

**GREAT DOVEHILL, GLASGOW**  
**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS**  
**DATA STRUCTURE REPORT**

## 1 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Alba Town Two Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological and historic building recording works to meet the terms of a condition of full planning consent (Ref 04/04178/DC) for a proposed development at Great Dovehill, Glasgow. Stage 1 of the archaeological works aimed to determine the nature, extent, condition, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area by means of a watching brief during ground breaking works. Stage 2 involved the implementation of appropriate archaeological mitigation measures, which consisted of excavation and historic building recording. This report outlines the results of the Stage 2 works.
- 1.2 The works were designed to satisfy the requirements of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) who advise the local planning authority, Glasgow City Council, on archaeological matters and are in accordance with the principles inherent in NPPG 5 (SOEnd 1994) and PAN 42 (SOEnd 1994a). The works were carried out in May 2006.
- 1.3 The watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of an area across the west of the site, directly adjacent to Great Dovehill and encountered the probable remains of an 18<sup>th</sup> century cellar of the stable block associated with the re-development of the Saracen Head Inn. Archaeological mitigation consisting of excavation and historic building recording of the remains were then undertaken after consultation with WoSAS.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Project background

- 2.1.1 Prior to this fieldwork, AOC Archaeology Group had carried out a Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment (Thomson 2003), and subsequently a programme of historic building recording (Sproat 2004) on buildings formerly occupying the 272-274 Bell Street site and an archaeological evaluation on the same site (Sproat and Blair 2004).

### 2.2 Location

- 2.2.1 The proposed development involves groundbreaking works within a site at Great Dovehill, Glasgow which is centred on National Grid Reference NS 600 648 (Figure 1). The site fronts onto Great Dovehill and extends as far as East Campbell Street.

## 2.3 Archaeological background

- 2.3.1 Tradition states that in the late 6<sup>th</sup> or early 7<sup>th</sup> century, Kentigern, or Mungo, founded a monastery at Glasgow where St Ninian had consecrated a cemetery. Tradition holds that the monastery became the seat of a bishopric and, by the early 12<sup>th</sup> century, a cathedral was built on the reputed site of St Kentigern's church. The cathedral and the pilgrims visiting the shrine of St Kentigern would have led to the development of a settlement and an associated market. This market became permanent by about 1175 when a royal charter was issued to Bishop Jocelin granting the settlement burgh status and with it the attendant privileges and protections. This rise in status led to a systematic expansion of the burgh. By the early 13<sup>th</sup> century the commercial centre of the burgh was developing along the Trongate-Gallowgate axis west of the proposed development site. As a holding of the bishop the burgh also included barony lands. These were extensive and included the later named Barony parish, of which the proposed development site formed a part. By 1385 burghal plots had been built along the Gallowgate as far as the Molendinar Burn. The Pont map of Glasgow (1583-1601) shows the Gallowgate extending past the burn eastwards but no developments along the road were shown. The proposed development site may have been common land divided into arable rigs, used to supplement the land in the burgh backlands or burgage plots.
- 2.3.2 The built features along the Gallowgate east of the Molendinar Burn recorded during this period were almost exclusively ecclesiastical buildings. The chapel of Little St Kentigern was situated south of the proposed development area on the corner of Saracen's Head Road and the Gallowgate. The chapel (later a church) was built by David Cunninghame at the beginning of the 1500s, although the recorded evidence hints that it may have been constructed before this. In 1593 the chapel and its surrounding burial ground were sold to the town council and it was intended to use the site for a hospital. However, it seems that the hospital was never established and by 1600, the council ordered the chapel to be dismantled and the site to be sold off. The chapel ruins probably remained a source of building materials until the kirkyard was disposed of to Robert Tennant in c.1745. The kirkyard reportedly extended from the west side of Great Dovehill Street to the east side of Saracen Lane. The associated well of St Mungo, now closed, was situated to the rear of the chapel. Tradition maintains that Christian converts met St Kentigern near this location on his return from Wales to Glasgow. St Kentigern is also said to have met St Columbus at a nearby spot. Evidence of the kirkyard was identified during the 19<sup>th</sup> century demolition of an 18<sup>th</sup> century building on the site, although no surviving trace of the chapel was found at that time. The chapel remains may have been destroyed by subsequent redevelopment of the site, although some remains of the kirkyard may still lie beneath the modern road. The association of the site with St Kentigern is also indicated in place-name evidence. The dove was considered to be symbolic of St Kentigern, and 'Dovehill' is the name of the rise on which the proposed development site is located. St Mungo, by which name St Kentigern was alternatively known, is also a street-name south of the proposed development site off Gallowgate.

- 2.3.3 The position of the burgh gateways, or ‘ports’, indicate the extent of the Medieval burgh. The eastern limit of the burgh lay close to the proposed development site. Gallowgate Port (or gateway) was originally situated on the west bank of the Molendinar and is shown on the Pont map in 1583. Its position was then moved to east of the burn in 1645, and later demolished in 1754. It consisted of a crenulated stone-built archway lying across the Gallowgate. In the centre of the arch were heavy nail-studded oak doors. The northern end of the port apparently abutted an angle of the kirkyard of Little St Mungo. The remains of the port probably now lie beneath the widened Gallowgate road.
- 2.3.4 The Medieval period saw Glasgow undergo limited development as an urban centre, with the settlement expanding further along the Gallowgate following a charter of 1491. The Gallowgate led to the town common or Gallowmuir, this was also the burgh’s place of execution. There does not seem to have been any settlement expansion beyond the Molendinar Burn until the late 1500s. The assessment area appears to be under development by the later 1600s. Glasgow became increasingly prosperous throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries with an economy rooted in agriculture, local trade and a broad manufacturing base. The western end of Bell Street (then known as Bell’s Wynd) was created in 1676 to allow access from the High Street westwards to Candleriggs. The eastern half of Bell Street was not created until the 1800s.
- 2.3.5 The Saracen Head Inn was constructed in 1755 in the north of the former Chapel burial ground, surrounding the well of St Mungo. The Inn reportedly had no sunken foundations and the burial ground had undergone only limited building preparation in advance of its construction. During the late 1800s the original Inn was demolished, at which time human remains were found beneath the west wing. Subsequently, the installation of cellarge may have removed evidence of the burial ground beneath it. Excavations were carried out in 1980-81 a short distance north of the former location of the Saracen Head Inn (Pollock 1993) (to the west of the modern Saracen Head public house). These revealed the foundations of the earlier inn and yard overlying 3 m of hill-wash. Beneath this deposit were the remains of a wooden water mill (with wicker revetments and an undershot wheel) which had lain on the Poldrait. The mill had evidently been dismantled after a short period of use (Pollock 1993).
- 2.3.6 An archaeological excavation was undertaken in 1983, in the south-west corner of the later College Goods Station. This revealed the boundaries of burgage plots between the High Street and Blackfriars Wynd. Two successive phases of 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century buildings were discovered together with some earlier remains. The outline of one wooden building and the partial outline of several others of medieval date were recovered. In the southern half of the excavation area were found a substantial number of medieval pits. Evidence for sand quarrying was identified along with four furnaces and a number of rotary hones showing that the industrial activity took place in the burgage plots (Stevenson and Torrie 1990).



- 2.3.7 To the east of the development area is the former site of the Butts, which in the early medieval period was the military muster point for the men of Glasgow. This was also the site of the Battle of the Butts, a skirmish between the supporters of the Earl of Lennox and Mary Queen of Scots (Smart 1988)

## **2.4 Recent archaeological work on the site**

- 2.4.1 AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological watching brief and evaluation prior to residential re-development at 272-4 Bell Street Glasgow. Minor elements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Saracen Tool Works were recorded. These comprised brick floors, concrete and brick piers and numerous services, cast iron and ceramic pipes. No evidence of earlier occupation was observed (Sproat and Blair 2004).

## **3 OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of this Stage 2 works were:

- i) to monitor ground breaking-works associated with the development and prevent the destruction of significant archaeological features prior to their recording;
- ii) to record the upstanding remains of the exposed vault through written, photographic and drawn record;
- iii) to undertake the immediate recording of isolated finds of moderately significant archaeological material that will be disturbed by construction activities;
- iv) given the discovery of highly significant archaeological material in quantity that will suffer an adverse impact from construction works (ie preservation *in situ* is impractical), the recording of all archaeological features by means of a mitigation strategy to be formulated with WoSAS.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Archaeological excavation**

- 4.1.1 All ground-breaking works undertaken within the development area as identified in Figure 1 were carried out using a 360° excavator using a flat bladed (ditching) bucket. Machine excavation was monitored by an experienced field archaeologist. All recording was carried out according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard practices.
- 4.1.2 A black and white print and colour slide photographic record of the archaeological works was taken (Appendix 1).

- 4.1.3 The results described below should be read in conjunction with Figures 1-4 and Appendices 1-3.

#### **4.2 Historic building recording: vault**

- 4.2.1 In order to provide as accurate a survey of the vault, GS101 laser scanner was used to record the elevations, stonework and surviving vault ceiling. This created a complete record as possible of surviving stonework as possible. At Great Dovehill the scanner was used to rapidly record the dimensions of the vault, while the surviving east end was scanned in resolution sufficient to allow stone by stone drawing, if this be required at a later date.

### **5 RESULTS**

#### **5.1 Archaeological watching brief**

- 5.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken in mixed weather conditions between 23<sup>rd</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> May 2006. The ground-breaking works in the development area were continuously monitored. A plan of the areas excavated in relation to the development area can be found in Figure 1.
- 5.1.2 In the northern half of the development area approximately 1.2 m of made ground [001] was removed onto natural mid grey brown clay. The made ground consisted of a dark brown black sandy matrix with large quantities of building rubble, brick, concrete and large modern timbers as well as fragments of plastic, metal and glass.
- 5.1.3 In the southern half of the area approximately 1.7 m of the same made ground [001] was removed revealing clean natural light yellow sand [002] and large sandstone walls [004] running roughly east/west forming a vault as described in the historic building recording results below.
- 5.1.4 Frequent fragments of modern (post-19<sup>th</sup> century) pottery and glass were observed over the entire area stripped but no earlier material was noted.
- 5.1.5 Following the programme of historic building recording and survey the watching brief was resumed whilst the vault was demolished and the area backfilled. Natural light yellow sand [002] was observed beneath the asphalt floor [007] when it was removed. As the walls were demolished faint traces of what may have been the foundation cut for the walls were observed. The cut [003] appears to have been very narrow and filled by redeposited sand [005] but it was very difficult to distinguish from a distance and given the health and safety limitations on the site.

## 5.2 Historic building recording: vault (Figures 1 - 5; Plates 1- 9)

- 5.2.1 The vault was discovered during excavations undertaken prior to the presence of an archaeological supervisor and as a consequence, the western end of the structure was badly damaged, and nothing remained of the west wall. However, the wall footings of the west end of the structure were preserved, so that the full extent could be determined. The structure comprised a rectangular cellar, measuring 18.8 m east/west by 3.8 m north/south. The walls were constructed of coursed sandstone blocks [004], varying in size but averaging around 0.2 by 0.3m and mortared with a light yellow/cream mortar. The sandstone walls stood to a maximum of 1.8 m, where they were capped by brickwork vaulting [006] (Plate 1). Near the west end in the north wall, the sandstone blocks appeared to have been repaired and underpinned by brickwork (Plate 2). An area of brickwork in the north wall may have been a blocked aumbry (Plates 3 + 4). There appear to have been three means of access to the cellar, two of which were in the south wall; the easternmost of these had been modified with brickwork, and possible remains of wooden steps were noted on the floor of the cellar at this point (Plate 5). The third entry point, in the east wall [009], measured 1.25 m by 1.0 m and had been bricked up (Plate 6).
- 5.2.2 The vaulted ceiling was badly damaged for most of the length and appeared to have been deliberately knocked through, possibly during the construction of the modern car park which occupied the site prior to the current development. The vaulted roof of the structure did survive at the east end, however, where it formed a ceiling over the room with a maximum height of 2.46 m, and was composed of red bricks bonded with a light white/grey mortar.
- 5.2.3 The floor of the structure seems to have been modified during the history of the cellar's use. An excavated sondage was started across the floor, but as work progressed this had to be abandoned due to fear of collapse of the sandstone walls and the piled overburden around the site. From the initial results of the sondage, it seems that the floor may have been repaired by brickwork in places, with poured asphalt used as a later floor covering [007] (Plates 6 + 7). Natural sand was uncovered beneath the brickwork on the floor [002].
- 5.2.4 A secondary brick wall [008] was observed in the interior of the structure, adjacent to the foundation of the west wall (Plate 8). This wall was three courses deep, although due to disturbance during machine excavation it was not clear whether the wall cut or underlay the floor [007]. The bricks used in the construction were a combination of frogged and unfrogged red bricks, and were bonded with a mid-grey mortar, apparently of relatively modern date.
- 5.2.5 The entire structure had been cut into natural sand [002], but the precise nature of the foundation cut [003] could not be investigated due to the danger of collapse of the walls. Behind the wall, the cut appeared to have been backfilled with redeposited natural sand [005]. The interior of the structure was largely filled with deposits of made-ground and brick rubble, apparently

largely deriving from the destruction of the vaulted roof. These deposits contained modern plastic, glass and metal, and were of modern date.

## 6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The sunken walled building exposed during the archaeological works appears to relate to the stables block with cellars of the Saracen Head Inn referred to in an earlier excavation in the area of the development site (Pollock 1993). Between 1777 and 1792 the Saracen Head Inn was redeveloped and all standing buildings behind the main three-storey inn were reduced to ground level and replaced with a large banqueting hall, a stables block with cellars below, and a cobbled yard (Pollock 1993). The vault is in the same location as that of the stables block identified in the previous excavation and on the same alignment. Also the method of construction, mortared sandstone walls, corresponds to that given for the construction of the stables block. It is likely therefore that the sandstone vault revealed is the remains of the cellared stables block of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Saracen Head Inn.

## 7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 Significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified during the excavation.
- 7.2 The vault exposed during the archaeological works appears to be the stables block with cellars of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Saracen Head Inn referred to in an earlier excavation on the site (Pollock 1993). The archaeological works and historic building recording have fully investigated and recorded the 18<sup>th</sup> century remains within the development area and therefore no further works are required.

## 8 REFERENCES

### 8.1 Bibliographic References

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Smart 1998 *Villages of Glasgow, Vol 1*. John Donald, Edinburgh.

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Sproat D & Hunter Blair A 2004 *272-274 Bell Street, Glasgow: Evaluation Data Structure Report*. Unpublished client report for Alba Town Ltd.

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Thomson L 2003 *A Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of 272-274 Bell Street, Glasgow*. Unpublished client report for Gholami Baines Ltd.

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Toolis R 2006 *Great Dovehill, Glasgow Stage 2 Archaeological Works: Method Statement*. Unpublished method statement for Alba Town Two Ltd.

## 8.2 Cartographic References

1583-1601 Pont, *Detail of Glasgow*.

## APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

**Black and White Print Film No.1**

| No.   | Area | Description   | From |
|-------|------|---|------|
| 1-2   |      | Registration shot   |      |
| 3-4   | N    | General shot – north half of the site   | SE   |
| 5-6   | S    | General shot – south half of the site   | NW   |
| 7-8   | N    | East facing section – north half of the site                                    | N    |
| 9-10  | S    | West facing section – south half of the site                                    | NW   |
| 11-12 | N    | Timbers from the north half of the site   | W    |
| 13-14 | N    | Working shot – north half of the site   | S    |
| 15-16 | N    | Close-up of timbers and metal work  | W    |
|       | S    | West facing section showing made ground and brick arch – south half of the site | W    |
| 17-18 |      |   |      |
| 19-20 | S    | North facing section of south wall with stairs                                  | N    |
| 21-22 | S    | East facing section showing south-west corner                                   | E    |
| 23-24 | S    | East wall   | N    |
| 25-26 | S    | South facing section of north wall  | S    |
| 27-28 | S    | South facing section of north wall showing patch (?)                            | S    |
| 29-30 | S    | North facing section of south wall with window-stairs (?)                       | N    |
| 31-32 | S    | General shot of vault   | NW   |
| 33-34 | S    | Floor at west of building pre-excavation  | N    |
| 35-36 | S    | Working shot of sondage through floor   | N    |
| 37    | S    | South facing section of north wall  | SE   |

**Colour Slide Film No. 1**

| No.   | Area | Description   | From |
|-------|------|---|------|
| 1-2   |      | Registration shot   |      |
| 3-4   | N    | General shot – north half of the site   | SE   |
| 5-6   | S    | General shot – south half of the site   | NW   |
| 7-8   | N    | East facing section – north half of the site                                    | N    |
| 9-10  | S    | West facing section – south half of the site                                    | NW   |
| 11-12 | N    | Timbers from the north half of the site   | W    |
| 13-14 | N    | Working shot – north half of the site   | S    |
| 15-16 | N    | Close-up of timbers and metal work  | W    |
|       | S    | West facing section showing made ground and brick arch – south half of the site | W    |
| 17-18 |      |   |      |
| 19-20 | S    | North facing section of south wall with stairs                                  | N    |
| 21-22 | S    | East facing section showing south-west corner                                   | E    |
| 23-24 | S    | East wall   | N    |
| 25-26 | S    | South facing section of north wall  | S    |
| 27-28 | S    | South facing section of north wall showing patch (?)                            | S    |
| 29-30 | S    | North facing section of south wall with window-stairs (?)                       | N    |
| 31-32 | S    | General shot of vault   | NW   |
| 33-34 | S    | Floor at west of building pre-excavation  | N    |
| 35-36 | S    | Working shot of sondage through floor   | N    |
| 37    | S    | South facing section of north wall  | SE   |

# GREAT DOVEHILL, GLASGOW: STAGE 2 DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

## Black and White Print Film No. 2

| No.   | Area | Description  | From |
|-------|------|--|------|
| 1-2   |      | Registration shot  |      |
| 3-4   | S    | North wall – general shots                                 | S    |
| 5-6   | S    | North wall – close-up of bricked up area                   | S    |
| 7-8   | S    | North wall – close-up of brick under-pinning               | S    |
| 9-10  | S    | General showing brick vault                                | NW   |
| 11-12 | S    | General showing brick vault – close-up                     | NW   |
| 13-14 | S    | South wall – general shot                                  | NW   |
| 15-16 | S    | Spoil heap on top of south wall                            | N    |
| 17-18 | S    | East wall and brick arch roof with blocked window/door (?) | W    |
| 19-20 | S    | Blocked stairs (?) in east of south wall                   | N    |
| 21-22 | S    | East wall and brick arch roof                              | W    |
| 23    | S    | South wall – fully exposed                                 | NW   |
| 24    | S    | North wall – fully exposed                                 | SW   |
| 25-26 | S    | Asphalt floor removed – make up layer and sand shown       | NE   |
| 27    | S    | North wall being removed                                   | SE   |
| 28-29 | S    | South wall being removed                                   | NE   |
| 30-31 | S    | South wall being removed                                   | W    |
| 32-33 | S    | South wall being removed                                   | W    |
| 34-36 | S    | South wall removed and area backfilled                     | NW   |

## Colour Slide Film No. 2

| No.   | Area | Description  | From |
|-------|------|--|------|
| 1-2   |      | Registration shot  |      |
| 3-4   | S    | North wall – general shots                                 | S    |
| 5-6   | S    | North wall – close-up of bricked up area                   | S    |
| 7-8   | S    | North wall – close-up of brick under-pinning               | S    |
| 9-10  | S    | General showing brick vault                                | NW   |
| 11-12 | S    | General showing brick vault – close-up                     | NW   |
| 13-14 | S    | South wall – general shot                                  | NW   |
| 15-16 | S    | Spoil heap on top of south wall                            | N    |
| 17-18 | S    | East wall and brick arch roof with blocked window/door (?) | W    |
| 19-20 | S    | Blocked stairs (?) in east of south wall                   | N    |
| 21-22 | S    | East wall and brick arch roof                              | W    |
| 23    | S    | South wall – fully exposed                                 | NW   |
| 24    | S    | North wall – fully exposed                                 | SW   |
| 25-26 | S    | Asphalt floor removed – make up layer and sand shown       | NE   |
| 27    | S    | North wall being removed                                   | SE   |
| 28-29 | S    | South wall being removed                                   | NE   |
| 30-31 | S    | South wall being removed                                   | W    |
| 32-33 | S    | South wall being removed                                   | W    |
| 34-36 | S    | South wall removed and area backfilled                     | NW   |

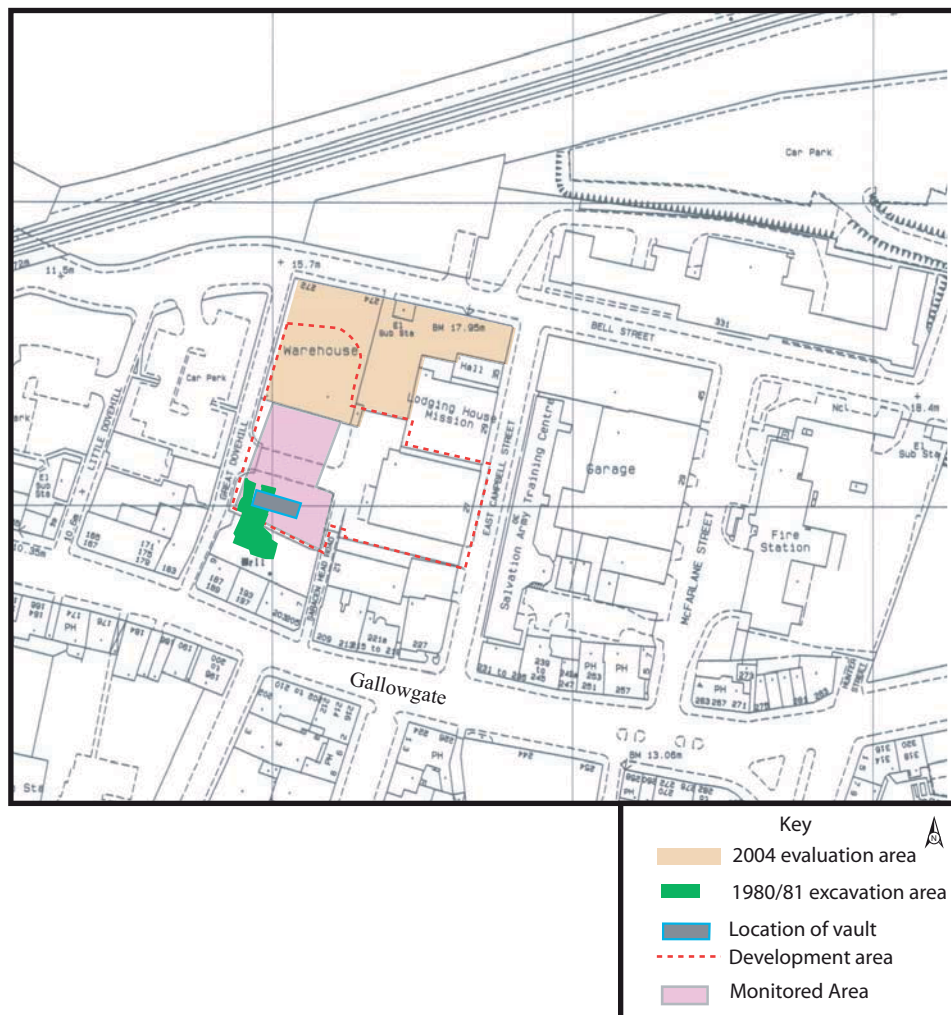
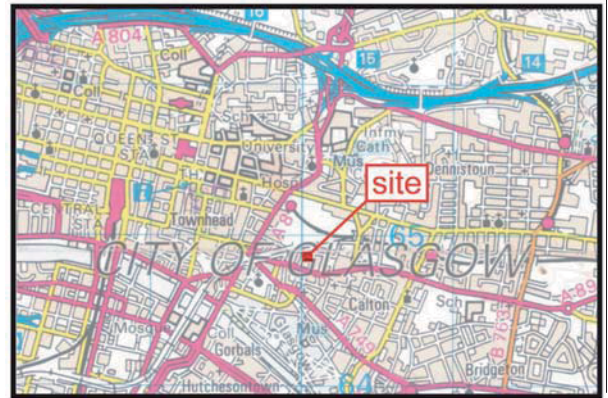
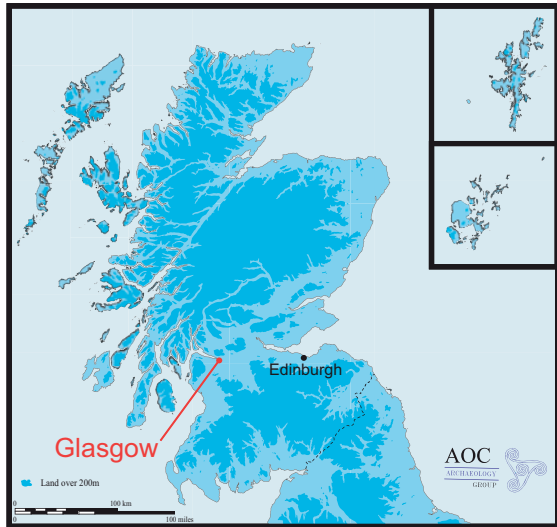


## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| No. | Type         | Description  |
|-----|--------------|--|
| 001 | Fill         | Rubble overburden seen across entire site. Approximately 1.2-1.7 m deep. Consists of building rubble, brick, concrete etc, in a dark brown black sandy matrix. Several large modern timbers with metal fittings were removed from this material in the north half of the site.   |
| 002 | Natural sand | Clean natural light yellow sand seen across entire south area of site. Seen to a depth of approximately 2.0 m. Lies beneath overburden [001]. Cut by construction trenches for vault walls [003].  |
| 003 | Cut          | Construction cut for sandstone vault walls [004]. Not excavated due to health and safety issues. Only observed at distance during demolition. Faint traces seen at west end of vault around footings of west wall. Appears to be very narrow. Cuts natural sand [002]. Filled by walls [004] and backfilled with redeposited sand [005].   |
| 004 | Walls        | Sandstone walls forming north, south, east and west walls of a building, possibly vault stable block of Saracen Head Inn. Well constructed of various sized, shaped blocks of sandstone, bonded together with light yellow/cream mortar. North wall from middle to west end appears to have been underpinned with bricks and has a patch in the middle of brick and stone. South wall shows two openings (windows/doors)? towards either end. West wall mostly removed by machining prior to arrival. East wall has bricked up opening in the middle and metal pipe towards roof. Walls stand up to 1.8 m and are approximately 0.8 m wide. Fill of cut [003]. |
| 005 | Fill         | Backfill of construction cut [003] for walls [004]. Not excavated due to health and safety issues. Appears to consist of redeposited sand.   |
| 006 | Roof         | Brick vaulted roof of vault. Sits on top of sandstone walls [004]. Bonded with light white/grey mortar. Only present intact in the very east end of the building.  |
| 007 | Floor        | Asphalt floor of building. Unlikely to be original floor of building but a later replacement. (Sondage begun but unfinished showed 0.1 m of asphalt over c. 0.15 m of mixed crushed brick and sand with glass etc make-up layer over natural clean sand). The asphalt has wood pressed into the surface in patches throughout its area and has patches of bricks towards the west end with impressions where more are missing. Repairs? Very uneven all over. Lies over natural sand [002].  |
| 008 | Wall         | Brick wall/foundation seen at west end of building, up against west sandstone wall [004]. Originally thought to be part of brick floor but unfinished sondage showed it to be only 0.25 m wide. At least 3 bricks deep and cut into natural sand [002]. Possible supporting wall at west end did not continue across entire width of building. Uncertain as to whether it cuts floor [007] or was beneath it. Constructed of both frogged and unfrogged bricks (re-using some perhaps?)  |
| 009 | Entrance     | Bricked up opening in east wall of vault. Around 1.25 m in height and 1.0 m wide. Depth unknown but probably 0.80 m, same as width of walls. A hole in the brick roof [006] at the top of this opening has been blocked with a large stone.  |

## APPENDIX 3: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORT

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>   | City of Glasgow Council  |
| <b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>   | Great Dovehill, Glasgow  |
| <b>PROJECT CODE:</b>  | 4814   |
| <b>PARISH:</b>  | Glasgow (City of Glasgow)  |
| <b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>   | Victoria Clements, Graeme Cavers   |
| <b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>  | AOC Archaeology Group  |
| <b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>  | Archaeological watching brief, excavation and building recording survey  |
| <b>NMRS NO(S):</b>  | N/A  |
| <b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>   | None   |
| <b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>   | None   |
| <b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>   | NS 600 648   |
| <b>START DATE (this season)</b>   | 23 <sup>rd</sup> May 2006  |
| <b>END DATE (this season)</b>   | 31 <sup>st</sup> May 2006  |
| <b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)  | AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological watching brief and evaluation (Sproat and Blair, DES 2004) prior to residential re-development at 272-4 Bell Street, Glasgow. Minor elements of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century Saracen Tool Works were recorded. These comprised brick floors, concrete and brick piers and numerous services, cast iron and ceramic pipes. No evidence of earlier occupation was observed.  |
| <b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b><br>(May include information from other fields) | AOC Archaeology Group undertook a programme of archaeological works, including watching brief, excavation and building recording survey, prior to residential re-development at Great Dovehill, Glasgow. This was conducted due to the proximity of the development area to a significant Early Christian site and the site of the original 18 <sup>th</sup> century Saracen Head Inn. The sandstone vault of the stables block of the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century re-development of the inn was revealed, consisting of sandstone walls, asphalt floor and brick vaulted roof, recorded and surveyed. No evidence of earlier occupation of the site was observed. |
| <b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>  | None   |
| <b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>   | n/a  |
| <b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>   | Alba Town Two Ltd  |
| <b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>   | C/o AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY  |
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Figure 1: Site location and plan

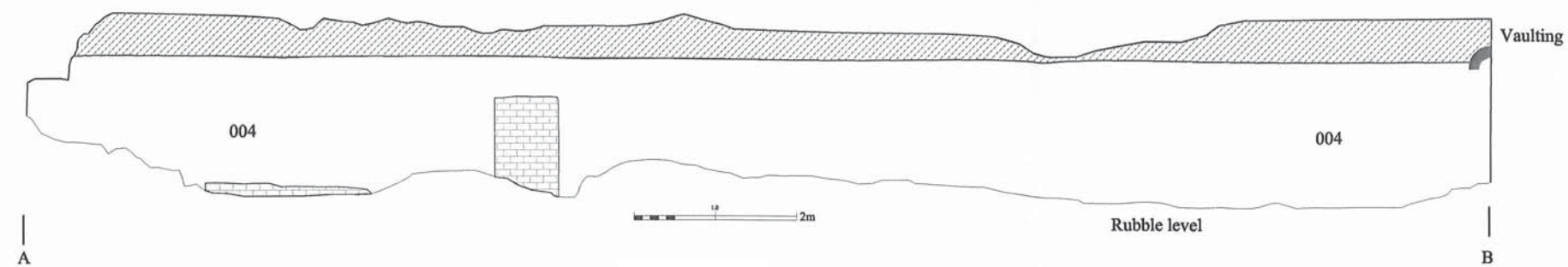


Figure 2: North elevation of vault

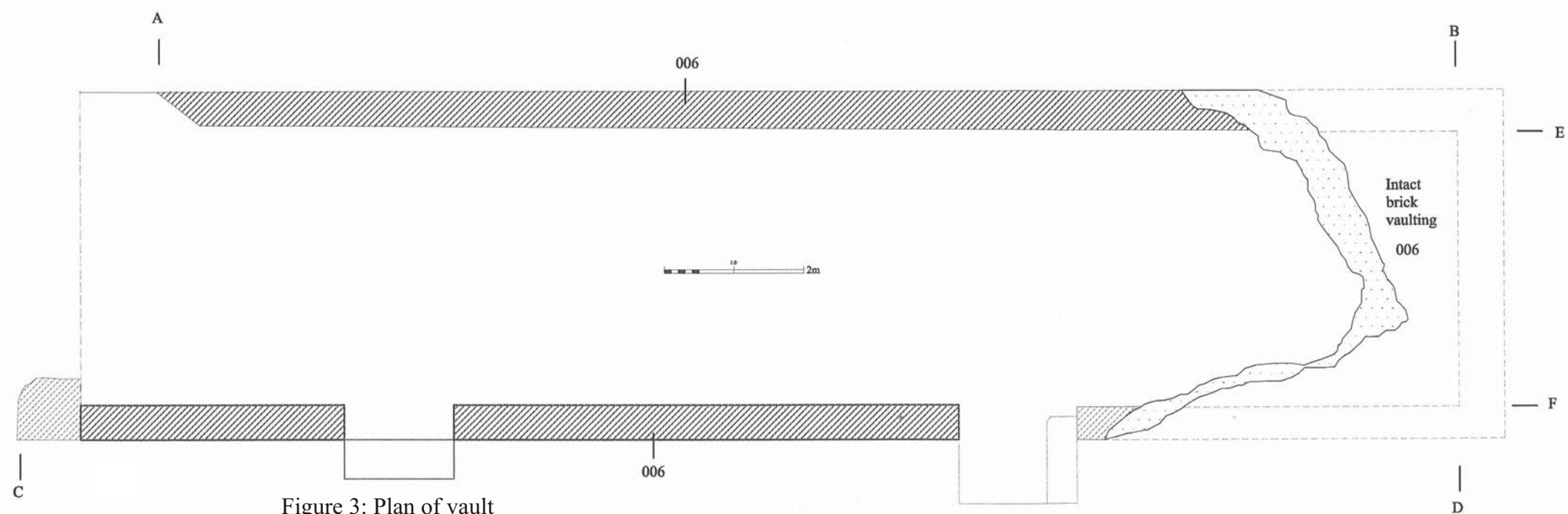


Figure 3: Plan of vault

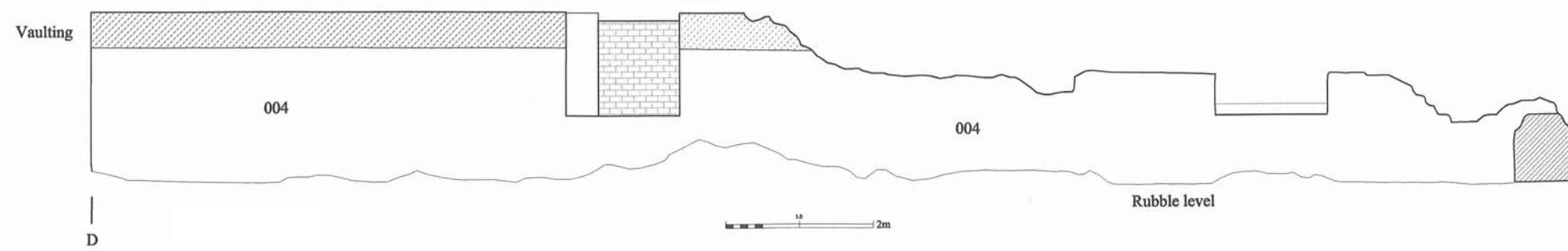


Figure 4: South elevation of vault

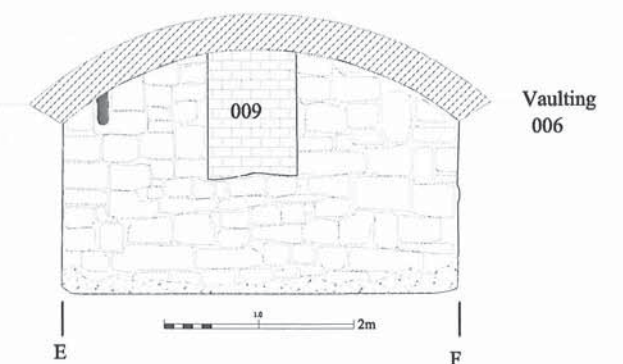


Figure 5: East elevation of vault





Plate1:Brickwork vaulting [006]

Plate 2 :Brickwork underpinning on north wall







Plate 3 :Blocked aumbry in north wall

Plate 4 :Blocked aumbry in north wall







Plate 5 : Entrance in south wall

Plate 6 : Bricked up entrance in east wall [009]







Plate 7 : Asphalt floor [007]

Plate 8 : Asphalt floor [007]





Plate 9 : Secondary brick wall [008]