

# *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*

Updated on 15/06/2007

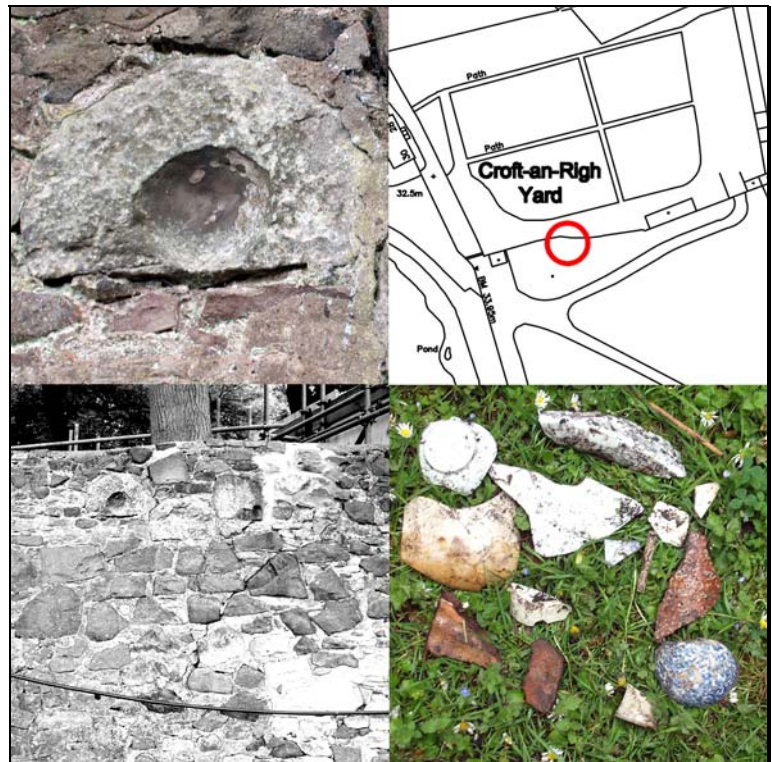
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<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p><i>A watching brief was carried out during consolidation work on the boundary wall of Holyrood Park near Croft-an-Righ. This included the excavation of trial trenches on both sides of the wall, which revealed recently disturbed deposits containing abundant finds of late 19<sup>th</sup>-century date including brick and glass fragments, along with a substantial quantity of pan-tile, perhaps indicating the presence of a roofed structure adjacent to the wall, now demolished.</i></p> <p><i>The wall at this point was in a poor state of repair, due in part to damage caused by tree roots. Also there were several areas of repair. Some fragments of stone were seen which seemed likely to have been taken from the ruined Holyrood Abbey nearby.</i></p> <p><i>After the initial examination and recording, a section of wall with a maximum width of 7.0 m was demolished. Further investigation revealed that there were at least two phases of boundary wall in this area and the earlier of these was mostly removed when the later wall was erected. The later wall has also had numerous repairs.</i></p>
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Historic Scotland  
Properties in Care  
Minor Archaeological Works 2009

# Holyrood Park (Boundary Wall): Archaeological Monitoring and Recording, June & September 2009

HS PIC Index number: 90131

Project codes: HSCO-90131-2009-03, HSCO-90131-2009-04



20 March 2010  
Kirkdale Archaeology

<b><u>Site</u></b>	Holyrood Park (Boundary Wall)
<b><u>N.G.R</u></b>	NT 2885 7091
<b><u>Project Description</u></b>	Archaeological monitoring and recording
<b><u>Project code</u></b>	HSCO-90131-2009-03, HSCO-90131-2009-04

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*SUMMARY: A watching brief was carried out during consolidation work on the boundary wall of Holyrood Park near Croft-an-Righ. This included the excavation of trial trenches on both sides of the wall, which revealed recently disturbed deposits containing abundant finds of late 19<sup>th</sup>-century date including brick and glass fragments, along with a substantial quantity of pan-tile, perhaps indicating the presence of a roofed structure adjacent to the wall, now demolished.*

*The wall at this point was in a poor state of repair, due in part to damage caused by tree roots. In addition, there were several areas of repair. Some fragments of stone were seen which seemed likely to have been taken from the ruinous Holyrood Abbey nearby.*

*After the initial examination and recording, a section of wall with a maximum width of 7.0 m was demolished. Further investigation revealed that there were at least two phases of boundary wall in this area and the earlier of these was mostly removed when the later wall was erected. The later wall also had numerous repairs.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Under the terms of its PIC call-off contract Kirkdale Archaeology was asked by Historic Scotland to monitor consolidation work on the boundary wall of Holyrood Park near Croft-an-Righ.

The wall had been seen to be in a state of disrepair and liable to collapse. The affected area of wall measured roughly 4.50 m E-W and there were significant vertical cracks at either end of this area.

The first phase of work comprised the excavation of trial trenches on both sides of the wall. Both the existing and newly exposed masonry were recorded in detail. This work took place from 15 to 17 June 2009.

Part of the wall was demolished in the second phase of work, and this was also monitored and recorded. This work was carried out from 7 to 9 September 2009.

## 2.0 DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Monitoring of excavation and recording prior to demolition (June 2009)

#### 2.1.1 *Overview*

As the wall was leaning over markedly to the south, temporary shoring had been erected prior to the works. Trial trenches were dug against either face to determine the depth and nature of any foundations and assess the archaeological importance of deposits that might be affected.

The trenches revealed that there was a depth of 1.00 m of overburden to the south of the wall, most likely late 19<sup>th</sup>-century landscaping, and that the upper deposits on the north side had been disturbed in recent times. The foundations of the wall seemed to be simply a less well-constructed continuation of the wall face above.

#### 2.1.2 *Trench 1*

Trench 1 was excavated against the south face of the wall and measured 1.00 m E-W, 600 mm wide and 1.00 m in depth.

The uppermost deposit, **101**, comprised turf and mid-dark brown silty loam topsoil and measured roughly 150 mm in depth.

**101** sealed **102**, a fairly compact deposit of mid grey sandy silt and stones. The stones were sandstone chips measuring up to 80 mm by 150 mm and formed approximately 30% of the deposit. **102** measured 250 mm in depth in the west elevation but only 80 mm to the east.

Immediately below **102**, **103** comprised fairly compact mid brown sandy silt and stones (65-70% stones measuring 80 mm by 120 mm on average) with mortar flecks and many pan-tile and brick fragments. It was noted that both the pan-tile and bricks often had mortar attached to them. **103** measured roughly 400 mm in depth throughout the trench.

Sealed by **103** and seen in the bottom 200 mm of the trench, **104** was a loose deposit of light brown silty sand and mortar with occasional angular sandstone fragments.

At the limit of excavation, sealed by **104**, **108** was a deposit of light brown gritty mortar.

The upper part of the wall was constructed with roughly coursed blocks, **105**, with hard, light brown, gritty mortar pointing. The stones forming **105** measured 100 mm by 200 mm on average and were two courses (160 mm) high at the west end of the trench and 650 mm high at the east end. The south face of the wall formed with **105** was neatly constructed with an even face.

Directly under **105**, **106** comprised sub-rectangular blocks measuring 100 mm by 150 mm on average. The stones of **106** often had gaps between them and these usually had roots growing among them. The outer face of **106** was uneven with the stones often jutting out slightly (usually *c* 50 mm) from **105** above.

The bottom part of the south face of the wall was formed with **107**, sub-rectangular blocks measuring 100 mm by 150 mm on average. The stones had fairly large gaps between them and there were roots growing into these. The outer face was uneven and like that seen at **106**. The main difference between **106** and **107** was that there were areas of mortar seen between the stones of **107** and none among **106**.

#### 2.1.3 *Trench 2*

Trench 2 was excavated against the north face of the boundary wall. It measured 600 mm E-W, 500 mm N-S and up to 500 mm deep.

The upper 50 mm excavated was rotted vegetation, **201**. **201** sealed **202**, a 200 mm thick deposit of gravel and green sand. **202** was within **208**, a cut with a sloping south edge 50 mm (at the top) to 200 mm (at the base) north of the wall face.

**208** was cut through **203**, a deposit of very loose dark grey/ black ash with some (roughly 20%) gravel. **203** was seen in the north part of the trench, against **006**.

Sealed by **203** and filling the bottom 250 mm of the trench, **204** comprised loose, light grey, silty clay with some ash. There were some roots noted within **204** and this deposit was not bottomed within the excavated area.

The main north face of the wall, **205**, was above the excavated level but it was noted to slope fairly considerably to the south as it continued up. This part of the wall was un-coursed and mortar pointed.

Below **205**, from the present ground level down, the stones forming the north face (**206**) were un-coursed and un-mortared with roots often showing between them. One of these stones, **207**, was a large block (300 mm by 300 mm), the base pitched quite steeply inwards (to the south) and there was particularly heavy rooting under this stone.

At the base of the west end of the affected area, immediately east of the crack, there were two architectural fragments, **209** and **210**. The lower of these, **209**, was rectangular and measured up to 450 mm E-W and 170 mm thick. **210** measured 530 mm E-W and 170 mm in thickness. The stones were decorated with an incised line 20 mm from the top with a flat area measuring 50 mm high before another incised line forms the upper border of the main decorative strip. The main part of the carving comprised rectangular cuts (measuring 120 mm long and 70 mm high) into the face - there were three of these seen on **210** and two on **209**. In the spaces between the rectangular settings there were four holes cut to form a cross or perhaps a floral decoration. The bottom line of the main decoration was 30 mm above the base of the stones. **209** is fairly battered and worn, **210** less so.

At the top of the east edge of the slipping area of wall, **211** was a stone block measuring approximately 400 mm E-W and 290 mm high. The base of the stone was flat while the sides and top formed one consistent curve. At the base of the stone, with only a 15 mm lip to the bottom, there was a hole measuring 170 mm in diameter cut into the stone. The hole was central E-W and had sloping sides, smaller at the base.

## **2.2 Monitoring and recording after demolition of portion of wall (September 2009)**

### **2.2.1 Overview**

The second phase of work was carried out after a section of the boundary wall measuring up to 7.00 m E-W, to the south of the yards and car park at Croft-an-Righ, had been demolished. Historic Scotland personnel took down the wall and the stones were numbered as they were removed. Among the masonry removed there were some stones with patches of cement. It was not intended to remove any soil during this work and only a little, mostly falling from the baulk to the south, was

disturbed. In the bottom part of the excavation it appeared possible that part of an earlier wall, and material associated with it, had been removed. The majority of the finds recovered during this phase of work were collected by Historic Scotland personnel during the demolition.

The removed section of the wall measured 7.00 m at the top but both edges sloped inward and at the base there was a length of c 5.80 m removed.

### 2.2.2 *Trench 3*

This trench was under the demolished structure and the section recorded was a short way to the south of where the wall stood. The trench measured 5.90 m E-W, 1.10 m wide, up to 3.20 m deep from the top of the wall and 1.80 m in depth from the ground level to the south of the wall.

The upper deposit, **301**, seen in the south section was turf and mid-dark brown silty loam topsoil measuring roughly 150 mm in depth. **301** sealed **302**, a fairly compact deposit of mid grey sandy silt and stones, 25-30% stones measuring 60 mm by 100 mm on average. **302** measured 250 mm in thickness in the area west of the trench and between 80 and 100 mm east of it.

Under **302**, **303** comprised stones and quite compact mid brown sandy silt, 65-70% stones measuring 120 mm by 80 mm on average, and measured up to 600 mm in depth. There were mortar flecks and many pan-tile and brick fragments throughout **303**.

In the bottom 500 to 700 mm of the elevation, **304** was a fairly loose deposit of light brown silty sand and mortar with 30-35% angular sandstone fragments measuring 80 mm by 120 mm on average.

Seen only in the south edge of **306** and sealed by **304**, **313** was a deposit of loose mid brown slightly silty sand seen to a depth of 350 mm but not fully excavated.

In the east end of the trench **305** was a cut, measuring up to 2.00 m E-W and N-S across the trench. Toward the east end of the trench, east of **311**, **306** was a similar cut measuring up to 1.10 m N-S, 700 mm E-W and 350 mm deep.

In the NW part of the trench, **307** was a concrete surface seen in an area measuring



up to 2.50 m E-W and 350 mm N-S.

Sealed by **307**, **308** was a fairly loose deposit of mid to dark brown clayey silt. **308** was seen along most of the north part of the trench, north of the wall remains, although **305** was cut through it at the east end of the trench and **307** sealed it in the NE corner.

The north face of the wall was constructed with **309**, un-coursed, mainly sandstone, but also some basalt, blocks pointed with light grey mortar. There were occasional cement repairs in the demolished part of the wall and smaller patches of the same material could be seen continuing to both the east and west. The wall core, **310**, was un-coursed rubble infill with some hard pale grey mortar.

In the NW corner of the trench, **312** was an E-W line of five rectangular sandstone blocks, measuring 150 mm by 200 mm on average. It was notable that these stones were placed on **308** and that they tipped down from the north edge to the south.

At the north edge of the west end of **311**, **315** comprised six stones, generally increasing in size as they continue west. The westernmost of these stones measured 320 mm N-S and 280 mm E-W, the easternmost 80 mm N-S and 120 mm E-W. **315** had been placed against **311**.

In the west end of the trench, under **309** & **310**, **314** was an area of stone rubble with no mortar visible. **314** was seen in an area of 1.00 m E-W and 1.00 m N-S but appeared to continue out of the trench to the south, under **307** to the N, under **309/310** to the west and it had been cut by **306** to the east. The stones within **314** were usually rectangular, 150 mm by 100 mm on average, and un-coursed. It is noted that **314** continues at least 500 mm under **309/310**.

Towards the limit of excavation in the central part of the trench, **311** was a wall constructed mainly with basalt blocks heavily pointed with hard light brown mortar containing many stone grits. **311** was seen in an area of 2.50 m N-S, disturbed by **305** and **306** to the east and west respectively, and 800 mm N-S, continuing under the south baulk. It was notable that the west half of **311** turned to the south quite sharply.

Seen under wall **309/310** at the east end of the demolished area, **316** was walling

constructed with basalt blocks pointed with light brown sandy mortar. It was notable that while **309/310** sloped toward the north at the base, **316** sloped the opposite way. It was also observed that **309/310** was placed against the edge of **316**.

### **3.0 INTERPRETATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS**

#### **3.1 Summary**

It seems that there are at least two phases of boundary wall in this area and the earlier of these was largely removed when the latter was erected. The later wall (phase 2) has also been repaired or patched several times over a long period. The phase 1 wall is impossible to date with any accuracy from the evidence seen as there were no datable finds earlier than those seen in the phase 3 deposits. It is thought possible that there were gardens to the north of it during its use.

The later wall was constructed as un-coursed rubble faces with a rubble core. It is difficult to describe the nature of the phase 1 structure, as the remains that are seen are probably just foundations.

The stones removed from the north face of the wall (**209, 210, 211**) were retained and were to be incorporated when the wall was rebuilt.

The phase 3 build up of material appears to be Victorian in date, with the phase 2 structure pre-dating this. It may be that there was repair to the wall at the time of the landscaping, probably as part of general renovations in this area.

#### **3.2 Phasing**

##### *3.2.1 Phase 1*

The walling seen at the bottom of the trench, **311**, appears to be the earliest structure in the trench. This feature had been partially cut away, in **305** and **306**, during the current work. The west end of **311** curves off to the north of the current wall line, suggesting the area on the park side of the wall immediately west of the demolished wall was outside the boundary wall on its earlier alignment. It looks like a fairly sizable chunk has been added to the park when this wall was re-built and straightened.

In the north part of the trench, north of **311**, deposit **308** could be filling a foundation trench for that wall although, as it was not excavated, it was not possible to be sure. It was noted that **308** appeared to be a good garden soil, perhaps indicating the use of the area to the north of the wall in this phase.

Walling **316** is clearly different from the structure above and tilts in the opposite direction, probably the same construction as **311**. In this area the line of the later wall was similar to the earlier construction, **309** was put on as a thin facing on the north side. Further east **312** was placed to fit the phase 2 structure onto remains that are gradually moving south of the new wall line.

### 3.2.2 *Phase 2*

The bottom parts of the wall, **106** and **107** are likely to be one build with varying amounts of root disturbance within them. The mortar seen at **107** is probably from the deposits (**104** and **108**) against the structure and not from pointing these stones.

It was noted that the upper part of uncovered structure, **105**, is a neatly constructed wall face while that below (**106** and **107**) is uneven and not pointed.

The two most obvious reasons for this difference are that **106** and **107** are foundations for **105**, or that **105** is a rebuild or repair to an earlier wall.

The fact that the phase 3 deposits are seen to a depth that is around 1.00m below the present ground level would seem to suggest that the wall was seen to that depth prior to this and **105** is a repair, perhaps at this time. Looking at the wall face **106/107** could easily be foundations to **105** and the slope seen in the base of the upstanding wall would reflect a sloping ground surface at the time of construction.

The depth reached on this side of the wall is approximately 500 mm higher than the base of the foundations at trench 2 and it is assumed that **107** continues down to that level.

The mortar deposit, **108**, is unlikely to be later than the wall construction and may have been deposited during that work.

The foundations at the north face, **206** and **207** are very rough and uneven, and they

often slope in to the base. There is a fair bit of root penetration here and there are no stepped foundations.

The architectural fragments are seen at either end of the affected area of the north face; **209** and **210** have not been identified but they are probably fragments from the nearby Abbey - **210** probably sat on the ground as the base for a post or pillar. **209** and **210** are both broken with only one possible real edge, at the east side of **209**. These fragments are probably pieces of the same stone; it looks like the east side of **210** would be close to fitting against the west side of **209** (although there is certainly some missing). It looks like the upper face of the stone is curved but this may be because of the way it has been pointed in to the wall.

Stone **211** looks like a setting, it probably lay on the ground with a post or arch fitted into it. Again, it seems likely that this came from the Abbey.

The use of these stones would seem to indicate that this part of the wall was being constructed in a period when the Abbey lay in disrepair.

It is difficult to suggest a date for deposit **204** but as it seems unlikely that **206** was intended to be seen it seems likely that this material is no later than the wall construction.

Seen in the west part of the trench, under the demolished walling, rubble **314** is thought to be demolition from the phase 1 structure re-used and a base for the current wall.

Against the north face of the west end of **311**, Stones **315** look to have been deliberately placed to alter the line of the remains presumably in preparation for the building of **309/310** above. Similarly at the east end of the trench **312** have been placed to help fix the phase 2 structure onto the phase 1 remains.

The phase 2 wall is a rubble core, **310**, and un-coursed blocks pointed with light grey mortar, **310**, at the north face. There appear to be various phases of repairs to the wall, the latest of which are probably quite recent.

### 3.2.3 *Phase 3*

The main infill deposit seen in trench 1, **103**, produced 141 finds. These were mainly

pan-tile and brick fragments, but there was also a notable quantity of bottle glass fragments and white earthenware pottery sherds. The glass and pottery suggest a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century date for this infill.

**102**, **103** and **104** all contained a fair amount of stone, mostly sandstone chips with up to 100 mm by 200 mm. **103** and **104** also contained significant amounts of mortar.

There was probably a structure with a pan-tile roof demolished in this vicinity around this time. The brick fragments (and one complete brick) look very similar to the hand-made ones seen forming the top of the wall a little way to the west. It was noted that there was mortar on both the bricks and pan-tiles.

Perhaps a structure that was built against the wall was demolished in this phase. The larger stones were reused, possibly to repair the boundary wall, while the smaller fragments and broken roof tiles were used landscaping. The size and quantity of the pan-tile suggest a relatively substantial building. The brick could have originated in the same structure or from the top of a section of boundary wall that was also repaired.

In trench 2, the loose ash deposit **203** had mostly been removed by phase 3 - there is just a small area against the wall survives. A possibility is that this is a remnant of a bed or path from the period when there were gardens in this area.

The deposits seen in the south section appear to have been built up against the face of the phase 2 wall construction.

The substantial infill deposit south of the wall, **303**, probably yielded the vast majority of the finds recovered from this trench but the collection method meant that they cannot be assigned this context with absolute certainty. As at trench 2, the finds suggest a late 19<sup>th</sup> century date for this landscaping.

Once again as was noted in trench 1, **302**, **303** and **304** all contained a fair amount of stone, mostly sandstone chips, and **303** and **304** also contained significant amounts of mortar.

The possibility remains that there was a structure demolished in this area as part of the landscaping that saw the raising of the ground level to the south of the wall.

There seems no reason to revise the speculation from trench 2 of a fairly large structure being demolished during this phase - the infill certainly included remains from a substantial pan-tile roof.

#### 3.2.4 *Phase 4*

As in trench 2, the turf and topsoil, **301**, is heavily rooted but otherwise fairly undisturbed, it may have been deposited during phase 3 with a little accumulation since.

To the north of the wall, **202** is hardcore put in when the current car park was built, and cut **208** shows the phase 3 deposit **203** being removed at this time. Vegetation **201** is currently accumulating.

#### **Phase 5**

In the NW of trench 3, **307** is a concrete surface, either slightly pre-dating or contemporary with the current Historic Scotland car park.

**Trench 1**

#	Description	Date
101	Turf and topsoil.	16/06/09
102	Fairly compact mid grey sandy silt and stones.	16/06/09
103	Quite compact mid brown sandy silt and stones with mortar flecks and many pan-tile and brick fragments.	16/06/09
104	Loose light brown silty sand and mortar with occasional angular sandstone fragments.	16/06/09
105	Flat and neat part of walling immediately below ground level.	16/06/09
106	Sub rectangular blocks, often with gaps between and roots growing through, under 105.	16/06/09
107	Sub rectangular stone blocks with fairly large gaps between and roots growing into these. The outer face was uneven, occasional mortar flecks.	16/06/09
108	Light brown mortar, unexcavated.	16/06/09

**Trench 2**

#	Description	Date
201	Rotted Vegetation, recent.	17/06/09
202	Historic Scotland hardcore infill.	17/06/09
203	Very loose dark grey/black ash with some gravel.	17/06/09
204	Loose light grey silty clay with some ash.	17/06/09
205	N face of the boundary wall.	17/06/09
206	Un-coursed and un-mortared stones below 205, roots often show between these.	17/06/09
207	Large block that is pitched quite steeply inwards, part of 206.	17/06/09
208	Cut for 202.	17/06/09
209	Architectural fragment at the base of the W end of the affected area, lower of the two	17/06/09
210	Architectural fragment at the base of the W end of the affected area, over 209.	17/06/09
211	Architectural fragment at the top of the E edge of the slipping area of wall.	17/06/09

### Trench 3

#	Description	Date
301	Turf and topsoil.	07/09/09
302	Fairly compact mid grey sandy silt and stones.	07/09/09
303	Quite compact mid brown sandy silt and stones with mortar flecks and many pan-tile and brick fragments.	07/09/09
304	Loose light brown silty sand and mortar with occasional angular sandstone fragments.	07/09/09
305	Large hole cut at the E end of the trench, dug during the current work.	07/09/09
306	Large hole cut toward the W end of the trench, dug during the current work.	07/09/09
307	Concrete surface seen in the NW corner of the trench.	07/09/09
308	Deposit of fairly loose mid-brown slightly clayey silt. Seen to the N of 311.	07/09/09
309	N face of the upstanding wall, un-coursed (mainly sandstone) blocks.	07/09/09
310	Wall core, un-coursed rubble.	07/09/09
311	Walling seen in the base of the trench, mainly basalt blocks.	09/09/09
312	Tipping stones at N edge of the wall in the base of the NE corner of the trench.	09/09/09
313	Deposit of loose light brown slightly silty sand.	09/09/09
314	Stone rubble under 309/310 in the W end of the trench.	09/09/09
315	Tipping stones at the N edge of the W end of 109.	09/09/09
316	Walling under 109/110 at the E end of the trench.	09/09/09

## A2.0 APPENDIX 2: DRAWING REGISTER

#	Tr.	Type	Description	Scale	Date
1	1	Elevation	Trench 1: Wall elevation below ground level.	1:10	16/06/09
2	1	Elevation	Trench 1: W section.	1:10	16/06/09
3	1	Plan	Location plan.	1:20	16/06/09
4	2	Elevation	Wall elevation below ground level.	1:10	17/06/09
5	2	Elevation	Trench 2: W section.	1:10	17/06/09



#	Tr.	Type	Description	Scale	Date
6	2	Elevation	Trench 2: Architectural fragments 209 and 210.	1:10	17/06/09
7	2	Elevation	Trench 2: Architectural fragment 211.	1:10	17/06/09
8	3	Plan	Trench 3 post excavation.	1:20	09/09/09
9	3	Elevation	S section, post excavation.	1:20	09/09/09

### A3.0 APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

#### HSCO-90131-2009-03-

#	Description	From	Date
01	Detail of structure 105 and 106.	N	16/06/09
02	Detail of structure 105 and 106.	N	16/06/09
03	Trench post excavation, 105-108.	N	16/06/09
04	Detail of deposit 108.	N	16/06/09
05	W section.	W	16/06/09
06	Detail of the crack between 105 and 106.	N	16/06/09
07	Structure 205.	S	16/06/09
08	Trench post excavation, 206/7 under 205.	S	17/06/09
09	Wall 205 with 207 jutting out below it.	SW	17/06/09
10	Wall 205 with 207 jutting out below it.	S	17/06/09
11	Detail of root under 207.	S	17/06/09
12	E section and base of the trench, 201-203.	W	17/06/09
13	Finds.	-	17/06/09
14	Finds 51-75.	-	17/06/09
15	Finds 112-141.	-	17/06/09
16	Finds 104-111	-	17/06/09
17	Finds 91-103	-	17/06/09
18	Finds 91-103	-	17/06/09
19	Finds 76-90	-	17/06/09
20	Finds 001-050	-	17/06/09
21	Finds 001-050	-	17/06/09
22	N face of the affected area of the boundary wall, location of 209, 210 and 211.	S	17/06/09

#	Description	From	Date
23	N face of the affected area of the boundary wall, location of 209, 210 and 211.	S	17/06/09
24	Detail of 209 and 210.	S	17/06/09
25	Detail of 209 and 210.	S	17/06/09
26	Location of 211.	S	17/06/09
27	Detail of 211.	S	17/06/09

#### HSCO-90131-2009-04

No	Area	Description	From	Date
01	3	Trench after the initial clean over, 311 and 315.	W	08/09/09
02	3	Detail of 311 and 315.	SW	08/09/09
03	3	Detail of 311 and 315.	NE	08/09/09
04	3	Top of 314 at the W end of the S section.	S	08/09/09
05	3	Top of 314 at the W end of the S section.	S	08/09/09
06	3	Wall at the W end of the demolished section with 314 below.	W	08/09/09
07	3	Detail of 309/310 with 314 below.	W	08/09/09
08	3	Detail of 309/310 over 116.	E	08/09/09
09	3	Detail of 309/310 over 116.	E	08/09/09
10	3	E end of the S section.	S	08/09/09
11	3	S section continuing W from frame 10.	S	08/09/09
12	3	S section continuing W from frame 10.	S	08/09/09
13	3	S section continuing W from frames 11 and 12.	S	08/09/09
14	3	W end of the S section.	S	08/09/09
15	3	W end of the S section.	S	08/09/09
16	3	W end of the S section.	S	08/09/09
17	3	Trench post excavation, 311 and 315.	NE	09/09/09
18	3	Trench post excavation, 311 and 315.	NE	09/09/09
19	3	Whole trench post excavation, walls 309/310 and 316.	NE	09/09/09
20	3	Detail of walls 309/310 and 316.	NE	09/09/09
21	3	Trench post excavation, 311 and 315.	SW	09/09/09
22	3	Detail of the junction of 311 and 315.	SW	09/09/09
23	3	Base of 109/110 with 314 below.	E	09/09/09
24	3	Base of 109/110 with 314 below.	E	09/09/09
25	3	Detail of the junction of 311 and 315.	N	09/09/09

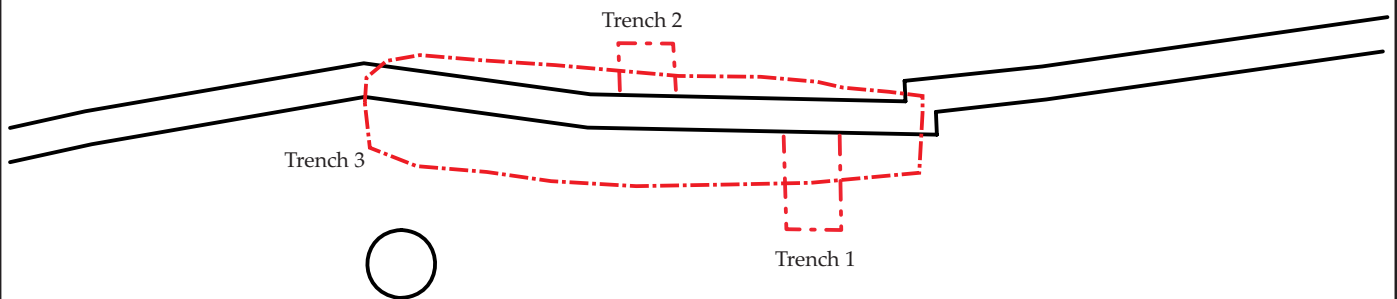
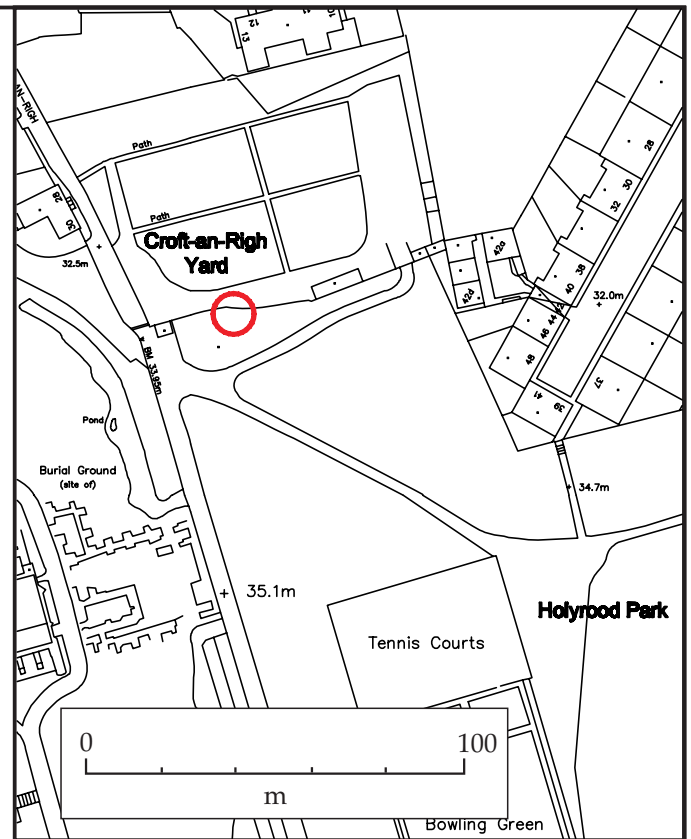
No	Area	Description	From	Date
26	3	Detail of the junction of 311 and 315.	N	09/09/09
27	3	Finds 142-145.	-	09/09/09
28	3	Finds 142-145 with semi china stamped on the base of the exterior.	-	09/09/09
29	3	Finds 146-152.	-	09/09/09
30	3	Finds 153-160.	-	09/09/09
31	3	Finds 161-174.	-	09/09/09
32	3	Finds 173 and 174.	-	09/09/09
33	3	Finds 175-196.	-	09/09/09
34	3	Finds 175-196.	-	09/09/09
35	3	Finds 175-196.	-	09/09/09
36	3	Finds 197-211.	-	09/09/09

#### A4.0 APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER

#	Ctxt	Material	Tr.	Description	Date
142-145	303	Pottery	3	Sherds of the same shallow bowl with blue "Chinese style" internal transfer decoration, plain white externally with "semi china" stamped on the base.	09/09/09
146	303	Glass	3	Complete bottle, measures 88mm high, 28mm in diameter at the base and 20mm at the rim.	09/09/09
147	303	Glass	3	Upper part of stem and base fragment of a glass. This small vessel, 30mm internal diameter, is decorated with rectangular panels that have rounded bases on the exterior.	09/09/09
148	303	Glass	3	Thin base to rim sherd of a square sided vessel, jar or a glass, measures 115mm in height.	09/09/09
149	303	Glass	3	Small base fragment, similar vessel to find 148.	09/09/09
150	303	Glass	3	Intact rim and body turning to the base of a shallow, 30mm deep, bowl. The edge of the rim is wavy and there are incised lines and diamonds on the exterior. Probably part of a fruit bowl.	09/09/09

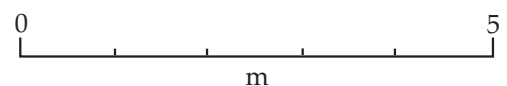
#	Ctxt	Material	Tr.	Description	Date
151	303	Glass	3	Base to rim fragment of an ink bottle, 43mm high.	09/09/09
152	303	Glass	3	Rim of small bottle, probably modern.	09/09/09
153	303	Glass	3	Rim, 45mm diameter, and body sherd of a jar. Green glass.	09/09/09
154-158	303	Glass	3	Body sherds of jars or bottles, green glass. Finds 153-158 look fairly modern.	09/09/09
159+160	303	Glass	3	Base sherds of a heavy, dark green bottle. Pre 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	09/09/09
161-174	303	Glass	3	Sherds of window glass, the largest and one other look to have been stained glass and the others seem fairly modern.	09/09/09
175+176	303	Pottery	3	Large rim and body sherd and large body fragment of redware bowl. Dark green glaze on both faces. Finds 175-196 are all from the same vessel.	09/09/09
177-181	303	Pottery	3	Base sherds from large pot, the larger ones shows that the bottom 70mm of the exterior is unglazed with dark green glaze above this.	09/09/09
182-189	303	Pottery	3	Body sherds, partially glazed, from the middle of the pot.	09/09/09
190+191	303	Pottery	3	Body sherds with no external glaze, toward the base of the pot.	09/09/09
192-195	303	Pottery	3	Body sherds green external glaze, toward the top of the pot.	09/09/09
196	303	Pottery	3	Handle fragment, glazed on both sides.	09/09/09
197-199	303	Pottery	3	Flange sherds from a white earthenware plate, "Chinese style" transfer decoration.	09/09/09
200	303	Pottery	3	Base and part of side fragment of a "Chinese style" transfer decorated bowl.	09/09/09
201-206	303	Pottery	3	Sherds of an undecorated, flat, white earthenware plate.	09/09/09
207+208	303	Pottery	3	Sherds of an undecorated, flat, red earthenware vessel with white slip on the interior.	09/09/09
209	303	Pottery	3	65mm diameter base of a stoneware bottle.	09/09/09

#	Ctxt	Material	Tr.	Description	Date
210	303	Pottery	3	Red earthenware body sherd with a dark red external glaze and a white slip interior.	09/09/09
211	303	Pottery	3	Red earthenware body sherd with a dark red glaze on both faces.	09/09/09

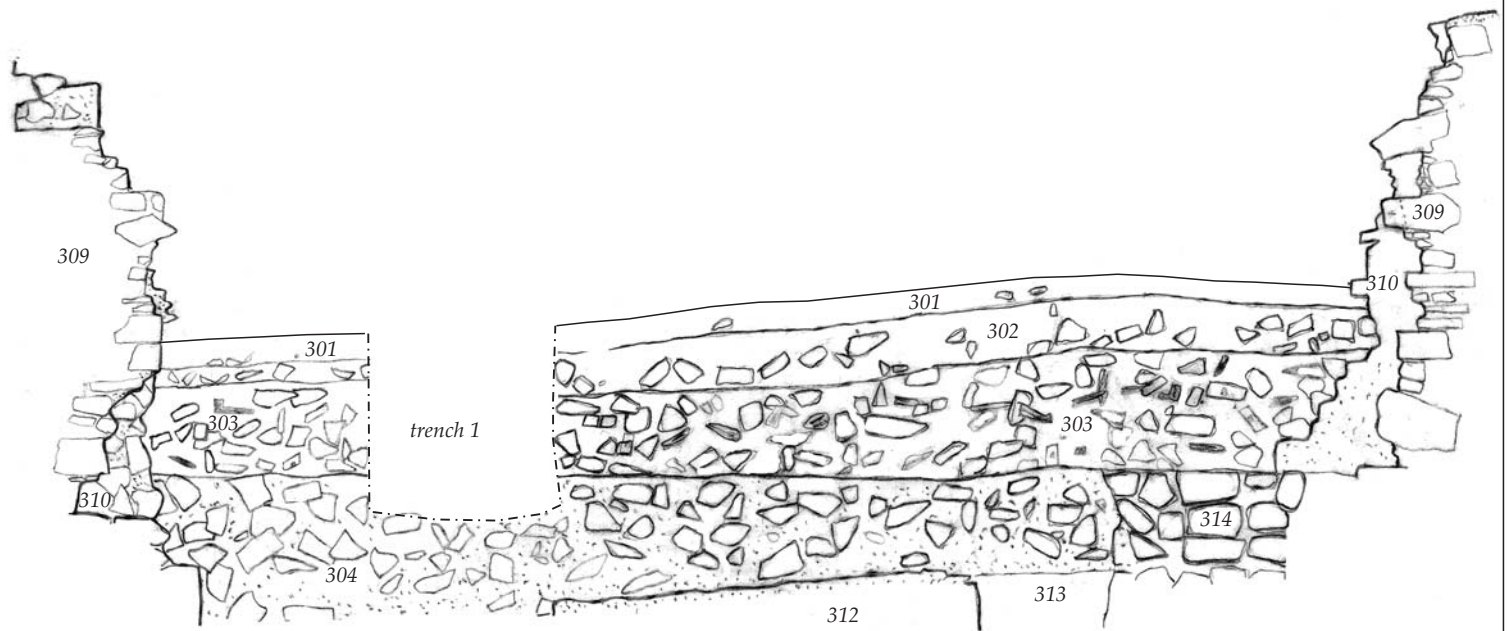


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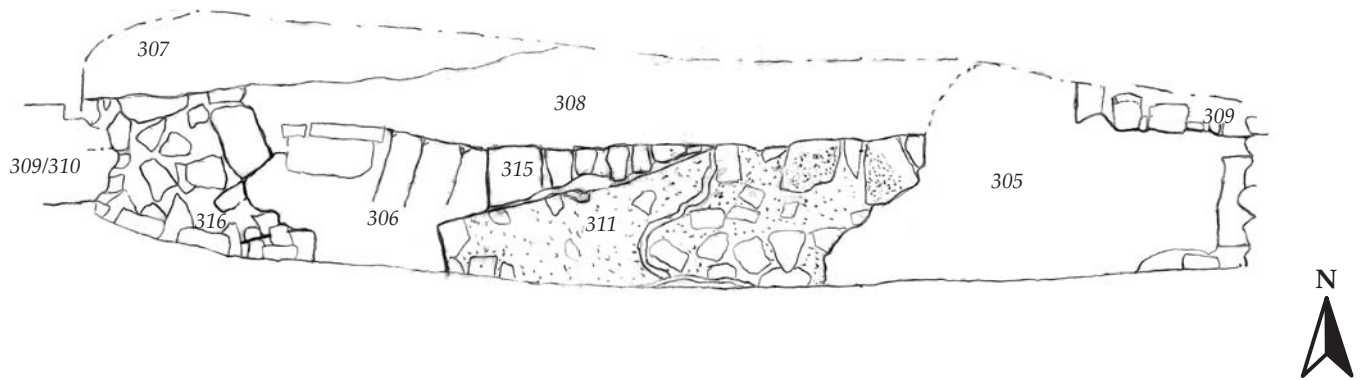
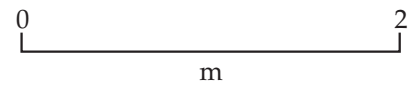
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**Fig. 1: Location plans**



**Fig. 2: Trench 3, N facing section**



**Fig. 3: Trench 3, post-excavation plan**