

Triple Kirks Excavation, Aberdeen: Data Structure Report

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Triple Kirks Evaluation, Aberdeen: Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Dandara Limited Maitland Building Craibstone Estate Bucksburn Aberdeen AB21 9TR
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at the site of the Triple Kirks, Aberdeen. This follows on from a programme of Historic Building Recording and an Archaeological Evaluation, both of which were carried out in early 2012.

The excavation of an area c 525 m² was carried out within the footprint of the former South Free Church. In the northern half of the excavation area the remains of surviving walls and foundations of the vestry of the South Free Church were recorded. In the southern half a number of walls, and other features, some of which are probably associated with early industrial buildings were recorded.

No further works are considered necessary.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 In 2012 AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Stewart Milne Developments to carry out a programme of archaeological works prior to a proposed commercial development at the Triple Kirks, Aberdeen. These archaeological works comprised an Archaeological Evaluation and Level 3 Historic Building Recording. The methodology was detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AOC 2011), which was approved by Judith Stones, Keeper of Archaeology, Aberdeen City Council, within which administrative area the development lies. Aberdeen City Council are advised on archaeological matters by Ms Stones. The programme of archaeological works was specified by Dr. Stones. in accordance with the principles set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) and *PAN 2/2001 Planning & Archaeology* (2011) in order to record the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the development area.
- 1.1.2 Based on the results of the Archaeological Evaluation which were presented in a Data Structure Report (DSR) (AOC 2012) an additional phase of archaeological works was required by Dandara Limited, who had taken over the project since the evaluation had been carried out. These were detailed in a second WSI (AOC 2013) which was prepared by AOC Archaeology Group and outlined the additional programme of archaeological works. These were agreed with Dr. Stones in advance of the excavation being undertaken.

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 The development site, centred on NGR: NJ 9378 0627 (Figure 1), covers approximately 1900 m² of which c. 525m required excavation. It is situated to the north of Union Street close to the centre of Aberdeen and is currently occupied by a variety of building remains including a mid 19th century steeple. The western boundary of the site is marked by Denburn Road dual carriageway with Schoolhill marking the northern edge of the site. The site has existing buildings forming the eastern and southern site boundaries.

1.3 Historical and Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The most prominent building on the site is the steeple which dates from 1844. This A-Listed (HB Number 19940; *NMRS* No. NJ90NW 174) structure is the main remnant surviving of the former Triplekirks and is a prominent landmark in Aberdeen city centre. The 'Triple Kirks' were unique in Scotland in being three separate, yet adjoining churches with a common steeple. Erected in only six weeks, they were built in 1844 to meet the needs of 3 Free Church congregations. One church faced West, one East and the other North. They are especially distinguished by the fine tall brick steeple, constructed, unusually, in brick. Brick is a rare building material in Aberdeen where granite is much more common. The churches were designed by local architect Archibald Simpson (1790-1847) who was responsible for many of the Aberdeen's finest neo-Classical buildings. Situated on a narrow, steeply sloping site, the steeple dominates the skyline from various view points around the city, most noticeably from the Union Bridge and Union Terrace.

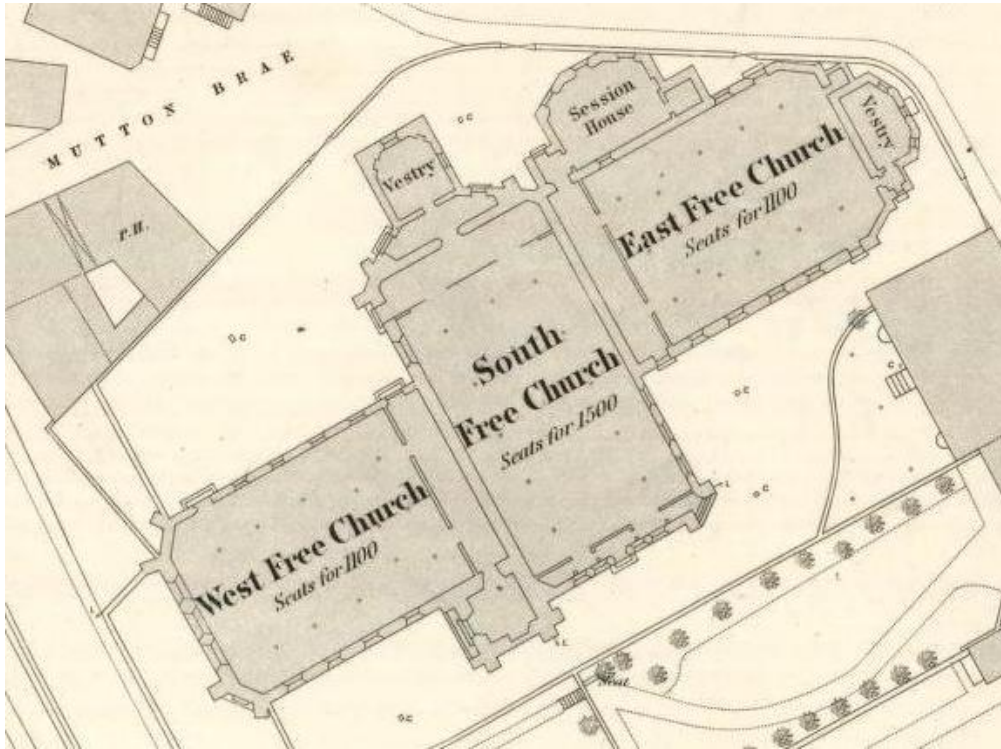


Plate 1 Detail from 1867 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, 25 inch, Sheet LXXV, 11.13

- 1.3.2 Prior to the evaluation works there were no other known sites of archaeological, historical or architectural significance within the development area.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological excavation were:
- i) the identification, excavation, sampling and recording of all significant archaeological features within the identified zone of archaeological importance;
 - ii) the retrieval of a representative artefact assemblage.
 - iii) to liaise with Dr. Stones and the client in the event of significant archaeological features and/or small finds being unearthed specifically anything that differs from that found during the evaluation works, as to the most appropriate level of archaeological recording and sampling.
 - iv) to report on the results of the excavation in the form of a Data Structure Report

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The excavation comprised a mixture of machine and hand dug excavation across the identified zone of archaeological importance. A mechanical excavator equipped with a 0.60 m toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the heavy overburden, including concrete slab. All exposed archaeological features were then fully cleaned, defined, excavated and recorded in order to determine their character, date, function and significance according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures outlined in the WSI.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 The archaeological works were undertaken 13th – 23rd January 2014. Weather conditions were mixed though good archaeological visibility was maintained throughout the excavation. Most of the identified features recorded were interpreted as walls, some of which were of very poor construction. A number of made ground/demolition deposits were also recorded, as well as a cobbled pathway. Natural sands and gravel were exposed at 3 separate locations across the excavation area in sondages. The various data gathered from the excavation is presented as a series of appendices.
- i) Appendix 1 contains the context register;
 - ii) Appendix 2 contains the drawing register;
 - iii) Appendix 3 contains the finds register;
 - iv) Appendix 4 contains the photographic record;
 - v) Appendix 5 contains reproduces the *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* entry
- 4.2 The northern half of the excavation area revealed in-situ remains of the walls of the South Free Church Vestry, which had originally been identified in Trench 1 of the evaluation (AOC 2012). This consisted of a wall [002] constructed of large blocks of mortared stone, between 0.70 – 0.80 m wide, and up to 0.40 m high. This was sat directly over a foundation level [001], consisting of a layer of massive mortared stone slabs, up to 1.10 m wide. A cut [018] was identified below the foundations, within which a made ground deposit containing dark brown/black sandy clay and silt with fragments of stone, mortar and cinder. Artefactual material was recovered from deposit [017], including pottery, bone, red roof tile, and red brick. The pottery from this deposit has been dated to exclusively c 1820 – 1930 (George Haggarty pers comm.). This deposit directly overlies natural sands and gravels [014] and has been interpreted as a levelling deposit, on which the foundations of the Vestry wall lie.
- 4.3 The surviving floor surface of the vestry was represented by a thin layer of concrete slab [051], c 0.20 m deep, which overlay a series of made ground deposits and abutted a set of concrete steps [008] at the south end of the vestry. These steps allowed access into the vestry area from the main church structure. The steps also abutt wall feature [006], the remains of a well built wall, constructed of large blocks of mortared stone. This is the remains of the north-west foundation wall of the South Free Church against which the vestry would have been built. A small brick built culvert feature [015] was recorded to the north of the vestry remains. A ceramic water pipe was noted cutting through the vestry foundations [001] on both the east and west sides towards the south end.



Plate 2: Vestry Foundations [001] and Wall [002].



Plate 3: Vestry floor surface [051] and adjacent steps [008].

- 4.4 The southern half of the excavation area revealed a series of fragmented walls, a cobbled path [035] and a series of possible pillar bases([024], [030], [045], [046], [047] and [048]). Most of the remains in this area were covered by a layer of demolition rubble [012], with the exception of some of the possible pillar bases, some of which extended to directly under a layer of concrete slab [052], a possible floor surface.

- 4.5 With the exception of wall [004], all of the recorded walls were of poor construction, using in the main fairly roughly shaped stones and fragments of brick. Most of the walls were built directly onto an underlying deposit of made ground [044], [049] and [050]. Wall [004] was located towards the southern end of the excavation area and extended beyond it. Extending the excavation area beyond this point was not possible due a spoil heap. A machine dug trench was attempted adjacent to wall [004], however this had to be abandoned at 1.50 m due to the unstable nature of the deposits, and the close proximity of the a standing building. The base of the wall was not reached during these works.
- 4.6 The remains of a wall foundation [035] were recorded along the northern edge of the southern area. It was constructed of water worn stones the larger of which were used to bound it on its east and west edges. Walls [033], [034] and [038] are built directly over this feature. The wall itself is built directly over the underlying deposit of made ground [044], [049] and [050]. No dating material was associated with this wall, although the feature was built over later made ground.



Plate 4: Remains of wall [035]

- 4.7 A series of possible pillar bases [024], [030], [045], [046], [047] and [048] were also noted in the southern half of the excavation. These constructed of large blocks of mortared stone, on a foundation of brick and slate, and measured c 0.50 m by 0.50 m in plan. The uppermost block of stone, where it survived, had a shallow recess. These may have supported pillars that would in turn have supported an upper floor and/or roof.



Plate 5: Top of pillar base [030]

- 4..8 One of the aims of the excavation was to investigate the deposits beneath the wall features recorded during the evaluation. The evaluation DSR recorded that borehole data suggested the presence of 0.50 m of “man-modified” deposits beyond the depths reached by the evaluation test pits. To this end a number of sondages were dug across the excavation area down to the level of natural subsoil. This was carried out at the north-west corner of the Vestry founds in the northern half of the excavation area, and also at the intersection of walls [032] and [034] and at the south eastern corner of wall [042] in the southern half.
- 4.9 In all of the sondages natural subsoil [014] was reached. The results of the sondage at the north-west corner of the vestry foundations are discussed above. The sondages in the southern half of the excavation area revealed a deposit of made ground [050] consisting of a dark brown soil with fragments of mortar, brick and stone. Artefactual material in the form of pottery and glass were recovered from this deposit. This made ground deposit differed from the one above [012], in that there was a higher soil content and the inclusions, particularly the fragments of mortar, stone and brick were generally smaller. This made ground deposit directly overlay natural subsoil.

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The excavation at Triple Kirks has recorded the surviving remains of the Vestry of the South Free Church in the northern half of the excavation area, and also a series of features, including walls, a wall [035] that predates the church and possible pillar bases beneath the site of the former nave in the southern half of the excavation area. A number of the walls in the southern half of the excavation area, along with the possible pillar bases, are probably associated with the church, particularly those adjacent to wall feature [006], walls [033], [034] and [038] all of which abutt it. These walls, along with wall [032] and [039], which they also abutt, also survive to a greater height than the remaining walls in this area, and are complete, though are of poor constructional quality. The remaining walls and features, including the cobbled pathway or wall are possibly associated with the earlier phase of early industrial buildings shown on Alexander Milne’s and John Wood’s maps of 1789 (Plate 6) and 1832 respectively, which describe the buildings as a ‘Warehouse Factory’. Unlike the

evaluation, no in-situ floor remains were recorded, other than those associated with the South Free Church.

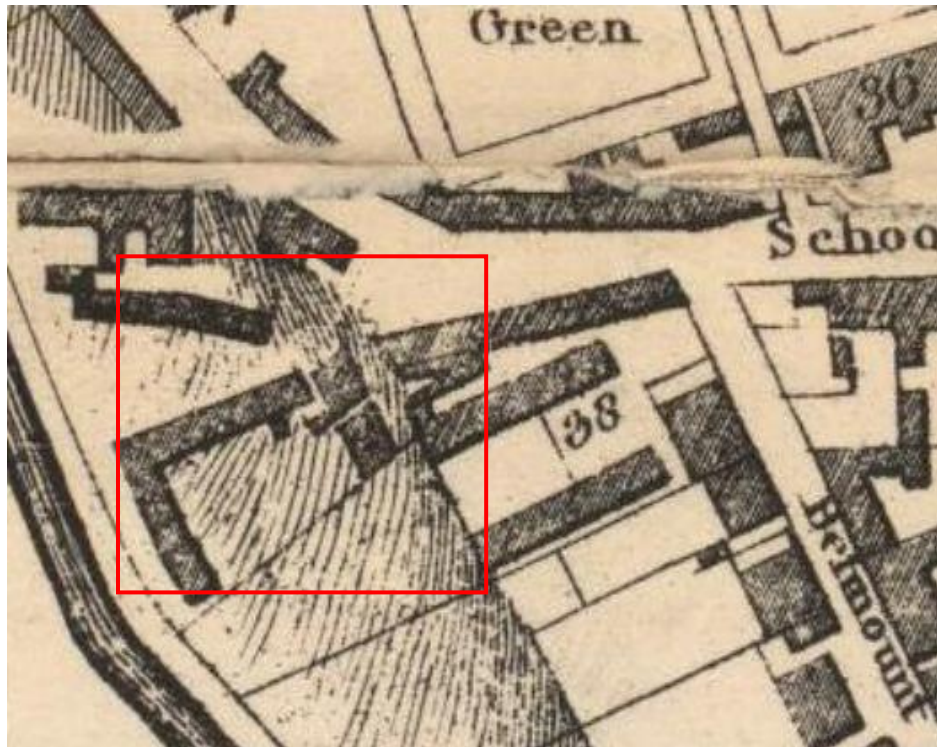


Plate 6: Map showing previous buildings occupying Triplekirk site from Alexander Milne's map of 1789. Red box marks approximate site location

- 5.2 All of the sondages dug into the 'soft' deposits in and around the recorded wall features were excavated to the depth of natural deposits. The sondage in the northern half of the excavation area revealed a deposit that underlay the Vestry foundations, and contained pottery dated to c 1820 – 1830 (Haggarty pers comm.), which fits neatly with the recorded erection date of the Triple Kirks, 1844. The sondages in the southern half of the excavation area revealed a lower made ground deposit, from which only finds of a post-medieval date were recovered. This deposit may well be the 'man altered' deposit recorded in the bore hole data. As noted in the evaluation DSR, if significant deposits from an earlier date had once been present on the site then some residual material might have been expected to survive within this earlier deposit. However, no such material was recovered during the excavation process, suggesting that there were no significant remains on the site at the time of the construction of the earliest phase of Warehouse Factory buildings.
- 5.3 No further works are considered necessary, but this recommendation will need to be approved by Dr. Stones.

6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliography

AOC 2011 *Triple Kirks, Aberdeen, Desk-Based Assessment, Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Evaluation, Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished AOC Method Statement.

AOC 2012 *Triple Kirks Evaluation, Aberdeen. Data Structure Report*. Unpublished Client Report

AOC 2013 *Triple Kirk, Aberdeen. Archaeological Excavation, Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished AOC Method Statement

Scottish Government 2010 *Scottish Planning Policy*.

Scottish Government 2011 *PAN 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology*

6.2 Cartographic References

1789 Alexander Milne 'A plan of the city of Aberdeen with all the inclosures surrounding the town to the adjacent countryside'

1832 James Wood 'Plan of the cities of Aberdeen'

1867 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, 25 inch, Sheet LXXV, 11.13

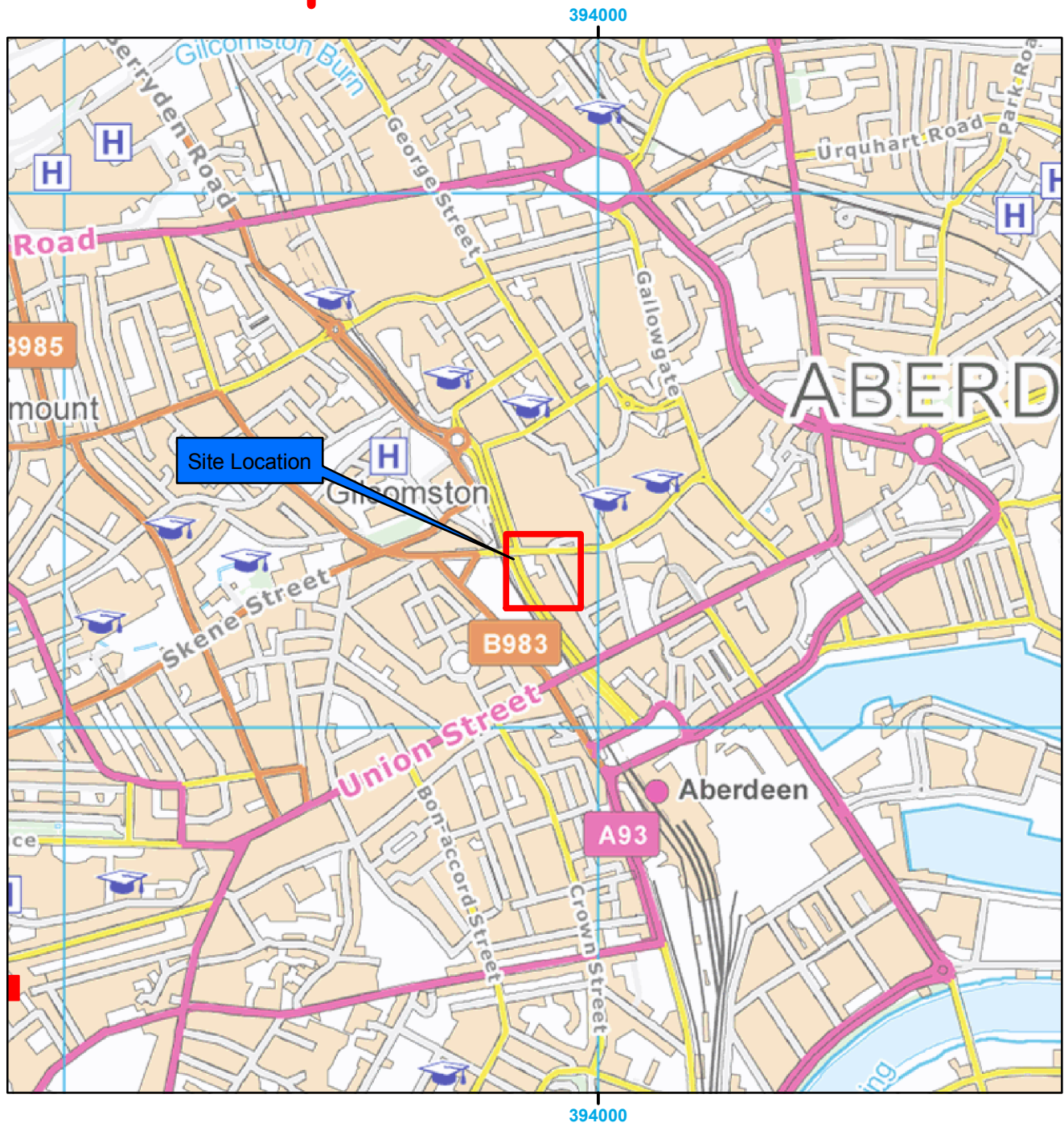
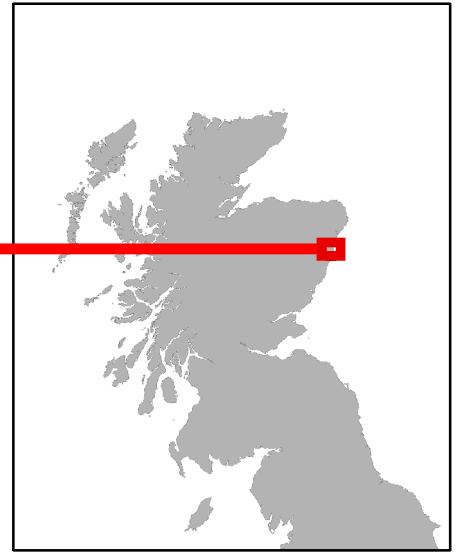
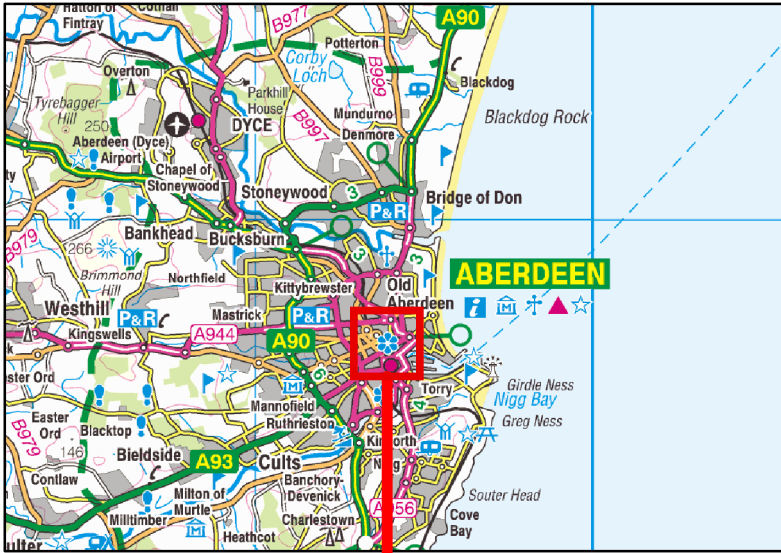


FIGURE 1: Site Location

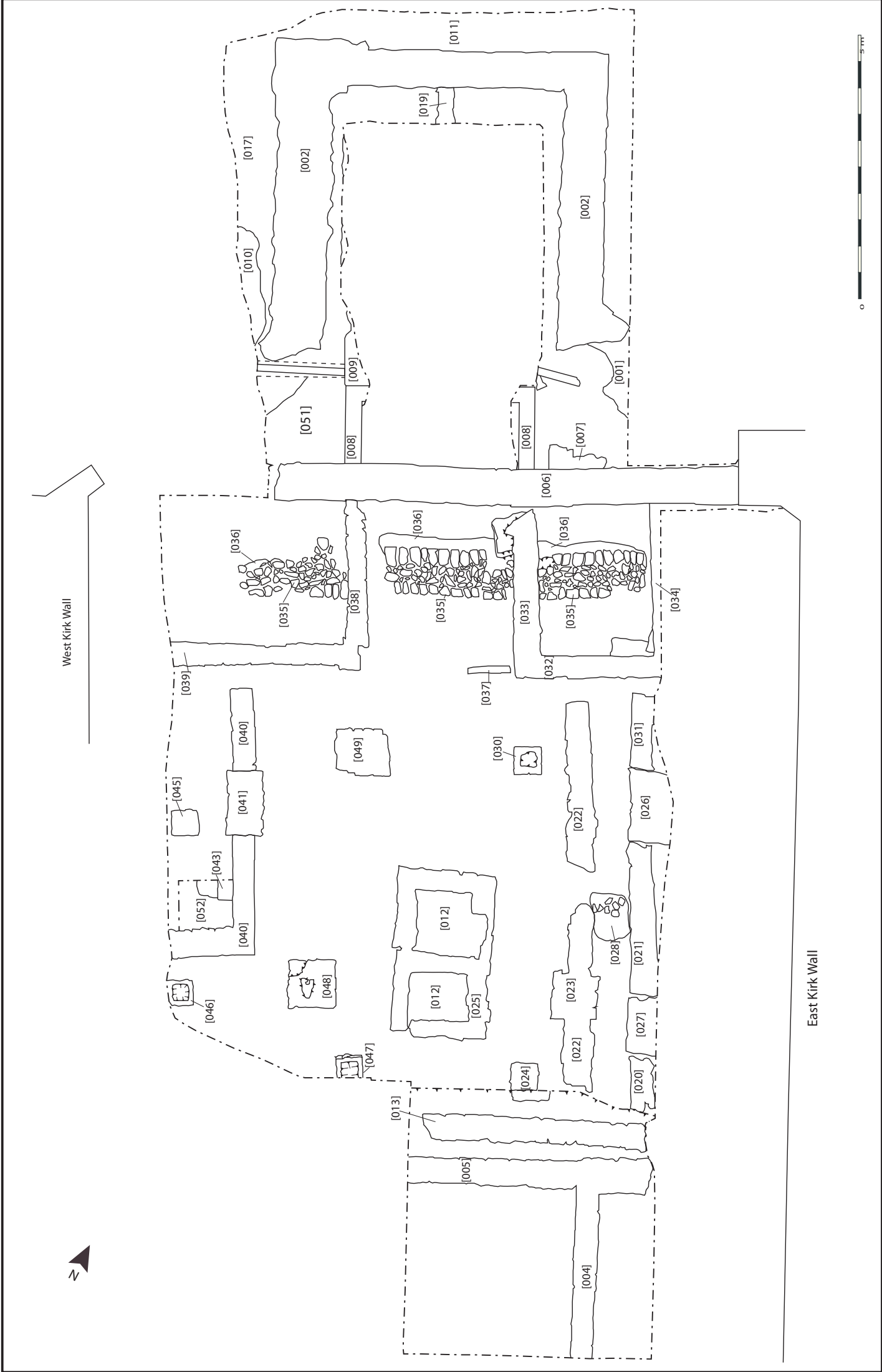


Figure 2 - Plan of features from excavation

Triple Kirk Excavation, Aberdeen: Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context No.	Description	Cuts	Cut by	Stratigraphic Relationships	
				Above	Below
[000]	Demolition layer, containing fragments of mortar, red brick and modern rubbish.			[006], [008], [009]	-
[001]	Foundations of church vestry wall, consisting of large stone blocks of mortared stone.		Modern service	[016]	[002], [017]
[002]	Church vestry walls, consisting of medium to large blocks of mortared stone.			[001]	[011]
[003]	Wall, 0.66 m wide, consisting of large blocks of mortared stone.			-	[012]
[004]	Wall, consisting of large blocks of mortared stone and brick.			-	[012]
[005]	Wall, consisting of large blocks of mortared stone and occasional brick.			-	[012]
[006]	Wall, consisting of large blocks of mortared stone.			[007]	[000]
[007]	Wall founds, consisting of large blocks of mortared stone			-	[006]
[008]	Concrete steps within the area of the church vestry.			[011]	[000]
[009]	Concrete floor within the area of church vestry.			[011]	[000]
[010]	Rubble deposit			[017]	[011]
[011]	Made ground			[001], [002], [007], [010], [015], [017]	[008], [009]
[012]	Made ground			[003], [004], [005]	-
[013]	Wall, consisting of medium blocks of mortared stone and occasional brick.			-	[012]
[014]	Natural, consisting of very light brown sand and medium to small rounded stones.			-	[018], [049], [050]

TRIPLE KIRKS EVALUATION, ABERDEEN:
EVALUATION DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

Context No.	Description	Cuts	Cut by	Stratigraphic Relationships	
				Above	Below
[015]	Culvert.			[017]	[011]
[016]	Levelling deposit underlying the foundations for the vestry walls, containing fragments of pottery, bone, roof tiles, and brick. Pottery is exclusively early 19 th Century (1820-1830) in date.			[014]	[001], [017]
[017]	Made ground		[015]	[206]	[011], [015]
[018]	Cut for wall founds [001]	[014]		-	-
[019]	Possible wall feature			-	[011]
[020]	Wall, consisting of large blocks of mortared stone			-	[012]
[021]	Wall, consisting of large blocks of mortared stone.			-	[012]
[022]	Wall, consisting of medium to large mortared stone. Incorporates possible plinth feature [023].			-	[012]
[023]	Plinth, set into wall feature [023], consisting of large blocks of mortared stone.			-	[012]
[024]	Possible pillar base, consisting of large, square, blocks of stone, set between mortared layers of brick and slate, noted directly below concrete slab. Upper block of stone has a square recess feature.			-	[012]
[025]	Stone structure c 2 m x c 1.5 m, consisting of medium blocks of mortared stone. Internal area measures 0.90 m x 1.5 m. Includes a possible reworked block of stone.			-	[012]
[026]	Plinth, set into the gap between wall features [021] and [031], consisting of large blocks of mortared stone.			-	[012]
[027]	Plinth, set into the gap between wall features [020] and [021], consisting of large blocks of mortared stone.			-	[012]
[028]	Patch of dark brown soil.			-	[012]
[029]	Stone structure c 1.90 m x c 1.60 m, consisting of medium blocks of mortared stone. Internal area measures c 1.60 m x 1.30 m.			-	[012]
[030]	Possible pillar base, consisting of large, square, blocks of stone, set between mortared layers of brick and slate, noted directly below concrete slab. Upper block of stone has a square recess feature.			-	[012]

TRIPLE KIRKS EVALUATION, ABERDEEN:
EVALUATION DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

Context No.	Description	Cuts	Cut by	Stratigraphic Relationships	
				Above	Below
[031]	Wall, consisting of large blocks of mortared stone.			-	[012]
[032]	Wall, consisting of medium to large mortared blocks of stone and brick.	[050]		-	[012]
[033]	Wall, consisting of medium to large mortared blocks of stone and brick.	[035]		[050]	[012]
[034]	Wall, consisting of medium to large mortared blocks of stone and brick.	[035]		-	[012]
[035]	Cobbled pathway aligned east-west, upto 0.90 m wide, and upto 6.60 m long. Constructed of small rounded pebbles and bounded on it's northern and southern sides by larger, medium sizes rounded stones.		[033], [034], [038]	[050]	[012]
[036]	Layer of medium dark brown soil noted along the northern side of the cobbled pathway [035]			-	[012]
[037]	Remains of a possible brick wall, set on the line of walls [032] and [039]. No visible founds.			-	[012]
[038]	Wall, consisting of medium to large mortared blocks of stone and brick.	[035]		-	[012]
[039]	Wall, consisting of medium to large mortared blocks of stone and brick.	[040]		-	[012]
[040]	Wall, consisting of medium to large mortared blocks of stone and brick			[043]	[012]
[041]	Plinth, set within wall feature [040], consisting of large blocks of mortared stone.			-	[012]
[042]	Number not used.			-	-
[043]	Mortared brick feature noted in the sondage adjacent to the south end of wall [040], seen protruding from beneath the north-south aligned element of the wall.			[0]	[040]
[044]	Layer of medium dark brown sandy silt. Includes fragments of mortar, red brick and small stones.			-	[042]
[045]	Possible pillar base, consisting of large, square, blocks of stone, set between mortared layers of brick and slate, noted directly below concrete slab. Upper block of stone has a square recess feature.			-	[012]
[046]	Possible pillar base, consisting of large, square, blocks of stone, set between mortared layers of brick and slate, noted directly below concrete slab. Upper block of stone has a square recess feature.			-	[0120]
[047]	Possible pillar base, consisting of large, square, blocks of stone, set between mortared layers of brick and slate, noted directly below concrete slab. Upper block of stone has a square recess			-	[012]

TRIPLE KIRKS EVALUATION, ABERDEEN:
EVALUATION DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

Context No.	Description	Cuts	Cut by	Stratigraphic Relationships	
				Above	Below
	feature.				
[048]	Possible pillar base, consisting of large, square, blocks of stone, set between mortared layers of brick and slate.			-	[012]
[049]	Possible pillar base, consisting of large, square, blocks of stone, set between mortared layers of brick and slate, noted directly below concrete slab. Upper block of stone has a square recess feature.			[014]	[012]
[050]	Medium light grey/brown silty sand with fragments of mortar, brick, tile and small stones.			[014]	[034]
[051]	Concrete slab floor within vestry.			[009]	-
[052]	Concrete slab within the main church building			[012]	-

APPENDIX 2: Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Area	Description	Scale
1	N	Plan of vestry walls and foundations in northern excavation area	1:20
2	S	Plan of features in southern excavation area 1/4	1:20
3	S	Plan of features in southern excavation area 2/4	1:20
4	N	West facing section of deposits above vestry walls and foundations in northern excavation area	1:10
5	N	Overlay plan of machine dug sondage adjacent to vestry foundations in northern excavation area	1:20
6	N	North facing elevation of vestry foundations in sondage in northern excavation area	1:20
7	S	Plan of features in southern excavation area 3/4	1:20
8	S	Plan of features in southern excavation area 4/4	1:20

APPENDIX 3: Finds Register

SF No.	Context	Description
1	[016]	Ceramic fragments
2	[017]	Mixed pottery, and clay pipe frags
3	[028]	Copper alloy pin and coin
4	[012]	Copper alloy button
5	[012]	Clay pipe stem fragment
6	[012]	Mixed pottery and glass
7	[012]	Fragments of pottery
8	[012]	Iron nails
9	[012]	Clay pipe bowl frag
10	[050]	Pottery fragments
11	[050]	Glass fragements

APPENDIX 4: Photographic Record

Black and White Film 1

Frame	Area	Description	From
1	-	Registration	-
2 - 3	N	General shot of west corner of vestry foundations [001] and wall [002]	W
4	N	Vestry foundations cut by ceramic pipe at south corner	SE
5 - 6	S	General view of walls [003], [004] & [005]	N
7 - 8	S	General view of walls [003], [004] & [005]	E
9 - 10	N	East corner of vestry wall [002]	E
11 - 12	N	General view of vestry foundations [001] and [002]	NW
13 - 14	N	West facing section of deposits above vestry foundations [001] and wall [002]	SW
15 - 16	N	Vestry foundations [001] cut by modern pipe at south corner	SE
17 - 18	S	General view of wall [013]	E
19 - 20	N	Machine cut sondage adjacent to vestry foundations [001] and wall [002]	SW
21 - 22	N	Shot of possible vestry internal wall [019]	NW
23 - 24	S	Top of pillar support [030]	NW
25 - 26	S	General view of southern excavation area	S
27 - 28	S	General view of southern excavation area	W
29 - 30	S	Post ex of feature [025]	SE

Black and White Film 2

Frame	Trench	Description	From
1 - 2	-	Registration	-
3 - 4	S	Shot of walls [022], [031] and [032]	S
5 - 6	S	Elevation of SE face of wall [032]	SE
7 - 8	S	General view, walls [006], [032], [033], [034] and cobble path [035]	N
9 - 10	S	Shot of wall [033] and cobble path [035]	NE
11 - 12	S	General view [031] - [035]	W
13 - 16	S	General view of cobbled path [035]	W
17 - 18	S	Sondage adjacent to walls [032] and [034]	W
19 - 20	S	Sondage adjacent to walls [032] and [034]	N
21 - 22	S	Brick feature [043] in sondage adjacent to wall [040]	E
23	S	NE facing elevation of wall [038]	NE
24	S	NW facing elevation of wall [039]	NW
25	S	Walls [038] and [039] and cobbled path [035]	W
26 - 27	S	North facing section of sondage adjacent to wall [040]	N

Digital Film

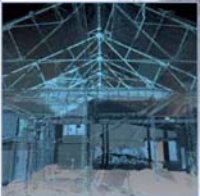
Frame	Area	Description	From
1	-	Registration shot	-
2 - 3	N	General shot of west corner of vestry foundations [001] and wall [002]	W
4 - 5	N	Vestry wall [002]	W & NW
6	N	Vestry foundations [001]	NW
7	N	Vestry foundations cut by ceramic pipe at south corner	S
8 - 9	S	General view of walls [003], [004] and [005]	N
10 - 11	S	General view of walls [003], [004] and [005]	E
12 - 14	N	East corner of vestry wall [002]	SE & E
15	N	Wall [006] and foundations [007]	W
16	N	Foundations [007]	NW
17	N	Northern corner of vestry wall [002]	NW
18	N	General view of vestry foundations [001] and wall [002]	NW
19	N	West facing section of deposits over vestry foundations [001] and wall [002]	SW
20 - 21	N	West facing section of deposits over vestry foundations [001] and wall [002] – south section	SW
22 - 23	N	West facing section of deposits over vestry foundations [001] and wall [002] – north section	SW
24 - 25	S	East facing elevation of wall [004]	E
26 - 27	S	South facing elevation of walls [003] and [004]	S
28 - 29	N	Sondage adjacent to vestry foundations [001] and walls [002]	SW
30 - 31	N	Vestry foundations [001] cut by modern pipe at south corner	SE
32 - 33	S	General view of wall [013]	E
34 - 37	N	Machine cut sondage adjacent to vestry foundations [001] and wall [002] – SW facing section	SW
38 - 39	N	Machine cut sondage adjacent to vestry foundations [001] and wall [002] – NW facing section	NW
40 - 42	N	Shot of possible vestry internal wall [019]	NW, N & NE
43 - 44	S	Top of pillar support [030]	NW
45 - 47	S	SE face of pillar support [030]	SE
48 - 49	S	General view of southern excavation area	S
50 - 51	S	General view of southern excavation area	W
52 - 53	S	Post ex of feature [024]	S
54 - 55	S	Post ex of feature [025]	SE
56 - 57	S	Post ex of feature [025]	E
58 - 59	S	Detail of cut feature within wall of feature [025]	W
60	S	Post ex of walls [021] and [022]	S
61	S	Post ex of feature [029]	E
62 - 63	S	Shot of walls [022], [031] and [032]	S
64	S	Elevation of SE face of wall [032]	SE
65 - 66	S	General view, walls [006], [032], [033], [034] and cobble path [035]	N

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67	S	NW facing elevation of wall [032]	NW
68	S	NE facing elevation of wall [033]	NE
69	S	SE facing elevation of wall [006]	SE
70	S	SW facing elevation of wall [034]	SW
71 - 72	S	General view of cobbled path [035]	W
73 - 74	S	General view of wall [006]	N
75 - 76	S	General view of cobbled path [035]	W
77 - 78	S	Sondage adjacent to wall [032] and [035]	W
79 - 80	S	Sondage adjacent to wall [032] and [035]	N
81 - 82	S	Brick feature [043] in sondage adjacent to wall [040]	E
83 - 84	S	NE facing elevation of wall [038]	NE
85 - 86	S	NW facing elevation of wall [039]	NW
87 - 88	S	Walls [038] and [039] and cobbled path [035]	W
89 - 90	S	North facing section of sondage adjacent to wall [040]	n

APPENDIX 5: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Aberdeen City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Triple Kirks, Aberdeen
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 22001
PARISH:	Aberdeen
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alan Duffy
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE[S] OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Excavation
NMRS NO[S]	NJ90NW 174
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE[S]:	Walls and associated foundations
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Ceramics, glass, clay pipe, copper alloy and iron objects
NGR [2 letters, 6 figures]	NJ 9378 0627
START DATE [this season]	13 th January 2014
END DATE [this season]	23 rd January 2014
PREVIOUS WORK [incl. DES ref.]	Archaeological Evaluation, DES 2012
MAIN [NARRATIVE] DESCRIPTION: [May include information from other fields]	<p>AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned to undertake an archaeological excavation at the site of Triple Kirk, Aberdeen. This follows on from an Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation, both of which were carried out in early 2012.</p> <p>The excavation area, measuring 525 m², was carried out within the footprint of the South Free Church. In the northern half of the excavation area the remains of surviving walls and foundations of the vestry of the South Free Church was recorded. In the southern half a number of walls, some of which were very poorly built, and other features, some of which are probably associated with early industrial buildings depicted on a map from 1789.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION[S] FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Dandara Limited
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION [intended/deposited]	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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