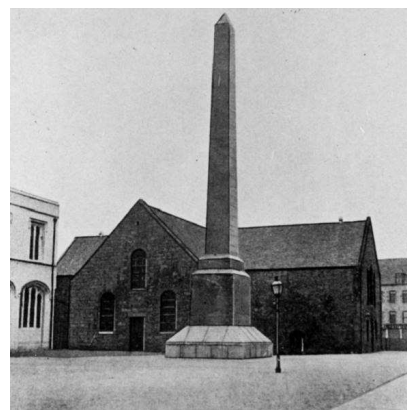


# REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EXCAVATIONS RELATING TO MARISCHAL COLLEGE REDEVELOPMENTS: *The Final Stages; Resurfacing, Drainage and Sewerage Installation.*

January to April 2011

NGR NJ 9424 0653



Author: Cat Peters  
Project Manager: Judith Stones  
Aberdeen City Council Museums and Galleries Service  
Whitespace  
60 Frederick Street  
Aberdeen  
AB24 5HY  
Tel: (01224) 523654

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# CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS .....	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	IV
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	V
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2. BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.2 GENERAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3. RESULTS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3.1 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3.2 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.1 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>5. REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: FEATURE INDEX .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: FINDS INDEX .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: FIGURES.....</b>	<b>24</b>

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

*Location*

COVER: TOP LEFT: VIEW OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE FROM ST NICHOLAS HOUSE .....	COVER
TOP RIGHT: EXCAVATING DRAINAGE TRENCH.....	COVER
BOTTOM LEFT: VIEW FROM TOP OF NEW MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK .....	COVER
BOTTOM RIGHT: PICTURE SHOWING BROAD STREET TENEMENTS IN BACKGROUND ..	COVER
PLATE 1: FEATURE 1 FACING NORTH-EAST.....	PAGE 11
PLATE 2: BRICK ALCOVE IN FEATURE 1 FACING SOUTH-WEST .....	PAGE 11
PLATE 3: ENTRANCE JAMB OF FEATURE 1 FACING SOUTH-WEST .....	PAGE 11
PLATE 4: FEATURE 7 FACING SOUTH-WEST.....	PAGE 12
PLATE 5: FEATURE 11, WALL WITH ANGLED BRICKS .....	PAGE 12
PLATE 6: FEATURE 12 FACING SOUTH-EAST.....	PAGE 13
PLATE 7: FEATURE 13 FACING NORTH-EAST.....	PAGE 13
PLATE 8: FEATURE 16.....	PAGE 14
PLATE 9: FEATURE 22 FACING NORTH-WEST.....	PAGE 14
PLATE 10: FEATURE 23 FACING SOUTH-EAST.....	PAGE 15
PLATE 11: FEATURE 15 FACING NORTH .....	PAGE 15
PLATE 12: FEATURE 18 FACING EAST .....	PAGE 16
PLATE 13: FEATURE 21 FACING SOUTH-WEST.....	PAGE 16
PLATE 14: AREA OF ORGANIC LOAMS, FINDS 2, 3 AND 4.....	PAGE 17
PLATE 15: FEATURE 25 FACING NORTH-WEST.....	PAGE 18
PLATE 16: FEATURE 26 FACING SOUTH-WEST.....	PAGE 18
PLATE 17: STONE JAR, FIND 5.....	PAGE 19
PLATE 18: GLASS BOTTLE, FIND 6 .....	PAGE 19
PLATE 19: ORGANIC MATERIAL AT BASE OF TRENCH FACING SOUTH-WEST.....	PAGE 19
FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF AREAS COVERED BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING.....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF AREAS EXCAVATED WITHOUT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION...	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 3: LOCATION OF FEATURES FOUND DURING ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING .....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 4: LOCATION OF FEATURES OVERLAIN ONTO 1865 OS MAPPING .....	APPENDIX 3
FIGURE 5: LOCATION OF FEATURES OVERLAIN ONTO MILNES PLAN OF 1789.....	APPENDIX 3

## SUMMARY

Between January 2011 and April 2011, representatives of Aberdeen City Council Museums and Galleries Service undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with excavations at the Broad Street frontage of Marischal College and drainage works to the west of the building as well as new sewerage installations beside the new multi-storey car park. These works related to the wider redevelopment of the building which has involved a series of archaeological excavations, watching briefs and evaluations across the site; the works covered by this report form the final archaeological stages of this project.

This area has been central to the development of the city of Aberdeen, at least since 1479 when a Franciscan Friary with associated Greyfriars Church was established on the site. It is also the site of the 16<sup>th</sup> century pre-existing Marischal College buildings. Previous archaeological work in the area has encountered a good level of survival of archaeological deposits from the early medieval period onwards.

This watching brief monitored excavations relating to the resurfacing of the pavement on the Broad Street frontage of Marischal College, as well as excavations for new drainage and sewerage services, as part of the redevelopment of the former University Building into new central offices for Aberdeen City Council, in line with guidance, professional standards approved by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and upon advice and overall management of the Curator of Local History and Archaeology at Aberdeen City Council.

The watching brief monitoring encountered a total of 35 discoveries. Three of these related to a medieval midden in vicinity and provided evidence of good preservation of such deposits. In addition, numerous features relating to 18<sup>th</sup> century tenements in the area were recorded, as well as late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century remains.

Although the present redevelopment of Marischal College is now complete, the results of this watching brief monitoring, in addition with recent evaluations in the area, have shown that the area retains important surviving archaeological deposits. As such, it is likely that any future excavation work in the area will require further archaeological supervision, upon advice from the Lead Curator of Local History and Archaeology at Aberdeen City Council.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Aberdeen City Council Museums and Galleries Service would like to thank Martin Sinclair of Garniner and Theobald LLP for commissioning the project on behalf of Aberdeen City Council. In addition, further thanks are extended to the Lead Curator of Local History and Archaeology at Aberdeen City Council for all advice relating to the project, and to all the Aberdeen City Council, Sir Robert McAlpine and Millennium Contractors' on-site staff for all their help and information.

The archaeological watching brief monitoring was undertaken by Judith Stones, Cat Peters and Ali Cameron. The report was prepared by Cat Peters, and the project was managed by Judith Stones, Aberdeen City Council Museums and Galleries Service.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Marischal College has been targeted for a redevelopment programme in order to convert parts of the former college building into the new headquarters for Aberdeen City Council. Two earlier archaeological phases have been completed on the redevelopment site including an initial evaluation (Cameron 2009a) and an excavation of areas due to be directly impacted by the development (Cameron 2009b). This report covers the final stage of archaeological work relating to the redevelopment of the Marischal College building, due to open as the new Council headquarters in June 2011.
- 1.1.2 The Lead Curator of Local History and Archaeology at Aberdeen City Council has advised that excavations occurring as part of the resurfacing of the Broad Street frontage to Marischal College, the new drainage system and the new sewerage system (centred on NGR NJ 9424 0653) should be subjected to archaeological monitoring. This is due to the rich historical potential of the area, proven by archaeological discoveries in the area in 1989, and, more importantly in 2008-9. This scheme of works is in-line with government advice as set out in the National Planning Policy Guideline No. 5, Archaeology and Planning. All stages of the archaeological work were undertaken following approved statutory guidelines (IFA 2002).
- 1.1.3 This report comprises the results of the archaeological monitoring of the relevant groundworks associated with the redevelopment, occurring across three key areas between 1<sup>st</sup> January 2011 and 6<sup>th</sup> April 2011.
- 1.1.4 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with best practice and professional standards, and with current UKIC guidelines (1990). The archive will be deposited at Aberdeen City Council in the first instance, and a copy of the report given to Aberdeen City Council Sites and Monuments Record, where viewing will be available on request. The project is also registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS)**.

## 2. BACKGROUND

### 2.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1.1 The site is centred upon National Grid Reference NJ 9424 0653, on Broad Street, in the centre of the city of Aberdeen lying to the north of the main shopping thoroughfare of Union Street. The site lies within an urban townscape setting, at approximately 21.23m AOD, covering an area of approximately 2112m<sup>2</sup>. The works covered excavations relating to the resurfacing of the pavement on the Broad Street frontage of Marischal College, as well as excavations for new drainage and sewerage services (Figure 1).

### 2.2 GENERAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1 The area has held a central position in the burgh of Aberdeen since the Middle Ages. In 1469-71 it housed the Franciscan Friary and became one of the major religious centres in Aberdeen, although it is unlikely that this formed the earliest occupation of the site. The 15<sup>th</sup> century church building was replaced by a larger church in 1518-32 by Bishop Gavin Dunbar. In December 1559 the friars resigned all of their possessions to the town council in order to avoid the destruction of the property. In 1567 some of the buildings were designated for conversion into a hospital, and in 1593 some of the remaining buildings were passed on to George Keith, Earl Marischal, who endowed them to Marischal College which was founded in that same year. Some additional college buildings were constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but between 1837 and 1844 the older structures were demolished to make way for a new building designed by Archibald Simpson. These buildings were extended in the 1890s and form the extant east, north and south sides of the quadrangle. The Church of the Franciscan Friary was repaired in 1738 and shortened in 1768 to allow easier access into Marischal College. It survived until 1903 when it was demolished for the new frontage to Marischal College. Pre-20<sup>th</sup> century maps of the area also show Broad Street fronted buildings to the south and west of the church and college buildings, but these too were demolished in 1903.

2.2.2 Previous archaeological work in the vicinity has encountered a medieval rubbish dumping on an area to the east of the site, excavated in 1989, on the same site that a large hoard of 16<sup>th</sup> century coins was recovered from Shoe Lane in 1847, as well as later evidence of land use of that site as cultivated land, perhaps forming part of the Franciscan Friary (Evans and Thain 1989, 331-2).

2.2.3 More recently, and as an earlier phase of archaeological work regarding the redevelopment of Marischal College in June and July of 2008, well preserved archaeological deposits and features survived 0.5m below ground level, including walls of 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century origin (Cameron 2009a, 11) decorated post medieval cobbled surfaces (*ibid*, 16), possible walls of the 1518-32 Greyfriars Church (*ibid*, 16) and remains of the tenements seen on First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping (*ibid*, 22) as well as midden

deposits which may have related to the demolition of some of the friary buildings (*ibid*, 24). 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century dwellings were also found to be well-represented, together providing a strong archaeological phasing for land use of the site. On the strength of the archaeological finds encountered, and due to finalised engineering plans on the development of the Marischal College redevelopment project, further archaeological trenches were excavated between September 2008 and April 2009 (Cameron 2009b). Several early post-medieval walls and fireplaces were encountered within the quadrangle, as well as further cobbled surfaces and seven burials (*ibid*, 14). Further surviving traces of tenement buildings were also encountered as well as 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century walls, floors and a fireplace, and medieval deposits at the rear car park, the site of the new multi-storey car park (*ibid*, 18-19). Full reports on these results are forthcoming.



## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

- 3.1.1 The watching brief was carried out between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 6<sup>th</sup> April 2011. Three key areas relating to the Marischal College redevelopment were targeted by this phase of archaeological monitoring; resurfacing at the front of Marischal College on Broad Street, new drainage installations to the west of the building from Broad Street onto Gallowgate and Littlejohn Street and new sewerage installations to the rear of the building beside the new multi-storey car park, accessible from Queen Street (Figure 1). The results of the monitoring are outlined below. All archaeological features located during the works are summarised in Appendix 1.
- 3.1.2 It is worth noting that other areas were excavated as part of the Marischal College redevelopment within this timeframe but were not monitored by archaeologists. Some of these were discovered after the event and the locations have been illustrated (Figure 2), but it is possible that further digging took place elsewhere with no archaeological monitoring. Unfortunately some of the excavations known about took place within archaeologically sensitive places where significant archaeological deposits had been encountered during earlier phases of the redevelopment. It is therefore likely that further finds which may have shed light on earlier phases of land use in this historic area of Aberdeen have been destroyed.

### 3.2 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

- 3.2.1 **Resurfacing on Broad Street:** the area fronting Broad Street forming the formal frontage to Marischal College was due to be resurfaced, requiring the lifting of the existing paving slabs, the excavation to a depth of 0.6m across the area, and the backfilling with new sub base before levelled sand and new slabs were laid. This revealed a mid brown mixed deposit, with areas of sand where services were located. Some areas within this were excavated to a greater depth, for new services and personnel access chambers for the new sewerage system, and this reached a maximum depth of 1.1m. During the excavations a number of features were exposed and recorded (Features 1-14, 16 and 17 and 22 and 23; Figure 3).
- 3.2.2 Feature 1, located close to the entrance steps to Greyfriar's Church, was a rectangular granite and brick-built structure measuring 4.1m by 5.2m (Plate 1). It seemed to have had a brick vault forming at least part of its roof, with an alcove in the south west wall which was arched in brick (Plate 2). The north eastern wall was also of brick construct and appeared to include an entrance, with a jamb visible on its southernmost side (Plate 3). A wall extended from the rectangular feature (Feature 3) north-eastwards for 8m, and met another wall (Feature 5) which was on a north-west, south-east alignment and was 5.4m in length. A drain made from brick and mortar was noted at the northern

corner of Feature 1 which seemed to relate to a stone-lined drain lined with sandstone slabs leading from beneath the front steps of Greyfriar's Church (Feature 4). A further wall was encountered to the north-west of Feature 1, on a north-east, south-west alignment, and this measured 3.1m in length and 0.63m in width. Some organic clay-like material was noted from the area between Features 1 and 2.



Plate 1: Feature 1 facing north-east



Plate 2: Brick alcove in Feature 1 facing south-west



Plate 3: Entrance jamb of Feature 1 facing north-east

- 3.2.3 Features 6, 7, 8 and 9 were all remains of walls, encountered at a depth of 0.2m below the existing surface (21.03m AOD). These were all walls, 0.57m in width and between 0.74m and 3.54m in length. Features 8 and 9 were aligned north-west to south-east, whereas Features 6 and 7 were north-east south-west aligned. It is probable that Features 8 and 9, and 6 and 7 represented the truncated remains of what were once the same walls (Plate 4).

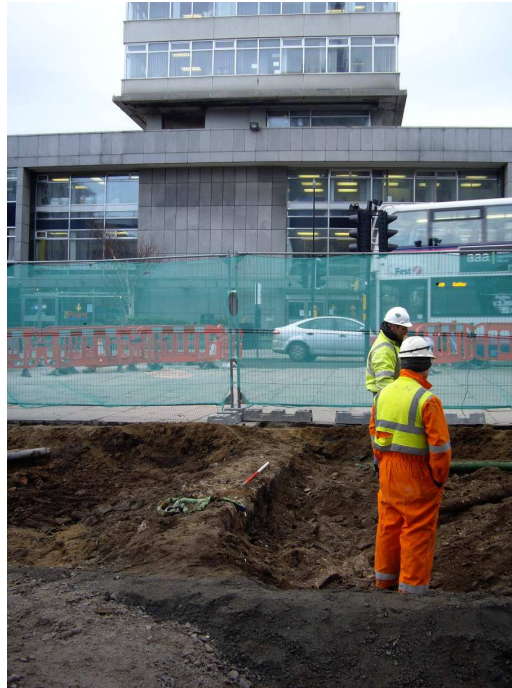


Plate 4: Feature 7 facing south-west

- 3.2.4 Features 10 and 11 were further remains of wall features and both were 0.62m in width, suggesting that they too once formed part of the same north-east to south-west aligned linear wall. Attached to Feature 11, at a 90 degree angle, was a row of angled bricks, located at 0.5m below the ground surface (20.73m AOD) which may represent a pre-existing vaulted brick ceiling, suggesting that this was once part of a cellar (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Feature 11, wall (right) with angled bricks



- 3.2.5 Feature 12 was a north-east south-west aligned wall made from large blocks of stone. It was observed in an area of deeper excavations for sewerage, at a depth of 0.65m below ground level (20.58m AOD). It measured 1.04m in length and 0.65m in width (Plate 6). It may be that traces of this wall survive beyond the confines of the sewerage trench that was excavated, and may yet survive.



Plate 6: Feature 12 facing south-east

- 3.2.6 Features 13 and 14 were small sections of walls on a north-west to south east alignment. Both were 0.6m in width, Feature 13 surviving to a length of 2.7m, and Feature 14 to a length of 2m. Both were stone-built, and Feature 13 was encountered at a depth of 1m below ground level (20.23m AOD; Plate 7).



Plate 7: Feature 13, to left of ranging rod, at base, facing north-east

- 3.2.7 Features 16 and 17 were located close to the entrance to Marischal College (Figure 3). Feature 16 was an area of wooden cassies, each cassie measuring 0.23m in length, 0.09m in width, and 0.08m in height, and all aligned north-west to south-east respecting the alignment of Broad Street (Plate 8). They survived in an area approximately 4m in length and 2m in width. A sample cassie was retained for future reference (Find 1). Feature 17 was the top of some angled bricks observed at a depth of 0.5m. Not much of the feature was revealed, but it could be that it represented the top of a brick-vaulted ceiling of a cellar.



Plate 8: Feature 16

- 3.2.8 Two further features were encountered closer to the Marischal Building. Feature 22 was a narrow brick built wall 0.24m wide and 1.2m in length, observed on a north-west south-east alignment 2.2m from the college building (Plate 9). It is likely to have been the remains of the pre-existing low boundary wall, largely removed earlier in the redevelopment of Marischal College. Feature 23 was an L-shaped section of stone wall, 2.7m in length and 0.52m in width and on a north-west south-east alignment (Plate 10).



Plate 9: Feature 22 facing north-west



Plate 10: Feature 23 facing south-east

3.2.9 **Drainage Excavations:** the drainage excavations required the open excavation of a trench averaging 1.2m in width and 2.2m deep from north of the Broad Street entrance to Marischal College northwards towards the Gallowgate, and then north-eastwards beside the Marischal College building down Littlejohn Street to end at the edge of the college building there; there was also a smaller trench excavated close to the entrance to Marischal College for a new personnel access chamber to the new drainage works (Figure 1). During these excavations, a number of archaeological features were encountered (Features 15 and 18-21).

3.2.10 The first was a brick and mortar constructed rectangular feature measuring 0.58m by 0.9m (Feature 15; Plate 11). This was interpreted as an old personnel access chamber, or manhole, for pre-existing services in the area and may relate to Victorian drainage.



Plate 11: Feature 15 facing north



- 3.2.11 Features 18, 19 and 20 were walls 0.8m wide and 2m depth, cut directly into the natural. The areas exposed within the trench were removed to make way for new drainage pipes, but traces may survive beyond the boundaries of the trench. Feature 20 was interpreted as being an internal partition wall attached to Feature 18 (Plate 12). Feature 18 was 3m long, and Features 19 and 20 were 0.76m and 0.75m long respectively.



Plate 12: Feature 18 facing east

- 3.2.12 Feature 21 was the disturbed remains of a stone-built wall, with some loose bricks marked 'GIBSON' found in the vicinity. It was aligned north-east to south-west at the far corner of the drainage trench and close to the Marischal Building wall (Figure 4). It measured 1.96m in length and 0.8m in width and was located at a depth of 0.4m below ground level and was observed at the final depth of the trench, which in this part, was 1.1m (Plate 13).



Plate 13: Feature 21 facing south-west

3.2.13 Also encountered within the drainage excavations was an area of organic loams close to the Gallowgate (Finds 2, 3 and 4; Figure 4; Plate 14) at a depth of 2.8m. Samples were taken. The loams included fish and mammal bone (Find 2), leather scraps (Find 3) and horn cones (Find 4). These relate nicely to similar finds located at Gallowgate Middle School which encountered leather scraps of 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century origin (Cameron and Stones 2001, 76-77) and a late 14<sup>th</sup> century tannery at Nos. 45-75 Gallowgate (*ibid*, 93). The area that these deposits were located is at the edge of a midden area centred on the Gallowgate Middle School and 45-75 Gallowgate sites.



Plate 14: Area of organic loams (Finds 2, 3 and 4)

3.2.14 **Sewerage Excavations:** the sewerage excavations took place to the rear of Marischal College to the south east of the new multi-storey car park accessed from Queen Street (Figure 1). They involved an initial removal of existing paving slabs and surface to a depth of 0.4m across the whole area, followed by the excavation of a trench 1.8m wide and up to 2.9m deep. Several archaeological features were encountered in this area (Features 24-29; Figure 3) as well as some broken glass bottles and jars, some of which were of some interest (Finds 5 and 6). Features 24-29 were all stone built walls, the tops of which were located 0.5m below the existing ground level. They varied in width from between 0.4m and 0.6m, and in length, from 1m to 1.6m. Features 24, 25 and 27 were north-west south-east aligned, whereas Features 26, 28 and 29 were all north-east south-west aligned. Feature 25 was brick faced (Plate 15). Feature 26 was a stone-built wall with a brick faced wall adjoining it (Plate 16). The others were short sections of stone walls.





Plate 15: Feature 25 in right side of trench, facing north-west



Plate 16: Feature 26 to right with adjoining brick wall, facing south-west

3.2.15 Several broken stoneware jars, ceramic plant pots and glass jars were encountered in this area. Two were of some interest; the first a stoneware jar with some writing at the base (Find 5) saying 'Vitreous Stone Jars/ Warranted not to Absorb/ J Bourne/ Patentee/ Denby and Codnor Park Pottery/ Near Derby' (Plate 17). This jar was a typical stoneware style jar and dates from between 1833 and 1861. It measured 14.5cm in height and had a diameter of 11cm at its base. The second was a green glass bottle (Find 6) saying 'Yorkshire Relish/ Goodall Backhouse and Co' (Plate 18). This company was founded in 1837 but changed its name to Incorporate the 'and Co' in 1858. The bottle measured 18cm in height and had a 5cm diameter at its base.



Plate 17: Stone Jar, Find 5



Plate 18: Glass Bottle, Find 6

3.2.16 In the far western part of the excavated area for the new sewerage, a dark peat-like organic material was observed below modern services from the trench base (Plate 19).



Plate 19: Organic material at base of trench (right), facing south-west

## 4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The watching brief monitoring encountered a total of 29 features and 6 finds during the final stages of the redevelopment of Marischal College; a total of 35 archaeological discoveries. The most recent of those encountered were the wooden cassies (Feature 16; Find 1) and the low boundary wall (Feature 22), which probably date to the redesigning of Marischal College frontage in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, the brick built rectangular structure (Feature 15) was a pre-existing personnel access chamber or manhole cover and was probably of Victorian origin. The walls, located during the excavations for the sewerage at the back of the Marischal Building (Features 24-29) must relate to tenement buildings located in the vicinity and depicted on Ordnance Survey Mapping of 1865 (Figure 4), but not seen on Milne's Plan of 1789 (Figure 5), so must date to between these dates of 1789 and 1865, tying in neatly with the glass and jar finds in that area (Finds 5 and 6). The majority of the features located during the drainage excavations and resurfacing were walls and drains which must relate to cellars of tenement buildings depicted in these areas in 1789 on Milne's Plan (Figure 5), but not on Patterson's earlier plan of 1746 (Cameron 2009a, 5), and therefore these features (Features 1-14, 17-21 and 23) must all originate from the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, 1746-1789, although later alterations may have occurred. These features were demolished in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to make way for Marischal College redevelopments. The earliest deposits encountered during the groundworks were the organic matter recovered from the drainage excavations on Littlejohn Street, and it is likely, comparable with other work in the area (Cameron and Stones 2001) that this relate to a medieval midden known from the vicinity.
- 4.1.2 This archaeological watching brief has been an important addition to knowledge of the history of land use in the Marischal College vicinity. It is a shame that some work was undertaken without archaeological supervision, especially since both this watching brief, and the earlier evaluations, have proved that key archaeological remains still survive in good condition in the area.

### 4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.2.1 This watching brief has formed the final stage of archaeological works required on site in relation to the present development. It is likely that any future excavation work in the area will require further archaeological supervision, upon advice from the Lead Curator of Local History and Archaeology at Aberdeen City Council.

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## APPENDIX 1: FEATURE INDEX

The table below summarises the archaeological features located during the monitoring of the groundworks associated with the Resurfacing, Drainage and Sewerage Excavations as part of the Marischal College Redevelopment. The locations are illustrated in Figures 3, 4 and 5.

Feature No.	Location	Description	Interpretation	Date of origin
1	Resurfacing	Rectangular granite and brick built structure with vaulted brick ceiling, 4.1m by 5.2m	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
2	Resurfacing	Wall 3.1m by 0.63m	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
3	Resurfacing	Wall 8m by 0.47m wide linking Feature 1 to Feature 5	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
4	Resurfacing	Drain lined with sandstone slabs	Tenement Building feature	1746-1789
5	Resurfacing	Wall 5.4 by 0.32m adjoining Feature 3	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
6	Resurfacing	Wall 0.74m by 0.57m	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
7	Resurfacing	Wall 3.54m by 0.57m. Possible extension of Feature 6	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
8	Resurfacing	Wall 2.6m by 0.57m	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
9	Resurfacing	Wall 1.2m by 0.57m. Possible continuation of Feature 8	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
10	Resurfacing	Wall 2.6m by 0.62m	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
11	Resurfacing	A row of angled bricks in an area 1.55m long by 0.62m wide	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
12	Resurfacing	Wall 1.04m by 0.65m	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
13	Resurfacing	Wall 2.7m by 0.6m	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
14	Resurfacing	Wall 2m by 0.6m	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
15	Drainage	Brick built rectangular structure 0.58m by 0.90m	Old personnel access chamber	Victorian
16	Resurfacing	Area of wooden cassies 4m by 2m	Old road surface	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
17	Resurfacing	A row of angled bricks in an area 0.9m long by 0.47m wide	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
18	Drainage	Wall 3m long by 0.8m	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
19	Drainage	Wall 0.76m long by 0.8m wide	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
20	Drainage	Wall 0.75m by 0.8m	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
21	Drainage	Remains of disturbed wall 1.96m by 0.8m	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
22	Resurfacing	Wall 1.2m by 0.24m	Pre-existing low boundary wall to Marischal College,	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
23	Resurfacing	L-shaped wall 2.7m by 0.52m	Tenement Building Feature	1746-1789
24	Sewerage	Wall 1m by 0.54m	Tenement Building Feature	1789-1865 origin
25	Sewerage	Wall 1m by 0.4m	Tenement Building Feature	1789- 1865 origin
26	Sewerage	Wall 1.6m by 0.6m	Tenement Building Feature	1789-1865
27	Sewerage	Wall 1.3m by 0.58m	Tenement Building Feature	1789-1865
28	Sewerage	Wall 1.58m by 0.6m	Tenement Building Feature	1789-1865
29	Sewerage	Wall 1.50m by 0.58m	Tenement Building Feature	1789-1865

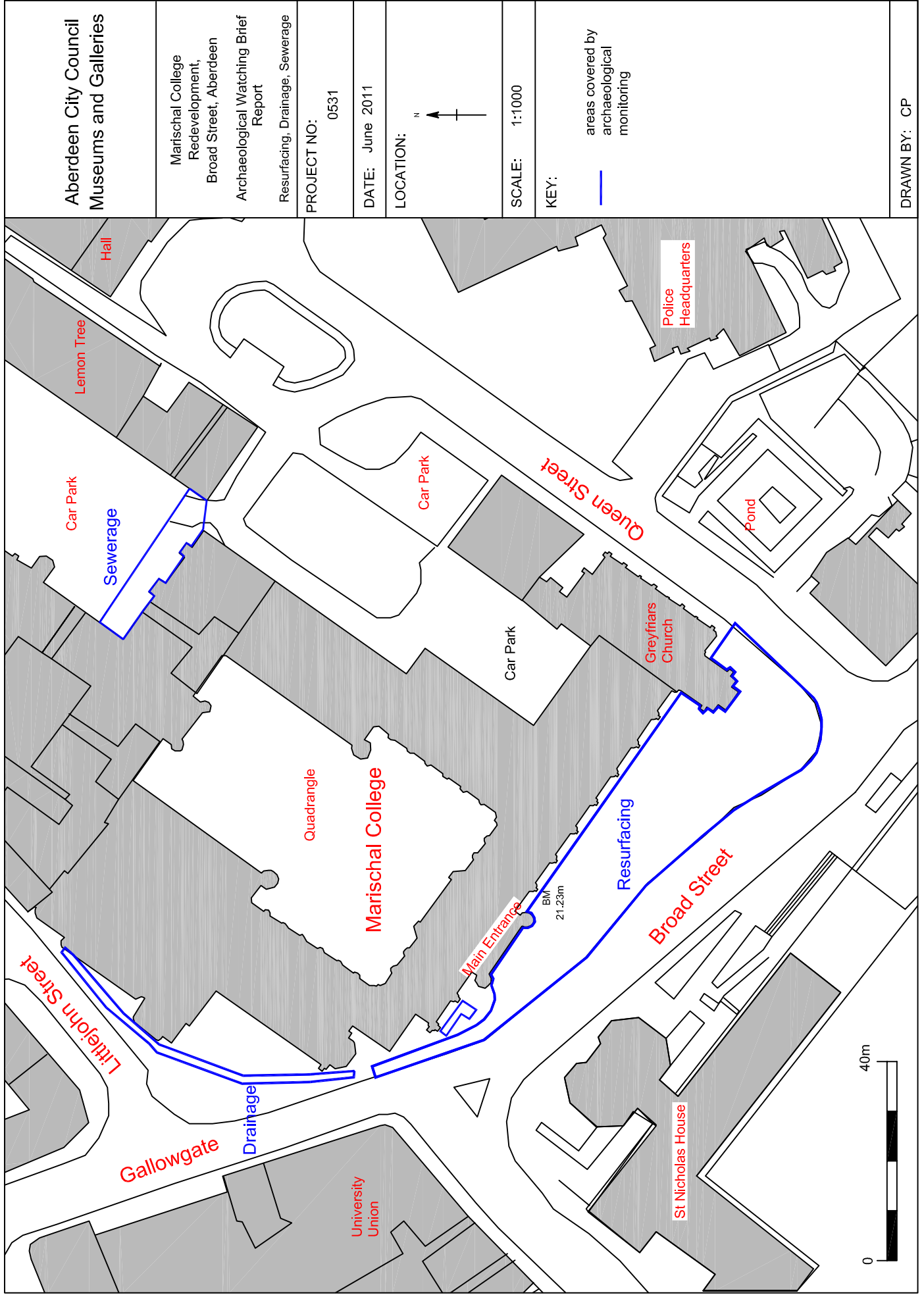
**APPENDIX 2: FINDS INDEX**

*The table below summarises the archaeological finds encountered during the monitoring of the groundworks associated with the Resurfacing, Drainage and Sewerage Excavations as part of the Marischal College Redevelopment. Their locations are illustrated in Figures 3, 4 and 5.*

<b>Find No.</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Retained in Archive?</b>
1	Resurfacing	Wooden cassie	Old road surface	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Yes
2	Drainage	Organic Matter: fish and mammal bone	Medieval midden	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	Yes
3	Drainage	Organic Matter: leather scraps	Medieval midden	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	Yes
4	Drainage	Organic Matter: horn cones	Medieval midden	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century	Yes
5	Sewerage	Inscribed Stoneware Jar	Domestic jar	1833-1861	No
6	Sewerage	Inscribed Glass Bottle	Yorkshire Relish bottle	Post 1858	No

## **APPENDIX 3: FIGURES**





**Aberdeen City Council  
Museums and Galleries**

Marischal College  
Redevelopment,  
Broad Street, Aberdeen  
Archaeological Watching Brief  
Report  
Resurfacing, Drainage, Sewerage

PROJECT NO:  
0531

DATE: June 2011

LOCATION:  
N  
↑

SCALE: 1:1000

KEY:  
— areas covered by  
archaeological  
monitoring

DRAWN BY: CP

Figure 1 : Location of Areas Covered by Archaeological Monitoring during the Marischal College Redevelopment



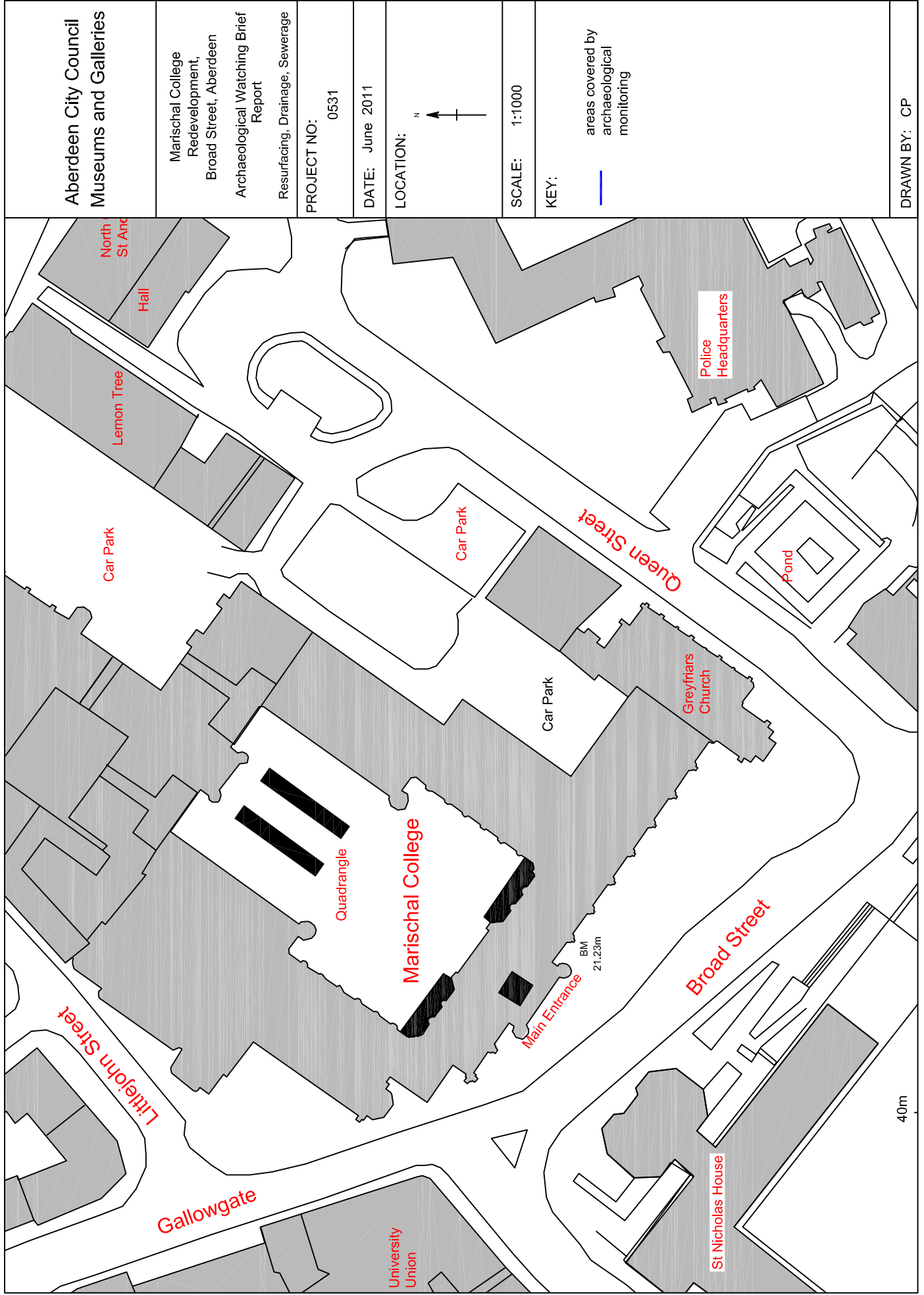
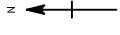


Figure 2 : Location of Areas Excavated Without Archaeological Supervision

<b>Aberdeen City Council Museums and Galleries</b>	
Marischal College Redevelopment, Broad Street, Aberdeen	
Archaeological Watching Brief Report	
Resurfacing, Drainage, Sewerage	
PROJECT NO:	0531
DATE:	June 2011
LOCATION:	
SCALE:	1:800
KEY:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">—</span> areas covered by archaeological monitoring</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">—</span> features</li> <li><span style="color: magenta;">—</span> finds</li> </ul>
DRAWN BY: CP	

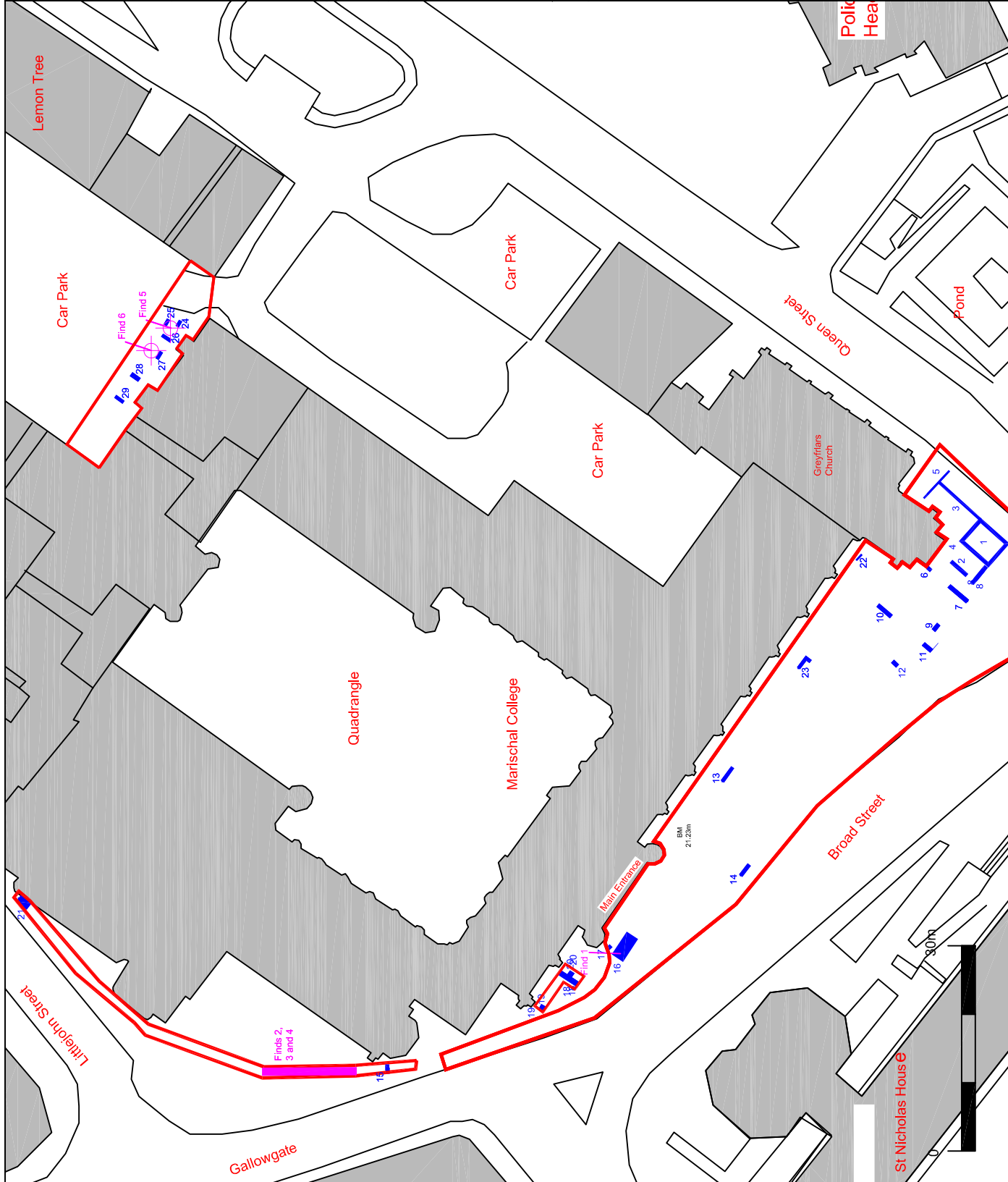
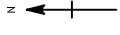


Figure 3 : Location of Features Found During the Archaeological Monitoring

<b>Aberdeen City Council Museums and Galleries</b>	
Marischal College Redevelopment, Broad Street, Aberdeen	
Archaeological Watching Brief Report	
Resurfacing, Drainage, Sewerage	
PROJECT NO:	0531
DATE:	June 2011
LOCATION:	
SCALE:	1:500
KEY:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">—</span> areas covered by archaeological monitoring</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">—</span> features</li> <li><span style="color: magenta;">—</span> finds</li> </ul>
DRAWN BY: CP	

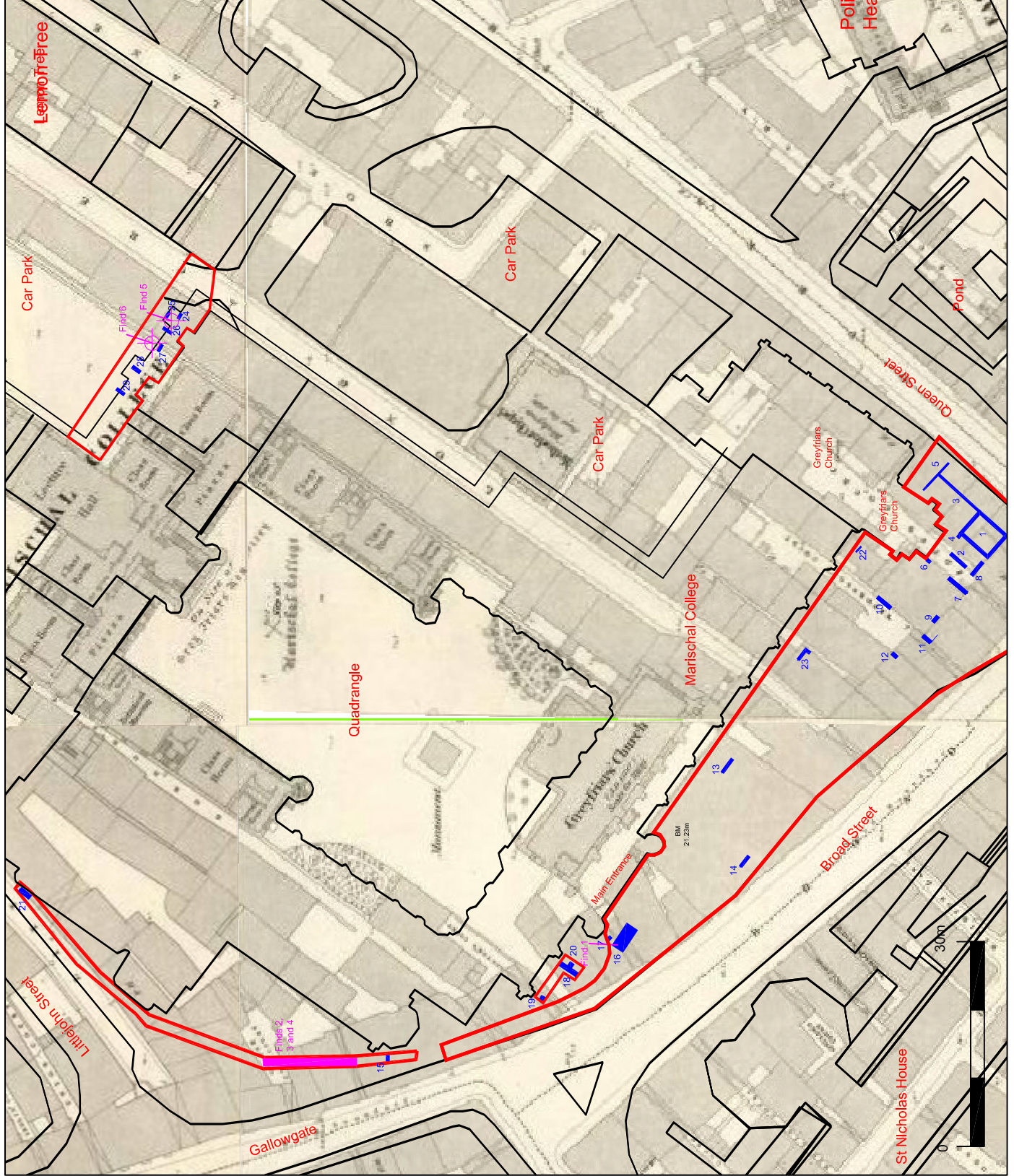
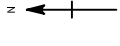


Figure 4 : Location of Features overlain onto First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, c.1865



<b>Aberdeen City Council Museums and Galleries</b>	
Marischal College Redevelopment, Broad Street, Aberdeen	
Archaeological Watching Brief Report	
Resurfacing, Drainage, Sewerage	
PROJECT NO:	0531
DATE:	June 2011
LOCATION:	
SCALE:	1:500
KEY:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">—</span> areas covered by archaeological monitoring</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">—</span> features</li> <li><span style="color: magenta;">—</span> finds</li> </ul>
DRAWN BY: CP	

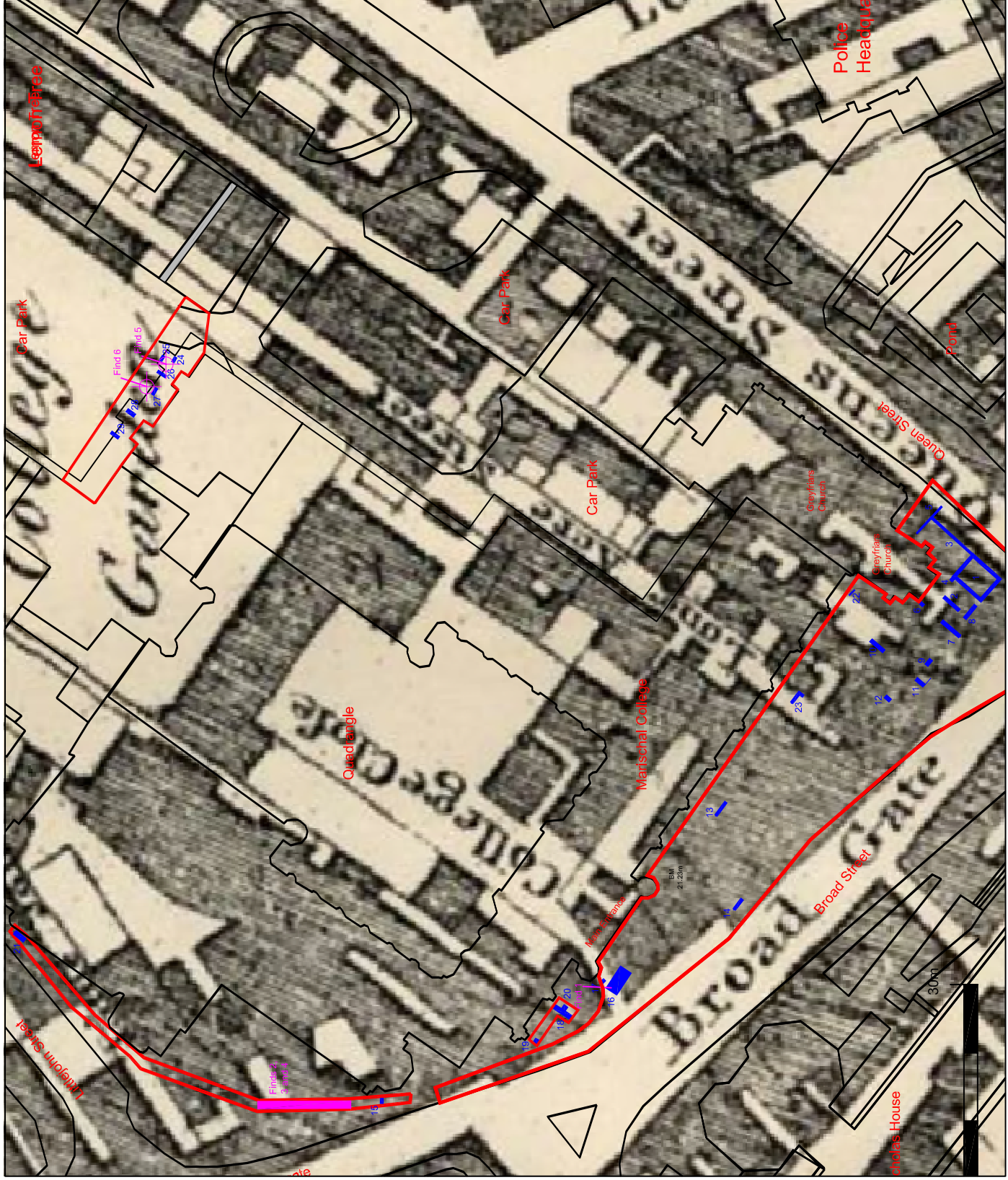


Figure 5 : Location of Features overlain onto Milnes Plan of 1789