

Cowane's Hospital Bowling Green & Garden *Stirling*

Archaeological Evaluation : September 2016

for

Cowane's Hospital Maintenance Trust

October 2016



Trench 1, detail of bowling green section

Addyman Archaeology

Archaeology Heritage Consultancy Architecture

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Job number 2233

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Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Rob Robinson, Project Development Manager for the Trustees of the Cowane's Hospital Maintenance Trust for facilitating the works, and to Liz Dorrian for consultations on the ground. Many thanks to Murray Cook, Archaeology Officer for Stirling Council for consultation throughout the project; this included site visits and the mobilisation of willing volunteers and metal detectorists. We are thankful for and appreciate the hospitality of the Cowane's Hospital café staff throughout the week, and for the concluding day's cake.

Particular thanks are due to the enthusiastic and dedicated volunteers: James Bayne, Billy Esplin, Graeme Carns, Ian McAdams, Alistair Milne, Tom Morley and John Romanes. Therese McCormick, on placement with the Stirling Council Archaeology service, ably supervised Trench 4: many thanks to her. For Addyman Archaeology, Tom Addyman and Liz Jones provided direction, project and schools-visit management; staff Roz Gillis and Andrew Morrison dug, recorded and supervised the trenches.

Cowane's Hospital Bowling Green & Garden

Stirling, Stirlingshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Executive Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the grounds of Cowane's Hospital, Stirling, Stirling, by Addyman Archaeology with volunteer participants from 12th – 19th September 2016. The project to restore the garden is part of a wider re-generation project for the 17th Century Hospital building. Five trenches were excavated. Trenches 1 -4 were hand-dug and placed across the edges of the bowling green in order to determine the sequence of alterations to the green and identify any preserved original 18th century bowling green edges. Trench 5 was located in the south-east area of the parterre garden, and was designed to investigate the original garden path network as designed by John Harlaw in 1713. Trenches 1-4 recovered the stratigraphy of the bowling green, and identified 20th century expansions of the green with associated drainage; earlier 19th century levelling deposits, drainage systems, and rubble levelling layers; and, in Trench 1, indications of pre-bowling green strata. Trench 5 was successful in identifying a portion of the garden path network, and also exposed a previous garden structure, modern cuts, planting beds and two dog inhumations.

A record of the programme of excavations has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (ref. *addymana1-266098*) and with *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1. Introduction

i. Project Background

Proposals for the restoration of the gardens at Cowane's Hospital were commissioned in May 2014 by Cowane's Hospital Maintenance Trust and have been developed as part of a wider re-generation project for the property, complimenting proposals for the 17th Century Hospital building. The design has been developed to RIBA Stage B/1 and has been funded by a start-up grant awarded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Garden proposals, developed by Elizabeth Dorrian, Landscape Architect, have been integrated with both the architectural proposals and the Cowane's Hospital Business Plan. The project has received Heritage Lottery Funding to take it to a Stage Two submission in July 2017.

a. Objectives for the development of Cowane's Hospital gardens

Historic Environment Scotland's *Inventory of Designed Gardens and Landscapes in Scotland* values Cowane's Hospital as 'outstanding' in the categories of Work of Art, Historical and Scenic. The basis for these ratings is, respectively, the link with garden designer Thomas Harlaw, the documenting of the garden through history and link with John Cowane, and the setting that it provides for the Hospital and the Church of the Holy Rude. The garden must therefore be viewed in terms of historical value as well as landscape and scenic value, but also as enhancing the objectives of the Business Plan for Cowane's Hospital and the architectural proposals for the building. Restoration of the garden and bowling green are to be guided by the main objectives of the restoration, which include

Objective 1 The garden should be restored to reflect its significant historical period based on the layout designed by Thomas Harlaw

Following this and the other main Objectives, the operational objectives as follows:

- 1a The bowling green should be retained and restored to its original size
- 1b The parterre should be restored to its original extent and layout

- 2a The garden boundaries should be well-defined
- 2b The landscape space surrounding the buildings and providing context for the garden must be included in the restoration project

Archaeological investigation was required in order to meet operational objectives 1a and 1b, relating to the bowling green and parterre respectively. Accordingly a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was developed following discussion with Murray Cook, Archaeology Officer, Stirling Council and in consultation with Historic Environment Scotland (Joan Sewell and Catherine Middleton, Casework Officers, and Julie Candy, Senior Designations Officer) and Liz Dorrian, Landscape Architect.

b. The bowling green

The intention of the present project is that the bowling green should be retained and restored to its original size. The bowling green dates from 1712, before which the site may have been in use as a walking-green; a garden is mentioned in 1707. The size and shape of the bowling green today is the result of extensions and adaptations in order to meet twentieth century bowling club regulation standards. The turf has been re-laid many times and no part of the existing make-up, including banks, has any historical value. Historical maps and plans can be referred to for the original size up to a point but there is some uncertainty about the line of the 'eastern' edge and it was hoped archaeological investigation can assist with determining all edges accurately.

c. The parterre

The intention of the present project is that the parterre be restored to its original extent and layout. The parterre appears to have been created at the same time as the bowling green and is important to the integrity of the garden.

Maps and documents indicate that there has been loss of this garden area over the years and indeed this is inevitable during extension of the bowling green. What is unclear is whether what has been lost along the 'southern' edge of the existing bowling green was of the same detail as the area that remains.

More obvious however is the degradation of the parterre planting at the south-east end of the garden which has been subject to vegetable plots, compost bins and mature trees.

Archaeological investigation was therefore desirable to help determine the extent and detail of this early 'Dutch' garden.

ii. Site setting

The bowling green and parterre garden lie immediately east of Cowane's Hospital, centered on NS 79173 93674 (*Figure 1*). The site sits in the Stirling Town and Royal Park Conservation Area; Cowane's Hospital is a Category A Listed Building (ref. LB41101). The Garden and bowling green itself is, as noted above, listed in the HES Garden & Designed Landscape Inventory as of Outstanding value historically and as a work of art (ref. GDL00400). Within the grounds of the garden, the sundial is Category B listed (ref. LB41102).

This area of Stirling was affected by Civil War action when, in the wake of victory at Dunbar, General Monck laid siege to the castle on 6 August 1651. Gun platforms were erected in the churchyard of Holy Rood and the church itself sustained damage. Colonel William Conyngham, defending, surrendered on 14 August following mutiny of the garrison. The area of the bowling green must have been affected by this action and it is possible that residual finds (e.g. projectiles) or direct evidence of the Cromwellian positions may be traceable.

The area may also have been affected at the time of the Jacobite siege of the castle between 18 January and 1 February 1746, this following the surrender of the town on 8 January. As at the time of the Cromwellian siege Cowane's Hospital, Holy Rood church and Mar's Wark would represent the northernmost extent of safe cover on the town-facing approach to the castle. It is possible that the area of the bowling green (by then in existence) was also affected by this conflict event.

Historical sources demonstrate that the original extents of the bowling green lay on different alignments to the existing perimeter, the feature being significantly narrower on its north and south sides. Before excavations began it was unknown whether the construction of the green involved a levelling exercise down to bedrock or whether intervening deposits may survive. The bowling green itself had been imposed on a previous garden and walking green; it is probable that the construction of this walking green in the late 17th century involved clearance of components of the pre-existing medieval and early post-medieval townscape. This likely consisted of tenement properties and their associated back-land plots that fronted onto Church Wynd, and may have been of similar character to the still surviving buildings at the Junction of St John Street and Church Wynd, notably Bruce of Auchenbowie's house (Nos.39 and 41 St John Street), of 16th century and later date.

The site sits in the Midland Valley Sill complex of quartz-microgabbro igneous bedrock formed during the Carboniferous Period. These sit above the surrounding Limestone Coal Formation of Clackmannan Group Type sedimentary rock cycles¹.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> -- Accessed September 2016

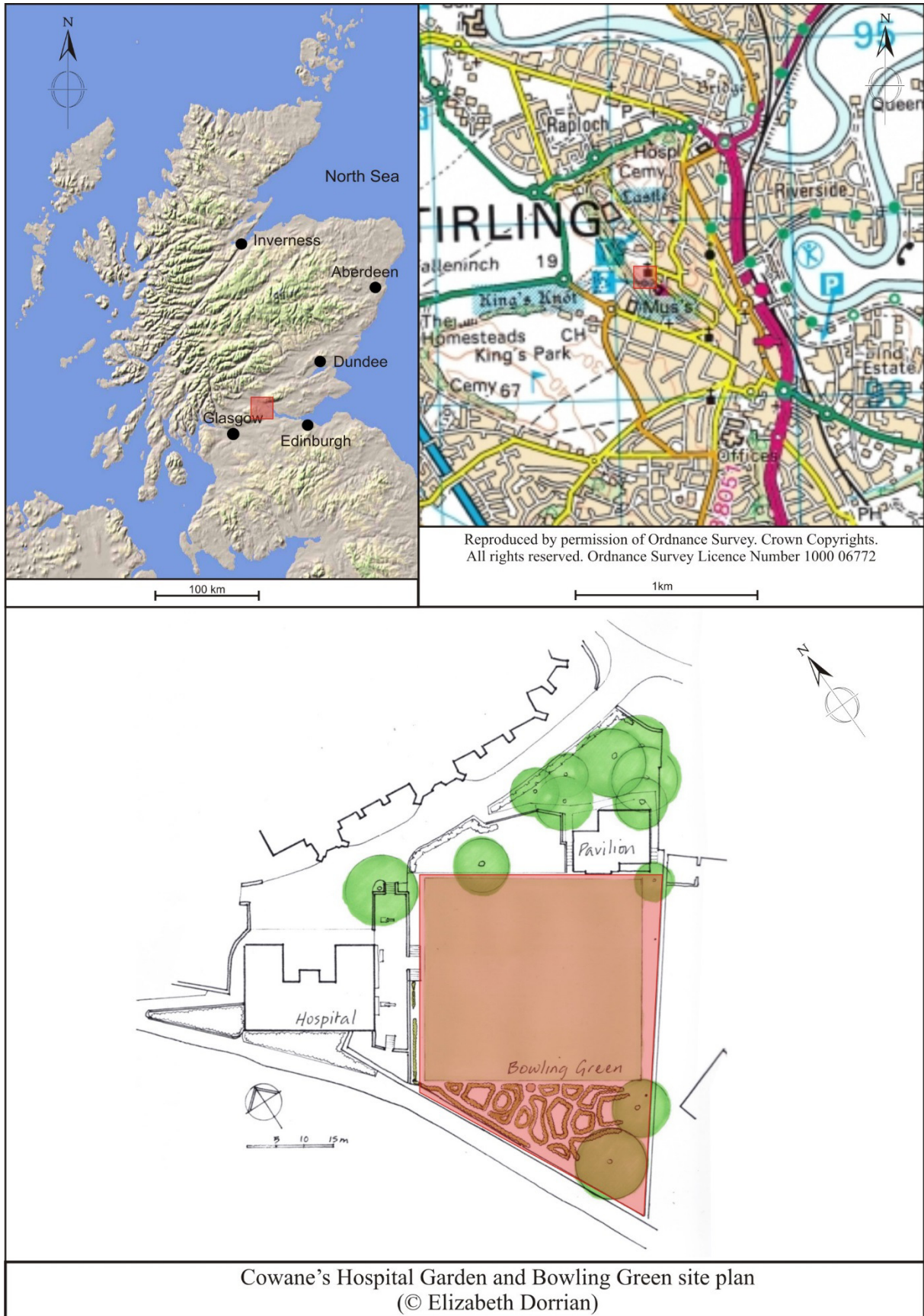


Figure 1 Site Location (Addyman Archaeology after Dorrian & Taylor 2014: fig 1)

2. Methodology

i. General

Addyman Archaeology is committed to providing a high standard of work, for historic building recording and assessment and for any below-ground archaeological investigations. Standard *pro-forma* sheets were used for the recording of archaeological contexts, finds and samples and for drawings and photographs produced during the archaeological works, which become part of the archaeological record. These records are produced to *CIfA* standards and Addyman Archaeology adheres to the *CIfA*'s principal codes of conduct. The *pro-forma* sheets were completed manually on site and generally digitised in the office in excel database or word format as required. Summary lists of contexts, finds, samples, drawings and photographs are given as Appendices at the end of this report. In the following account, context numbers for deposits, fills and spreads are given in (round brackets); cuts, features and structures are given in [square brackets].

Standard recording drawings were undertaken at 1:20 scale for plans, with details and sections drawn at 1:10. Samples of garden path network matrix material were taken for palaeoenvironmental analysis as requested.

All trenches were scanned by metal-detector before excavation with possible findspots flagged for stratigraphic investigation during excavation. All deposits, features and spoil was subsequently periodically scanned with metal-detectors and finds retained as appropriate.

Given the nature of the project and the Heritage Lottery Funding awarded, the project was open to public participation and volunteers were actively engaged in excavation and recording (see Acknowledgements, above); site visits were also arranged with Raploch and Allan's Primary Schools and Wallace and Stirling High Schools.

ii. Trenches 1 – 4

Trenches 1 –4 were positioned across three sides of the existing bowling green (*Figure 2*), and were sited in consultation with Elizabeth Dorrian. The trenches were designed to investigate the bowling green edges, their associated stratigraphy, and, if possible given the time and funding constraints of the project, any underlying, pre-green deposits. Two trenches, 1 and 2, were positioned along the south side² of the existing green. Historical plans and documents indicate that this edge was differently aligned (possibly following the edges of the Hospital terrace) (Dorrian & Taylor 2014) and the two trenches along this side were designed to provide evidence for their original alignment. Trench 1 was 5.50m x 1m in extent; trenches 2-4 were all 5 x 1m.

Trench 3, on the east side, primarily designed to confirm the pre-existing alignment of the eastern side of the bowling green, extended over the existing path area and up to the existing boundary wall.

Trench 4, on the north side, was excavated to confirm the pre-existing alignment of the northern side of the bowling green and investigate evidence for any pre-existing paths in that area.

Trenches 1 –4 were de-deturfed and excavated by hand under Addyman Archaeology staff supervision and by volunteer participants. Turf and spoil was stored separately during excavation and reinstated once excavation was complete.

² Throughout this account, directions will be simplified somewhat. Site north is indicated on all figures, but in the written account the pavilion side will be considered north, the jail wall side east, the garden side south and the terrace side west.

iii. Trench 5

Trench 5 was positioned in the south-west corner of the parterre garden (Figure 2) where the hedge and planting bed-pattern had become degraded and lost. It was a roughly L-shaped trench, 10m x 7.60m, running parallel to the Jail wall and extending westwards into the parterre garden around the existing mature yew tree. The trench was excavated by tracked mini-digger using a flat-bladed ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Stripping was conducted to a depth of the first significant archaeological horizon by machine and subsequently hand-cleaned and identified features preliminarily investigated. The main focus of the trench was the identification of the original garden path network; other intrusive features were identified but not fully excavated (see below). The trench was backfilled by machine at the close of excavation; by request the identified lines of the garden path were marked out using bamboo canes.



Figure 2 Trench Locations (Addyman Archaeology after Dorrian & Taylor 2014: fig 1)

3. Results

i. Trench 1

Trench 1 (*Figure 3, Figure 4 and plates 1-8*) was situated on the southern edge of the bowling green at its western extent; its southern end was placed between two existing hedge formations. This trench provided the most complete sequence of the stratigraphy of the bowling green and is therefore discussed in most detail in the following; the sequence seen here is in general terms replicated in all the bowling green trenches.

Removal of the turf and Topsoil (100) north of the existing concrete curb [126] revealed the underlying layers of improved ground levelling deposits laid for the bowling green. A distinction between the southern and northern extent of the trench was immediately apparent. Underlying Topsoil (100) in the southern extent of the trench was Levelling Deposit (101), compacted mid-brown loamy silt, extending from the existing timber edging planks 3.60m northwards. This deposit produced ceramic, glass and modern iron nails, rubber hose and molten glass. At its northern extent, Deposit (101) overlay a band of darker material, Fill (102) which filled a rounded Cut [119]. This Cut [119] truncated Deposit (110), a softer medium sandy loam which extended from c. 4.50m to the north end of the trench at 5.50m.

Immediately underlying Deposit (101) in the southern extent of the trench, a major Cut [105] was revealed. This was a wide, flat-based cut extending from the existing concrete Curb [126] 3.48m northwards³; its fill was (103), well-sorted small rounded pea gravel stones and basal angular Type 1 hardcore. The base of Cut [105] was exposed in the southern extent of the trench, revealing the narrow foundation trench cut for concrete Curb [126]. This was cut through compacted mid-brown sandy silt Deposit (104).

From the base of Cut [105] extended two further linear, straight-sided machine-dug Cuts, [106] and [108], both containing pea gravel fill and corrugated plastic drainage pipes; these were cut through Deposit (104). Cut [105] appeared to be contiguous with Cut [119], and both are related to the extension of the bowling green in the 20th century.

At 3.40m northwards along the trench, Deposit (104) was cut by another major constructional cut, [114]. This was exposed in a sondage running along the west side of Trench 1 and had sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a double set of ceramic Pipe Drains [123], with their associated stone packing, below redeposited Garden Soil (115). To the north of the ceramic drains extended a fill 0.20m thick, containing frequent brick rubble fragments, roof tile and stone: Fill (113), a major levelling and drainage deposit forming the base of the bowling green. This levelling deposit overlay dark brown silty loam Garden Soil (117) with frequent charcoal flecks, distinguishable from the improved and sandy bowling green levelling deposits above.

The northern extent of the trench preserved deposits pre-dating the major modern cuts. Deposit (111) underlay Deposit (110) and extended to the northern end of the trench. Deposit (111) was a homogeneous band of mid reddish-brown sand 0.02 – 0.05m thick, a clear bowling green levelling deposit. Deposit (111) itself overlay a loose, black ashy levelling deposit (112) and a very similar, purplish burnt materials Deposit (122). Both strata appeared to be cut by a linear feature, [118], apparent only in the section, which is interpreted as a stake-hole or timber-plank remnant.

The far southern end of the trench lay beyond the line of the existing upstanding concrete Curb [126]. Here, a thin skim of topsoil overlay straight-sided Cut [128] which contained pea-gravel Fill (128) and a solid metal electrical pipe running along the south face of the concrete curb.

³ All measurements referred to from the Curb are taken from the inner, greenward-side of the curb face.

The southern end also revealed the compact mid orangey-brown silty sand Deposit (125), linear in plan and oriented roughly north-south. This deposit was bordered on its east side by mid-brown sandy loam Garden Soil (124) and on its west by the essentially similar Deposit (131). These deposits may be interpreted as the garden path between planting beds.

Deposits pre-dating the imposition of the bowling green were also encountered in Trench 1. Deposit (117) itself appeared as a midden or garden-soil deposit typical of post-medieval urban sites. Below Garden Soil (117) a horizon of mixed mid-orangey brown sandy silt was encountered, Deposit (121). Within this horizon were sub-angular and sub-rounded stones which may represent the *ex situ* rubble of levelled buildings, though no coherent structures were identified in the small area excavated. Finds from Context (117) included oyster shell, green glaze ceramic and a stamp-impressed rouletted-rim clay pipe bowl; the stamp impression on the projecting heel is a star within a star-burst, indicating local Stirling manufacture in the mid-late 17th century (*plate 8*).

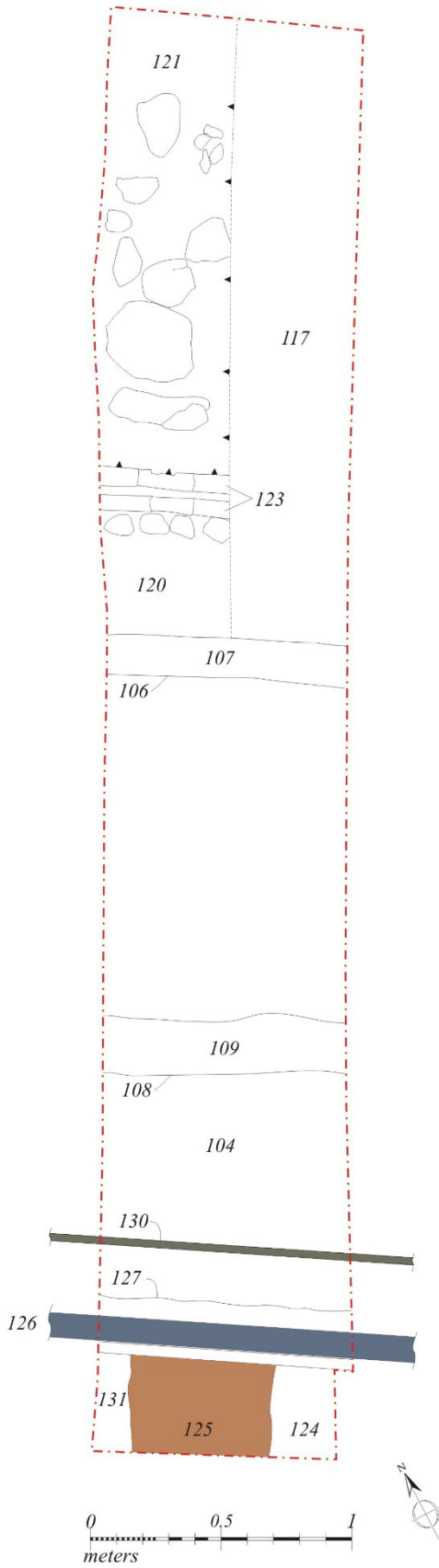


Figure 3 Plan of Trench 1

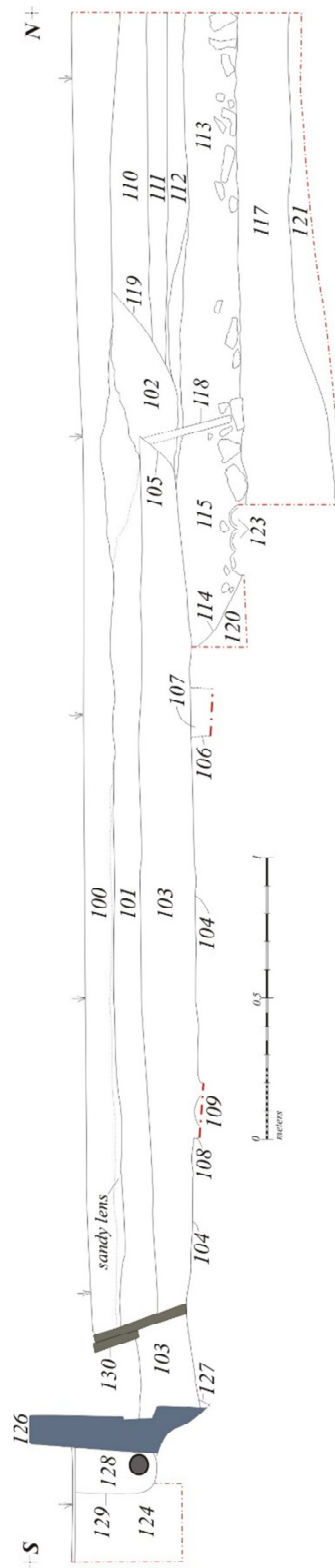


Figure 4 Trench 1, East-facing section



Plate 1 Trench 1 showing deposits (110) in foreground, (102) as middle dark band and bowling green levelling deposit (101) in background. Facing SW.



Plate 2 Trench 1 showing pea gravel fill (103) to left, fill (102) as middle dark band and bowling green levelling deposit (101) to right. Facing NW



Plate 3 Trench 1, south end, showing Deposit (104) and modern pipe cuts. Facing NW.



Plate 4 Trench 1, north end bowling green levelling deposits and brick rubble foundation layer. Facing NW.



Plate 5 Trench 1, detail of south-east facing section with modern cut [105] filled with pea gravel and stakehole [118]. Facing NW.



Plate 6 Trench 1 detail of ceramic drainage pipes [123]. Facing SW.



Plate 7 Trench 1 general view of pre-bowling green Deposit (121). Facing SW



Plate 8 Stamp-impressed clay pipe bowl. SF 019.3

ii. Trench 2

Trench 2 (*Figures 5 and 6, plates 9-14*), also on the south side of the bowling green, recapitulates the general sequence of stratigraphy revealed in Trench 1. Topsoil and Turf (200) was removed to reveal a north-south split of levelling bowling green deposits: Deposit (204) in the southern extent and Deposit (202) in the northern. Deposit (202) was characterised by thick lenses of sharp golden sand, laid for levelling and drainage of the green. Deposit (202) was truncated at its southern extent by the large flat-based Cut [206], filled with pea gravel and Type 1 Fill (205). In Trench 2 a single linear modern Cut [212] containing a modern corrugated plastic drain pipe was cut from the base of Cut [206]. In this trench this modern expansion cut was located at 1.78m north of the concrete Curb [221].

In the northern extent of the Trench, a reddish-brown homogeneous silty sand Deposit (203) underlay Deposit (202) and is the same deposit as (111) in Trench 1. A black cinder-rich Deposit (207) underlay (203), and the trench was excavated through this to the top of the underlying loose purplish cinder Levelling Deposit (210) which was the last context excavated in the northern section of the trench.

The northern end of Cut [206], relating to the 20th Century enlargements of the green, is again marked by an apparent post-hole or planking Feature [222], filled by (223).

The base of Cut [206] differs in some respects from that of Trench 1. At the southern end (just north of the concrete Curb [221]), a compact yellowish clayey coarse sand Deposit (213) was revealed. Its northern extent is truncated by the modern pipe Cut [212], and therefore its exact northern line has been lost. It appears that this Deposit (213) is the remnants of parterre garden path. Immediately north of drain Cut [212] lay the compacted Garden Soil (211): this soil predates the cinder deposits. To the south of concrete Curb [221], a similar mottled pale yellow sandy Deposit (208) was revealed below the accumulated (modern) Garden Soil (201); Deposit (208), surviving to a higher level than that of (213), may also represent parterre path. Its far southern extent was defined within the trench as an irregular, roughly straight interface beyond which lay loose dark sandy Loam (209), probable fill of a garden planting bed to the south of the parterre path.

A small sondage was excavated in Trench 2 along its western edge at the northern extent of compacted Garden Soil (211). This revealed the continuation of the ceramic pipe drains, here termed [218], and confirmed the continuation of the brick-rubble levelling Fill (219).

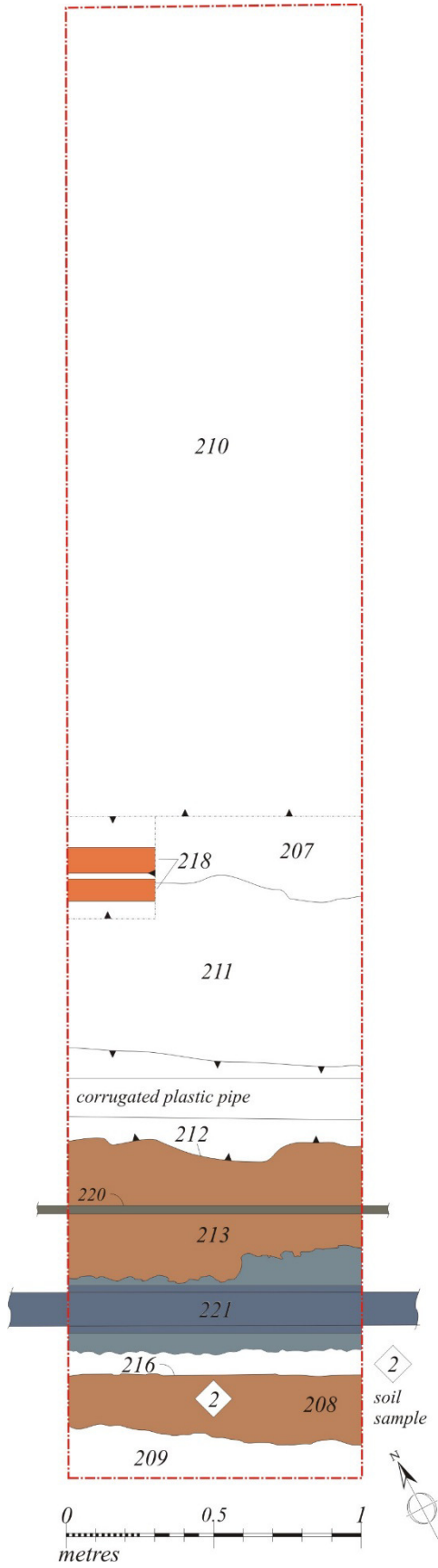


Figure 5 Plan of Trench 2

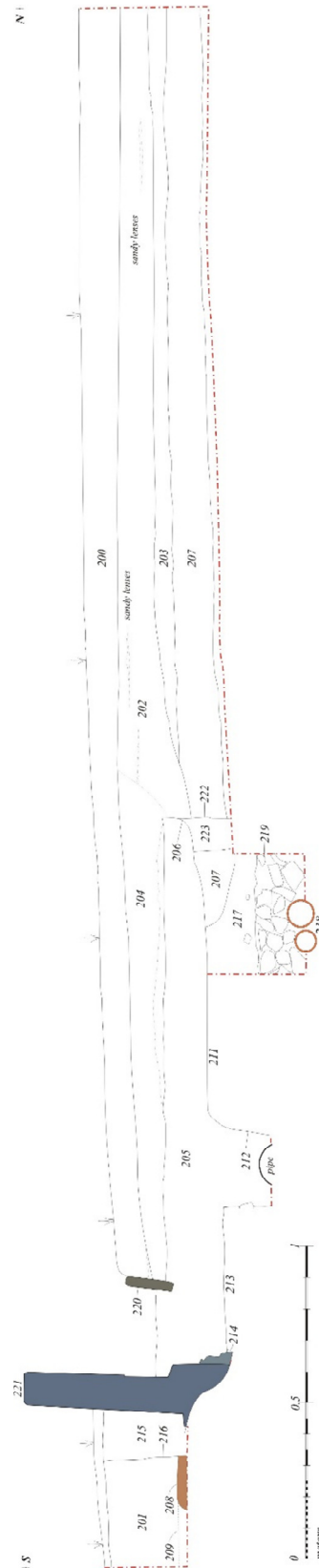


Figure 6 Trench 2, East-facing section



Plate 9 Trench 2, general view post-excavation. Facing NE.



Plate 10 Trench 2 general view post-excavation. Facing SW



Plate 11 Trench 2, detail of southern extent showing path deposit (213) at left, compacted garden soil (211) at middle and edge of cinder deposit (207). Facing NW.



Plate 12 Trench 2, detail of east-facing section with post-hole/timber planking [223] to left of scale. Facing SW



Plate 13 Trench 2, detail of far south end showing parterre garden path (208) and planting bed deposit (209) Facing NW.



Plate 14 Trench 2, detail plan view of far south end showing parterre garden path (208) and planting bed deposit (209) Facing NE.

iii. Trench 3

Trench 3 (*Figures 7 and 8, plates 15 – 18*) was situated on the eastern side of the bowling green; its eastern end terminated at the old Jail Wall. The eastern extent of the trench was cleared of the upper compact black humic silt with red chip gravel inclusions (301) forming the path surface against the wall. This revealed a deposit of Brick Tumble (315) composed of cemented bricks stamped CANNERTON⁴. West of this brick tumble a fixed hollow iron stanchion was revealed which indicates a former fence or barrier running parallel with the east side of the green curb. No further excavation was possible during the evaluation in this part of the trench.

West of the concrete Curb [313], a bowling green stratigraphy substantially similar to that in Trenches 1 and 2 was revealed. Upper turf and Topsoil (300) overlay a darker, humic brown sandy Loam (302) at the eastern extent of the green, with a paler, mid-brown sandy Loam (317). Deposit (302) overlies the modern drainage Cut [304] which was filled with the pea gravel and Type 1 Fill (303). A north-east to south-west oriented modern drainage Cut [309] filled with corrugated plastic pipe and pea gravel Fill (310) extended from the base of the main Cut [304]. The base of the cut was characterised by compacted Garden Soil (308) extending to the concrete Curb [313], without further evidence of earlier paths. West of this and truncated by it extended reddish-brown coarse sharp silty Sand (305). In Trench 3 this deposit, essentially the same as (111) in Trench 1 and (203) in Trench 2, was characterised by an intervening middle lens of dark sandy silt material which may indicate a hiatus in the deposition of this deposit in this area. Also particularly noticeable in this trench was the evidence for spiking of the green in Deposits (317) and (305).

Cinder levelling Deposit (306) overlay the basal brick levelling layer (307); the cinder layer Deposit (306) was cut by Post-Hole [311] roughly situated at the western terminus of Cut [304], again evidence of previous timber edging. The brick levelling Deposit (307) overlay compacted mid-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, Deposit (318), which remained unexcavated.

⁴ These bricks were manufactured at the Cannerton Brickworks, Banknock, Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire. The brickworks were founded in 1933 and ceased production in 1982.
<http://www.scottishbrickhistory.co.uk/cannerton-brickworks-banknock-bonnybridge/> -- Accessed October 2016.

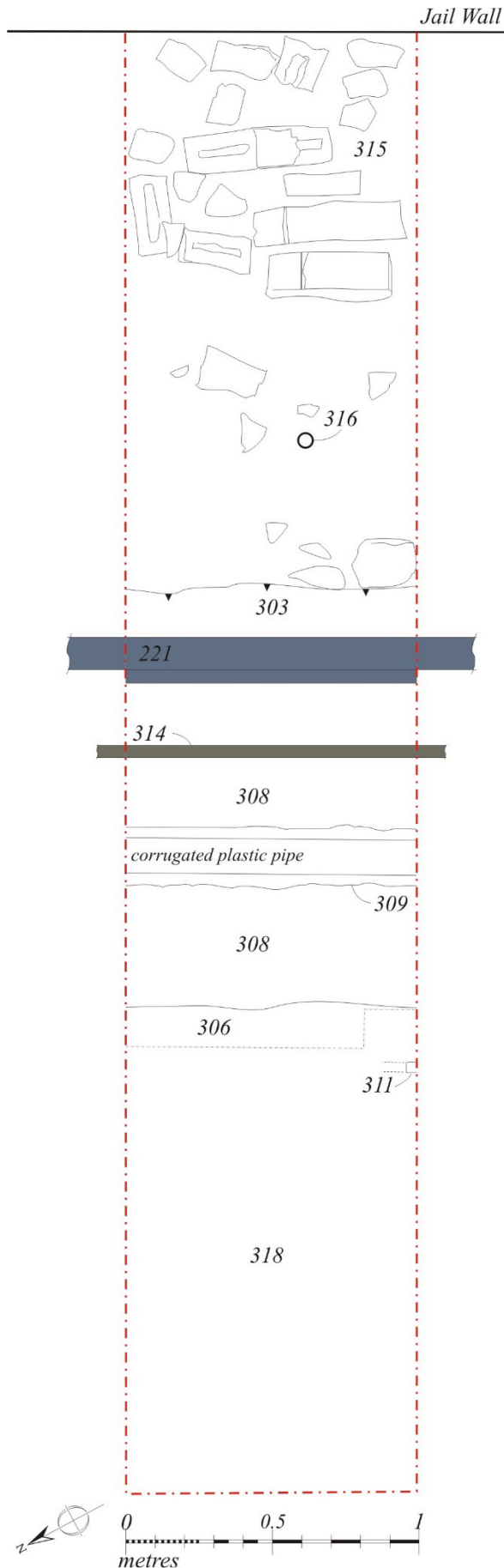


Figure 7 Plan of Trench 3

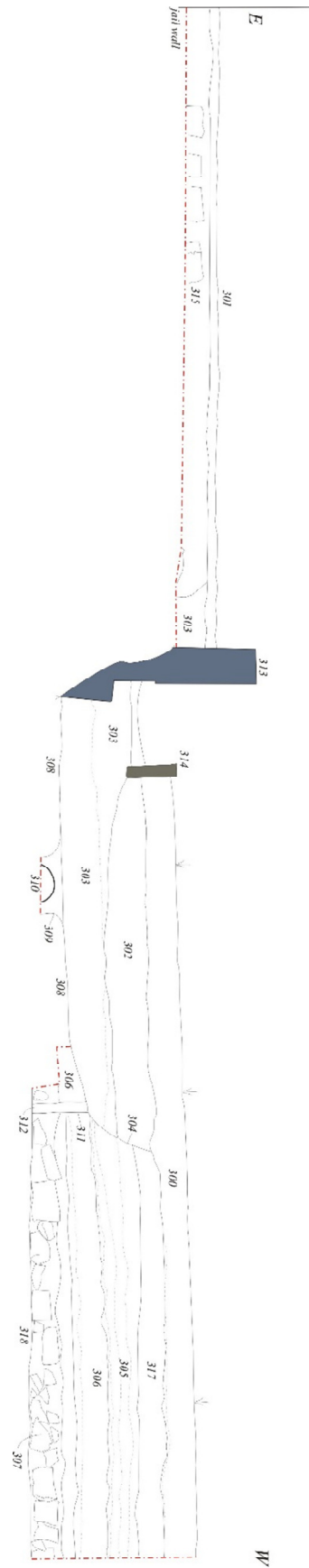


Figure 8 Trench 3, South-facing section



Plate 15 Trench 3, general view post-excavation. Facing east.



Plate 16 Trench 2, east end detail with brick tumble (315) and Stanchion [316]. Facing east.



Plate 17 Trench 3, north-facing section detail with Cut [304]. Facing south-west.



Plate 18 Trench 2, north-facing section detail with Deposits (300), (317), (305), (306), (307). Facing south-west.

iv. Trench 4

Trench 4 (*Figures 9, 10 and plates 19 – 22*) was positioned on the north, pavilion, side of the bowling green, and extended across the asphalt path at its northern extent. Turf and Topsoil (400) was removed by hand; it overlay Deposit (401), a light orangey-brown sandy loam bowling green levelling deposit to the north, and Deposit (405), a mid-brown sandy loam with lenses of sharp sand, to the south. Deposit (401) overlay the pea gravel and Type 1 Fill (407) filling Cut [411]; this cut extended 1.34m south of the concrete Curb [417]. South of this and truncated by it extended Deposit (408), reddish-brown silty sand, the same as (111), (203) and (305). Deposit (408) covered the black cinder Deposit (409), the last context excavated in the southern area of the trench.

North of the concrete Curb [417], the asphalt path which abutted it and perhaps the same as the paths originally laid in 1911 (Dorrian & Taylor 2014: 24), termed here (402), was removed with the aid of the mini-excavator; the rest of the trench was dug by hand. Underlying the path and a substantial makeup layer of redeposited Garden Soils (403), further modern services were encountered sitting in pea gravel filled cuts. In the far north end of the trench, however, a horizon of compact reddish clayey sand, Deposit (415), was encountered. This material may represent garden path remnants, or an area of non-planted surfacing. It was centrally cut by a gently curving linear Cut [423] oriented roughly north-south and filled with a mid-brown sandy silt, Fill (421). The southern extent of path or Surface (415) was also cut by a linear feature, Cut [416], oriented approximately north-west to south-east. Its main Fill, (420), was essentially similar to the redeposited garden soils above it, but the base of the features was characterised by a compacted mid brown sandy silt matrix (420) which contained mortar-flecked medium sub-angular sandstones. This feature could not be fully investigated and is not simply interpreted. It may be a modern cut related to the (re)instatements of the pathway and services in this area, with the basal Deposit (420) related to features and structures outside of and perhaps pre-dating the original bowling green.

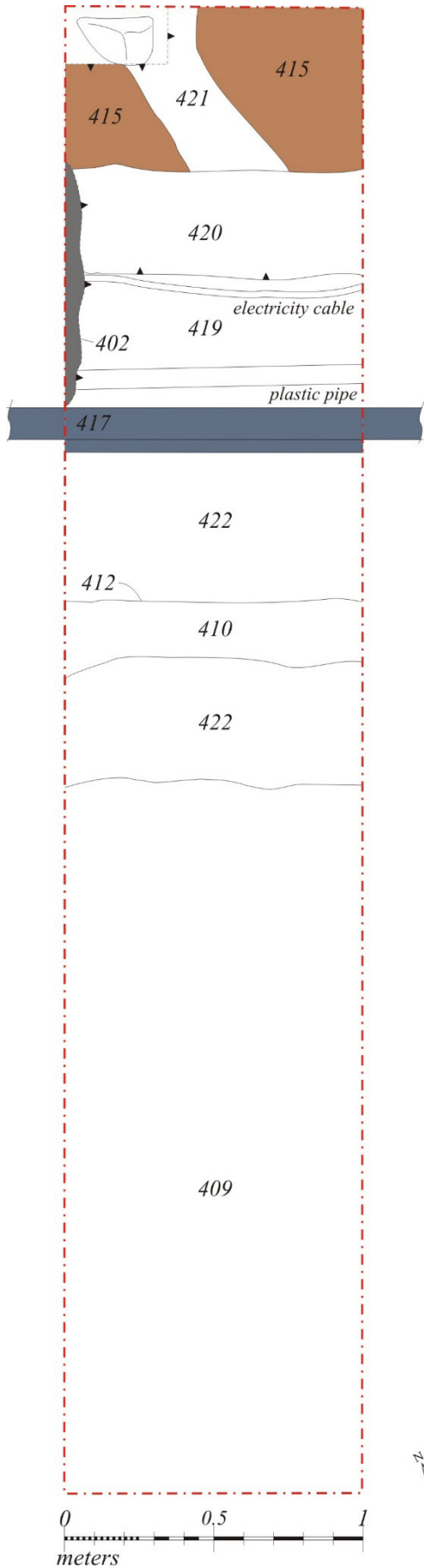


Figure 9 Plan of Trench 4

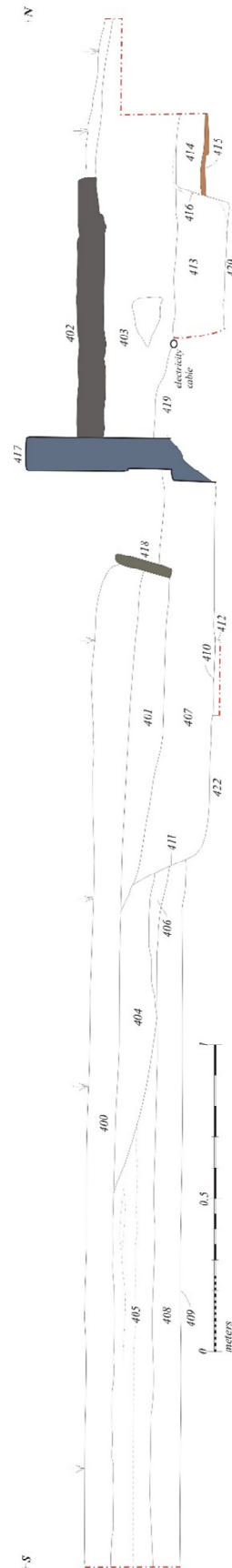


Figure 10 Trench 4, East-facing section 3



*Plate 19 Trench 4, general view post-excitation.
Facing east.*



*Plate 20 Trench 4, north end with Deposit (415).
Facing north-west.*



*Plate 21 Trench 4, general view south end post-excitation.
Facing north-west.*



*Plate 22 Trench 4, general view north end post-excitation.
Facing north-west.*

v. *Trench 5*

Trench 5 (*Figure 11* and *plates 23 – 33*) was positioned in the southern corner of the parterre garden (*Figure 2*) as a roughly L-shaped trench, extending parallel to the old jail wall with an extension westwards into the garden proper. The trench thus extends around the existing yew tree. Because of the mature yew tree's canopy, and because the area has been used for composting, work and storage, the hedge pattern has been lost. The trench was machine-stripped and cleaned by hand.

Topsoil (501), 0.30 to 0.40m in depth, was in the area a loose dark-brown to black humic sandy loam, with a high concentration of modern discarded material. Removal of (501) revealed, in the southern extent of the trench, the partial plan (2.60m x 1.20m in area) of a concrete-mortared brick-edged Structure [503], with an asphalted internal surface. The machine-extruded frogged bricks were stamped AUCHINLEA.⁵ To the south-east of this structure, an area, rectilinear in plan, of moderately compacted mid-orangey brown sandy silt, Deposit (502), with frequent medium sub-angular stones, was revealed. This deposit overlay earlier garden features and was of recent date, possibly representing dumping from garden clearing and/or a raised bedding area associated with the late use of the garden. A rectangular iron service hatch cover was uncovered at the northern edge of this feature.

Other modern intrusive features identified include the linear service trench oriented north-east to south-west, immediately to the north-west of the garden shed Structure [503], and a long, irregular linear cut Feature [504] in the eastern extent of the trench. This feature included two modern Dog Burials [520] and [521], and a large iron Vessel (522), all attesting to modern disturbance in the area.

Original parterre garden features were also identified. Path Network [506] was revealed across the trench, consisting of a main loop curving around the existing yew tree, with curvilinear braches at its far south-eastern and northern extents. The path network was overlain by the modern 'platform' of Deposit (502), and was cut by the modern linear service trench Cut [515] (to the south) and by modern Cut [504] (to the east). The path network was composed of a light yellowish sandy and lime-mortar upper matrix Deposit (517) overlying a Bedding Layer (518) of compacted, well-sorted small sub-rounded gravels, apparent in the central, well-preserved section of the path. Further to the north, the path network was composed of a cinder and ash-rich Deposit (528) overlying a compact orangey-brown sand matrix, Deposit (527).

West of the Path Network [506], between it and the edges-of-excavation on the south and east sides of the existing yew tree, was undifferentiated Garden Soil (530), mid to dark-brown humic sandy loam which presumably represent planting beds; internal features or lines of hedge-planting were not identified.

Along the eastern edge of excavation, however, possible planting bed features were identified. A mid greyish-brown sandy clay Deposit (507) extended in an irregular rectangular area some 1.60m long and 0.40m wide; it was abutted by Deposit (508), a dark brown to black sandy loam garden soil. The clay-rich Fill (507) was not otherwise noted on site and may be related to planting bed functions of water-retention or soil improvement, and (507) and (508) together may therefore represent discrete planting beds.

A sondage, 1m x 0.50m in extent, was excavated in the north-western area of the trench. The sondage was sunk through Garden Soil (519) to the west of Path Network [506] to 1.20m depth, revealing relatively homogenous, mixed mid to dark brown sandy loam Garden Soil (523) throughout. No underlying geological strata were encountered in the sondage, nor identifiable horizons securely attributable to a pre-garden phase. Finds from the sondage included: clay pipe bowl fragments with

⁵ The Auchinlea Brickworks, Wishaw, Lanarkshire, produced Auchinlea-stamped bricks from c. 1920-1947, though brick manufacture at Auchinlea continued until the 1980s.
<http://www.scottishbrickhistory.co.uk/auchinlea-2/> Accessed September 2016.

rouletted rims, three of which bear 5-pointed star stamp impressions on their heels (*plates 31-33*); unglazed red earthenware fragments and fragments of green-glazed ware. These finds point to dates from the 16th to mid-to-late 17th centuries in the area.



Figure 11 Plan of Trench 5



Plate 23 Trench 5, general view post-excavation. Facing north-east.



Plate 24 Trench 5, north end, general view post-excavation. Facing south-west.



Plate 25 Trench 5, detail of structure [503]. Facing south-east.



Plate 26 Trench 5, detail of area of modern disturbance including dog inhumations. Facing west.



Plate 27 Trench 5, detail of clay deposit (507) and planting bed (508). Facing south.



Plate 28 Trench 5, detail of path construction showing gravel (518) and matrix (517). Facing north-west.



Plate 29 Trench 5, general view of path network [506]. Facing west.



Plate 30 Trench 5, general view of path network [506]. Facing east.



Plate 31 Stamp-impressed clay pipe bowls from Trench 5. SF030, 031, 036



Plate 32 Star stamp of SF036



Plate 33 Star stamp of SF030

4. Discussion

The programme of archaeological evaluation at Cowane's Hospital garden and bowling green has produced a body of data related to the bowling green's stratigraphy and the original layout of the parterre garden. Trenches 1 – 4, targeting the edges of the bowling green, have produced generally consistent results demonstrating its construction and make-up; Trench 5 has produced evidence for both the path network and the later use of the southern fringes of the garden.

i. Pre-Bowling Green Activity

Trench 1 provided limited indications of the pre-garden use of the site in Context (121), material which is more closely derived from the underlying geology but containing sub-angular stone blocks indicative perhaps of levelled architecture. Trench 1 demonstrated that the bowling green was imposed on an area of a dark-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks, Deposit (117). This is consistent with accounts that the bowling green was imposed on a pre-existing garden area.

The immediately pre-bowling green Deposit (117) is c. 0.18m thick and lies at 0.58m below the existing surface of the green, and its latest use is therefore no later than 1713; in common with many other post-mediaeval urban garden soils and midden deposits it appears to be relatively ecofact- and artefact-rich. The pre-dating strata, Context (121), which may preserve earlier post-mediaeval and mediaeval deposits including possible levelled structures, lies, on the evidence of Trench 1, at 0.76m below the level of the existing green, and is more variable in elevation, sloping downwards to 0.88m to the south-west (see *Figure 4*). Both Deposits are sealed by the very distinctive broken brick and rubble levelling Deposit (113) which appears to extend across the green and provides a clear indication of the base of the green.

ii. The Bowling Green: Construction and Edging

Trenches 1, 2 and 3 demonstrated that the preserved basal constructional layer of the bowling green consists of a deposit, c. 0.18m in thickness, composed of fragmentary ceramic building material – bricks and roof tile – with stone rubble and cinder-rich sandy matrix: Contexts (113), (219) and (307). The top of these deposits lie at 0.40m below the present surface of the green. Preliminary examination of the brick and finds contained suggests that this levelling deposit dates to the 19th century, is therefore *not* the original 18th century levelling, and has truncated any previous original levelling in the areas excavated. Trenches 1 and 2 uncovered the ceramic pipe drains installed along the edges of the green at this time, and Trench 1 shows that the cut for this levelling layer, Deposit [114] on *Figure 4*, lies 2.70m north of the existing concrete Curb [126]. This may also indicate a previous edging area. The Cut [114] truncates the previously existing garden soils in the area.

All four trenches indicate that a carefully levelled layer of loose, burnt, ash and cinder-rich deposits was laid on the brick rubble levelling fill; these deposits are divisible into an upper black horizon and a lower, purpleish one, though the depositional event was essentially the same. Above these cinder deposits, all trenches recovered evidence of a reddish-brown silty sand levelling deposit, carefully laid, quite homogeneous, and well-drained. Above this reddish sand horizon, improved soils characterised by lenses of sharp sand, were laid; these deposits show evidence of spiking in the course of their upkeep.

These improved soils are in every trench distinguishable into an early and late phase of green. The earlier phase deposits are those truncated and cut away by the large, flat-bottomed cut found in all trenches (Cuts [105], [206], [304] and [411], which all describe the same process in different trenches). This cut runs around all three sides of the green investigated, and is filled with a basal layer of subangular Type 1 material overlain by pea-gravel. From the base of this cut extend linear cuts for modern corrugated drainage pipes. This cut is probably coterminous with the installation of the

existing concrete curbing and the existing timber planking of the edges defining the edge gullies. This modern edge improvement has, therefore, truncated away most previous edging. Trenches 1-3, however, did provide evidence of post-holes; their upper extents are truncated away by the modern cut but extending below the cut through the cinder levelling deposits. These post-holes cuts – [118], [222] and [311], may be interpreted as the remnants of previous timber edging and therefore as a possible proxy for a pre-existing bowling green edge.

The later phase improved soils are those that overlie the modern drainage cut and are therefore related to the green's reinstatement after the drainage works.

The line of the modern drainage cut – which represents an extension of the bowling green – may be plotted and its line extrapolated across the green; this is visible in *Figure 12*. Strictly, this indicates the line of the modern cut only. If, however, this cut represents the major expansion of an existing green, then the lines of the cut replicates the line of the previous extent of the green and may be used as a proxy for the green's original extent. The cut does describe the oblique, lozenge-shaped footprint indicated by historic maps and therefore indicates the 'squaring' of the green.

The modern pea-gravel cut has, however, certainly obliterated any indication of gullies, edging or banking (with the possible exception of the post-holes noted above). There do remain some indications of paths around the green, as discussed in the following section.

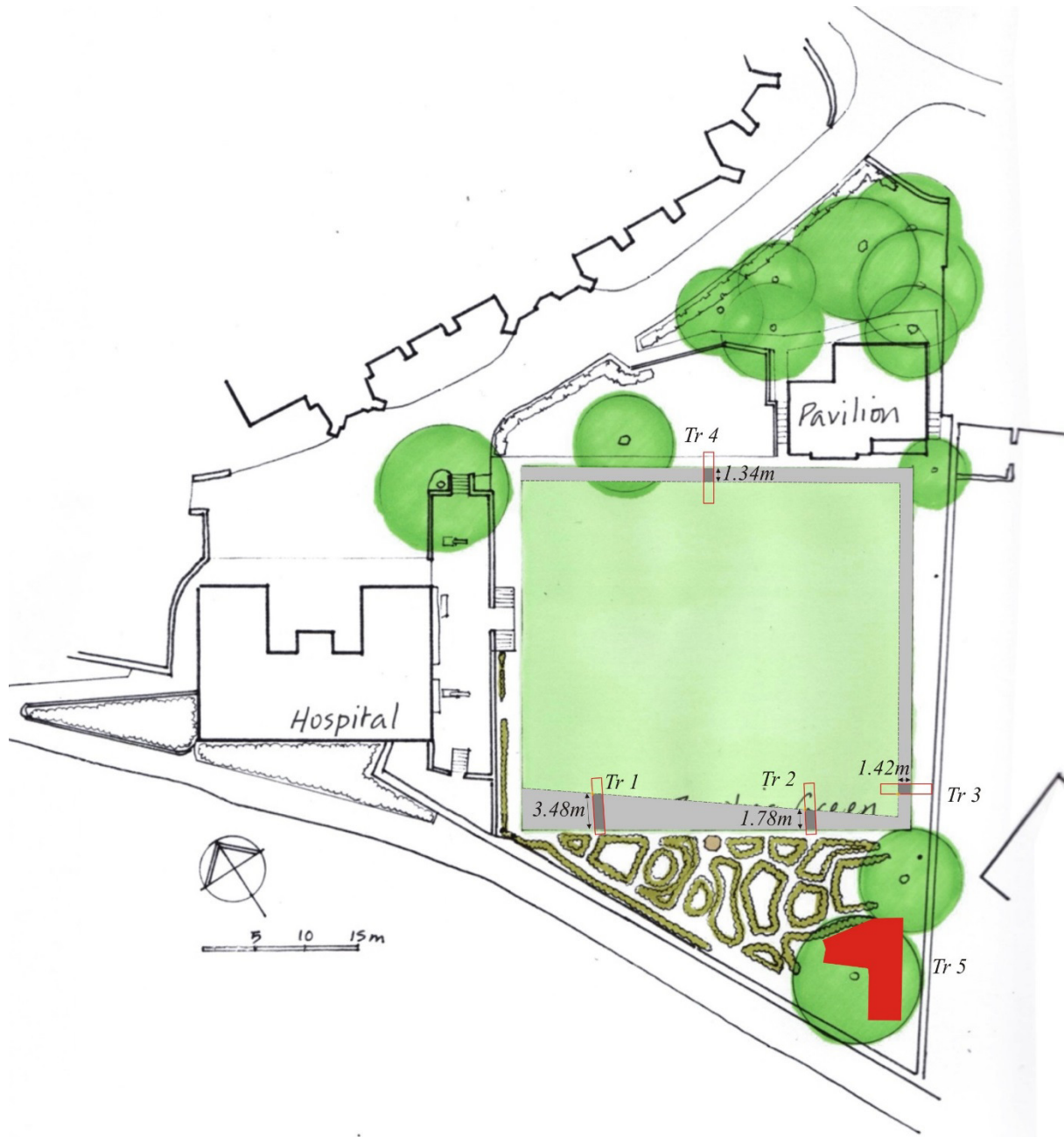


Figure 12 Reconstructed Line of Previous Bowling Green (Addyman Archaeology after Dorrian & Taylor 2014: fig 1)

iii. The Bowling Green: Perimeter Paths and the Parterre Garden

The far extents of the four bowling green trenches provide some information on the relationship between the green itself and the parterres garden on its southern side and the garden area on its northern flank.

The area of Trench 1 south of the existing concrete curb revealed the compacted reddish sandy Deposit (125), lying at 0.39m below the existing ground surface and bordered on either side by linear extents of dark humic Garden Soils, (124) and (131). This pattern is indicative of the previous line of the hedge planting beds and pathways between them. Their northern extent has been truncated away by the imposition of services and the concrete curbing; the path deposits do not appear north of the concrete curbing. The exact line of the previous alignment, therefore, has been lost. However, the

extents revealed suggest that the parterre garden did extend at least to the line of the existing concrete curb, suggesting that later expansions have truncated the gardens to an unknown extent.

This pattern is also visible in Trench 2, where the southern end preserves evidence of the line of the planting beds in the interface between the dark humic Deposit (209) and the compact, yellow sandy Deposit (208) lying 0.25m below the present garden surface; the latter is the preserved parterre path. In this trench, the parterre path is preserved north of the existing concrete curb, designated as (213) on *Figure 5*. The northern extent of this part of the parterre path has, however, been lost through the excavation of the modern Drainage Pipe [212] at c. 0.85m north of the existing concrete curb; but its original line must have lain within the footprint of that drainage pipe cut, as it did not appear north of this cut. Instead, the compacted Garden Soil (211) remain at the base of the modern drainage Cut [206]. There is no evidence, in this area, for previous ditching or banking at the green edge.

Trench 3 was not able to uncover stratigraphy directly related to the original path layout; due in part to the presence of brick tumble against the old jail wall, but it recapitulated the bowling green stratigraphy seen in the other trenches.

Trench 4 also produced some evidence for the pre-existing path network on the northern fringes of the bowling green. The compact red sandy Deposit (415) is similar to other garden path deposits; it did not extend beyond the line of the existing concrete curb, in this case to the south, but had been substantially disturbed by the imposition of both the asphalt path and modern services. Deposit (415) is also cut by a gently curving linear feature, Cut [423], which, although exposed in a small area and not fully investigated, is not inconsistent with a narrow planting bed. Further exposure would be required to elucidate features on the northern side of the bowling green.

The bowling green trenches, therefore, revealed that most original 1712 features in the areas targeted by the evaluation trenches had been truncated by 19th and 20th century levelling and extensions. That the 20th century extension, however, describes such an oblique angle in comparison to the existing green suggests that it follows more or less closely an earlier bowling green footprint. The evidence for previous timber planking stake-holes further suggests that this is a relevant edge horizon. Where Trench 1 revealed evidence for the line of the cut containing the 19th century drainage pipes and brick levelling, however, that line can be seen to be c. 0.70m to the south of the modern cut. This might be expected as the modern cut would need to overreach, slightly, the existing line of the previous edge.

It should be noted that the evidence from Trenches 1-4 indicates that the preserved level of the original parterre garden paths lie from 0.25 to 0.39m below the present garden surface, a depth roughly consistent with that of Trench 5, to which we now turn.

iv. The Parterre Path and Bed Network

Paths directly bordering the bowling green have been discussed above. Trench 5 revealed the curvilinear path network preserved below the modern garden soils, as well as evidence for activities taking place in the garden particularly related to the period in which the hedge pattern had been lost. Trench 5 revealed that the top of the preserved path matrix lies at 0.39 to 0.45m below the present garden surface. The vast majority of this appears to be modern infill of little archaeological sensitivity, though (modern) finds-rich in nature. The area has clearly served as a working and dumping area within the garden as a whole, and also as a place of internment for pets in its eastern extent (perhaps illicitly). The previously existing garden shed, of concreted brick with asphalt surface, is preserved in the corner of the garden, as visible on aerial photographs of 1962 (Dorrian & Taylor 2014: Appendix 4). As might be expected in a working garden, the original path network has been partially disturbed and truncated by modern digging of planting beds and waste-disposal pits, again particular at its eastern extent. The general pattern of the path network, however, is preserved, as seen in *Figure 11*. This confirms that the path sweeps around the existing yew tree as a central feature; the paths are generally c. 0.95m (or 3 feet) in width. The evaluation did not reveal direct evidence for any built edging for the path. Direct evidence for original planting bed features was also sparse, although

the compact band of Deposit (511) and the looser (512) (see *Figure 11*) may suggest (511) as a planting bed to the south of the parterre path. One bedding area did provide evidence for a clay-rich deposit around the edges of a possible planting bed, possibly for water retention or PH-value regulation. Hedge-beds as distinct from planting beds were not identified during the evaluation.

The constructional matrix of the path network varied slightly. A basal layer of compacted gravels was overlain by pale yellowish and whitish lime-mortar rich sandy deposit, with patches of reddish compact sandy surfacing.

5. Recommendations and Mitigation

i. The Bowling Green

The evaluation has shown that the 20th century drainage cut running along three sides of the bowling green is the most coherent and obvious proxy for any previous line of the green, and that this cut has truncated away the original 1712/3 edges and associated features. This modern cut, filled with pea gravel and Type 1, is substantial and would be obvious during any groundworks, providing a coherent line for reinstatement. There is some evidence from Trench 1 that an earlier, probably 19th century, cut for drainage and basal levelling exists c. 0.70m to the greenward (as opposed to edge-ward) side of the later 20th century cut. Identification of this somewhat earlier cut line may involve further archaeological monitoring during any stripping of the green.

Trenches 1 and 2 also show some evidence that the parterre garden and bowling green were separated by an area of compacted garden soils: (211) in Trench 2, which is distinct from the yellowish mortar-rich parterre path (213). This may represent an open area between the bowling green and the formal garden. No structural remains of edging were identified in this area, or evidence for banks or ditches.

The evaluation also revealed that thin strips, increasing in width to the east, of parterre path are preserved on either side of the existing concrete curb. The line of this path is in places cut by modern drainage. The path is distinct from the surrounding deposits in its colour and composition; it would be identifiable during archaeological monitoring of further stripping of the green, were such to be proposed.

In summary, from the present bowling green surface, deposits to a depth of 0.20m represent the improved bowling green topsoil and turf; from 0.10m to 0.20m below the present surface are bowling green turf deposits which predate the 20th century drainage cut. At 0.20m to c. 0.28m below the present ground surface lies a bedding layer of coarse sand, related to these earlier bowling green surfaces. From 0.28m to c. 0.40m are 18th century cinder, ash, and clinker-rich levelling layers which themselves overlie the 0.18m-thick basal levelling layer of broken brick and rubble, also of 18th century date.

Trench 1 also demonstrated that, in the area of that Trench at least, the base of the bowling green levelling layers identified lie at 0.40m below the present surface of the bowling green, and are c. 0.18m thick. These basal layers, of broken brick and rubble, are sitting on garden soil/midden deposits of at least 0.20m depth (0.58m below the present surface). The possible earlier post-mediaeval or mediaeval deposits below these lie at c. 0.76m below the present green surface and are considered to be highly archaeologically sensitive. However, the likelihood of these underlying, earlier strata, being disturbed by the proposed reinstatement of the bowling green is low.

ii. The Parterre Garden

Trench 5, as discussed above, revealed the line of the parterre garden paths, and associated features, at a depth of c. 0.42m below the present ground surface. The material above this level to the surface appears on the basis of the evaluation to be very modern infill and dumped material, containing plastic bottles and tin cans. The archaeological sensitivity of this material is therefore *low* (of greater concern within this depth, of course, are the existing hedges, which must have grown upwards with the gradually ascending ground level since their planting).

The paths themselves survive as thin skims of compacted sandy and mortar-rich material with thin gravel foundation layers, distinct from the surrounding matrix. The sondage sunk into a probable bedding area revealed at least 1.20m of further garden soil deposits, without any indication of the pre-bowling green strata revealed in Trench 1, suggesting that the archaeological sensitivity of underlying, earlier material, is also *low* in this area. At close of excavation, the lines of the parterre path network

were marked out with bamboo canes buried with the backfill and standing proud and are therefore presently marked on the ground. Further stretches of the parterre path network, Trench 5 suggests, may be easily reconstructed under archaeological monitoring, though this would presumably entail the uprooting of the existing hedges.

In general, therefore, the archaeological sensitivity to pre-bowling green archaeology within the grounds of the Cowane's Hospital appears to be low in the event of further stripping of the green and garden. Archaeological monitoring may be desirable during stripping of the area in order to identify and confirm salient horizons and interfaces in order to mark them out for reinstatement if required; the evidence gained during the evaluation suggests that such interfaces would be fairly straightforwardly identifiable during such works. In particular, the base of the bowling green is distinctively marked by the brick and rubble horizon; the existing concrete curb around the green also cuts the remnants of the parterre garden paths on the south side of the green; any breaking out of this curb would benefit from archaeological monitoring if the line of the path is to be further confirmed in this area. Finally, the evaluation did not investigate the western flank of the green: it is apparent from the level of the bottom step of the central terrace stairs that the ground level here has risen, and although this flank has no doubt also been subject to the same late alterations it remains the least investigated side of the green.

References

Dorrian, E and Taylor, K 2014 *Cowane's Hospital Garden Restoration Proposals*.

Appendix A Context Register

Context No.	Recorded by	Date	Trench	Description
100	RG	12/09/2016	1	Turf/topsoil
101	RG	13/09/2016	1	Mixed make-up subsoil
102	RG	13/09/2016	1	Dark brown mixed garden soil
103	RG	15/09/2016	1	Pea gravel and hardcore fill of cut [105]
104	RG	15/09/2016	1	Compacted garden soil
105	RG	15/09/2016	1	Flat-based Cut for drainage/green extension, filled by (103)
106	RG	15/09/2016	1	Cut for modern pipe drain
107	RG	15/09/2016	1	Pea gravel and plastic drainage pipe filling cut [106]
108	RG	15/09/2016	1	Cut for modern pipe drain
109	RG	15/09/2016	1	Pea gravel and plastic drainage pipe filling cut [108]
110	RG	15/09/2016	1	Sandy loam subsoil
111	RG	15/09/2016	1	Mid reddish-brown sandy gravel
112	RG	16/09/2016	1	Dark grey clinker fill of cut [114]
113	RG	16/09/2016	1	Mixed rubble levelling deposit with frequent tile, brick
114	RG	16/09/2016	1	Cut for levelling deposit (113) and clay pipe drains (123)
115	RG	16/09/2016	1	Dark humic redeposited garden soil filling cut [114]
116	RG	16/09/2016	1	Sub-angular packing stones around clay pipes (123)
117	RG	16/09/2016	1	Dark brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks underlying (113)
118	RG	16/09/2016	1	Stake/post-hole: possible bowling green edging
119	RG	16/09/2016	1	Shallow cut of possible edging ditch
120	RG	16/09/2016	1	Dark brown humic garden soils SW of [114]
121	RG	16/09/2016	1	Orangey-brown sandy silt with large sub-rounded stone inclusions, possible mediaeval horizon
122	RG	16/09/2016	1	Purplish clinker material underlying (112)
123	RG	16/09/2016	1	Clay drainage pipe filling cut [114]
124	RG	16/09/2016	1	Dark brown humic garden soil SW of concrete curb [126], E side
125	PK	16/09/2016	1	Reddish (redeposited natural) sand, garden path material, S end
126	PK	16/09/2016	1	Concrete curb of bowling green
127	PK	16/09/2016	1	Foundation trench cut for [126]
128	PK	16/09/2016	1	Pea gravel fill and metal pipe, fill of [129]
129	PK	16/09/2016	1	Modern cut for services along [126]
130	PK	16/09/2016	1	Timber bowling green edge planking
131	PK	16/09/2016	1	Dark brown humic garden soil SW of concrete curb [126], W side
200	GC/BE	13/09/2016	2	Turf/topsoil
201	GC/BE	13/09/2016	2	Garden soil SW of concrete curb of bowling green
202	GC/BE	13/09/2016	2	Bowling green levelling underlying (200)
203	GC/BE	13/09/2016	2	Reddish-brown sand underlying (204)
204	GC/BE	13/09/2016	2	Mid brown sandy loam at south end of Trench

205	GC/BE	13/09/2016	2	Pea-gravel and Type 1 fill of Cut [206]
206	PK	14/09/2016	2	Flat-based cut for drainage/green extension, filled by (205)
207	PK	14/09/2016	2	Black ashy and clinker levelling
208	PK	16/09/2016	2	Mid yellow sandy and mortar-rich garden path material
209	PK	16/09/2016	2	Garden soil south of path (208)
210	PK	16/09/2016	2	Purplish cinder levelling underlying (207)
211	PK	16/09/2016	2	Compacted garden soil cut by [206]
212	PK	16/09/2016	2	Cut for modern drainage pipe
213	PK	16/09/2016	2	Mid yellow sandy and mortar-rich garden path material
214	PK	16/09/2016	2	Cut for concrete curb
215	PK	16/09/2016	2	Pea-gravel fill S of concrete curb [221]
216	PK	16/09/2016	2	Cut for pipe, S of concrete curb [221]
217	PK	19/09/2016	2	Dark humic garden soil above clay drains (218)
218	PK	19/09/2016	2	Ceramic pipe field drain
219	PK	19/09/2016	2	Brick-rubble levelling fill
220	PK	19/09/2016	2	Timber bowling green edge planking
221	PK	19/09/2016	2	Concrete curb of bowling green
222	PK	19/09/2016	2	Cut for post-hole (green edging planks?)
223	PK	19/09/2016	2	Fill of [222]
300	JR	13/09/2016	3	Turf/topsoil
301	TM	13/09/2016	3	Silty gravel, SE section Tr.3
302	JR	13/09/2016	3	Dark brown garden soil
303	AM	14/09/2016	3	Pea-gravel and Type 1 fill of Cut [302]
304	AM	14/09/2016	3	Flat-based cut for drainage/green extension, filled by (303)
305	PK	15/09/2016	3	Mid orangey-brown sandy silt
306	PK	15/09/2016	3	Black ashy levelling deposit
307	AM	16/09/2016	3	Brick rubble levelling fill below (317)
308	PK	16/09/2016	3	Compacted garden soil below [304]
309	PK	16/09/2016	3	Cut for modern drainage pipe, base of [304]
310	PK	16/09/2016	3	Pea-gravel and plastic pipe Fill of Cut [309]
311	PK	16/09/2016	3	Cut for post-hole (green edging planks?)
312	PK	16/09/2016	3	Fill of [311]
313	PK	16/09/2016	3	Concrete curb of bowling green
314	PK	16/09/2016	3	Timber bowling green edge planking
315	PK	16/09/2016	3	Brick tumble, E end at Jail wall
316	PK	16/09/2016	3	Metal fence stanchion
317	PK	16/09/2016	3	Pale mid-brown sandy loam underlying 300 in W
318	PK	16/09/2016	3	Compacted mid brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks underlying brick levelling (307)
400	RG	13/09/2016	4	Turf/topsoil
401	IM	13/09/2016	4	Silty sand below (400)
402	TMc	13/09/2016	4	Tarmac path
403	TMc	13/09/2016	4	Mid-brown sandy silt underlying (402)
404	TMc/IM	14/09/2016	4	Dark sandy silt below (400) abutting (405)
405	TMc/IM	14/09/2016	4	Sandy soil below (400)
406	TMc/IM	14/09/2016	4	Burnt deposit underlying (404) cut by (411)
407	TMc	14/09/2016	4	Pea-gravel and Type 1 fill of cut [411]

408	TMc	14/09/2016	4	Orangey-brown sand underlying (404), (405), (406)
409	TMc	14/09/2016	4	Ashy cinder levelling layer underlying (407), (408)
410	TMc	14/09/2016	4	Pea-gravel fill of Cut [412]
411	TMc	14/09/2016	4	Flat-based cut for drainage/green extension, filled by (407)
412	TMc	14/09/2016	4	Linear cut for drainage pipe filled by (410)
413	PK	16/09/2016	4	Dark humic garden soil below (403)
414	PK	16/09/2016	4	Mixed garden soils with reddish sand lensing
415	PK	16/09/2016	4	Compact reddish sandy silt underlying (414)
416	PK	16/09/2016	4	Linear cut filled by (413)
417	PK	16/09/2016	4	Concrete curb of bowling green
418	PK	16/09/2016	4	Timber bowling green edge planking
419	PK	16/09/2016	4	Pea-gravel N of curb [417]
420	PK	16/09/2016	4	Mortar-flecked dark brown sandy silt
421	PK	16/09/2016	4	Dark humic garden soil ?fill of cut?
422	PK	16/09/2016	4	Compacted garden soil underlying (407)
423	PK	16/09/2016	4	Linear or gently curvilinear cut filled with (421)
501	AJLM	14/09/2016	5	Topsoil
502	AJLM	14/09/2016	5	Modern compact stone/rubble 'platform'
503	AJLM	14/09/2016	5	Brick-edged structure, S corner
504	AJLM	14/09/2016	5	Modern cut, E end
505	AJLM	14/09/2016	5	Fill of [504]
506	AJLM	14/09/2016	5	Curvilinear path network
507	AJLM	14/09/2016	5	Grey-brown clay deposit NE of path [506]
508	AJLM	14/09/2016	5	Dark-brown garden-soil deposit associated with (507)
509	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Cut for stone feature adjacent to structure [503]
510	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Stone rubble fill of [509]
511	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Firm deposit cut by services
512	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Dark gravel-rich deposit adjacent to (511)
513	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Dark garden soil deposit N of [503]
514	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Area of path?/mortar spread in NW-facing section, S end
515	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Cut for NE-SW service trench
516	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Fill of service trench [515]
517	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Light sandy deposit, part of path network [506]
518	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Compact lower gravel matrix, part of path network [506]
519	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Garden soil NW of paths [506]
520	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Dog burial within (505)
521	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Dog burial within (505), trench section
522	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Fe bucket N of burial [520]
523	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Sondage deposit, NW corner of (519)
524	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Redeposited garden soils associated with services
525	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Soil NE of [506], cut by [504]
526	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Fill of [504]
527	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Orange compacted basal layer of Path [506], N end
528	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Cinder, slag layer of path [506], N end
529	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Garden soil, SW corner, S end
530	AJLM	16/09/2016	5	Garden soil, W end between path network [506] and LOE

Appendix B Finds Register

<i>Finds No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001.1	1	100	Ceramic	11	Tile, Pipe, Vessel	Highly fragmented, likely 20th century	12/09/2016	RG
001.2	1	100	Ceramic	1	Threaded, Carbonated beverage Bottle Stopper	Tizer	12/09/2016	RG
001.3	1	100	Glass	13	Vessel glass	Clear, green, brown. Selection- not all retained	12/09/2016	RG
001.4	1	100	Glass	10	Window	Patterned, reinforced, clear. Other finds not retained include: 13 Fe nails/ wire, Rubber strap, 2 slate frags, 8 slag and charcoal	12/09/2016	RG
002.0	Parterre	Unstrat	Pb	1	Lead fragment, cutting?	Surface Find	12/09/2016	AM
003.0	3	300	Pb	1	Droplet?		12/09/2016	AM
004.0			Coin	1	5p 2000	Not Retained		
005.1	4	400	Ceramic	3	Tile	20thc.	13/09/2016	RG
005.2	4	400	Glass	2	Window, Bottle	Other finds not retained: Fe nails x3	13/09/2016	RG
006.1	4	403	Faunal Remains	3	?Deer Mandible, Tooth		13/09/2016	TMc
006.2	4	403	Ceramic	8	Stoneware, whiteware, etc.		13/09/2016	TMc
007.1	2	201	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Stem fragment		13/09/2016	GC
007.2	2	201	CBM	1	Roof Tile		13/09/2016	GC
007.3	2	201	Coal	3			13/09/2016	GC
007.4	2	201	Slag	1			13/09/2016	GC
008.1	2	202	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Stem fragment	Highly abraded	13/09/2016	BE
008.2	2	202	Ceramic	1	Blue/ white decorated		13/09/2016	BE
008.3	2	202	Slate	3	Roofing slates	1 worked	13/09/2016	BE
008.4	2	202	Wood	1	Rectangular	Possible boundary marker	13/09/2016	BE
009.0	3	301	CBM	1	Drain		13/09/2016	TM
010.1	4	401	Ceramic	5	Tile, Undecorated Whiteware		13/09/2016	IM
010.2	4	401	Coin	1	Penny, 1976		13/09/2016	IM
010.3	4	401	Glass	7	Bottle, Reinforced window	Other finds not retained: Fe bolt, wire	13/09/2016	IM

011.1	1	101	Ceramic	5	Tile, Glazed Stoneware		13/09/2016	RG
011.2	1	101	Glass	7	Bottle glass	Clear, green, moulded script. 20thc?	13/09/2016	RG
011.3	1	101	Glass	3	Window	Other finds not retained: 12 modern Fe nails, rubber hose, molten glass, 2 slate	13/09/2016	RG
012.1	1	102	Ceramic	1	Tile		13/09/2016	RG
012.2	1	102	CBM	2	Drain Pipe		13/09/2016	RG
012.3	1	102	Slag	9			13/09/2016	RG
013.0	3	302	Ceramic	1	Unglazed red earthenware	Garden Pot? Rim	13/09/2016	JR
014.0	4	407	Slag	2			14/09/2016	TMc
015.1	4	409	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Stem fragment	Small bore	14/09/2016	TMc
015.2	4	409	CBM	1	Roof Tile		14/09/2016	TMc
016.0	2	203	Fe	1	Nail		14/09/2016	BE
017.1	2	207	CBM	2	Brick, Roof Tile		14/09/2016	BE
017.2	2	207	Coal	2			14/09/2016	BE
017.3	2	207	Slag	7			14/09/2016	BE
018.0	1	117	Ceramic	3	Green Glaze		15/09/2016	RG
019.1	1	117	Shell	1	Oyster		16/09/2016	RG
019.2	1	117	Ceramic	3	Possible brick frag, glazed earthenware, undecorated whiteware handle		16/09/2016	RG
019.3	1	117	Clay Tobacco Pipe	5	1 Bowl/ Heel/ Stem, 1 bowl frag, 3 stem frags	Rouletted, bevelled rim, projecting heel with 5 star stamp on base. Stirling, likely mid-late 17thc. Bowl frag burnt, likely 17th c. Stems unmarked, unabraded, 1 highly abraded with possible teeth marks	16/09/2016	RG
020.0	1	115/116	Fe	1	Blade tip?	Has appearance of sword...	16/09/2016	RG
021.1	1	115	Glass	1	Green bottle base frag	Possibly 18th century	16/09/2016	RG
021.2	1	115	Faunal Remains	2			16/09/2016	RG
021.3	1	115	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Stem fragment	at bowl	16/09/2016	RG
021.4	1	115	Ceramic	1	Unglazed red earthenware	Garden pot?	16/09/2016	RG
021.5	1	115	Slag	1			16/09/2016	RG

022.1	1	121	Ceramic	1	Small green glaze body sherd		16/09/2016	RG
022.2	1	121	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Stem fragment	Wide bore, undecorated	16/09/2016	RG
022.3	1	121	Faunal Remains	2			16/09/2016	RG
023.1	1	120	Shell	1	Oyster		16/09/2016	RG
023.2	1	120	Ceramic	1	Unglazed red earthenware	Garden Pot?	16/09/2016	RG
023.3	1	120	Fe	2	Nails		16/09/2016	RG
024.1	1	117	Faunal Remains	15			16/09/2016	RG
024.2	1	117	Faunal Remains	3	Burnt		16/09/2016	RG
025.1	3	307	CBM	2	Roof Tile	Sample of.	16/09/2016	
025.2	3	307	CBM	6	Brick Frags, wasters?	Sample of.	16/09/2016	
026.1	1	124	Ceramic	1	Red unglazed earthenware	Garden pot? Body sherd	16/09/2016	RG
026.2	1	124	Faunal Remains	1			16/09/2016	RG
027.0	5	501	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Bowl/ Stem.	Cutty, Unmarked, m19th c.	14/09/2016	AJLM
028.0	5	505	Ceramic	5	Stoneware, Transfer printed whiteware	Brown/white transfer Cherub, Purple/ White transfer cloud/ foliage	14/09/2016	AJLM
029.0	5	505	Metal	1	Loop?		14/09/2016	AJLM
030.0	5	507	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Bowl/ Heel/ Stem, Stem	Rouletted, bevelled rim, barrel bowl, 5 point star stamp on heel. Stirling mid-late 17thc. Off white stem nail impressions	14/09/2016	AJLM
031.0	5	523	Clay Tobacco Pipe	5	Bowl/ Heel/ Stem, 3 Stem, 1 Nib	Rouletted Rim, Barrel bowl, unmarked base, 'P'? On side of heel. Stems unmarked. Mid- Late 17th century	16/09/2016	
032.0	5	523	Ceramic	4	Glazed redware? Green Glaze	Possibly 16-17th century	16/09/2016	
033.0	5	523	Ceramic	2	Unglazed red earthenware	Garden Pot? Rim, body	16/09/2016	
034.0	5	523	Glass	1	Green Bottle body		16/09/2016	
035.0	5	523	Faunal Remains	4			16/09/2016	

036.0	5	523	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Bow/ Heel/ Stem	Damaged rim, rouletted. Barrel bowl, projecting heel, 5 pointed star in starburst stamp. Stirling m-1 17th c.	15/09/2016	
037.0	5		Metal Detecting		Oven Dial, Stella Artois Bottle Cap, Bracket w/ Phillips head screws, Havana Cigar Tube	Not Retained		

Appendix C Drawing Register

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1	01:20	P	16/09/2016	RG	Plan of Trench 1
2	1	01:10	S	19/09/2016	PK	Trench 1, East-facing section
3	2	01:10	S	16/09/2016	PK	Trench 2, East-facing section
4	2	01:20	P	19/09/2016	TOA	Plan of Trench 2
5	2	01:10	S	19/09/2016	TOA	Trench 3, South-facing section
6	2	01:20	P	19/09/2016	TOA	Plan of Trench 3
7	3	01:10	S	19/09/2016	PK	Trench 4, South-East facing section
8	3	01:20	P	19/09/2016	PK	Plan of Trench 4
9	4	01:20	P	16/09/2016	AJLM	Plan of Trench 5

Appendix D Photograph Register

Image No.	Direction Facing	Date	Description	Initials
1	SW	13/09/2016	Trench 1 General view deturfed	PK
2	SW	13/09/2016	Trench 2 General view deturfed	PK
3	SE	13/09/2016	Trench 3 General view deturfed	PK
4	NW	13/09/2016	Trench 5 General view pre-excavation	PK
5	SW	13/09/2016	Trench 4 General view deturfed	RG
6	SW	13/09/2016	Trench 1 General view with context (102)	RG
7		13/09/2016	Working shot, PK	RG
8		13/09/2016	Working shot, JR, TM	RG
9		13/09/2016	Working shot, TM	RG
10		13/09/2016	Working shot, BE	RG
11	S	14/09/2016	Trench 1: pea gravel (103) with dark fill deposit (102)	PK
12	W	14/09/2016	Trench 1: pea gravel (103) with dark fill deposit (102)	PK
13	W	14/09/2016	Trench 1 general setting shot with terrace	PK
14	N	14/09/2016	Trench 1: pea gravel (103) with dark fill deposit (102)	PK
15	SW	14/09/2016	Trench 2: Deposit (203)	PK
16	W	14/09/2016	Trench 2 with pea-gravel deposit (205) removed	PK
17	NE	14/09/2016	Trench 2 general view with pea-gravel deposit (205) removed	PK
18	E	14/09/2016	Trench 2: SW end with drain cut [212], compacted garden soil deposit (211)	PK
19	NE	14/09/2016	Trench 2 general view with pea-gravel deposit (205) removed	PK
20	SW	14/09/2016	Trench 2: deposit (207) extending across trench	PK
21	NE	14/09/2016	Trench 2: deposit (207) extending across trench	PK
22	N	14/09/2016	Trench 2, N end general view	PK
23		15/09/2016	Working shot: school visit	RG
24		15/09/2016	Working shot: school visit	RG
25	SW	15/09/2016	Trench 1, general view with pea gravel (103) removed	RG
26	NE	15/09/2016	Trench 1, general view with pea gravel (103) removed	RG
27	SE	15/09/2016	Trench 3 with cinder deposit (306)	RG
28		15/09/2016	Working shot: school visit	RG
29		15/09/2016	Working shot: school visit	RG
30		15/09/2016	Working shot: school visit	RG
31		15/09/2016	Working shot: school visit	RG
32	N	16/09/2016	Trench 2 general view post-ex	PK
33	N	16/09/2016	Trench 2 detail of garden path deposit (208), S. end	PK
34	W	16/09/2016	Trench 2 detail of garden path deposit (208), S. end	PK
35	W	16/09/2016	Trench 2, East-facing section, S end detail	PK
36	W	16/09/2016	Trench 2, East-facing section, S end geeneral view	PK
37	W	16/09/2016	Trench 2, East-facing section	PK
38	W	16/09/2016	Trench 2, East-facing section	PK
39	W	16/09/2016	Trench 2, East-facing section detail pea gravel cut [206]	PK
40	W	16/09/2016	Trench 2, East-facing section detail of post-hole [222]	PK
41	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 2, East-facing section S end general view	PK
42	W	16/09/2016	Trench 2, East-facing section, central	PK
43	W	16/09/2016	Trench 2, East-facing section N end	PK

44	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 2 general view post-ex	PK
45	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 2, West-facing section, N end	PK
46	E	16/09/2016	Trench 2, West-facing section, central	PK
47	E	16/09/2016	Trench 2, West-facing section, S end	PK
48	E	16/09/2016	Trench 2, West-facing section, S end	PK
49	E	16/09/2016	Trench 2, West-facing section, S end detail	PK
50	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 2 general view post-ex	PK
51	S	16/09/2016	Trench 2 general view post-ex	PK
52	W	16/09/2016	Trench 2 S end detail	PK
53	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 1, NE end with slot to pre-bowling green deposit (121)	RG
54	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 1, SE-facing section, NE end	RG
55	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 1, SE-facing section, SW end	RG
56	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 1, Se-facing section, detail	RG
57	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 1, detail of slot through to deposit (121)	RG
58	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 1, NW-facing section with klinker deposit (112) and brick levelling (113)	RG
59	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 1, detail of compacted garden soil deposit (120)	RG
60	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 1, SW-facing section	RG
61	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 1, detail of SE-facing section with clay pipes (123)	RG
62	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 1, detail of clay pipes (123)	RG
63	N	16/09/2016	Trench 5, east end general view post-ex	AJLM
64	N	16/09/2016	Trench 5, east end general view post-ex	AJLM
65	W	16/09/2016	Trench 5, central general view post-ex	AJLM
66	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, south end general view post-ex	AJLM
67	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, 'platform' at E end	AJLM
68	W	16/09/2016	Trench 5, north end general view post-ex	AJLM
69	W	16/09/2016	Trench 5, north end general view post-ex	AJLM
70	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, north end general view post-ex	AJLM
71	E	16/09/2016	Trench 5, north end general view post-ex	AJLM
72	E	16/09/2016	Trench 5, north end general view post-ex	AJLM
73	E	16/09/2016	Trench 5, central general view post-ex	AJLM
74	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, south end general view post-ex	AJLM
75	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, south end general view post-ex	AJLM
76	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, south end general view post-ex	AJLM
77	N	16/09/2016	Trench 5, south end general view post-ex	AJLM
78	N	16/09/2016	Trench 5, north end general view post-ex	AJLM
79	W	16/09/2016	Trench 5, south end general view post-ex	AJLM
80	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, south end general view post-ex	AJLM
81	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, north end general view post-ex	AJLM
82	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, brick foundations/flooring, building [503]	AJLM
83	S	16/09/2016	Trench 5, brick foundations/flooring, building [503]	AJLM
84	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, feature [509] adjacent to building [503]	AJLM
85	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, wider shot showing deposits (511), (512)	AJLM
86	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, S end showing deposits (511), (512) and path [506]	AJLM
87	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, S end showing deposits (511), (512) and path [506]	AJLM
88	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, S end showing deposits (511), (512) and path [506]	AJLM
89	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, view of path [506], soil (513), mortar (514), service trench [515]	AJLM
90	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, detail of path [506] showing (517), (518)	AJLM

91	N	16/09/2016	Trench 5, detail of path [506] and service trench [515]	AJLM
92	N	16/09/2016	Trench 5, path network [506] cut by trench [515]	AJLM
93	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, platform/deposit (502), trench [515], path [506]	AJLM
94	S	16/09/2016	Trench 5, path network [506], S end	AJLM
95	N	16/09/2016	Trench 5, path network [506], N end	AJLM
96	E	16/09/2016	Trench 5, E end, Path [506] and garden soils (507), (508)	AJLM
97	S	16/09/2016	Trench 5, path network [506], NE branch	AJLM
98	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, soil (519) NW of path network [506]	AJLM
99	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, soil (519) with clay tobacco pipe in situ	AJLM
100	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, garden soils (507), (508)	AJLM
101	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, garden soils (507), (508)	AJLM
102	S	16/09/2016	Trench 5, garden soils (507), (508) with (504) and path [506]	AJLM
103	W	16/09/2016	Trench 5, E corner showing dog burials [520], [521]	AJLM
104	S	16/09/2016	Trench 5, E corner, Fe bucket (522)	AJLM
105	W	16/09/2016	Trench 5, E corner, deposits (507), (508)	AJLM
106	S	16/09/2016	Trench 5, detail of dog burial (520)	AJLM
107	S	16/09/2016	Trench 5, Trench 5, detail of dog burial (520)	AJLM
108	S	16/09/2016	Trench 5, Trench 5, detail of dog burial (520)	AJLM
109	E	16/09/2016	Trench 5, Trench 5, detail of dog burial (521)	AJLM
110	S	16/09/2016	Trench 5, Trench 5, detail of dog burial (521)	AJLM
111	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, detail of Fe bucket (522)	AJLM
112	W	16/09/2016	Trench 5, detail of Fe bucket (522)	AJLM
113	E	16/09/2016	Trench 5, E end general view	AJLM
114	E	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SW-facing section, E end	AJLM
115	E	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SW-facing section, E end	AJLM
116	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SW-facing section, E end	AJLM
117	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SW-facing section, E end	AJLM
118	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SW-facing section, N end	AJLM
119	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SW-facing section, N end	AJLM
120	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SW-facing section, N end, N corner	AJLM
121	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SE-facing section, N end	AJLM
122	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SE-facing section, N end	AJLM
123	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NE-facing section, N end	AJLM
124	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NE-facing section, N end	AJLM
125	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NE-facing section, N end	AJLM
126	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NE-facing section, N end	AJLM
127	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SE-facing section, S end	AJLM
128	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SE-facing section, S end	AJLM
129	NW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SE-facing section, S end	AJLM
130	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NE-facing section, S end	AJLM
131	SW	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NE-facing section, S end	AJLM
132	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NW-facing section, S end	AJLM
133	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NW-facing section, S end	AJLM
134	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NW-facing section, S end	AJLM
135	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NW-facing section, S end	AJLM
136	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, SW-facing section, E end	AJLM
137	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NW-facing section, E end	AJLM
138	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NW-facing section, E end	AJLM

139	SE	16/09/2016	Trench 5, NW-facing section, E end	AJLM
140	E	16/09/2016	Trench 3 general view post-ex	PK
141	S	16/09/2016	Trench 3, North-facing section, W end	PK
142	S	16/09/2016	Trench 3, North-facing section, central	PK
143	S	16/09/2016	Trench 3, North-facing section, central	PK
144	S	16/09/2016	Trench 3, North-facing section, central	PK
145	S	16/09/2016	Trench 3, North-facing section, E end	PK
146	N	16/09/2016	Trench 3, South-facing section, W end	PK
147	N	16/09/2016	Trench 3, South-facing section, central	PK
148	N	16/09/2016	Trench 3, South-facing section, E end	PK
149	N	16/09/2016	Trench 3, South-facing section, far E end	PK
150	E	16/09/2016	Trench 3, east end general view post-ex	PK
151	N	16/09/2016	Trench 4 General view post-ex	PK
152	W	16/09/2016	Trench 4, east-facing section, south end	PK
153	W	16/09/2016	Trench 4, east-facing section, central	PK
154	W	16/09/2016	Trench 4, east-facing section, N end	PK
155	E	16/09/2016	Trench 4, west-facing section	PK
156	E	16/09/2016	Trench 4, west-facing section	PK
157	E	16/09/2016	Trench 4, west-facing section	PK
158	E	16/09/2016	Trench 4, west-facing section	PK
159	NE	16/09/2016	Trench 4 General view post-ex	PK
160	W	19/06/2016	Trench 2, sondage at base of trench showing clay pipes (218)	TOA
161	W	19/06/2016	Trench 2, sondage at base of trench showing clay pipes (218)	TOA
162	W	19/06/2016	Trench 2, sondage at base of trench showing clay pipes (218)	TOA
163	S	19/06/2016	Trench 2, sondage at base of trench showing clay pipes (218)	TOA
164	S	19/06/2016	Trench 2, sondage at base of trench showing clay pipes (218)	TOA
165	vert	19/06/2016	Trench 2, sondage at base of trench showing clay pipes (218) detail	TOA
166	W	19/06/2016	Trench 2, sondage at base of trench showing clay pipes (218)	TOA
167	W	19/06/2016	Trench 2 general view post-ex	TOA

Appendix E Sample Register

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
001	506	1 bag	16/09/2016	PDK	Parterre path matrix material	For client
002	208	1 bag	16/09/2016	PDK	Parterre path matrix material	For client

Appendix F DES Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Cowane's Hospital Bowling Green and Garden
PROJECT CODE:	AA2233
PARISH:	Stirling
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Philip Karsgaard
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NS79SE 20; CanmoreID 46196
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Designated Garden & Designed Landscape
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Star-motif stamp-impressed clay pipe fragments
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 79203 93666
START DATE (this season)	12 September 2016
END DATE (this season)	19 September 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the grounds of Cowane's Hospital, Stirling, Stirlingshire, by Addyman Archaeology with volunteer participants from 12 th – 19 th September 2016. The project to restore the garden is part of a wider re-generation project for the 17th Century Hospital building. Five trenches were excavated. Trenches 1 -4 were hand-dug and placed across the edges of the bowling green in order to determine the sequence of alterations to the green and identify any preserved original 18 th century bowling green edges. Trench 5 was located in the south-east area of the parterre garden, and was designed to investigate the original garden path network as designed by John Harlaw in 1713. Trenches 1-4 recovered the stratigraphy of the bowling green, and identified 20 th century expansions of the green with associated drainage; earlier 19 th century levelling deposits, drainage systems, and rubble levelling layers; and, in Trench 1, indications of pre-bowling green strata. Trench 5 was successful in identifying a portion of the garden path network, and also exposed a previous garden structure, modern cuts, planting beds and two dog inhumations. Trenches 1 and 5 produced stamp-impressed clay pipe bowls decorated with a star motif, produced in Stirling in the mid to late 17 th century.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Restoration works of garden and bowling green
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	Volunteer archaeologists at Trench 1 [2233_029] Trench 5 general view with parterre garden path network [2233_076]
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Heritage Lottery Fund
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Addyman Archaeology, St Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	HES