visible at a depth of 3.1 m below current ground level. Recorded by photograph only. Surface of dock yard or top of dock wall (east)
401	T4	Concrete surface or possible road measuring 2 m wide and aligned SW-NE. Modern road surface at edge of dock
402	T4, T5, T6 & T10	Linear cut aligned SW-NE. West edge visible in trenches 4 & 5 and east edge visible in trench 6. Top of cut measures approximately 40 m wide. Cut for dock
403	T4	Concrete pile with reinforced steel within at 1 m within trench. Modern insertion
501	T5	Possible cobbled surface aligned NE-SW measuring 1.5 m wide overlying the edge of the dock cut [402]. Cobbles were not set flat in the made ground deposits so difficult to establish as a surface. Possible cobbled surface at top of dock
601	T6	Sandstone wall consisting of smoothed sandstone blocks with rounded corners measuring 0.88 m by 0.48 m. Length of wall revealed measures 2 m wide by 0.48 m. Aligned NNE-SSW. Dock wall (east)
901	T9	Concrete surface with wooden beam insert measuring 1.8 m wide. Truncated to the east. Concrete surface
902	T9	Concrete slab remnant measuring 2.4 m wide. At higher level and of different construction to concrete [901]. Concrete surface
1001	T10	Square shaped brick wall consisting of two courses of brick in width. Recorded from height. Measured 1.1 m wide. Probable manhole
1002	T10	Brick wall aligned N-S to immediate E of cast iron pipe. Measures 0.5 m wide (2 courses). Probable brick wall
1003	T10	Sandstone wall consisting of single course of large sandstone blocks. Aligned NNE-SSW and truncated by modern activity to the SSW. Possible dock wall

Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Frame	Description	From	Date
1-7	General views of site from Scotway House area	VAR	13/11/17
8-9	Cobbled surface to S of Scotway House	VAR	13/11/17
10-17	General views of area	VAR	13/11/17
18-19	T1 working shots	VAR	13/11/17
20	Collapsing trench	NW	13/11/17
21-25	T2 working shots	VAR	13/11/17
26	Surface at 3.1 m depth	SE	13/11/17
27	SW section of T2	S	13/11/17
28	View of rubble in T3	NE	13/11/17
29	General view showing trench collapse	NE	13/11/17
30	Working shot of T3 at end	NE	13/11/17
31	Concrete surface in T4	SW	13/11/17
32	Cut in clay in T4	SW	13/11/17
33	Concrete pile in T4	S	13/11/17
34	View of rubble in T4	W	13/11/17
35	Angle of sandstone/concrete surface in T4	NW	13/11/17
36	Post-ex view of T4	NW	13/11/17
37	Possible cobbles in T5	SW	13/11/17
38	Possible cut for dockyard	SW	13/11/17
39	Post ex view of T5	SE	13/11/17
40	Coping stones of dockyard wall in T6	NW	13/11/17
41	General view of wall and cut in T6	NW	13/11/17
42	General view of cut [402] in T6	SE	13/11/17
43	General view of wall [601]	SE	13/11/17
44	SW facing section of T6	SW	13/11/17
45	Post ex view of T6	SE	13/11/17
46	Working shot of T7	S	14/11/17
47	Modern cuts in clay in T7	N	14/11/17
48	Modern pit [701]	S	14/11/17
49	Post ex view of T7	N	14/11/17
50	Post ex view of T8	S	14/11/17
51	Post ex view of T9	W	14/11/17
52	Manhole [1001]	S	14/11/17
53	Manhole [1001]	W	14/11/17
54	Cast iron pipe (1) in T10	S	14/11/17
55	Brick wall [1002]	S	14/11/17
56	Cast iron pipes (2) and (3) in T10	S	14/11/17
57	Concrete [901]	N	14/11/17
58	Concrete [902]	S	14/11/17
59	Ceramic drain in T10	S	14/11/17
60-62	Possible coping stone for dock [1004]	S	14/11/17
63	Post ex view of T10	E	14/11/17
64-65	View of anchor on site	-	14/11/17
66	Tooth bucket marks in T11	NE	14/11/17
67	Post ex view of T11	N	14/11/17
68	Post ex view of T12	S	14/11/17
69	E-facing section of T12	SE	14/11/17
70-79	General view of backfilled trenches	VAR	14/11/17

Appendix 4: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	165 Castlebank Street, Partick
PROJECT CODE:	23761
PARISH:	Glasgow
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Kevin Paton
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NS56NE 2569
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Dry dock
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 55708 66256
START DATE (this season)	13 th November 2017
END DATE (this season)	14 th November 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (inc DES)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group prior to a proposed student accommodation development at 165 Castlebank Street, Partick, Glasgow.</p> <p>The evaluation consisted of 372m² of trench across the development area, focussing on the former dry dock and associated buildings. The deposits on site consisted of made ground, averaging over 1.5m in depth, that is mainly related to the demolition of the buildings that formerly occupied the site, and the infill of the former dry dock.</p> <p>Within the dry dock, the rubble infill deposits measured 3.5m over the top of the dock wall, with the central deposits expected to be greater than 8m in depth. A line of coping stones was revealed on the eastern edge of the dock area at a depth of 1.6 m that likely relates to a retaining wall around the dock yard. The trenches revealed that the former buildings surrounding the dock have been entirely removed by later activity.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Yes
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRATIONS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Nixon
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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