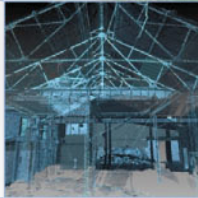
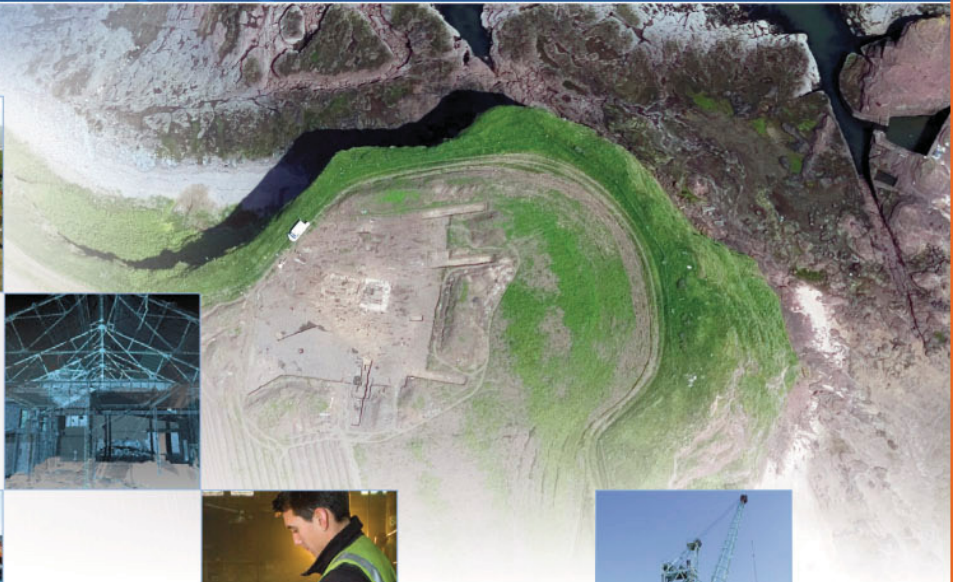


# St. Enoch's Centre, Glasgow; Watching Brief: Data Structure Report

20274  
October 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

# St. Enoch's Centre, Glasgow

## Data Structure Report

**On Behalf of:** Cyril Sweett Limited  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
4 West Regent Street  
Glasgow  
G2 1RW

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** NS 5904 6495

**AOC Project No:** 20274

**Prepared by:** Dr Daniel Rhodes

**Illustration by:** Graeme Carruthers

**Date of Fieldwork:** July - October 2008

**Date of Report:** October 2008

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

**Author:** **Date:**

**Approved by:** **Date:**

**Draft/Final Report Stage:** **Date:**

**Enquiries to:** AOC Archaeology Group  
Edgefield Industrial Estate  
Edgefield Road  
Loanhead  
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593  
Fax. 0131 440 3422  
e-mail. [admin@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:admin@aocarchaeology.com)



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## Abstract

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This report represents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by AOC Archaeology at St Enoch's Centre, Glasgow (centred NGR: NS 5904 6495). The work was commissioned by Cyrill Sweett on behalf of their client Ivanhoe Cambridge in advance of the redevelopment of the shopping centre. The archaeological works were designed to satisfy the requirements of the local planning authority, as advised by the City of Glasgow Council, as advised by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), and are in accordance with the principles inherent in NPPG 5 (SOEnd 1994) and PAN 42 (SOEnd 1994a).

The objective of the work was to monitor all ground breaking works within an area of pile drilling and excavation to prevent the destruction of any archaeological material prior to its recording.

The watching brief was carried out between July and October 2008 and revealed neither features nor artefacts of archaeological significance.

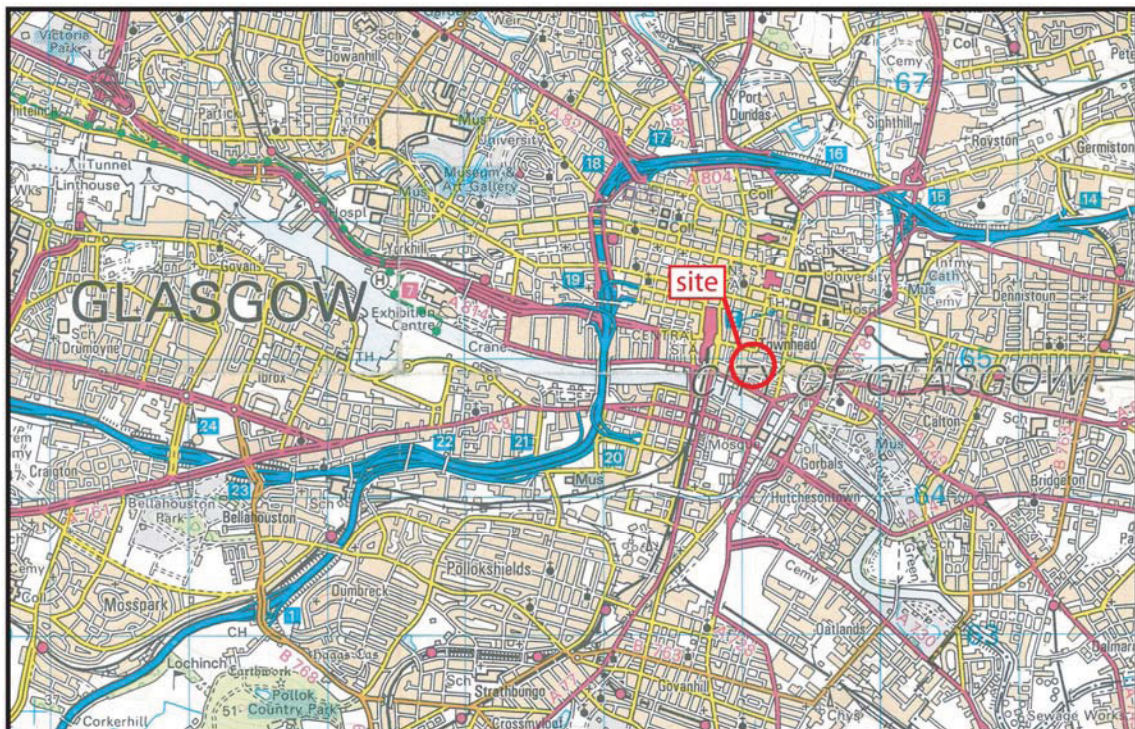
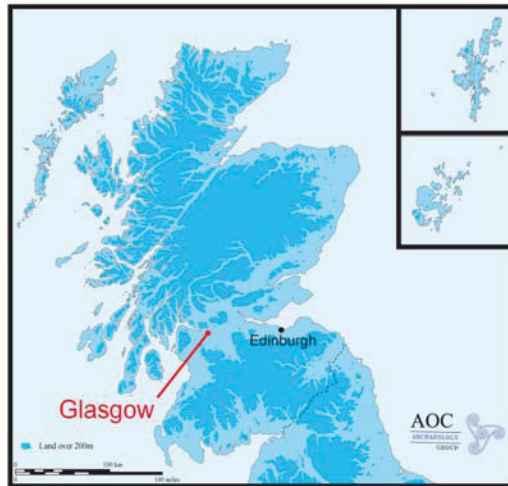
# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Cyril Sweet Group plc to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with development at St. Enoch's Centre, Glasgow.
- 1.1.2 The site is located within the Local Authority administrative area of City of Glasgow Council. The Council is advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). A programme of works that fully satisfied and met the requirements of the Council, as advised by WoSAS, and in accordance with the principles set out in NPPG 5 (SOEnd 1994), NPPG 19 (SODD) and PAN 42 (SOEnd 1994a).
- 1.1.3 The project design was outlined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2007 b) prepared by AOC and agreed by WoSAS. This report sets out the findings of Phase 1 (watching brief) of that scheme.
- 1.1.4 The objective of the archaeological works was to determine the existence of any buried archaeological remains disturbed during the current development.

## 1.2 Location

1.2.1 The proposed development site is located within the City of Glasgow (centered on NGR NS 5904 6495). The site is bound by Howard and Stockwell Streets to the south, Osborne and Argyle Streets to the north, the remains of St. Enoch's Square to the west and an unnamed road to the east.



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**Figure 1; Location of site.**

### 1.3 Historical and Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 Cartographic and bibliographic sources indicate the proposed development area has been the site of substantial past human activity and several phases of urban development. The proposed development area was formally the site of St. Enoch's Church (NMRS: NS56SE 258; Lindsay 1845). The church and many of the surrounding streets and buildings were demolished during the construction of St. Enoch's Square Station (NMRS: NS56SE 69.00) between 1870 and 1879. St. Enoch's Subway Station was constructed on site in 1895 and St. Enoch's Shopping Centre (NMRS: NS56SE 101) now occupies the site of the original station. The surrounding area is occupied primarily by 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings of a commercial nature and has been subject to several developments and redevelopments during the post-medieval and modern periods. However, earlier finds are not unknown several prehistoric and medieval artefacts and features have been identified in the immediate vicinity.
- 1.3.2 During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries a number of prehistoric finds were recovered in the area surrounding the proposed development site. Two logboats were recovered from two separate sites. One was recovered (along with a polished stone axe, now held by the Glasgow Art and Museum Services) near St. Enoch's Church in 1780 during foundations work on the church (NMRS: NS56SE 4 Buchanan 1855; Smith 1963; Wilson 1863). The second was discovered in Stockwell Street in 1824 during sewerage works; however it was destroyed before any detailed recording could take place (NMRS: NS56SE 15; Buchanan 1855; Mowat 1996).
- 1.3.3 There are few sites dating to the medieval period in the vicinity of the development site. Several medieval chapels are, however, known to have existed. St. Thomas's Chapel (NMRS: NS56SE 27) was located in the area from at least 1320 to 1505, though it is likely to have survived up until the Reformation (Renwick and Lindsay 1921; Renwick 1908). Additionally, St. Thenaw's Chapel (NMRS: NS56SE 26) was located in the area of St. Enoch's Square. The chapel and its associated churchyard are first mentioned in 1486 in a grant of James III. The chapel was destroyed during the Reformation but foundations were noted when the original St. Enoch's Church (NMRS: NS56SE 258) was being constructed (Brown 1893; Senex 1856; Thomson 1899).
- 1.3.4 In addition to these sites a hoard of brass coins (NMRS: NS56SE 95) was recovered from St. Enoch's Churchyard in 1782 and may relate to medieval activity on site (Lindsay 1845). Human remains (NMRS: NS56SE 92) were uncovered at Howard Street in 1981 during road works (Sloan 1981; Kerr & McBrien 1981). Similarly a watching brief carried out at Clyde Street in 2004 recovered human skeletal remains (WoSAS Event ID: 1485). It has been suggested that both discoveries are associated with the Old Town burial site and may have dated to the late medieval, however the remains themselves have not been dated.



- 1.3.5 The area around St. Enoch's Square has seen massive amounts of growth and development during the post-medieval and modern periods. Richardson's map of 1795 (Figure 3, AOC 2007a) shows Glasgow as consisting of several built up streets to the east of St. Enoch's Burn while land to the west remained primarily undeveloped. However, by the 1820s and 1830s the area had been developed to a much greater degree. Cleland's map of 1832 (Figure 4, AOC 2007a), as well as the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4, AOC 2007), shows a more pronounced streetscape with St. Enoch's Church depicted within the square.
- 1.3.6 By the time of the 1896 St Enoch's Station (NMRS: NS56SE 69.00) had been constructed (1896 OS Map, Figure 6, AOC 2007a). As a result of this good number of buildings along Maxwell and Dunlop Streets where demolished. The station had been built between 1870 and 1879 for the City of Glasgow Union Railway and was designed by John Fowler and James F. Blair. The station was opened in May 1876 and was followed by the opening of the hotel in July 1879 (NMRS: NS56SE 256). The station was extended between 1898 and 1902 and was Glasgow's principal station until around 1910 when it was outclassed by nearby Central Station. The completion of St. Enoch's Subway Station (NMRS: NS56NE 231) in 1895 also led to a fall in passengers. British Railways closed the station in 1966 (Butt 1995; Hay & Stell 1986; Johnston & Hume 1979).
- 1.3.7 After its closure in 1966 St. Enoch's Station (NMRS: NS56SE 101) was used as a car park before being redeveloped as St. Enoch's Shopping Centre in the late 1980s. The centre has undergone several alterations since its opening.

## 2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were:
- i) to monitor ground-works associated with the development and prevent the destruction of significant archaeological features prior to their recording;
  - ii) to undertake the immediate recording of isolated finds of moderately significant archaeological material that will be disturbed by the development programme;
  - iii) should highly significant archaeological deposits be discovered in quantity, to prepare and implement a mitigation strategy compliant with NPPG 5 and PAN 42.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The details of the archaeological works undertaken are laid out below, and were designed to fully meet the requirements outlined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2007a).
- 3.2 The groundbreaking works was undertaken using a rotary piling rig (c.160 piles in total) and a JCB mechanical excavator using a 1.5m wide toothed bucket. Monitoring of the drilling of piles was largely confined to the western area of the site (with St. Enoch's Square) as those undertaken in the east (on the western corner of Osborne Street) utilised a displacement technique and thus created no observable spoil. However, prior to the commencement of these eastern piles an exploratory

trench (c.10 m by 10 m was excavated down to a depth of 3 m to 3.5 m). This trench was also monitored as part of the herein presented watching brief.

- 3.3 All monitoring was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures (Appendix 7, 7.1 to 7.29). WoSAS have stated that all finds or archaeological features of demonstrably 19<sup>th</sup> and later centuries in date were not to be considered archaeologically significant. Digital and Black and White Print photographic shots were taken during the Watching Brief (Appendix 1).
- 3.4 AOC monitored approximately half of the proposed 160 piles. AOC watching approximately two thirds of these, at which point WoSAS were contacted. Based on the negative results, and in consultation with WoSAS, it was agreed that the watching brief be abandoned.

## **4 RESULTS**

- 4.1 The following should be read in conjunction with the data presented in Appendices 1-2. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken between July and October 2008 in conditions ranging from dry and bright to very wet, with some of the works taking place at night. Visibility was poor during the piling phase of the project due to the inclusion of liquid cement during the drilling process. However, visibility improved with the use of the JCB mechanical excavator.
- 4.2 In total, the drilling of 119 piles were observed in the west of the site. The excavated upper layer within all these piles consisted of up to 1 m of light hardcore and up to 3 m of modern demolition rubble (consisting of cement, brick and cable fragments). During the drilling of 20 of the piles, sandstone and brick foundation courses were encountered (up to a depth of 5 m). These were the remains of the aforementioned St. Enoch Train Station and therefore demonstrably 19<sup>th</sup> century in origin and subsequently not considered archaeological. Below both of these the subsoil consisted of either a sterile natural brown sand or grey clay, below which sat a natural rounded gravel down to a depth of between 25 and 33 m.
- 4.3 To the east of the site (the corner of Osborne Street), machine excavation uncovered three north to south oriented linear sandstone and brick foundations. These foundations stood to a height of up to 4 m, at a depth of up to 4.2 m and measured 1.5 m in width. Again, these represent the remains of the 19<sup>th</sup> century train station and are not considered to be of archaeological significance.

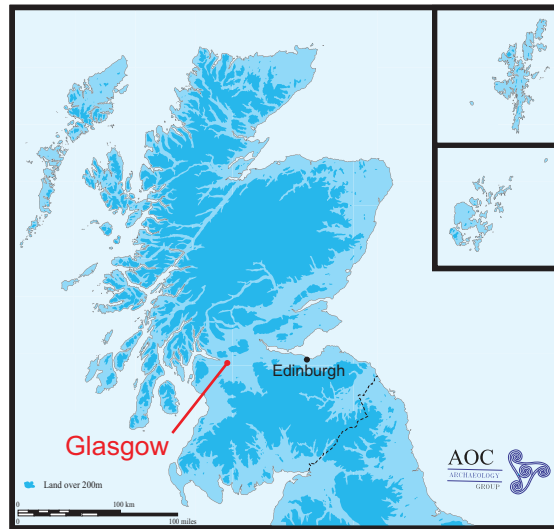
## **5 CONCLUSION**

- 5.1 No structures, deposits or artefacts relating to pre-19<sup>th</sup> century activity were identified on the site. This derived from both the disturbed nature of the site due to previous construction works (i.e. the construction of the former train station and the later St. Enoch's Centre) and the restricted nature of the ground-breaking works undertaken.
- 5.2 It is the conclusion of this report that no further watching brief is necessary within the development area. However, a programme of archaeological evaluation is required within Phase 2 of the development.

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Figure 1: Site location

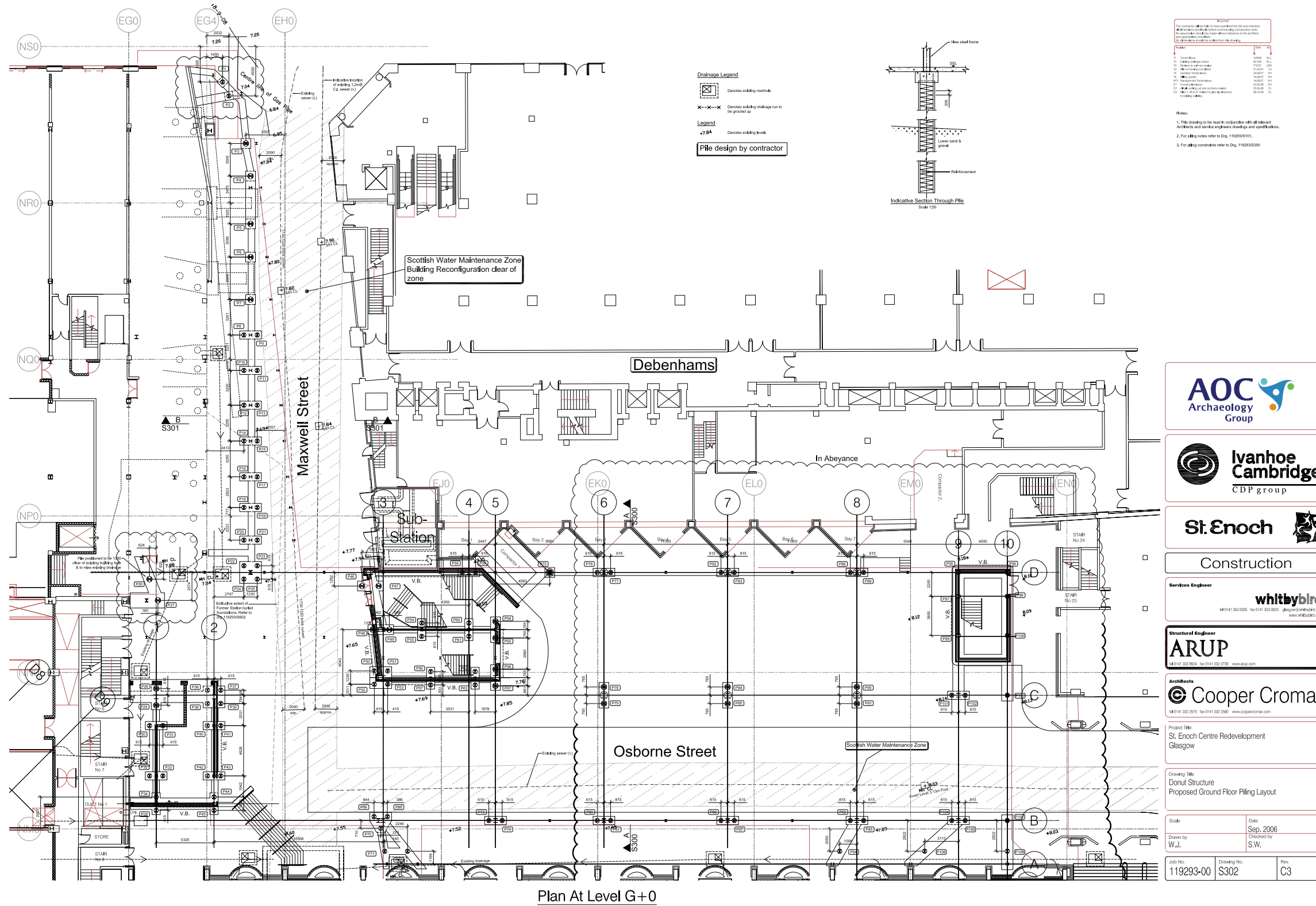


Figure 2:  
Plan showing position of pilings monitored during watching brief

based on a drawing supplied by client

**AOC Archaeology Group**

**Ivanhoe Cambridge CDP group**

**St. Enoch**

**Construction**

**Services Engineer whitbybrd**

**Structural Engineer ARUP**

**Architects Cooper Cromar**

Project Title: St. Enoch Centre Redevelopment Glasgow

Drawing Title: Donut Structure Proposed Ground Floor Piling Layout

Scale: Date: Sep. 2006  
Drawn by: W.J. Checked by: S.W.

JOB No. 119293-00 Drawing No. S302 Rev. C3

**Piling Legend:**

- 410Ø Rotary bored piles
- 510Ø Rotary bored piles

0 20 m

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**St. Enoch's Centre, Glasgow:  
Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**

## APPENDIX 1

### Photographic Record

Black & White Print Film 1

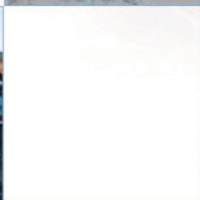
Frame	Area	Description	From
1		Registration	-
2-3		General shot of Pile 254 and Pile 185	S+E
4-5		Working shot of Pile 76	S
6-7		Working shot of foundation in Pile 117	NE
8-9		Detail of foundation in Pile 117	NE
10-11		Brick foundations within Pile 118	S
12-13		Drilling and foundation within Pile 118	SW
14-15		Sandstone foundations in Pile 290	N
16-17		Sandstone foundations in Pile 124	N
18-19		Brick culvert/drain in Pile 310	S
20-21		Utilities at East side of site	W
22-23		Sandstone foundations at East of site	N
24-25		Sandstone foundations at East of site	NW



## APPENDIX 2

### Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Report

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	City of Glasgow Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME</b>	St Enoch Centre, Glasgow; Watching Brief
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	AOC 20274
<b>PARISH:</b>	Glasgow
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Daniel Rhodes
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S)</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NS 5904 6495
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	July 2008
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	October 2008
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	Extension to the current St. Enoch's Shopping centre in Glasgow's city centre required the drilling of c.160 pile holes to a depth of c.30 m. Of these 119 were monitored for possible archaeological material, along with a large investigative trench measuring 10 m by 10 m. Foundation remains of the 19 <sup>th</sup> -century St. Enoch's Train Station were uncovered. However no earlier archaeological material was encountered.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Cyril Sweett Group plc.
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	<a href="mailto:admin@aocarchaeology.com">admin@aocarchaeology.com</a>
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



**AOC Archaeology Group**, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY  
tel: 0131 555 4425 | fax: 0131 555 4426 | e-mail: [admin@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:admin@aocarchaeology.com)

[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)