

Anderston, Glasgow

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Prepared for: Mast Architects
51 St Vincent Crescent
Glasgow
G3 8NQ

AOC Archaeology Project No: 20598

National grid reference: NS 5770 6551

Prepared by: Lynne Fouracre

Edited by: Ronan Toolis

Date: July 2007

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

Tel 0131440 3593

Fax 0131 440 3422

Email admin@aocscot.co.uk

CONTENTS

- 1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY
- 2 INTRODUCTION
 - 2.1 **Development site**
 - 2.1.1 *Location and extent*
 - 2.1.2 *Geology and topography*
 - 2.2 **Development proposal**
 - 2.2.1 *Developer*
 - 2.2.2 *Nature of development*
 - 2.3 **Government and local planning procedures**
 - 2.3.1 *National Planning Policy Guidelines*
 - 2.3.2 *Structure Plan*
 - 2.3.3 *Local Plan*
 - 2.3.4 *Planning considerations pertaining to the site*
 - 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 (8000 BC- AD 600)**
 - 5.2 **Medieval (AD 500-1600)**
 - 5.3 **Post-Medieval (AD 1600-1900)**
 - 5.4 **Modern (Post 1900)**
- 6 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT AND MITIGATION
 - 6.1 **Direct impacts**
 - 6.2 **Indirect impacts**
 - 6.3 **Mitigation of significant impacts**
- 7 REFERENCES
 - 7.1 **Bibliographic references**
 - 7.2 **Cartographic references**
 - 7.3 **Architectural plans**
 - 7.4 **Photographic references**
 - 7.5 **Aerial photographic references**

APPENDIX 1: SITE GAZETTEER

ILLUSTRATIONS

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Figure 1 | Location map showing sites of cultural heritage interest |
| Figure 2 | Extract from map by Pont, 1580 |
| Figure 3 | Extract from map by Blaeu, 1654 |
| Figure 4 | Extract from map by General Roy, 1747-1755 |
| Figure 5 | Extract from map by Ross, 1773 |
| Figure 6 | Extract from map by Richardson, 1795 |
| Figure 8 | Extract from map by Fleming, 1807 |
| Figure 9 | Extract from map by Thomson, 1820 |
| Figure 10 | Extract from map by Kyle, 1842 |
| Figure 11 | Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, c1850 |
| Figure 12 | Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1896 |
| Figure 13 | Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1913 |

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Mast Architects on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of a proposed residential development at Anderston, Glasgow.
- 1.2 Cartographic and bibliographic sources indicate the proposed development area has been the site of substantial activity in the past and numerous phases of urban development. The proposed development area is located either side of Argyle Street which has functioned as a key route out of Glasgow since the medieval period and was the focal point for early settlement in this area. The area around Argyle Street thus has the potential to preserve evidence relating to early settlement of the Anderston area. The proposed development area is also known to have been the site of five, now demolished, post-medieval churches as well as two schools, a library, a shoeing forge and paper staining works. The proposed development area also featured a number of streets containing residential properties including Argyle Street, Dandy Row, William Street, Hill Street and Richard Street which have since been removed.
- 1.3 In compliance with national and local planning policies, an archaeological watching brief is required by Glasgow City Council to be undertaken during a representative proportion of groundbreaking works associated with the proposed development in the north-east and south-east sections of the proposed development area. The exact scope of this work will be agreed with the archaeological advisers to Glasgow City Council, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Development site

2.1.1 *Location and extent*

The proposed development site is located within the City of Glasgow (centred on NS 5770 6551). The west section of the proposed development area is bounded by St Vincent Street to the north, by Elderslie Street to the east, by Houldsworth Street to the south and by Elliot Street to the west. The north-east section is bounded by St Vincent Terrace to the north, Shaftesbury Street to the south and east and by Elderslie Street to the west. The south-east section is bounded by St Argyle Street to the north, by McIntyre Street to the west by Little Street to the south and by Oak Street to the west.

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 the River Clyde to the south. The topography is generally flat. 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*

Mast Architects, on behalf of their client commissioned AOC Archaeology Group to undertake a desk-based assessment prior to proposed residential development at Anderston, 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 the 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.

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 Anderston, 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 Anderston, by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains within 50 metres of the proposed footprint. Based upon the heritage value thus identified, and the nature and scale of the proposed redevelopment, a mitigation strategy will be proposed.

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

National Archives of Scotland:

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 50 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 7.

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 Archaeology Group will advise the Client of any materials supplied in the course of projects which are not AOC Archaeology Group'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 Archaeology Group 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 Archaeology Group'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 (8000 BC – AD 500)

- 5.1.1 There is no evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity on the proposed development area or in the wider study area.

5.2 Medieval (AD 500-1600)

- 5.2.1 The assessment area lies west of the area that was covered by the medieval burgh of Glasgow. The medieval burgh developed from two separate communities that were located in what is now the city centre.

One was established around the monastic church and shrine of St Kentigern from the 6th century AD, and a second settlement was established by the River Clyde, in the area of Bridgegate and Saltmarket. The first historical references to Glasgow were made in the 12th century when a cathedral was dedicated to St Kentigern and a charter was issued by William the Lyon to Bishop Jocelyn by 1178 allowing the expansion of the existing settlement. In 1136 the lands of Stobcross, which included the proposed development area, was given to the Cathedral of Glasgow by King David I.

- 5.2.2 In the early medieval period the majority of the proposed development area would have been covered by thick woodland known as Bishop's forest and it was here that the Bishops of Glasgow came to hunt wild boar and deer. There is a tradition that the Bishops of Glasgow had a rural manor in a locality which was then part of the old Bishop's Forest, which is now traversed by Bishop Street in Anderston. In the aftermath of the Reformation the forestry was cleared and the area became known as the Great Western Common (Cooper 2006, 9).
- 5.2.3 The Anderson family appear to have been in possession of at least part of the proposed development area from at least the mid-16th century and the name Anderston is believed to have originated. A document dating from 1547 refers to '*James Anderson settled in Furty's Ferm on the land of Stob Crose*' (Cooper 2006, 9) and indicates that by the end of the medieval period land in the vicinity of the proposed development area was already owned by its namesake.
- 5.2.4 The earliest available map evidence for the proposed development area during the medieval period is Pont's map of 1580 (Figure 2), which shows Glasgow north of the Clyde. It is probable that the proposed development area lay outwith the burgh of Glasgow at this time in the immediate hinterland west of the city.

5.3 Post-medieval (1600-1900)

- 5.3.1 Blaeu's map of 1654 (Figure 3) features Stobcross as a landmark suggesting that it was already a place of importance by this time. A description of Stobcross in 1696 records '*James Anderson of Stobcross hath there as house, sited upon ane eminence above the river, with suitable gardens, and avenue to the water*' (Cooper 2006, 9). At this time, in the west of the estate there was also a smallholding known as Gushet Farm. The area of Gushet Farm was also owned by James Anderson, but was unsuitable for farming due to its waterlogged nature. The estate of Stobcross was bordered in the north by the main highway to Dumbarton or Argyle Street and as such the south-eastern part of the

- proposed development area lay within the estate. The first structure to be built on the later site of Anderston was erected in 1721 by John Stobo, a linen and wool draper. In 1725 James Anderson created a village on the site in his own name, Anderstoun (Cooper 2006).
- 5.3.2 Although James Anderson proposed the original village he appears to have carried out little building work. In 1735, when Anderson sold the Stobcross Estate to John Orr of Barrowfield, Anderston consisted of little more than small one and two storey cottages lining the main street (now Argyle Street). This layout is visible on Roy's map of 1747-55 (Figure 4) which shows Anderston located at some distance from the main urban centre of Glasgow. Following Orr's purchase of the land it was transformed from a mainly rural area to an industrial one. In 1751, Orr's nephew created a new village to the area west of Anderston which he named Finnie's Toun.
- 5.3.3 In 1770, Anderston United Presbyterian Relief church (**Site 3**) was opened and was the first place of worship created for Anderston. Indeed it remained the only place of worship in Anderston for the next 23 years (Aikman 1875).
- 5.3.4 Ross' map of 1773 (Figure 5) provides the first reference to Anderston and shows the village on the road running out of Glasgow running alongside the River Clyde. The first houses in Anderston were the cottages on Main Street which are indicated on Ross' map by thick black lines. The path that connected Anderston to Glasgow was a narrow tree-lined road that ran between the fields and the market gardens (Smith 1821). The main street that cuts directly through Anderston from east/west has been known by several names. The first reference to it is as 'Highway to Dumbarton' and in the late 18th century it was known as Anderston's Walk
- 5.3.5 In 1794 Anderston had a population of 3,900 supported by the weaving industries as well as bleaching, dying and printing. Richardson's map of 1795 (Figure 6) shows Anderston to have been established as a substantial settlement either side of Argyle Street. West of the proposed development the settlement of Finnyston is marked.
- 5.3.6 The proposed area of development was important in the rise of the city as a trading port and in the late 18th century proposals were made to widen the Clyde at Broomielaw, south of the proposed development area. From the middle of the 18th century the society and economy of Anderston were transformed as Glasgow became a major centre of international commerce and industry (Devine 1995).
- 5.3.7 Fleming's map of 1807 (Figure 7) depicts the proposed development

either side of the Anderston High Street. The west part of the proposed development area is located in the western periphery of the settlement of Anderston with buildings fronting the main street but few buildings to the rear. The north and south parts of the proposed development area are located in the centre of Anderston and shown to be occupied by numerous buildings.

- 5.3.8 The weaving industry began to grow in the mid 18th century. At its peak, the Anderston area had a dozen mills, and many people would also work from their own homes. A plan of building land north of Argyle Street by Kyle in 1811 (RHP5196) provides an impression of a sample of the proposed development area at the beginning of the 19th century. The plan shows a number of new three storey tenement blocks with slate roofs that are to be built on Argyle Street. These are interspersed with smaller old brick tenements with brick tile roofs and steadings with sheds. There is a marked contrast between the large regular tenement blocks and the smaller irregular steading blocks and the plan demonstrates the important transition between a cottage industry settlement to a large industrial and residential settlement. Thomson's map of 1820 (Figure 8) shows the proposed development area to be occupied by a range of unnamed structures.
- 5.3.9 Cleland and Smith's map of 1832 (Figure 9) and Kyle's map of 1842 (Figure 10) are too stylistic in nature to provide any detail regarding the proposed development area but both demonstrate the expansion of settlement and industry in and around Anderston. James Montieth had established spinning mills in the Anderston area in the late 18th century. The first incombustible mill in Scotland was built by Henry Houldsworth in 1803. The building was also the first large brick building in Glasgow and was noted for being one of the sights of Glasgow when it first opened. One of the streets (**Site 16**) lining the proposed development area is named after this prominent former landowner (Hulme, 1975, 26-7).
- 5.3.10 By the 1840s a number of fine public buildings, including the savings bank (**Site 7**), were constructed within the streets of Anderston (Fraser 1995, 3). At this time the burgh of Anderston was described as an industrial suburb with cotton mills and printworks standing side by side with 18th century mansion houses. Examples of such houses within the study area include Woodside House (**Site 32**) and Wellfield House (**Site 31**), which when built in 1770 was situated amongst fields (Mitchell 1899). Rents in the burgh ranged from £90 per year to £4 per year (Morgan 1995, 9).
- 5.3.11 Between 1790 and 1800 the population of Anderston was approximately 4,000. Schools were required in the area by the early 1800s though the attendance level of the local children was less than 50% until the 1840s.

Two schools operated within the proposed development area and were Hydepark Street School, known as the Female School of Industry (**Site 5**) and Anderston Public School (**Site 4**).

- 5.3.12 At the start of the 19th century the majority of families in Anderston were wholly dependent on the fluctuating fortunes of the textile industry. An important diversification from these light industries arose when a ship yard was established on the Clyde at Finnieston (Cooper 2006, 15). Many steam-powered cotton mills were established in the 1820s in the area south of Stobcross Street and engine and boiler manufacturing also became prevalent in the area. Examples of these industries within the study area include Fleming's ironmongers, which later became a mangle manufacturers (**Site 17**; Hume 1974, 229), George Macphails bag and mat merchants (**Site 21**; Hume 1975, 229) Oak Street Copper works (**Site 22**), Anderston Brass Foundry (**Site 43**) and Cranstonhill Foundry (**Site 44**). Numerous other industries were located within the study area, details of which can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1.
- 5.3.13 The proximity to the docks in the mid-19th century meant that Anderston was a convenient place for warehousing and timber yards. This in turn encouraged other industries to set up in the area including J.B. Stevenson's Cranstonhill Bakery (**Site 25**) in 1865, which was the first steam powered bakery in Scotland, and Bilsland's Bakery in Hydepark Street in 1882 (Glenday 1992, 7). Both bakeries were well known and successful and remained in use until the mid-late 20th century.
- 5.3.14 In 1846, the population of Anderston had reached 16,000 and the formerly independent burgh became part of the wider burgh of Glasgow (Cunnison & Gilliland 1958, 43). The rapid development of industry in Anderston in the 19th century led to an increased demand for housing for the workers and this period witnessed the development of the residential tenements of the area. Historic photographs (supplied by client) showing St Vincent Street, Houldsworth Street, Elderslie Street and Hill Street in the 19th century show the majority of the proposed development area to be occupied by densely packed tenement buildings.
- 5.3.15 The first detailed impression of the proposed development area is provided by the Ordnance Survey map of 1850 (Figure 11), which shows the proposed development area in the centre of the Anderston district. Argyle Street is shown to run through the centre of the west section of proposed development area which is part of a residential and commercial district. The west part of the proposed development area is shown to be occupied by a timber yard associated with the paper staining works (**Site 13**), reservoir and the residential tenement of Lorna Place. In the south-east corner of this St John's Episcopal Chapel (**Site 12**) is shown. The north-east section of the proposed development area is shown to be

mostly unoccupied and is possibly associated with the Saw Mill which is marked east of the proposed development area. The north part of this section is shown to be occupied by tenement houses of William Street and Richard Street. In the south-east part of the proposed development area, St Patrick's Roman Catholic Chapel (**Site 6**), the female school of industry and St Mark's Free Church (**Site 1**), which became a parish church in 1863, are marked along with residential properties along Oak Street, Hill Street, Catherine Street and Dandy Row.

- 5.3.16 Industries operating within the proposed development area in the 19th century included the shoeing forge at Shaftesbury Lane (**Site 8**), the Paper Staining and Cardboard Works on Houldsworth Street (**Site 13**) and the associated timber yard and reservoirs.
- 5.3.17 The Ordnance Survey map of 1896 (Figure 12) shows several changes to have occurred within the proposed development area. The west part of the proposed development area is shown to be part of a densely occupied residential district. The reservoir and timber yard had been removed and replaced by the residential Houldsworth Street. The residential properties of Lorn Place have been joined by Anderston Church (**Site 57**) a Church Hall and residential properties lining St Vincent Street (**Site 14**). The north-east section of the proposed development area is also shown to have been infilled with residential properties along the south side of William Street. The thoroughfares of Paterson Street and Shaftesbury Street have also been added. Fewer changes are shown within the south-east section on this edition, although as with the other areas there has been some infilling of residential properties, the properties along Dandy Row (**Site 58**) have been removed and the thoroughfares of Catherine Place and MacIntyre Street have been added. The United Free Church (**Site 1**) and Roman Catholic Church (**Site 33**) are marked as well as three public houses.

5.4 Modern (post-1900)

- 5.4.1 The first public library (**Site 2**) within Anderston was constructed in 1904 and was located within the proposed development area on the west side of McIntyre Street. Included within the facilities of the fine ornate building was a lending library and reading room. Hill Street name was changed to Guest Street in 1904.
- 5.4.2 The removal of smaller houses within the proposed development continued in the early 20th century and by the publication of the 1913 Ordnance Survey map all of the weavers cottages that formerly lined the streets of Anderston had been replaced by compact and densely packed tenement housing.

- 5.4.3 During the 1920s, Richard Street in the north-east section of the proposed development area was closed-off when an epidemic of Lascar Fever was reported. The Residents of Richard Street were confined to their homes and, to ensure complete isolation, a cordon was placed around the area (Cooper 2006, 22).
- 5.4.4 The economic depression of the 1930s hit the Anderston area hard as thousands of shipbuilders in the surrounding area were made redundant. The 1930s also saw some slum clearance in Anderston as the worst of the overcrowded housing was taken down. However, overcrowding in Anderston remained an issue and some of the buildings were 'ticketed' meaning that they hosted a metal plaque stating the size of the flat and how many people were allowed to stay there (Glenday 1992, 8).
- 5.4.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1934 (Figure 13) shows no changes to the configuration of structures within the west section of the proposed development area. In the north-east section, the properties lining the south of Richard Street had been removed and a clinic is shown in the west of the street. The configuration of buildings along William Street and Shaftsbury Street is unchanged on this edition. In the south-east part of the proposed development area, Catherine Street had been renamed Hydepark Street and Hill Street had been renamed Guest Street. The public library is also shown to exist by this time as well as a public lavatory.
- 5.4.6 Several buildings around the proposed development area were damaged in 1941 during air raids. Bombs targeting the Clyde shipping and industry fell among tenement dwellings in Guest Street and Hydepark Street destroying or damaging a number of buildings.
- 5.4.7 The assessment area also housed a number of Public Houses including the Auld House, Old Toll and Glenogle Bar. The concentration of pubs in the assessment area in the early 20th century reflects the size of the workforce (Cooper 2006).
- 5.4.8 Ordnance Survey maps from 1950 show 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, although a number of conspicuous gaps on Guest Street and Hydepark street mark the former locations of bombed buildings.
- 5.4.9 In 1959 the plans for the Anderston Cross Comprehensive Development Area were published and despite some local opposition they were approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland in 1961. These plans

show a complete overhaul of the street layout. The redevelopment involved the demolition of the tenement buildings and creation of new high rise tower blocks. Nearly all of the 11,430 people that lived in Anderston in 1960 were moved out during the re-development and only 3,300 were allowed to return (Glenday 1992, 9).

'The land use survey map shows the haphazard mixture of residential commercial and industrial uses in the area as a whole. The greater proportion of such uses is within buildings, which are old and in poor condition from a structural aspect and many of these buildings contain houses of low sanitary category. There is in the area a considerable extent of vacant and underdeveloped land' DD6/306

5.4.10 The late 1960s and early 1970s witnessed substantial change in and around the proposed development area and saw the demolition of a number of buildings as well as a major change in the configuration of the streets. The demolition and redevelopment is visible on aerial photographs from 1970, which show the construction of the M8 motorway and clearance of Richard Street and William Street as part of the comprehensive redevelopment plan. The railway and tram route interchange at Anderston Cross (**Site 28**) was closed in 1959 and demolished in 1967 to make way for the M8 motorway.

5.4.11 In 1969 St Mark's Church (**Site 1**) was demolished following the construction of the new Anderston Parish Church. As part of the Comprehensive Redevelopment Plan the Library (**Site 2**) was closed in 1969 and demolished the following year (Cooper 2006, 21). At some time between 1965 and 1974, the Anderston United Presbyterian Relief Church (**Site 3**) was also demolished. In 1971, following its closure in 1959 St John's Episcopal Church (**Site 12**) on the north side of Houldsworth Street was demolished. Anderston Kelvingrove Church (**Site 27**) with its distinctive pyramid-shaped copper roof was constructed in 1968. Aerial photographs consulted from 1988 demonstrate the extensive nature of the redevelopment and the changed character of the Anderston area, which is now shown to be wholly residential in nature.

6 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT AND MITIGATION

6.1 Direct impacts

6.1.1 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.

- 6.1.2 Twelve sites have been identified within the direct footprint of the redevelopment works. These include the site of five churches, two schools, a library, a shoeing forge and a paper staining works as well as a number of former residential streets. Additionally, the proposed development area is partly located either side of Argyle Street, which formed the focus of the development of this area from the medieval period onwards. The remains of the post-medieval settlement of Glasgow were removed in the 1970s to make way for extensive redevelopment, which will have destroyed many of the underlying archaeological deposits.
- 6.1.3 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 development. The extent and intensity of development within the proposed development area is likely to have destroyed much of the underlying archaeological deposits.
- 6.1.4 There remains, however, a small possibility that remains associated with medieval or earlier settlement of the Anderston area as well as the known post-medieval sites may survive in small relatively undisturbed areas within the footprint of the proposed development.

6.2 Indirect impacts

- 6.2.1 Indirect impacts include potential visual effects on the settings of protected buildings and monuments. The development has the potential to indirectly impact on six Listed Buildings identified in this desk-based assessment.
- 6.2.2 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 these buildings.
- 6.2.3 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.

6.3 Mitigation of significant impacts

- 6.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance, NPPG5 (SOEnD 1994) 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.
- 6.3.2 There are twelve known sites of potential archaeological interest within the direct proposed footprint of the redevelopment site including the site of five former churches two schools, a shoeing forge and a paper staining works. The most interesting of these sites occurs within the two areas proposed for development north and south of Argyle Street. The western area between Houldsworth Street and St Vincent Street is too far from the position of the earlier medieval settlement in this area and as such is unlikely to preserve any evidence of the early development of Anderston. Furthermore, the known sites within the west of the proposed development area are of relatively low interest and comprise the site of a former paper staining works and an Episcopal church of post-medieval date which were cleared to make room for the 1970s redevelopment project. It is therefore advised that no further works may be required within this area.
- 6.3.3 Documentary research has suggested that Argyle Street was the focus for the medieval development of settlement in the Anderston area and as such may contain archaeological evidence for this development. Although the north-east and south-east areas have witnessed substantial modern development and disturbance, there is a possibility that pockets of relatively undisturbed areas will preserve earlier archaeological remains. In accordance with national and local planning policies on heritage, it is advised that an archaeological watching brief may be required to be undertaken on the proposed development site, during a representative proportion of groundbreaking works involved in the development here. The aim of such a watching brief would be to investigate the survival, extent and significance of any potential buried archaeological remains on the site. The specific watching brief strategy would require to be agreed with WoSAS in the form of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* prepared by the archaeological contractor.
- 6.3.4 Potential visual impacts on the setting of six Listed Buildings, by the proposed development were identified in this assessment and are considered to be of negligible significance.

7 REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliographic references

Aikman, J L 1875 *Historical notices of the United Presbyterian congregations in Glasgow*, McLaren & Erskine, Glasgow

Burns, J 1794. 'Parish and Barony of Glasgow'. In Sinclair, J (ed) *The Statistical Account of Scotland Vol XII Lanark*, 109-126.

Cunnison, J & Gilliland, J B S 1958. *The Third Statistical Account of Scotland*. Collins, Glasgow.

Cooper, J.M 2006 *Anderson then and now, a concise history of the Glasgow district*, Glasgow

Devrie, T.M and Jackson, G 1995 *Glasgow Volume I: Beginnings to 1830*, Manchester University Press

Dow, D and Moss, M 1987 *Glasgow's Gain: The Anderston Story*, Glasgow

Fraser, H.W and Maver, I 1996 *Glasgow Volume II: 1830-1912*, Manchester University Press.

Glasgow City Council 2000. *Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Joint Structure Plan*.

Glasgow City Council 2001. *Glasgow City Plan*. November 2001.

Glasgow delineated 1827 *Glasgow delineated in its institutions, manufactures, and commerce, with a map of the city, and thirty-nine engravings of its principal public buildings*, Enlarged, Glasgow, 88v, 2nd

Glenday, D 1992 *Anderston as it was*. Glasgow City Libraries

Hall, I H S, Browne, M A E & Forsyth I H 1998 Geology of the Glasgow district. *Memoir of the British geological Survey*, Sheet 30E (Scotland).

Historic Scotland 2007 *Scottish Historic Environment Policy 1 Scotland's Historic Environment* Historic Scotland, Edinburgh.

Hume, JR 1974 *The Industrial Archaeology of Glasgow*, Glasgow 211, G53.

Jury, A G 1959 'Anderston Cross', *Architect Prospect*, 1959, Autumn

1959, 12-21.

MacFarlan, D et al 1845. 'City of Glasgow and Suburban Parishes of Barony and Gorbals'. In *The New Statistical Account of Scotland Vol VI Lanark*. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London, 101-241.

MacGeorge, A 1893 'Northwoodside', *The Regality Club*, 2, 1893, 8-12.

McDonnell, J *The statistical account of Scotland, drawn up from the communications of the ministers of the different parishes*, Edinburgh, vol. 17, 447.

McUre, J, 1736 *A View of the City of Glasgow*, Glasgow.

Moore, J.N *The Maps of Glasgow: a history and cartobibliography to 1865*. Glasgow.

NSA 1845 *The new statistical account of Scotland by the ministers of the respective parishes under the superintendence of a committee of the Society for the benefit of the sons and daughters of the clergy*, 15v, Edinburgh, Vol. 6, 107,

Name Book Glasgow 1868 *Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey* Book No. 11, 16.

Renwick, R & Lindsay, Sir J 1921 *History of Glasgow*, 3v, Glasgow, Vol. 1, 95-6.

Smith, J G and Mitchell, O 1878 *The old country houses of the old Glasgow gentry*. Second edition. James MacLehose & Sons, Glasgow

SODD 1999 *National Planning Policy Guideline NPPG18. Planning and the Historic Environment*. Scottish Office Development Department.

SOEnD 1994 *National Planning Policy Guideline NPPG5. Archaeology and Planning*. The Scottish Office Environment Department.

SOEnD 1994a *Archaeology - the Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures. Planning Advice Note PAN42*. The Scottish Office Environment Department.

7.2 Cartographic references

c.1580 Pont, T *Map of Scotland*

- 1654 Blaeu. *Atlas of Scotland*. (Based on maps by Timothy Pont, dated 1596).
- 1773 Ross, C. *A Map of the shire of Lanark*.
- 1795 Richardson, T. *Map of the Town of Glasgow and Country Seven Miles Around*.
- 1822 Smith, D Cleland, J and Wood, J *This map of the ten parishes within the Royalty and the parishes of Gorbals Barony of Glasgow*.
- 1807 Fleming, P. *Map of the City of Glasgow and Suburbs*.
- 1816 Forrest, W. *The County of Lanark from Actual Survey*.
- 1822 Thomson, J. *Lanarkshire*.
- 1822 Wood, J. *Map of the Barony, Parish and Royalty of Glasgow Laid Down to a Small Scale*.
- 1828 Smith, D. *Plan of the City of Glasgow and its Environs*.
- 1832 Cleland, J. Smith, D *Map of the ten parishes within the Royalty of Glasgow*.
- c.1850 Ordnance Survey. *Lanarkshire Sheet VL.10 First Edition*. Scale 1:2,500.
- 1896 Ordnance Survey. *Lanarkshire Sheet VI.10 (Revision of 1896)*. Scale 1:2,500.
- 1913 Ordnance Survey. *Lanarkshire Sheet VI.10 (Revision of 1913)*. Scale 1:10,560.
- 1935 Ordnance Survey. *Lanarkshire Sheet VI.10 (Revision of 1934)*. Scale 1:10,560.
- 1950 Ordnance Survey. Plan 26/5765SE. Scale 1:1,250.
- 1950 Ordnance Survey. Plan 26/5765SW. Scale 1:1,250.
- 1950 Ordnance Survey. Plan NS 5765 Scale 1:1250
- 1951 Ordnance Survey. Plan NS 5765NE. Scale 1:1250

- 1951 Ordnance Survey. Plan NS 5765. Scale1:1250
- 1963 Ordnance Survey. Plan NS 5765SE. Scale1:1250
- 1991 Ordnance Survey. Plan NS 575NE. Scale1:1250
- 1995 Ordnance Survey. Plan NS 5765NE. Scale1:1250

7.3 Architectural Plans

RHP5196 Kyle 1811 Plan of buildings north of Argyle Street, Anderston

7.4 Photographic references

- B 31226 Hope Street General view from South South East, at junction with Argyle Street 1988
- B 31419 West Campbell Street General view from South East, at junction with Argyle Street 23.10.1988
- GW 3100 Glasgow, West Campbell Street. General view from South West showing corner with Argyle Street. 03.1979
- B 20756 Argyle Street Modern copy of historic Valentine postcard showing general view Original titled: 'Argyle Street, Glasgow' 1910

7.5 Aerial Photographic References

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale	Lib
106G/UK/1021	85-87	26/11/1945	1:5000	A117
F42 58RAF/8893	67-70	07/07/1978	1:7500	A103
OS/70/100	3-5	11/05/1970	1:5000	-
ASS/515/88	152	10/06/1988	1:24000	C275

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 (Figure 1). A selected extract of descriptive information is included below for each Site No.

Site No: 1
Site Name: 725 Argyle Street, St Mark's Church
Alternative Names: 153 Main Street; Cranstonhill Church
Type of Site: Religion/ Church
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2029
Map reference: NS 5780 6544
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Former District: City Of Glasgow
Former Region: Strathclyde
Description: Originally opened as a chapel of ease St Mark's became a parish in church in 1863. The building which was in gothic style was erected in 1850. The church was demolished in 1969 following the creation of Anderston parish church in 1968 (Glenday 1992, 26).

Site No: 2
Site Name: 16-20 McIntyre Street, Anderston District Library
Type of Site: Public Services
NMRS Number: NS56SE 1002
Map reference: NS 5782 6541
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Opened on 21st December 1904. Thought to be the first purpose built lending library and the finest district library in Glasgow. Fine ornate building with a lending library and a reading room. Children's department in the upper level (Cooper, 2006). Demolished 1970 and a new library built in the Mitchell Library on Berkeley St.

Site No: 3
Site Name: Anderston United Presbyterian Relief Church
Alternative Names: Heddle Place
Type of Site: Religion/ Church
NMRS Number: NS56NE 237
Map reference: NS 5780 6540
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Designed by architect John Baird (Primus) 1839-40 Glasgow, 9 Heddle Place, Anderston Relief/Old Church which was Category C Listed was demolished between 1965 and 1974, during the building of a motorway. Information from Demolitions catalogue held in RCAHMS library.
The church opened in November 1770 but was rebuilt in 1840 and was the only place of Christian worship in the town for 23 years (Aikman 1875).

Site No: 4
Site Name: Anderston Public School
Type of Site: Education/ School
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1480
Map reference: NS 5775 6540
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: No description available for this record

Site No: 5
Site Name: Hydepark Street School
Alternative Names: 24 Hydepark Street, Industrial School
Type of Site: Education
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1561
Map reference: NS 5773 6540
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Depicted as the female school of industry on Ordnance Survey maps dating from c.1850.

Site No: 6
Site Name: Guest Street, Cranstonhill Free Church
Alternative Names: Hill Street
Type of Site: Religion
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2030
Map reference: NS 5767 6543
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Hill Street changed its name to Guest Street c.1904. Guest Street no longer exists (Glenday 1992). St Patrick's Roman Catholic Chapel is shown in this location on first edition Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1850. The building is still shown on OS maps up to 1934 but it is not shown on maps dating to 1950.

Site No: 7
Site Name: 752 Argyle Street, Savings Bank of Glasgow
Alternative Names: 752-756 Argyle Street; 3, 5, 7 Shaftsbury Street; Anderston Savings Bank
Type of Site: Commercial; Residential/ Bank (Financial)
NMRS Number: NS56NE 897
HB No. 32953
Map reference: NS 5776 6552
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Status: Listed Building Category A
Description: James Salmon, junior and J Gaff Gillespie (Salmon, Son and Gillespie) 1899-1900, sculpture by Albert Hodge. Art Nouveau. 4-storey and attic tenement on corner with original bank at ground floor, 3 x 5 main bays. Polished ashlar, rear elevation squared rubble. Formerly Anderston Branch of Savings Bank. Upgraded B to A 21.7.88

Site No: 8
Site Name: 18 Shaftesbury Lane, Shoeing Forge
Type of Site: Industrial/ Metal Industries/ Forge
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2686
WoSASPIN: 48002
Map reference: NS 5780 6553
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.

Site No: 9
Site Name: Anderston Cross Housing Scheme, C.D.A.
Alternative Names: St. Vincent Street
Type of Site: Residential
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1212
Map reference: NS 5778 6558
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Part of the Comprehensive Development Area that witnessed the demolition of 18th and 19th century industries and residences to make way for the construction of 1960s and 1970s redevelopment.

Site No: 10
Site Name: Richard Street, General
Type of Site: Transport and Communications
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2126
Map reference: NS 5788 6562
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.

Site No: 11
Site Name: St Vincent Street, St Vincent Terrace, General
Type of Site: Residential/ Flats
NMRS Number: NS56NE 502
Map reference: NS 5782 6563
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.

Site No: 12
Site Name: Houldsworth Street, St John's Episcopal Church
Alternative Names: Hall; Dumbarton Road; Argyle Street
Type of Site: Religion/ Church
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2971
Map reference: NS 5761 6556
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Former District: City Of Glasgow
Former Region: Strathclyde
Description: Opened in 1850 and was known as the 'The English Church' in 1959 the congregation of the church left and the building was used as a joinery. It was demolished in 1971.

Site No: 13
Site Name: 12-38 Houldsworth Street, Paper Staining and Cardboard Works
Type of Site: Industrial/ Wood Working; Paper and Wood Pulp/ Works
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2116
Map reference: NS 5756 6557
WoSASPIN: 47483
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Former District: City Of Glasgow
Former Region: Strathclyde
Description: Built 1873 for George Stark and Sons, paper stainers, cardboard and pasteboard manufacturers. 4 storey 8 bay red and white brick building (Hulme, 1974: 229 H26).

Site No: 14
Site Name: 503 - 509 (Odd) St Vincent Street
Type of Site: Commercial/ Shops
NMRS Number: NS56NE 505
Map reference: NS 5751 6563
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Now demolished

Site No. 15
Site Name: Junction at Dumbarton Road And Elderslie Street, Paden Cross
Alternative Names: Junction at Argyle Street and Elderslie Street
Type of Site: Transport and Communications
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1627
Map reference: NS 5769 6555
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Reference to the 'prophet' Pedan who, in the mid-17th Century is believed to have said that one day the cross of Glasgow would lie on the highest point of Stobcross, which would be the crest of Cranstonhill. The meaning of this prophecy been interpreted widely throughout the years from bring an obvious reference to the site city centre or perhaps a reference to a religious building, the church of Anderston Kelvingrove, perhaps.

Site No: 16
Site Name: Houldsworth Street, General
Type of Site: Transport and Communications
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2085
Map reference: NS 5756 6555
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Named in memory of Henry Houldsworth, mill owner and Provost of Anderston.

Site No: 17
Site Name: 63-69 Houldsworth Street, Vulcan Smith Works
Alternative Names: Brown And Tawse Tubes Ltd
Type of Site: Industrial/ Metal Industries/ Works
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2498
Map reference: NS 5752 6554
SSMR No. 47610
WoSASPIN: 47610
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Built 1871 for P and R Fleming, Ironmongers. Main 4 storey bay red and white brick clock probably built 1877 for J and A McFarlane mangle manufacturers. 2 storey block to east added 1899 for John Reid and Son printers, paper bag and box makers (Hulme, 1974: 229).

- Site No:** 18
Site Name: 53-59 Elliot Street, Cranstonhill Tool Works
Type of Site: Industrial/ Engineering; Tool and Machine Tool Making/ Works
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2096
Map reference: NS 5752 6550
SSMR No: 47512
WoSASPIN: 47512
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.
- Site No:** 19
Site Name: 59-61 Cranston Street, Fire Station
Type of Site: Public Services/ Fire Station
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1323
Map reference: NS 5757 6546
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Former District: City Of Glasgow
Former Region: Strathclyde
Description: Built 1859 equipped with 2 horse-drawn appliances. Closed 1970.
- Site No.** 20
Site Name: 55 Cranston Street, Anderston Court House
Alternative Names: Western District Police Office
Type of Site: Law/ Court House
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1321
Map reference: NS 5760 6546
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Designed by architect John Carrick, 1859. Glasgow, 55 Cranston Street, Western Police Building which was a Category C Listed building was demolished between 1965 and 1974.

Site No. 21
Site Name: 45 Cranston Street, Warehouse
Type of Site: Commercial/ Warehousing and Storage/ Warehouse
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2653
Map reference: NS 5763 6545
SSMR No. 48024
WoSASPIN: 48024
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Built 1874 for George McPhail bag and mat merchant. 4 storey 11 by 10 bay red and white brick building with white brick string courses. Demolished 1965 (Hulme, 1975: 229 H30).

Site No. 22
Site Name: 28 Oak Street, Copper Works
Alternative Names: R M Donald; 21 Lancefield Street; Church
Type of Site: Industrial; Religion/ Metal Industries; Non-Ferrous Metals/ Copper Works; Church
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2669
Map reference: NS 5763 6541
SSMR No: 48012
WoSASPIN: 48012
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.

Site No. 23
Site Name: 32 Oak Street, Tenement
Type of Site: Residential/ Tenements/ Tenement
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2670
Map reference: NS 5764 6539
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.

Site No. 24
Site Name: Lancefield Street, Cranstonhill United Presbyterian Church
Type of Site: Religion
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1739
Map reference: NS 5762 6537
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Former District: City Of Glasgow
Former Region: Strathclyde
Description: The Glasgow Post Office directory for 1900 says that the Church was between numbers 19 and 71 Lancefield Street, before Stobcross Street. Now Demolished.

Site No. 25
Site Name: 38-42 Cranston Street, Cranstonhill Bakery
Alternative Names: 17 Houldsworth Street
Type of Site: Industrial/ Food and Drink; Baking/ Bakery
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2097
Map reference: NS 5762 6551
SSMR No. 47511
WoSASPIN: 47511
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Former District: City Of Glasgow
Former Region: Strathclyde
Description: Built 1877-8 for B.M and J Stevenson, grain and commission merchants. The main block was 5 storeys high and split into 2 with one 8 bay which was the bakery and one 6 bay, the store. The building was in Italian palace style, in red and white brick. The bakery section was partly jack-arched and the store had cast iron columns and wooden beams. A 3 storey extension was added to the west of the main building in 1898 with 5 storeys and 3 bays of reinforced concrete and brick block. Architects: Salmon Son and Gillespie architects. Demolished 1965 (Hulme, 1975: 229 H29).

Site No.	26
Site Name:	Cranston Street, Church and Church Hall
Type of Site:	Religion/ Church; Church Hall
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 2098
Map reference:	NS 5767 6550
SSMR:	47510
WoSASPIN:	47510
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.
Site No.	27
Site Name:	759 Argyle Street, Anderston Kelvingrove Church
Type of Site:	Religion/ Church
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 914
Map reference:	NS 5770 6551
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Former District:	City Of Glasgow
Former Region:	Strathclyde
Description:	Built 1968, features include a pyramid-shaped copper roof.
Site No.	28
Site Name:	Anderston Cross
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 1322
Map reference:	NS 5788 6537
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Busy railway and tram route interchange. The station closed in 1959 and was demolished in 1967. The area was redeveloped during construction of the M8 motorway.
Site No.	29
Site Name:	628-654 Argyle Street, Tenement
Type of Site:	Residential/ Tenements/ Tenement
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 2679
Map reference:	NS 5792 6540
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	Glasgow, 628-652 Argyle Street which was Category C Listed was demolished between 1965 and 1974. Information from Demolitions catalogue held in RCAHMS library.

Site No. 30
Site Name: 646, 650, 652, 654 Argyle Street, the Buttery
Alternative Names: School Wynd
Type of Site: Commercial/ Public House
NMRS Number: NS56NE 896
Map reference: NS 5791 6541
HB Number: 32952
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Status: Listed Building Category B
Description: Dated 1869. 4-storey, 5-bay (centre blank) tenement with single bay curved W angle and gabled elevation to School Wynd. Ashlar with channeled full-height pilasters above ground floor at angles. Late 19th century pub frontage at left, shop to right. Masonry panels with masonic symbols to blank centre (stair) bay, decorative masks in 1st floor windows, bracketed cills 2nd, cill course 3rd; all windows 6-pane glazing pattern. Modillion main cornice, die balustrade. Stained glass in pub door, engraved glass pub fittings. The Buttery was one of the few buildings in the area to survive the extensive redevelopments of the 1960s.

Site No. 31
Site Name: North Street, Wellfield House
Type of Site: Residential
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2058
Map reference: NS 5792 6552
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: External ref: Mitchell Library - Bygone Glasgow no. 24 - reproduction of drawing 1875. Erected by William Gillespie on west side of North Street in the 1770s. When built the mansion was situated amongst fields and had an impressive garden and one of the finest vineries in the West of Scotland (Mitchell 1899).

Site No. 32
Site Name: North Woodside House
Type of Site: Residential
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2022
Map reference: NS 5792 6553
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: North Woodside House depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6 - inch map (Lanarkshire 1859). Demolished 1869
 A mansion built by a merchant in Glasgow in the manse style in a wooded terrace over the Kelvin. Purchased by William Gillespie in 1790 (MacGeorge 1893).

Site No. 33
Site Name: 101-121 William Street, St Patricks R.C. Church
Alternative Names: 55 North Street
Type of Site: Religion/ Church
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1908
Map reference: NS 5794 6553
HB Number: 33093
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Status: Listed Building Category B
Description: St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church former address was 55 North Street. North Street was mostly removed by the construction of the M8 motorway, so the present address of the RC Church is given as William Street.
 Decorated Gothic church with nave, aisles, apsed chancel and baptistry. Squared red sandstone, rock-faced rubble with polished ashlar dressings.
 The church is the oldest surviving place of Christian worship in Anderston.

Site No. 34
Site Name: 17 - 19 William Street, Annacker's (Blythwood) Sausage Factory
Alternative Names: 143 - 147 William Street
Type of Site: Industrial/ Food and Drink; Butchering/ Factory
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1456
Map reference: NS 5790 6554
SSMR No. 46993
WoSASPIN: 46993
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Street numbers in William Street were revised in 1929, when West Bothwell Street became the eastern part of

William Street. Annacker's Sausage Factory is listed in the Post Office Directory 1928-9 at 17 - 19 William Street, but not at all in 1929-30. John Hume gives the address of the factory as 143 - 147 William Street (AC 5 March 2002). Built 1889 for William Annacker. 3 storey attic and basement 9 bay red sandstone fronted brick building in French renaissance style with a central brick gable. Architect J.M Monroe, extended at rear in 1898. Demolished 1965 (Hulme, 1975: 229 H32).

Site No. 35
Site Name: 120-130 William Street, St Matthews School
Type of Site: Education/ School
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1825
Map reference: NS 5793 6559
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Built 1844. Continued use as a clinic and nursery until demolition in the 1990s.

Site No. 36
Site Name: 350 - 364 (Even) St Vincent Street
NMRS Number: NS56NE 504
Map reference: NS 5792 6567
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Now demolished

Site No. 37
Site Name: 412-422 St Vincent Street, Coachworks
Alternative Names: John Robertson
Type of Site: Industrial/ Engineering
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2119
Map reference: NS 5783 6567
WoSASPIN: 47481
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Built 1853 for John Robertson coach builders and harness makers. 2 storey 5 bay and 3 storey 6 bay blocks with showrooms on groundfloor of a tenement (Hulme, 1975: 226 H34) Around 70 men employed at the building which earned a national reputation for high quality and innovation.

- Site No.** 38
Site Name: 927 Argyle Street, Thomson And Macintyre, Pattern Makers
Type of Site: Industrial
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2501
Map reference: NS 5747 6565
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.
- Site No.** 39
Site Name: 4 Elliot Street, Tenement
Type of Site: Residential/ Tenements/ Tenement
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2838
Map reference: NS 5748 6563
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description; No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.
- Site No.** 40
Site Name: 10 Elliot Street, Works
Type of Site: Industrial/ Works
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2837
Map reference: NS 5748 6562
SSMR No: 48621
WoSASPIN: 48621
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.

Site No. 41
Site Name: 22 Elliot Street, Turning Works
Alternative Names: Houldsworth Street; J Turnbull
Type of Site: Industrial/ Wood Working/ Works
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2654
Map reference: NS 5747 6560
SSMR No. 48023
WoSASPIN: 48023
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Built 1872 for J. Turnbull, wood turner. Neat 2 storey and attic 12 by 4 bay red and white brick building with round headed openings and a rounded corner (Hulme, 1975: 228 H18).

Site No. 42
Site Name: 24 Elliot Street, Glasgow Saw and File Works
Alternative Names: 93 Houldsworth Street
Type of Site: Industrial/ Engineering; Tool and Machine Tool Making/ Works
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2497
Map reference: NS 5745 6557
SSMR No. 47611
HB No. 33017
WoSASPIN: 47611
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Status: Listed Building Category B
Description: Circa 1870. 2 storey and attic industrial building on corner site. 7 x 12 bays with recessed, bowed corner bay. Polychromatic brick, rusticated ashlar plinth and cill bands and cope. Casement windows with geometric glazing bars. Goods entrance in S bay Elliot Street Ground and 1st floor windows arched and on cill band, header brick arches. Canted corner bay with ground floor entrance with double-leaf panelled door, fanlight. 2nd floor dentil cornice. Corniced gable with 2 arched windows in N bays Elliot Street. Axial stack.
References: Hume, 1974 H20.
Notes: Built for William Cook and Sons, Edge Tool makers, linked in design to No 22 Elliot Street, now demolished.

Site No. 43
Site Name: 32-34 Elliot Street, Anderston Brass Foundry
Alternative Names: 38 Elliot Street; Smith And Rodger Paint Works; Steven And Struthers
Type of Site: Industrial/ Foundry
NMRS Number: NS56NE 91
Map reference: NS 5746 6555
WoSASPIN: 8653
HB Number: 33018
WoSASPIN: 8653
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Status: Listed Building Category B
Description: Circa 1870 with additions of 1875 and 1883. 3-storey industrial building built as brass foundry. 6 unequal bays. Brick, partly painted. Casement windows, mainly small panes. Arched carriage entrance to N with fanlight glazing, ventilating oculus above, coped gable, flanking windows. 3-storey offices to S, corbelled detail at 1st floor S bay bisected by window. Slate roof. End stack.
References: Hume, 1974 H21.
Notes: Former Anderston Brass Foundry. Reconstructed as paint works 1914.
 Built as Anderston Brass Foundry in 1870-1 for Steven and Struthers and reconstructed as a paint and colour works in 1914 for Smith and Rodger.

Site No. 44
Site Name: 58 Elliot Street, Cranstonhill Foundry
Alternative Names: Neptune Iron, Brass And Copper Works; James Aitken And Co.
Type of Site: Industrial/ Metal Industries; Iron Smelting and Founding/ Ironworks
NMRS Number: NS56NE 1684
Map reference: NS 5747 6551
SSMR No: 47090
HB No: 33019
WoSASPIN: 47090
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Status: Listed Building Category B
Description: Circa 1854. Tall single storey, 11-bay engineering shop. Ashlar, rendered and painted; raised margins to windows, wide central semi-circular arched entrance with channeled voussoirs, 2 windows (1 above the other) each side of entrance (1 blocked at S). 4 tall narrow arched windows

with cast-iron frames, small panes and radial astragals in arched head. Eaves cornice. Slate roof.

References: Hume 1974 p229 (H22)

Notes: Built as Cranstonhill Iron Foundry for James Aitken and Co. engineers, millwrights and founders.

- Site No. 45**
 Site Name: 68 Elliot Street, Cranstonhill Baths
 Alternative Names: Cranstonhill Public Baths and Wash-House
 Type of Site: Health; Recreation
 NMRS Number: NS56NE 1414
 Map reference: NS 5747 6547
 WoSASPIN: 47006
 Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
 Council: Glasgow, City Of
 Description: Architect: J. Carrick, 1882-1888. Opened May 1883.
- Site No. 46**
 Site Name: Cranston Street, General
 Type of Site: Transport and Communications
 NMRS Number: NS56NE 1886
 Map reference: NS 5752 6548
 Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
 Council: Glasgow, City Of
 Description: Street altered c.1960s. Street used to run from NS 5777 6547 to NS5749 6548. Street depicted on the revised 2nd edition of the OS 25-inch map (Lanarkshire 1913, sheet VI.10).
- Site No. 47**
 Site Name: 65-83 Cranston Street
 Type of Site: Industrial/ Works
 NMRS Number: NS56NE 2099
 Map reference: NS 5752 6547
 SSMR No. 47509
 WoSASPIN: 47509
 Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
 Council: Glasgow, City Of
 Description: No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.

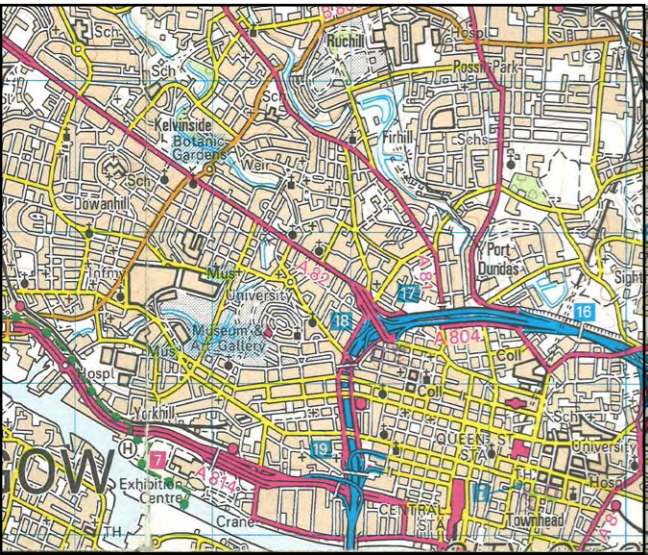
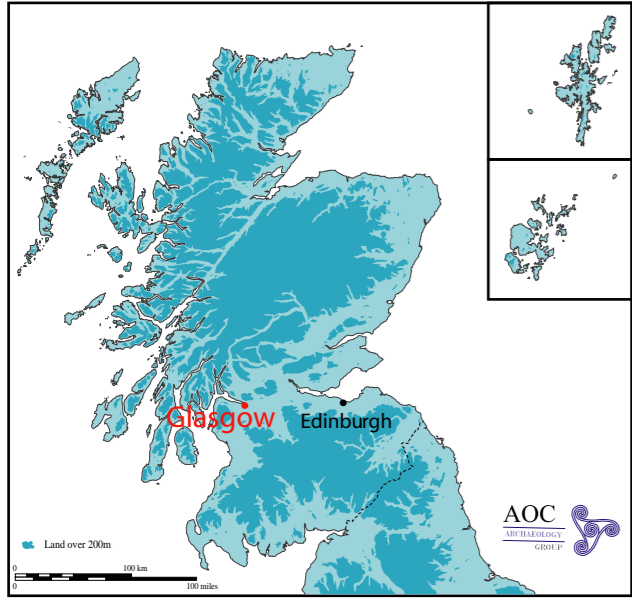
Site No. 48
Site Name: Elliot Street, Anderston Galvanising Works
Type of Site: Industrial/ Metal Industries; Galvanising/ Works
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2683
Map reference: NS 5746 6539
SSMR: 48004
WoSASPIN: 48004
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: Built 1865 for Dugald Buchanan metal refiner. Single storey engineering shops with 2 small 2 storey office at the front. Demolished 1966 (Hulme, 1975: 229 H22)

Site No. 49
Site Name: 117 Elliot Street, Engineering Works
Alternative Names: D And W Henderson And Company
Type of Site: Industrial/ Engineering/ Engineering Works
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2685
Map reference: NS 5752 6532
SSMR: 48003
WoSASPIN: 48003
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.

Site No. 50
Site Name: 191-235 Stobcross Street, Tenements And Shops
Type of Site: Commercial; Residential/ Shops; Tenements/ Shops; Tenements
NMRS Number: NS56NE 2684
Map reference: NS 5757 6533
Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council: Glasgow, City Of
Description: No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.

Site No.	51
Site Name:	185 Stobcross Street, Wellington Church Mission
Alternative Names:	Stobcross House Boy's Brigade
Type of Site:	Religion
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 2655
Map reference:	NS 5763 6532
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description	Boys Brigade was a voluntary youth organisation created in North Woodside Road Glasgow and was very popular in Anderston. 28 companies were based in Anderston throughout the organisations' existence (Cooper)
Site No.	52
Site Name:	171-181 Stobcross Street, Tenements and Shops
Type of Site:	Commercial; Residential/ Shops; Tenements/ Shops; Tenements
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 2671
Map reference:	NS 5765 6533
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.
Site No.	53
Site Name:	90 - 104 Stobcross Street, Tenements and Shops
Type of Site:	Residential; Commercial/ Tenements; Shops/ Tenement
NMRS Number:	NS56NE 3545
Map reference:	NS 5788 6532
Parish:	Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
Council:	Glasgow, City Of
Description:	No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone.

- Site No. 54**
 Site Name: Breadalbane Street, General
 NMRS Number: NS56NE 428
 Map reference: NS 5752 6569
 Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
 Council: Glasgow, City Of
 Description: Named after an area of Argyll.
- Site No. 55**
 Site Name: Pembroke Street, General
 NMRS Number: NS56NE 429
 Map reference: NS 5760 6570
 Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
 Council: Glasgow, City Of
 Description: Named after a Welsh county.
- Site No. 56**
 Site Name: 938, 942, 944, 946 Argyle Street
 Alternative Names: 6, 8, 10 Claremont Street
 NMRS Number: NS56NE 915
 Map reference: NS 5746 6569
 Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
 Council: Glasgow, City Of
 Description: No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument.
- Site No. 57**
 Site Name: Anderston Church
 NMRS Number: N/A
 Map reference: NS 5747 6565
 Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
 Council: Glasgow, City Of
 Description: Anderston Church is first shown on Ordnance Survey maps from 1896 and on Ordnance Survey maps from 1934 through to 1950. The church was demolished in the 1960s to make room for new development.
- Site No. 58**
 Site Name: Dandy Row
 NMRS Number: N/A
 Map reference: NS 5780 6538
 Parish: Glasgow (City Of Glasgow)
 Council: Glasgow, City Of
 Description: Dandy Row is shown as a small row of ten small cottages running north-south towards Stobcross Street.



Key

- Proposed development area
- Listed building
- Site of archaeological/architectural interest

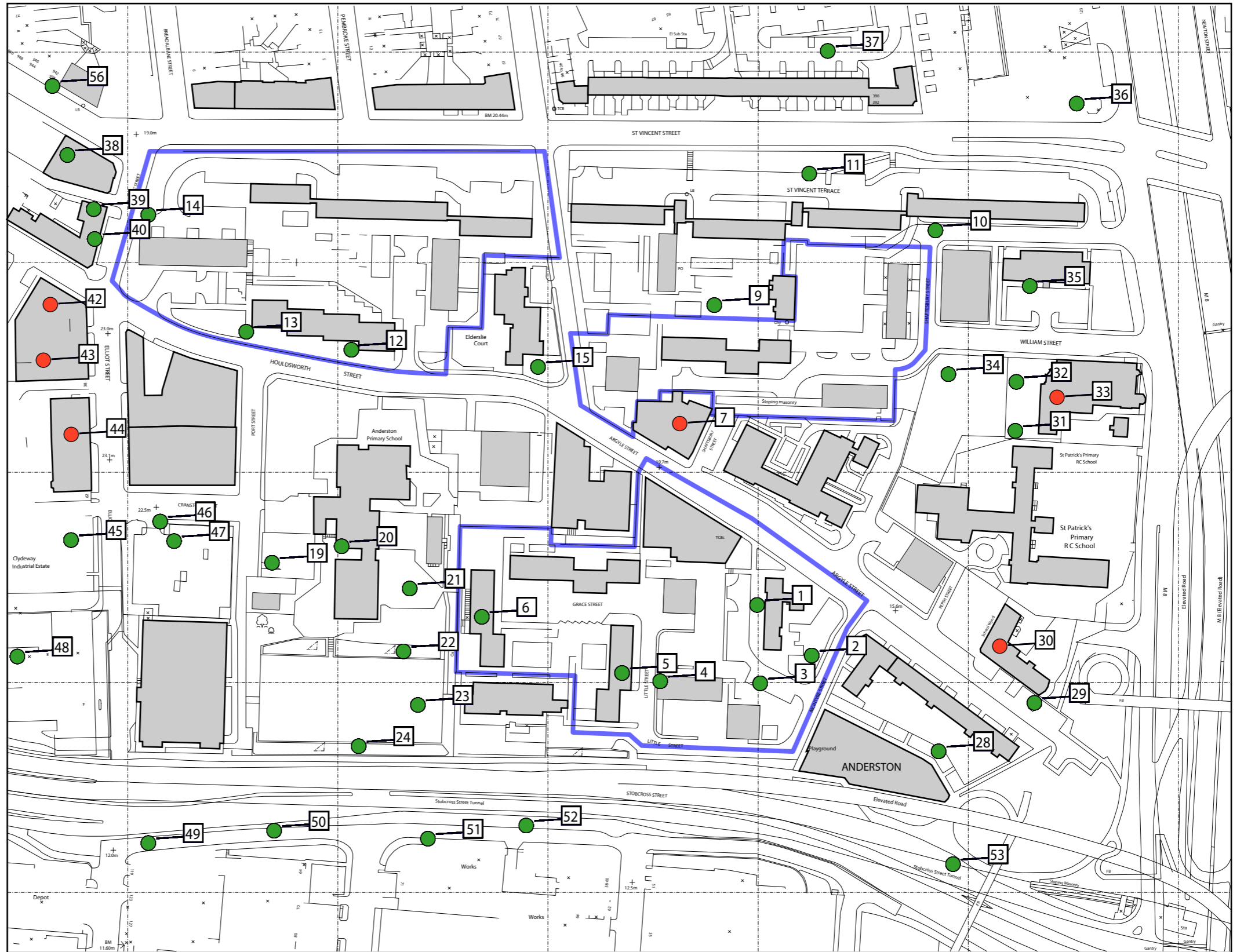


Figure 1: Location map showing sites of archaeological and architectural heritage interest



Approximate position of proposed development area

Figure 2: Extract from map by Pont circa 1580



Approximate position of proposed development area

Figure 3: Extract from map by Blaeu 1654



Approximate position of proposed development area

Figure 4: Extract from map by Roy, 1747-55



Approximate position of proposed development area

Figure 6: Extract from map by Richardson 1795



Approximate position of proposed development area

Figure 7: Extract from map by Fleming 1807

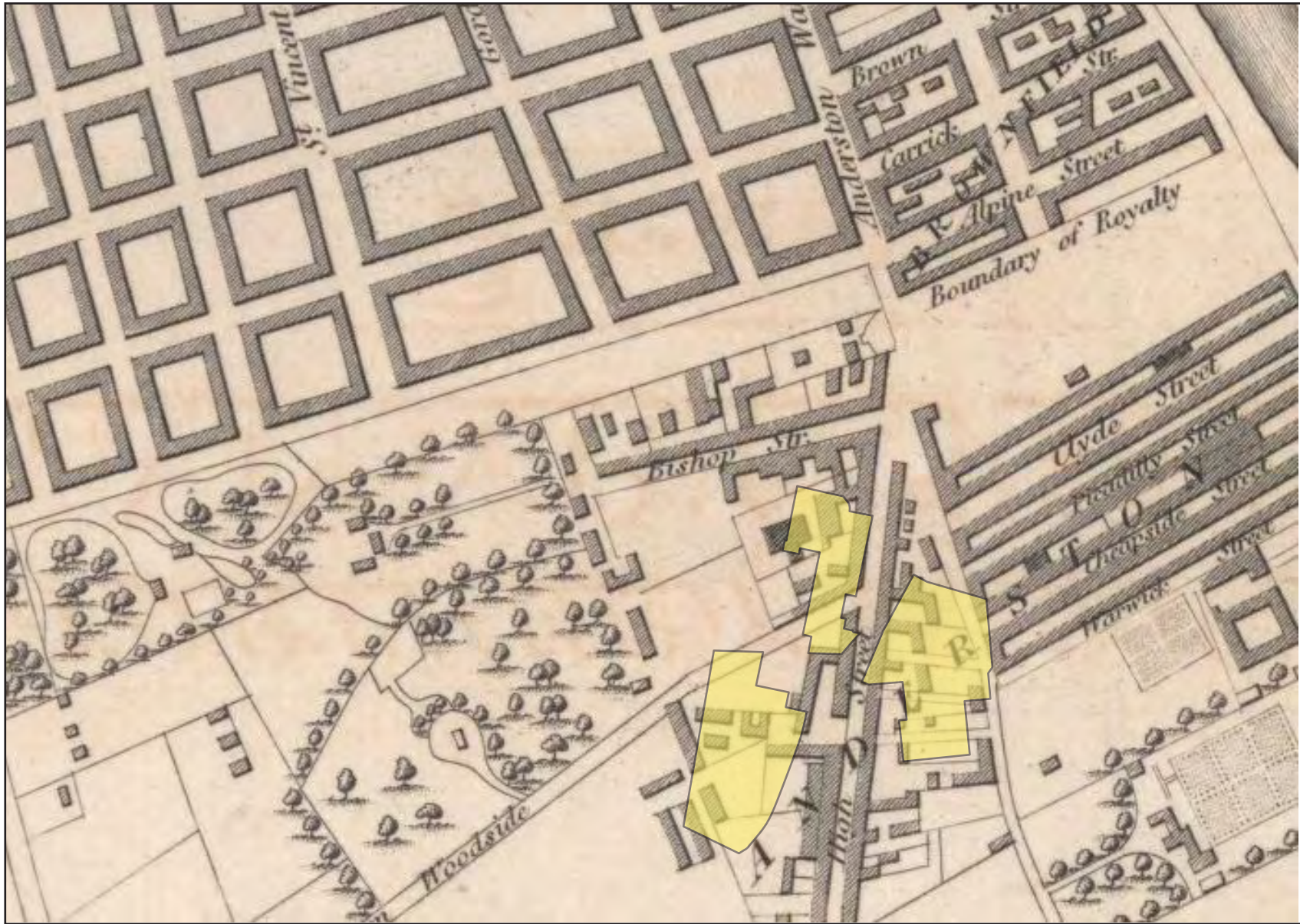


Figure 8: Extract from map by Thomson 1820



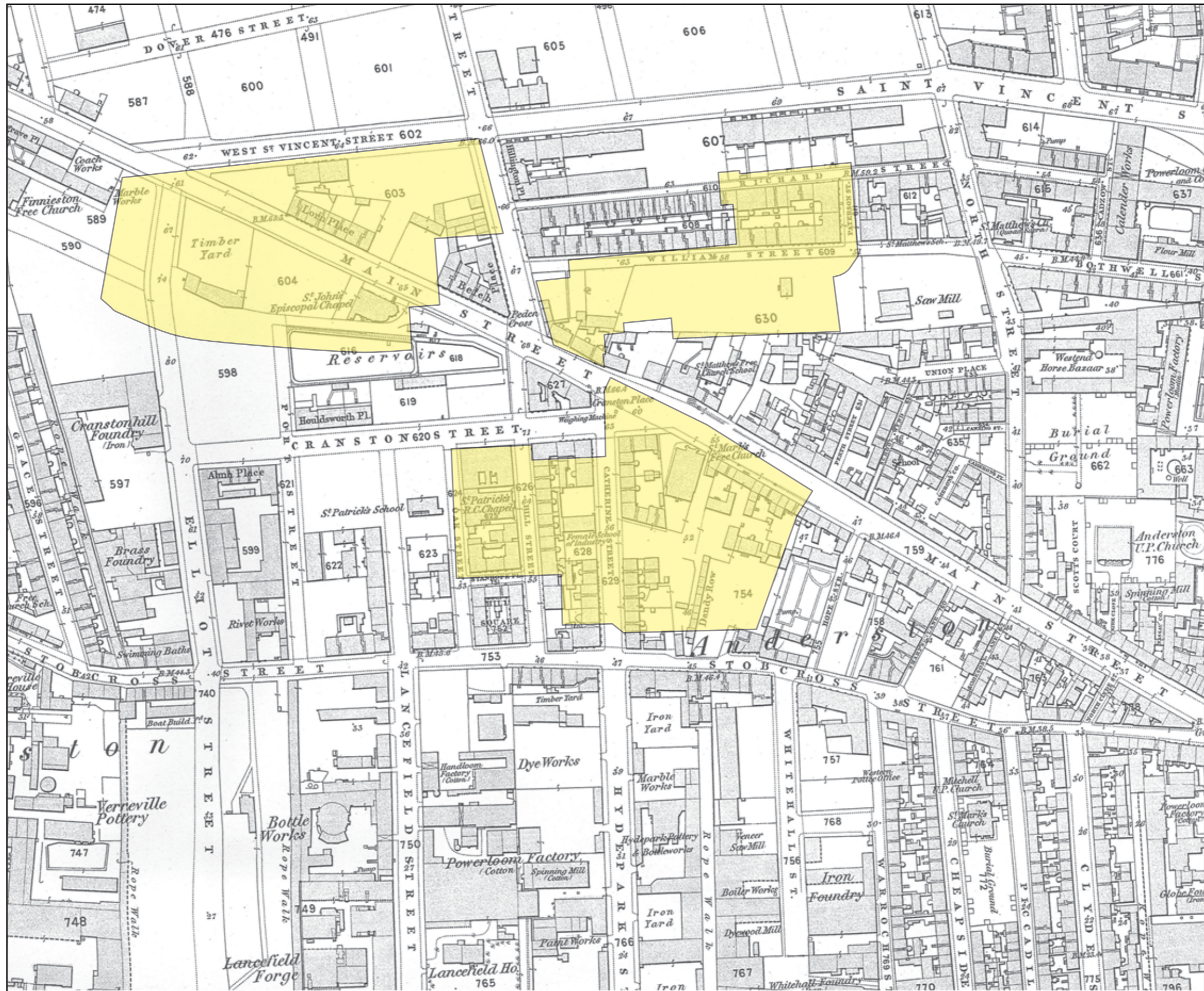
Approximate position of proposed development area

Figure 9: Extract from map by Cleland and Smith, 1832



Approximate position of proposed development area

Figure 10: Extract from map by Kyle, 1842



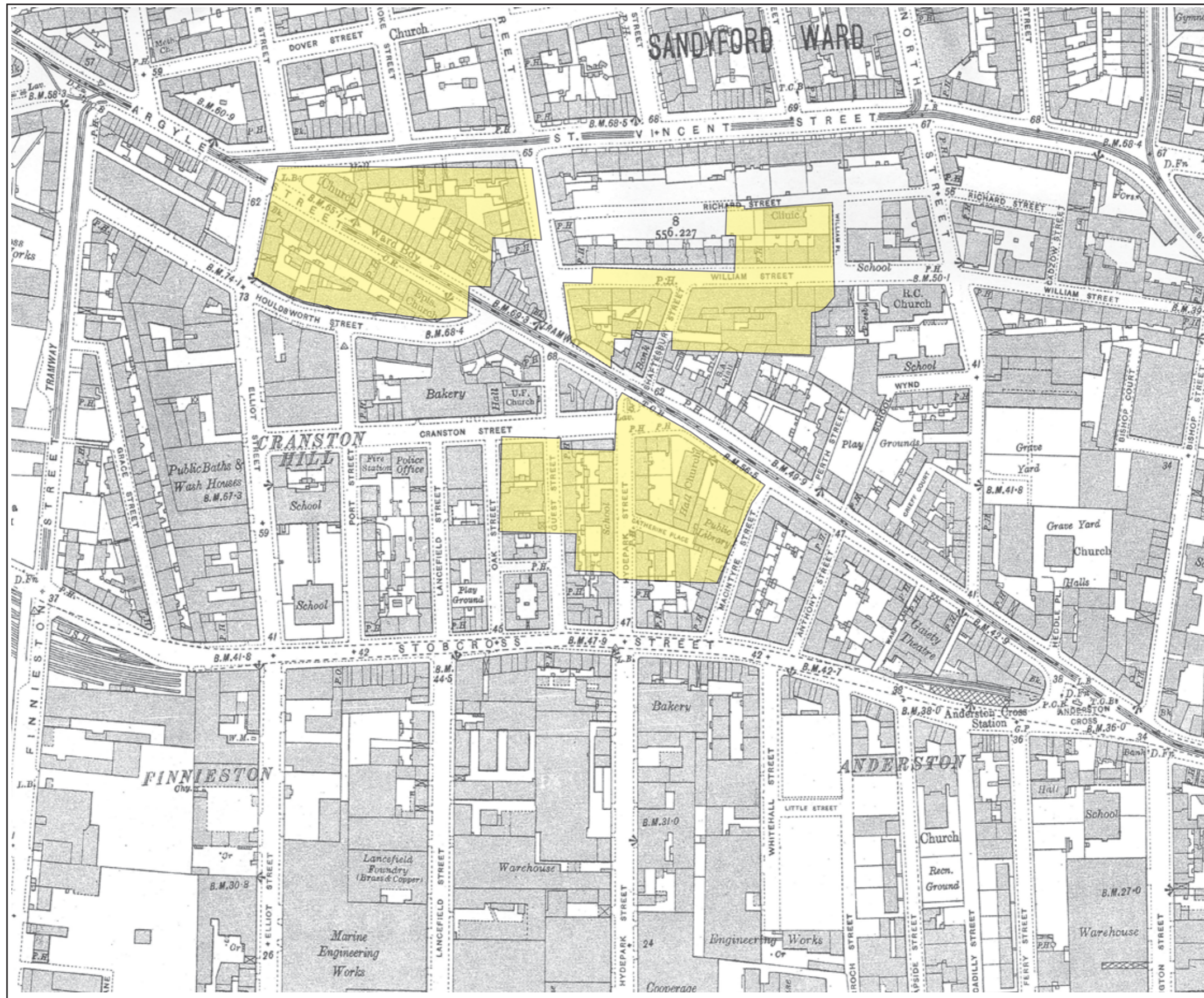
Approximate position of proposed development area

Figure 11: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, c.1850



Approximate position of proposed development area

Figure 12: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1896



Approximate position of proposed development area

Figure 13: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1934