

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

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*Field Evaluation & Excavation*

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*Site & Landscape Survey*


*Geophysical Survey*

**Marischal College  
Broad Street  
Aberdeen**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Report No. 1911**

 0131 273 4380

 0131 273 4381

 [info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

 [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

## **CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

The Old Engine House  
Eskmills Business Park  
Musselburgh  
East Lothian  
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380  
Fax: 0131 273 4381  
email: [info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)  
web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Fraser MacRae MA
Illustrator	Graeme Carruthers MA MAAIS
Editor	Melanie Johnson MA PhD FSA Scot MIfA
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# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 General**

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken between June and August 2010 by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA), during drainage works undertaken at Marischal College, Broad Street, Aberdeen, NJ 94240 06481 (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Aberdeen City Council.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was provided by CFA Archaeology Ltd for an archaeological watching brief during ground works in the area. This was based upon information supplied by the Aberdeen City Council Keeper of Archaeology and was designed to fulfil the condition on the development.

## **1.2 Background**

Founded in 1593, Marischal College is located on the site of a Franciscan Friary dating from 1469. The College has seen extensive periods of re-building and construction during the 18th and 19th centuries with the quadrangle and lower half of Mitchell Tower being constructed between 1837-1844. An extensive programme of renovation and alteration is being undertaken to renovate the College for use as Aberdeen City Councils headquarters. This programme of works involved a series of deep drainage excavations both within the quadrangle and outside of the College, on Broad Street.

Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit conducted a series of archaeological excavations, watching briefs and evaluations at various locations in Marischal College during June 2008 (DES 2009). Four phases of archaeological activity were discovered during the course of the investigation. Garden soils dating from the medieval period pre-dated all evidence of construction work. In the second phase, buildings probably forming part of the Franciscan Friary were uncovered along with artefactual material dating from the 15th and 16th centuries. Seven male burials were also uncovered alongside a cloister wall. The third phase of activity consisted of buildings dating from the 16th century which consisted of structural remains of the Marischal College. A demolished wing of the college dating from the 19th century and several drains formed the fourth phase of activity encountered (DES 2009).

## **1.2 Objectives**

The objectives of the watching brief were:

- To conduct an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation in the form of monitoring machine dug drainage lines and manholes within the quadrangle of Marischal College and on Broad Street.
- To mitigate the effects of construction on any archaeological deposits or features identified through excavation, to ensure the proper recording of any archaeological remains encountered and the subsequent production of a report on them.

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

### **2.1 General**

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Fieldwork.

### **2.2 Watching Brief**

Within the quadrangle of Marischal College a total of 34.5m of deep drainage was excavated using a 7.5 ton mechanical excavator fitted with a variety of buckets and peckers depending on the nature of the material being removed. The length of the drainage included two manholes and the width of the trench varied between 1m-3m. The depth of the trench was on average 4m. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east.

On Broad Street a trench measuring 2.3m by 8.8m was dug to a depth of 2.2m for the insertion of manholes and drainage pipes. The trench was aligned east to west

All on site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by photography and completion of on-site record taking.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

#### 3.1 General

The areas monitored consisted of two separate locations, the Quadrangle of Marischal College and Broad Street (Fig. 1).

The work in the Quadrangle was divided into a series of trenches, lettered A–E (CFA numbering system) in relation to individual pipe sections and two manholes, referred to as MH1 and MH2 (Fig. 2).

Numbers in bold and parentheses refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 1.

#### 3.2 Marischal College Quadrangle (Fig 2)

##### 3.2.1 Features

Trench A measured 13.5m by 1m and was dug to a depth of 4m. Due to the unstable nature of the ground, health and safety considerations and working methods it was not always possible to gain access into the trench to obtain accurate information regarding the nature of the archaeology. In Trench A *c.* 1m of modern made ground was initially encountered throughout the length of the trench which was underlain by 2.2–2.3m of made ground consisting of brick deposits, mortar bands and bands of a brown black humic material, possibly representing a buried soil deposit. No artefacts were recovered from these deposits. Underlying these deposits natural orange-brown gravelly sand was encountered.

A number of probable pits were observed during the course of the excavation of Trench A. The pits were all seen in section with the exception of pit **014**, which was seen in plan at the base of Trench A (Fig. 2). It was not possible to obtain secure stratigraphic phasing for any of the features or deposits encountered in Trench A.

Pit **010** measured *c.* 2m in diameter and *c.* 1m in depth and was filled with bands of white-cream mortar and grey-black silty clay (**005**). Pit **011** measured *c.* 2.5m in diameter and *c.* 2m in depth and was filled with bands of white-cream mortar and grey-black silty clay (**006**). These pits appeared to be intercutting although accurate phasing could not be established. Both appeared in the north-east-facing section of Trench A.

Pit **012** measured *c.* 2.5m in diameter with a depth of *c.* 2m and was filled with a brown black clay silt (**007**). It appeared in the north-east-facing section of Trench A (Fig. 5).

Pit **013** measured *c.* 2.5m in diameter with a depth of *c.* 2m and was filled with a brown black clay silt (**008**). It appeared in the south-west-facing section of Trench A.

Pit **014** was seen in plan at the base of Trench A. It measured *c.* 0.5m in diameter and was filled with a grey-black silty material (**009**).

MH1 measured 2m by 2.5m and was dug to a depth of *c.* 4m. MH1 was excavated through a probable large pit **(015)** measuring *c.* 2m in diameter with a depth of *c.* 0.7m. The top of the cut was situated *c.* 1.5m below current ground level. It was filled with a grey-black clay-silt **(001)**. Following the insertion of the concrete manhole into MH1 the ground surface was stable enough to allow for inspection. The upper 1m of the trench was made up of laminated bands of sands and mortars with frequent inclusions of wood, brick and stones. Finds were recovered from three secure contexts: grey-white mortar sand **(017)**, brown-grey silt sand **(018)** and yellow-grey mortar-rich sand **(019)**. The finds comprised refined whiteware pottery, brick and pantile of probable 19th/20th-century date.

Trenches B, C and D were largely occupied by the foundation and base for a large structure or monument, since removed (Fig. 6). The cut for the foundation **(058)** measured 7m in length and 2.1m in depth. Cut **058** was filled by a deposit of granite and lime mortar concrete **(057)** forming the main foundation for the base. Overlying **057** was a large slate slab **(056)** measuring 6.2m in length and 0.25m in thickness. This slab **(056)** was overlain by a layer of large ashlar granite blocks **(055)** measuring 0.8m in length and 0.35m in height. The blocks extended for 8.4m and had 1.4m of kerbing visible on the north-west and south-east ends which could also be seen along the south-west trench edge. The granite blocks were directly overlain by a 0.2m thick deposit of modern hardcore **(054)** which stretched across the entire drainage trench. Cut **058** was cut through deposits **002**, **003** and **004** and into the natural, therefore completely truncating any potential archaeological remains. Finds recovered from deposits **003** and **004** comprised medieval brick, local medieval coarseware pottery, a sherd of Scottish post-medieval reduced ware, animal bone and oyster shell. These suggest a medieval date for layer **004** and a slightly later date for **003**. Finds from **002** were post-medieval roof tile and iron objects.

In Trench E and MH2 a section of granite masonry was encountered (Figs 3 & 7). The masonry **(020)** was constructed of lime mortar and granite blocks and survived to a height of 0.8m with the top roughly capped by lime mortar. The blocks were roughly dressed and measured between 0.2m and 0.6m in size. The masonry **(020)** measured 1m in width and ran for at least 1.8m in a north-east to south-west direction. The masonry was sat on a bedding layer of grey-brown clay-silt **(059)**. Masonry **(020)** was surrounded by **(030)**, a black-grey silt sand with red sand inclusions. These contexts **(030** and **020)** were overlain by a layer of mortar demolition **(029)**. Overlying **029** were deposits **028** and **027**, which formed a possible bedding layer for a thin band of cobbles **(026)**. Overlying the cobbles **(026)**, was a mortar demolition layer **(025)**, 0.6m in thickness, which had been truncated by a large cut **(021)**, the fill of which **(022)** had been cut by a modern service **(023)**. Two late medieval Flemish floor tile sherds, a piece of coarse brick and a fragment of gritty glazed ware were recovered from **022**; a fragment of pantile was possibly intrusive.

### 3.2.2 *Finds*, by Sue Anderson

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds from the Quadrangle trench. A full quantification by SF No. and context is included in Appendix 4.

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>
Pot	15	333
CBM	18	5549
Fired clay	3	270
Iron	3	53
Bone	7	164
Shell	1	10

Table 1. Finds quantities from the Quadrangle

Fifteen sherds of pottery were recovered, ranging in date from medieval to modern. Medieval sherds were found in Trench B (u/s), Trench C (layer **(004)**) and in Trench E (**(021)** and u/s) and were probably of local manufacture. Post-medieval sherds comprised a Scottish post-medieval reduced ware base in **(003)** and a whiteware sherd with copper green glaze which may be imported (u/s). Modern wares (refined whiteware and stoneware) came from Trench B (u/s), Trench E (u/s) and MH1 (**(018)**).

A variety of ceramic building material (CBM) was found. Handmade bricks with coarse inclusions and straw impressions were found in layers **(003)** and **(004)** and may be of medieval date. Medieval flat roof tile fragments were unstratified finds in Trench B. Flemish floor tiles of 14th/15th-century date were found in Trench E (layer **(021)** and u/s), including one with white slip and yellow glaze. Post-medieval CBM comprised fragments of pantile and brick from Trench B (u/s), MH1 **(016)–(019)** and Trench E **(021)**.

Fired clay fragments from Trench B (u/s) may be pieces of daub, but could also be fragments of straw-tempered early brick of medieval date. One fragment had a definite corner.

Metalwork comprised a nail from Trench E (u/s) and an L-shaped staple and wire fragment from Trench C **(002)**. All are likely to be post-medieval.

Five fragments of bone were collected from layer **(004)**, and included pieces of medium mammal humerus, radius, rib and tibia. An oyster shell was also collected from this context. A small burnt fragment was an unstratified find in Trench B. A medium mammal femur was found in Trench E (u/s).



### 3.3 Broad Street

#### 3.3.1 Features

The trench in this area ran across Broad Street for 8.8m, towards the junction of Gallowgate and Upper Kirkgate, culminating in a manhole at its eastern end, which measured 1.5m in diameter. The trench reached a depth of 2.2m.

The deposits contained within the Broad Street trench had been truncated to a depth of 1m by three modern metal pipes: one of these (**038**) ran along the length of the trench, one (**041**) ran north-west to south-east and one (**051**) ran parallel to **041**.

A series of made ground layers and a possible buried garden soil (**047**) overlay the cut for pipe **041** and can be assumed to be of modern origin (Fig. 4).

A compact clay sand and mortar surface (**031**) was encountered at a depth of 1.2m below the modern ground surface and extended for 3.2m across the width of the trench (Fig. 8). This surface (**031**) had a thickness of 0.1m and was truncated by the cut for pipe **041**, as were the two thin deposits overlying **031** (**032** and **048**). Deposit **032** contained dark brown stained animal bones and some marine mollusc shells.

The surface (**031**) was overlying a 0.45m thick deposit of brown clay silt (**033**), itself overlying a *c.* 0.45m thick deposit of possibly natural orange-red gravel sand. Deposit **033** contained leather offcuts and bone fragments, together with pottery of 13th-century date.

#### 3.3.2 Finds, by Sue Anderson

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds from Broad Street. A full quantification by context is included in Appendix 4.

Find type	No.	Wt (g)
Pot	4	260
CBM	1	77
Bone	25	2332
Shell	3	7

Table 1. Finds quantities from Broad Street

Four sherds of pottery from layer (**033**) were of medieval date and comprised three pieces of local glazed gritty wares and a Scarborough Ware jug handle. A glazed roof tile of medieval date came from the same context.

Animal bone was recovered from layers (**032**) and (**033**) and was stained to a dark brown colour. Fragments included a horse mandible and cannon bone, large mammal tibiae, a humerus head, ulna, ribs, a cattle distal metapodial, fish and bird bones. Three marine molluscs from (**032**) comprised a winkle, a limpet and a mussel.

A sample recovered from (**033**) contains leather offcuts and a possible shoe fragment. This material is probably medieval and requires specialist analysis.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

A watching brief was carried out to monitor the excavation of machine dug trenches for drainage and manholes in the Quadrangle of Marischal College and on Broad Street, Aberdeen. The work was undertaken during renovation works on behalf of Aberdeen City Council.

A series of cut features were identified in Trench A although working conditions outlined above meant detailed archaeological recording was not always possible.

Trenches B, C and D contained the remains of a large foundation and base for a since removed structure. Documentary evidence has confirmed that this was the base for the McGrigor Obelisk, removed from Marischal College in 1906.

Trench E and MH2 contained the remains of a granite and mortar wall. Finds recovered included sherds of Flemish floor tile although these were recovered from an intrusive cut and cannot be used to date the wall. Given the wall's location, construction style and the results of work done in the area by Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit, it is possible that this wall relates to the Franciscan Friary or an early structure of Marischal College.

The excavations on Broad Street revealed a series of made ground deposits overlying a compacted surface. The surface was laid on top of a possible garden soil which contained a number of medieval artefacts.

The decision regarding further mitigation and post-excavation analysis lies solely with the Keeper of Archaeology for Aberdeen City Council.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the Aberdeen City Council Sites and Monuments Record.

A summary statement of the results of this watching brief will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. An *OASIS Scotland* entry will also be completed.

#### **5 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Cameron, A. *Marischal College, Evaluation, Excavation and Watching Brief*, *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, New Series, Volume 10, 2009, 11.

## APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Number	Fill of	Description	Drawings	Finds	Samples
001	[015]	Grey-black clay-silt (c.30/70%), moderate amount of stone inclusions, sub-angular to sub-rounded. 0.7m in thickness, c.2m in diameter, top of pit was situated c. 1.5m below current ground level.	-	-	-
002	-	Band of lime mortar 0.45m in thickness. Loose compaction with frequent brick mortar and stone inclusions. Probable demolition layer.	1	009	001
003	-	Black-brown silt-sand with mortar bands and brick inclusions. Moderate amount of rounded granite inclusions up to 0.2m in size. 0.6m in thickness. 3.7m in length, truncated by concrete wash and Obelisk Base. Probable medieval garden soil/midden accumulation	1	002, 007	002
004	-	Grey-brown silt-clay (c.40/60%) with frequent crushed slate and other stone inclusions. 1.1m in thickness.	1	003-006	003
005	[010]	Fill of probable pit 2m in diameter and 1m in thickness. Fill consists of bands of white-cream mortar and grey-black silt-clay (c.40/60%) and light black-grey silt sand (c.30/70%). Frequent inclusions of rounded to sub-angular stones and brick fragments. Possible construction borrow pit to extract sandy sub soil	-	-	-
006	[011]	As above but 2.5m in diameter and 2m in thickness	-	-	-
007	[012]	Fill of probable pit. Brown-black-clay silt (c.40/60%) with frequent sub-angular to rounded stone and charcoal inclusions, c.2m in thickness	-	-	-
008	[013]	Fill of probable pit. Brown-black-clay silt (c.40/60%) with frequent sub-angular to rounded stone and charcoal inclusions, c.1.5m in thickness	-	-	-
009	[014]	Fill of a small circular cut feature seen in plan only, c. 0.5m in diameter, deposit comprises a grey-black silty material	-	-	-
010		Cut for a large circular pit. 2m in diameter, 1m in depth. Concave bottom with SW break of slope sharper than the NE (45°/30°). Cut into natural subsoil	-	-	-
011		Cut for a large pit measuring 2.5m in diameter and 1.5m in depth, concave base and c. 45° sloping sides	-	-	-
012		Cut for large pit measuring c. 2.5m in diameter with a depth of c. 2m			-
013		Cut for large pit measuring c. 1.5m in diameter with a depth of c.1.5m			-
014		Cut for small circular pit c. 1m in diameter			-
015		Cut for large pit c. 2m in diameter with a depth of c. 0.7m. Situated c. 1.5m below current ground level			-
016		Deposit of mortar and brick with occasional slate. 0.95m thick, 3.7m length. Banded with dark grit/sand layers of 0.05m thickness. Similar to (002)			-
017		Layer of grey-white coarse mortar/sand, with occasional black loam, degraded wood, frequent	3	012	-

Number	Fill of	Description	Drawings	Finds	Samples
		stone and brick fragments.			
018		Medium compacted, friable brown/grey silty sand with frequent mortar and brick fragments	3	011	-
019		Medium compaction, friable yellow grey mortar rich sand with frequent mortar fragments and occasional tile and brick fragments.	3	013	-
020		Masonry constructed of lime mortar and granite blocks. Blocks were roughly dressed and measured between 0.2m and 0.6m in size. Masonry existed to a height of 0.8m with the top being largely capped by lime mortar. Masonry measured 1m in width and ran for at least 1.8m in a NE-SW direction. Probable remains of a medieval wall.	6		-
021		Large cut. Probable disturbance from building works	4		
022	021	Brown-orange gravel sand with frequent small stone inclusions. Fill of large cut	4		
023		Cut for modern service	4		
024	023	Grey brown silt sand. Fill of modern service cut	4		-
025		Mortar demolition layer measuring 0.6m in thickness. Truncated by cut [021]	4		-
026		Probable cobbled surface. Rounded stones of between 0.08m and 0.20m. Black-grey silt sand matrix.	4		-
027		Lens of brown orange sand underlying cobbles (026). Probable bedding layer.	4		-
028		Layer of black-grey silt sand measuring 0.1m in thickness with very small stone inclusions.	4		-
029		Layer of mortar demolition overlying masonry [020]. Deposit measures 0.3m in thickness and 1.8m in width. Frequent mortar inclusions.	4		-
030		Black grey silt sand with red clay inclusions, frequent degraded charcoal fragments, and medium stones. Measures at least 0.8m in thickness and underlies mortar demolition deposit (029).	4 & 5		-
031		Compact clay sand mortar surface	8 & 9		
032		Deposit over (031). Mid- to dark- grey sandy silt. Abundant organic matter	8		005
033		Dark grey black and brown clay silt garden soil. Possible medieval midden material under (031)	8		006
034		Compact clay mortar surface.	9		
035		Possible natural deposit of mid-yellow orange and orange-red gravel sand and cobbles	8 & 9		
036		Natural mid-yellow orange sandy subsoil	8		
037		Cut of modern E-W metal pipe	9		
038	037	Modern metal pipe of 0.28m diameter	9		
039	037	Fill of modern pipe cut	9		
040		Cut of modern NW-SE pipe	8 & 9		
041	040	Modern metal pipe of 0.2m diameter	8 & 9		
042	040	Fill of pipe cut	8 & 9		
043		Road surface/tarmac	8		
044		Concrete below (043)	8		
045		Crushed sandstone and gravel rubble under (044)	8		
046		Redeposited light- to mid-orange yellow sandy subsoil under (045)	8		
047		Mid- to dark- brown clay silt deposit under (046).	8		

Number	Fill of	Description	Drawings	Finds	Samples
		Possible buried garden soil			
048		Mixed red and grey clays and gravel sands, with rubble. Made ground under (047)	8		
049		Mid brown grey clay sand deposit under (033) at east end of Broad St trench	8		
050		Cut of modern metal pipe	8		
051	050	Modern pipe of 0.25m diameter	8 & 9		
052	050	Pink orange sand and Type 1. Fill of modern pipe cut.	8		
053		Layer of tarmac 0.15m in thickness. Stretches across entire drainage trench	1 & 2		
054		Layer of type-1/hardcore 0.2m in thickness. Stretches across entire drainage trench	1 & 2		
055		Layer of large ashlar granite blocks measuring up to 0.8m in length and 0.35m in height. Blocks extend for 8.4m and form part of the base for the McGrigor obelisk. Base is also partly constructed of granite rubble and has 1.4m of kerbing visible on its NW and SE ends.	1,2 & 7		
056		Large slate slab underlying the granite blocks (055) and forming part of the base of the McGrigor obelisk. Slab measured 6.2m in length and 0.25m in thickness	1 & 2		
057		Very large deposit of granite and lime mortar concrete forming main foundation for the McGrigor obelisk. Deposit measures 7m in length and 2.1m in thickness	1 & 2		
058		Cut for McGrigor obelisk base. Measures 7m in length and 2.1m in depth. Cut has flat bottom and steep, near vertical sides			
059		Grey brown clay-silt underlying masonry [020]. Frequent stone inclusions. 0.3m thick, overlying natural soil.	6		

## APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

### *Digital*

Number	Description	From	Conditions
1	General pre-excavation shot of site	E	Overcast
2	General pre-excavation shot of site	NE	Overcast
3-4	North-east facing section of Trench A showing construction cut for Marischal college	NE	Bright
5	North-east facing section of Trench A showing construction cut for Marischal college	N	Bright
6	Working shot showing collapse in Trench A	W	Bright
7-8	Potential wall face in south-west facing edge of Trench A	SW	Shade
9-10	Working shots of south-west facing edge of Trench A	SW	Bright
11-13	North-east facing section through pits [010] & [011]	NE	Bright
14-17	South-west facing section through pit [011]	SW	Bright
18	Oblique view of pit [011]	N	Bright
19-23	General working shots	-	Overcast
24	Plan view of [014]	S	Overcast
25-26	North-east facing section through pit [012]	NE	Overcast
27-28	South-west facing section of pit [013]	SW	Overcast
29	Oblique view of pit [012]	E	Overcast
30	Post-excavation of Trench A	E	Overcast
31-32	Working shot of Manhole 1 (MH 1) under excavation	N	Overcast
33	Working shot of MH 1 under excavation	S	Overcast
34-35	Shot of south facing section of MH 1 at desired depth	S	Overcast
36	General working shot	NE	Rain
37	Shot of MH 1 in position	SE	Bright
38-39	Shot of Obelisk Base	S	
40	Shot of Obelisk Base	SE	Bright
41	Detail of Obelisk Base kerb	SE	Bright
42	Detail of Obelisk Base kerb	S	Bright
43-44	North-east facing section showing Obelisk Base	NE	Overcast
45	Detail of constructional stepping of Obelisk Base	SE	Overcast
46	Working shot of pecking out of Obelisk Base	NE	Overcast
47-48	Writing on granite block from Obelisk Base “No 3 A”?	-	Overcast
49	Shot of granite blocks from Obelisk Base	N	Overcast
50	Working shot showing pecking out of slate slab	NE	Bright
51-54	South-west facing section of Trench B	SW	Overcast
55-58	North-east facing section of Trench B	NE	Overcast
59	South-east facing terminus of Trench B	SE	Bright
60	Shot of concrete foundation of Obelisk Base	N	Bright
61-62	South-west facing section of Obelisk Base	SW	Bright
63-65	North-east facing section of Obelisk Base	N	Bright
66-68	South-west facing section of garden soil deposits in Trench C	SW	Overcast
69-72	North-eastern facing section of garden soil deposits in Trench C	NE	Bright
73	South-west facing section of Trench C	SW	Bright
74	North-east facing section of Trench C	NE	Bright
75-76	Detail of south-west facing section through Obelisk Base	SW	Bright
77	North-east facing section through Obelisk Base	NE	Bright
78	North-east facing section through Obelisk Base – north-west end	E	Overcast
79-81	North-east facing section through Obelisk Base – north-west end	NE	Overcast
81	South-west facing section through Obelisk Base – north-west end	SW	Overcast
82	South-west facing section through Obelisk Base – north-west end	S	Overcast
83	South-west facing section through Obelisk Base – north-west	SW	Overcast

Number	Description	From	Conditions
	end		
84	Shot of small trench dug for coring – south-east wall of college	E	Overcast
85-86	Shots of top 1m of south-west section of MH 1	SW	Overcast
87-88	Oblique shot of north-east facing section through Obelisk Base	E	Rain
89	Shot of 2 <sup>nd</sup> coring trench	E	Shade
90	Shot of 2 <sup>nd</sup> coring trench	N	Shade
91-92	Shots of demolition layer (002)/(016), also shows (003)	S	Overcast
93-94	North-east facing section of MH 1 showing in-situ deposits in top 1m of trench	NE	Overcast
95	General shot showing ground cracking near MH 1	W	Overcast
96-97	North-east facing section through Obelisk Base	NE	Bright
98-101	South east facing section through Obelisk Base	SW	Bright
102-103	North-east facing section through Obelisk Base	NE	Bright
104-108	North-east facing section of Trench E	NE	Overcast
109-110	Shot of masonry [020]	NE	Overcast
111-112	Shot of masonry [020]	NW	Overcast
113-114	Shot of masonry [020]	N	Overcast
115-119	Shots of north-east facing section showing masonry [020] and associated contexts	NE	Overcast
120-122	South-east facing elevation of masonry [020]	SE	Rain
123	North-east facing section of Trench E and MH 2 showing masonry [020]	NE	Rain
124	South-west facing section of Trench E and MH 2 showing masonry [020]	SW	Rain
125	North-east facing section of MH 2	NE	Rain
126	South-west facing section of MH2	SW	Rain
127	General shot of surface (031)	SE	Bright
128	General shot of surface (031)	E	Bright
129-130	South facing section of west end of Broad St. trench	S	Dull
131	General shot of west end of Broad St. trench	W	Dull
132	North facing section of west end of Broad St. trench	N	Dull
133	General shot of west end of Broad St. trench	E	Dull
134	General shot of south facing section at east end of Broad St. trench	S	Bright
135	General shot of services at east end of Broad St. trench	SW	Bright
136	General shot of south facing section at east end of Broad St. trench	S	Bright
137	General shot of north facing section at east end of Broad St. trench	N	Bright
138	General post-ex shot of Broad St. trench	E	Bright
139	General post-ex shot of Broad St. trench	W	Bright
140	General post-ex shot of east end of Broad St. trench	WSW	Bright

### *Colour Slide Film 1*

Number	Description	From	Conditions
1-2	Registration shot	-	Overcast
3-4	Shot of masonry [020]	NE	Overcast
5-6	Shot of masonry [020]	NW	Overcast
7-8	Shot of masonry [020]	N	Overcast
9-12	North-east facing section of Trench E/MH 2 showing masonry [020] and associated contexts	NE	Overcast
13-16	South-east facing elevation of masonry [020]	SE	Overcast



### APPENDIX 3: Drawing Register

Number	Title	Plan/Section	Scale
1	South-west facing section showing south-east half of Obelisk Base and contexts (002-004)	S	1:20
2	North-east facing section showing north-west half of Obelisk Base and contexts	S	1:20
3	Section of north-east facing section of MH 1 showing top 1m of in-situ deposits	S	1:10
4	North-east facing section of Trench E/MH 2 showing masonry [020] and associated contexts	S	1:20
5	Plan of masonry [020]	P	1:20
6	South-east facing elevation of masonry [020]	S	1:20
7	Plan of trenches and features encountered	S	1:100
8	South facing section of Broad Street Trench	S	1:20
9	Plan of part of Broad St. trench showing (031)	P	1:20

### APPENDIX 4: Finds List

SF	Context	Trench	Depth	Find type	No	Wt (g)	Description	Spotdate
<i>Quadrangle</i>								
001	-	B	2.8m	Pot	1	10	PMWW, copper green glaze ext	Post-med
002	003	C	1.4m	Pot	1	165	SPMR base	15th-18th c
003	004	C	2.6m	Bone	5	70	medium mammal humerus, 2 radius, tibia, rib	
004	004	C	2.6m	Shell	1	10	oyster	
005	004	C	2.5m	CBM	1	19	coarse brick with large ferrous inclusions and straw impressions	med?
006	004	C	2.4m	Pot	1	17	MCW base	med
007	003	C	1.6m	CBM	1	1192	handmade brick, 102 x 53mm	med/lmed
008	U/S	B	-	Pot	7	19	6 REFW, 1 UPG redware jug rim	med & 19/20th c
				CBM	3	542	late brick (98 x 50+mm) and 2 med roof tiles	med & pmed
				FC	3	270	?daub, one piece with corner, poss straw tempered early brick	
				Bone	1	1	tiny burnt bone frag	
009	002	C	0.8-1.2m	CBM	2	4	?roof tile, 1 poss with hole	pmed?
				Fe	2	36	L-shaped staple and wire frag	
010	016	MH 1	0.8m	CBM	2	2108	brick frags, both 104 x 55mm	pmed
011	018	MH 1	0.8m	Pot	1	27	REFW bowl rim	19/20th c
				CBM	1	493	late brick, 101 x 53mm	pmed
012	017	MH 1	0.7m	CBM	1	548	late brick, mortar on break, 102 x 60mm	19th c?
013	019	MH 1	0.9m	CBM	1	90	pantile	pmed
014	-	E	1.2m	Bone	1	93	medium mammal femur	
015	-	E	-	Pot	2	13	1 ECRW? gritty fabric, glazed ext; 1 BRSW	med & pmed



SF	Context	Trench	Depth	Find type	No	Wt (g)	Description	Spotdate
016	021	E	2m	Pot	1	4	ECRW?, poss same as 015.	med
				CBM	4	460	1 coarse late brick, 1 pantile, 2 Flemish floor tile	lmed & pmed
017	-	E	2m	Pot	1	78	UPG base, prob local	med
				CBM	2	93	Flemish floor tile	lmed
				Fe	1	17	nail	
Broad Street								
	032			Bone	13	366	incl large mammal, fish, bird	med?
				Shell	3	7	winkle, limpet & mussel	
	033			Pot	4	260	3 UPG prob local, 1 SCAR handle	12/13th c.
				CBM	1	77	glazed roof tile	13/14th c.
				Bone	12	1966	horse mandible & cannon bone, large mammal tibiae, humerus head, ulna, ribs, cattle distal metapodial	med?

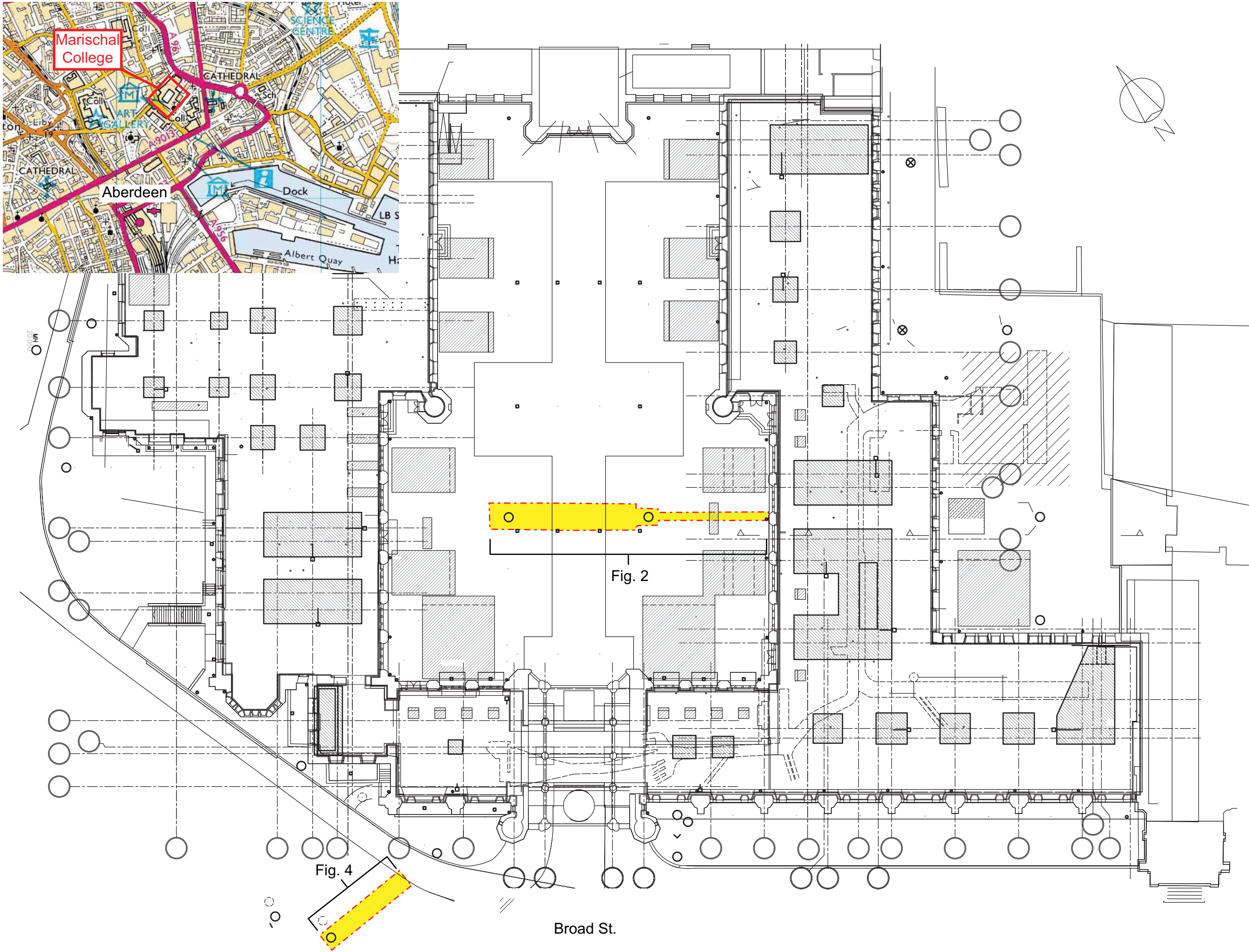
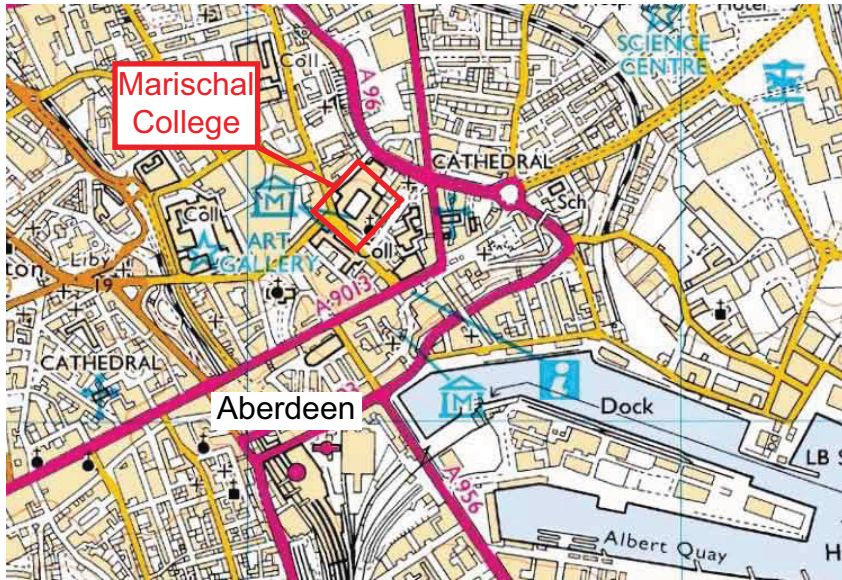
Pot fabric codes: ECRW – East Coast redwares; MCW – medieval coarseware; SCAR – Scarborough Ware; UPG – unprovenanced medieval glazed wares; PMWW – post-medieval whiteware; SPMR – Scottish post-medieval reduced ware; BRSW – British stoneware; REFW – refined factory-made whitewares.

## APPENDIX 5: Sample Register

Number	Context	Type	Notes	Volume
001	002	Routine	May include brick, tile, ceramic fragments	3L
002	003	Routine	May include brick, tile, ceramic fragments	3L
003	004	Routine	May include brick, tile, ceramic fragments	3L
004	021	Routine	May include brick, tile, ceramic fragments	3L
005	032	Routine	Organic material	2L
006	033	Routine	Organic material. Leather object within sample.	2L

## APPENDIX 6: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Aberdeen City Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Marischal College Quadrangle and Broad Street Drainage Works
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	JUST
<b>PARISH:</b>	Aberdeen City
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Fraser MacRae
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Marischal College HB Number 20096/NJ90NW 359
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	Possible medieval wall foundation
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NJ 94240 06481
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	June 2010
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	August 2010
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	A series of excavations were undertaken by Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit in June 2008. The remains of the Franciscan Friary which occupied the site prior to the foundation of Marischal College were found. Several burials associated with these remains were found as well as structural remains of earlier Marischal College buildings (DES 2009).
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	During renovation works at Marischal College, a series of deep drainage works were monitored by CFA Archaeology. The excavations took place within the Quadrangle of the College and on Broad Street. Archaeological remains encountered within the quadrangle included a series of large cut features, the base for the now removed McGrigor Obelisk, and a section of granite masonry. It is possible that the masonry relates to the Franciscan Friary or early College structures. Finds recovered include sherds of medieval pottery and floor tiles. During the Broad Street works a series of modern made ground deposits overlay a compacted surface of uncertain date.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	N/A
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Aberdeen City Council
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Old Engine House, Eskmills Business Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	Info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	NMRS / Aberdeen City Council SMR



Key:

 Trenches



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
The Old Engine House  
Eskmills Park  
Musselburgh  
East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
t: 0131 273 4380  
f: 0131 273 4381  
e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No:	1	Revision:	A
Title: General plan of Marischal College showing trench locations			
Project: Marischal College, Broad Street, Aberdeen			
Scale: 1:400@A3			
Client: Aberdeen City Council			

Key:

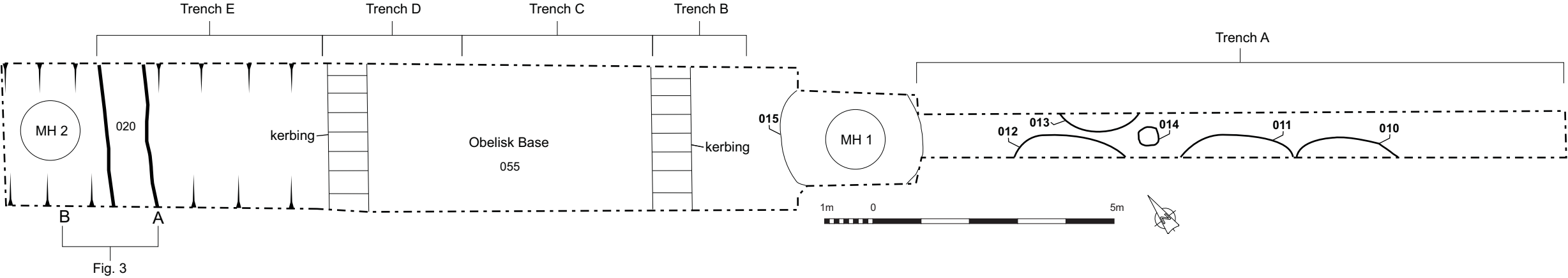


Fig. 2 Plan of Quadrangle Trenches showing location of features

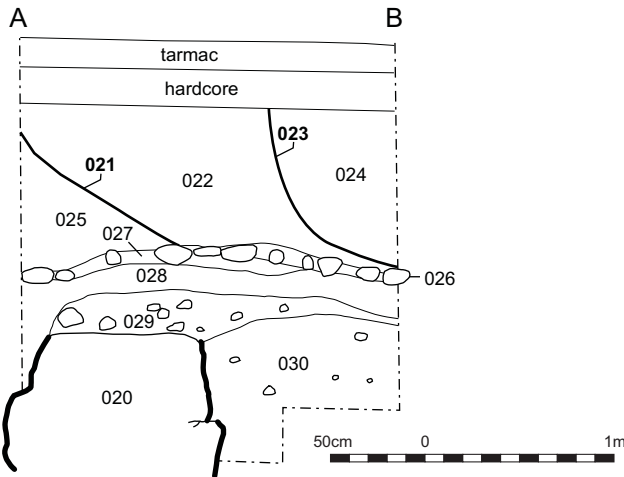


Fig. 3 North east-facing section of masonry 020 and surrounding contexts

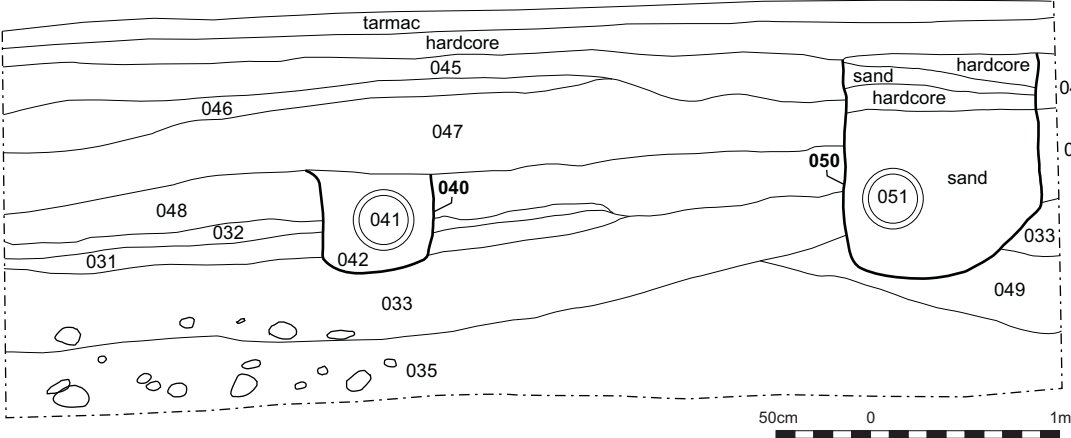


Fig. 4 South-facing section of Broad Street Trench





Fig. 5 North-east facing through Pit 012



Fig. 6 North-east facing section section through Obelisk base


Key:	Fig. No:	5-6	Revision:	A	Client:	Aberdeen City Council		 <div>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</div>					
	Title:												
	Project:												
Scale:	Marischal College, Broad Street, Aberdeen							Drawn by:	GC	Checked:	LW	Report No:	1911






Fig. 7 Shot of masonry 020



Fig. 8 Gernerall view of surface 031 in Broad Street trench

Key:	Fig. No:	7-8	Revision:	A	Client:	Aberdeen City Council	 <div>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</div>				
	Title:										
	Project:	Marischal College, Broad Street, Aberdeen									
Scale:						Drawn by:	GC	Checked:	LW	Report No:	1911