
WATER ROW, GOVAN



175.2

An excavation commissioned by the City of Glasgow

carried out by

Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division

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Cover photograph Excavations in Area 1 looking east.

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WATER ROW, GOVAN

by

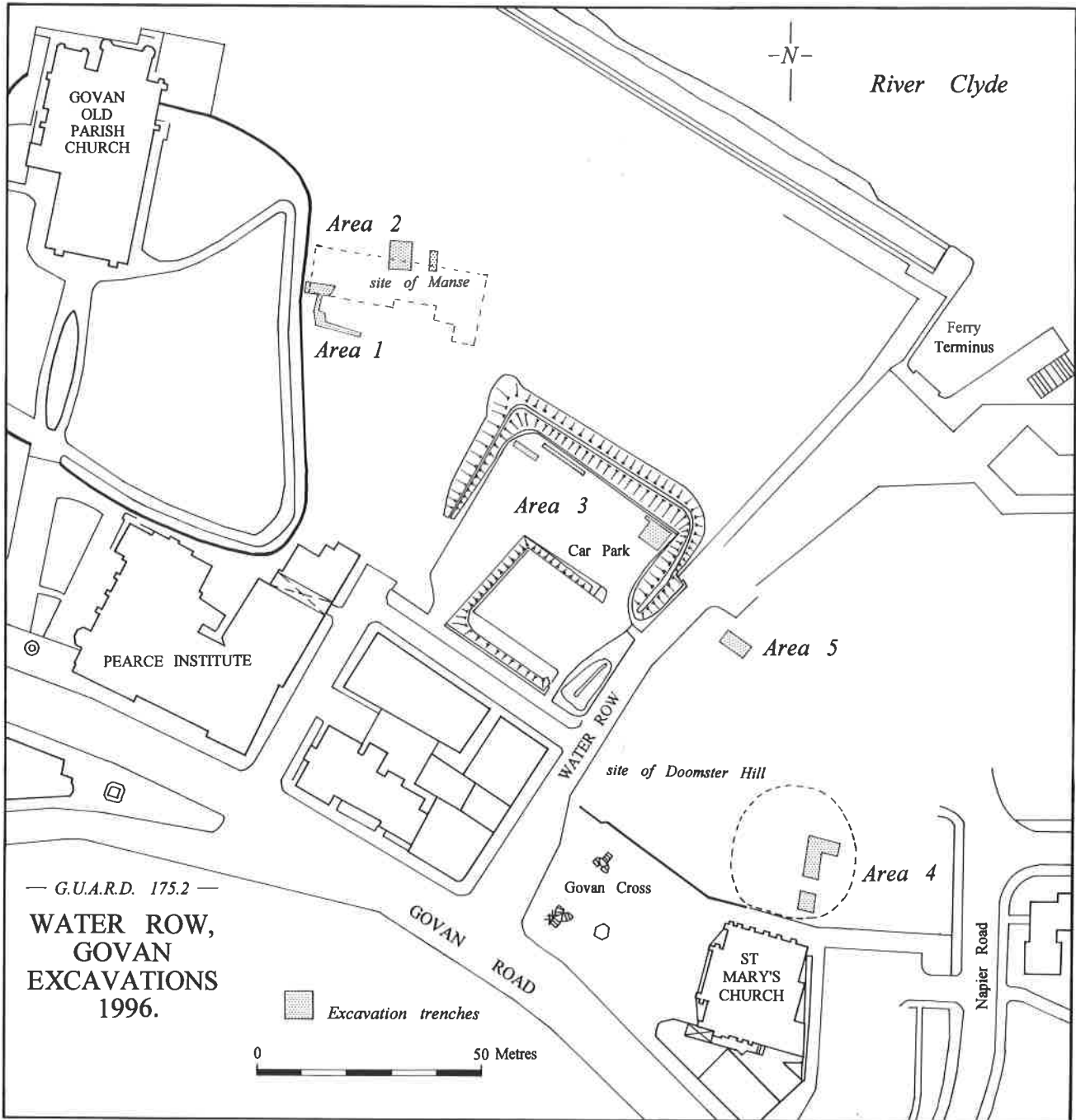
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1996

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1.0 Summary

Trial excavations were conducted in the area to the east of Govan Old parish church, in order to assess the quality of the surviving archaeological deposits adjacent to the medieval focus of Govan. The specific targets were the boundary ditch of the churchyard, the manse, dwellings and industrial buildings on both sides of Water Row and the Doomster Hill. The excavations revealed that despite subsequent use of the area as a shipyard significant archaeological deposits survive. These deposits survive in areas where the construction of the shipyards required the ground to be built up. Adjacent to the churchyard the boundary ditch and stone foundations of a building survive, but over much of the area to the west of Water Row archaeological deposits have been severely truncated by the construction of the shipyard. On the east side of Water Row the foundations of a presumed industrial structure survive on the street frontage. Further east a silted up ditch buried below 2 metres of modern made ground appears to mark the location of the Doomster Hill. These excavations confirm the survival of important archaeological remains and have implications for the redevelopment of the area.

Figure 1:

Location map showing February 1996 trenches in the Water Row site.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Aims

Following the successful trial excavations within the churchyard of Govan Old in 1994 (see I Cullen and S T Driscoll Excavations at Govan Old Parish Church 1994, GUARD Report 175.1), the Planning Department of the City of Glasgow commissioned GUARD to conduct additional of archaeological investigations outwith the churchyard in the open ground on either side of Water Row. This area was know to contain the site of the manse, early modern dwellings and commercial buildings as well as the site of the open air court or moot hill know as the Doomster Hill. The Water Row is presumed to be the focus of secular settlement from early times, so it was hoped that traces of this otherwise obscure medieval village might survive below the later structures.

2.2 Methodology

At present there are no permanent buildings within the investigation area, although some of the mobile homes currently occupied by travelling 'show people' are stationary. Prior to the clearance of the site in the early 1970s, the areas on either side of Water Row were occupied by ship builders. The entire area W of Water Row to the churchyard was occupied by a single shed. This massively built structure was a Harland and Wolff plating works. To the E of Water Row there had been a dye works (shown on the 1st edition OS map), which was later replaced by a shipyard.

The surviving architectural drawings of the Harland and Wolff shed shows that the roof was carried on substantial steel columns set in massive concrete foundations. The walls too were supported on substantial foundations. The floor of the shed was concrete and this survived intact over extensive areas. To the E of Water Row the ship yard was open with slips occupying the area near to the water. Here the biggest obstacles were the concrete bases for numerous cranes dotted around the yard.

Because of the previous industrial uses of the site posed a potential health risk, a contaminated land survey was conducted by Thorburn and Colquhoun Engineers prior to the archaeological investigations. This revealed no evidence of hazardous substances on the site and provided glimpses of the subsoil conditions which helped to guide the positioning of the archaeological trial trenches.

The archaeological trenches were located in those places where the map evidence suggested survival would be best. However the extensive concrete floor to the W of Water Row determined the precise location of some of the trenches. In places the concrete was reinforced with iron rods and was over 0.3 m thick. This could only be removed with difficulty by the mechanical excavator which was available. Deep pile foundations for the roof and cranes supports also forced us to shift our trench locations. As a result the precise location of trenches depended on whether the concrete could be easily removed. Other factors affecting the location of trenches were access to working space between static caravans and container trucks. However, although this led to a least one strangely shaped trench, none of the obstacles prevented us from investigating those sites which had been targeted and are listed in the section below.

Because of the ground conditions a mechanical excavator was used to break and remove the concrete and any other modern material encountered. For the most part this modern made-ground was relatively shallow but in Area 4 E of Water Row the overburden from recent demolition work was about 2 metres deep. Once the overburden had been removed the trenches were excavated by hand.

2.3 Trench Locations (Figure 1)

Within the Water Row area these excavations had three main objectives. The most basic was to establish the original boundary of the churchyard and its relationship to the manse. The second was to examine the locations of pre-Industrial dwelling and artisan shops which were present on both sides of Water Row. The third objective was to locate the site of Doomster Hill. The first two were considered to be reasonable given our past experience of working on the site and our expectations of the impact of the shipyards. The search for the Doomster Hill was much more speculative, since the great mound had clearly been removed and changes in the shore line made its exact location uncertain.

2.3.1 The Eastern extent of the Churchyard (Area 1) and the Manse (Area 2)

Early medieval churches in the Celtic West are generally found within circular or oval enclosures, and although Govan Old's boundary is clearly curvilinear its E side presents problems. Not only is the eastern side slightly concave, but in the SE it comes to a rounded point. These anomalies raised the possibility that the area occupied by the manse was originally part of the sacred enclosure, which had in later medieval or post-Reformation times been separated by the wall to provide a residence for the priest or minister. Working from the earliest maps of the churchyard it was not clear whether the original boundary of the churchyard followed the existing wall or was at the E edge of the manse gardens. The curving path of the 19th garden layout (shown on the 1st edition OS map) seemed to continue the oval line established by the S boundary (which was shown to be original in the 1994 dig).

A complex trench (Area 1) was laid out in the shadow of the churchyard wall to see whether the vallum ditch, revealed in 1994, was present. The trench also included one of the test pits dug during the contaminated land investigations in which a stone feature had been exposed. This trench was also intended to provide some information about the state of the manse gardens.

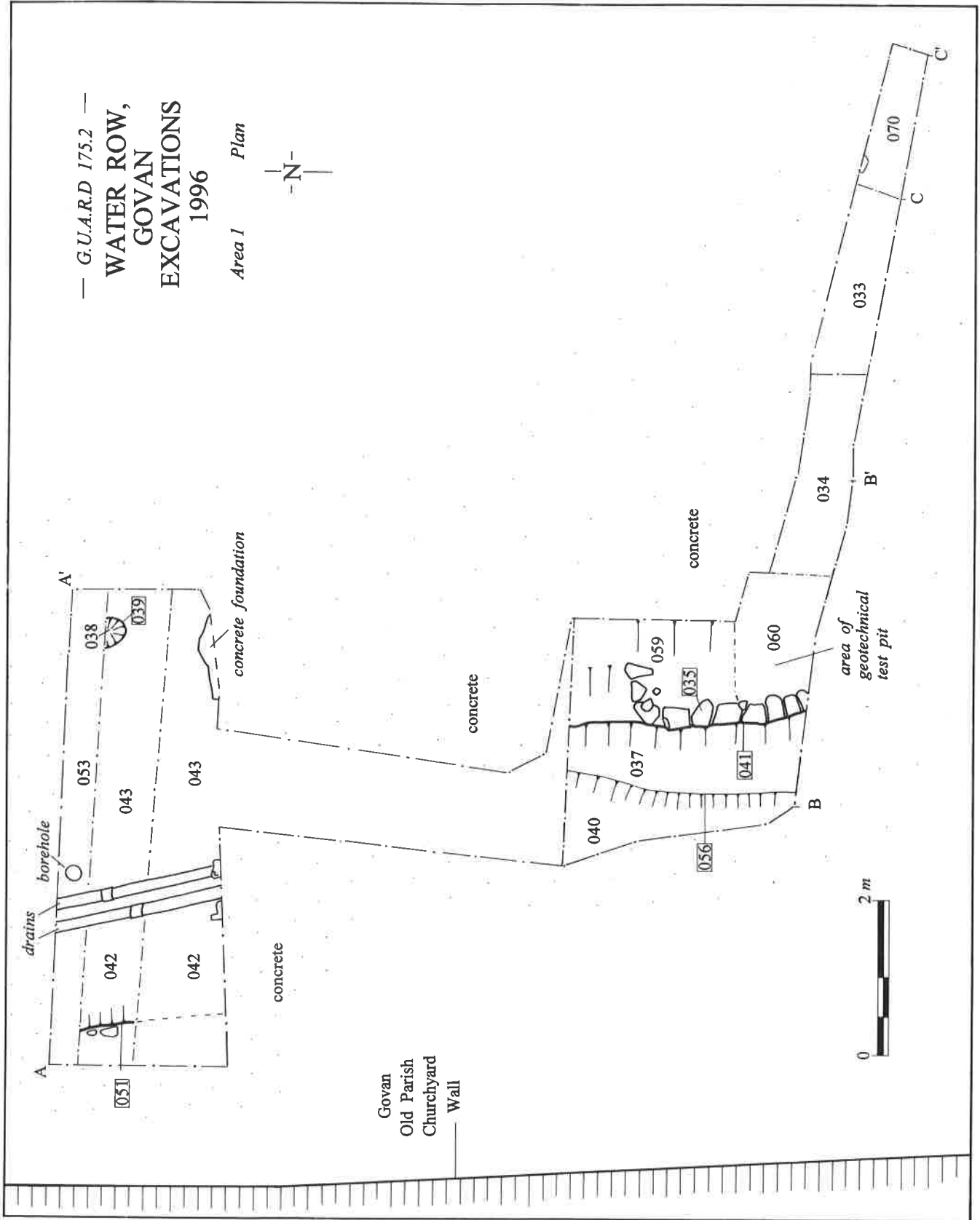
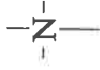
The manse did not survive into this century and is not well-documented. From its plan on the 1st edition OS map it was clearly composed of several different builds, which suggested that some of it might extend back into the medieval period. In the mid-19th century the manse appears like the other riverside villas which were set in their own grounds and contributed to the pre-Industrial charm of this stretch of the Clyde. Trenches (Area 2) were dug on the site of the manse itself and on the eastern boundary of the garden, to locate the ruins of the manse to determine whether the original line of the vallum lay to the E of the manse.

2.3.2 Water Row W (Area 3) and E (Area 5)

Water Row is probably the oldest street in Govan, because it served the ferry crossing. Here thatch-roofed cottages survived into this century. This hints at a slow pace of improvement, which could indicate the presence of relatively undisturbed archaeological deposits going back to the medieval period. The trenches were located in those areas where the map work suggested that the subsequent industrial use was not too severe. On the W side the trench was intended to look at both the frontage and the backlands, while on the E side only the frontage was investigated.

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Area 1 Plan



2.3.3 Doomster Hill (Area 4)

The Doomster Hill is represented from the mid 18th century as a large mound surrounded by a ditch and with a clear step part way up. Its artificial character was discovered in the 19th century when a water tank was dug into it. It was subsequently levelled, possibly at the time when a tenement block was erected nearby. It had certainly disappeared by the time the site of the dye works had been converted into a shipyard. No traces of this mound were obvious on the surface and the excavation was intended to see whether any buried evidence for this structure could be detected. Several trenches were laid out in what were thought to be the most likely positions of the hill.

3.0 *The Excavations*

3.1 Area 1: Eastern Churchyard Boundary (Figure 2)

In the area immediately E of the churchyard wall the trench designed to locate the boundary ditch was intended to be a narrow (2m) trench running perpendicular to the boundary wall. It was hoped that this would also provide information about the manse gardens and possibly even the manse itself. The stone feature seen in the contaminated land test pit made this last possibility realistic.

Due to difficulties of access and in cutting through the thick concrete floor of the plating shed, it was not possible to combine these research objectives within a simple trench. On the S the contaminated land test pit was extended to a 3m square trench, which could not be taken close to the wall. To approach the wall a second trench (2.5m x 7.0m) was opened to the N. A 1m wide trench joined the S and N trenches but was not fully excavated. A narrow trench was also excavated to the E of the test pit.

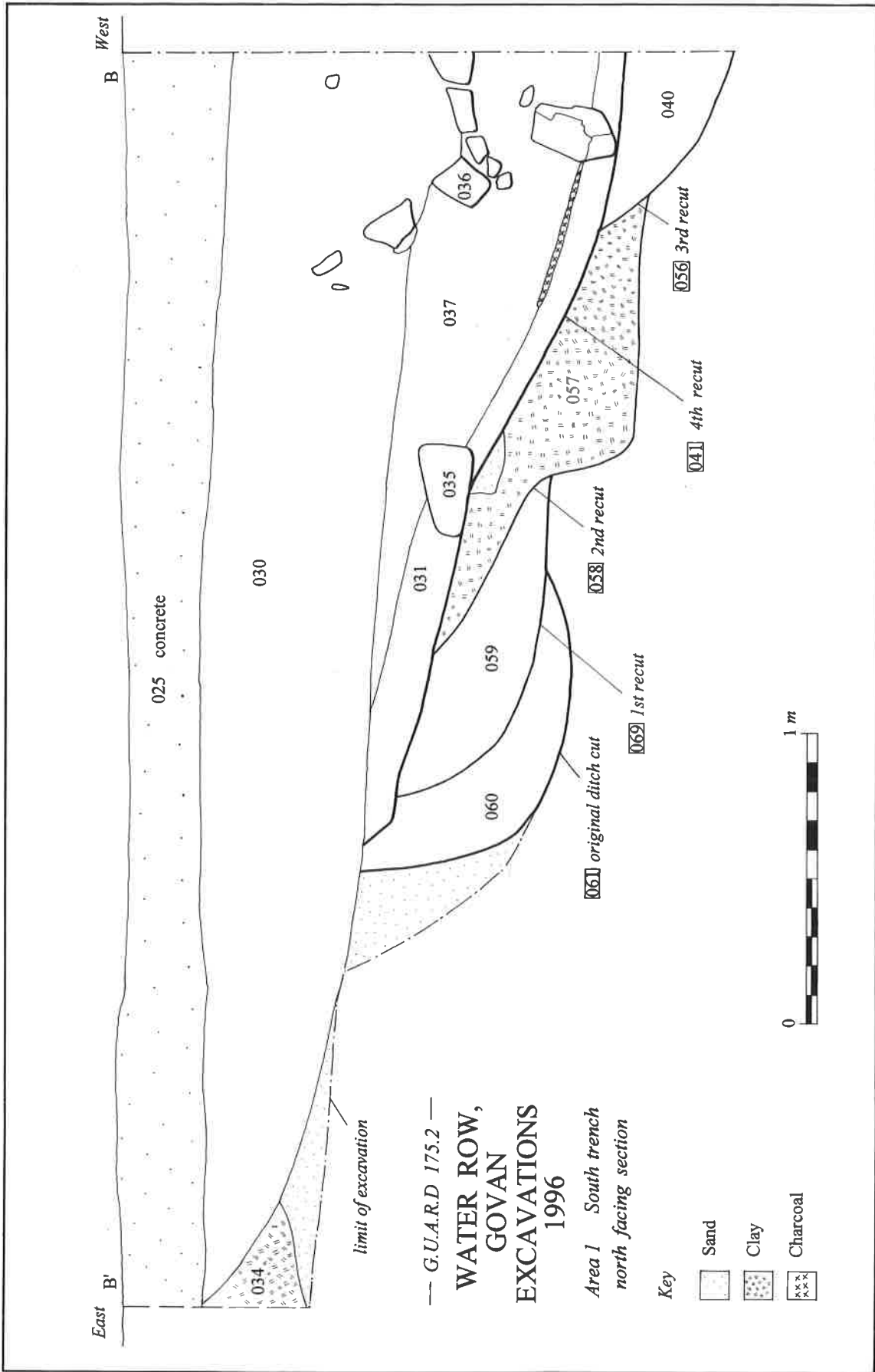
Once the concrete and overburden was removed excavation began by hand. The modern disturbance overlay a layer of brown garden soil that contained coal and charcoal (030), this was uniform and extended over both main trenches and the linking N-S trench. A ceramic drain pipe (027) ran at an angle through both trenches and this was cut into the brown soil. This pipe only clipped the W corner of the S trench. In the N trench this was the first of four pipes that shared the same construction trench and consisted of two ceramic pipes and two iron pipes. These modern pipes may be drains from the Pearce Institute or of 19th century tenements which formerly occupied the site.

The Southern Trench (Figures 3, 4 & 5)

The original test pit was re-excavated and cleaned to expose the stone feature previously observed. As the stones were 1m below the ground surface, a 1m wide E-W sondage was initially excavated to investigate this feature. As excavation proceeded it was noticed that the stones (035) were within the fill of a larger feature representing the monastic ditch.

Figure 2:

Area 1 overall
plan.



It was therefore decided to excavate the full available area. As the larger area had not been previously disturbed it appeared that the soils (031) to the E of the stones had actually silted in from the E and covered the stones. Once this silting was recorded and removed, it was seen that the line of stones carried on to the N before turning to the E. The soil to the E of the stones was a compact mineral rich silty sand that the ditch had been cut into.

The excavation of the ditch revealed that it consisted of a sequence of five ditches. The earliest ditch (060) probably about 1.5 m wide and perhaps less than 1 m deep with an extremely steep E side and a rounded base. Once this had silted up, the ditch was recut (069) on a line slightly to the W but which appears to have been broader. This in turn was recut by a deeper flat-bottomed ditch (058) with a vertical E edge which flares out towards the top of the profile. This flaring probably represents the erosion of a very steep edge. Only a small portion of the fourth ditch (056) was observed in the deepest part of the trench where the base was about 2 m below the modern ground surface.

*Figure 3:
Area 1
South Trench
North facing
section.*

The final ditch (041) was broader and shallower than the previous ditches. It also contained more complex fills which included dumps of clay, large stones and concentrations of charcoal (037). The stone feature (035) sat right on the E edge of this final ditch and should probably be regarded as contemporary.

Because the trench could not be extended to the W, it was not possible to excavate the full width of these ditches, but the bottom of the deepest was reached within the area available. Unfortunately no finds were recovered from any of the different fills, but two trends can be observed. Firstly, the line of the ditches shift to the W over time. Secondly, they appear to get bigger and deeper until the final recut which is shallower. The absence of dating evidence is disappointing but the homogeneous fills of the earlier ditches suggest a gradual silting which in turn suggests that this sequence could represent several hundred years of activity.

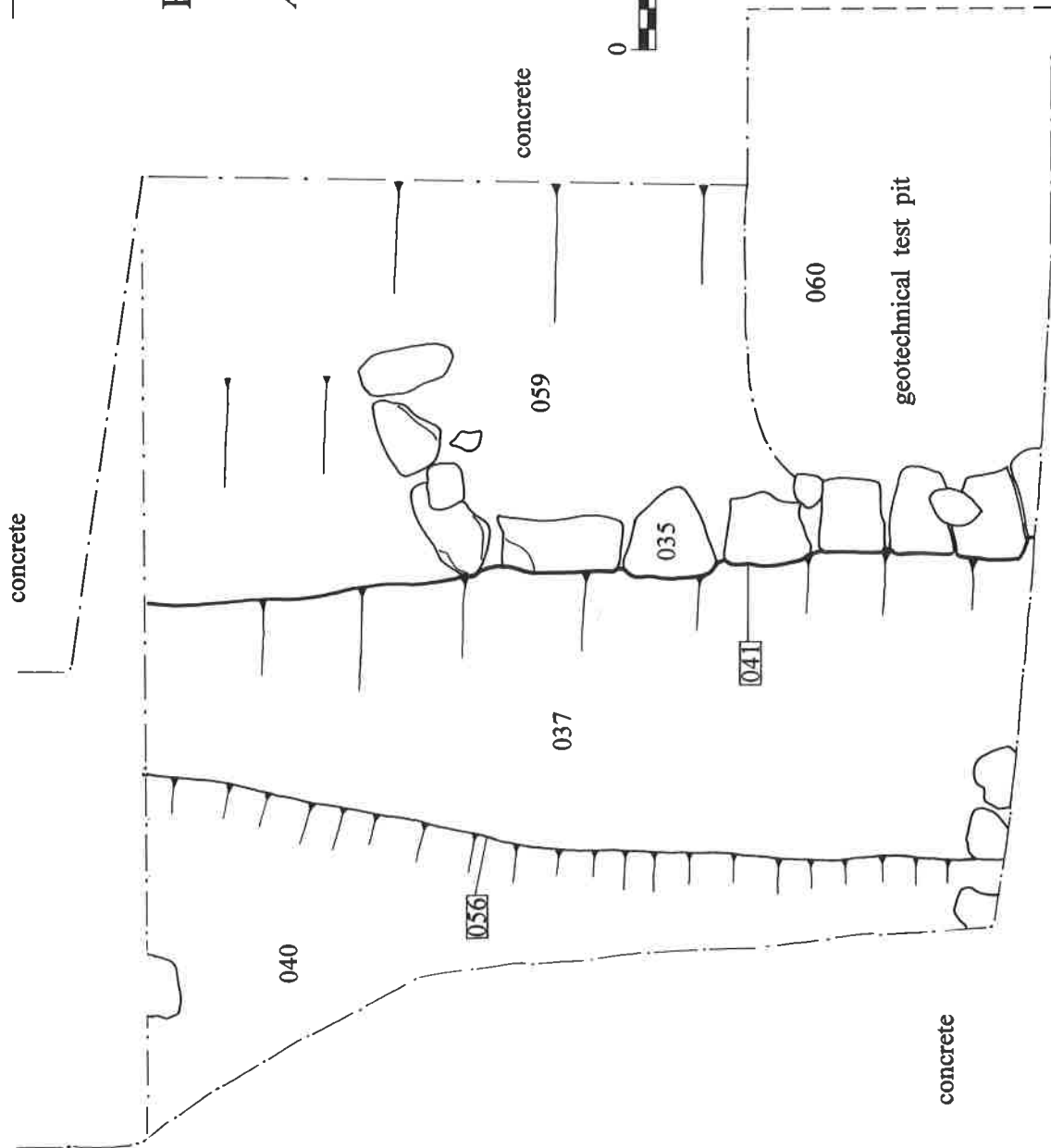
The Eastern Extension to the Southern Trench (Figure 2)

A narrow trench was excavated to the E of the machine test pit. This trench uncovered a large pit (032) or possibly another ditch. Although medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the fill (033), this feature contained modern china and bottle glass. The more recent material was found in the lower fills suggesting that the material had been disturbed. As the return on the E side was not clear it was decided to box section the feature. This uncovered more modern material in the layers that the ditch/pit had been cut into, suggesting that this area had been heavily disturbed, possibly when the tenements were erected in the manse garden in the late 19th century.

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Area 1 South trench
Plan detail



The Northern Trench (Figure 3 & 6)

The W end of this trench was located 1.5m from the churchyard wall and as a consequence the boundary ditch profiles were more completely recovered. Apart from the modern pipe trench, the ditch cuts and fills were not easily recognised. The full width of the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.80m without being able to recognise any change in the fill despite having observed the W edge of the final ditch cut (051). In order to ensure that the full depth of the features were explored it was decided to step in to restrict the area of excavation to a narrow strip (0.5 m wide) along the N section. Due to the difficulties in distinguishing the lower fills from the banding of the natural gravels and clays, the trench was slightly over-cut to make sure that the ditch had been bottomed.

Only after the natural deposits had been reached and the section cleaned was it possible to identify the three earliest ditch cuts. This is because the thin layers and lenses of sand and gravel that were tipping in from the E would have been interpreted as natural, but for the presence of charcoal. The only ancient feature not relating to the ditches was a small pit 0.25m in diameter (039) containing a concentration of charcoal and burnt bone. A 100% sample of this material (038) was taken.

Figure 4:
Area 1
South Trench plan
detail.

The earliest three ditches all shared a similar flat-bottomed profile and were about 6 metres wide. The earliest (053) had a slightly steeper W edge, but otherwise was similar to the successive cuts 066 and 067. Where they survived, the fills of these ditches were all clayey and probably accumulated over some time. The final recut for the ditch (051) was to about the same depth but was much narrower with a curving base.

The only find to be recovered from an early context was a worked shale disc with a hole through the centre which looks like a loom weight. It came from a pink clay lens which was one of the primary fills of the third ditch (049).

The main observation to make about the Northern trench is that the ditch profiles are strikingly different from those seen in the Southern trench. The implications of this will be considered below.

3.2 Area 2: The Manse Site (Figure 7)

This trench was located on the site of the manse as depicted in the 1st edition OS, where it was hoped that clear evidence for the demolition of the building and deposits relating to an earlier phase of building on the site. The concrete was removed mechanically and a 5.5m x 6.5m trench was excavated by machine. Directly beneath the concrete were deposits of clean sand and gravel, which were excavated to a depth of 0.8m. The only archaeological deposits within the trench were confined to the E edge and consisted of compact layers of coal and ash overlying a timber beam. As these were directly below the concrete they are thought to relate to the shipyard.



A small (1.5m by 5m) trench was opened up 4m to the E, but again only sand and gravel were encountered. There were no traces of any garden soils, despite the location of the trench partially within the manse gardens.

The most likely explanation for why no trace of the manse was found, is that the whole area was scarped and levelled before the Harland and Wolff shed was constructed. If the Manse occupied a slight knoll that had its top taken off this would explain the complete absence of both topsoil and demolition rubble. If the remains of the manse survive anywhere on site, it seems most likely that they are to be found incorporated in the made ground closer to the river bank.

3.3 Area 3: Water Row West (Figure 8)

A long trench was dug from just behind the frontage of Water Row into the backlands in an area that is believed to have been outwith the foundations of a now demolished 19th century tenement. The intention was to excavate a long narrow trench E-W along the northern edge of the car park with a larger area fronting Water Row and to extend in any areas where archaeological deposits were found. The entire area was covered in a concrete floor which had to be broken through. Adjacent to Water Row the concrete masked very substantial and deep concrete foundations that would have destroyed any archaeological material near the road. As the trench was excavated westwards more features associated with the shipyard were encountered, including drains and inspection pits. Once away from this material the concrete lay directly over deep clay deposits which were water-logged and caused the trench to flood. No archaeological features were found and the trench was abandoned. The presence of clay and the water-logged ground suggest that this area may have been reclaimed from marsh type ground along the bank of the Clyde. The clay sub-soil was completely different to that encountered in the other trenches and may have been re-deposited.

Figure 5:

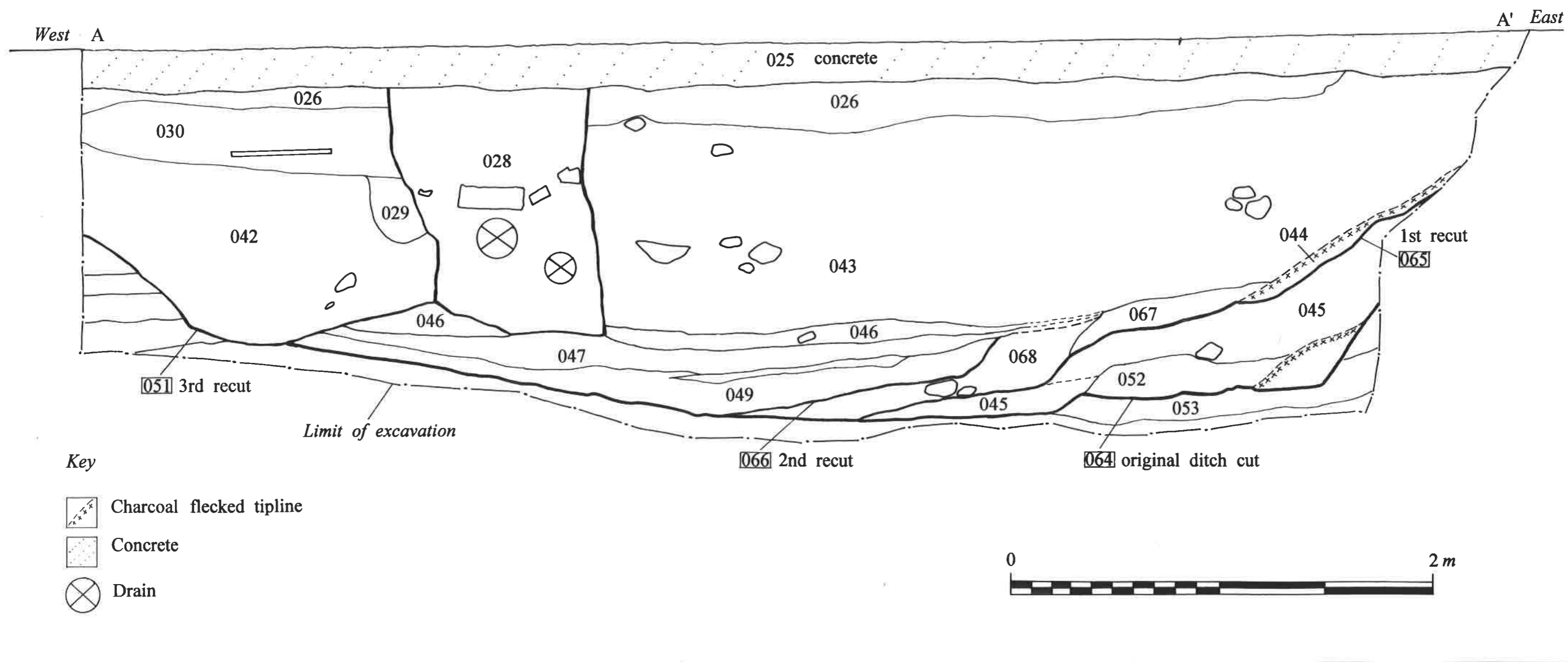
Area 1 southern trench showing ditch and stone feature 035 from the north.

3.4 Area 4: Doomster Hill (Figures 9 & 10)

The Doomster Hill was known to stand to the NE of Govan Cross in an area that subsequently served as a shipyard and prior to that as a dye works. Several tenement blocks were also known to have been built near to the area of the hill. Due to this large level of disturbance and our uncertainty of its exact location this was thought to be a speculative exercise. Initially two small trenches were excavated mechanically to the E and W of St Mary's church. In the W trench stone foundations for a tenement were uncovered within 0.3m of the surface set in clean sand, which presumably represented the natural subsoil. As the tenement seemed to have destroyed any earlier deposits this trench was abandoned and backfilled immediately.

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*Area 1 North trench
 south facing section*

Govan
 Old Parish
 Churchyard
 Wall
 ← 1.5 metres



In the trench to the E there was a much deeper build up of modern material which appeared to protect earlier deposits. This trench was substantially enlarged to investigate these deposits. A 2 m wide trench was opened on a N-S axis extended 5m to the E at the N end. The main N-S trench was 7 m long but was divided into two areas separated by a gap of 2.5 m to prevent damage to the metalled road used for the Saturday market.

The extension to the E was abandoned when deep concrete foundations for a shipyard crane were encountered. Elsewhere a machine was used to excavate the upper layers (001) of brick, concrete and other demolition rubble. These layers of relatively recent overburden were in places more than 1m deep. Once this was removed the trench was hand cleaned to expose a sandstone foundation (007) running E-W across the middle of the trench and a brick and concrete foundation (008) just to the N. Other structural features could be seen surviving in section amongst the demolition debris. A ceramic drain ran N-S along the middle of the trench with a junction running E-W. A horse shoe shaped ceramic land drain was uncovered running E-W in the S end of the trench.

*Figure 6:
Area 1 North
trench South
facing section.*

The deepest drain was cut into a mid-brown soil layer (012) that covered the S part of the trench below the demolition rubble. This layer (012) produced medieval and late-medieval pottery with no evidence of recent contamination. It was decided to concentrate on this material by digging a 1m wide slot along the W side of the trench. This layer proved to be the fill of a large ditch (013) cut into the natural sand. The S edge was relatively steep before becoming flat-bottomed. The width as exposed was over 3.5 m, but no sign of the N side was seen. The ditch was approximately 0.8 m deep, but it is not clear where the original ground surface lay at the time of its excavation.

The great depth of the overburden (2m above the ditch) prevented extension of the trench to the N and the final stages of the excavation had to be conducted mechanically in the interests of safety. As a consequence our understanding of this feature is rudimentary. If, as seems likely, it represents the quarry ditch for the Doomster Hill, we still do not know whether it marked the N or S side of the mound.

3.5 Area 5: Water Row East (Figure 11)

A small trench 6m x 3m was excavated on the eastern side of Water Row to investigate the survival of any buildings that would have fronted onto Water Row. Test pitting for the contaminated land survey revealed the foundations of a 19th century public house which stood opposite Pearce Lane. In an effort to avoid deep cellarage and to pick up earlier remains possibly relating to the ferry or the Ferry Inn. The trench was located as close to the river as possible while avoiding areas of known disturbance from the slipways of the shipyard. The trench also avoided areas of road metalling for the Saturday market.



The ground surface was cleared by machine and then hand cleaned. The main feature exposed was a sandstone wall (015) running E-W built upon substantial concrete foundations to the W. No returns or associated walls were found. Similarly no floor surfaces either inside or outside were found associated with the wall. The wall was too sturdy to be dismantled in the time available. It would appear that either the floor levels were at a higher level or that the wall was a free standing boundary wall. It is most likely that this building relates to the dye works, rather than domestic occupation.

The only other feature exposed was a red brick foundation (017) on the N limit of the trench which may be part of a drainage inspection pit. In places deposits of natural sand and pockets of clay suggest that there is not a great depth of stratigraphy here. But this is an area that would repay further investigation on a larger scale to establish whether earlier structures could lie below these foundations.

Figure 7:

Area 2 trench from the E showing the natural gravel immediately below the concrete.

4.0 *The Small Finds*

The most significant small finds came from a limited number of contexts.

In Area 1, next to the churchyard, a number of pieces of worked shale were recovered.

One, a slate disc, was recovered from a modern levelling deposit (026) which also produced a body sherd of local medieval pottery. Two further pieces of shale were recovered from a late deposit (030). The greatest concentration of worked shale (7 objects) came from deep within the penultimate ditch (040) in the S trench. The context and material are very reminiscent of the finds from the 1994 excavations of the boundary ditch.

From the N trench in Area 1 there was only one find of note. This was a worked shale disc with a hole through the centre which resembles a loom weight. It came from a primary fill (049) of the third ditch in the sequence.

In Area 4 from the fill (012) of the presumed quarry ditch for the Doomster Hill one body sherd with strap handle of Scottish medieval redware and six body sherds of similar material were recovered. This material was produced during the 14th and 15th centuries. No later material was recovered from that deposit.



5.0 Conclusions

There are four main points for discussion which arise from these excavations. Two are topographical and relate to the survival of archaeological remains and two relate to specific archaeological problems. Firstly, on a general level we have learned more about the complex riverine deposits of the Clyde in the Govan area. Although we are some way from having a good understanding of the ground conditions which may have prevailed at every location along the river edge in the Middle Ages, some of the features are beginning to be understood. For instance it would appear that slight gravel islands or promontories adjacent to the river may have been preferred settlement sites. These high gravel spots would have offered good drainage and may have been surrounded by wet ground and minor river channels.

The second and related point is that this minor topographic variation has had a profound impact on where archaeological deposits survive in good condition. For instance, while the site of the manse has been truncated, only a few meters to the W very slight structural remains survive less than a metre below the modern surface, despite the presence of a modern concrete floored building. The implications of this observation is that it is impossible to generalise about the survival of archaeological remains in the unexplored areas of the Water Row site. This is particularly true for the area close to the river on the W side of Water Row, where investigation has not been possible.

Turning to the archaeological results, in Area 1 the full complexity of the enclosure of the church yard has been revealed. Within a space of less than 10 metres we have two quite different sets of ditch profiles, but ones which clearly establish that the current E boundary is ancient. This contrast in ditch sequences demands an explanation, which appears to be linked to the concavity of the Eastern boundary noted in the introduction.

By chance more than design, the N trench in Area 1 was adjacent to a slight kink in the line of the churchyard wall. We can suggest that the change in orientation of the wall is related to the contrast in the ditch profiles. The contrast between the two sets of profiles is complete except for the earliest one in the S sequence and the final one in the N sequence, which in so far as they can be compared are relatively similar in scale. One suggestion that would account for the contrast is that the original churchyard boundary was represented by the N stretch of the existing wall and the early ditches in the Northern trench and that this was later altered. The alteration was to extend the church yard to the SE which created the pointed effect noted above. We may speculate that this relates to a modification in the entrance arrangements possibly to emphasise the link to the Doomster Hill. If this is true then the original form of the churchyard may have been closer to circular and the original boundary in the SE quadrant now lies within the churchyard.

Figure 8:

*Photo 1/11
Two massive
concrete
structures from
the shipyard
building towards
the Water Row
frontage have
removed all
earlier deposits.*



The final point relates to the discovery of a ditch which is the likely to be linked to the Doomster Hill. The reasons for believing that this ditch is ancient are that it is in approximately the right place for the Doomster Hill and second that the finds from the ditch fill are all medieval. This is particularly encouraging since it suggests that the ditch fill has not been disturbed in modern times.

Overall these excavations show that archaeologically significant deposits definitely survive in the Water Row area, they also indicate that a detailed investigative strategy will be required to ensure that these resources are properly handled during any redevelopment.

6.0 Acknowledgements

As usual many people contributed to the success of this excavation and require special thanks. Mr Tim Mitchell and Ms Liz Beard of the City of Glasgow, Planning Department dealt with the many technical obstacles. The engineers of Thorburn Colquhoun conducted the contaminated land survey and kindly allowed Keith Speller to monitor their test pitting. Mr Jimmy Kinnaburgh of Burnhills Demolition generously donated the plant used for this excavation. Mr Jimmy Stringfellow graciously allowed us to dig holes all over his yard and provided a secure working environment. Revd Davidson-Kelly as usual contributed by smoothing the way making introductions and providing encouragement.

Finally thanks are due to the excavation team (Irene Cullen, Kevin Brady, Aileen Maule, Caitlin Evans and Stuart Halliday) for putting up with the filthy February weather with such good cheer. Additional thanks are due to Caitlin Evans for preparing the illustrations.

Figure 9:

Area 4 ditch 013 from the E. The lower scale stands in the ditch while the upper scale stands on the surface of the fill against the made-ground.

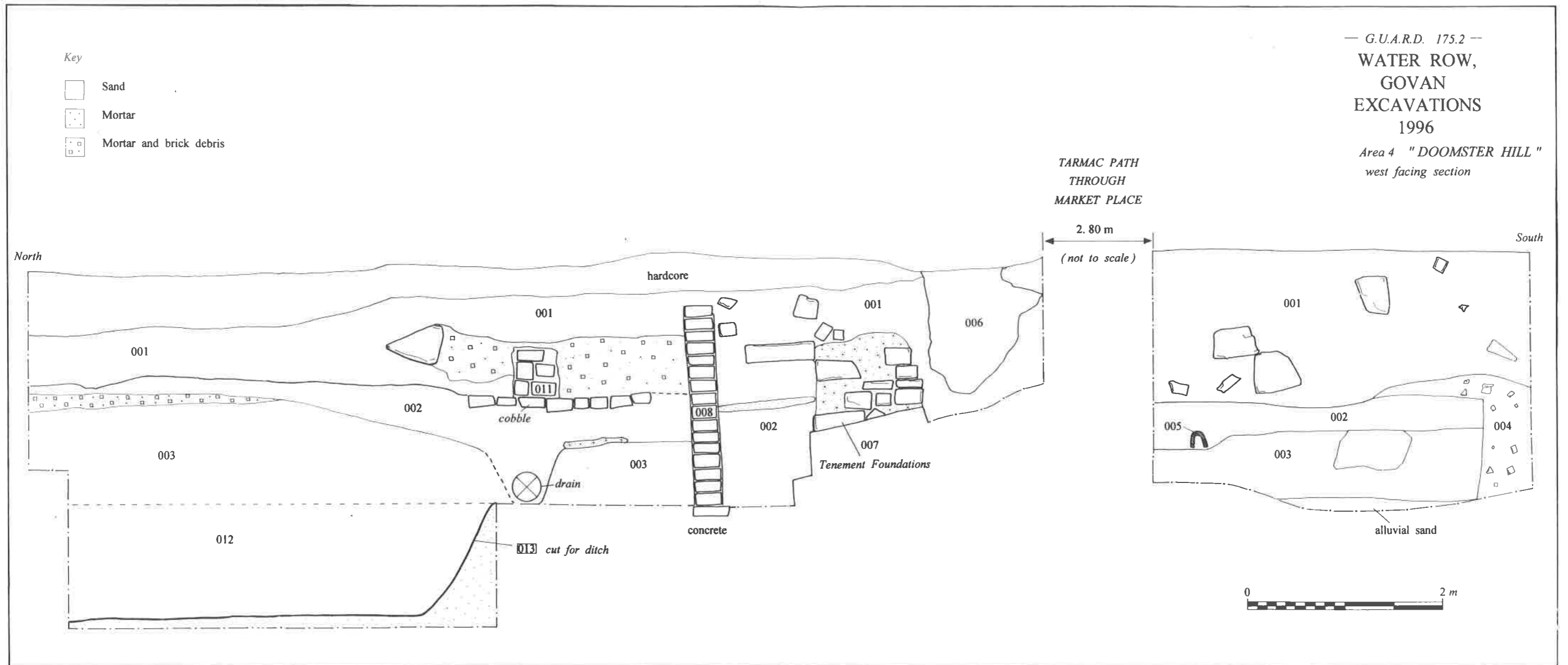


Figure 10: Area 4 Composite section



Figure 11: Area 5 from the E showing line of the wall (015) running towards the spectators.

7.0 Appendix

7.1 List of Contexts

001	Area 4	topsoil/modern demolition
002	Area 4	disturbed material
003	Area 4	mid-brown soil layer, producing medieval pottery
004	Area 4	cut & fill modern service trench
005	Area 4	horse shoe shaped ceramic drain
006	Area 4	cut & fill modern gravel drain
007	Area 4	stone foundations, possibly from a tenement.
008	Area 4	brick foundations, possibly from dye works
009	Area 4	stone cobbles/sets, in section.
010	Area 4	deep concrete foundations, from shipyard.
011	Area 4	possible brick foundations within 002.
012	Area 4	mid-brown soil, lower 003.
013	Area 4	cut for possible large ditch, filled by 012.
014	Area 4	stone feature at base of ditch, 013
015	Area 5	sandstone wall foundations.
016	Area 5	concrete foundations associated with 015.
017	Area 5	brick foundations.
018	Area 5	cut for construction trench for 015, S.
019	Area 5	fill of construction trench 018.
020	Area 5	cut for construction trench for 015, N.
021	Area 5	fill of construction trench 020.
022	Area 5	white sandstone rubble layer.
023	Area 5	clay layer, re-deposited natural.
024	Area 5	white/yellow sand, natural.
025	Area 1	concrete floor & deep foundations.
026	Area 1	modern disturbance, levelling.
027	Area 1	cut & fill, modern ceramic drain.
028	Area 1	cut & fill, modern ceramic drain, smashed.
029	Area 1	cut & fill, modern metal pipes.
030	Area 1	mid-brown soil layer, covers whole area.
031	Area 1	layer washed in over stones 035.
032	Area 1	cut for recent ditch.
033	Area 1	fill of 032.
034	Area 1	natural clay cut by 032
035	Area 1	linear stone feature, revetment ?
036	Area 1	concentration of stones within ditch fill.
037	Area 1	ditch fill
038	Area 1	charcoal & burnt bone fill of 039.
039	Area 1	small pit.
040	Area 1	lower ditch fill
041	Area 1	cut for ditch filled by 037, 040.
042	Area 1	fill of large ditch 050
043	Area 1	fill of large ditch 050
044	Area 1	charcoal lense within 050.
045	Area 1	grey clay layer within 050
046	Area 1	layer within 050
047	Area 1	layer within 050
048	Area 1	layer within 050
049	Area 1	layer within 050
050	Area 1	cut for large flat bottomed ditch.

051	Area 1	re-cut within ditch 050.
052	Area 1	layer within 050
053	Area 1	layer within 050
054	Area 2	black compact coal & ash layer
055	Area 2	possible timber foundation, recent.
056	Area 2	S, re-cut for ditch
057	Area 2	S, fill of ditch
058	Area 2	S, re-cut for ditch
059	Area 2	S, fill of ditch
060	Area 2	S, fill of ditch
061	Area 2	S, cut for ditch
062	Area 3	thick yellow/brown clay
063	Area 3	drain, brick built inspection hatch, modern.
064	Area 1	N trench cut for flat bottomed ditch
065	Area 1	N trench cut only visible in section badly truncated by recuts
066	Area 1	N trench possible second recut for ditch, visible in section
067	Area 1	N trench fill of cut 065, gravel and reddish silt
068	Area 1	N trench fill of cut 065, gravel and sandy matrix
069	Area 1	S trench cut only visible in section filled by 059
070	Area 1	SE extension natural, cut by 032

7.2 Drawing List

1. Area 4, W facing section, S, scale 1:20
2. Area 4, E facing section, S, scale 1:20
3. Area 2, W facing section, scale 1:20
4. Area 5, plan of trench showing wall, scale 1:20
5. Area 4, E facing section, main trench, scale 1:20
6. Area 4, W facing section, main trench, scale 1:20
7. Area 1, plan ditch with stone feature, scale 1:20
8. Area 1, plan overlay to drawing 7, scale 1:20
9. Area 1, final excavation plan of ditch & revetment, scale 1:20
10. Area 1, N facing section of ditch, scale 1:10
11. Area 1, S facing section of ditch, scale 1:20
12. Area 1, location plan of main trench, scale 1:50
13. Area 1, N facing section, eastern ditch, scale 1:20

7.3 Finds List

- F001
- 2 clay tobacco pipe bowls
 - 4 clay tobacco pipe stem fragments
 - 7 body sherds, Scottish post-medieval reduced ware
 - 1 body sherd, white earthenware with Bell's pottery mark
 - 1 body sherd brown glazed red earthenware
 - 14 body sherds, white earthenware, various designs
 - 1 fragment tile
 - 1 piece of slag

- F012 1 body sherd with strap handle, Scottish medieval redware, 14/15th C
6 body sherds Scottish medieval redware.
- F019 1 base angle stoneware
- F021 3 body sherds, stoneware, same as F019
- F026 1 slate disc, pot lid
1 body sherd, medieval, local.
6 body sherds, white earthenware, various designs, modern.
- F030 2 pieces worked shale
- F033 1 bone fragment
1 body sherd, tin-glaze, 19th C.
1 body sherd, Scottish post-medieval reduced ware.
2 body sherds, medieval, local.
2 pieces worked shale.
- F034 3 bone fragments
1 body sherd, medieval
1 rim sherd creamware, c1800
1 rim sherd, slip-lined red earthenware, 19th C
1 fragment green bottle glass
1 fragment, clay tobacco pipe bowl
- F037 1 fragment of a fossil
- F040 7 pieces worked shale
- F049 1 perforated shale disk, possible loom weight

7.4 Photographic Record

Black & White - Film 1

- 2-3 Area 2, general working shot with machine, from N.
- 4-5 Area 3, machine trench, W, natural, from E.
- 6-7 Area 3, machine trench, flooded, central area, from W.
- 8-9 Area 3, machine trench, concrete foundations, from S.
- 10-11 Area 3, deep concrete foundations, from W
- 12 Area 3, deep concrete foundations, from S-E.
- 13 Area 3, deep concrete foundations, from S.
- 14 Area 4, W trial trench, foundations, from S.
- 15 Area 4, W trial trench, foundations, from E.
- 16 Area 4, E trial trench, rubble, from E.
- 17 Area 4, location of trial trenches, from E.
- 18-19 Area 1, N trench after cleaning, from E.
- 20 Area 3, E deep trench, flooded, from E.
- 21 Area 3, W trench, flooded, from W.
- 22-23 Area 2, manse trench & section, from W.
- 24 Area 4, deep concrete foundation, from W.

Film 2

- 1-2 Area 4, deep concrete foundations, from W.
- 3 Area 4, detail of foundations & girder base, from S.
- 4-5 Area 5, location of trench after cleaning, from E.
- 6-7 Area 4, E facing section, S, from E.
- 8-9 Area 4, W facing section, S, from W.
- 10 Area 5, wall after cleaning, from E.
- 11-12 Area 5, wall after cleaning, from W.
- 13 Area 4, general record shot, from S.
- 14-15 Area 4, trench location, from S.
- 16-17 Area 4, location of possible ditch, from S.
- 18-20 Area 4, detail of possible ditch section, from E.
- 21-22 Area 4, detail of E facing section, S, from E.
- 23-24 Area 4, detail of W facing section, S, from W.
- 25-26 Area 4, N-W corner, detail of ditch, from S-E.
- 27-28 Area 4, detail of ditch after machining, from E.
- 29 Area 4, detail of ditch with stones, after machining, from W.
- 30 Area 5, detail of construction trench, from W.
- 31 Area 5, detail of construction trench, from E.
- 32 Area 5, detail of wall & construction trench, from S.
- 33-34 Area 5, S-E corner of trench after rubble removed, from W.
- 35 Area 5, wall & brick foundations, from S.
- 36 Area 5, W facing section of wall & brick foundation, from W.

Film 3

- 2 Area 5, wall & brick foundation, from above, N.
- 3 Area 5, W facing section wall & brick foundations, from W.
- 4-7 Area 2, eastern extension after concrete removed, from S.
- 8 Area 1, S trench after cleaning, from E.
- 9 Area 1, S trench, general record shot, from N.
- 10 Area 1, S trench, after cleaning, from W.
- 11-12 Area 1, E extension, recent ditch, from S.
- 13-14 Area 1, E extension, recent ditch, from N.
- 15-16 Area 1, after removal of F031, from N.
- 17 Area 1, pre-excavation F038.
- 18-19 Area 1, location of shale disc, from S.
- 20 Area 1, location of F038/039, from S.
- 21 Area 1, F038/039, after excavation, from N.
- 22-23 Area 1, detail of S facing section, E end, from S
- 24-25 Area 1, detail of S facing section, W end, from S.
- 26-27 Area 1, N trench after excavation, from E.
- 28-29 Area 1, S trench, after excavation, from N.
- 30-31 Area 1, S trench, after excavation, from E.
- 32-36 Area 1, S trench, detail of section & after removal of F035, from N.

Film 4

- 2-3 Area 1, general location, from W.
- 4-5 Area 1, N trench, detail of E end of section, from S.
- 6-7 Area 1, N trench, detail of middle of section, from S.
- 7-8 Area 1, N trench, detail of W end of section, from S.
- 9-10 Area 1, N trench, detail of ditch re-cut in W end of section, from S.
- 11 Irene & Kevin, the end.

Colour Slide - Film 1

- 1-2 Area 2, general working shot with machine, from N.
- 3-4 Area 3, machine trench, W, natural, from E.
- 5-6 Area 3, machine trench, flooded, central area, from W.
- 7-8 Area 3, machine trench, concrete foundations, from S.
- 9 Area 3, deep concrete foundations, from W
- 10 Area 3, deep concrete foundations, from S-E.
- 11 Area 3, deep concrete foundations, from S.
- 12 Area 4, W trial trench, foundations, from S.
- 13 Area 4, W trial trench, foundations, from E.
- 14 Area 4, E trial trench, rubble, from E.
- 15 Area 4, location of trial trenches, from E.
- 16-17 Area 1, N trench after cleaning, from E.
- 18 Area 3, E deep trench, flooded, from E.
- 19 Area 3, W trench, flooded, from W.
- 20-21 Area 2, manse trench & section, from W.
- 22-23 Area 4, deep concrete foundation, from W.
- 24-25 Area 4, deep concrete foundations, from W.
- 26-27 Area 4, E facing section, S, from E.
- 28-29 Area 4, W facing section, S, from W.
- 30-31 Area 5, wall after cleaning, from E.
- 32-33 Area 5, wall after cleaning, from W.
- 34-35 Area 4, general record shot, from S.

Film 2

- 1-2 Area 4, location of possible ditch, from S.
- 3-6 Area 4, detail of possible ditch section, from E.
- 7-8 Area 4, detail of E facing section, S, from E.
- 9-10 Area 4, detail of W facing section, S, from W.
- 11-12 Area 4, N-W corner, detail of ditch, from S-E.
- 13-14 Area 4, detail of ditch after machining, from E.
- 15-16 Area 4, detail of ditch with stones, after machining, from W.
- 17 Area 5, detail of construction trench, from W.
- 18 Area 5, detail of construction trench, from E.
- 19 Area 5, detail of wall & construction trench, from S.
- 20-21 Area 5, S-E corner of trench after rubble removed, from W.
- 22 Area 5, general, wall & foundations, from S.
- 23 Area 5, W facing section of wall & brick foundation, from W
- 24 Area 5, wall & brick foundation, from above, N.
- 25 Area 5, E facing section wall & brick foundations, from E.
- 26-29 Area 2, eastern extension after concrete removed, from S.

- 30 Area 1, S trench after cleaning, from E.
- 31 Area 1, S trench, general record shot, from N.
- 32 Area 1, S trench, after cleaning, from W.
- 33-34 Area 1, E extension, recent ditch, from N.
- 35-36 Area 1, E extension, recent ditch, from S.

Film 3

- 1-2 Area 1, after removal of F031, from N.
- 3 Area 1, pre-excitation F038.
- 4-5 Area 1, location of shale disc, from S.
- 6 Area 1, location of F038/039, from S.
- 7 Area 1, F038/039, after excavation, from N.
- 8-9 Area 1, detail of S facing section, E end, from S
- 10-11 Area 1, detail of S facing section, W end, from S.
- 12-13 Area 1, N trench after excavation, from E.
- 14-15 Area 1, S trench, after excavation, from N.
- 16-17 Area 1, S trench, after excavation, from E.
- 18-22 Area 1, S trench, detail of section & after removal of F035, from N
- 23-24 Area 1, N trench, detail of E end of section, from S.
- 25-26 Area 1, N trench, detail of middle of section, from S.
- 27-28 Area 1. N trench, detail of W end of section with re-cut, from S.
- 29 Area 1, S trench, detail of N facing section, from S.
- 30 Area 1, S trench, after excavation, from N.
- 31 Area 1, S trench, S facing section, from S.
- 32 Area 1, S, E extension, from S.
- 33 Area 1, S, E extension, from S W.
- 34 Area 1, S, E extension, from E.