

**Watermill Hotel Extension, Paisley,
Renfrewshire:
Archaeological Mitigation**

Data Structure Report

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Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological works was required by SPMCC with regards to an extension to the rear of the Watermill Hotel, Paisley, Renfrewshire. These were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area to the agreement of Renfrewshire Council.
2. The development site occupies an area to the rear of an extant mill building of nineteenth or possibly late eighteenth century date. Much of the site was once occupied by various ancillary structures associated with the mill, but it was thought that archaeologically sensitive areas might survive within and in close proximity to, the footprint of these former ancillary structures.
3. Renfrewshire Council required an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken on the site as a condition of the granted planning consent (09/0598/PP). The West of Scotland Archaeology Service, who advise the planning authority on archaeological matters, has provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site.
4. Rathmell Archaeology Limited were appointed by SPMCC to undertake the development and implementation of an archaeological evaluation and subsequent mitigation works at the Watermill Hotel, Paisley, as per the terms of the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2010).
5. This Data Structure Report presents the findings of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the 28th May 2010 and subsequent mitigation works carried out between 16th and 18th August 2010 on those portions of the site deemed to be archaeologically sensitive.

Archaeological and Historical Background

6. There is ample evidence of prehistoric activity in and around modern Paisley. Several artefacts of Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been recovered from the parish, and there are several earthworks recorded in the vicinity of the town which may have a prehistoric origin, in particular a possible Iron Age hillfort at the site of the former John Neilson Institute (Turner Simpson & Stevenson, 1982, 14).
7. The earliest formal occupation of Paisley appears to date back to the early medieval period. It is likely that the site initially became a focus of settlement on account of there being a fording point of the River White Cart in this location, and it is thought that the Irish saint, St. Mirin, founded a church there in the sixth century AD.
8. This small secular community was moved to the west bank of the Cart around 1169 AD when Walter Fitz Alan founded a Benedictine Priory on the east bank, north of Seedhill. The priory, a relatively small monastic foundation, was granted the enhanced status of Abbey in 1245 AD, from which time it grew to be one of the major pilgrimage destinations in Scotland. The Abbey grounds on the east bank of the Cart were subject to monastic development until the Reformation in 1559 AD, after which they remained relatively underdeveloped until the eighteenth century (see Figure 1a).
9. Throughout much of the medieval period, Paisley's role was secondary to that of the nearby Royal Burgh of Renfrew. All goods brought into the town and traded there, presumably mainly for the use of the abbey, were subject to a levy which was paid to the burgesses of Renfrew.
10. The burgh was granted a charter in 1488 AD, with the focus of this settlement lying on the High Street. The town plan was characterised by narrow burgage plots leading back from the street frontage, with the town's limits being marked by stone-built gates that controlled entry. During the sixteenth century Paisley grew to be the most populous town in Renfrewshire, its importance enhanced by the prestige of the Abbey.
11. It has been argued that the settlement associated with Paisley is more likely to have followed the more relaxed layout of a village than a town, with feus laid out on the west bank of the White Cart Water. This may have encompassed the portion of ground currently occupied by the development area, and it is also possible that the forerunners

of the Watermill Hotel, the Saucel Mills, occupied the site of an earlier bark-grinding mill in the same location, as early references mention a mill employed in this practice (used in tanning) as being located near the 'Sauchel Ford' (Turner Simpson and Stevenson, 1982, 9).

12. Following the Reformation in 1560, the abbey was granted to Lord Claud Hamilton, 3rd son of the Duke of Chatelherault, and its former lands were erected into a temporal lordship in 1588 (Boog, R, 1791-9). It is around this time that the earliest mapping of the area was undertaken by Timothy Pont. A later revision of Pont's map, carried out by Blaeu in 1654 (Figure 1a), conveys a similar picture but in greater clarity, showing the town of Paisley, and the abbey and its associated buildings, which are at this time enclosed within a larger enclosure, representing the orchards, gardens and deer park described in the New Statistical Account of 1834-43 (McNair *et. al.* 1834-43, 207).
13. The abbey occupies an area on the east bank of the White Cart Water, with the town located on the west bank. The main focus of occupation appears to lie to the north of the development area, in the area occupied by the modern town centre. There does not appear to be any mill structure shown in proximity to the development area at this time, which indicates that if the bark-grinding mill described as being located at the Sauchel Ford was in this location, the site was not continuously occupied through to the present.
14. In 1653, at a time roughly contemporary with the publication of Blaeu's map, the grandson of Claud Hamilton sold a substantial amount of the Paisley lands to the Earl of Dundonald (Boog, 1791-9). Paisley had already overtaken Renfrew as the most populous town in Renfrewshire by this time (Turner Simpson and Stevenson, 1982, 2), with a population of specialised craftsmen who were still flourishing despite the abbey's collapse. During the seventeenth and eighteenth century, there was a trend towards industrialisation, with an increasing number of cotton mills and thread mills, etc. being founded, often utilising the waters of the White Cart. After the Reformation the town's prosperity came from an increased emphasis on industrial production which led to expansion outwith the burgh's medieval confines. By the eighteenth century the New Town was established on the grounds of the Abbey Garden, and new streets were laid out in the west of the burgh lands.
15. Wood's plan of 1828 shows this expansion clearly (Figure 1b). A number of buildings have sprung up on the east bank of the White Cart, at Seedhill, and there is additional development apparent on the west bank of the river, close to the location of the development area. This comprises a street layout similar to that seen on later 19th century maps with a row of terraced buildings on the east bank of the White Cart facing south onto Bladda Lane, which is occupied on its south side by an 'L'-shaped building, possibly a precursor to the 19th century Saucel Mill. Adjacent to this is a complex of buildings, comprising a single angled row in the north, and a roughly shield-shaped group of structures arranged around a central yard in the south.
16. These structures clearly form the precursor of the Saucel Mills, as shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map and town plan of the 1850s. The footprint is similar, though the buildings appear to have been enlarged and replaced during the early nineteenth century (Figures 2a & b). The 'L'-shaped building has been replaced by a larger rectangular building perched on the edge of the river bank, beneath which the mill lade flows. The angled building remains extant and now abuts the 'L'-shaped building with a rearrangement of the shield-shaped group to the south, so that this, too, abuts the angled structure. The enclosed yard also shows signs of intensive development. Wood's map suggests that it was originally accessed from the north: in its later form, access is via a covered pend in the west, and much of the yard's interior has been infilled with outbuildings and ancillary structures.



Fig. 1a: Blaeu's map of 1654



Fig. 1b: Excerpt from Wood's Plan of 1828

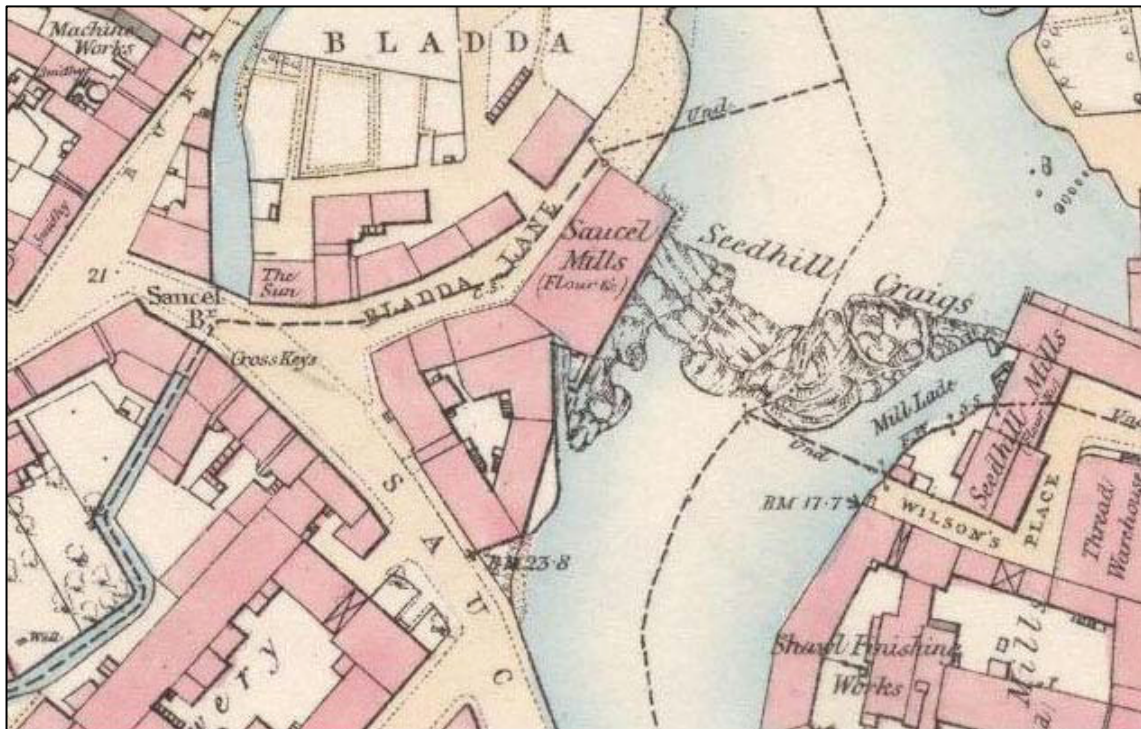


Figure 2a: Extract from Ordnance Survey Map of Paisley (25 inches to 1 mile) showing Saucel Mills in Their Wider Landscape Context

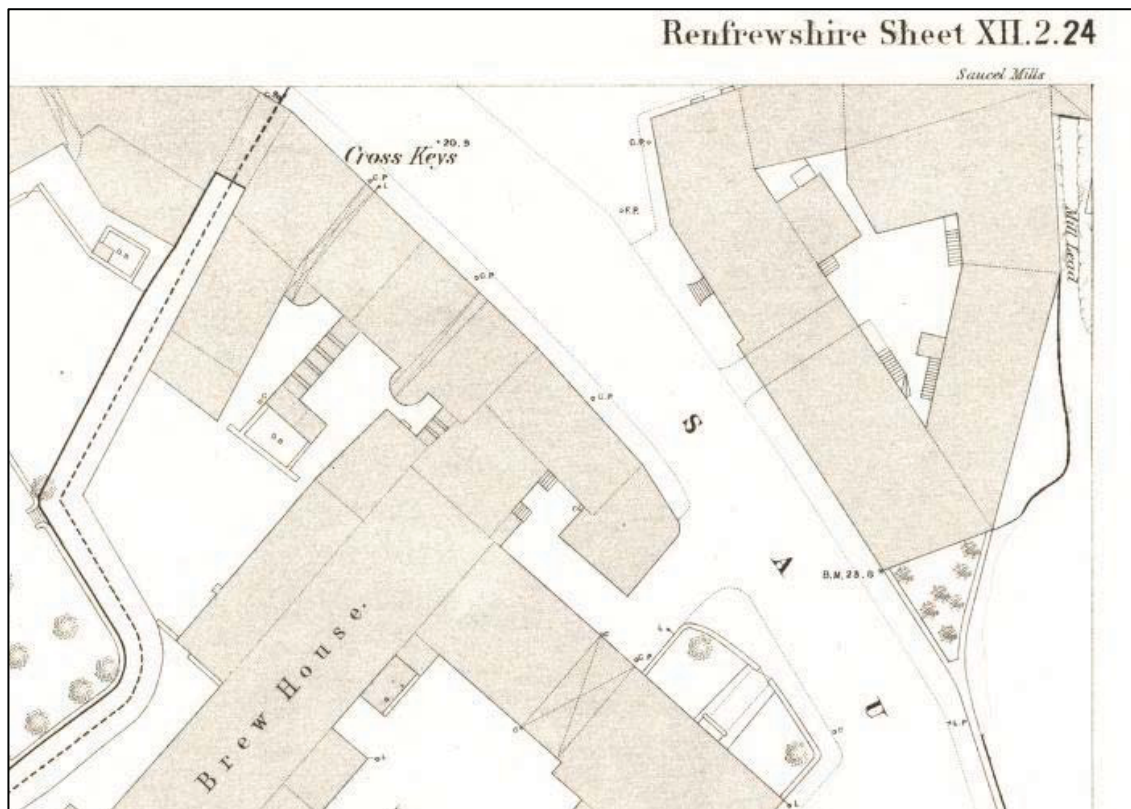


Figure 2b: Detail of Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Paisley, Showing Saucel Mills

17. The mill's function is marked clearly on the map: flour mills, presumably built to service the needs of the ever-growing population of Paisley, with householders at this time being required to take their grain to a centralised site for grinding before the resulting flour could be baked into bread in the home environment.
18. A series of photographs taken by the industrial archaeologist John Hume in the 1960s (Figures 3 a & b) indicates that by this time, the nineteenth century mill complex had already been much reduced. The large rectangular building on the bank of the White Cart is still upstanding, as is the angled building which once fronted Bladda Lane. The buildings to the rear, however, appear to have been entirely removed by this time.
19. The mills in their final form were a double mill, incorporating two low-breast waterwheels powered by means of a lade taking water from Cart, and with each wheel driving three pairs of stones. The mills were located in the surviving northeast block, with a pair of kilns on the southern end. The structures running from northeast to southwest along Bladda Lane were, in sequence moving away from the mill, the granary and then the combined shop and office.
20. This was one of the last large urban watermills to remain in operation in Scotland which belonged to James Snodgrass, who gave up the business in 1967. At this point the mills were sold for conversion to a hotel, known as the Watermill Hotel, by the Stakis Group. The converted mill buildings were subsequently listed at C(S) grade in 1980 (HB No. 39032).

Project Works

21. The programme of works was carried out in two phases. The first was an evaluation carried out between the 9th and 11th August 2010, with subsequent appropriate mitigation works undertaken in the form of archaeological monitoring of all ground breaking works as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rees 2010) and agreed with Renfrewshire Council (Figure 4) between 16th and 18th August 2010.
22. The works also comprised monitoring the machine-digging of foundation trenches to the level of the earlier surface of the pend, as identified in the preceding evaluation. Following the removal by machine of this surface, the underlying layers were hand-dug by the archaeologist in order to establish their date and potential significance.
23. Any exposed features were investigated to determine their archaeological significance. All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings: Evaluation

24. The evaluation works were undertaken using a JCB 3X with a toothless ditching bucket. A total of five trenches were opened, covering a total of 150 m² and comprising roughly 20% of the development area. Their location was arranged in such a way that allowed both those areas covered by the footprint of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century structures and those lying outwith their extents to be subject to investigation.
25. Trench 1 was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest and located in the north-east corner of the site. It revealed two features of interest, both comprising stretches of sandstone walling (018) (Figure 5a) and (019). The walls were bonded with lime mortar, which indicated a likely modern origin. They were therefore interpreted as comprising elements of the late eighteenth/nineteenth century courtyard building which had lain to the immediate south of the mill complex. No other features were noted, in a trench which predominantly comprised banded layers of modern levelling deposits (Figure 5b) e.g. (003), (008).



Figure 3a: The Saucel Mills: View From W as Photographed by Hume in the 1960s



Figure 3b: The Saucel Mills: View From S as Photographed by Hume in the 1960s

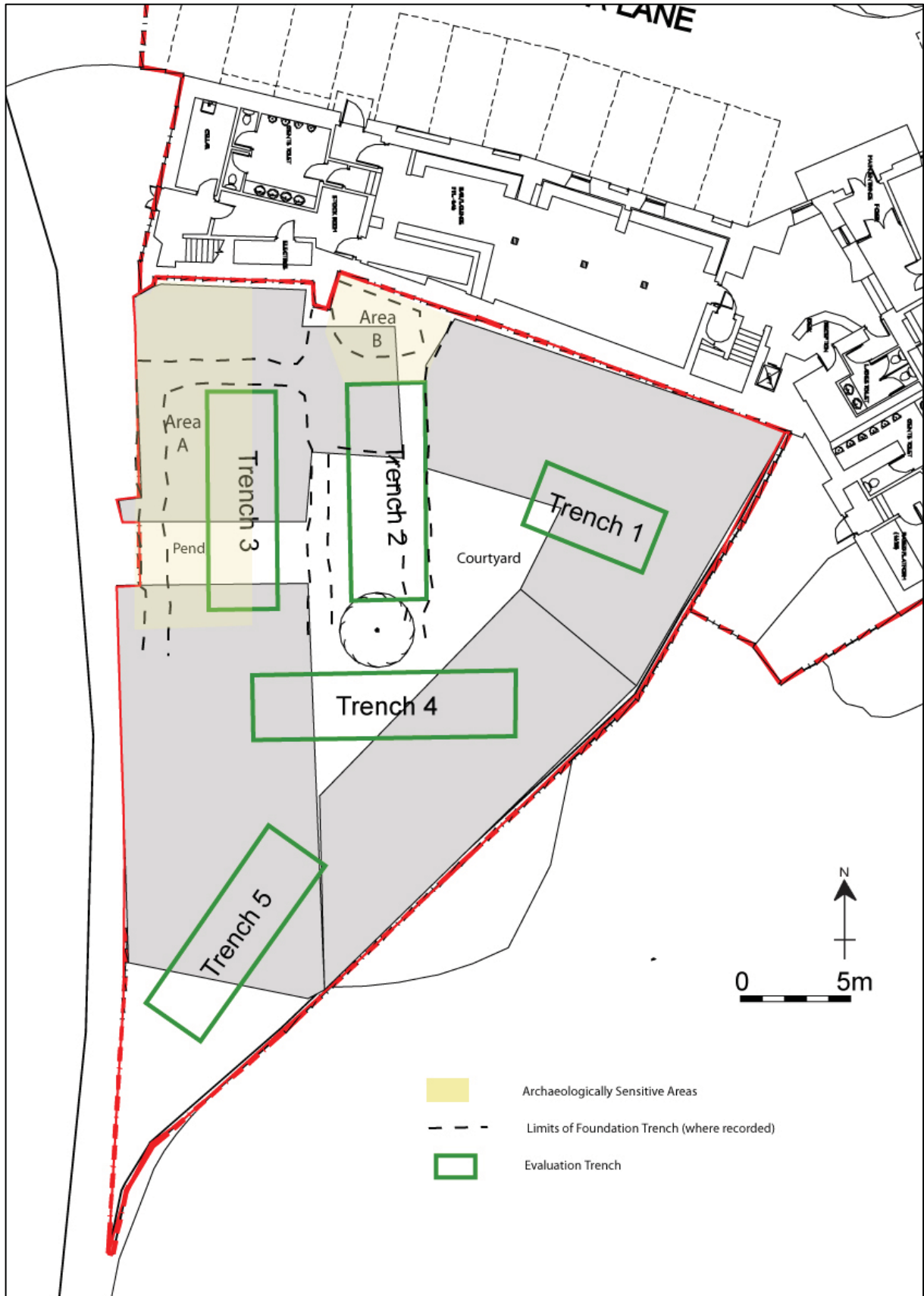


Figure 4: Site Location Plan, Showing Layout of Late 18th/Early 19th century Courtyard Building Superimposed over Development Area



Figure 5a: Trench 1, View of Wall (018), With Wall (019) in Foreground



Figure 5b: Trench 1, Eastern Half of S-Facing Section, Showing Layers of Made-up Ground

26. Running from north to south, Trench 2 revealed several features of interest within its extent. These included a sandstone wall (025), which ran west-southwest to east-northeast across the base of the trench, and a fragmentary structure (027) which appeared to represent the remains of a floor (Figure 6a). Wall (025) was, once again, bonded with lime mortar, and the possible floor (027) revealed red brick within the structure, so again an association with the late eighteenth/nineteenth century courtyard range can be demonstrated. There were no other features, the basal levels of the trench revealing natural subsoil (023) and (029) which in places overlay bedrock.
27. Trench 3 lay at the west side of the development area, at a point roughly central in the north-south axis. It included the area once occupied by the pend which accessed the courtyard of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century courtyard range from the west. It was oriented north to south. The key feature within this particular trench was Surface (041), which comprised a modern red brick and concrete surface (Figure 6b). This abutted a lime-mortar bonded sandstone wall (042), itself forming the external wall of a building, with Surface (041) representing the former surface of the pend, and Wall (042) the external wall of the building lying immediately to the north, i.e. the north-western element of the range structure.
28. The removal of Surface (041) revealed a series of underlying deposits, including a black coal-rich bedding layer (043) and a dark brown clay silt (044) which appeared to be an earlier soil horizon. The latter clearly pre-dated the construction of the pend and was therefore deemed archaeologically sensitive. Dating evidence for this layer proved elusive at this stage: it was therefore determined by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service that further investigation of this layer was required at a subsequent follow-up stage of works.
29. Trench 4 ran from east to west and was located in the central part of the development area. Two walls were identified in total. The first of these, Wall (040), crossed the trench on a roughly north-south axis, while the second (038), was identified in the N-Facing section. Again, both walls were bonded with lime mortar, indicating an association with the late eighteenth/nineteenth century courtyard building.
30. Oriented roughly north-south, Trench 5 was located at the south end of the development area. The major feature of note was a cobbled surface (037), which was interpreted by the excavators as an internal floor (Figures 7b and 8a).
31. In summary, the findings from the evaluation phase revealed a number of walls which, although demonstrating that various phases of construction work may have taken place upon the site, nonetheless proved consistent with the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century courtyard structure which had formerly occupied the site. This conclusion was reached from both the manner of their construction (the use of lime bonded mortar) and their location within the footprint of a known late eighteenth/early nineteenth century structure shown on historic mapping. In many places, the upper levels of the soil had been heavily disturbed thanks to activity related to the demolition of this structure, with dumps of stone, ashy deposits and robber trenches evident. It could, however, be demonstrated that early sediments had been preserved beneath intact surfaces (041) and (037).

Findings: Mitigation

32. The information obtained during the evaluation phase provided sufficient information to demonstrate that archaeologically sensitive material still survived in isolated pockets across the site. Insufficient information had been obtained to characterise these sediments fully, and further questions raised regarding their interpretation, so a further phase of works was proposed for a reduced portion of the site.
33. In total, three issues were to be addressed. Firstly, the removal of the rubble and building debris from the north-west corner of the site was to be monitored, in order to establish the depth and character of any cellarage in this location, and also to obtain a better understanding of the structural remains present in this location.



Figure 6a: Trench 2 – Possible Floor (027) to fore, with Wall (025) to rear



Figure 6b: Trench 3 – Surface (041) Partially Excavated



Figure 7a: Trench 4, Wall (040)



Figure 7b: Trench 5, Cobbled Surface (037)



Figure 8a: Trench 5: Cobbled Surface (037)



Figure 8b: Area A: Line of Late 18th/19th century Wall (102) at W Edge of Development Area

34. Lying south of the new building footprint, Surface (037), was to remain intact and undisturbed with the ground reinstated over it. However, Surface (041), the former pend, was to be cut by the foundation trenches of the new building. Monitoring would continue in this area, with the aim of investigating the surface and in particular, its underlying deposits, more fully, in the hope that further information could be gained which related to the initial construction of the surface and the land use prior to this date. The method agreed upon to carry out these works was to reduce the upper levels by machine, then for the archaeologist to remove those archaeologically sensitive layers underlying the 'modern' pend surface by hand, with the aim of recovering artefactual evidence which might improve our understanding of these layers.
35. Finally, monitoring of the foundation trenches was to be undertaken in the north-east corner of the new building footprint, in the area located immediately to the south of the existing mill structure. This would allow the character of the underlying sediments to be ascertained in an area which had not been included in the previous evaluation works, and where archaeologically sensitive layers might still be present.
36. Removal of the loose rubble (101) from the N end of the foundation trench revealed a wall (102)/(103) running roughly north-northwest to south-southeast at the west side (Figure 8b), and another wall (104) crossing the trench in a roughly west to east direction. These corresponded closely with the courtyard structure shown on historic mapping.
37. The walls were revealed to a depth of 0.9m maximum (where the base of the structure was reached, comprising concrete slabs, suggesting that the cellars were in use until a fairly late date) and were consistent with a modern, late-eighteen/early nineteenth century structure, i.e. roughly worked sandstone blocks, sometimes massive (up to 0.5 x 0.3m in extent) in the basal courses, and bonded with lime mortar. The internal faces on both walls had evidence of limewash, which suggests that they formed part of a cellar, rather than functioning purely as foundations. The extent of the rubble infill, and thus the cellaring, matched that of the north-west courtyard building as shown on the historic mapping. Across this area, all earlier deposits had been completely obliterated.
38. The second aim was to further investigate the surface of the pend and its underlying deposits, with the intention of characterising these sediments more fully. Of particular interest was the thin black layer (044) identified in the evaluation phase, and the underlying brown clay-silt (045).
39. It proved difficult to identify the actual surface of the pend as a discrete entity during the excavation process beyond the section located during the evaluation, which suggests it may already have been disturbed to some extent. But identification of the underlying deposits proved straightforward enough, and a clear picture was obtained of the site's long-term occupation history. The pend may have been reformed on at least one occasion: its structural elements (109) overlay a pale brown sandy bedding layer which included fragments of red clay tile drain. This in turn overlay a narrow, black, coal-rich layer (108) which proved to extend over much of the central portion of the site (Figure 9a & b). This would suggest that the original surface would have comprised not only the pend but also the entire courtyard area.
40. Underlying (108) was a dark-brown clay silt (107) which was flecked with charcoal and burnt bone. It reached a maximum depth of 0.3m in places and directly overlay bedrock (114). It revealed a variety of ceramic types, including two fragments of medieval White Gritty Ware, and two sherds of glazed white earthenware and a sherd of salt-glazed earthenware pipe. It is possible, however, that the modern finds were intrusive contaminants from the fill of Foundation Trench [105]/(106), which was virtually identical to (107) and only discernible in section.
41. Bedrock (114) was itself quite problematic to interpret at first. In places, it was deeply fissured, sometimes giving the appearance of buried walling, a situation exacerbated by later cuts such as [112]/(113) (Figure 10a). However, removal of the overlying sediment (107) revealed its true nature, and by the completion of the excavations, the base of the trench had been reduced to bedrock along its length.



Figure 9a: E-Facing Section of Pend. Showing Surface (109) (Equivalent to (041) and underlying sediments, including coal-rich layer (108) and earlier soil horizon (107)

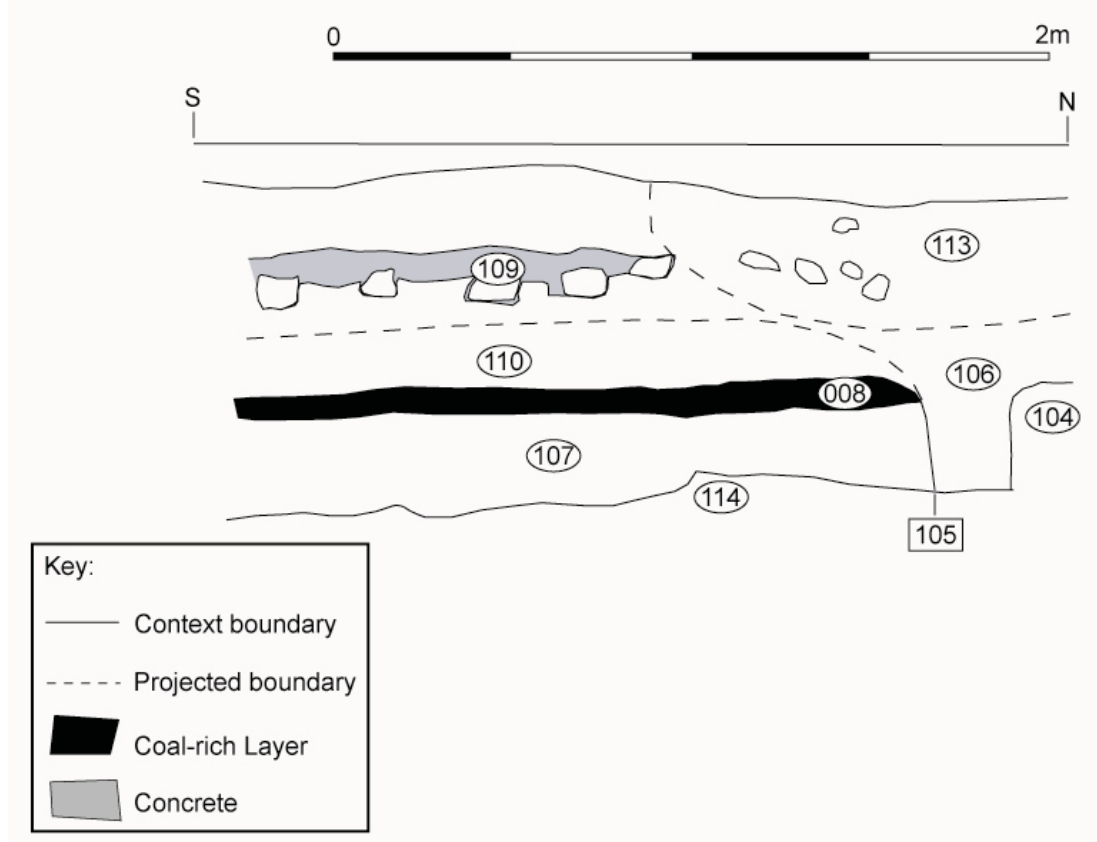


Figure 9b: Section Drawing of E-Facing Section of Surface (109) and Underlying Sediments

42. The final area of interest comprised the north-east corner of the new building footprint, where, once again, the pattern was similar, namely the revealing of structural remains associated with late eighteenth/early nineteenth century courtyard building. Two walls were uncovered in this area. One (117) extended the line of a vestigial wall that still projects from the S-facing elevation of the extant mill building, while the other, wall (120), clearly represented the west-facing wall of the north-east building of the courtyard structures. Both walls appeared to be of mortared whinstone rubble construction, which set them apart from the lime-mortared sandstone walls identified elsewhere. However, it seems likely that some of the external load-bearing walls (in particular (002)/(003)) had themselves comprised a rubble core with sandstone blocks placed on the external side as facing-stones, so the two variants are not entirely inconsistent.
43. Large-scale disturbance was evident around this area, with some large excavations apparent, including one substantial trench [121]/(122) which appeared to truncate Wall (120). This was packed with sandstone rubble (Figure 10b): it may have been a robber trench, sunk to grub out the foundations of the courtyard structure, rather than a service trench, as there was no trace of a buried service within it. On the south side, [121] cut a series of layers (Figure 10b). The uppermost (124) was very mixed in character and had clearly been redeposited. The lower, [119], was a dark, charcoal-flecked clay-silt which was very similar to (107) and which probably represented the same layer, i.e. the remnants of an earlier cultivation horizon sealed beneath the late eighteenth/nineteenth century courtyard and pend. Layer (119) survived in isolated patches elsewhere in this area, but no features of archaeological significance were identified.
44. The subsoil in this area proved to be an orange-brown, gritty sand similar to that seen in the base of Trench 2 (023), as opposed to the sandstone bedrock seen elsewhere across the site.

Discussion

45. The observations made in the mitigation phase confirmed those made previously in the evaluation, and helped to establish a clear picture of development on the site from the medieval period onwards.
46. The earliest evidence of land use was attested by the band of dark-brown clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of burnt bone, represented by (107), (119), (044) and also probably (029). This directly overlay bedrock (114) and its general character and appearance suggested that it represented a cultivation horizon predating the structures that were eventually built upon the site.
47. The artefactual evidence confirmed this: two finds of medieval White Gritty Ware, fairly abraded, were consistent with the type of material that would be commonly discarded on fields as a result of manuring or middening. The latest material to be found in this layer comprised two tiny sherds of white glazed white earthenware and a fragment of a salt-glazed earthenware drainpipe, but it is possible that these items were intrusive items occurring instead in the fill of a later foundation trench, which was virtually indistinguishable on plan.
48. The uniform character of this cultivation horizon suggests it was probably truncated during the later construction works which took place on the site. The earliest evidence of these came in the form of a thin band of black, coal-rich material (109), sometimes associated with ashy deposits and burning, which unfortunately failed to produce any artefactual remains by which it could be dated. This was found across much of the central portion of the site, corresponding to those areas which had once been sealed beneath the courtyard and the pend.



Figure 10a: Bedrock (114), with (108) *in situ*, and cut by (112) at left of picture.



Figure 10b: Area B: Cut [121] with Made Ground (124) overlying earlier horizon (119)

49. From the disparate and scattered remains of walling uncovered across the site, it was difficult to draw any firm conclusions regarding the original layout of the buildings and the various phases of construction which took place here, other than that which was already known from historic mapping evidence. All the stretches of walling encountered consistently fell within the known footprint of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century courtyard structure, representing either outer walls, or internal cross-walls. External walls were identified in both the north-east and north-west structures, with the north-west structure having a cellar which reached a depth of 0.9m below the modern ground surface and which had demonstrably obliterated any earlier deposits.
50. The masonry was consistent in character. The majority of the walls comprised roughly worked rubble blocks bonded with lime mortar. In the north-west structure the internal walls were sandstone, reflecting perhaps a requirement to have a better surface finish in a cellar which, if not in public view, was at least encountered by the occupants on a regular basis. These internal walls (represented by Walls (102) and (104)) had, in addition, been coated with limewash. Elsewhere, the surface finish is clearly less important, as in Wall (120), which indicated that the exposed surface was never intended for viewing, i.e. it was the external face of a subsurface wall which may or may not have been associated with a cellar.
51. It should, however, be noted that the foundation cut of S facing elevation of the north-west structure (104) appeared to cut through the black coal-rich layer (108) which might indicate either that the yard was created as a pre-requisite to the major building works, or that the S-facing elevation of the north-west structure was rebuilt, or that the north-west structure came fairly late in the initial build sequence.
52. At some point, the pend appears to have been relaid in a sequence which probably involved the removal of the original surface and the addition of a new bedding layer (110), upon which was set a surface of brick overlain with concrete. A lead water pipe had also been laid at this time. This disturbance probably took place in the early twentieth century, but appears to have predated the major episodes of disturbance and destruction on the site.
53. Subsequent to this, a major episode of demolition and destruction took place. This involved the demolition of the courtyard range to ground level, the infilling of cellars, and the grubbing-out of some features, possibly wall footings, or perhaps obsolete buried services. Some of the larger negative features, such as [112]/(113) and [121]/(122) were undoubtedly formed in this way.

Recommendations

54. The archaeological works commenced with the sinking of five evaluation trenches across the site of a proposed development to the rear of the Watermill Hotel, Paisley, which occupies a former mill complex of nineteenth century date.
55. These evaluation works revealed a number of wall footings of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date which corresponded to a series of structures, lying to the south of the main mill complex and arranged around a central courtyard, shown on historic mapping of the area. In addition, it suggested that in isolated pockets on the site, deposits of potential archaeological significance still survived, sealed beneath the intact surface of the former pend that allowed access to the courtyard from the west.
56. As a result, further mitigation works were proposed. The purpose of these works was to determine the nature, form and extent of the archaeological resource within those areas adversely impacted upon by the development according to the Written Scheme of Investigations (Rees 2010).
57. These works allowed the underlying deposits to be characterised as an earlier cultivation horizon, which revealed pottery of medieval date but no structural remains which could be associated with any of the medieval mill structures, e.g. the Saucel Mill, known to have been associated with nearby Paisley Abbey. The same deposit also revealed isolated sherds of modern (late eighteenth/early nineteenth century) pottery, though it is possible

that these finds were intrusive. With the long-term history of land use on the site fully clarified and no evidence of occupation or structures predating the modern period revealed, it is therefore recommended that no further works are required.

58. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with East Ayrshire Council and their advisers, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

59. A programme of archaeological works was carried out on behalf of SPMCC, with respect to a proposed development to the rear of the Watermill Hotel, Paisley. The work entailed an archaeological evaluation of the application area, followed by mitigation works which comprised the careful removal by hand of those deposits deemed archaeologically sensitive during the evaluation phase. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
60. No significant archaeological deposits were revealed. There was ample evidence, however, in the form of buried wall footings, of earlier structures which had occupied the site from the early nineteenth, or perhaps even the late eighteenth century. These represented structures shown on historic mapping of the area. All the anthropic material recovered indicated modern use of the site. As a result, no further works are recommended.

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Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site regardless of the process by which that information was gathered (e.g. evaluation or strip, map & sample).

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
01	West-northwest - east-southeast	6 x 3m 18m ²	0.1m	Compact, light-brown clay-silt, with occasional inclusions of small-medium stones.	Walls (018) and (020)	None	Brick; masonry
02	North-south	10 x 3.5 m 35m ²	0.2m	Mixed – brown orange gritty sand, orange-brown clay, bedrock.	Wall (035); Floor (037)	None	Brick; masonry
03	North-south	10 x 3m 30m ²	0.2m	Uneven yellow sandstone bedrock	Wall (042) and Surface (041)	Layers (043) and (044), underlying Surface (041)	Brick; masonry
04	East -west	12 x 3m 36m ²	0.2m	Uneven yellow sandstone bedrock	Sandstone walls (038) and (040)	None	Brick; masonry
05	North-northeast-South-southwest	10 x 3m 30m ²	0.3m	Uneven yellow sandstone bedrock	Sandstone walls (033) and (034), Surface (037)	None	Brick; masonry

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	Trench 1 (E)	Deposit	Friable, very dark-brown/black clay-silt, with frequent root inclusions, and occasional small stones. Reaches a depth of 0.1m.	Topsoil
002	Trench 1 (E)	Deposit	Firm, very dark brown/black clay-silt, with occasional root inclusions, frequent tiny inclusions of stone and occasional charcoal flecks. There are occasional small pieces of sandstone present. Reaches a maximum depth of 0.09m.	Compacted topsoil, or made-up layer
003	Trench 1 (E)	Deposit	Firm, light-brown/orange clay silt, with frequent small to medium stones, including sandstone and occasional charcoal flecks. There are also occasional red/orange smears which may represent the decayed remnants of red brick fragments. Reaches a depth of 0.2m, and can be identified only in the N-facing section of Trench 1, where it can be identified throughout its entire length.	Layer of made-up ground.
004	Trench 1 (E)	Cut	'V'-shaped cut, with steeply sloping sides, visible only in the N-facing section of Trench 1, measuring 0.5m deep, and 1.22m wide, (E-W).	Possible cut for dump of demolition or building debris.
005	Trench 1 (E)	Deposit	Firm, mixed brown and orange, with inclusions of sandstone fragments, red brick fragments, small-medium stones, roots, and abundant flecks of stone, set with a clay-silt matrix. Measures 1.22m wide (maximum) and 0.3m deep, and forms the upper fill of [003].	Upper fill of Cut [004]
006	Trench 1 (E)	Deposit	Deposit of building debris, including occasional red brick fragments, fragments of slate roofing tile, sandstone and occasional roots. Set in a matrix of firm, light-brown clay-silt. Measures 0.3m deep, and 0.68m wide (maximum) from W-E. Forms the lower fill of [004].	Lower fill of Cut [004]
007	Trench 1 (E)	Deposit	Loose, light grey ashy deposit (?clinker), located in the E corner of N-facing Section of Trench 1. There are abundant flecks of stone, and frequent very small stones. It reaches a maximum depth of 0.19m, with a length of 0.48m exposed (W to E) in the N-facing section and 1.6m exposed in the W-facing section.	Modern ash deposit.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
008	Trench 1 (E)	Deposit	Firm, light brown/orange silty-clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium stones. Measures 0.18m in depth, and runs 1.22m from E-W. Present only in N-facing section of Trench 1.	Deposit of made-up ground.
009	Trench 1 (E)	Deposit	Compact, light-brown clay-silt, with occasional inclusions of small-medium stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Forms the base and lowermost deposit of Trench 1.	Natural subsoil.
010	Trench 1 (E)	Deposit	Very compact, light –brown/orange sandy clay, with 1 brick fragment, frequent stone flecks, occasional inclusions of very small-small stones. Visible in the S-facing section of Trench 1, below (002). Visible in all but the eastern 2m of the section.	Made-up ground or levelling deposit.
011	Trench 1 (E)	Cut	Only visible in S-facing section of Trench 1, truncated by [013]. Measures 0.48 in width from W-E (maximum), and a maximum depth of 0.19m. 'U'shaped in profile, with flat base, truncated in E by (013).	Cut
012	Trench 1 (E)	Deposit	Very compact deposit of demolition debris, comprising red brick fragments, sandstone fragments, charcoal flecks and lumps, stone flecks, and very small to medium stones, set within a dark-brown clay-silt matrix. Reaches a depth of 0.18m, and forms the fill of (011). It underlies (010).	Fill of [011].
013	Trench 1 (E)	Cut	Only visible in S-facing section of Trench 1, and truncates (010), [011] and (012). Its full extent is unknown, as the east edge is beyond the limits of the excavation, with its known extent measuring 0.98m. The slope of the cut, where visible, is steep, at around 55°.	Cut for deposit of demolition debris.
014	Trench 1 (Eval)	Deposit	Compact layer of demolition debris, including brick fragments, sandstone fragments, charcoal flecks and lumps, and very small-medium inclusions of stone, set within a dark-brown clay matrix. Measures 0.98m from W-E, and is present only in S-facing section of Trench 1.	Fill of [013].
015	Trench 1 (Eval)	Deposit	Rubber pipe measuring 0.02m in diameter, visible for a length of 0.21m, protruding from S-Facing section of Trench 1. Contained within (010).	Disused service.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
016	Trench 1 (Eval)	Deposit	Compact mid- to dark-brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal, and occasional inclusions of charcoal. Measures 1.47m from E-W, and 0.27m deep, and is visible only in the S-facing section of Trench 1.	Possible levelling deposit.
017	Trench 1 (Eval)	Deposit	Compact deposit of demolition debris, including worked stone, red brick and sandstone, set within a yellow sand matrix. Measures 0.78 from E-W, and 0.16m deep.	Levelling deposit.
018	Trench 1 (Eval)	Structure	Line of wall running N-S, with both ends obscured beyond the limits of the excavation. Stands 3 courses high, and is bonded with mortar.	Modern structure (18 th /19 th century), probably representing external wall of demolished mill.
019	Trench 1 (Eval)	Structure	Stone structure located at the E end of Trench 1. Sub-square on plan, with no visible cut, comprising mortared blocks of stone.	Modern structure (18 th /19 th century)
020	Trench 1 (Eval)	?Remains of Structure	Loose yellow sand with abundant stone flecks, and occasional red brick fragments and inclusions of small stones. Lies at the E end of Trench 1, and measures 0.52m (maximum) from E-W , running for a distance of 1m N-S to the south of Structure [019].	Possible remains of structure relating to [019], now largely grubbed out.
021	Trench 1 [Eval]	Structure	Line of stone walling running W-E, butting against [018], and adjoined with mortar bonding which suggests they once formed part of the same structure. Its western limits lie beyond the limits of the excavation.	Modern structure (18 th /19 th century), probably representing corner of demolished mill.
022	Trench 1 (Eval)	Structure	Foundation stone for (021)	Modern structure (18 th /19 th century), probably representing foundation of demolished mill.
023	Trench 2 (Eval)	Deposit	Brown-orange gritty sand, with frequent inclusions of small stones.	Natural subsoil
024	Trench 2 (Eval)	Structure	Iron pipe, running WSW to ENE, adjacent to Wall (025)	Modern service pipe.
025	Trench 2 (Eval)	Structure	Wall running approximately WSW to ENE, made of yellow sandstone rubble blocks, bonded with lime mortar and upstanding to a height of 2 courses.	Modern structure (18 th /19 th century), probably representing foundation of demolished mill.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
026	Trench 2 (Eval)	Deposit	Spread of yellow sandstone blocks revealing no discernible structure.	Spread of tumble derived from (025)
027	Trench 2 (Eval)	Structure	Sandstone flag underlain by red brick and sandstone rubble.	Probable floor base.
028	Trench 2 (Eval)	Deposit	Compact orange-brown clay.	Natural subsoil
029	Trench 2 (Eval)	Deposit	Red-brown clay with bedrock revealed in places.	Buried soil horizon overlying natural.
030	Trench 2 (Eval)	Deposit	Red brown gritty silt with coal inclusions.	Natural subsoil
031	Trench 5 (Eval)	Deposit	Medium compact, grey gritty silt with frequent inclusions of rubble and mortar.	Demolition debris.
032	Trench 5 (Eval)	Deposit	Medium grey clay with occasional sub angular inclusions	Made ground
033	Trench 5 (Eval)	Structure	Yellow sandstone wall, comprising roughly worked stone blocks up to 0.4mm in extent, bonded with lime mortar. Survives to a height of 3 courses. The full extent of this feature is unknown, as it can only be seen in the NE corner of the trench.	Modern structure (18 th /19 th century), probably representing foundation of demolished mill.
034	Trench 5 (Eval)	Structure	Length of wall extending roughly 1.5m along the E edge of Trench 5 (N end only). It is composed of roughly worked yellow sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar, measuring up to 0.6mm in extent and surviving to a height of 3 courses. It abuts [033].	Modern structure (18 th /19 th century), probably representing foundation of demolished mill.
035	Trench 5 (Eval)	Structure	Remains of yellow sandstone wall, comprising individual blocks measuring up to 0.3mm in extent, bonded with lime mortar. The wall stands to a height of 0.3m, and runs along the E side of Trench 5.	Modern structure (18 th /19 th century), probably representing foundation of demolished mill.
036	Trench 5 (Eval)	Deposit	Bedrock, comprising uneven yellow sandstone.	Natural
037	Trench 5	Deposit	Cobbled surface, measuring 2.8 x 1.5m in extent, and 0.18m	Internal floor surface.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
	(Eval)		deep. The stones are set into brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of sandstone and small pieces of slate.	
038	Trench 4 (Eval)	Structure	Wall of roughly worked yellow sandstone blocks, measuring up to 0.6m in extent, upstanding to a height of 2 courses.	Modern structure (18 th /19 th century), probably representing foundation of demolished mill.
039	Trench 4 (Eval)	Deposit	Medium compact grey clay with occasional sub-angular stones measuring less than 0.1m in extent. Overlies Bedrock (036).	Natural.
040	Trench 4 (Eval)	Structure	Wall of roughly worked limestone 3 courses high, comprising blocks measuring up to 0.5mm in extent.	Modern structure (18 th /19 th century), probably representing foundation of demolished mill.
041	Trench 3 (Eval)	Structure	Surface made of red brick and concrete, running N-S.	Surface of vennel, forming part of demolished mill.
042	Trench 3 (Eval)	Structure	Wall comprising roughly worked blocks of yellow sandstone measuring up to 0.4mm in extent, bonded by lime mortar.	External wall of late 18 th /19 th century mill building.
043	Trench 3 (Eval)	Structure	Wall comprising roughly worked blocks of yellow sandstone measuring up to 0.4mm in extent, bonded by lime mortar.	External wall of late 18 th /19 th century mill building.
044	Trench 3 (Eval)	Deposit	Black, coal-rich layer 0.3m deep	Bedding layer for (041)
045	Trench 3 (Eval)	Deposit	Dark brown clay-silt with charcoal flecks.	Early soil horizon predating construction of vennel.
101	A	Deposit	Loose deposit of demolition debris, including chunks of broken sandstone masonry, red brick, slate, concrete slab, set within a loose grey-brown sandy matrix.	Infill dumped within cellar of former late 18 th /19 th century mill building to form levelling layer.
102	A	Structure	Inner face of wall, running roughly NNW-SSE, comprising large worked blocks of sandstone (measuring on average 0.56 x 0.24m in extent) and reaching a depth of 0.16m. Three courses are visible, reaching a height of 0.5m. The inner surface has been limewashed.	Modern structure (18 th /19 th century), representing foundation of demolished mill.
103	A	Structure	Sandstone block, sitting behind (102), with void visible beneath. Its full extent to the W is unclear, as it lay beyond the limits of	Rubble core of (102).

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			the excavation.	
104	A	Structure	Remains of external wall, running approximately ENE-WSW. Measures 0.75m, and is exposed to a height of 0.3m (2 courses). The mortar is similar to that seen in (102) – a sandy lime-based mortar. The interior face is lime-washed.	Modern structure (18 th /19 th century), representing foundation of demolished mill.
105	A	Cut	Steeply sloping cut, not quite vertical. Measures 0.2m wide, and be traced to a depth of 0.3m.	Foundation cut for (104).
106	A	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay, with coal flecks. It measures 0.2m wide and 0.3m deep.	Fill of foundation cut [105].
107	A	Deposit	Compact, dark-brown silty-clay, with occasional checks of burnt bone, and frequent flecks of charcoal. Forms an earlier ground surface predating the construction of buildings on the site. It produced 2 sherds of medieval pottery (White Gritty or similar) and three small sherds of white glazed earthenware, one from a tin-glazed drain pipe or similar. The deposit reached a maximum depth of 0.25m.	Pre-19 th century ground surface.
108	A	Deposit	Thin band of black, coal-rich silty-sand, with occasional flecks of burnt bone and crushed burnt sandstone. No artefacts. Measures 0.08m in depth, and extends throughout the entire length of the trench, except where cut by Foundation Trench [105] and ?Service Trench [101].	Bedding layer for precursor of Cobbled Surface (109).
109	A	Structure	Layer of bricks (machine moulded), underlying a slab of concrete. The surface is 0.2m deep, and it extends 3m to the S of Wall (004).	Modern surface of pend.
110	A	Deposit	Grey-brown silty-sand with numerous lenses of orange sand and grey (?ashy) sand. A lead water pipe sits within it. The deposit measures 0.25m deep and can be identified for 2m to the S of [105].	Bedding for Surface [109]. May be 19 th century in date.
111	A	Cut	'U'-shaped in section, measuring 0.9m wide from N-S, and 0.4m deep (not fully excavated). Linear feature possibly running in NW-SE direction. May have cut through the bedrock in places, and cuts through (107) and (108).	Cut for ?19 th century service trench.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
112	A	Deposit	Mid-brown sandy clay with frequent coal flecks and occasional small chunks of sandstone. Isolated fragments of salt-glazed earthenware pipe and 19 th century bottle glass were recovered.	Fill of ?19 th century service trench [111].
113	A	Deposit	Jumbled mass of fragmented bricks and sandstone set within a loose grey-brown silty sand matrix. Cuts through (and probably incorporates) remains of (109) but does not extend into (108).	Trench contemporary with initial demolition of 19 th century mill building.
114	A	Deposit	Yellow sandstone, represented by smooth slabs in places, but fissured elsewhere, sometimes having the appearance of walling in places.	Bedrock
115	B	Deposit	Black silty sand with numerous flecks of mortar, crumbled brick and slate and occasional glass and modern ceramic.	Fill of foundation trench for Wall [116].
116	B	Deposit	Four courses of red brick, increasing in width as they progress lower. Underlies upstanding wall of hotel building.	Foundation of extant wall., forming S-facing wall of the W wing of the former mill building.
117	B	Structure	Rubble-built whinstone wall, running approximately N-S, extending the line of the current 'buttress' which extends beyond the S-facing wall of the extant W wing of the former mill building. Exposed to a depth of 0.4m, 0.5m wide.	Demolished wall of ancillary building to rear of mill structures.
118	B	Deposit	Heavily disturbed layer containing lenses of black coal-rich material, yellow sand, crushed sandstone, worked and unworked yellow sandstone. Extends to a depth of 0.5m throughout the entire NE corner.	Demolition layer, contemporary with the destruction of the ancillary buildings lying to the south of the extant mill structure.
119	B	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silt with coal and charcoal flecks. No finds recovered.	Former topsoil or upper subsoil horizon.
120	B	Structure	Wall comprising lime-mortared whinstone blocks measuring up to 0.4 x 0.2m in extent. The wall measures 0.5m wide, and runs from NW-SE over a length of 6.2m. It survives up to 4 courses in height, to a depth of 0.7m.	
121	B	Cut	Cut with vertical sides, 1m wide, and a flat bottom, where it hits bedrock [014].	Cut of service trench or trench dug to grub out finds.
122	B	Deposit	Dump of massive worked yellow sandstone blocks measuring	Fill of Cut [021].

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			up to 0.4 x 0.2m in extent, set within a yellow sand matrix.	
123	B	Deposit	Band of black, coal-rich soil 0.1m deep, revealed beneath Wall (020). Overlies (019) and appears to represent an equivalent to the black coal-rich layer (107).	Bedding layer for 19 th century courtyard shown within 19 th century ancillary structure to rear of mill.
124	B	Deposit	Mixed bands of orange and brown silty clay	Made ground.

Photographic Register

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
01	1	10	1	10	019	General View, Trench 1	E	10/08/10
02	-	-	-	-	020	General View, Trench 1	E	10/08/10
03	1	11	1	11	021	S-Facing Section, Trench 1 – Wall (018) visible in lower left of image	S	10/08/10
04	-	-	-	-	022	As above, featuring eastern half of section	S	10/08/10
05	-	-	-	-	023	As above, close-up	S	10/08/10
06	1	12	1	12	024	N-Facing Section, Trench 1 – eastern part	N	10/08/10
07	1	13	1	13	025	N-Facing Section, Trench 1 – eastern part showing Wall (018) to right of image	N	10/08/10
08	1	14	1	14	026	S-Facing Section Trench 1 – eastern half showing Wall (018) to left, (019) to right.	S	10/08/10
09	1	15	1	15	027	Shot of Wall (019)	W	10/08/10
10	1	16	1	16	028	As above, also showing (020) to right	W	10/08/10
11	-	-	-	-	029	As above, no scale	W	10/08/10
12	-	-	-	-	030	Close-up of (019), no scale	W	10/08/10

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
13	-	-	-	-	031	Shot of (020), no scale	W	10/08/10
14	-	-	-	-	032	As above, with scale	W	10/08/10
15	1	17	1	17	033	Wall (018), with (021) and (022) to right	SW	10/08/10
16	1	18	1	18	034	Wall (018), with (021) and (021) to rear	E	10/08/10
17	1	19	1	19	035	Trench 2, looking NW	SE	10/08/10
18	1	20	1	21	036	Trench 5, looking SW	NE	11/08/10
19	1	21	1	22	037	Trench 5, Cobbled Surface (037)	W	11/08/10
20	1	22	1	23	038	Trench 5, Sondage	E	11/08/10
21	1	23	1	24	039	Trench 4, Wall (038)	W	11/08/10
22	1	24	1	25	040	Trench 4, Wall (040)	W	11/08/10
23	1	25	1	26	041	Trench 3, (041) half-sectioned	S	11/08/10
24	1	26	1	27	042	Trench 3, E-Facing section	E	11/08/10
25	1	25	1	28	043	Trench 3, Wall (042)	E	11/08/10
26	1	26	1	29	044	N-Facing Section of Cobbled Surface (037)	N	11/08/10
27	2	11	-	-	001	General View, Pre-Excavation	S	16/08/10
28	2	12	-	-	002	As above	E	16/08/10
29	2	13	-	-	003	As above	N	16/08/10
30	2	14	-	-	004	As above	W	16/08/10
31	2	15	-	-	005	Wall (102)/(103) – E-Facing Elevation (internal)	E	16/08/10
32	2	16	-	-	006	Area A – Looking N along foundation trench towards Wall (104)	S	16/08/10
33	2	17	-	-	007	Area A – Detail of old ground surface (107) –Adjacent to Wall (104)	S	16/08/10
34	2	18	-	-	008	Area A – as above	E/vert	16/08/10

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
35	2	19	-	-	009	Area A – General View, post-excavation	S	16/08/10
36	2	20	-	-	010	Bedrock (114) – cleaned	W/vert	16/08/10
37	2	21	-	-	011	General View, post-excavation	S	16/08/10
38	2	22	-	-	012	As above	N	16/08/10
39	2	23	-	-	013	Wall (104) – cleaned	N	16/08/10
40	2	24	-	-	014	As above	N	16/08/10
41	2	25	-	-	015	Bedrock (114)	N	16/08/10
42	2	26	-	-	016	Bedrock (114), cut by [111]/(112) to S	W/vert	16/08/10
43	2	27	-	-	017	Bedrock (114) – detail	W/vert	16/08/10
44	2	28	-	-	018	Section of Surface (109), with (108) and (107) visible below	E	16/08/10
45	2	29	-	-	019	View of S end, with [011]/(012) between Bedrock (114)	S	16/08/10
46	2	30	-	-	020	Bedrock (114)	W	16/08/10
47	2	31	-	-	021	As above	W	16/08/10
48	2	32	-	-	022	W-facing Section [011]/(012)	W	17/08/10
49	2	33	-	-	023	E-Facing Section of Foundation Cut [105]/(106)	E	17/08/10
50	2	34	-	-	024	Floor of cellar, NW Structure	SW	17/08/10
51	2	35	-	-	025	As above	SW	17/08/10
52	2	36	-	-	026	As above	E/vert	17/08/10
53	2	37	-	-	027	Burning in W-Facing section, E Foundation Trench	W	17/08/10
54	2	38	-	-	028	Area B, S edge, W-Facing Section, with [121]/(122) adjacent to (125) and underlying (119)	W	17/08/10
55	2	39	-	-	029	Area b – W-Facing Section of Wall (120)	W	18/08/10
56	3	4	-	-	030	Foundation (116) In Situ	SE	18/08/10

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
57	3	5	-	-	031	Area B, E edge – general view, post-excavation	NW	18/08/10
58	3	6	-	-	032	Area B – Line of Wall (117)	SW	18/08/10
59	3	7	-	-	033	Area B – S edge, looking W towards Wall (117)	E	18/08/10
60	3	8	-	-	034	Area B – Post-Excavation	W	18/08/10
61	3	9	-	-	035	Area B – N-Facing section, S edge	N	18/08/10

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawn By	Date
1	1	Trench 1	Plan	1:50	Trench 1 (Plan)	DG	10/08/10
2	1	Trench 2	Plan	1:50	Trench 2 (Plan)	DG	10/08/10
3	1	Trench 5	Plan	1:50	Trench 5 (Plan)	CC	10/08/10
4	1	Trench 4	Plan	1:50	Trench 4 (Plan)	CC	10/08/10
5	1	Trench 3	Plan	1:50	Trench 3 (Plan)	CC	10/08/10
6	1	Trench 3	Section	Not to Scale	Sketch of E-facing Section	CC	10/08/10
7	2	A	Section	1:20	Internal Wall of Cellar (102) – E-Facing Section	CLT	16/08/10
8	2	A	Plan	1:100	Plan of W Trench ('Area A') – N end	CLT	16/08/10
9	3	A	Plan	1:100	Plan of W trench ('Area A') – S end , adjoins DWG#8	CLT	16/08/10
10	3	A	Section	1:20	N-Facing section of Wall (104)	CLT	17/08/10
11	3	A	Section	1:20	E-Facing section to S of Wall (104), showing Bedding Layer (108), Buried Soil Horizon (107) and Cobbled Surface (109), etc.	CLT	17/08/10
12	3	A	Section	1:20	W-Facing Section of ?Service Trench [111]/(112).	CLT	17/08/10

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawn By	Date
13	4	B	Plan	1:100	Plan of NE Corner ('Area B')	CLT	18/07/10
14	4	B	Section	1:20	W-Facing Section of Wall (020), NE Corner	CLT	18/08/10

Finds Register

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
1	A	107	Ceramic	4 x ceramic (1 x white gritty ware or similar; 1 x 19 th century salt-glazed drain pipe; 2 x white glazed white earthenware, one possibly tin-glazed)	CLT	16/08/10
2	A	107	Ceramic	1 x white gritty ware or similar	CLT	16/08/10
3	A	112	Glass	1 x bottle glass (late 19 th /early 19 th century?)	CLT	17/08/10
4	A	112	Ceramic	2 x 19 th century salt-glazed pipe	CLT	17/08/10

Sample No.	Context	Sample Type	Description / Quantity	Excavator	Date
1	107	Bulk	Buried soil horizon pre-dating late 18 th /early 19 th century building	CLT	
2	108	Bulk	Primary bedding layer for late 18 th /early 19 th century building	CLT	

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Renfrewshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Watermill Hotel Extension, Paisley
PROJECT CODE:	RA10014
PARISH:	Paisley
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Louise Turner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation
NMRS NO(S):	NS46SE 132
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Hotel, mill
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Medieval ceramic
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 4860 6368
START DATE (this season)	9th August 2010
END DATE (this season)	18 th August 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed development to the rear of the 19th century mill buildings that are now in use as the Watermill Hotel. A number of demolished wall footings were uncovered, which represented the remains of a group of buildings arranged around a central courtyard, shown on historic mapping of the area from the early 19th century onwards.</p> <p>Despite the damage caused by the later demolition works which reduced these structures to ground level, the pend by which the courtyard had once been accessed remained intact, with earlier deposits sealed beneath. These were further explored in a follow-up phase of works, revealing a primary bedding layer for the pend and courtyard, overlying a soil horizon which predated the structures. Two fragments of medieval pottery, dating between the 12th and 14th centuries, were recovered from the underlying soil horizon, which was itself found to directly overlie bedrock.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	SPMCC
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

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