

Old College Quadrangle

South Bridge, City of Edinburgh

Archaeological Evaluation: April 2010
Data Structure Report

for

The University of Edinburgh



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(project AA. 1495)

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Edited by Tanja Romankiewicz

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The University of Edinburgh, Old College Quadrangle

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1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by The University of Edinburgh to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the interior courtyard of Edinburgh University Old College Quadrangle prior to development. The site is to be landscaped with areas paved and the centre grassed over.

The area subject to archaeological evaluation consists of all the ground within the quadrangle as limited by the current Edinburgh University buildings. This area comprises ca. 1,900m² and through discussion with John Lawson (Curator of Archaeology, City of Edinburgh Archaeological Service - CECAS), it was agreed that no less than 5% of the site should be investigated for archaeological remains. Over the course of the evaluation nine trenches were opened accounting for 127.44m² and 6.71% of the overall total.

The requirement for an archaeological evaluation was placed upon the development works by CECAS as a result of the archaeologically important nature of the site and potential for survival of buried archaeological remains.

Old College Quadrangle is located in the heart of historic Edinburgh and the site has a rich and complex history. A Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by Addyman Archaeology demonstrated a series of structures to have been present on this site from at least the 13th century. It is known that the site was home to the Church of St. Mary in the Fields dating back to at least 1279, along with an associated hospital. This hospital was replaced by a mansion and formal gardens for the Duke of Chatelherault in 1552, referred to as Hamilton House. Afterwards, the site became home to the University of Edinburgh and the original Old College which initially incorporated Hamilton House to form a library. The current buildings on site were built in phases in 1789 and from 1819-27. As part of the building works the ground level was lowered significantly in 1832 and possibly removed many traces of earlier occupation. The history of this development is well documented.¹ The Desk-Based Assessment placed these known structures in their historical context and through a detailed map regression, produced a plan showing the approximate positions of the historic structures, now lost, in relation to the present buildings. This document was used in order to place the trenches in those areas most likely to provide answers regarding archaeological survival.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over three days from 29th-31st March. Site works were undertaken by Ross Cameron, with preliminary research by Tanja Romankiewicz and Cath Richards. John Lawson (CECAS) undertook a site visit on March 30th.

This report contains a map (Figure 3), reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the national Library of Scotland (NLS). To view such maps online, see www.nls.uk.

¹ Fraser 1989.

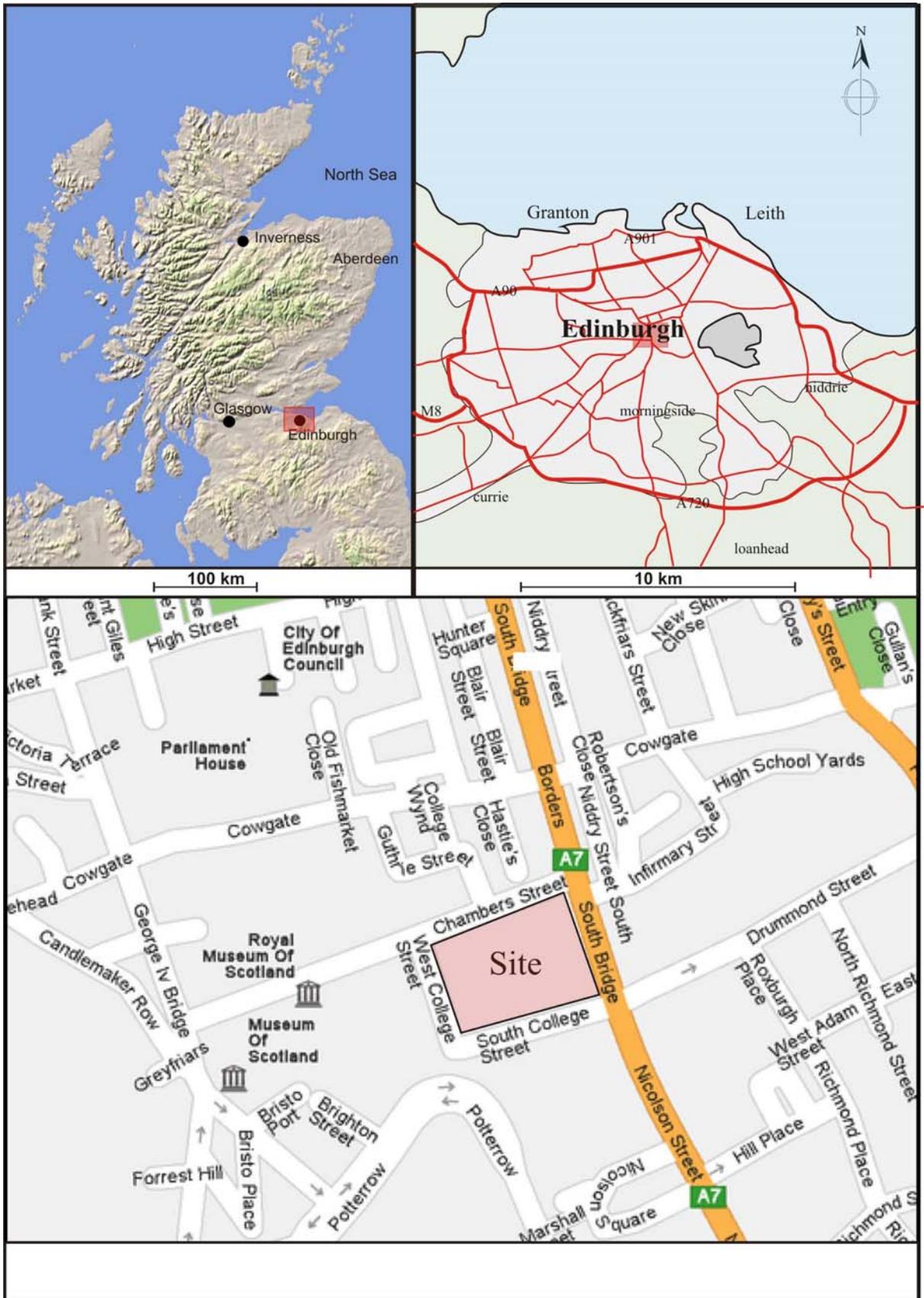


Figure 1: Site location

ii. Setting

The development area comprises the internal courtyard of the Old College building, currently used by The University of Edinburgh for offices and lecture theatres. The courtyard consists of a gravel surface used for the parking of vehicles; the central area is marked with bollards and benches. It is situated at NT 25990 73360, bounded to the N by Chambers Street, to the E by South Bridge, to S by South College Street and to the W by the small lane of West College Street that separates the College building from the Royal Museum building (Figure 1).

The present building, built in 1789 (Robert Adam) and 1819-27 (William Playfair) is situated in the heart of historic Edinburgh. The site is historically bounded by the Flodden Wall on the S and sits on the site of an earlier college building, The Old College.² This building superseded the Collegiate Church of St Mary in the Fields.

2. Historical summary

This section is a summary of the findings of the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) carried out by Addyman Archaeology that are relevant to the results of this archaeological evaluation (see DBA for a detailed discussion).

iii. Medieval activity

Old College stands to the N of the Flodden Wall. The first record of the Church of St Mary in the Fields, or Kirk of Field, dates from 1279. It was founded by Alexander II, and belonged to Holyrood Abbey. The word 'Fields' referred to its lying outwith the town wall of 1450. To the E of the church were buildings occupied by a provost, prebendaries and other priests. To the N of the church was its hospital and it is assumed that there may have been associated burials located in the space between church and hospital. The building of the collegiate church appears as a low cruciform structure in a sketch of 1567 (Figure 2). The E end of the church was apparently replaced in the 15th century by a new choir³.

Both church and associated buildings were damaged during the 'Rough Wooing' of 1544 by Henry VIII. The hospital was demolished and replaced by a mansion for the Duke of Chatelherault in 1552, referred to as Hamilton House, and associated with formally laid-out gardens. The church buildings were further damaged during the Reformation in 1559, and were left in a ruinous state.

The area became infamous as the site of the murder of Lord Darnley in February 1567, and a sketch of the murder scene provides a contemporary view of the buildings. This sketch was used to make a reconstruction of the site, seen from the N (Figure 2).

² The name 'Old College' is now commonly, but confusingly applied to the present building. Gifford et al 1991, 188.

³ RCAHMS 1951, 125.

Hamilton House, the mansion for the Duke of Chatelherault, later became the library for the University and was demolished in 1798. A map regression, based on Fraser's research⁴ suggests that the footprint of this building sits underneath the present northern range, in its NW half (compare Figures 3-5, 7 and trench plan Figure 8).

The College was surveyed in 1767, when the first proposals for rebuilding on the existing site were brought forward.

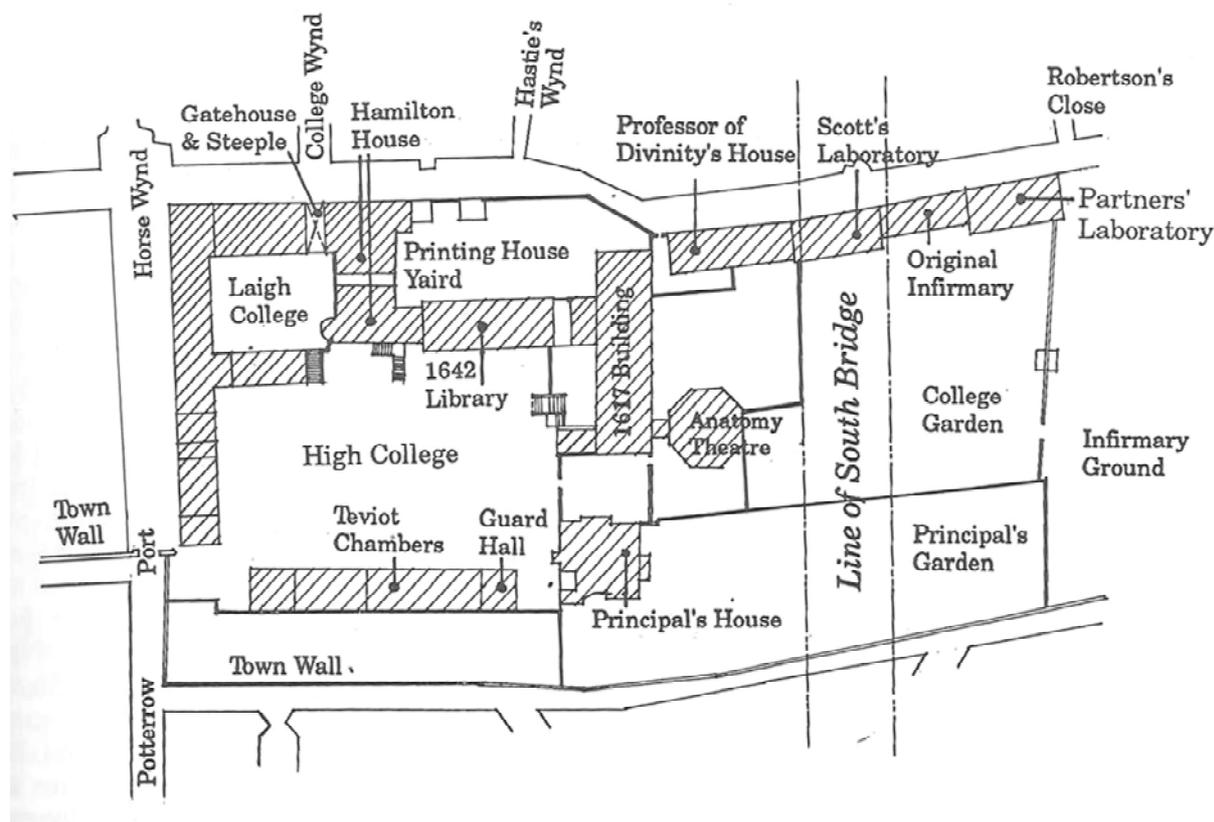


Figure 4: Laurie's Plan with key, (Fraser)

iv. Post-medieval activity

The South Bridge Act in 1785 affected the University site as the new street passed through the grounds of the old college. The Council took the opportunity to rehouse the College in more suitable and impressive buildings and appointed Robert Adam to propose a scheme. Funding was an issue, as were the difficulties of building a new college on the site of the existing buildings, with the need to retain sufficient teaching space.

Apart from Gordon of Rothiemay's bird's eye view of 1647, the earliest detailed images of the University buildings are associated with fund-raising efforts in the early 19th century. These show how the old buildings were replaced gradually, and the contrast between their state and the neatness of the new is clear (Figures 5-6).

⁴ Fraser 1989.

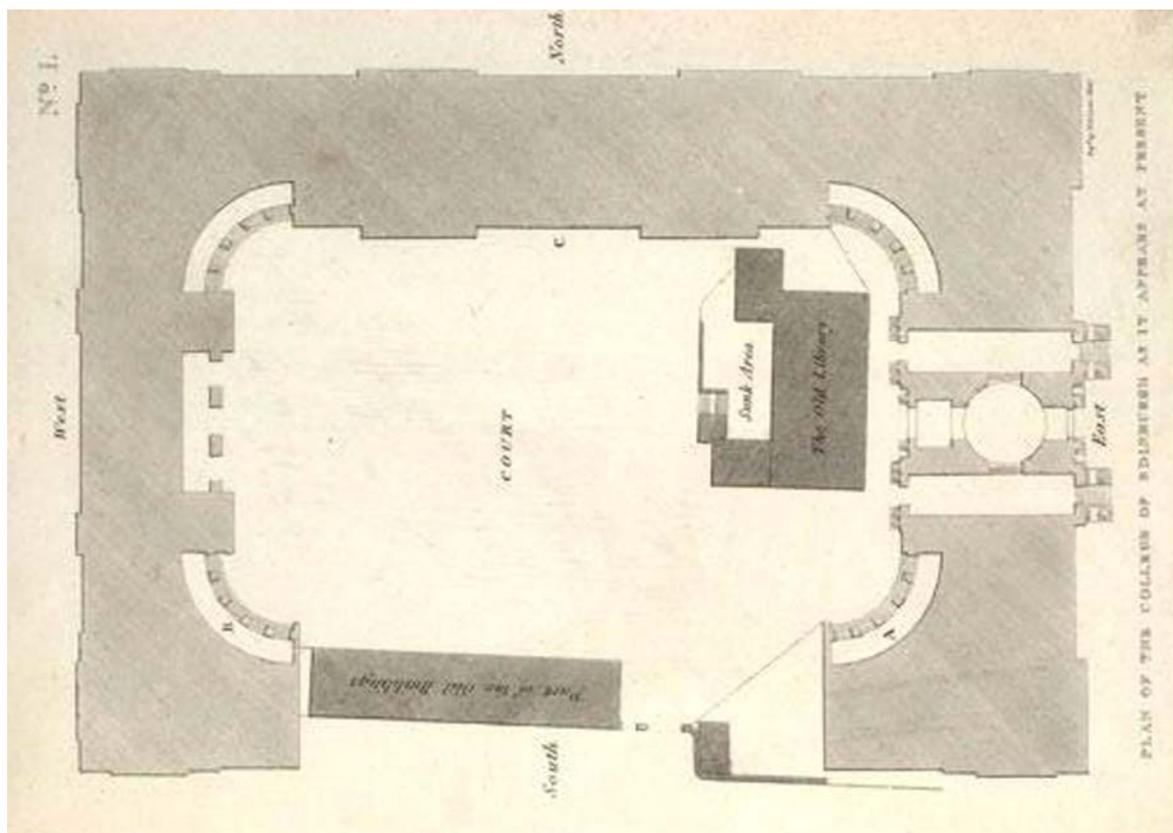


Figure 5: Plan of the College 1823, showing new buildings in paler shading, with Teviot Chambers and Old Library in darker shading; by Lizars. Edinburgh University Library



Figure 6: Sketch of the old library, with the new buildings behind. Lizars, 1823. Edinburgh University Library.

Fraser published two sketch plans of the old college, one showing the site in 1767 (Figure 5) and one showing the extent of the old college in 1818, before the Playfair scheme (Figure 7).⁵ An overlay of these sketches onto the current plan of existing buildings shows that most of the original buildings of the old university were replaced by Adam's and Playfair's buildings in the late 18th and early 19th century. It is only in the NE part and in the NW corner of the courtyard that possible foundations of the earlier university buildings might survive (compare trench plan Figure 8). These seem to comprise the old library building from 1642 and perpendicular to it, along the eastern edge of the courtyard the main building dating to 1617, once containing the Common Hall.⁶ These buildings are recorded in historic drawings, dating to the 1820s, the time of construction of Playfair's works, together with associated smaller buildings, stairs and revetment walls.

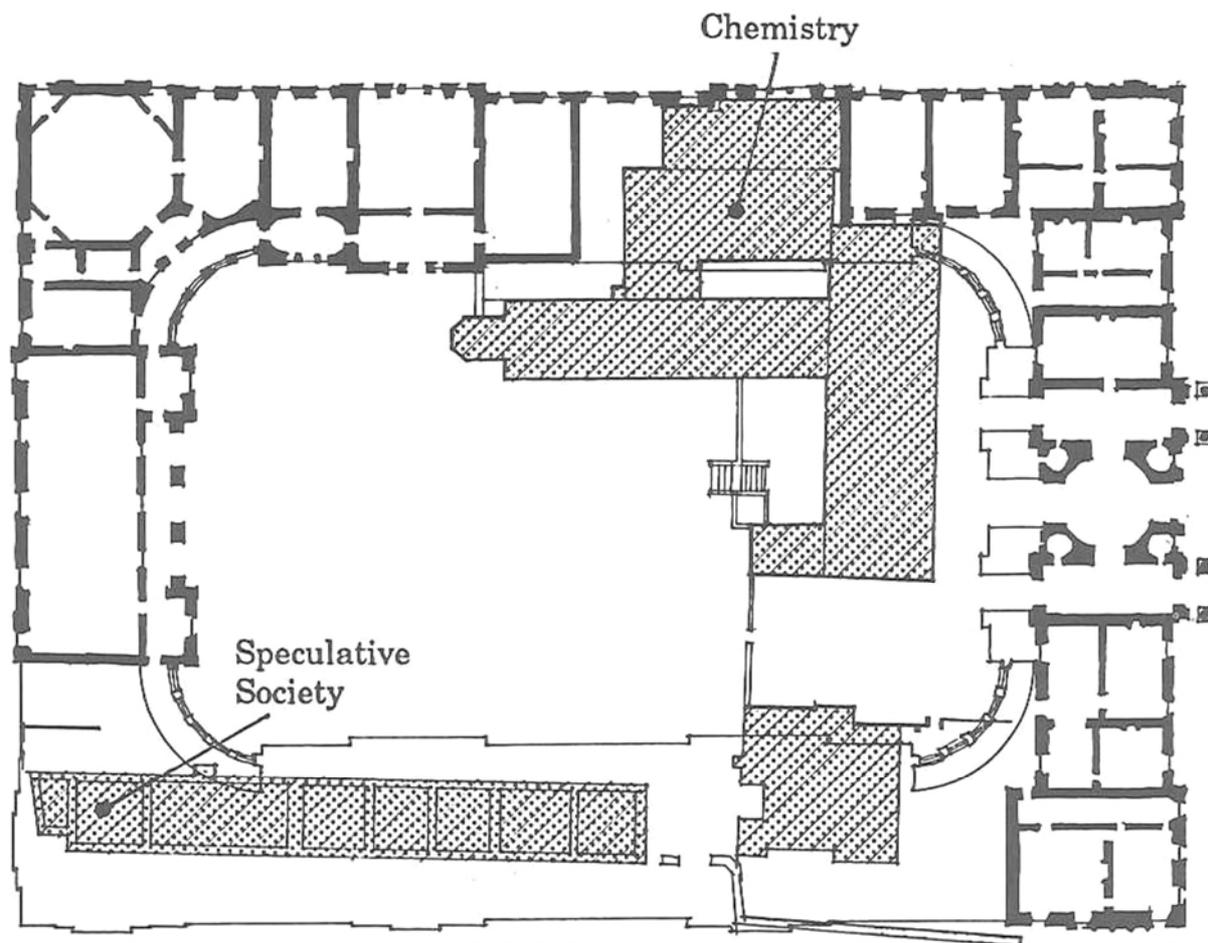


Figure 7: Diagram of Playfair's plan of the existing and projected buildings in 1818. Fraser 1989, 45.

3. Methodology

Cartographic and documentary research identified that the site of Old College Quadrangle had been occupied in the past by a number of important and significant buildings. These were plotted, as accurately as possible, onto the modern day layout of the site giving a good indication of where archaeological remains may be encountered (Figure 8).

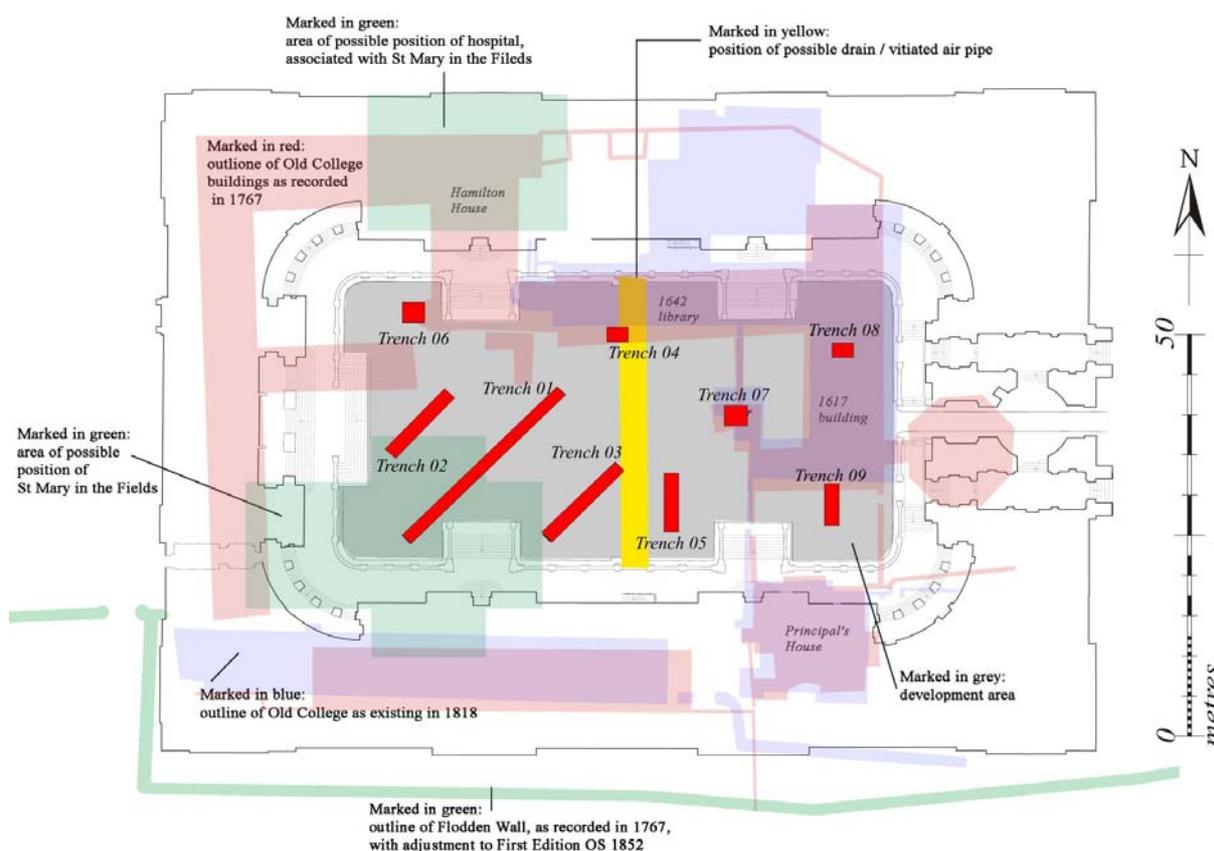
⁵ Fraser 1989, 33, 45.

⁶ Fraser 1989, 34.

The total area of the site to be developed comprises 1,900m². It was agreed with John Lawson, Curator of Archaeology at City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS), that the area to be investigated should comprise no less than 5% of the site.

Initially twelve linear trenches were planned in close consultation with the cartographic research and were to be placed in the locations most likely to demonstrate the survival or otherwise of known structures on site. This plan served mainly as a guide. It had to be adjusted depending upon the archaeological remains encountered and logistics on the ground, but still ensuring that a good spatial coverage was provided across the site. This is to give an accurate picture of any archaeological remains surviving.

Consequently nine trenches were opened, with a total coverage of nearly 127.44m². This amounted to around 6.71 % of the total area proposed for development, comfortably securing the target of 5 %.



NOTE: Trenches are approximate positions only; the positions of historic buildings and structures are estimates from historic sources

Figure 8: Location of trenches (A3 copy in Appendix F).

Trenches were mechanically excavated using a JCB fitted with a 1.7m toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist. A qualified structural engineer (Alan Forrest, Wren and Bell) supervised the opening of specifically selected trenches in order to establish the nature of the underlying ground. All areas were continually monitored with a hand-held CAT scanner to ensure no services were disrupted. All archaeology encountered was investigated by Addyman Archaeology staff and suitably recorded. Any archaeology encountered within the top 0.50m of the trench would be directly impacted by the development and if possible was recorded and removed unless deemed worthy of further investigation. Any archaeological remains encountered beneath the initial 0.50m during the work of the structural engineer, were recorded and left *in situ*.

4. Evaluation results

The Desk-Based Assessment identified extensive human occupation and interference with this site over more than 700 years, but it was unclear how much, if any, of this would remain. Construction of the current buildings, as well as the extensive landscaping which accompanied their completion may have removed any traces of archaeological remains but trenches were sited in order to assess this.

Work was severely hindered by the number and density of services crossing the site. The majority of these were previously undocumented and some were as little as 0.20m below the surface. Within the top 0.50m directly impacted by the development, a number of archaeological features were encountered.

A large stone-lined ‘cundy’ drain was uncovered in both Trenches 1 and 2, orientated W-E through the centre of the site. This drain appeared to be functional and as a result was left intact. A piece of blue printed ceramic was recovered from the construction cut, providing 19th century dating evidence for the structure.

In Trenches 2, 3 and 5 a series of small sub-circular features were encountered filled with brown silty clay. These did not have any great depth. Feature [2012/2010] was clearly dug into the construction cut of the ‘cundy’ drain [2006], thus post-dating the construction of the drain. In lieu of any wider context these features are grouped together and are interpreted as some form of obtrusive work undertaken in the area of the quadrangle. This may relate to some form of landscaping associated with the use of the open space by the University.



Plate 1: [3008/3006] in Trench 3 – from NW.



Plate 2: [5006/5004] in Trench 5 – from E.

The only *in situ* archaeological remains of any significance revealed in the top 0.50m were a small wall footing and area of paved flooring in the NW corner of the site. The remains were encountered in a trench placed in order to assess the survival of the SW corner of Hamilton House – Trench 6. Due to the proximity of services, it was not possible to get a complete picture for the structural remains, yet they may represent the much fragmented basement layer Hamilton House or some associated outbuilding. The red sandstone blocks are completely different from the current buildings constructed on site and it is difficult to conceive how this structure could be in any way contemporary with Adam’s work of 1789 or Playfair’s scheme of 1819-27/32. Likewise the lowering of the ground level known to have taken place in 1832 would indicate that this floor surface and wall footings represented a subterranean level of a previous building on site.

Trench 2 displayed a linear feature of mid brown silty loam orientated in a rough W-E direction. Excavation revealed this to have no great depth and uncovered a small fragment of glass from the base of the fill (2004). The function of this linear feature is unclear. The loam fill does not indicate a drainage cut and there is no evidence for it representing a robbed foundation trench. A similar linear feature, in all likelihood the same, was observed in Trench 7 at the E end of the site.

Beneath this linear feature in Trench 7 a series of dumped and re-deposited materials were uncovered, yet services limited assessing the dimensions of these and at 0.60m they were below the area directly impacted by the development.

As discussed above, it was known that both a church and associated hospital were situated in the vicinity of the excavations and significant artefacts uncovered in Trench 1 are likely to relate to these. Trench 1 was placed cutting across the area between these two locations and it was from an area of levelling material that five human bones were recovered, possibly from three individuals (see Appendix G). These bones were disarticulated and re-deposited, yet may well be fragmentary relics of those buried in this area prior to the landscaping undertaken to lower the ground level in 1832.

A description of all the trenches and the key deposits and features identified is provided below.

v. *Trench 1*

Trench 1 was the largest of the trenches opened in Old College Quadrangle and was situated in the SW corner of the site, running NE for 25.2m with a depth varying between 0.30-1.6m depending upon services, archaeology and geology. Cartographic research demonstrated the existence in this area of the Church of St. Mary in the Fields and Trench 1 aimed to examine this possible location as well as looking at the area around the church.

The upper surface comprised of grey gravel (1001) of 0.10-0.20m depth sitting directly on top of a 0.05-0.10m levelling layer of firm black gritty gravel (1002). This in turn was laid directly on top of a thin layer of yellow light brown hardcore levelling material (1006). This layer overlay a mottled and mixed mid grey brown silty clay of moderate compaction (1003), varying in depth from c.0.05m-0.60m dependant upon proximity of underlying natural. This layer has been interpreted as re-deposited natural and potentially other material, used to level the area during work on the present structures on site in the 18th to 19th century. The natural deposits beneath (1003) consist of firmly compact light brown red silt (1005) and fractured grey bedrock (1004). This bedrock also shows evidence of having been worked during the levelling process, with the top areas displaying signs of breakage and fracture.

At the NE end of the trench a stone-lined 'cundy' drain was encountered on a rough W-E alignment. Situated almost 2m from the end of the trench it seems that the cut [1008] was made, the stones [1007] placed and bonded with clay (1010), before a mid brown loam (1009) was packed in the spaces between cut and the clay lining. Removal of the capping stones demonstrated the internal cavity to be 0.30m deep with a width of 0.28m. The drain was well constructed and probably still functioning and the caps were replaced prior to backfilling. It is assumed this drain connects with that uncovered on the same alignment and with similar dimensions [2006] in Trench 2.



Plate 3: Stone-lined drain [1007] from SE – Trench 1.



Plate 4: [1007] After removal of capping stones from E – Trench 1.

vi. Trench 2

Trench 2 was located to the NW of Trench 1 and positioned on the same alignment of NE-SW. This trench measured 10.5m in length, with a small extension of 1.1m NW-SE by 2.2m NE-SW on the NW corner of the trench. This was cut in order to further reveal features encountered. The total depth of the trench was around 0.45m.

As before, and as across the entire site, the upper surface cut by the trench consisted of a firmly compact, mid grey gravel ground surface (1001). Beneath this were two levelling layers consisting of very firmly compact gritty black gravel (2001) and a hardcore of light brown sandy silt and medium angular stones (2002). These top three fills are consistent across most of the site and here measured 0.10m, 0.10m and 0.20m respectively. These levelling layers lay directly atop firm red brown silty clay (2003), accepted as natural.



Plate 5: Post-excavation view of Trench 2 from NE with [2006] visible in the foreground and [2005] in the background.

A number of features of archaeological interest were encountered across Trench 2. 0.40m from the SW end of the trench, a linear feature [2005] of 1m width was recorded running W-E and filled by a mid brown loam (2004). A section through this feature showed a depth of 0.17m and a flat base. Glass and iron fragments were recovered from this slot.

0.50m from the NW end of Trench 2 a stone-lined ‘cundy’ drain [2006] was encountered also on a rough W-E alignment. From examining the drain, it seems that the cut [2008] was made, the stones [2006] placed and bonded with clay (2009), before a mid brown loam (2007) was packed in the spaces between the cut and the clay lining. This drain may still function and was left intact. A piece of blue-pattern, glazed ceramic (18th-19th century date) and an iron object were recovered from (2009). This drain is likely to be a continuation of [1007] and associated contexts encountered in Trench 1.



Plate 6: [2006] from the SE with [2012/2010] clearly visible cutting [2008].



Plate 7: E facing section of [2005] revealing (2004).

Two sub-circular cut features were also pinpointed adjacent to the drain [2006]. (2011/2013) lies around 0.45m to the S of [2006], protruding 0.32m from the section. (2010/2012) was initially hard against the opposite section, yet here the trench was extended slightly in order to assess the extent of this feature. It proved to be little bigger, measuring 0.64m NE-SW by 0.58m NW-SE although clearly cutting (2007/2008).

vii. Trench 3

Trench 3 lay on the same NE-SW alignment as the Trenches 1 and 2 and aimed to investigate the area to the E of the Church of St. Mary in the Fields. The trench was 12m long and varied in depth from 0.30m to 1.2m as a result of services and potential archaeological remains.

The top three layers were consistent with the built-up across the site. Mid grey gravel ground surface (1001) was 0.10m deep and resting atop levelling layers (3001) and (3002), corresponding with (1001/2001) and (1002/2002). (3001) was 0.10m in depth and consisted of black gritty gravel, while (3002) was a light brown hardcore of silt and angular stones with a depth of 0.20m. These lay directly above the natural in the form of a heavy light to mid brown clay silt (3003).

At 0.50m depth around 4m from the NE end of the trench a series of small sub-circular features were noted. Both (3005/3007) and (3006/3008) are cut into the natural and filled with mid brown silty clay. Another possible feature (3004) was noted adjacent to the SW of [3008], where the clay displayed a much darker grey hue.

viii. *Trench 4*

Trench 4 was positioned on a W-E orientation, running for 2.5m and straddling the location of a N-S orientated vitiated air pipe. The map-regression research demonstrated this as the position for a library building in 1642, although the placement of the pipe itself may have removed all traces at this location. The trench achieved a depth of 0.80m and no archaeology was encountered.

After removal of 0.30m of (1001), red brown stoney silt (4001) was encountered above a fine orange sand silt (4002). It was within (4002) that the service pipe became visible. The pipe was cut [4004] into a firm mid grey black hardcore (4003), itself a re-deposited material lying atop the air pipe.

ix. *Trench 5*

Trench 5 was placed running N-S slightly to the E of the possible vitiated air pipe in the S half of the site. There was no prior indication of structures in this spot and it was hoped that this location could allow the engineer to achieve some depth without encountering significant archaeology. The trench measured 7m in length and achieved varying depth from 0.20m to 0.40m due to archaeology and services. Natural was encountered at 0.40m. At the N end of the trench, a test pit was excavated which was 2.5m deep.

The dark grey gravel (1001) measured between 0.15-0.20m in depth, with black gravel (5001) of 0.05m below and a black grey silty hardcore of angular stones (5002) measuring 0.10m beneath this. Below the levelling material (5002), (5005) is a moderately compact mid grey brown clay silt, possibly re-deposited natural and 0.10m in depth. (5005) lies directly atop a heavy light mid brown clay silt (5003). This is the same as encountered in nearby Trench 3 and is a natural deposit.

One feature of potential archaeological significance was encountered 2.7m from the N end of Trench 5. A small, sub-circular feature 0.37m in diameter [5006/5004] was similar to those encountered in Trenches 2 and 3. Excavation revealed [5006] to be 0.18m in depth, with initially steep sides levelling off to a roughly flat base. (5004) is a mid to dark brown silty clay, firmly compacted with frequent angular stones.

x. *Trench 6*

Trench 6 was located in the NE corner of the site in an area where it was hoped evidence would be found of Hamilton House or further buildings associated with the original Old College on the site. The trench measured 2.6m W-E by 2.4m N-S with a depth of between 0.35-0.45m.

The area was covered with 0.05m of grey gravel (1001) above a 0.05-0.10m levelling layer (6001) of gritty black gravel. Stratigraphically beneath this were two layers of demolition material, with mid brown gritty hardcore of angular sandstone (6003) lying directly above a mortar-rich white sand with stone inclusions (6004). This in turn was removed to reveal a fragmentary floor surface of 0.03m fine black silt with bone inclusions (6011) lying directly on top of a disturbed red sandstone paving [6007]. This paving abutted a wall footing [6002] running roughly W-E and curving around [6007] at right angles to the W. To the SW this structure had been disturbed by the insertion of a drain [6010] while the E edge was occupied by a power cable. This structure was recorded and left *in situ*.



Plate 8: Trench 6 with structure [6002/7]- from S.



Plate 9: Location of Trench 6 - from NW.

xi. Trench 7

Trench 7 was placed in the centre of the E half of Old College Quadrangle, running W-E across, in an area known to have contained a stair well associated with a building of 1617 date. The trench was less organised in shape than the others as a result of services encountered, but as averages to 3.5m in length, with varying width giving it an area of 8.16m². Again, the trench depth was dictated by services and archaeology, varying from 0.30m to 0.60m.

As consistent across most of the site, 0.10m of grey gravel (1001) gave way to 0.05m of gritty black gravel (7001). This in turn was atop a mid brown grey gritty silt (7002) made-up deposit. Cut into this and running W-E was a 0.70m wide linear feature [7007] containing a mid to dark brown silty loam (7006). The alignment is consistent with [2005/2004) encountered in Trench 2. Excavation proved this to be of similar shape and depth at 0.20m.

[7007] cut through (7002) and into (7005) beneath. Located at 0.60m depth (7005) is a very black charcoal-rich deposit, in turn cutting through a white sandy mortar-rich deposit of possible demolition material (7004). This demolition material seemed to lie above, and potentially cut into a mixed dark brown and grey gritty silt (7008) of made ground.

xii. Trench 8

This trench was positioned in the NW corner of the Quadrangle, orientated W-E and measuring 2.5m in length with a depth of 0.50m. Prior research had demonstrated the existence of a building on this spot in 1617, and it was hoped that Trench 8 would provide some indication of this building's survival (compare Trench 7). The size of this trench was dictated by the logistics of keeping the Quadrangle open to University traffic.

Initial layers consist of 0.06m of firm compact mid grey gravel (1001) and 0.04m of gritty black gravel (8001) as consistent across much of the site. Beneath these was a mortar-rich demolition material of gritty sand (8004), in turn cut by [8003]. [8003] is a NW-SE orientated cut for a red ceramic drain, and filled by a dark grey brown gritty silt (8002). No archaeology was encountered in Trench 8.

xiii. Trench 9

Trench 9 was situated in the SE corner of the site and ran for 5m in a N-S direction. The cartographic evidence indicated that this trench would cut across the outside wall of the same building noted in 1617 (compare Trench 8). Like Trench 8, Trench 9 encountered no archaeological remains or direct evidence for this structure.

The top layers of Trench 9 were consistent with those across the site. 0.08m of (1001) gave way to 0.10m of gritty black gravel (9001) and <0.10m of light brown and grey hardcore of silt and angular stones (9002). These levelling deposits sit atop a layer of softly compacted mortar-rich yellow brown gritty sand demolition material (9003). This material continues until the limit of excavation at 0.50m.

Within (9003), two linear features [9004/9007) and [9005/9008) became apparent, aligned NE-SW and W-E respectively. These are both filled with grey brown gritty silty clay and terminate at a small brick drain cap [9006]. Both represent the line of drains.

5. Summary and discussion

The evaluation confirmed that the site of Edinburgh University Old College Quadrangle has a complex history of occupation and human interference. The earliest recorded occupation on the site dates to 1297 and the current development can be seen as the latest in a series which masked or destroyed any features, structures or evidence for human activity that previously existed on site. In 1832 the ground level was lowered significantly, implying the loss of previously extant archaeological remains from earlier periods. The fractured bedrock encountered during the evaluation in Trench 1 confirms attempts to provide a flat ground surface. Further evidence also demonstrates that across Trench 1 re-deposited material was used to level the site.

The only possible evidence from the earliest documented phase of occupation on the site is in the form of five human bones recovered from re-deposited material in Trench 1. Trench 1 was placed across the area between the probable locations of the Church of St. Mary in the Fields and its associated hospital. The human remains were not discovered within a secure medieval context, but in disturbed upper layers, and without further analysis can only tentatively be ascribed to this period. While no direct evidence for a possible burial ground in this area exists, it can be cautiously assumed that the space between church and hospital may have been used as a cemetery contemporary with these structures. The discovery of disarticulated human bone from at least three individuals in this area supports this hypothesis, and suggests that a possible burial ground was disturbed during the landscaping works of the 19th century (see Appendix G).

The second significant structural phase noted on site was the construction of Hamilton House that is associated with formally established gardens for the Duke of Chatelherault. Map-regression research ascertained that much of this building was likely to be located underneath the current structures on site, but Trench 6 uncovered structural remains that may be associated with this period. The fragmentary floor surface and wall footings were of red sandstone, unlike the stone used for the current Old College Quadrangle buildings. It seems unlikely that a small outbuilding would have been erected in the NW corner of the Quadrangle after the ground surface was lowered and the current edifice completed in 1832. It can thus be assumed that this small structure may be the remains of a subterranean room or cellar either part of, or associated with Hamilton House or part of the initial Edinburgh University Old College complex on site.

Trenches 7, 8 and 9 were all located at the E end of the site where it was hoped they would demonstrate the survival or otherwise of the preceding Old College structures. It is known from cartographic research that a building occupied this area in 1617, but no direct evidence for this was

encountered in the three trenches. All three trenches showed evidence for levelling and mortar-rich demolition rubble, which could be the remains of the 17th century university buildings. However, it is unclear whether any further archaeology survives *in situ* beneath this. Although Trench 7 contained archaeological features, all of these were placed above, or cut into the demolition material. It can thus be concluded that no evidence survives for these structures within the top 0.50m of deposits on site.

A large number of cuts for drains and services were also encountered across much of the site. On the whole these were modern and related to the current University buildings, but the stone-lined ‘cundy’ drain located in Trench 1 and 2 may feasibly be earlier. A piece of ceramic removed from the construction cut placed this in the 18th-19th centuries.

The large linear feature encountered in Trenches 2 and 7 must be assumed to post-date the landscaping work of 1832. The function of it is unclear. Its loamy fill does not indicate a drainage cut while there is also no evidence to suggest that it is a robbed foundation wall. It might be feasible that it was an unused service trench but no direct evidence exists to support this. Perhaps this linear feature is the remaining base of a much larger structure, cropped by the landscaping in the first half of the 19th century. This might then be related to the earlier Old College, the formal gardens of Hamilton House, or the Church of St. Mary in the Fields. However, if this was indeed the case, the original feature would have been a substantial construction requiring unusually large foundations.

Small, sub-circular features were encountered in Trenches 2, 3 and 5. There is little evidence to establish a date or function to these, or even relate them together as one homogenous group. [2012/2010) is certainly of later date than the 18th-19th century ‘cundy’ drain in Trench 2. Excavation of [5006/5004) in Trench 5 provided no clue as to its function and it must be presumed these shallow features are associated with landscaping or other obtrusive work undertaken during the use of the current Old College Quadrangle.

Overlying the site is a layer of firmly compact gravel with associated levelling and firming layers.

6. *Mitigation and recommendations*

The archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation and their historical significance in relation to the previous uses of the site demonstrate the need for further archaeological monitoring of the proposed ground works. These archaeological remains survive despite the levelling undertaken in the 19th century and the fact that natural subsoil was encountered in many places in close proximity to the base layers for the proposed new ground surface. Trench 6 and Trench 1 in particular demonstrate that interesting vestiges may remain and require further examination to mitigate the development impact upon these important remains. Trench 6 revealed the survival of structural remains, possibly of late medieval date, pre-dating the university occupation, while Trench 1 uncovered disarticulated human bone possibly of even earlier medieval date, relating to the Church of St. Mary in the Fields.

It is thus recommended that archaeological monitoring should be undertaken during the course of any further ground-breaking works on site. A monitored topsoil strip prior to development should be undertaken for the removal of the top 0.50m with any significant finds investigated and recorded. This would allow further investigation of the structure in Trench 6. Any areas where the natural subsoil was not encountered after the initial strip would require continual monitoring by an archaeologist should any further ground-breaking works be required in these areas. If the development is impacting upon significant archaeological remains, they require to be fully recorded by qualified archaeologists and where they cannot be preserved *in situ*, the preservation through the creation of a record, analysis and the dissemination of the findings is required. Any mitigation strategy to minimise the impact upon surviving archaeological remains would have to be agreed in consultation with the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Services.

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Abbreviations

NLS - National Library of Scotland

RCAHMS - Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland

Appendix A:
Context Register; Edinburgh University Old College Quad – Archaeological Evaluation

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
1001	-	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Very firm compacted mid grey gravel and hardcore ground surface. Stretches across site. Depth: Variable from 0.10-0.20m	Current gravel ground surface
1002	Trench 1	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Very firm compacted gritty black gravel. Depth: 0.05m – 0.15m	Base layer for (1001)
1003	Trench 1	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown silty clay. Disarticulated and re-deposited human bone retrieved. Depth: Variable dependant upon underlying natural – c. 0.05m-0.70m	Re-deposited levelling material
1004	Trench 1	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Light grey fragmented bedrock. Fractured along the top by site clearance.	Natural
1005	Trench 1	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Firmly compact light brown red silt.	Natural
1006	Trench 1	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Very firmly compact yellow light brown hardcore of medium angular stones and sandy silt. Depth: 0.05m	Levelling and base layer for (1001)
1007	Trench 1	Structure	29/03/10	RC	Large stone-lined 'cundy' drain. Orientated W-E and consisting of 5 visible capping slabs averaging c.0.60m by 0.50m in size. Length: >2.0m Width: 0.60m (interior: 0.28m) Depth: Unknown (interior: 0.30m)	Functioning stone drain. Likely continued by [2006]
1008	Trench 1	Cut	29/03/10	RC	W-E orientated cut for [1007]	Cut for 'cundy' drain [1007. Likely continued by [2008]
1009	Trench 1	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Moderately compact mid brown loam.	Secondary fill of [1008]. Likely continued by (2007)
1010	Trench 1	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Thin layer of firmly compact re-deposited red grey clay packed adjacent to [1007]	Re-deposited natural used to securely bond [1007]. Likely continued by (2009)]
2001	Trench 2	Depsoit	29/03/10	RC	Very firm compacted gritty black gravel. Depth: 0.1m	Base layer for (1001)
2002	Trench 2	Depsoit	29/03/10	RC	Very firm compacted light brown hardcore of medium angular stones and sandy silt. Depth: 0.2m	Levelling and base layer for (1001)
2003	Trench 2	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Very heavy, firm silty clay. Light red brown with occasional flecks of stone.	Probable natural
2004	Trench 2	Depsoit	29/03/10	RC	Moderately compact mid brown silty loam with occasional flecks of slag and mortar. Depth:	Fill of linear [2005]

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2005	Trench 2	Cut	29/03/10	RC	Long W-E linear cut with gradual sides and a flat base. Width: 1m Length: >3m Depth: 0.17m	Unknown function
2006	Trench 2	Structure	29/03/10	RC	Large stone-lined 'cundy' drain. Orientated W-E and consisting of 5 visible capping slabs averaging c.0.60m by 0.50m in size. Length: >2.4m Width: 0.55m Depth: Unknown	A continuation of (1007)?
2007	Trench 2	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Moderately compact mid brown loam.	Secondary fill of [2008]. Likely same as (1009)
2008	Trench 2	Cut	29/03/10	RC	W-E orientated cut for [2006]	Cut for 'cundy' drain [2006]
2009	Trench 2	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Thin layer of firmly compact re-deposited red grey clay packed adjacent to [2006]	Re-deposited natural used to securely bond [2006]
2010	Trench 2	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Small oval feature cut into (2007). Loosely compact, mixed mid grey brown clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions. Dimensions: 0.64m NE-SW by 0.58m NW-SE	Fill of (2012)
2011	Trench 2	Deposit	29/03/10	RC	Small circular feature visible protruding from NE-SW section and cut into (2003). Loosely compact, mixed mid grey brown clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions. Diameter: 0.50m	Fill of (2013)
2012	Trench 2	Cut	29/03/10	RC	Cut for (2010). Dimensions: 0.64m NE-SW by 0.58m NW-SE	Cut for (2010)
2013	Trench 2	Cut	29/03/10	RC	Cut for (2011). Diameter: 0.50m	Cut for (2011)
3001	Trench 3	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Very firm compacted gritty black gravel. Depth: 0.1m	Base layer for (1001).
3002	Trench 3	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Very firmly compact yellow light brown and grey hardcore of silt and abundant medium angular stones. Depth: 0.2m	
3003	Trench 3	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Firmly compact heavy sticky light mid brown clay silt with occasional small stones.	Natural
3004	Trench 3	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Firmly compact dark grey clay with occasional stone inclusions. Protruding from NE-SW section. Length: >0.60m Width: 0.70m	Possible feature
3005	Trench 3	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Small circular feature of moderately compact mid brown silty clay with abundant angular stones. Diameter: 0.40m	Feature

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3006	Trench 3	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Small circular feature of moderately compact mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent small to medium angular stones. Protruding from NE-SW section. Diameter: 0.60m	Feature
3007	Trench 3	Cut	30/03/10	RC	Cut for (3005). Diameter: 0.40m	Probable cut for (3005)
3008	Trench 3	Cut	30/03/10	RC	Cut for (3006). Diameter: 0.60m	Probable cut for (3006)
4001	Trench 4	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Moderately compact red brown stoney silt with modern detritus. Depth: c. 0.40m	Fill of service cut [4004]
4002	Trench 4	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Softly compact fine orange sandy silt packed around service pipe.	Fill of service cut [4004]
4003	Trench 4	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Firmly compact mid grey black silt and hardcore of small to medium angular stones.	Made ground atop air duct.
4004	Trench 4	Cut	30/03/10	RC	Large cut orientated N-S for service (water) pipe. Sizes of trench and cut make this only visible in section. Depth: >0.8m	Cut for service (water) pipe.
5001	Trench 5	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Very firm compacted gritty black gravel. Depth: 0.05m	Base layer for (1001). Likely same as (3001)
5002	Trench 5	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Very firmly compact black grey silt and hardcore of medium angular sandstones. Depth: 0.10m	
5003	Trench 5	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Firmly compact heavy sticky light mid brown clay silt with occasional small stones.	Natural
5004	Trench 5	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Small circular feature of very firmly compact mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent small to medium angular stones. Diameter: 0.23m Depth: c.0.18m	Feature. Fill of [5006]
5005	Trench 5	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Moderately compact grubby mid grey brown clay silt.	
5006	Trench 5	Cut	30/03/10	RC	Cut for (5004). Circular in shape with sides initially steep, before levelling out onto a roughly flat base. Diameter: 0.23m Depth: c.0.18m	Cut for (5004)
6001	Trench 6	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Very firm compacted gritty black gravel. Depth: 0.05 – 0.10m	Base layer for (1001). Likely same as (3001)
6002	Trench 6	Structure	31/03/10	RC	W-E orientated wall footing consisting of three large, rectangular stones. At Western end there is the remains of a N-S orientated wall, with one stone turned S at right angles to the others. Depth:	Wall footings for structure
6003	Trench 6	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Moderately compact layer of mid brown gritty sand and hardcore of small to large angular stones. Depth:	Hardcore and demolition material

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
6004	Trench 6	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Soft to moderately compact mortar rich white brown gritty sand with frequent small broken angular stones. Lies across [6007].	Demolition material
6005	Trench 6	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Moderately compact gritty and stoney black grey rubble.	Backfill around services (electric)
6006	Trench 6	Cut	31/03/10	RC	Cut of a NNW-SSE service trench.	Filled by (6009)
6007	Trench 6	Structure	31/03/10	RC	Disturbed paving floor consisting of large, rectangular red sandstone slabs with small angular stones filling spaces between. The slabs average c.0.20m by 0.60m and are aligned NNW-SSE. They are cut to the SW by service trench [6010] and in the NE have an electric cable laid on top. Length: c.1.4m W-E Width: c.1.1m N-S	Disturbed and fragmentary floor surface associated with wall [6002]
6008	Trench 6	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Moderately compact orange brown clay. Appears as grubby, re-deposited natural rich in charcoal.	Re-deposited natural as a base for [6007]?
6009	Trench 6	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Loosely compact black brown gritty silt with stone inclusions.	Fill of drain cut [6010]
6010	Trench 6	Cut	31/03/10	RC	NW-SE orientated linear.	Filled by (6009)
6011	Trench 6	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Moderately compact black brown silt with bone, ceramic and shell fragments.	Possible old floor surface atop [6007].
7001	Trench 7	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Very firm compacted gritty black gravel. Depth: c.0.1m	Base layer for (1001)
7002	Trench 7	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Moderately compact mottled and mixed mid brown grey gritty silt with frequent stone and occasional brick inclusions. Depth:	Made ground
7003	Trench 7	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	W-E orientated service trench	Water pipe at unknown depth.
7004	Trench 7	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Soft to moderately compact fine sandy mortar rich deposit. Depth:	
7005	Trench 7	Deposit	30/01/10	RC	Soft to moderately compact charcoal rich black silt with occasional Fe inclusions. Depth:	Cut into (7004)
7006	Trench 7	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Moderately compact mid to dark brown silty loam with occasional flecks of charcoal. Depth:	Fill of linear [7007] and likely the same as (2004)
7007	Trench 7	Cut	30/03/10	RC	W-E orientated linear cut with gradual sides and a flat base. Length: > 3m Width: 0.7m Depth: 0.2m	Possible continuation of [2005]

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
7008	Trench 7	Deposit	30/03/10	RC	Moderately compact mottled and mixed dark brown grey gritty silt with frequent stone and occasional brick and Fe pipe fragments. Depth:	
7009	Trench 7	Cut	30/03/10	RC	Cut for (7005). Dimensions not visible.	
8001	Trench 8	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Very firm compacted gritty black gravel. Depth: 0.04-0.05m	Base layer for (1001). Likely same as (3001)
8002	Trench 8	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Moderately compact dark grey brown gritty silt with abundant small to medium angular stone inclusions. Depth: c.0.39m	Fill of [8003] around red ceramic drain
8003	Trench 8	Cut	31/03/10	RC	NW-SE orientated cut for a red ceramic drain. Length: >3m Width: c. 0.60m Depth: c. 0.39m	Cut for red ceramic drain
8004	Trench 8	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Softly compact mortar rich yellow brown gritty sand with abundant small to medium angular stone inclusions. Depth: > 0.40m	Demolition material
9001	Trench 9	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Very firm compacted gritty black gravel. Depth: 0.1m	Base layer for (1001). Likely same as
9002	Trench 9	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Firmly compact yellow light brown and grey hardcore of silt and medium angular stones. Depth: < 0.1m	
9003	Trench 9	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Soft to moderately compact yellow brown gritty sand. Mortar rich with abundant small to medium angular stones. Depth: >0.25m	Demolition material
9004	Trench 9	Cut	31/03/10	RC	SW-NE orientated linear terminating at drain cap [9006]. Length: > 3m Width: 0.7m	Drain
9005	Trench 9	Cut	31/03/10	RC	W-E orientated linear terminating at drain cap [9006]. Length: > 2.2m Width: 0.5m	Drain
9006	Trench 9	Structure	31/03/10	RC	Brick and slab drain structure orientated SW-NE.	Drain
9007	Trench 9	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Moderately compact mid grey brown gritty silty clay with frequent small to medium angular stones.	Fill of drain [9004]. Re-deposited material.
9008	Trench 9	Deposit	31/03/10	RC	Moderately compact dark brown grey gritty silty clay with small to medium angular stones.	Fill of drain [9005]. Re-deposited material.

Appendix B:
Photographic Register; Edinburgh University Old College Quad – Archaeological Evaluation

Digital:

Shot Num.	Taken from	Trench	Contexts	Description	Date	Initials
001	NE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot of site	29/03/10	RC
002	SE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot of site	29/03/10	RC
003	SW	-	-	Pre-excavation shot of site	29/03/10	RC
004	W	-	-	Pre-excavation shot of site	29/03/10	RC
005	NE	-	-	Pre-excavation shot of site	29/03/10	RC
006	SE	Trench 1	[1007]	Stone-capped drain	29/03/10	RC
007	NE	Trench 1	[1007]	Stone-capped drain	29/03/10	RC
008	E	Trench 1	[1007]	Stone-capped drain – post-excavation shot	29/03/10	RC
009	E	Trench 1	[1007]	Stone-capped drain - detail	29/03/10	RC
010	NE	Trench 2	-	Post-excavation shot of trench	29/03/10	RC
011	SW	Trench 2	[2006], (2010), (2011)	Detail of [2006], (2010) and (2011)	29/03/10	RC
012	SE	Trench 2	[2006], (2010)	Stone-capped drain [2006] with (2010) visible	29/03/10	RC
013	SW	Trench 2	(2004), [2005]	Post-excavation shot of trench – Linear (2004/2005) in foreground	29/03/10	RC
014	SW	Trench 3	-	Post-excavation shot of trench	30/03/10	RC
015	SW	Trench 3	(3004), (3005), (3006)	Detail of (possible) features (3004), (3005) and (3006)	30/03/10	RC
016	NW	Trench 3	(3006)	Detail of (3006)	30/03/10	RC
017	SE	Trench 3	(3003)	Section showing natural (3003)	30/03/10	RC
018	S	Trench 2	(2004), [2005]	Post-excavation shot of section across linear (2004/2005)	30/03/10	RC
019	E	Trench 2	(2004), [2005]	East facing section of [2005] showing (2004)	30/03/10	RC
020	W	Trench 4	-	Post-excavation shot – service pipe cutting trench	30/03/10	RC
021	S	Trench 4	-	South facing section	30/03/10	RC
022	S	Trench 5	-	Post-excavation shot – drains and services in foreground	30/03/10	RC
023	S	Trench 5	(5003)	Post-excavation shot – Engineer test pit	30/03/10	RC
024	E	Trench 5	(5003)	East facing section of Engineer test pit	30/03/10	RC
025	E	Trench 5	(5004), [5005]	Pre-excavation shot of [5005/5004]	30/03/10	RC
026	N	Trench 5	(5004), [5005]	North facing section of [5005/5004]	30/03/10	RC
027	E	Trench 6	[6007]	Detail of structure [6007] showing wall footings and area of paving	31/03/10	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
028	N	Trench 6	-	Post-excavation shot of Trench 6 showing [6007] and services(6005) and (6009) cutting NE-SW	31/03/10	RC
029	S	Trench 6	-	Post-excavation shot of Trench 6 showing [6007] and services(6005) and (6009) cutting NE-SW	31/03/10	RC
030	NW	Trench 6	-	Location shot	31/03/10	RC
031	S	Trench 6	(1001), (6002), (6003), (6004), (6005), [6006]	South facing section of Trench 6 – Heavy rain	31/03/10	RC
032	S	Trench 6	(1001), (6002), (6003), (6004), (6005), [6006]	South facing section of Trench 6 – Heavy rain	31/03/10	RC
033	E	Trench 6	(1001), (6001), (6002), (6003), (6004), (6005), (6006), (6007), (6008), [6009],	West facing section of Trench 6 - Heavy rain	31/03/10	RC
034	E	Trench 6	(1001), (6001), (6002), (6003), (6004), (6005), (6006), (6007), (6008), [6009],	West facing section of Trench 6 - Heavy rain	31/03/10	RC
035	W	Trench 6	(1001), (6001), (6002), (6003), (6008), [6009]	East facing section – Heavy rain	31/03/10	RC
036	E	Trench 8	-	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8	31/03/10	RC
037	NE	-	-	Locations of Trenches 7 and 8 with Trench 3 being backfilled in the background	31/03/10	RC
038	N	Trench 8	(1001), (8002), (8003), [8004], (8005)	North facing section	31/03/10	RC
039	S	Trench 9	-	Post-excavation shot of Trench 9	31/03/10	RC
040	W	Trench 9	(1001), (9001), (9002), (9003), (9004), (9005), [9006]	West facing section of Trench 9	31/03/10	RC
041	E	Trench 9	[9006]	Brick and stone drain structure	31/03/10	RC
042	SE	-	-	Location of Trench 9 with Trench 7 behind and newly reinstated Trench 4 in the background	31/03/10	RC
043	SW	Trench 9	-	Location of Trench 9	31/03/10	RC
044	SE	-	-	Working shot	31/03/10	RC
045	SSW	Trench 7	-	Working shot – location of Trench 7	31/03/10	RC
046	E	Trench 7	-	Working shot – location of Trench 7	31/03/10	RC
047	E	Trench 7	-	Post-excavation shot with linear (7006) in the foreground	31/03/10	RC
048	W	Trench 7	-	Post-excavation shot with dark area (7005) in the foreground	31/03/10	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
049	S	Trench 7	(7004), (7005)	Dark, charcoal rich deposit (7005) atop (7004)	31/03/10	RC
050	E	Trench 7	(7004), (7005)	Dark, charcoal rich deposit (7005) atop (7004)	31/03/10	RC
051	N	Trench 7	(7003), (7004), (7005)	North facing section - lower part of Trench 7	31/03/10	RC
052	E	-	-	Post-excavation shot - Reinstated	31/03/10	RC
053	ESE	-	-	Post-excavation shot - Reinstated	31/03/10	RC
054	SW	-	-	Post-excavation shot - Reinstated	31/03/10	RC
055	SSE	-	-	Post-excavation shot - Reinstated	31/03/10	RC

Appendix C:
Drawings Register; Edinburgh University Old College Quad – Archaeological Evaluation

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>
001	Plan	1:100	Post-ex of Trench 1	29/03/10	RC
002	Plan	1:50	Detail of [1007] – Trench 1	29/03/10	RC
003	Plan	1:100	Post-ex of Trench 2	29/03/10	RC
004	Plan	1:20	Detail of [2006], (2010) and (2011) – Trench 2	29/03/10	RC
005	Section	1:20	Section across (2004/2005) – Trench 2	30/03/10	RC
006	Plan	1:50	Post-ex plan of Trench 3	30/03/10	RC
007	Plan	1:100	Post-ex plan of Trench 4	30/03/10	RC
008	Plan	1:100	Post-ex plan of Trench 5	30/03/10	RC
009	Section	1:10	North facing section of (5004) – Trench 5	30/03/10	RC
010	Plan	1:20	Plan of [6007] – Trench 6	31/03/10	RC
011	Section	1:20	South facing section of Trench 6	31/03/10	RC
012	Section	1:20	North facing section of Trench 8	31/03/10	RC
013	Plan	1:100	Post-ex plan of Trench 8	31/03/10	RC
014	Plan	1:50	Post-ex plan of Trench 9	31/03/10	RC
015	Plan	150	Post-ex plan of Trench 7	31/03/10	RC

Appendix D:
Finds Register; Edinburgh University Old College Quad – Archaeological Evaluation

<i>Number</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	1003	6	Bone	Human bones (incl. 5 long bones)	Disarticulated and re-deposited	29/03/10	RC
002	1003	3	Shell	Shell fragments	-	29/03/10	RC
003	6011	4	Bone	Small bone fragments	-	31/03/10	RC
004	6011	1	Ceramic	China fragment	-	31/03/10	RC
005	6011	1	Shell	Shell fragment	Oyster	31/03/10	RC
006	6004	1	Fe	Fe object	Possible nail	31/03/10	RC
007	6004	c.15	Bone	Very small bone fragments	-	31/03/10	RC
008	2004	1	Glass	Piece of glass	Thick fragment of glass	30/03/10	RC

009	2004	5	Fe	Fe objects	Slag?	30/03/10	RC
010	2009	1	Ceramic	China fragment	Blue glazed print – 18 th century?	29/03/10	RC
011	2009	1	Fe	Fe object	Possible nail	29/03/10	RC
012	7005	1	Fe	Fe object	Possible nail	31/03/10	RC

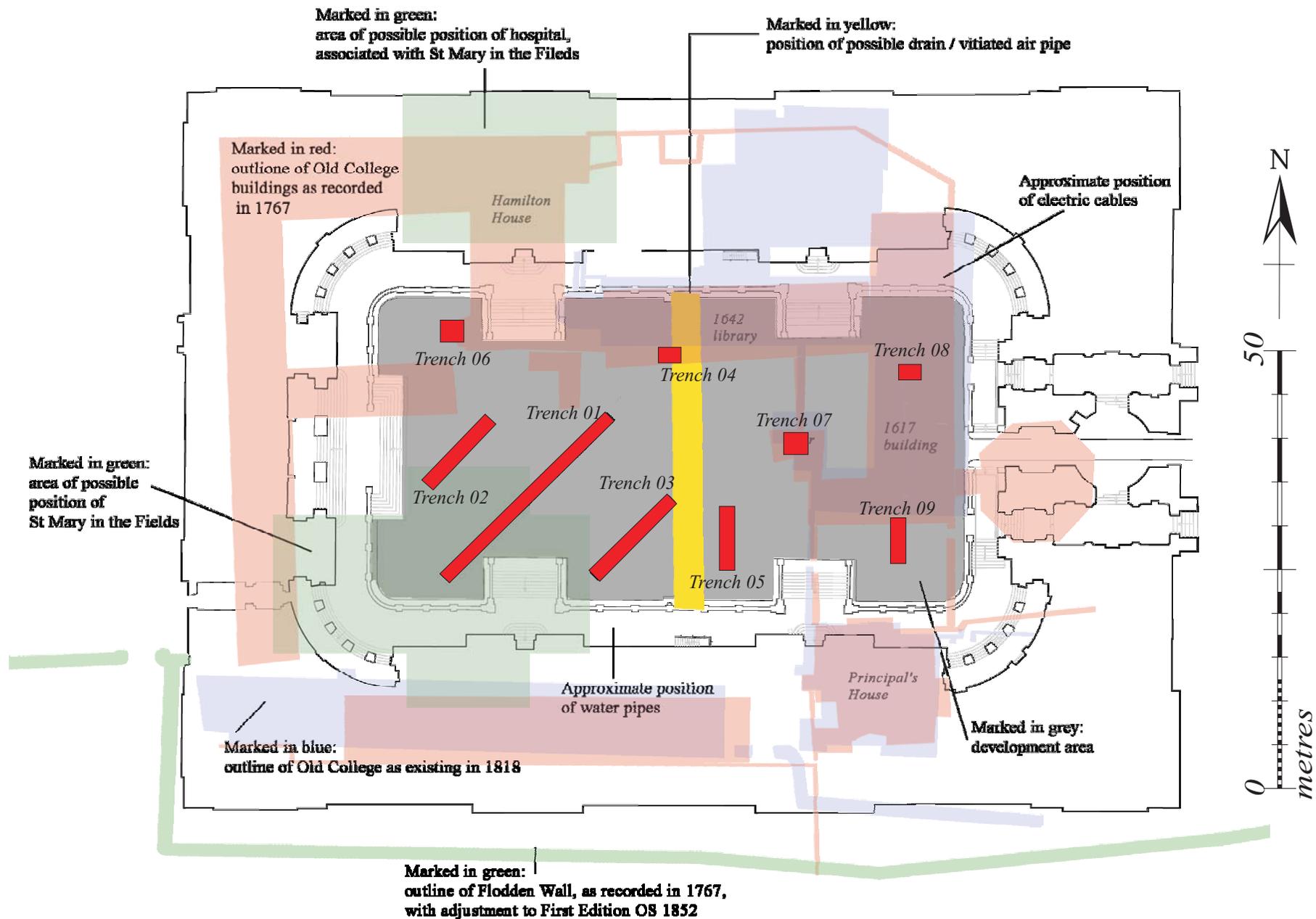
Appendix E:

Sample List; Edinburgh University Old College Quad – Archaeological Evaluation

Sample Number	Context	Size	Description	Comments	Date	Initials
001	2004	0.5 Bucket	Mid brown silty loam	Fill of linear [2005]	29/03/10	RC
002	6011	0.33 Large bag	Black brown fine silt	Possible old floor surface immediately atop structure [6007]	31/03/10	RC

Appendix F:

Trench location plan



NOTE: Trenches are approximate positions only; the positions of historic buildings and structures are estimates from historic sources

Appendix G

Analysis of the Human Remains recovered from the site at Old College Quadrangle – initial assessment

by David Henderson

Assemblage: The site yielded five identified items of human skeletal material, all recovered from context (1003) in Trench 1 (Finds number: 001).

The general condition of the bone was good to fair, with some slight post-depositional loss of surface, and each item had suffered some degree of post-mortem fragmentation, as might be expected in non-articulated, redeposited bones. The material was uniformly stained a dark reddish brown.

The assemblage comprised: The distal 3/4 of a large, robust (?male) left humerus; the distal 2/3 of a very gracile (?female) right humerus, with a septal aperture in the olecranon fossa; the complete shaft of a right humerus of average robustness; the distal 2/3 of a left tibia; a fragment of the distal articular surface of a right tibia.

Analysis: The material derives from a minimum of three individuals, based on size and side of the body. It is just possible, based on the similarities of size and morphology, that the two tibial fragments may derive from the same individual. If true, this suggests that the deposit from which the charnel was recovered was perhaps not extensively reworked.

No major pathological conditions were identified; the larger, left humerus had slight osteoarthritis at the elbow, the septal aperture in the gracile right humerus is a rare but symptomless variation in the formation of the bone.

Note: Bone recovered from Trench 6 (Contexts (6004) and (6011) was all derived from common domestic species (sheep, cattle and chicken) and is typical of domestic kitchen waste.