

The Law School, Old College Quadrangle

University of Edinburgh

Phase 1 Watching Brief and Historic Building Record

for

The University of Edinburgh

June 2015



Old College Quadrangle, The Law School, looking north-west

Addyman Archaeology

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Data Structure Report

Project AA.2132

by Kenneth Macfadyen

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The Law School, Old College Quadrangle

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Phase 1 Watching brief and Historic Building Record: June 2015

Executive Summary

A watching brief was undertaken during excavations in advance of the insertion of a lift shaft in the Old College Quadrangle, University of Edinburgh, in June 2015. Historic Building Recording was also undertaken during monitoring of the strip out of modern linings from the north-west corner of the Quadrangle, as part of the Phase 1 works to the building.

The watching brief revealed evidence for the historical layout of lecture rooms and stairs lost behind previous alterations or removed almost in their entirety. Of significance was the exposing and recording of a masonry tunnel beneath Chambers Street, formerly used to discretely transport corpses into the anatomy theatre.

Archaeological monitoring will continue in future phases of stripping out.

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology was contracted by The University of Edinburgh through LDN Architects to undertake an archaeological watching brief over invasive works within the north-west parts of the University's Old College Quadrangle. These works form the first of four phases of development to the buildings.

This watching brief was required to monitor the excavation of a large pit below ground for the installation of a lift-shaft. The work also involved historic building recording during monitoring of a major soft strip out of the north-west corner of the quadrangle structure. This involved extensive removal of 20th century partitions, suspended ceilings and wall linings and the wholesale removal of services, electrical, plumbing, ventilation etc. Any exposed historic features or fabric were recorded by photography and hand drawn survey.

The requirement for an archaeological watching brief was placed upon the development works by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS, John Lawson). This followed the identification of significant archaeological remains during excavations within the main quadrangle interior in 2010 and 2011 undertaken by Addyman Archaeology for the University.

Previous monitoring of engineers test pits and evaluation trenches within the basement had been undertaken in July 2014 (MacFadyen 2014), which partially uncovered structural features and archaeological deposits.

The site is situated at NT 25990 73360, bounded to the north by Chambers Street, to the east by South Bridge, to the south by South College Street and to the west by the small lane of West College Street That separates the College building from the Royal Museum building (*figure 1*).

A record of the watching brief has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addymana1-225365) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

ii. Geology

The underlying bedrock geology is sandstone of the Ballagan Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 343 to 359 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period in a Local environment previously dominated by rivers.

This is overlain by a Devensian – Diamicton Till. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. In a Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions.

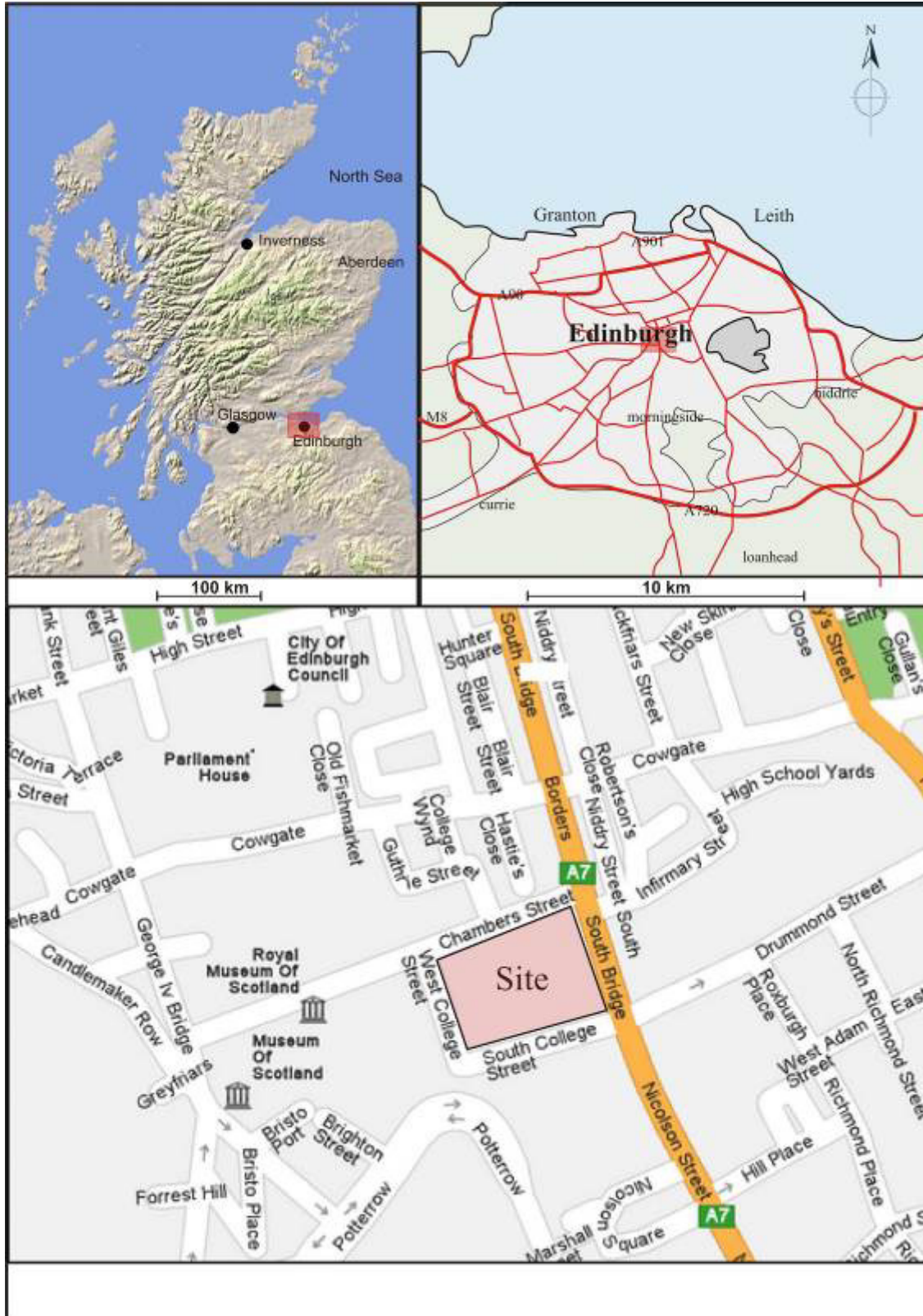


Figure 1 Site location

2. *Brief historical summary*

The Old College Quadrangle is located in the heart of historic Edinburgh and the site has a rich and complex history. A Desk-Based Assessment (Cameron *et al* 2010) demonstrated a series of structures to have been present on this site from at least the 13th century; remains of some of these were subsequently revealed through a programme of extensive excavations within the courtyard undertaken by Addyman Archaeology in 2010 (Cameron *et al* 2011).

It is known that the site of Old College was home to the Church of St. Mary in the Fields dating back to at least 1279, and developed as a collegiate foundation in the early 16th century 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. After 1582 the site was chosen by the city for the foundation of a college, the precursor of the present university. Hamilton House and some of the other earlier collegiate buildings were retained and further expanded with buildings added incrementally throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. The existing buildings on site were built in phases from 1789, to the designs of Robert Adam, and from 1819-27, to the re-design of William Playfair. The history of this development is well documented (Fraser 1989).

3. *Monitoring Soft Strip*

i. *General*

The soft strip of the Law School is scheduled to progress in phases; this watching brief relates to Phase 1, effectively the north-west corner of the quadrangle. Phases 2-4 will be undertaken at a later date, subject to further archaeological monitoring.

As part of these works extensive 20th Century partitioning was removed, opening up the former spaces and exposing historic fabric. Numerous services, pipes conduits etc. were also dismantled and removed including a substantial system of air vents that was contained within a suspended ceiling.

The following list indicates which rooms were monitored during the current phase of works; detailed descriptions and illustrations are provided for the rooms in which significant observations were made.

Basement rooms B.45, B.L05/B.L06, and B.Z39-42

Ground floor rooms G51, G171, and G173

First floor rooms 1.266, 1.267, 1.268/1.269, 1.270, 1.271, 1.271B, 1.275-1.278/1.Z23

Second floor rooms 2.331, 2.332, 2.339-2.340, 2.z20, 2.341-2.343/2.Z81B

ii. Basement Floor

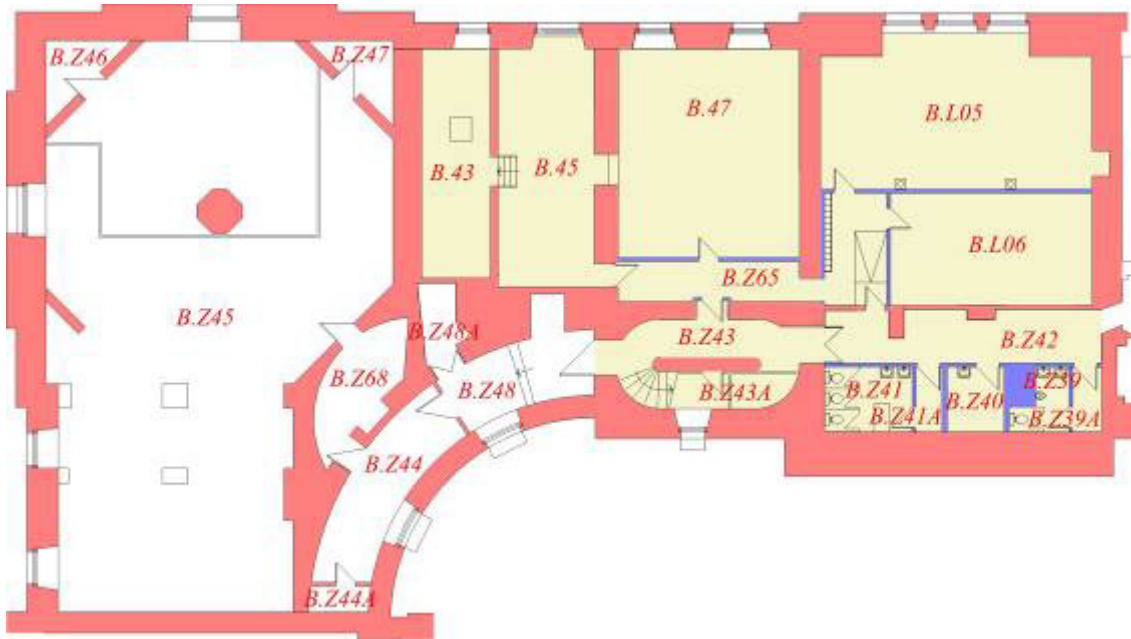


Figure 2 Basement floor plan

Room B.43

Following the stripping out of modern lining the original masonry behind was exposed and revealed a neat, tooled ashlar face of tight-jointed coursed sandstone. All four interior elevations were formed of ashlar, in contrast to the random rubblework elsewhere in the building, indicating a differing use. The walls had been painted in a cream gloss directly onto the stonework. This paint outlines an apparent central secondary subdivision of the room with associated shelving/cabinets to the north. Behind the shelving/cabinets an earlier paint scheme was seen, possibly a white lime wash.

The secondary partitioning appeared to split the room into a private office with window and shelving to the north and a room to the south; the gloss paint post-dates this.

Latterly, possibly in the 20th century, the partition and shelving was removed and the south door blocked. A new door was roughly slapped through the east elevation and the space was again partitioned to form two rooms; one to the north and one to the south with a corridor in-between. This was associated with modern lining of the ashlar stonework, which involved attaching the lining with a nail gun directly into the stonework. This procedure had greatly damaged most of the ashlar blocks. Beneath the lining was a brushed-on tar-like substance, possibly used to help the lining stick to the masonry.

The room had a window on the north elevation offset to the east and a (now blocked) door to the south, which formerly led into the curving corridor B.Z48; the current access through the east elevation is a modern slapping. The floor of the room was at a noticeably higher level than the rooms to the east and a short flight of modern steps was constructed between.

Closer examination of the floor revealed that it was part sandstone and part timber. The sandstone represented the copes of the sides of a set of stone stairs heading down to the north; these were latterly accessed via a hatch in the timber floor. The stairs were in good condition measuring 1.52m

wide and formed with the same tooled ashlar as the room above, but unpainted. The main elevations of the room had a narrow stone plinth running round the base; this extended into the southern door and was at the same height as the stair side copes (*plate 1*). The former ground level associated with these steps was approximately 0.30m below the top of the cope stones and the current timber floor.

The flight of steps led down to an arched over opening in the exterior elevation. This opening led into a 9m long, vaulted over tunnel 1.82 m wide and at least in part floored with flags (*figure 3*). At the north end the tunnel was blocked with lime bonded rubble but jambs of a similar opening as the south door were seen framing the blocking. This showed that the tunnel survived for its full extent and that the northern end is on the frontage line of a range of former buildings on the other side of Chambers Street; the map evidence confirms this (*figure 4*). These building were demolished in the 19th century and the road massively widened, presumably this was when the tunnel was blocked up (*figure 5*).

Latterly in the 20th century a number of service pipes were dug through the top of the vault. Running along on top of the north end blocking there was a massive pipe, which was tarred black and may have been a water main. The pipe was partially exposed where some collapse of the blocking had occurred.

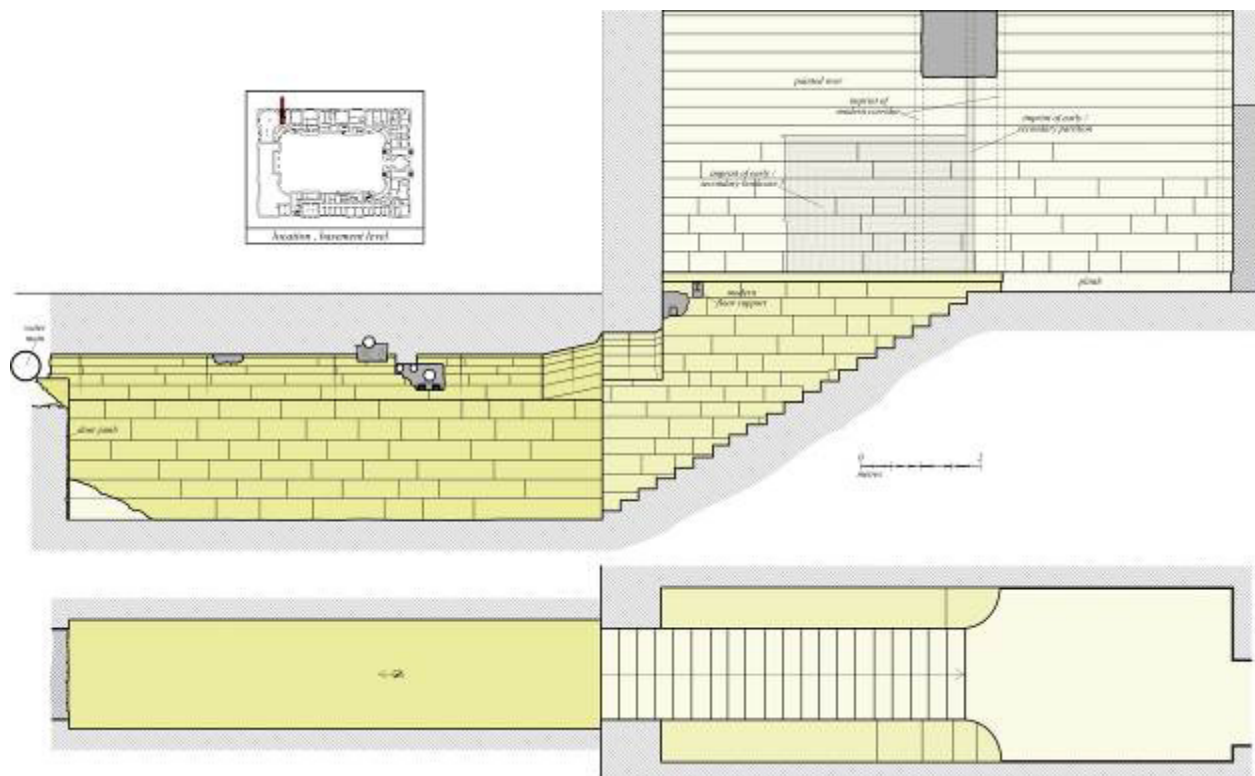


Figure 3 Plan and elevation of steps and tunnel

Nearer the middle of the tunnel a number of historic services were cut through the vaulting. These were mostly carried on what appeared to be reused rail tracks and supported by brick. The top of the vaulting must have been a short distance below the exterior ground surface.



Plate 1 Cope stones of stair sides



Plate 2 Ashlar elevations of room

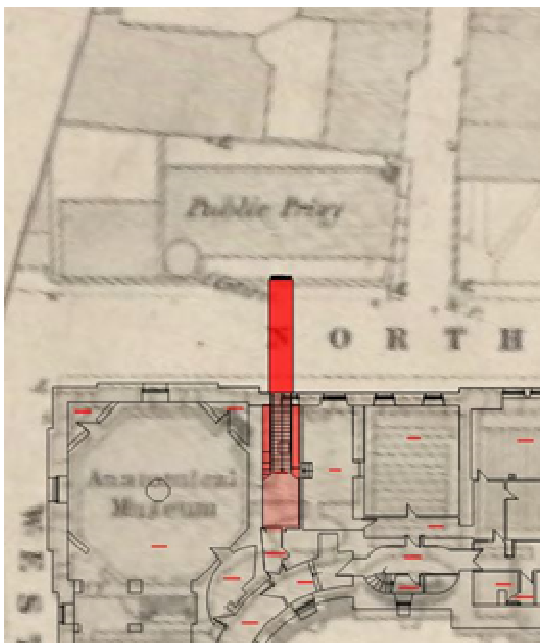


Figure 4 First edition OS 1852 with tunnel plan overlain

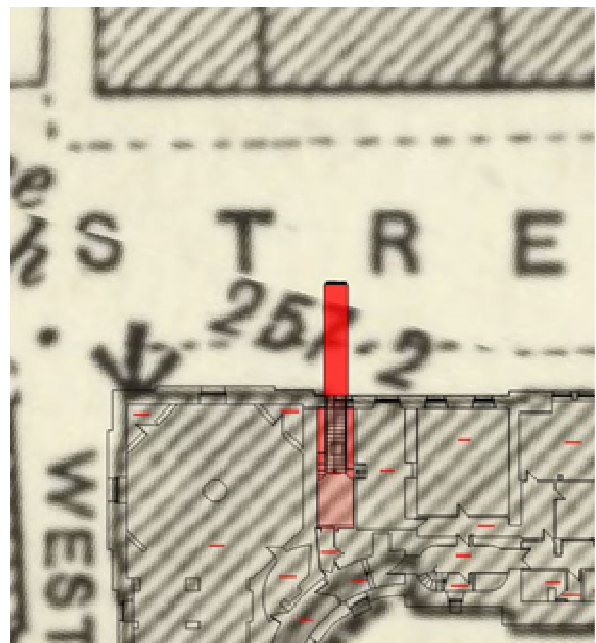


Figure 5 2nd edition OS 1896 with tunnel overlain

On the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1852 the tunnel can be seen to cross North College Street and enter the buildings across the road (*figure 4*). By this time the building is marked as public privy but historical sources suggest that the tunnel allowed cadavers to be discretely brought from that building into the university anatomy theatre above, for public dissection. This may explain the bare stonework of the room and tunnel (*plate 2, 3 & 4*) as the stone would have helped keep the room cool, important for the preservation of the cadavers and it would also have been easier to keep clean.



Plate 3 The tunnel looking up the staircase



Plate 4 The tunnel looking in the opposite direction

Room B.47/B.Z65

Room B.47 was a small triangular room to the north-east of the octagonal basement plant room, formerly the base of a spiral stair rising up to the second floor. The stair had been historically removed but some of the curvature of the stairwell was visible cutting the general masonry.

iii. Ground Floor

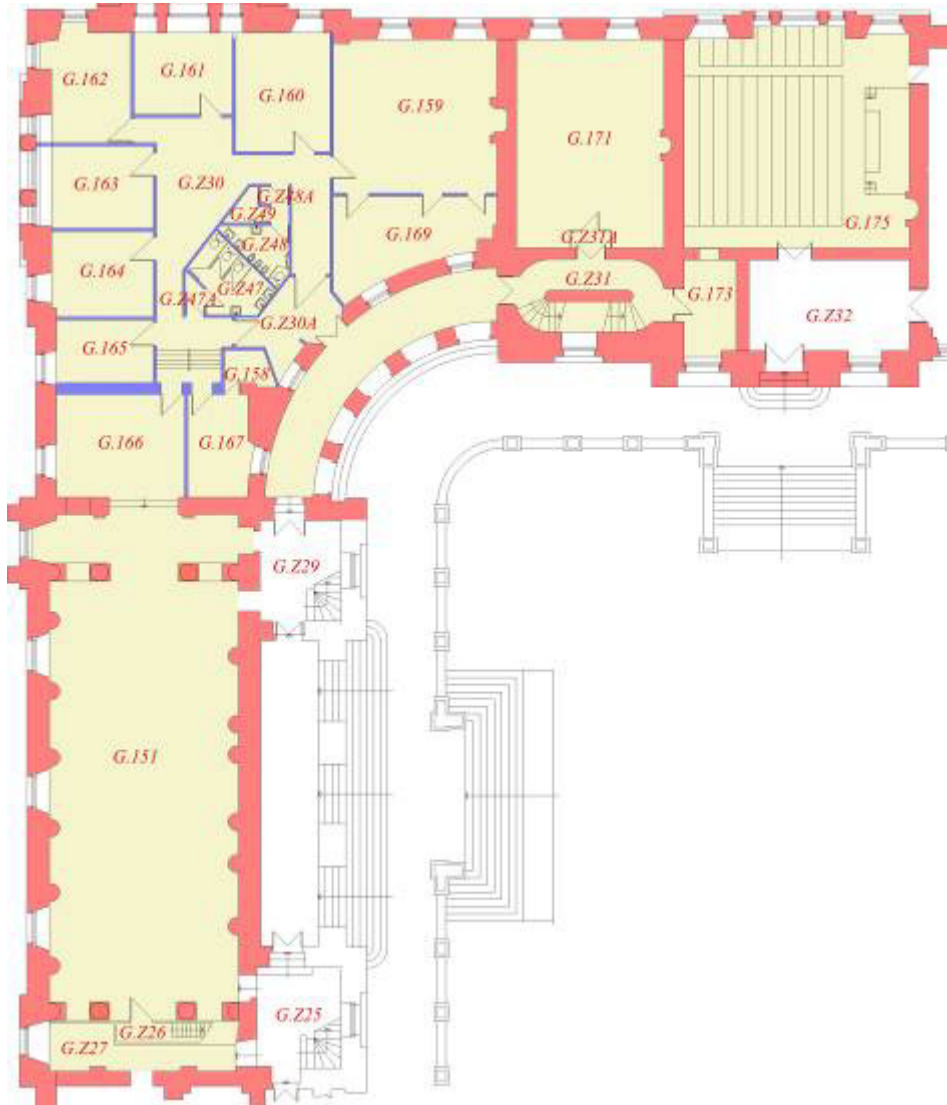


Figure 6 Ground Floor Plan

Room G.158-169 (G.Z47-49)

These rooms comprised modern partitioning of a much larger area probably constructed in the 19th century. The larger area was formed by the removal of substantial masonry walls surrounding the former octagonal lecture room and opening the space into rooms to the east and south. The masonry of the octagonal rooms on the floor above were carried on major inserted steelwork beams supported by columns; the flooring above was also carried on substantial structural iron beams (*plates 5 & 6*).



Plate 5 Columns supporting steelwork



Plate 6 Panorama of evidence in the roof for the former octagonal lecture room

The outline of the octagonal room was clearly visible in the ceiling outlined by the boxed out steelwork supporting the masonry above. Evidence was also seen in the floor where the same octagonal outline was visible in the floorboards, showing the former wall line; the flooring within this outline is likely original to the lecture room (*plates 7 & 8*). The flooring in the former corner rooms had been replaced with new boards carrying over the reduced partition wall.



Plate 7 Diagonal edge to the floorboards of former lecture room north-east corner



Plate 8 Diagonal edge to the floorboards of former lecture room north-west corner

To the north-east of Room G160 was a rectangular patching of the flooring; this may relate to the former spiral stairwell that passed through this floor up to the second floor (*plate 9*). It does not appear from the historic plan that there was an access to the stair from this floor.

The removed modern partitioning was not the first partitioning up of this space. Following removal, some evidence for earlier partitions was seen as paint outlines on the floor, ceiling and walls.



Plate 9 Rectangular patch in the floor in the area of the former stairwell

Room G.175

In room G.175, the existing lecture room, tiered seating was removed. This removal revealed the construction details of the seating as well as an earlier possibly original seating layout at 90° to the current layout. The removed seating was aligned north-south, facing to the east. The removal of the lecture room podium built against the east wall exposed some original plaster; this plaster was also exposed within the north elevation beneath the windows with some skirting *in situ*. On the west elevation the outline of original tiered seating could be seen impressed into the plaster. This seating was aligned east-west, facing the north.

18th Century Original tiered lecture room

The outline of this was exposed impressed into the wall plaster of the west elevation (*figure 7; plate 10*). The plaster must have been still fairly wet when the seating was constructed as the ends of individual boards can be made out in the impressions. There were eleven rows of tiered seating. The steps were constructed from approximately 1 inch thick boards with three horizontal and one vertical back for each step.



Plate 10 Impressions of timber seating in plaster on west elevation



Plate 11 original skirting in situ on north elevation

Descending from the top of the tiers evidence for a timber skirting can be seen following the sloping profile of the tiers (*plate 11*). Holes for timber dooks were cut into the plaster and masonry behind, perhaps suggesting a secondary addition. The plaster appeared to be darkly painted down to the top of the skirting, although this could be degraded pigments and dirt. In the early wall plaster above can be seen a faint outline of possible panelling associated with the seating.

On the north elevation between the windows some original wall plaster and associated timber skirting was partially exposed after the removal of the secondary seating. This extended around the base of the piers within the window. This plaster was also dark brown/ochre in colour.

Further plaster was noted on the east elevation behind the later podium; the skirting here had been removed to fit the podium leaving the dooks for fitting *in situ*. The form of the attaching of the skirting appeared to be slightly different on this wall, being directly attached to timber dooks in the masonry and plaster extending down to the skirting. On the north and west elevations the plaster stopped at a horizontal timber batten and the skirting was attached to this.

The original lecture room layout was thus eleven rows of tiered seating facing north with the lecturer likely in the middle of the three windows; there may have been an access passage along the east wall to reach the seating.

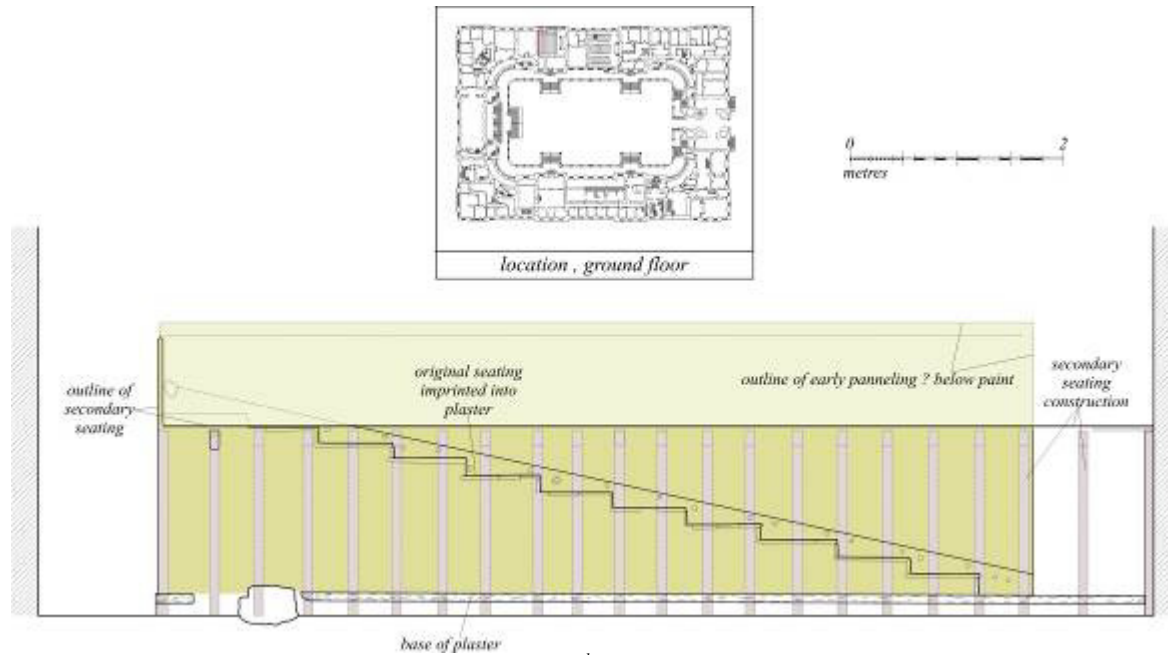


Figure 7 Section imprints of 18th C lecture seating on wall plaster

19th C Lecture room

The original 18th Century lecture room was removed and replaced with a new tiered seating rotated 90° to the east so the seating faced to the east, with again eleven rows of seating bounded with panelled sides (*figure 8; plates 12 & 13*). The main seat supports were supported by four vertical uprights of similar timber morticed and tenoned into the main beams. It seemed probable that these were the same timbers from the original seating reused.

A new podium was constructed for the lecturer against the east wall (*plate 14*), with the bull-nose detail of the top of this cut out of the southern architrave to the northern door. The main structural timbers of this podium were sawn square with some waney edges still visible.

20th C lecture room

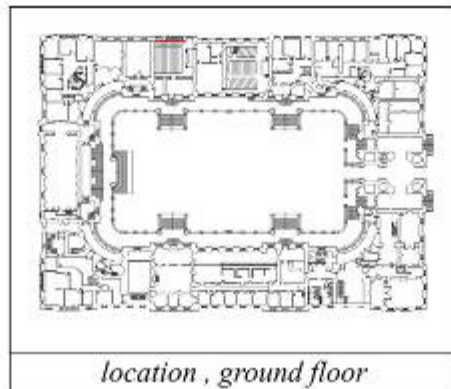
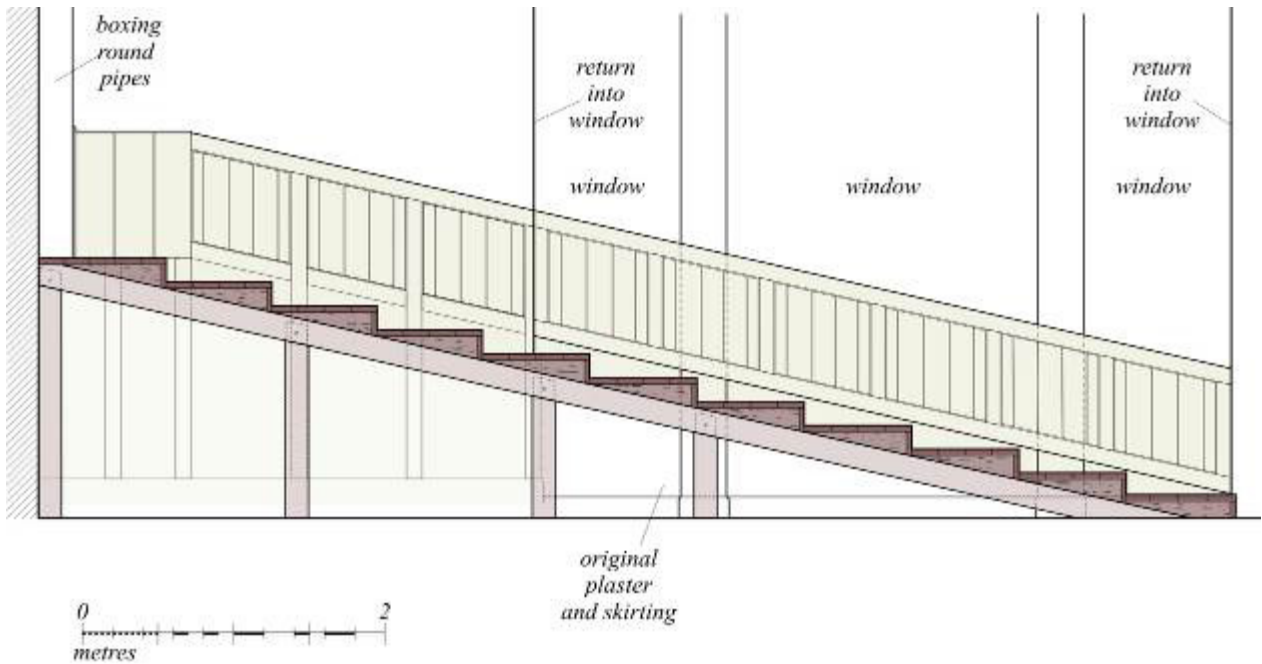
In the 20th Century a secondary layer of seating was overlain on top of the 19th Century construction reducing the steps from eleven to ten.



Plate 12 20th century seating being removed to expose 19th century seating



Plate 13 19th century seating part removed showing construction



location, ground floor

Figure 8 Section through 19th C seating



Plate 14 Room G175 east wall showing early plaster behind secondary podium

iv. First Floor

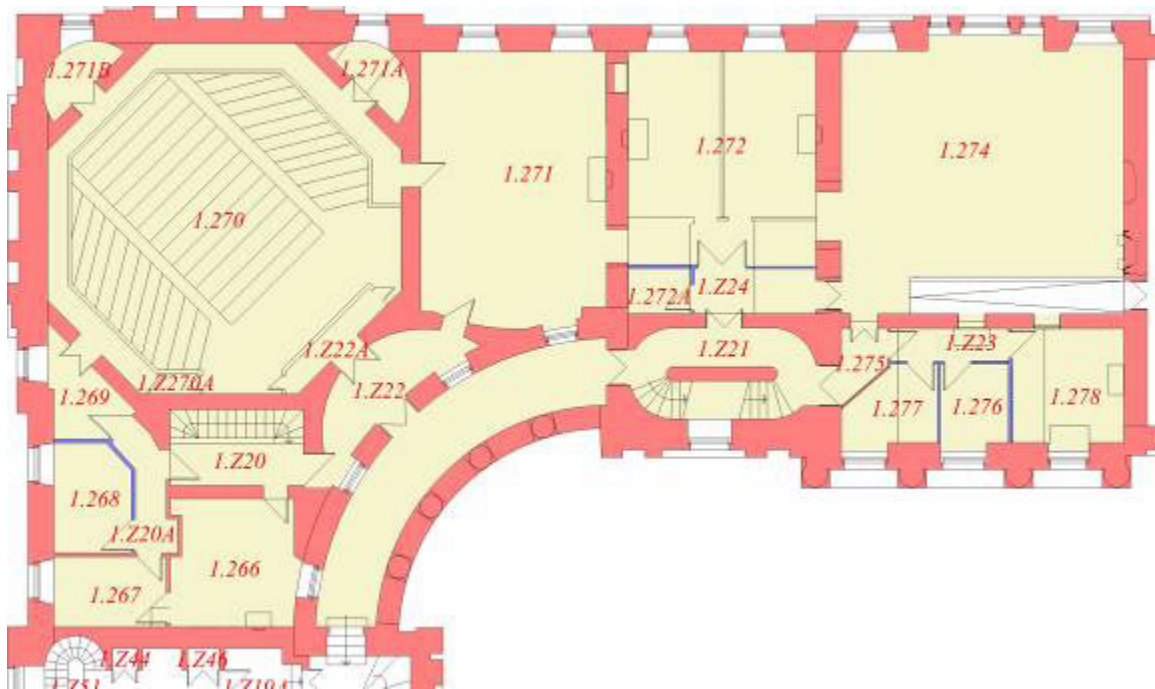


Figure 9 Plan of First Floor

Room 1.271A

This was a small semi-circular room tucked in to the north-east of octagonal lecture room 1.270. The floor was covered with modern flooring and not visible. Historically a spiral staircase ran up through this room, as seen on the university plans dated 1895.



Plate 15 Infilled spiral stairwell void, middle of roof looking up

The main evidence surviving for the spiral stairwell was seen in the ceiling where there was an infilled panel representing the patched up void of the former stair (*plate 15*). A spiral crack/linear depression extending up the eastern masonry may be related to the actual stairs running around the room.

Room 1.272/1.272A/1.Z24



Plate 16 Secondary plaster cornice within partitioned area

Room 1.274

Following removal of wall lining (panelling?) of the lower half of the east elevation a historic fireplace was exposed offset to the south (*plate 17; figure 10*). This had apparently been inserted in its position; a large similarly sized patch of masonry to the north and central to the room may be the original location.

The stone jambs of the fireplace had been clawed back flush to the wall face and some evidence for a raised margin survived on the lintel, but was mostly clawed back. Latterly, a substantial brick fireplace was constructed within the earlier one, completely infilling it. Traces of a fire back were made out flush with the wall face and projecting brick jambs either side of this had also been cut back flush.



Plate 17 Room 1.274 east elevation showing fireplace

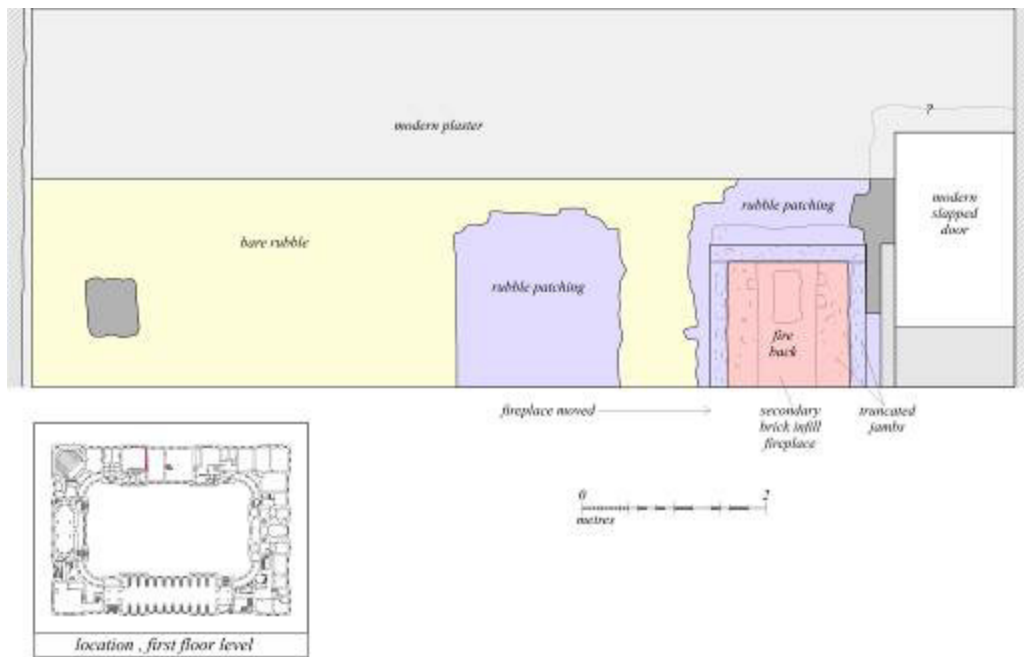


Figure 10 Room 1.274 east elevation showing fireplace

Room 1.275-1.278/1.Z23

v. Second Floor

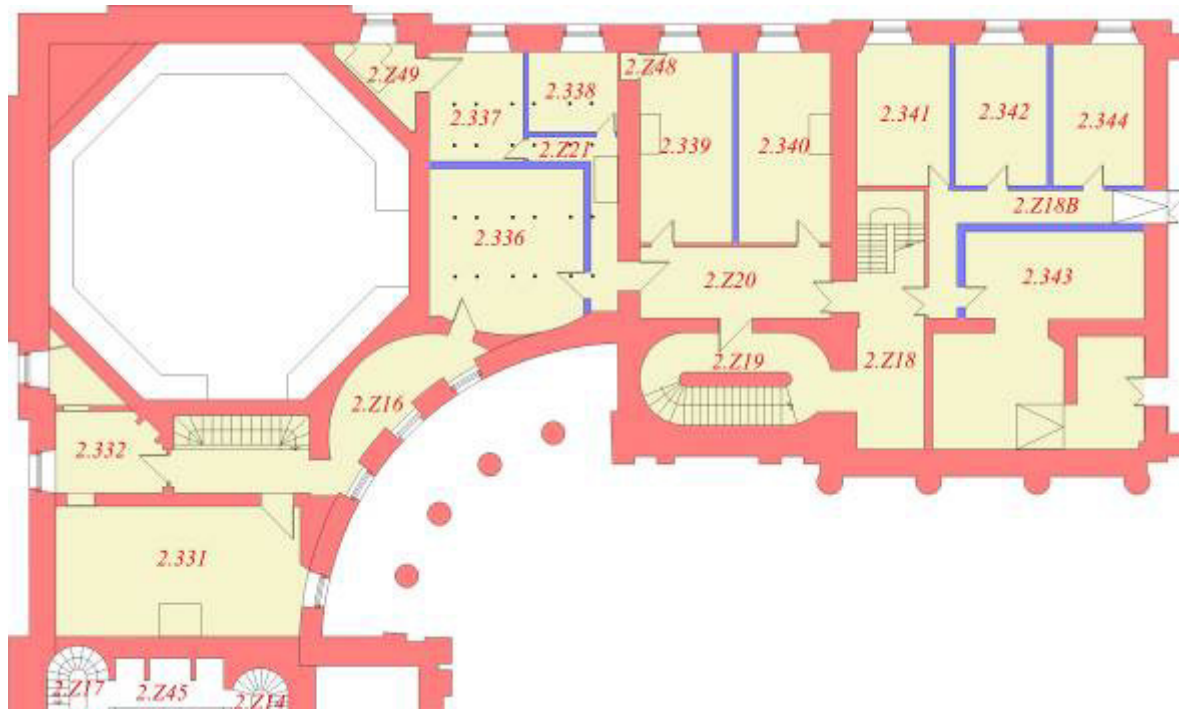


Figure 11 Plan of Second Floor

Room 2.336-2.338/2.Z21

In this room, following the removal of partitions, a series of square timber patchings were noted in the flooring (*figure 12; plates 18, 19 & 20*). These formed four rows east-west and six rows north-south. The patchings/cappings were approximately 10cm square and cut from timber similar to the floorboards. Many of the sockets cut across two floorboards the cappings to these were nailed down with square-cut nails.

When the capping was lifted a vertical timber lined shaft was seen in each, the sides of which showed some polishing from wear. These shafts were approximately 7cm square internally and up to 0.40m deep. The bases were obscured by a debris build up.

What these relate to is not entirely clear, but the even pattern across the room may suggest they were for removable lecture room seating or similar.



Plate 18 Plate 19 Plate 20 Details of timber sockets

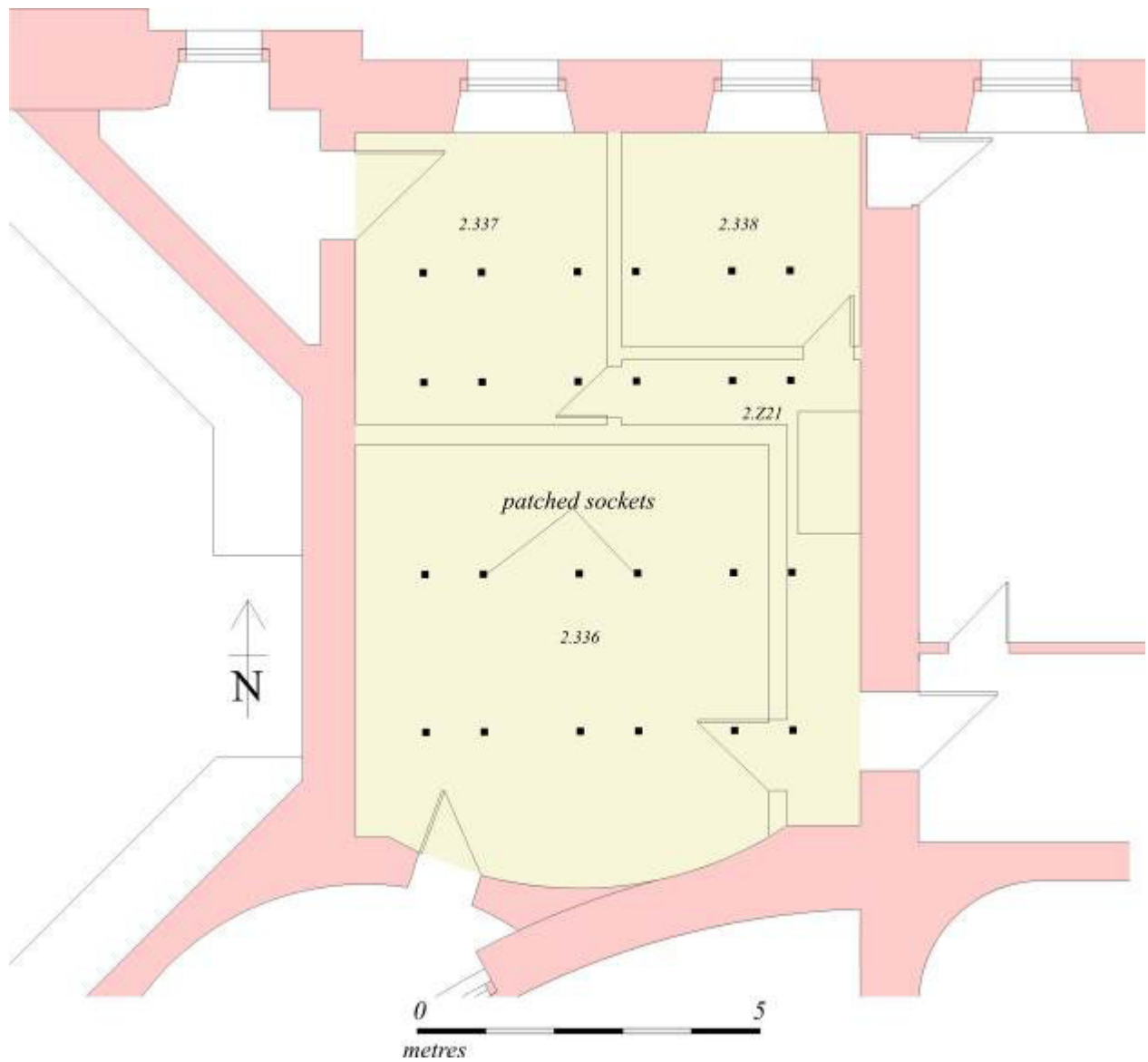


Figure 12 Plan showing timber socket locations

Room 2.Z49

A former spiral stair running up from the basement terminated at this level (figures 13 & 14; plate 21). The outline of the irregular stair void was visible in the floor boards as patching; no other evidence for the stairs survived. The stair void was patched up with similar floorboards to those surrounding.

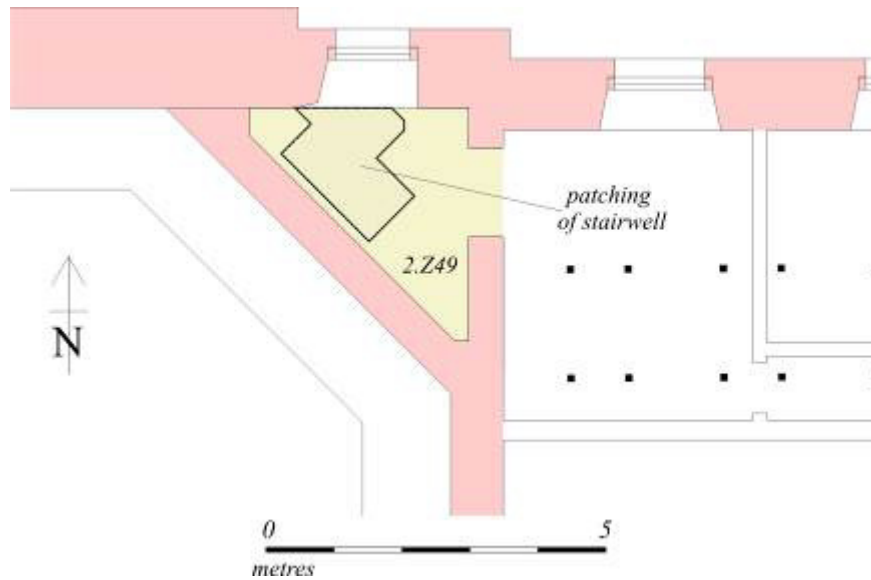


Figure 13 Room 2.Z49 evidence for stairwell

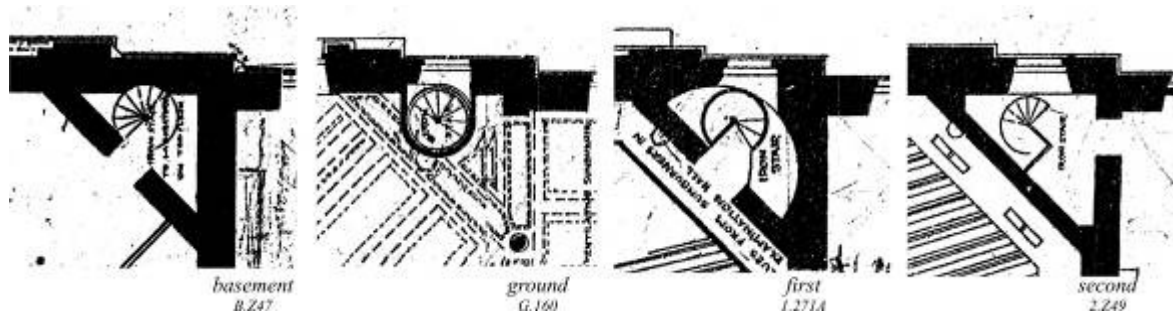


Figure 14 Room 2.Z49 extract from University plans of 1895 showing stairwell



Plate 21 Room 2.Z49 floorboard evidence for stairwell

vi. Third Floor

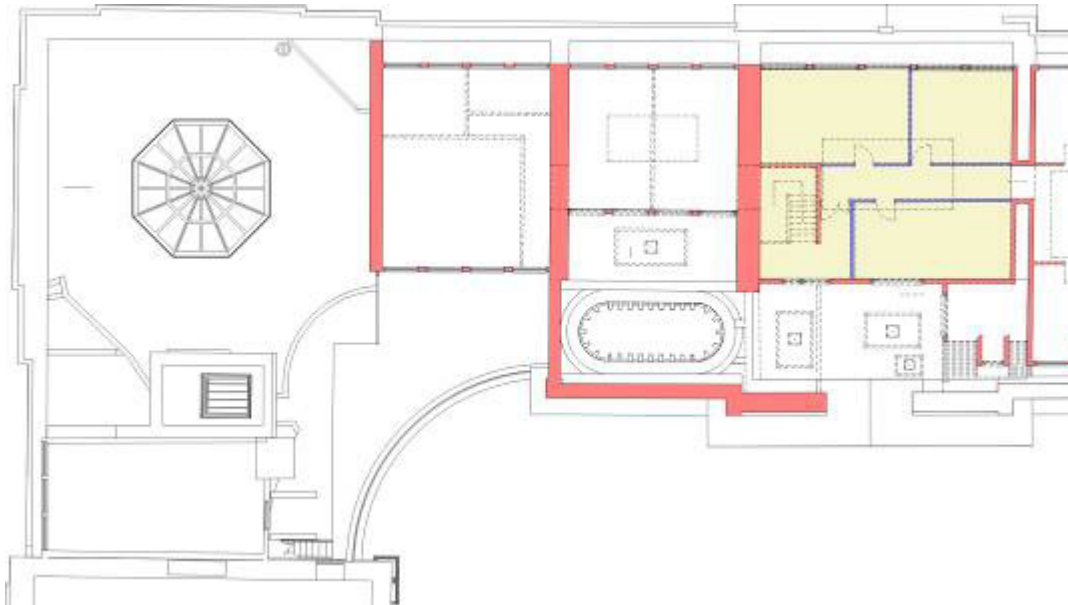


Figure 15 Plan of third floor

Following the removal of cinderblock partitions the whole room was opened up (*plate 22*). This whole area was a 20th century extension, adding a storey into the roof space. This is entirely modern and formerly lit from above by a large skylight latterly mostly blocked in; the only features of note were the outlines of former rooflines against the pediment on the street frontage (*plate 23*).



Plate 22 Partitions removed



Plate 23 Rear of pediment showing former roof lines

4. Excavations

i. General

Trench 2 from the evaluation phase of July 2014 tested the below floor deposits within the proposed location of a lift shaft pit. Within this trench some masonry walls were partially uncovered but with the limited exposure their function was not fully clear. It was considered possible that they represented part of the structures fronting Printing House Yard; an alternative explanation was that the masonry, especially that to the east, represented sleeper walls for a removed timber floor.

Following the current much larger excavations, the masonry to the west can be definitely identified as part of a substantial structure predating the current 18th Century structure, with the current structure built directly up from the remnant of the earlier.

From the historic maps this structure is almost certainly that to the immediate north of Hamilton House (*circa* 1552 but incorporating earlier fabric) fronting onto 'Printing House Yard'. The masonry to the east, rather than being a sleeper wall, proved to be a stone built drain along the wall foot of the early building.

ii. Trench 1

The lift shaft trench excavated was 2.5m x 3.0m aligned east-west in the south-east corner of room *B.L06* and was excavated down to a depth of 1.30m below the floor (*figures 16, 17 & 18*). The trench was largely excavated by hand by the contractors under archaeological supervision with any significant deposits excavated by an archaeologist.

The overlying herring bone pattern timber floor was removed, exposing a poured concrete foundation *201* below, as previously noted in the evaluation trench (*plate 24*).



Plate 24 Herring bone floor being lifted

These timber floor blocks were shallower in depth along the east wall than in the rest of the room and may represent a later replacement, perhaps relating to underlying brick 202. Alternatively and perhaps more likely the bricks predate the timber floor and the timber blocks were thinned in this area to fit over the bricks. The timber blocks were bedded into a tarry bitumen-like material, overlying concrete.

Within the western half of the trench this concrete was up to 0.25m deep and directly overlay solid natural clays 208 (figure 16).

Within the eastern half of the trench the concrete was much shallower, perhaps only a few centimetres deep and overlay a solid brick surface 202

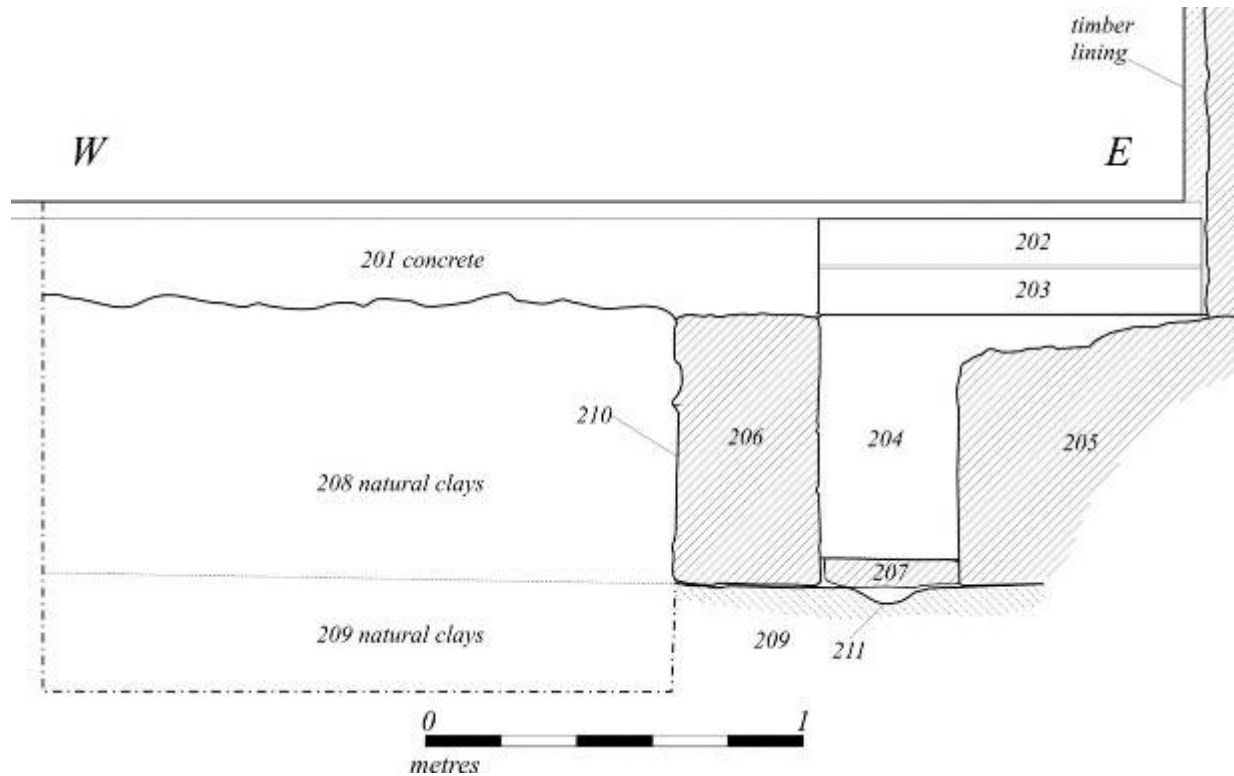


Figure 16 Lift pit trench north section

The brick surface 202 was a well laid layer of mortared white fireclay brick (10.5cm x 23cm x 8cm sized brick) overlying a similar layer of red common brick 203. These bricks extended from the masonry of the eastern wall to stop in line with the eastern face of the drain wall 206. The limited area of the brickwork possibly indicates that it is not a relic of a floor that covered the whole room, but was a localised strengthening of the flooring.

The loose fill of the underlying drain would have been susceptible to sinking and the brick may represent strengthening of this. Across the rest of the trench the floor was founded on very solid natural clays and subsidence would not have been a problem.

Beneath the brick 203 was a deep deposit of loose crushed lime mortar and rubble fragments 204; this was easily removed and contained no finds. Following the removal of this loose single phase fill, major structural elements 205 & 206 formerly exposed in the evaluation phase were more fully exposed and cleaned up. The masonry 205 to the east was a heavily truncated major sandstone rubble foundation aligned generally north-south, but on a slightly more ENE –WSW line than the current

building. This alignment matched very well the early plans of Hamilton House and associated buildings.

The masonry as seen was 0.60m wide and survived to 0.70m high. The eastern face was not seen and so the masonry may be wider; alternatively the current structure may have been constructed abutting this wall along its length. This masonry was built up from the underlying natural clay with no visibly surviving associated cut.

To the west of this were the remnants of a stone built drain 206. This was a 0.35-0.40m wide channel extending along the wall foot of 205 (*plate 25*). The western side of the drain was constructed from lime bonded rubble 0.35m wide and surviving to a height of 0.70m. This was built directly against the drain cut 210 into natural 208 (*plate 27*).



Plate 25 Wall found 205 and drain 206 (40cm scale)

The base of the drain 207 is made up from roughly squared sandstone slabs 0.05-0.06m deep (*plate 26*). These were set into a little redeposited clay and mortar dropping from the construction of 206. The drain sloped down towards the north and was only very lightly silted on the interior.



Plate 26 Wall found 205 and drain base 207 (40cm scale)



Plate 27 Drain masonry 206 and cut 210 (40cm scale)

Removal of the base slabs and bedding of redeposited clay exposed *in situ* solid natural clay 209. Cleaning this deposit uncovered a shallow channel cut 211 into the natural clay 209 along the base of the drain beneath the slab base 207 (*plate 28; figure 19*). This clearly related to the drain and was interpreted as a working drainage channel during the drains construction to keep workers' feet drier. Even though at the time of exposure it had not rained for many days, as soon as the cut channel was exposed it began to flow with water. The cut channel was part infilled with mortar dropping from the drain's construction, as well as redeposited clay bottoming for the base slabs 207.



Plate 28 Drain base 207 part removed exposing cut 211 (40cm scale)

Noted built within the lime mortar on top of 206 was a small piece of possibly 18th century green/black bottle glass. It was considered possible that this related to the initial construction, but it may more likely relate to mortar dropped during later construction works, perhaps during the 18th century building of the current structure.

The drain and the surrounding ground surface have been reduced historically. Any associated ground surfaces and capstones were removed at that time and the drain infilled with crushed lime mortar and small fragments of rubble stone (demolition debris?). This demolition/ ground reduction is likely to be related to the 18th century construction.

Further well-constructed rubble masonry 212 was noted extending along the south section of the trench (*figures 17 & 18*). This could be related to the current partition wall built upon it, but as the eastern end of the masonry terminated as part of the drain 206, masonry 212 is likely to predate the current structure (*plate 29*). The north face of the masonry stepped out from the current partition and had been trimmed back to flush with the later partition along much of its exposed length. This was presumably done as part of the general ground reduction in order to fit flooring.



Plate 29 Junction of masonry 212 and drain 206 (foreground) (40 cm scale)

What this represents is not readily apparent. It may be an internal partition within the early building respecting the drain and was possibly bridged over the drain in its upper parts, which have now been lost. Alternatively it could represent a return of the drain to the west.

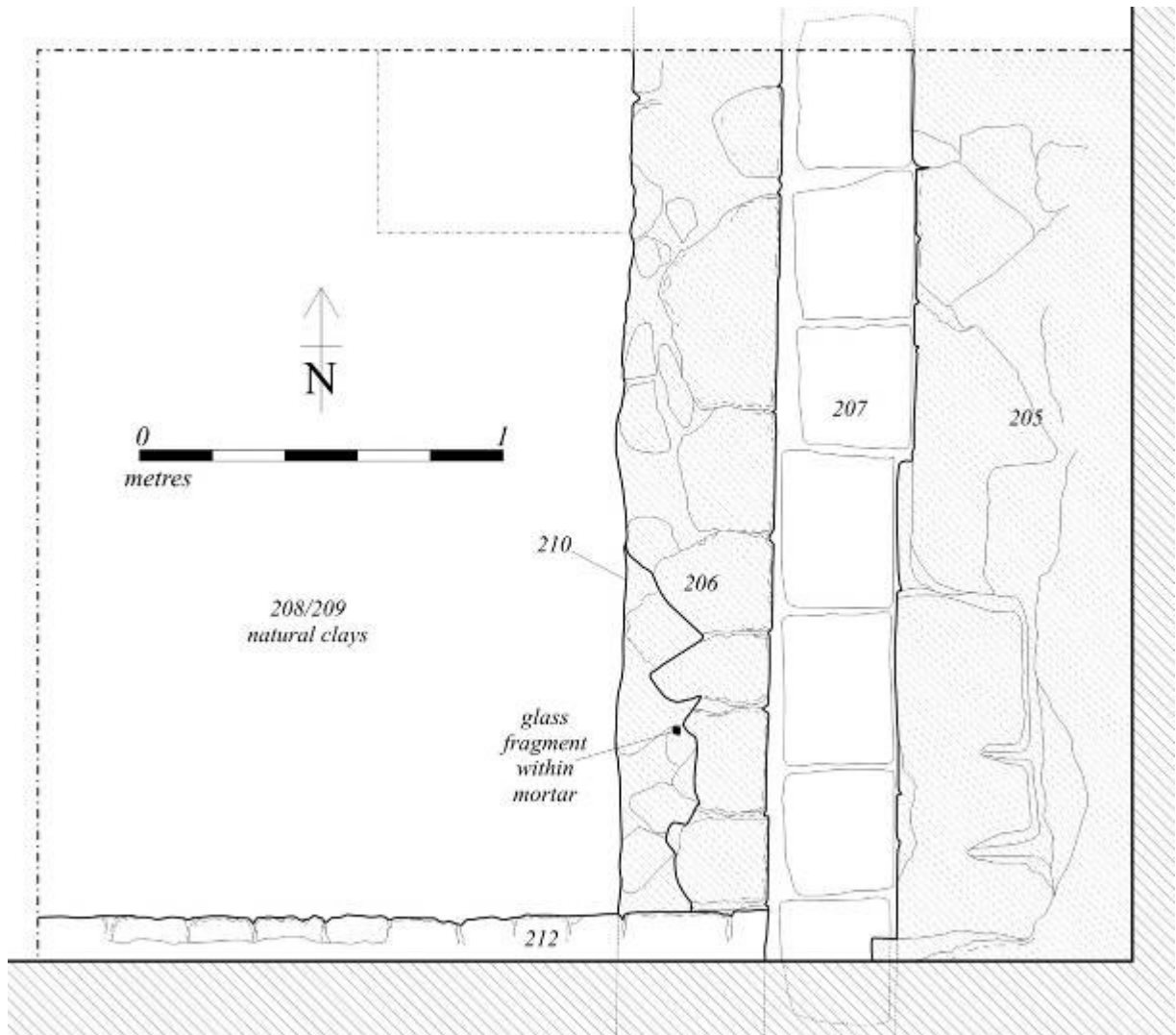


Figure 17 Lift pit trench plan at LOE

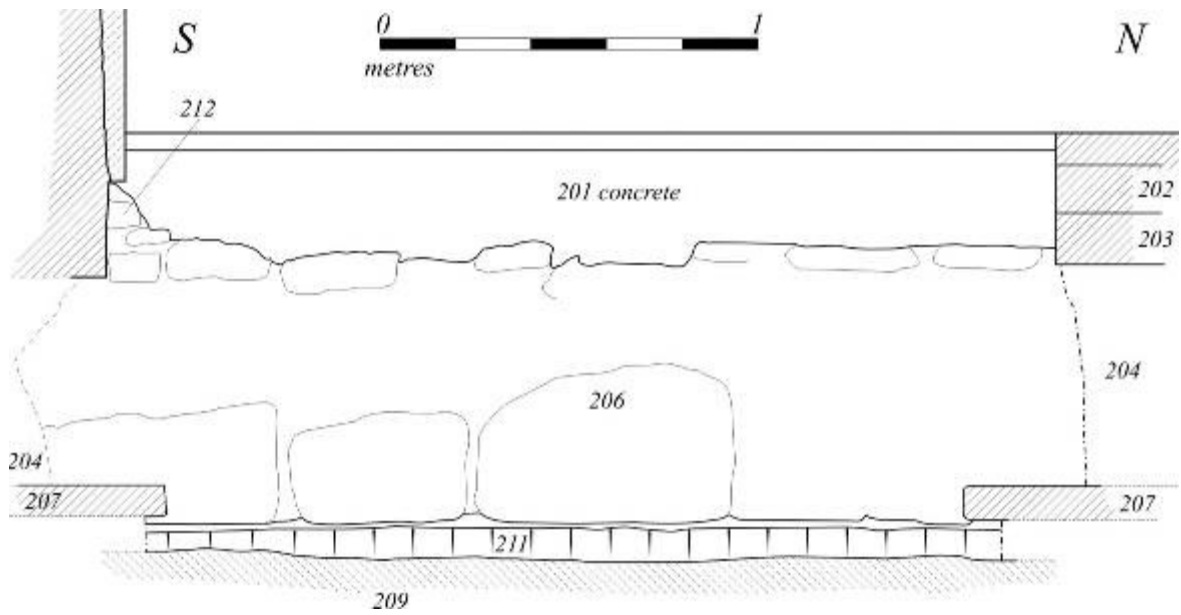


Figure 18 Section along drain

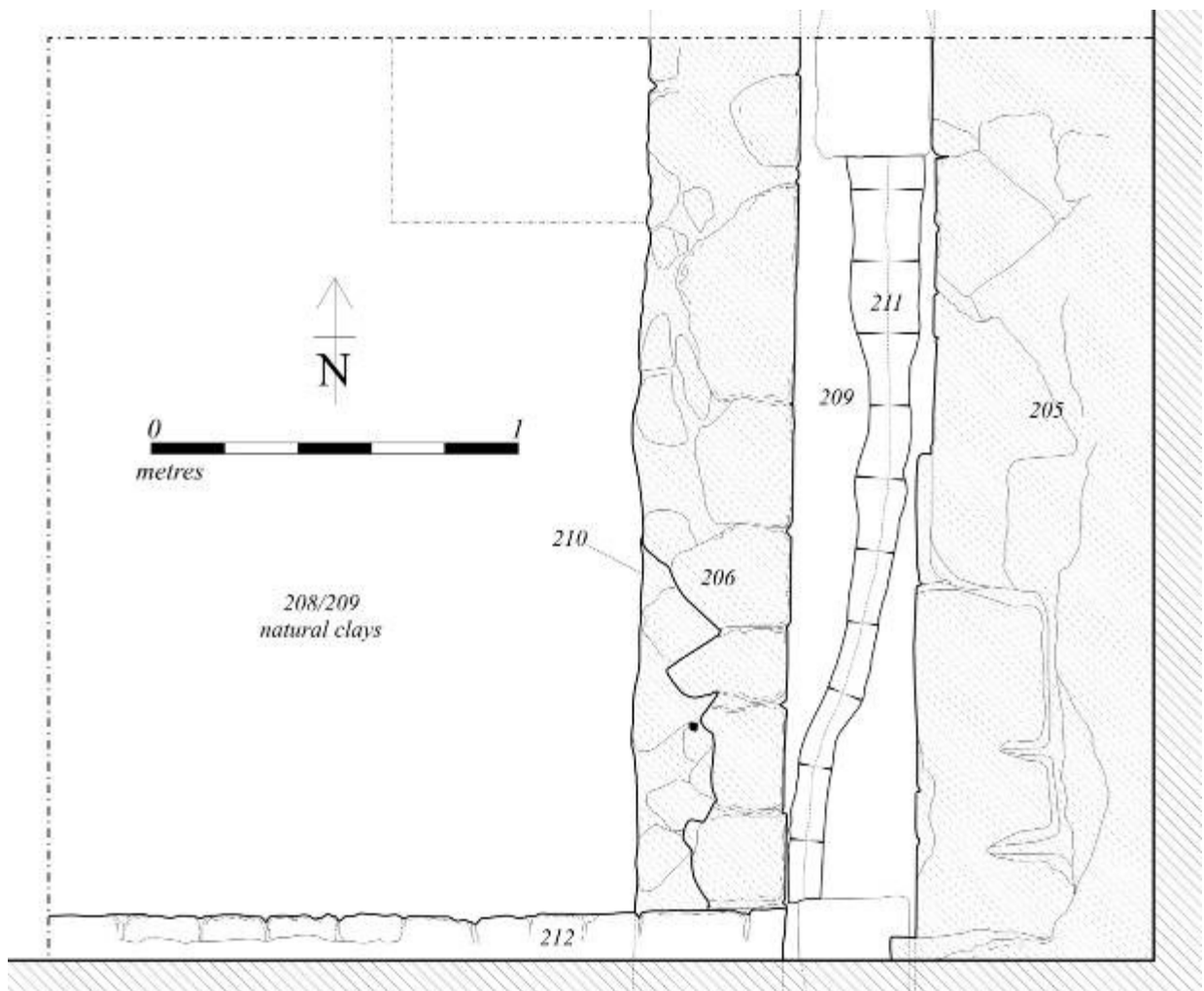


Figure 19 Plan of trench once 207 flag base to drain lifted showing gully 211

5. Discussion and Recommendations

The Phase 1 monitoring works have enabled the recording of some of the earlier features of the college buildings and their development, such as the development of the lecture theatre seating over the centuries and the alterations to the layout of the buildings as demonstrated by the early maps. Of most significance during the present works was the rediscovery of the Chambers Street tunnel, which was archaeologically documented and recorded for the first time. Future recording during the ongoing redevelopment of the Quadrangle in Phases 2 – 4 is hoped to enhance understanding of the buildings and rooms and how they were used during the life of the college. At the conclusion of all phases of recording it is hoped that a final report can be prepared highlighting the most interesting discoveries for publication in a relevant journal.

6. References

Cameron, R, Addyman, T & MacFadyen, K 2011 *Old College Quadrangle, University of Edinburgh: Archaeological Excavations*. Unpublished report, Addyman Archaeology.

Cameron, R, Richards, C, Romankiewicz, T & Addyman, T 2010 *Old College Quadrangle, University of Edinburgh: Archaeological Desk-based assessment*. Unpublished report, Addyman Archaeology.

Fraser, A 1989 *The Building of Old College*. Edinburgh, University Press.

MacFadyen, K 2014 *The Law School, Old College Quadrangle, University of Edinburgh: Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished report, Addyman Archaeology.

Appendix A Contexts Register

Context numbers are prefixed with the trench no i.e. 101 (trench 1) 201 (trench 2)

Context no	Description
101	Concrete base for floor with timber parquet floor on top
102	Loose cinder and crushed lime mortar rich deposit, construction debris 18 th C
103	Rubble stone foundation of 18 th C college building
104	Linear Cut for foundation 103
105	Possibly in situ soils cut by 104 , hard packed mid brown clayey soils with some charcoal flecks
201	Concrete base to flooring with parquet floor on top
202	White fireclay brick floor, bricks 23x 10.5 x 8 cm , plain with frog on one face
203	Red clay brick floor, bricks 23x 10.5 x 8 cm , plain with frog on one face
204	Compacted crushed lime mortar and rubble fragments, building debris
205	Large stepped foundation for 18 th C college building
206	Rubble masonry , possibly a sleeper wall
207	Possible flagstones against 206 but more likely to be a foundation
301	Wooden flooring formed from tongue and groove boarding of 4x 7.5 cm bedded in tar
302	Concrete slab roof to service trench approximately 0.10 m deep
303	West elevation of service trench, formed from cemented brick
304	Rough rubble foundation of eastern wall 18 th C
401	Wooden flooring formed from tongue and grooved boards of 3 x 7 cm
402	Concrete base to 401 formed from a loose cinder rich concrete
403	Narrow rubble spread, large blocks of rubble mixed through with a high % of crushed lime mortar. Construction debris
404	Redeposited natural clays, the upper surface of which was heavily trampled as a working surface. 0.25 m deep
405	Redeposited deposit of natural gritty sands and clays not bottomed
406	Rubble built sleeper wall with stepped foundation
407	Rubble built sleeper wall
501	Concrete floor .0.15 m deep of concrete that broke up very easily
502	Deposit of crushed lime mortar and a small % of sandstone fragments , construction deposit
503	Stepped foundation for the 18 th C building
504	Possible masonry relating to foundation at loe

Appendix B Drawings Register

Drawing No	Scale	Trench No	Description
1	1:20	1	Plan at LOE
2	1:20	1	South section
3	1:20	2	Plan at LOE
4	1:20	2	North section
5	1:20	3	Plan at LOE
6	1:20	3	Section through trench running E-W
7	1:20	4	Plan at LOE
8	1:20	4	North section
9	1:20	4	West section

Appendix C Photographic Register

Photo No	Trench No	Aspect Facing	Description
01	1	N	Pre excavation trench starting , carpets lifted
02	1	V	At LOE shows foundation cut 104
03	1	S	At LOE shows south section with foundation cut 104 cutting 105 soils
04	2	S	Pre excavation carpet pulled back
05	2	S	Detail of parquet floor
06	2	V	Parquet floor lifted upper bricks 202 exposed
07	2	V	Parquet floor lifted upper bricks 202 exposed
08	2	V	Parquet floor lifted upper bricks 202 exposed
09	2	E	Parquet floor lifted upper bricks 202 exposed
10	2	V	202 and 203 lifted and 204 fill removed shows 205 foundation and 207 flags
11	2	V	202 and 203 lifted and 204 fill removed shows 205 foundation and 207 flags
12	2	V	202 and 203 lifted and 204 fill removed shows 205 foundation and 207 flags
13	2	V	202 and 203 lifted and 204 fill removed shows 205 foundation and 207 flags
14	2	W	202 and 203 lifted and 204 fill removed shows 207 flags and 206 wall
15	2	W	202 and 203 lifted and 204 fill removed shows 207 flags and 206 wall
16	2	E	Foundation 205 and section through brick floors 202,203
17	2	E	Foundation 205 and section through brick floors 202,203
18	2	W	202 and 203 lifted and 204 fill removed shows 207 flags and 206 wall
19	2	E	Section through brick floors 202,203
20	2	E	Section through brick floors 202,203
21	3	NE	Pre excavation carpet lifted
22	3	N	Pre excavation carpet lifted shows geometric patterned lino
23	3	N	View to north within service track, shows pipes
24	3	S	View to south within service track
25	3	N	View to north within service track, shows pipes
26	3	S	View to south within service track
27	3	N	Trench at LOE
28	3	N	Trench at LOE, location view3
29	4	NW	Pre excavation carpet lifted
30	4	SW	Pre excavation carpet lifted
31	4	V	Pre excavation carpet lifted
32	4	V	401,402,403 removed to top of 404 with sondage through 404
33	4	S	Wall 407
34	4	W	Wall 406
35	4	SW	Walls 406,407
36	4	W	Walls 406,407
37	4	W	Walls 406,407
38	4	S	Walls 406,407
39	4	V	Wall 406 foundation
40	4	V	Wall 406 foundation
41	4	E	East section
42	4	E	East section
43	4	-	Detail of original sleeper wall plan
44	5	V	Trench at LOE shows foundation step 503
45	5	V	Trench at LOE shows foundation step 503
46	5	W	Trench at LOE shows foundation step 503, west section showing 502
47	5	NW	Trench at LOE shows foundation step 503, west section showing 502
48	5	W	Trench at LOE shows foundation step 503, west section showing 502

Appendix D Photographic Thumbnails



2132-001 OCQLS.JPG

2132-002 OCQLS.JPG

2132-003 OCQLS.JPG

2132-004 OCQLS.JPG



2132-005 OCQLS.JPG

2132-006 OCQLS.JPG

2132-007 OCQLS.JPG

2132-008 OCQLS.JPG



2132-009 OCQLS.JPG

2132-010 OCQLS.JPG

2132-011 OCQLS.JPG

2132-012 OCQLS.JPG



2132-013 OCQLS.JPG

2132-014 OCQLS.JPG

2132-015 OCQLS.JPG

2132-016 OCQLS.JPG



2132-017 OCQLS.JPG

2132-018 OCQLS.JPG

2132-019 OCQLS.JPG

2132-020 OCQLS.JPG



2132-(21) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(22) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(23) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(24) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(25) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(26) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(27) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(28) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(29) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(30) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(31) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(32) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(33) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(34) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(35) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(36) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(37) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(38) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(39) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(40) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(41) OCQLS.JPG

2132-(42) OCQLS.JPG

2132-(43) OCQLS.JPG

2132-(44) OCQLS.JPG



2132-(45) OCQLS.JPG

2132-(46) OCQLS.JPG

2132-(47) OCQLS.JPG

2132-(48) OCQLS.JPG

Appendix E : Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Old College, Edinburgh Law School
PROJECT CODE:	AA 2132
PARISH:	City of Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Kenneth Macfadyen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NT27SE 357
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	18 th C building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	none
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 25990 73360
START DATE (this season)	01/06/15
END DATE (this season)	30/06/15
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Cameron, R et al 201, <i>DES</i> vol 11, 67-69; Cameron, R & Addyman, T 2011, <i>DES</i> vol 12, 73-74
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A watching brief was undertaken during excavations in advance of the insertion of a lift shaft in the Old College Quadrangle, University of Edinburgh, in June 2015. Historic Building Recording was also undertaken during monitoring of the strip out of modern linings from the north-west corner of the Quadrangle, as part of the Phase 1 works to the building.</p> <p>The watching brief revealed evidence for the historical layout of lecture rooms and stairs lost behind previous alterations or removed almost in their entirety. Of significance was the exposing and recording of a masonry tunnel beneath Chambers Street, formerly used to discretely transport corpses into the anatomy theatre.</p> <p>Archaeological monitoring will continue in future phases of stripping out.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Yes
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The University of Edinburgh
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	kennymacfadyen@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service and HES (intended)