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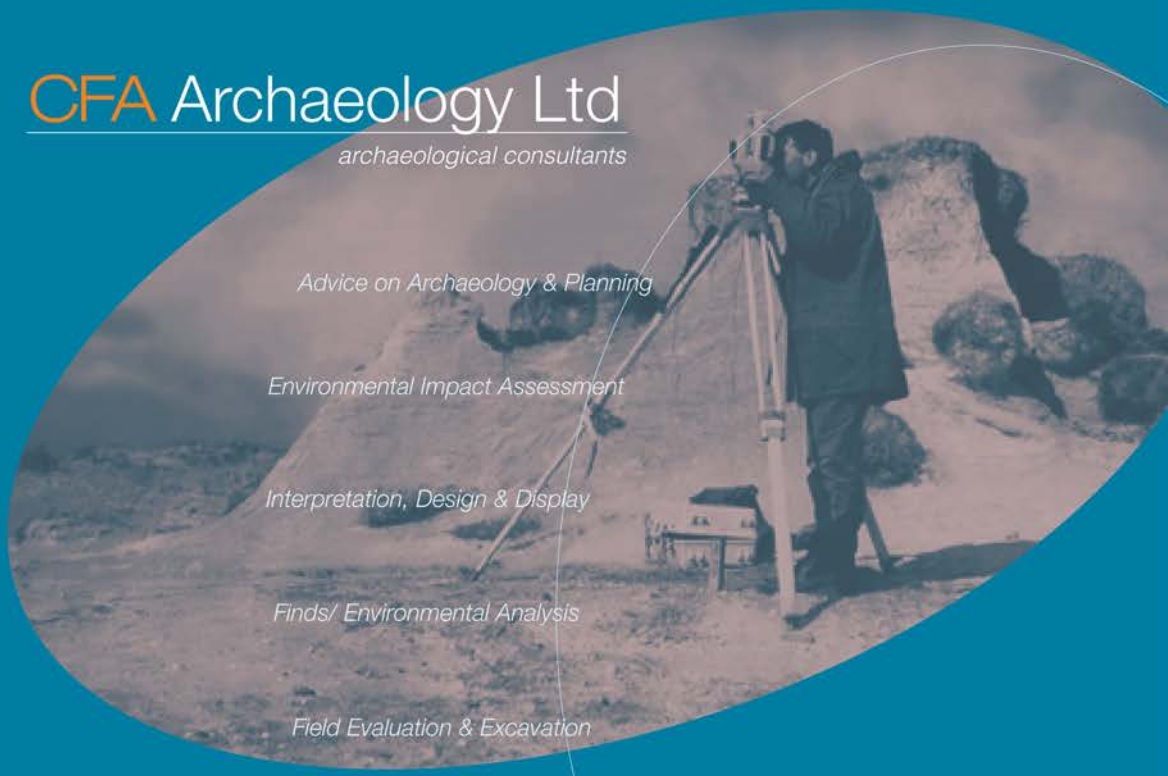

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Geotechnical Site Investigation Works
Port Dundas Canal Basin
Forth and Clyde Canal
Glasgow
Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. 3397

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in January 2016 during site investigations works at Port Dundas Canal Basin, Forth and Clyde Canal, Glasgow (NGR: NS 5946 6660) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Waterman Structures Ltd (Waterman) on behalf of Farrans Construction.

A Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) dated 19 October 2015 was produced by CFA on behalf of Waterman. The WSI was approved by Historic Environment Scotland (HES).

1.2 Background

The site investigation work was required in advance of a proposed planning application for a mixed use development at Port Dundas, Glasgow. The proposed development formed part of the Port Dundas Masterplan, and included a hotel, offices, student accommodation, and residential and retail units. This development lay entirely within the Scheduled area associated with Port Dundas Canal Basin (Scheduled Monument Index 6689). Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) (Ref.201504541) for site investigation works was granted in December 2015 subject to a condition requiring archaeological monitoring to ensure that features of archaeological interest were not removed during trial pit excavation.

The scheduled monument of Port Dundas canal basin was part of the Forth and Clyde Canal and consisted of a canal basin complex and a short stretch of canal, both of which were disused and cut off from the rest of the canal. The canal basin within the proposed development area dated to the later 19th century and was a replacement for an earlier canal basin, which was constructed in 1790 and lay c.400m to the west of the site. Further details of the history of the canal basin are contained within a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) undertaken by Waterman in 2015 and submitted in support of the SMC application.

The DBA (Waterman (2015) contained a map regression showing the development of the site. On the 1861 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, the site appeared largely undeveloped with only a few buildings depicted along the eastern and south-eastern boundary. These included a coke kiln and a well lying adjacent to the canal. By 1895 a timber basin was depicted along with a number of coke kilns around its periphery. On the 1913 OS map the coke kilns were no longer shown and a boat repair yard was shown on the northern side of the site. The 1960 OS map showed that the timber basin had been backfilled and that the site was occupied by a cooling tower for the adjacent power station. The cooling tower was demolished in 1982 and the site was undeveloped after that. It was therefore considered possible that remains associated with the use of the site as a canal basin including the remains of the boat yard and coke kilns might be preserved and that later remains such as the footings of the cooling tower would also be preserved. Land registry plans show the location of a second cooling tower but it is not known if this ever existed.

When this watching brief was undertaken in January 2016, the proposed development area consisted of a fairly level area of unused ground occupied by groundcover consisting of rough grass. The area was bounded by the Forth and Clyde canal (Glasgow Branch), with just a small section of land linking it to the island occupied by the Pinkston Paddle Sports Centre.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the programme of archaeological works were:

- To conduct an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation (watching brief) to monitor all ground breaking works.
- To record any archaeological features or deposits uncovered during the site investigation works and wherever possible to ensure that they were preserved in situ.
- To produce a report on the results of the watching brief to inform the future design of the development and any future mitigation that may be required.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance as appropriate.

The techniques used in excavating the site investigation interventions were provided in the Farrans document *Methodology for site clearance and site investigation methodology* which was submitted in support of the application for SMC.

2.2 Watching Brief

The deposits of modern overburden within the test pits and trial trenches were removed using a 360º tracked excavator, and the starter-pits for all bore-holes/coring etc were excavated by hand. All ground-breaking works were carried out under constant archaeological supervision.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

The locations of features and trenches were recorded by the site investigation contractor using industry standard electronic surveying equipment..

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 3.

The watching brief monitored the excavation of ten test pits (TP1-TP10), eleven trial trenches (TT1-TT4 and TT6-TT12), and twelve hand-dug starter pits (BH1, BH2/CP2, BH3, BH4, BH5, BH6, BH7, BH8, CC1, CC2/CP1, CC3/CP2 and CC4) (Fig.1). Details of the test-pits/trial trenches/starter-pits containing notable features are contained within the following paragraphs and a summary of all the test-pits/trial trenches is given in Appendix 1.

Test-pits 1, 4-7 and 9 were all stopped in made ground. This is unsurprising as they all appeared to have been dug in the infilled timber basin.

Trial Trenches 2, 3 and 4 and Test-pits 1 and 9 were targeted on the location of the possible second cooling tower that was mapped on the land registery title deeds. No evidence of this was identified.

3.2 Test-Pits

TP2

TP2 measured 2m by 1m and was aligned ENE to WSW. The deposits within this test-pit from the top downwards consisted of 0.15m of soil and gravel (**005**), which overlay a cobbled surface (**006**) with a raised concrete kerb (**007**) (Fig. 5). Information from the 1895 Ordnance Survey map edition suggested that this area of cobbles was the surface for one of the wharfs adjacent to the canal basin. This cobble surface was preserved in situ.

TP3

TP3 measured 2.2m by 1m and was aligned ENE to WSW. The deposits within this test-pit from the top downwards consisted of 0.1m of soil and concrete (**008**), 0.2m of concrete (**009**), 0.3m mixed rubble (**010**), and 0.05m of grey-black ash (**011**) overlying a cobbled surface (**012**) (0.65m below current ground surface) (Fig. 6). Information from the 1895 Ordnance Survey map edition suggested that this area of cobbles was the surface for one of the wharfs adjacent to the canal basin. This cobble surface was preserved in situ.

TP8

TP8 measured 2m by 0.8m and was aligned ENE to WSW. The deposits within this test-pit from the top downwards consisted of 0.25m of mixed made-ground (**030**) overlying a flat concrete surface (**031**). This test-pit rapidly filled with water covering the concrete surface (Fig. 7). The concrete surface is considered likely to relate to the cooling tower depicted on the 1960 Ordnance Survey map and was preserved in situ.

TP10

TP10 measured 2m by 0.8m and was aligned east to west. The deposits within this test-pit from the top downwards consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and roots (**036**) overlying a thin lens of ash and grit (**037**). This overlay a cobbled surface (**038**) (Fig. 8). Information from the 1861 Ordnance Survey map edition suggested that this area of cobbles lay within a T-shaped structure, which is labelled as a coke kiln on the later 1895 Ordnance Survey map. The cobbled surface was preserved in situ.

3.3 Trial-Trenches

TT1

TT1 measured 5m by 1.75m and was aligned east to west. The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of 0.25m of topsoil containing modern debris (**039**) overlying well laid setts/cobbles (**040**) (Fig. 9). Information from the 1895 Ordnance Survey map edition suggested that this area of cobbles was the surface for one of the wharfs adjacent to the canal basin. The cobbles were preserved in situ.

TT6

TT6 measured 5m by 1.9m and was aligned north to south. The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of 0.35m to 0.55m of stony topsoil (**051**) overlying coarse bright red (heat affected sand) sand (**052**) (Fig. 10). Apparently cutting through the red sand there was a linear strip of white sand (**053**), which was 0.3m wide and may mark the robbed out remains of the former wall line of the coke kiln that was mapped in this location on the the 1861 Ordnance Survey map. The white sand bordered an area of cobbles (**054**) and an area of mixed red/white sand (**055**). The cobbles may have represented the warf surface outside of the coke kiln. A modern feature (**056**) filled with grey gravel/sand (**057**) had been cut into the base of this trench. Excavation ceased at this depth and the features were preserved in situ.

TT8

TT8 measured 5m x 1.8m and was aligned ENE to WSW. A mix of topsoil and concrete fragments 0.4m deep (**030**) overlay a reinforced concrete surface (**031**) which was the base of the power station cooling tower. What appeared to be a test pit from an earlier unconnected phase of site investigation had already broken through the surface of the conctere so the remainder of it was left in situ.

TT10

TT10 measured 11m by 1.5m and was aligned ENE to WSW. At the ENE end of the trench, the deposits consisted of 0.2m of topsoil (**1011**) and 0.2m of grey clay (**1012**) overlying two areas of heat-affected sandstone paving (**1001**) and an area of shattered sandstone deposits (**1002**) (Figs. 2 & 11). A linear gully (**1005**) containing a legth of wooden log (1**006**) had been cut into the sandstone deposit **1002**. The gully in turn had been partially truncated by a modern cut feature (**1004**). Underlying the paving/sandstone deposits was a mixed ash deposit (**1009**) with a depth of at least 1m. At the ENE end, the trench was terminated at a depth of 0.4m so that the sandstone

paving surface could be preserved in situ, but was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m in the rest of the trench where the paving was not present. The remains in this trench are considered to be the remains of a coke kiln, which was depicted on the 1895 Ordnance Survey map edition.

TT11

TT11 measured 8m by 1.5m and was aligned NE to SW. The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of rooty topsoil (**1110**), a mixed deposit of ash, clay, soil and stones (**1109**), a lens of creamy lime mortar and brick fragments (**1107**), a series of lenses of ash, grit and coal (**1108**), a compacted layer of clay, ash and broken brick (**1106**), and a layer of very compact coal dust (**1105**). These overlay a brick surface (**1101**) at a depth of c.0.8m below the current ground surface (Figs. 3 & 12). The brick surface was constructed from bricks of many different types, which may have been reused from elsewhere. They overlay a mixed ash deposit (**1103**) with a depth of 0.3m. This feature coincides with the location of a T-shaped structure, which is first depicted on the 1861 Ordnance Survey map edition. On the subsequent 1895 edition, this building is labelled as a coke kiln. The brick surface was preserved in situ.

TT12

TT12 measured 10m by 1.5m and was aligned NE-SW. Beneath the topsoil (**1210**) and a layer of gravel containing off cuts of metal rebar (**1203**) was a line of edge-set bricks (**1201**) and a cobbled surface (**1202**) at a depth of 0.55m below the current ground surface (Figs. 4 & 13). The cobbles overlay made ground deposits (**1207/1208**), and to the NE of the edge set bricks (**1201)** there were further made ground deposits (**1203/1206**) with a modern feature (**1204/1205**) cut into them. The features within this trench are considered to be the remains of a coke kiln first depicted on the 1861 Ordnance Survey map. They were preserved in situ.

3.4 Bore-Holes/Coring Starter Pits

BH1

The BH1 starter-pit measured 0.5m by 0.5m and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. A cobbled surface (**066**) 0.2m thick was exposed c. 0.1m below the current ground surface (**065**) (Fig. 14). The deposits beneath the cobbles consisted of 0.5m of brownish gravel (**067**) and >0.4m of grey-black clay-silt (**068**), which continued below the base of the pit. Information from the 1895 Ordnance Survey map edition suggests that this area of cobbles was the surface for one of the wharfs adjacent to the canal basin.

BH3

The BH3 starter-pit measured 0.5m by 0.5m and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m. A cobbled surface (**070**) 0.2m thick was exposed c. 0.1m below the current ground surface (**069**) (Fig. 15). The deposits beneath the cobbles consisted of 0.1m of ash (**071**), 0.2m of sand and >0.5m of mixed clay/ash/stones (**072**), which continued below the base of the pit. Information from the 1895 Ordnance Survey map edition

suggests that this area of cobbles was the surface for one of the wharfs adjacent to the canal basin.

CC3/CP2

The starter pit for CC3/CP2 was extended to 1m x1m to expose the concrete base of the cooling tower (**078**) this lay beow 0.3m of mixed topsoil (**077**). The concrete surface was 0.35m thick and overlay made ground.

CC4

The CC4 starter-pit measured c.1m by 1m and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m. A concrete surface (**074**) was uncovered 0.1m below the current ground surface (**073**). The concrete surface was 0.35m thick on the east side of the pit, but continued down to a depth of 0.8m on the west side. Beneath the concrete a surface of cobbles/setts (**075**) was uncovered on the eastern side of the pit, while on the western side of the pit where the concrete was thickest, it overlay black coal and ash deposits (**076**). Information from the 1895 Ordnance Survey map edition suggests that this area of cobbles was the surface for one of the wharfs adjacent to the canal basin. The concrete was the base of the later power station cooling tower.

4. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during site investigation works for a mixed use development at Port Dundas Canal Basin, Glasgow. The canal basin, which was backfilled by c.1960, dates to the second half of the 19th century.

The site investigation identified:

- The base of the cooling tower for the power sation was made of reinforced concrete that was 0.35m thick and that it had been laid over the top of the existing canalside infrastructure, some of which appeared to survive below the tower base.
- that the possible second cooling tower shown on the land registery title deeds was not present.
- The basin itself was backfilled with made ground.
- The warf sides and probable remains of the coke kilns were preserved across most of their original footprint. They survived at a depth of between c.0.15m and c.0.80m below the current site surface

Any future work within this area would be subject to acquiring Scheduled Monument Consent from the HES.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with HES and a copy of the report will be submitted to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

On completion of this project, a summary statement of this programme of archaeological works will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* and will also be reported on through *OASIS Scotland*.

5. REFERENCES

Port Dundas, Glasgow: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Ltd 2015, Unpublished Technical Report

APPENDIX 1: Summary of Excavation Results

Test-Pits

Test-Pit Number	Test-Pit Size (m)	Depth of Deposits (Completed Depth)	Features
1	2.5m x 1.2m	>2m	N/A
2	2m x 1m	>0.15m	Cobbled surface with raised kerb - wharf
3	2.2m x 1m	>0.65m	Cobbled surface - wharf
4	2.3m x 1m	>2.5m	N/A
5	2m x 1m	>2.9m	N/A
6	2m x 1m	>2.9m	N/A
7	2.4m x 1m	>2.7	N/A
8	2m x 0.8m	>0.25m	Concrete surface – cooling tower base
9	2m x 1m	>2m	N/A
10	2m x 0.8m	>0.2m	Cobbled surface – coke kiln?

Trial-Trenches

Trench Number	Trench Size (m)	Depth of Deposits (Completed Depth)	Features
1	5m x 1.75m	>0.25m	Setts/Cobbles - wharf
2	4.5m x 2.1m	1.3m	N/A
3	4m x 1.9m	>1.3m	N/A
4	3.5m x 1.5m	>2m	N/A
5	Not excavated	Not excavated	Not excavated
6	5m x 1.9m	>0.55m	Cobbles and possible wall line – coke kiln?
7	5m x 2m	>0.85m	N/A
8	5m x 1.8m	>0.4m	Reinforced concrete surface - cooling tower base
9	10m x 1.5m	>1.2m	N/A
10	11m x 1.5m	>1.4m	Sandstone paving – coke kiln?
11	8m x 1.5m	>1m	Brick surface – coke kiln?
12	10m x 1.5m	>0.55m	Brick wall and cobbled surface – coke kiln?

Boreholes and Concrete Core Starter pits (all dug to 1.1m – 1.2m)

Number	Features
BH1	Cobble surface - wharf
BH2/CP2	N/A
BH3	Cobble surface - wharf
BH4	N/A
BH5	N/A
BH6	N/A
BH7	N/A
BH8	N/A
CC1	N/A
CC2/CP1	N/A
CC3/CP2	Concrete surface – cooling tower base
CC4	Concrete surface – cooling tower base over cobbled surface (possible wharf structure)

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

Photo Number	Contexts/Description	Taken From
1-3	General pre-excavation shots of area	North to East
4-5	TP2 showing cobbled surface 006 with raised kerb 007	South
6	TP1 partially excavated	WSW
7-8	TP1, general shot	West
9-10	TP9, general shot	SE
11	TP9, general shot	East
12-13	TP6, general shot	East
14-15	TP6, general shot	West
16-17	TP5, general shot	East
18	TP5, general shot	West
19	TP5, general shot	South
20-21	TP10, cobbled surface 038	North
22-23	TP10, general shot	NE
24	TP4, general shot	East
25	TP4, general shot	SE
26	TP4, general shot	South
27-29	TP7, general shot	SW
30-31	Assorted bricks found on site	N/A
32-33	TP8 showing water covering concrete surface 031	SSW
34	TP3, cobbled surface 012	South
35	TP3, general shot	SW
36	TP3, east-facing section	East
37	TT1, setts/cobbles 040 close up	South
38	TT1, general shot	East
39	TT1, general shot	South
40-41	TT2, SSE-facing section	SSE
42	TT2, SSE-facing section	SE
43	TT2, general shot	WSW
44	TT3, SE-facing section	SSE
45	TT3, general working shot	South
46	TT4, general shot	NNE
47	TT4, wooden and metal artefacts from trench	N/A
48	TT7, SW-facing section	SW
49	TT7, metal artefacts from trench	N/A
50	TT7, general shot	ENE
51	TT8, general shot	WSW
52	TT8, general shot	SW
53	Concrete at original intended location of TT6.	South
54-55	TT6, general shot	North
57	TT6, modern feature 056	West
58	TT6, general shot	SSW
59-61	TT12, general shot	NE
62	TT12, general shot	SW
63	TT12, cobbles 1202, plan view	NE
64	TT12, brick wall 1201	NE
65-66	TT12, gravel an d metal rods 1203	SW
67	TT12, brick wall 1201 and cobbles 1202	NE
68-69	TT12, NW-facing section	NW and W
70	TT12, gravel an d metal rods 1203	NE
71-72	TT9, general shot	NE
73-74	TT9, NW-facing section at NE-end	NW and N
75	TT9, general shot	SW
76-77	TT9, NW-facing section at SW-end	NW
78-80	TT10, general shot	ENE

81-83	TT10, sandstone paving 1001 at ENE end of trench	ENE
84	TT10, wood 1006 in cut 1005	SSE
85	TT10, sandstone paving 1001, mid-trench	ENE
86	TT10, general shot	WSW
87	TT10, general shot	SW
88	TT10, SSE-facing section at WSW	SSE
89-90	TT10, SSE-facing section	SW
91-93	TT10, general shot	South
94-95	TT11, general shot	NE
96-98	TT11, general shot	SW
99-102	TT11, SE-facing section showing demolition layers	Various
103-104	TT11, brick surface 1101	NE
105-109	General site panorama from SW corner	Various
110	BH1,cobbles in starter pit	West
111	BH1 general shot	SW
112	General site shot	SW
113	BH3, cobbles in starter pit	East
114	CC3/CP2, concrete prior to braking	East
115	CC4, concrete under water	West
116-117	CC4, working shots	West
118-119	CC4, cobbles exposed under concrete	West
120-121	General site shots, post-works	Various

APPENDIX 3: Context Register

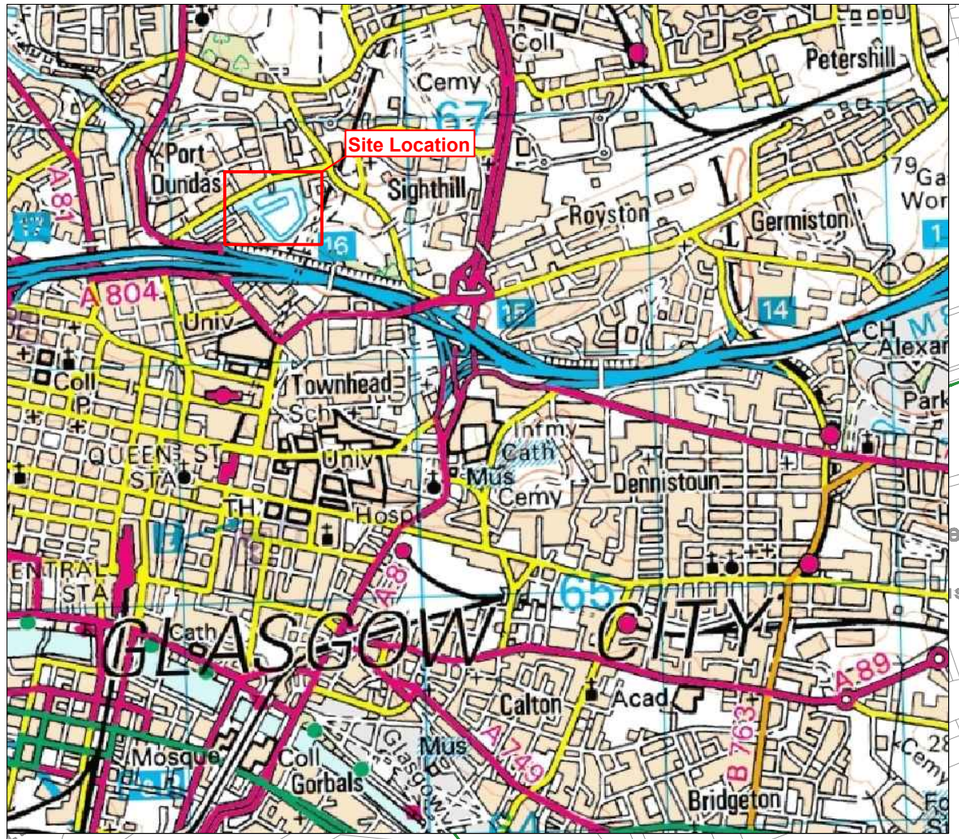
Context No.	Area	Description
001	TP1	Soil and gravel mix
002	TP1	Concrete and re-bar
003	TP1	Possible concrete structure
004	TP1	Soft grey-black clay mix
005	TP2	Soil and gravel mix
006	TP2	Cobbled surface
007	TP2	Possible concrete kerb
008	TP3	Soil and concrete mixture
009	TP3	Concrete and re-bar
010	TP3	Mixed rubble (brick/stone/clay)
011	TP3	Grey-black ash over cobbles
012	TP3	Cobbled surface
013	TP4	Topsoil and roots
014	TP4	Soil and grit/gravel mixture
015	TP4	Concrete, re-bar and occasional bricks
016	TP4	Grit and occasional stones
017	TP5	Topsoil and roots
018	TP5	Mixed rubble (brick/stone/concrete
019	TP5	Black silt with some coal
020	TP5	Grey silt and gravel
021	TP6	Topsoil, stones and roots
022	TP6	Very compact grey-black grit
023	TP6	Rubble, lime mortar and bricks
024	TP6	Soil containing stones, wood and assorted rubbish
025	TP7	Topsoil/stones/roots
026	TP7	Firm red clay/stones/bricks
027	TP7	Black grit
028	TP7	Mixed grit/rubble/stone/brick
029	TP7	Mustard coloured gritty clay
030	TP8	Soil/gravel/re-bar/concrete
031	TP8	Concrete surface (same as 064)

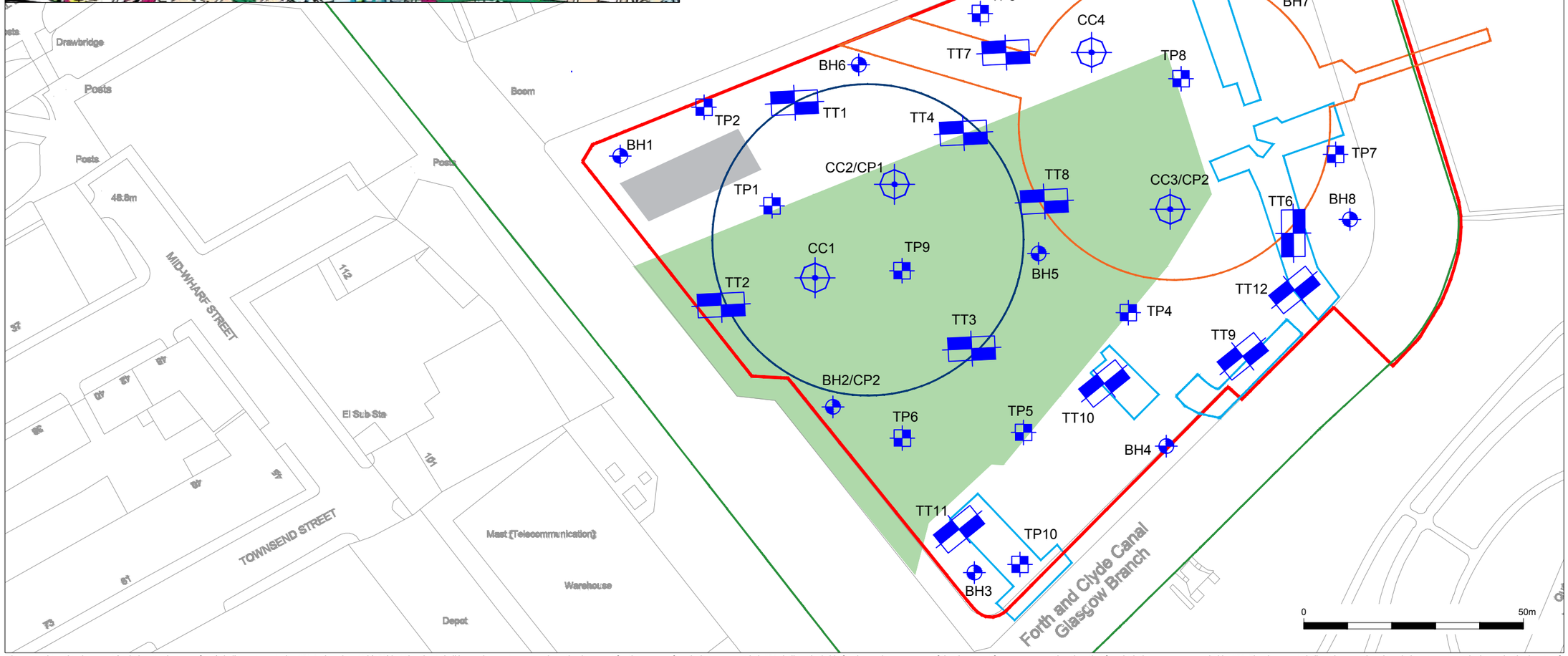
032	TP9	Topsoil and roots
033	TP9	Soil/gravel/stones/bricks
034	TP9	Grey ash
035	TP9	Black silt
036	TP10	Topsoil and roots
037	TP10	Grey-black ash and grit
038	TP10	Cobbled surface
039	TT1	Topsoil with roots and modern rubbish
040	TT1	Setts/cobbles (well laid)
041	TT2	Topsoil with occasional stones and bricks
042	TT2	Mixed made-ground
043	TT3	Topsoil
044	TT3	Soil, stones, concrete, re-bar
045	TT3	Concrete and re-bar
046	TT4	Topsoil
047	TT4	Broken concrete
048	TT4	Compact grey-black silty-sand and stones
049	TT4	Grit, coal, bricks, stones, wood, nails
050	TT4	Grey-brown sandy-silt and gravel
051	TT6	Topsoil and stones
052	TT6	Bright red-orange coarse sand
053	TT6	Linear strip of cream sand
054	TT6	Cobbled surface
055	TT6	Mixed red and white sand
056	TT6	Modern cut feature
057	TT6	Fill of 056 (grey gravel and sand)
058	TT7	Topsoil
059	TT7	Shattered concrete
060	TT7	Very compact coal/ash/whim dust
061	TT8	Topsoil and roots
062	TT8	Soil/concrete/re-bar
063	TT8	Possible cut for modern test-pit
064	TT8	Concrete surface (same as 031)
065	BH1	Topsoil and turf
066	BH1	Cobbled surface
067	BH1	Brownish gravel
068	BH1	Grey-black clay-silt
069	BH3	Topsoil and turf
070	BH3	Cobbled surface
071	BH3	Ash
072	BH3	Clay/ash/stones
073	CC4	Topsoil deposits
074	CC4	Concrete surface
075	CC4	Cobbles
076	CC4	Black coal and ash deposits
077	CC3/CP2	Topsoil deposits
078	CC3/CP2	Concrete surface
901	TT9	Orange-red sandy-clay
902	TT9	Modern made-ground
903	TT9	Black grit and cola dust
1001	TT10	Sandstone paving (heat affected)
1002	TT10	Sandstone chips, sand and soil
1003	TT10	Cut of modern feature
1004	TT10	Grey clay, stones and re-bar
1005	TT10	Cut of linear feature
1006	TT10	Circular log
1007	TT10	Grey ash
1008	TT10	Grey-brown sand/grit mixed with orange sand

1009	TT10	Grey-black ash (runs under 1001)
1010	TT10	Lenses of ash, clay and dross to SW of 1001
1011	TT10	Topsoil
1012	TT10	Grey clay (same as 1004)
1101	TT11	Brick and quarry tile surface
1102	TT11	Black gritty soil and stones
1103	TT11	Grey-black ash
1104	TT11	Creamy yellow gritty clay to SW of 1101
1105	TT11	Compact coal dust and grit
1106	TT11	Compact orange-grey clay, ash and broken bricks
1107	TT11	Lime mortar and brick fragments
1108	TT11	Lenses of ash, grit, and coal fragments
1109	TT11	Mixed ash, clay, soil, stone
1110	TT11	Mixed topsoil with stones and concrete
1201	TT12	Edge-set refractory bricks
1202	TT12	Cobbled surface
1203	TT12	Gravel, ash, metal rods and asbestos sheet
1204	TT12	Cut of modern feature
1205	TT12	Fill of 1204: red sand/gravel/re-bar
1206	TT12	Grey-black silt and ash under 1203
1207	TT12	Yellow-brown clay, stones and broken brick abutting 1201
1208	TT12	Yellow-brown clay, stones and broken brick abutting 1201 and underlying 1202
1209	TT12	Mixed made-ground under 1210
1210	TT12	Topsoil

APPENDIX 4: Drawing Register

Dwg. No.	Sheet No.	Description	Section/Plan	Scale
1	N/A	TT6, sketch plan	Plan	N/A
2	1	TT12, Plan	Plan	1:40
3	1	TT10, Plan	Plan	1:40
4	1	TT11, Plan	Plan	1:40
5	1	TT11, SE-facing section (2-4m along trench)	Section	1:20





Key:

- Site Boundary
- Scheduled Monument
- Former Timber Basin Location
- Approximate Location of Former Cooling Tower
- Approximate Alternative Location of Former Cooling tower Location
- Former Coke Kilns
- Former Boat Building and Reparing Yard
- Trial Trench
- Trial Pit
- Borehole
- Concrete Core

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Title:
Location map and site plan

Project:
Port Dundas Canal Basin, Forth and Clyde Canal, Glasgow

Client:
Waterman Structures Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:1,000

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
SW	GC	13/01/2016

Report.No:	Fig. No:
3397	1

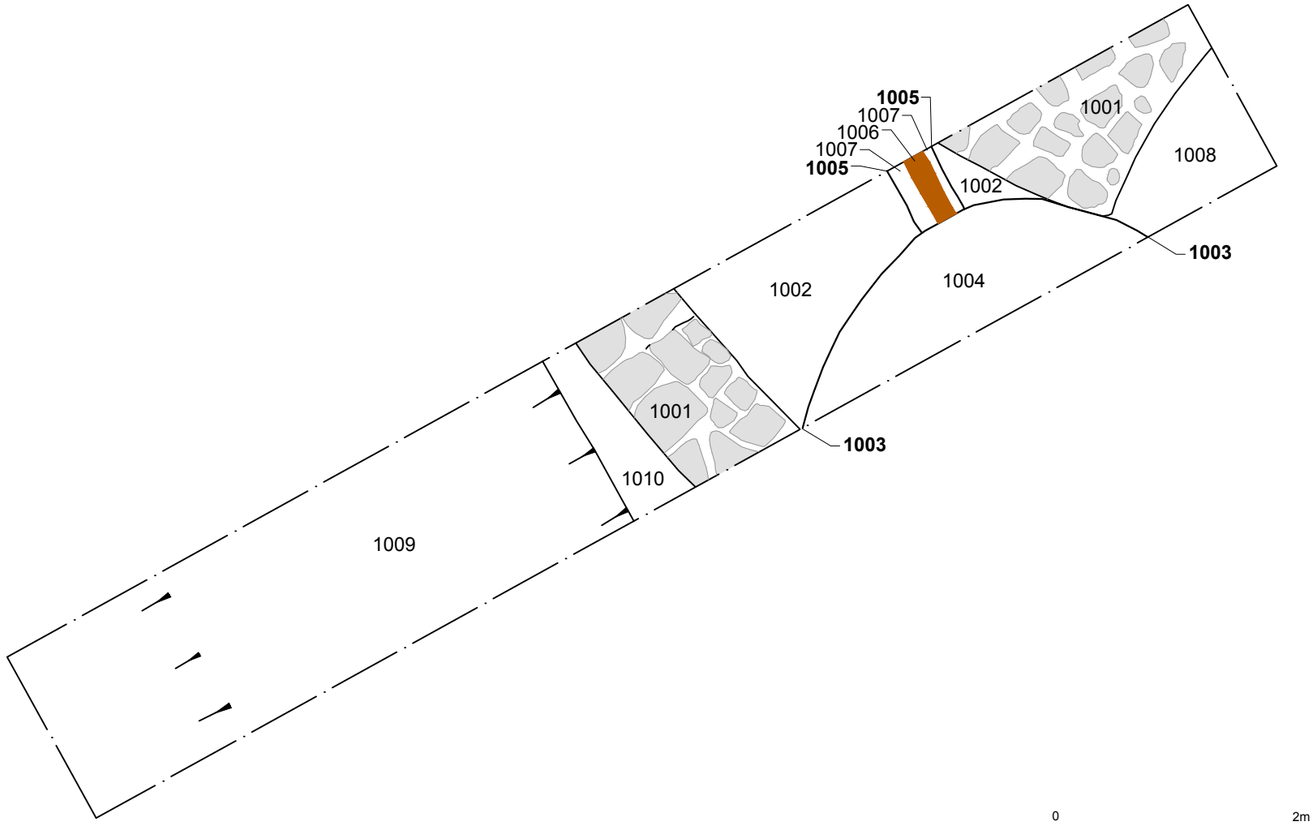


Fig. 2 - Plan of TT10

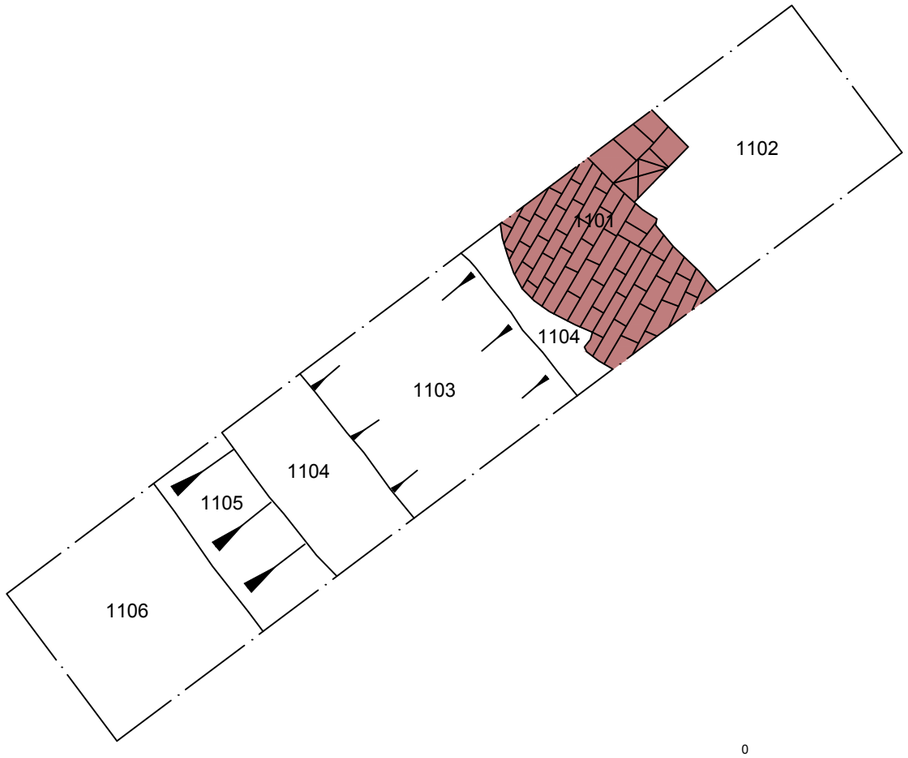


Fig. 3 - Plan of TT11

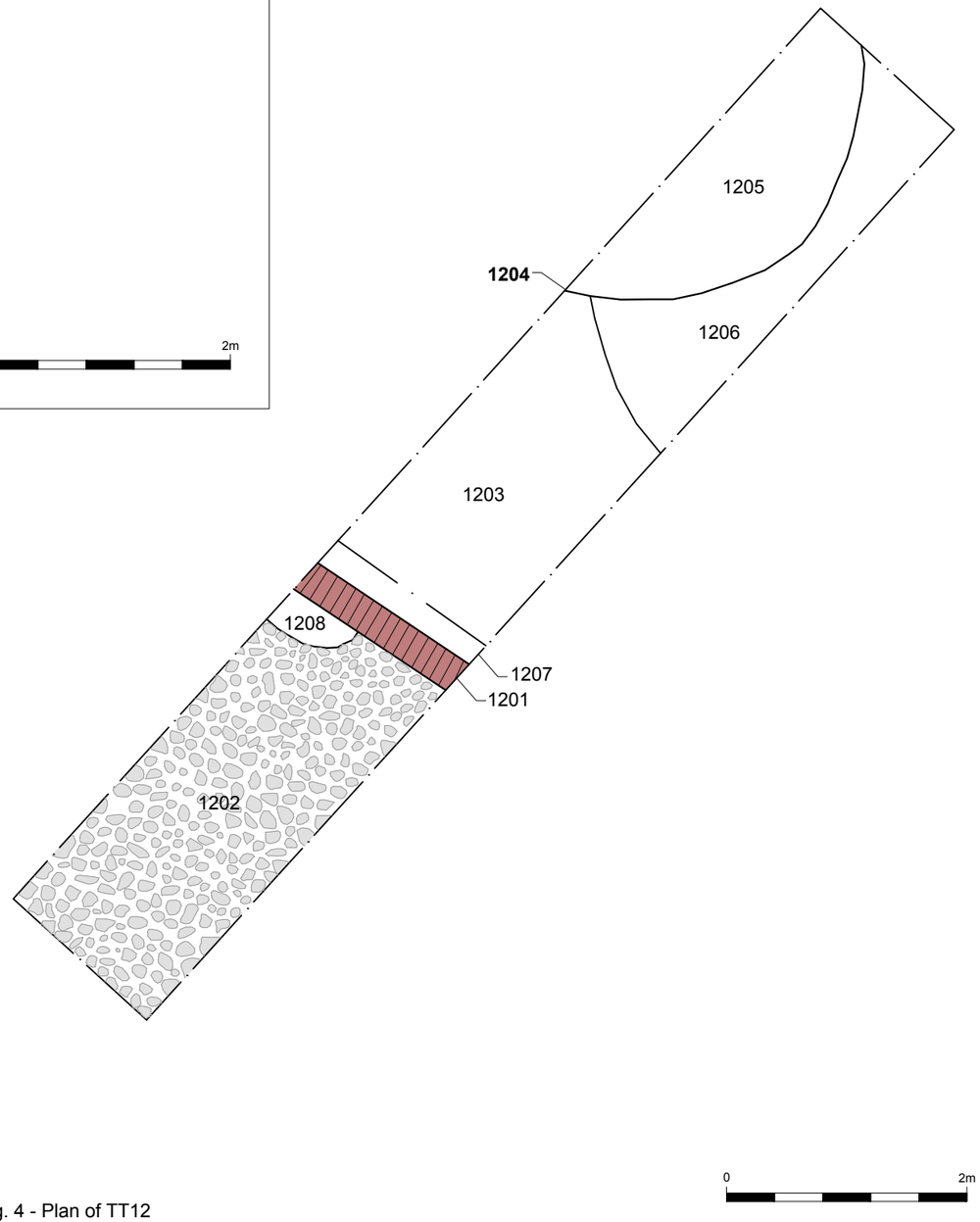


Fig. 4 - Plan of TT12

Key:

- Trench Limit
- Stone
- Brick
- Wood

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Title: Plans

Project: Port Dundas Canal Basin, Forth and Clyde Canal, Glasgow

Client: Waterman Structures Ltd

Scale at A3: 1:50

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
SW	GC	13/01/2016

Report.No:	Fig. No:
3397	2 - 4

Fig. 5 - TP2 from south

Fig. 6 - TP3 from south

Fig. 7 - TP8 from SSW

Fig. 8 - TP10 from north

Project:
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Fig. 9 - TT1 from east

Fig. 10 - TT6 from north

Fig. 11 - TT10 from ENE

Fig. 12 - TT11 from NE

Project:
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Fig. 13 - TT12 from SW

Fig. 14 - BH1 from west

Fig. 15 - BH3 from east

Project:
Port Dundas Canal Basin, Forth and Clyde Canal, Glasgow

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3397		13 - 15