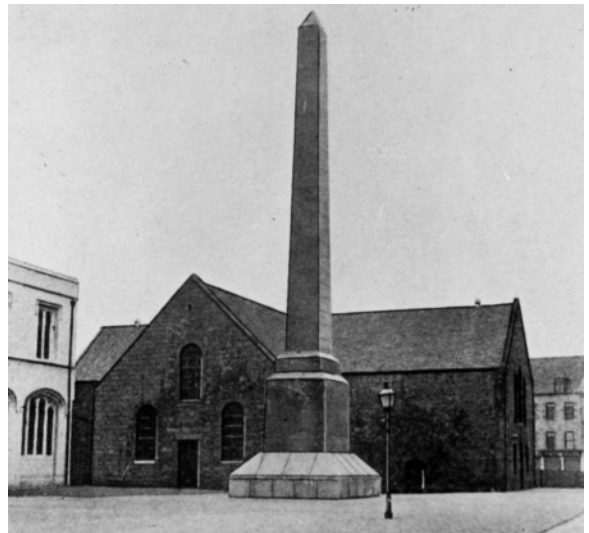


MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN
Archaeological field evaluation



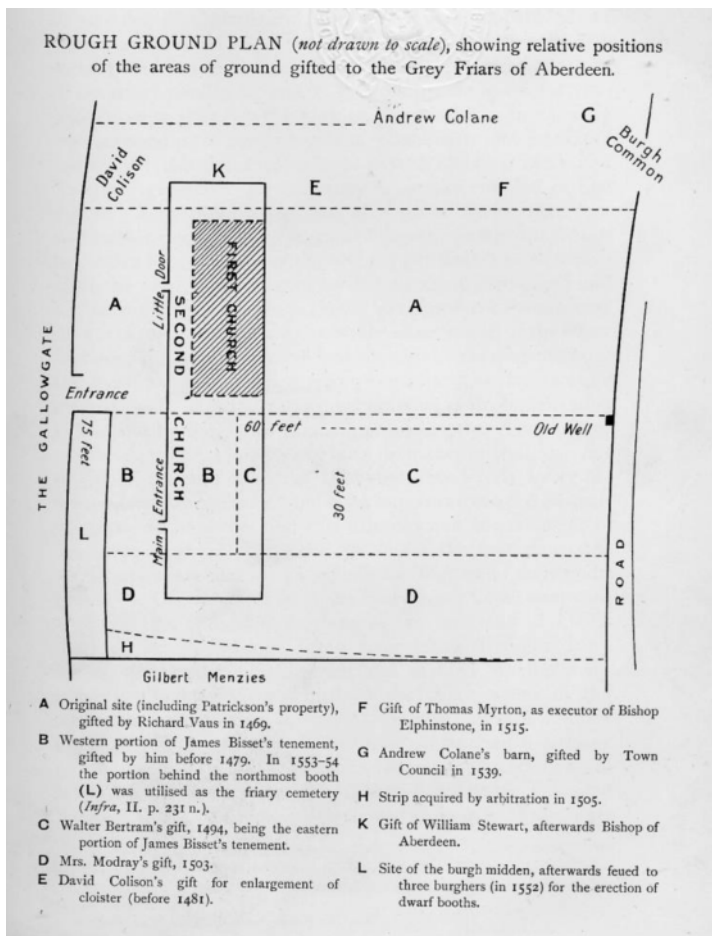
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MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN

Archaeological field evaluation

Introduction

This site has occupied a key position in the burgh of Aberdeen since the Middle Ages. The date of earliest development has not yet been established, but it is unlikely to have been a greenfield site in 1469-71 when it became the location of the Franciscan Friary, one of the major religious centres in Aberdeen. The Franciscan (Greyfriar's) house was erected around 1469 as a result of endowments and land from Richard Vaus, burgh officials and others (Bryce, i, 307).

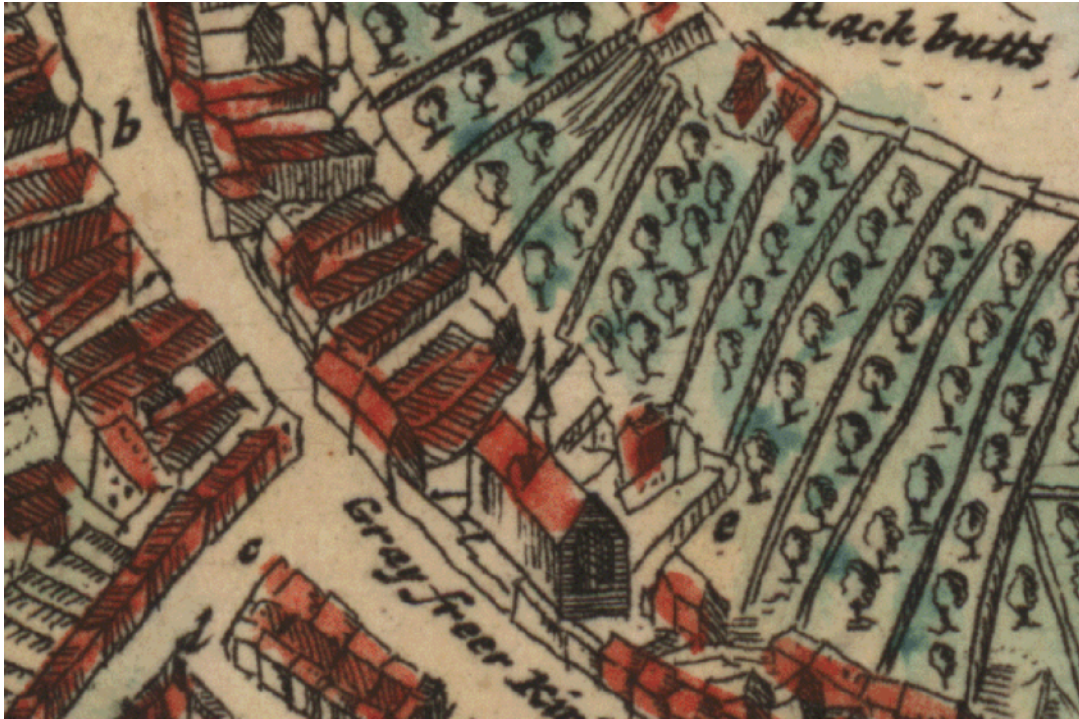


Ill 1 Rough ground plan of the lands acquired for the construction and development of this friary, schematic and not to scale (from Bryce i, 312)

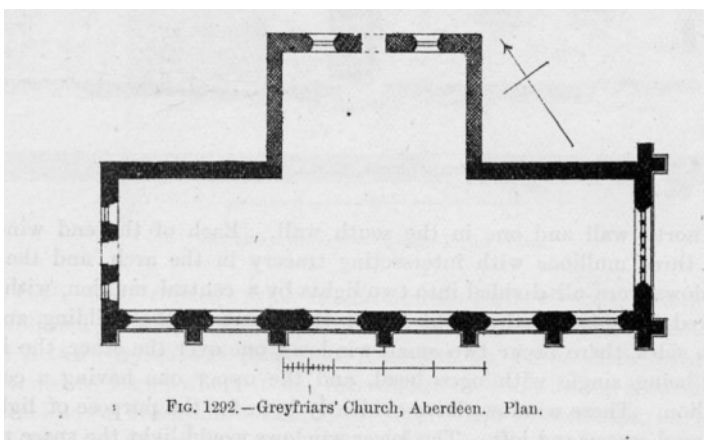
In December 1559 the friars resigned all their possessions to the town council, thereby avoiding destruction of their property, and the council determined to maintain the house for the use of the town (Aberdeen Friars, 97). In 1567, some of the property of the Greyfriars was designated for conversion into a hospital (*ibid*, 100) and in 1593 certain remaining buildings passed to George Keith, Earl Marischal, who endowed them to Marischal College.

The church

This report does not deal with the current standing building known as Greyfriars Church which is outwith the scope of this archaeological work. All references to the church are to the medieval building. Greyfriars Church was not conventionally aligned east-west, but was erected parallel to Gallowgate, a street running NW-SE. Originally it was a small construction of which little is known, but in 1518-32 a new larger church was built for the friars by Bishop Gavin Dunbar with money bequeathed by William Crichton, Rector of Oyne (*ibid*, 314-16).



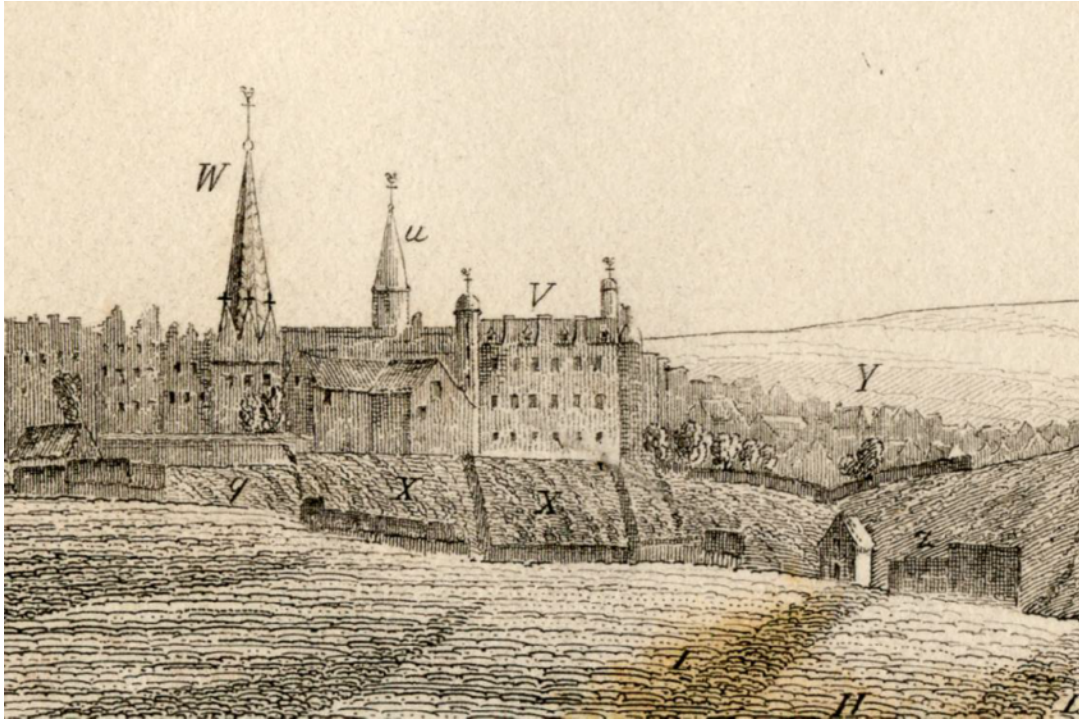
Ill 2 Extract from Parson Gordon's map of 1661



Ill 3 Plan of church showing size and orientation, with 1768 extension (top) (from McGibbon and Ross, 1897)

It was initially an oblong structure with massive buttresses. The building was repaired in 1738 and then in 1768 the 'north projection' (the extension called

'modern transept' on the plan of 1897) was built and the length of the church was reduced by 20 feet (McGibbon and Ross, 1897, 358-9). The foreshortening was to permit easier access to Marischal College. The addition of an aisle to the north-east was to accommodate the professors and students of the college. At that time the small spire which appears on Parson Gordon's map of 1661 (Ill 3) was removed and new seats fitted (Gammie 1909, 21).



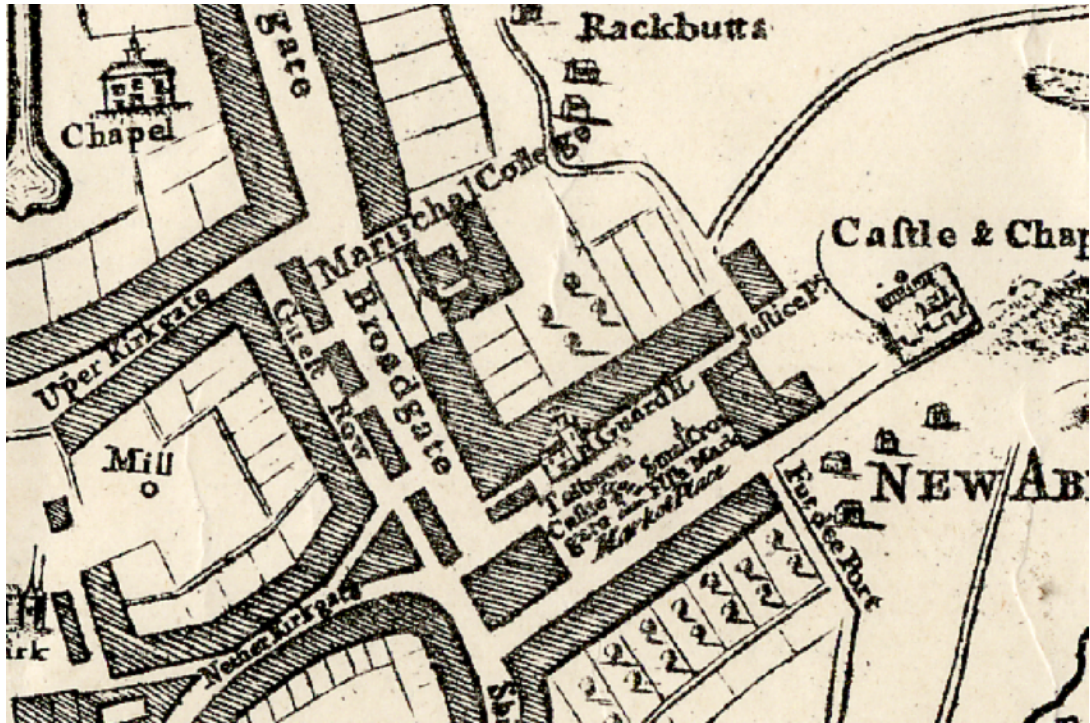
Ill 4 Extract from East Prospect of Aberdeen, Gregory Sharp, 1832 (u = College Church, V=The College)

The church survived until 1903 when it was demolished to make way for a new frontage to Marischal College. The window from the south-east gable was rebuilt into the east gable of the standing building to the south of this development, known as Greyfriars Church. Many fought to keep the old church; the Town Council refused to restore the old building and the University declined to give up adjacent land which they had purchased for the new church. The matter was eventually taken to the Court of Session and eventually the Town Council passed the land and building to the University for the proposed extension. 'The demolition of the old Greyfriars was deeply regretted by many, and those with antiquarian tastes made no effort to conceal their chagrin and indignation that Aberdeen permitted the destruction of a building as unique and of so great historic value. With the removal there passed away the only pre-Reformation Church existing in the city. Round it there clung the traditions of centuries, and its walls were fragrant with memories of the past' (Gammie, 1909, 25-6).

The College

Following the Reformation in 1560, the buildings and grounds became the property of the town council and eventually formed the nucleus of Marischal College, founded in 1593. Some additional college buildings were constructed in the 18th century, but between 1837 and 1844 the older structures were demolished to make way for a new building designed by Aberdeen architect

Archibald Simpson. These buildings, extended in the 1890s, still form the east, north and south sides of the quadrangle. The Church of the Franciscan friary, substantially 16th-century in date (although probably incorporating some earlier work) underwent alterations in the 18th century, but remained essentially intact until the early years of the 20th century, when it made way for the College's Broad Street frontage.



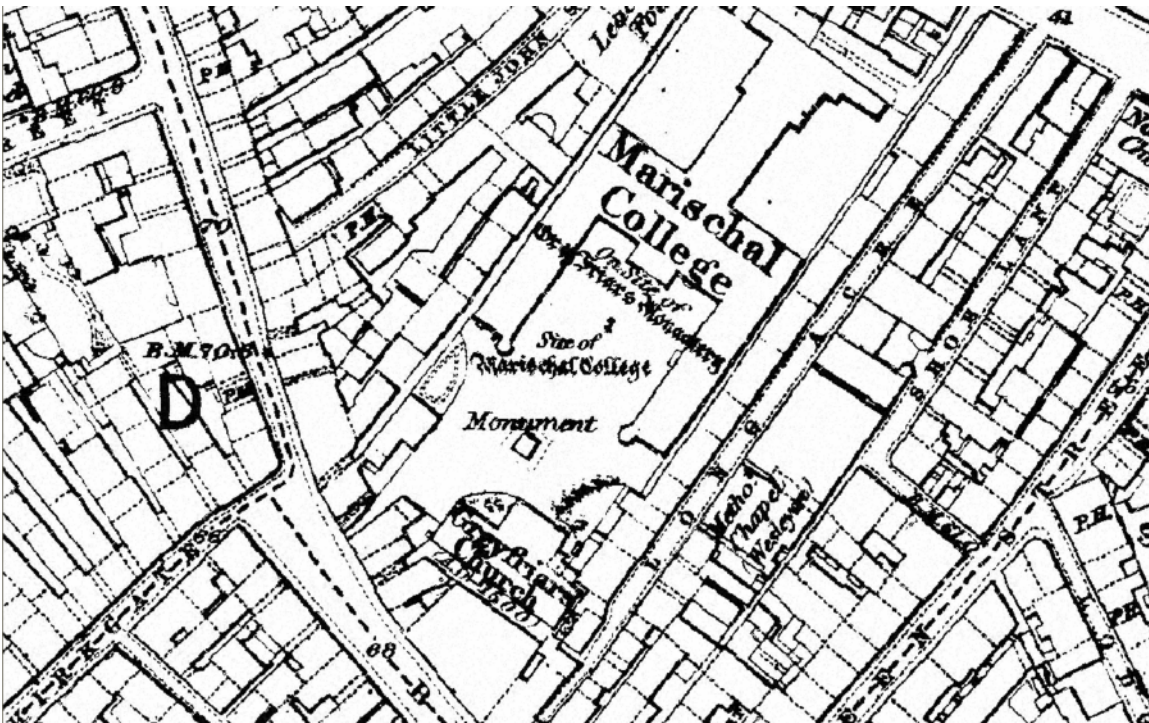
Ill 5 Extract from Paterson's map of 1746



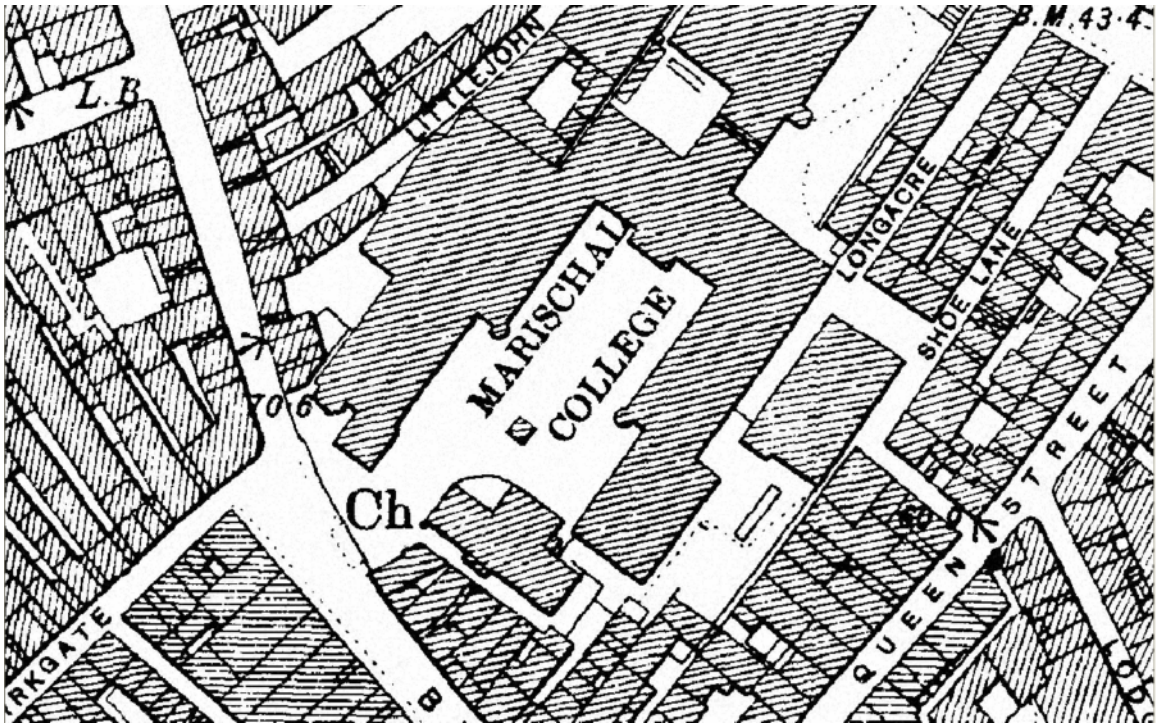
Ill 6 Extract from Milne's map of 1789, showing the 1768 north-east extension to the church



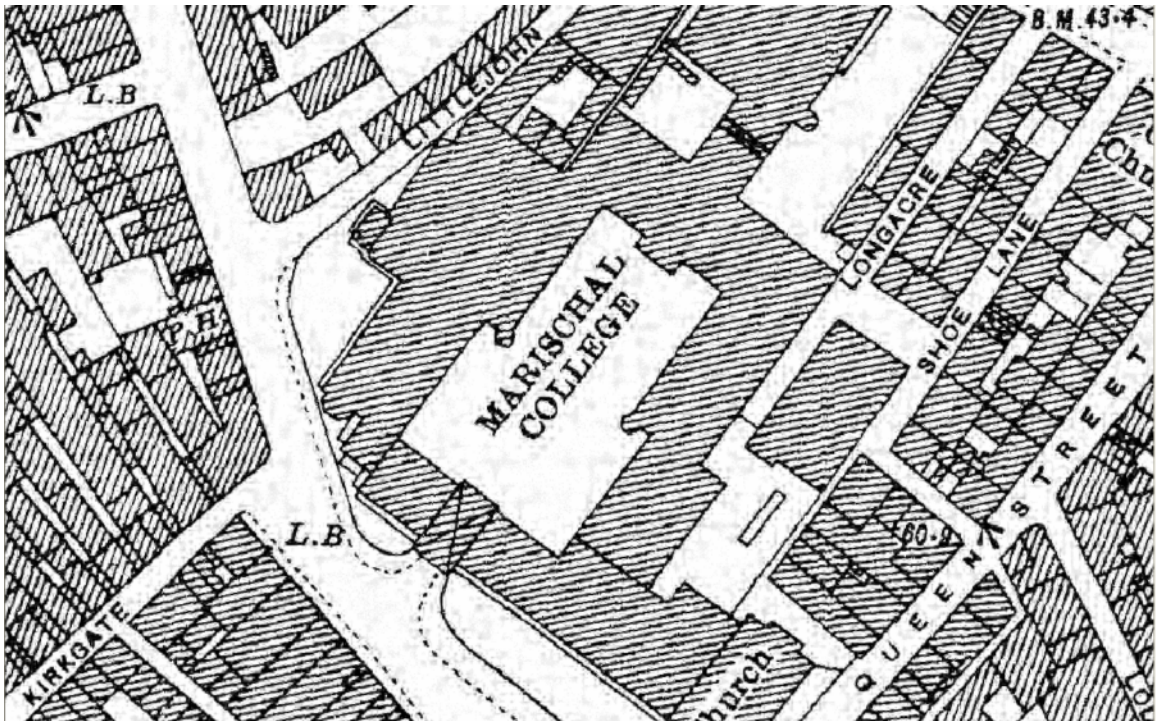
Ill 7 Extract from George Washington Wilson's bird's eye view, 1850, showing the 1768 north-east extension to the church



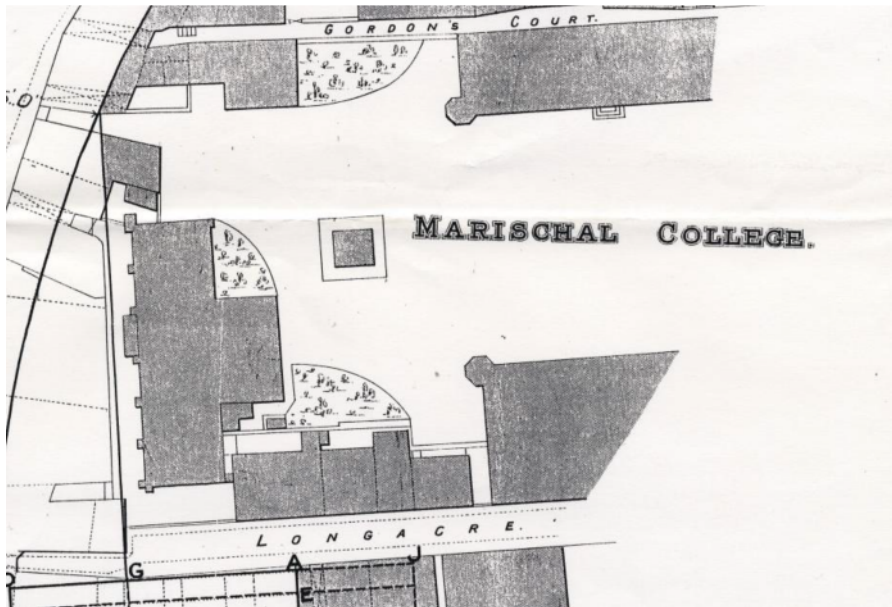
Ill 8 Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1867



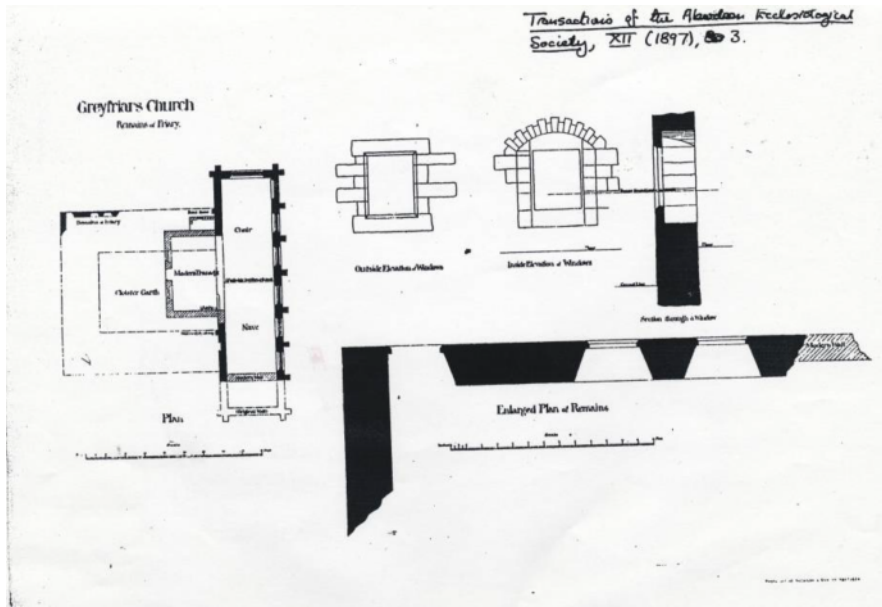
III 9 Extract from Ordnance Survey map 1901



III 10 Extract from Ordnance Survey map 1925-6, after the demolition of the church and construction of the new frontage to the College



Ill 11 Detail from plan 'Shewing proposed site of Greyfriars Church, April 1893' (this is the current standing building outwith the current development area) showing cloister area with areas of trees;



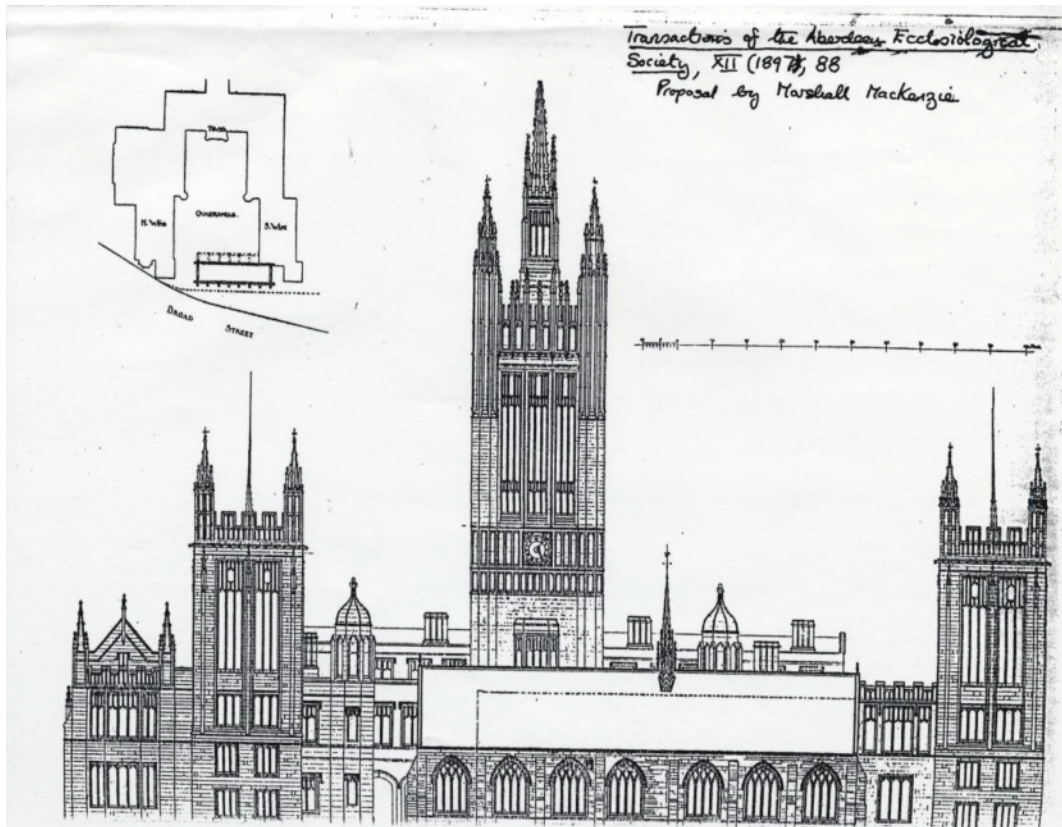
Ill 12 Plan of church showing possible line of cloister walls (left) and details of the structure of the church (right) (Transactions of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society, XII, 1897, 3) (check)



Ill 13 Greyfriars Church, from the north-west with College buildings (left) and obelisk (extreme left)



Ill 14 Simpson's building completed (1841) showing trees in the area of the cloister (right)



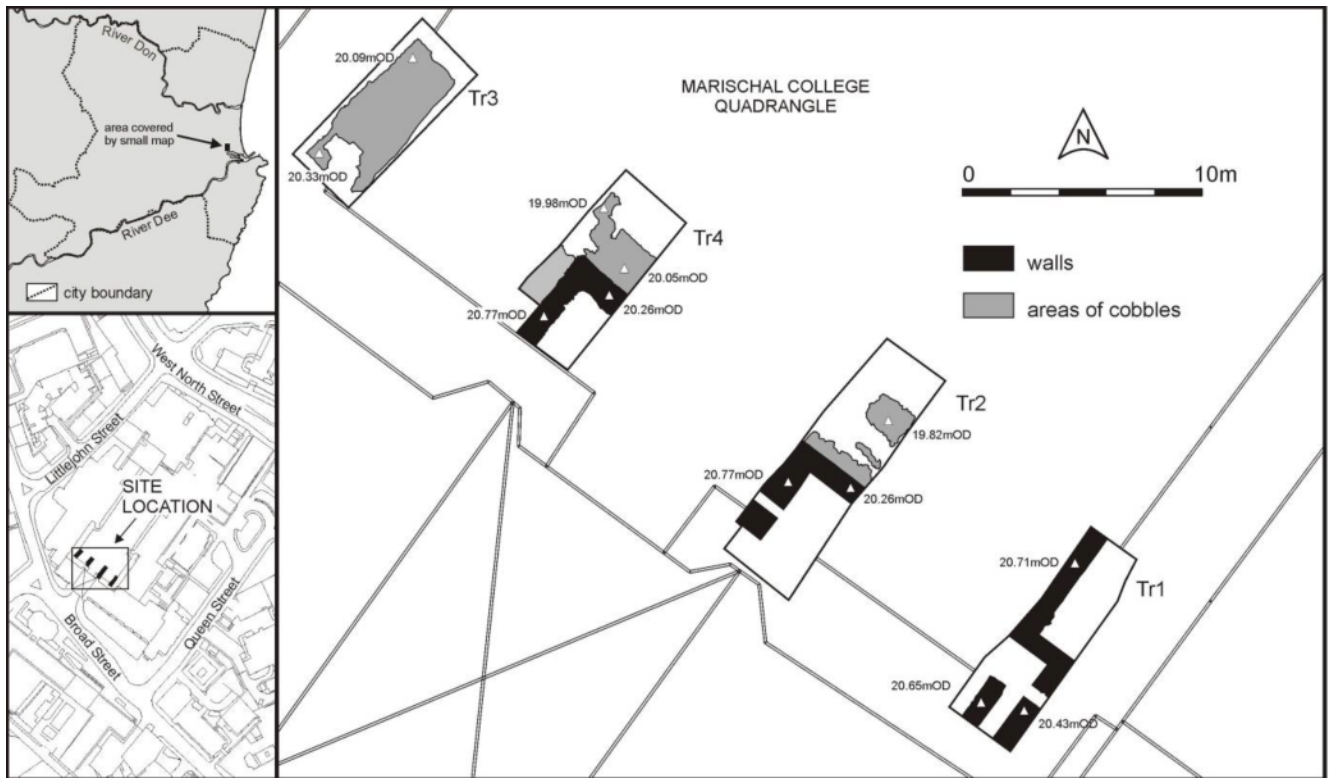
Ill 15 Proposed extension by Marshall McKenzie with proposed alteration to south-east corner of church (Transactions of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society, XII, 1897, 3) (check)

Previous archaeological work in the area

Immediately to the east of the present development site, while digging foundations beside Shoe Lane for John Smith's warehouse extension (E on map), in 1847, a very sizeable hoard of 16th-century coins was found (Evans and Thain 1989, 331-2). Observation and excavation by archaeologists in 1989, when that warehouse was demolished, produced evidence that in the earlier medieval period the area was used for rubbish dumping (Dennison and Stones, 1997, 51). Later in the medieval period that piece of land appears to have been open or cultivated ground, perhaps within the precincts of the Friary

Trenches 1-4: Front quadrangle

Four trenches were excavated in June-July 2008 to evaluate the proposed locations of concrete supports for propping the existing façade of the buildings. They were positioned at the south end of the front quadrangle adjacent to the standing building.



Ill 16 Plan of trenches

The trenches were 8m N-S and 3m E-W and were excavated to a maximum of 1.5m deep. Detailed plans have not as yet been completed for this evaluation. See plans in archive which are available from the author on request.

Trench 1

Two stone walls bonded with light brown mortar, AA and AH may be 15th or 16th century in date or earlier. Wall AA is at least 0.88m wide and is on the possible alignment of the internal wall of the cloister (Ills 17; 30). AH is 0.86m wide and on a NE-SW alignment.



Ill 17 Wall AH (right foreground), structure AE (centre); facing SW



Ill 18 Wall AH (foreground), structure AE (centre), Wall AA (background); facing NE

Wall AE, bonded with hard white mortar, formed a corner of a structure of which wall AK in Trench 2 was also part. The walls were 0.76 and 0.84m wide and probably formed the NE corner of an extension built onto the church in 1768 (see below). A granite step, AI and its foundation appeared to be contemporary with

AE. Its purpose is unknown but it seems unlikely that it was to access the extension.



Ill 19 detail of face of wall AE; facing SW



Ill 20 Structure AE (left), step AI (centre), wall AI (right); facing W

Above these features was up to 1.2m of demolition material consisting of slate, brick and other rubble presumably from the demolition of the 1768 extension. No

medieval material was recovered. Service pipes had been cut into this layer and into the top of the features in this trench.

Trench 2

Walls AK (=AE in Trench 1) formed the corner of an extension built onto the NE of the church in 1768. The internal length of this extension is 9.8m NW-SE; 4m (of a total dimension of c7.5m) was excavated. The walls were constructed of very hard white mortar and stone. The walls were excavated internally to a depth of 0.85m. No internal floors were identified.



Ill 21 Structure AK with wall AM underneath; facing NW

Small rounded cobbles formed a surface, AO, 2.2 x 1.4m of which was exposed, may be the earliest features excavated in these trenches. This cobbled surface was left in situ; two fragments of clay pipe were recovered from immediately above the cobbles, but there was no dating evidence for the surface itself. Larger cobbles AN appeared to be contemporary with structure AK/AE.



III 22 Small cobbles AO; facing NW



III 23 Medium cobbles AN; facing NW

AM was a NW-SE mortar-bonded wall underneath and on the same alignment as AM. It may have been associated with an earlier building.

Trench 3



Virtually the entire area of Trench 3 was occupied by a cobbled surface (AQ), consisting of small and medium water-washed granite cobbles set in a clean sand. There was no dating evidence for the construction of these cobbled surfaces; finds from above the surface included 18th to 19th-century clay pipes and pottery sherds. The cobbles were edged with large rectangular cobble stones (AR) and there was an internal setting, possibly forming a radiating pattern (AS).

Ill 24 Cobbled surface AQ with edging cobbles AR (left) and decorative line of cobbles AS (right)

Trench 4

The corner of a mortar and clay-bonded stone foundation (BC) was uncovered in this trench. The walls were 0.86 and 1m wide and had been altered by the addition of a brick rebuild and replastering (BD, 43, 47 and 48). This may be the remains of the corner of the medieval church, which may have been subjected to flooding or damp, necessitating the repairs in brick and concrete. This end of the church was reduced in length by 20 feet (McGibbon and Ross, 1897, 358-9) to allow for access to Marischal College from Broad Street.



Ill 25 Foundation of corner of church, BC, showing brick infill and plaster BD and 48; facing NW



Ill 26 detail of plaster and brick infill; facing NW

Cobbled surfaces around the north and west sides of this building may have been contemporary with it. To the north a small and medium-sized cobbled surface or path had been edged with brick to form a drainage channel or runnel (BE). Small finds from this drain included copper alloy pins, glass and small sherds of pottery. A scatter of green window glass had smashed on this surface

(Ill 29); this may have come from one of the windows of the church demolished in 1768 during the foreshortening of the building.



Ill 27 Cobbled pathway AY, brick drain BE (left) and wall BC (extreme left); facing NW

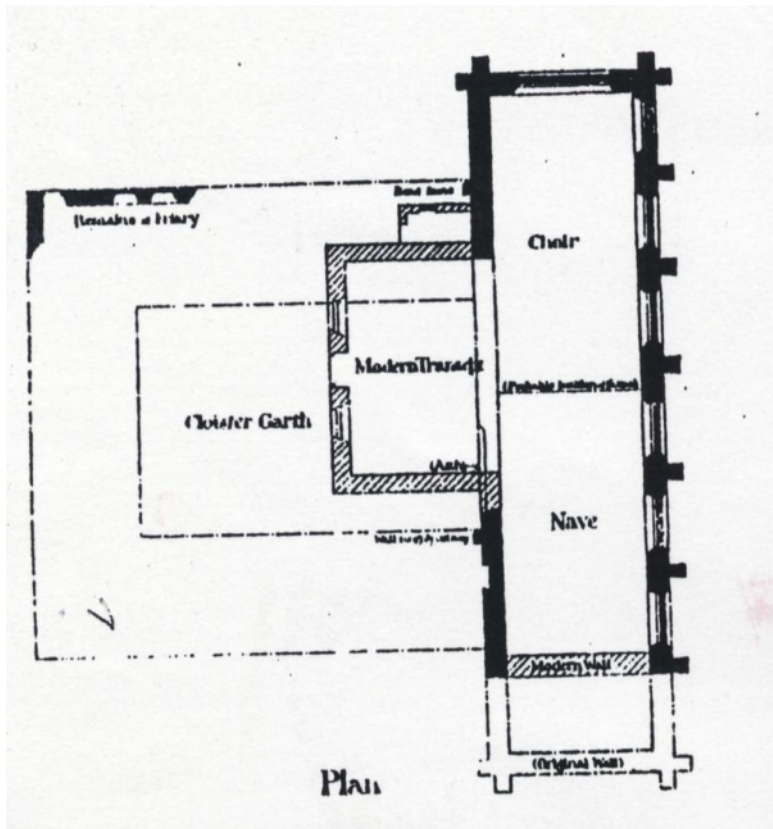
Up to 1m of demolition material was removed from above these walls and cobbled surfaces. It included building stone, brick, slates and stone floor and roof tiles, some presumably from the 1768 demolition.



Ill 28 Examples of medieval stonework recovered from Trench 4



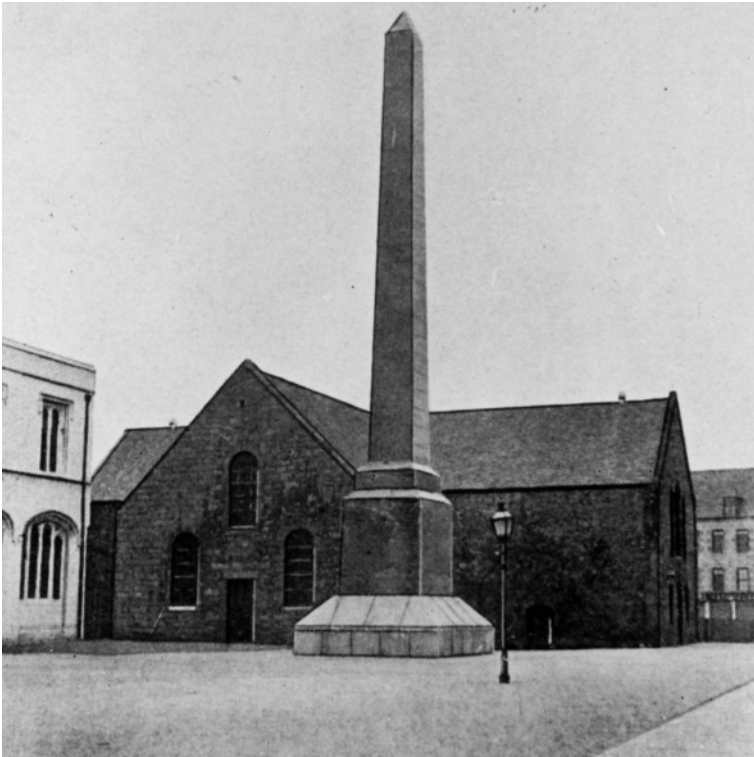
III 29 detail of scatter of green window glass smashed on cobbled surface AY



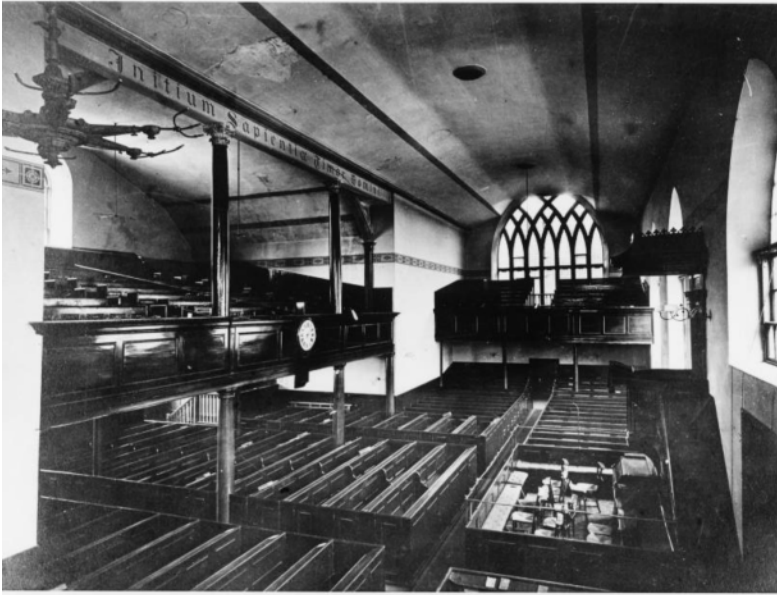
III 30 Plan of church prior to demolition showing possible cloister walls (left) and details of the structure of the church (right) (Transactions of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society, XII, 1897, 3).



III 31 Demolition of the church (foreground) with the 1768 extension (top left) (Aberdeen City Libraries).



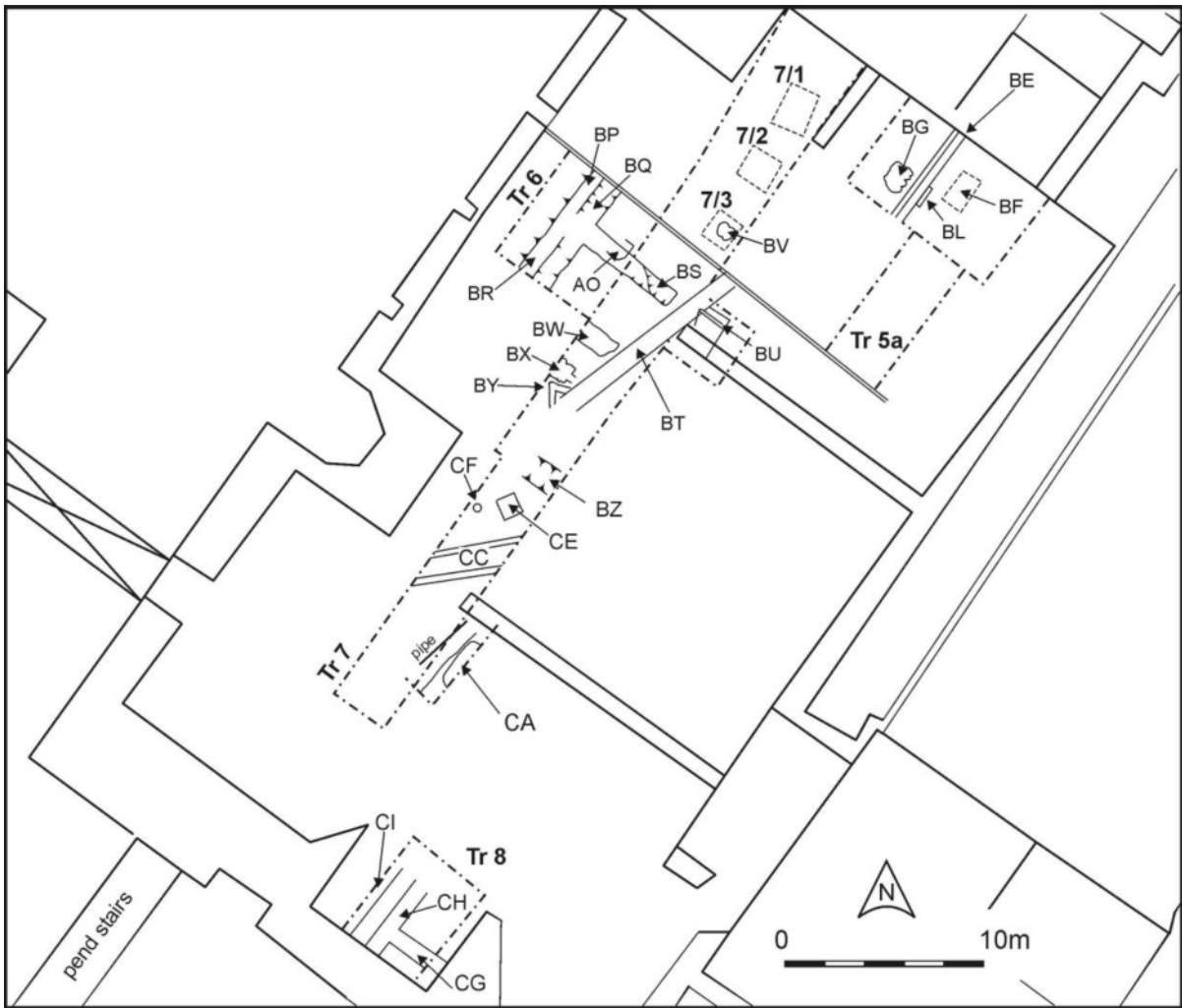
III 32 Church showing the 1768 extension (immediately left of the obelisk) (Aberdeen City Libraries).



Ill 33 Interior of the medieval Greyfriars Church facing south-east, showing the 1768 extension (left under the inscription 'Initium Sapientia Timor Domini' the motto of Bishop Elphinstone 'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom' taken from Psalm 111:10)

Trenches 5-8: Rear quadrangle

Four trenches were excavated in the rear quadrangle representing 10% of this area.



III 34 Plan of trenches 5-8 with main features

Trench 5

Remains of the tenements (Walls BE, BF and brick floors BF and BG) on the 1867 and 1901 Ordnance Survey maps were found 2.2m below the modern tarmac surface.



III 35 Wall BE facing NW

A stone-lined drain (BG) was uncovered and recorded.



III 36 Drain BG, facing S

Trench 5a

This was abandoned at a depth of 0.5m after asbestos and other modern contamination was identified.

Trenches 6 and 7

This trench was positioned along the longest axis of the car park to determine levels of natural subsoil. Subsoil was identified c 0.5m down at the north end of this trench and at least two medieval pits/dumps were identified.



III 37 Section through natural subsoils

BS was cut through the natural sand and had presumably originally been dug to extract sand. It had been backfilled with layers of clay and daub, demolition material from a medieval structure. The bottom of this pit was not reached.



III 38 Pit BS facing E

CA was probably a dump rather than a pit. It consisted of small stones, clay, animal bones, ceramic floor tile, stone roof tile and pottery including 15th or 16th-century stoneware. This appeared to have filled a hollow in the natural subsoils and may be filling a natural dip or gully.



III 39 Pit or middle CA facing E

This midden material may represent demolition of a friary building, possibly a kitchen area based on the evidence of the amount of pottery and mammal and fish bone. Material of this type (particularly the ceramic floor tile and stone roof tile) is rare from excavations in Aberdeen: the only notable site producing similar material was the Carmelite friary site in the Green (Stones 1989; Cameron 1994).



Ill 40 black loam 88 at bottom of trench below CA

A very small portion of this feature was excavated; under it black loam (88) containing twigs, bark and other plant material. Analysis will determine if this is similar material to deposits found at Mealmarket Street and Littlejohn Street. At these sites this material was found to fill a hollow between the high ground of Broad Street/Gallowgate and the rising ground of King Street.

Other features in this trench were late 19th or 20th century in date and included drains (BV, BZ and BQ) and walls BO, BU, BR and BP which are remains of buildings which appear on the 1867 Ordnance Survey map.



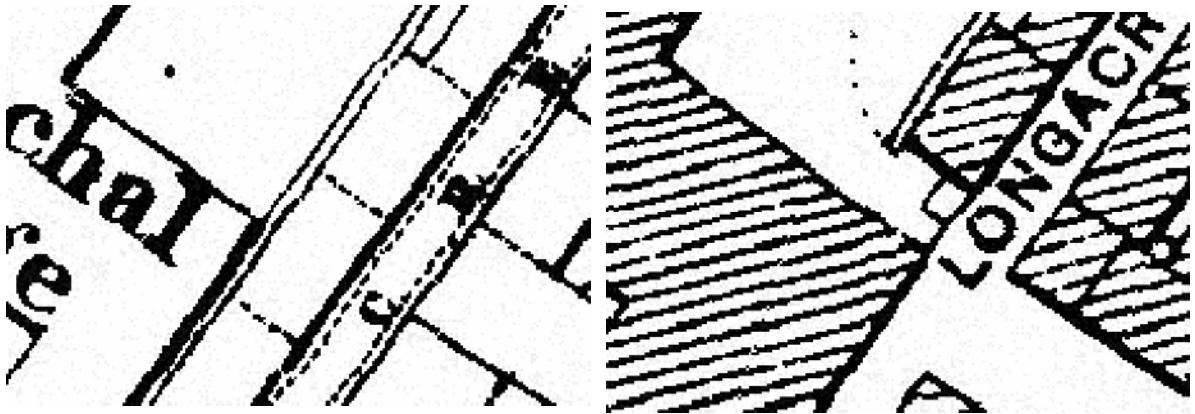
Ill 41 Drain BQ with wall BO left, and BR/BP right; facing S



Ill 42 1867 Ordnance Survey map (left) and 1901 (right) showing walls BO and BW, demolished by 1901

Trench 8

19th-century walls CG, CH and CI are the remains of terraced houses or cottages present on the 1867 Ordnance Survey map but demolished by 1901 to make way for an extension to Marischal College.



Ill 43 1867 Ordnance Survey map (left) and 1901 (right) showing terraced structure (walls CG, CH and CI) standing in 1867 and demolished by 1901 to make way for the extension of the Marischal College building to Longacre

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Very well-preserved archaeological deposits survive as little as 0.5m below the current ground surface in both the rear and front quadrangles. Further archaeological work will be needed if levels are to be reduced or trenches sunk into any external area of this development.

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APPENDICES

1 Specification for Archaeological Field Evaluation, Judith Stones, June 2008

2 Data Structure Report

3 Thumbnails of photographs

APPENDIX 1

ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES CENTRAL MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES SECTION

Marischal College, Aberdeen

Conversion to offices

Specification for Archaeological Field Evaluation

Summary

This specification outlines the importance of this historic site and indicates the works which will be required to evaluate any archaeological deposits which survive. Following the evaluation work, and prior to re-development, further archaeological intervention may be required to record or protect archaeological remains which are threatened by the proposed development.

This brief specifies in detail archaeological work associated with enabling contracts only (development drawing 2224 – SK-211). Other archaeological intervention associated with the main contract (development drawing 2224-SK-212) will be specified in detail in July 2008.

1.0 Site Location and Description

The area of the site (NGR NJ 942065) is shown on the enclosed map extract. The site is currently occupied by the buildings of Marischal College (University of Aberdeen) and by surfaced car parks.

2.0 Planning Background

The request for this field evaluation is made in the context of National Planning Policy Guideline no 5, Archaeology and Planning, which states that archaeological remains should be regarded as part of the environment to be protected and managed. In paragraph 14, planning authorities are advised that they should ensure that archaeological factors are fully considered in both the development planning and development control processes. Paragraph 16 urges planning authorities to regard archaeological remains as a finite and often highly fragile resource vulnerable to needless or thoughtless damage or destruction. Paragraph 25 states that the implications of development proposals for ancient monuments and their settings should be considered at the outset of the development control process. It is appropriate for planning authorities to request, where appropriate, the prospective developer to arrange for archaeological field evaluation and ensure that relevant information on the cultural heritage is taken into account in any environmental assessment that may be necessary (paragraph 24).

3.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The site has occupied a key position in the burgh of Aberdeen since the Middle Ages. Its date of earliest development has not yet been established, but it is unlikely to have been a greenfield site in 1469-71 when it became the location of the Franciscan Friary, one of the major religious centres in Aberdeen. Following the Reformation in 1560, the buildings and grounds became the property of the town council and eventually formed the nucleus of Marischal College, founded in 1593. Some additional college buildings were constructed in the 18th century, but between 1837 and 1844 the older structures were demolished to make way for a new building designed by Aberdeen architect Archibald Simpson. These buildings, extended in the 1890s, still form the east, north and south sides of the quadrangle. The Church of the Franciscan friary, substantially 16th-century in date (although probably incorporating some earlier work) underwent alterations in the 18th century, but remained essentially intact until the early years of the 20th century, when it made way for the College's Broad Street frontage.

No archaeological assessment or excavation work has been done within the area of the site. In the early years of the 20th century, when the demolition of the medieval Greyfriars Church took place, photographs, which still survive (copies in Aberdeen City Libraries, Reference and Local Studies), were taken of the work in progress. In addition, some drawings of surviving remnants of possible claustral buildings are recorded in an article by Professor Cooper (1903-4).

Immediately to the east of the present development site, while digging foundations beside Shoe Lane for John Smith's warehouse extension (E on map), in 1847, a very sizeable hoard of 16th-century coins was found (Evans and Thain 1989, 331-2). Observation and excavation by archaeologists in 1989, when that warehouse was demolished, produced evidence that in the earlier medieval period the area was used for rubbish dumping (Dennison and Stones, 1997, 51). Later in the medieval period that piece of land appears to have been open or cultivated ground, perhaps within the precincts of the Friary

- 3.2 The area now occupied by Marischal College is rich in historical potential, dating from the early medieval to the early modern period. Key archaeological features which may remain are as follows:
- 3.2.1. Evidence of land use in this part of the medieval burgh prior to the construction of friary buildings from 1469 onwards.
 - 3.2.2 The church, cloister and other buildings of the Franciscan friary, including evidence of the first buildings erected by the friars when they took possession of the site following 1469.
 - 3.2.3. 17th and 18th-century buildings of Marischal College.

4.0 Previous Archaeological Work

There has been no previous archaeological evaluation of this site. Several trial pits dug for other testing purposes, in 1995, 2002, 2005 and 2008, were subject

to archaeological watching briefs (reports available from Keeper of Archaeology). There was some evidence from that process of organic remains in the rear car park (B on attached map), while worked sandstone fragments, possibly from demolished medieval buildings, were retrieved in both 2002 and 2005.

There is a possibility that 19th-century and later development on the site, with associated landscaping and services, may have destroyed pre-existing archaeological deposits in some locations. This may be particularly true in the case of cellarage below existing Marischal College buildings.

5.0 Requirement for Work

- 5.1 A programme of archaeological field evaluation is required to establish the presence, extent, condition, character and quality, as well as date, of any archaeological deposits within the area affected by the development.
- 5.2 It is particularly necessary to assess the extent and condition of any remains which pre-date the friary, as well as remains of the friary church and cloister or the early University. Currently there is no evidence about the use of this area of the town before the land was given over to the friars in 1469. In addition, surviving remains of friaries in Scotland are very rare, and every effort should be made to preserve and record any traces. No plans exist either of the first buildings of Marischal College.
- 5.3 If significant archaeological deposits are discovered during the evaluation exercise then in keeping with the requirements of the Scottish Office Planning Advice Note 42, 1994, the first presumption will be towards preservation *in situ*: if that is not feasible in this case, then it will be necessary to excavate until an adequate record has been provided.
- 5.4 The most archaeologically sensitive areas are likely to be those where the ground has been comparatively undisturbed in the 19th century or later, particularly, although not exclusively, where relative lack of disturbance coincides with known or suspected buried buildings.
- 5.5 Of most concern, therefore, are the quadrangle area (A), where friary and other late medieval buildings may lie; the grassed area between Broad Street and the current Marischal College frontage (C), the probable site of the friary cemetery; the rear car-park area (B) and any undisturbed ground in the area of the former animal house (D).
- 5.6 Within most of the existing buildings of Marischal College, where basement levels survive, it is possible that their construction destroyed any pre-existing archaeological levels.

6.0 Sequence of Work

- 6.1 The evaluation work is expected to take place in a number of phases. Initially a series of trenches must be dug by an archaeologist to assess the survival of archaeological deposits which may be liable to damage by the excavation of pits at the west end of the front quadrangle (F,G,H,I on attached plan), to act as supports for the superstructure during and after the demolition process. These trenches dug by the archaeologist must evaluate the entire area to be disturbed by the digging of support trenches. If archaeological deposits are discovered then they must be fully excavated and recorded if it is not possible to preserve them *in situ*. This work is associated with the enabling contract.
- 6.2 Prior to any further development in the front quadrangle area (A on attached plan), it is likely that further evaluation trenches must be dug there by an archaeologist, to ensure that up to 10% of the area to be disturbed by the development in that location has been evaluated. Confirmation of requirements there will be made by the Keeper of Archaeology following completion of trenches F,G,H and I. This work is associated with the main contract.
- 6.3 The rear quadrangle (B), which is to be excavated for a car park, must be subject to a 10% evaluation by an archaeologist prior to the start of development in that area. It must be evaluated down as far as the maximum depth of development (or to undisturbed subsoil if that lies above the maximum development depth). The depth of overburden in this area may mean that the evaluation takes place in more than one stage. This work is associated with the main contract, but may be done at an early stage to facilitate creation of the site compound.
- 6.4 Floor slab excavations within the existing structures associated with temporary props and footings within the standing buildings and the enabling contract, must be watched by an archaeologist, who must record any features and finds which are discovered. This work is associated with the enabling contract.
- 6.5 Archaeological intervention in other areas, both inside and outside the standing buildings, may include further evaluation and/ or watching briefs. It will be specified in detail in July 2008 and its planning will be informed by the results of earlier stages of the evaluation.
- 6.6 All archaeological work, including evaluation, excavation, watching brief, post-excavation analysis work and publication will be funded by the developer.

6.3 Evaluation and Further Work

Following the fieldwork exercise, an evaluation of the archaeological potential of the site must be produced, along with a suggested strategy for the final investigation, recording and protection of any significant features. This final investigation or protection strategy must be acceptable to the planning authority and its implementation must be secured by the

developer. It is likely that the final strategy will include documentary research by a professional historian to assist in the targeting and interpretation of any excavation work.

7.0 Timetable

A timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work so that provision can be made for monitoring by the Keeper of Archaeology.

8.0 Staff Structure

A list of key project staff with qualifications and experience will be submitted by the contractor. The use of unwaged staff will not normally be acceptable.

9.0 Health and Safety / PLI

Such concerns and responsibilities are primarily a matter for the archaeological contractor who must submit evidence of conformity to the Health and Safety at Work Act and possession of public liability insurance to Aberdeen City Council.

10.0 Excavation

Once the sampling strategy is agreed, the machine trenching should be adequately supervised by the archaeological contractor and should conform to the following guidelines.

- 10.1 An appropriate machine must be used with buckets suitable to the different phases of investigation.
- 10.2 All machine work must be carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist acceptable to the planning authority.
- 10.3 Tarmacadam or recent over-burden must be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon and in successive level spits. The continued use of machinery beyond this point should only take place when specifically agreed with the Keeper of Archaeology.
- 10.4 A machine may be used to excavate to the level of the first significant archaeological horizon, but this must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features.
- 10.5 Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits identified must be excavated by hand by a specified or agreed sampling procedure to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described. No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable, in agreement with the Keeper of Archaeology. It is not necessarily expected that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural subsoil, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the whole area must be assessed. The location of all trial trenches should be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

- 10.6 All excavation, both by machine and by hand, must be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 10.7 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left *in situ*. Their removal will be a matter of discussion with the Keeper of Archaeology (who must be notified within 12 hours of their discovery) and will comply with the provisions of Scots Law.

11.0 Recording Systems

These must be specified and should include the structure for site record.

12.0 Monitoring Arrangements

It is necessary for the Planning authority to monitor the progress and effectiveness of the evaluation in order to ensure the proper execution of the specification and therefore conformity to the brief. Stages at which monitoring is appropriate will be agreed between the archaeological contractor and the Keeper of Archaeology. The possibility of random inspections should not be excluded.

13.0 Reporting Requirements

Provision must be made for:

- 13.1 A written evaluation of the archaeological potential of the areas investigated.
- 13.2 Specialist examination of animal and human bone and of any preserved or organic material.
- 13.3 Specialist conservation and examination of artefacts found during the evaluation.
- 13.4 Preparation of plans, sections, reconstructions and finds drawings to publication standards.
- 13.5 The sorting and analysis of records and the production of a full report on the work.
- 13.6 Its publication in an appropriate scholarly journal.
- 13.7 The preparation of a catalogued archive and its deposition in the City Council's Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record of Scotland within six months of the end of the evaluation.
- 13.8 Copies of the evaluation report should be sent to the Keeper of Archaeology, the applicant and the Planning authority. A brief survey of results should be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, along with the appropriate fee. An OASIS report must also be provided.

14.0 Small Finds

Finds of objects will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and Bona Vacantia and reported by the archaeological contractor to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel (Dr Alan Saville, National Museums of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JD) for disposal to an appropriate museum.

15.0 Timescale

The evaluation must be produced within four weeks of the end of the field work.

16.0 Further Information

Additional information about the site, or this brief, can be obtained from the Keeper of Archaeology, Archaeological Unit, Whitespace, 60 Frederick Street, Aberdeen AB24 5HY.

17.0 Conclusion

The archaeological work to be carried out in compliance with this brief and in the context of NPPG 5. The selection of any archaeological contractor will be subject to approval of the Keeper of Archaeology. Work should be carried out in close liaison with the Keeper of Archaeology.

June 2008

References

Cooper 1903-4 'The Old Greyfriars Church, Aberdeen: an account of particulars brought to light in the process of its demolition (1902-3)', *Trans Scot Ecclesiol Soc*, 1, pt 1, 71-87.

Dennison and Stones 1997 E P Dennison and J A Stones, *Historic Aberdeen: the archaeological implications of development*. Scottish Burgh Survey.

Evans, DH and Thain, S, 1989 'New Light on Old Coin Hoards from the Aberdeen Area', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 119, 327-344.

APPENDIX 2

DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

Layer no	Feature no	Trench	Description	Size	m OD
1	–	1, 2	Tarmac	6cm thick	21.02, 21.13
2	–	1, 2	Loose stones and sand under 1		
3	AA	1	NE-SW mortar bonded stone wall; ?cut through by steps AI	75cm wide, at least 3.2m long	21.04
4	AB	1	Stone, brick and 'concrete'		
4	AB	1	NW-SE narrow stone and brick 'wall' - no foundation - connected to services?	20cm deep	
5	AC	1, 2	Cast iron pipe, gas? slight signal with CAT detector		
6	AD	1, 2	Cast iron pipes x 2		
7	AE	1	Very compact stone and 'concrete' mortar wall; L-shaped section	NE-SW arm 78cm wide, NW-SE arm 1.02m wide, dug to 85cm deep, not bottomed.	20.43, 20.68, 20.73, 20.68
8	AF	1	Foundation (or earlier phase of) AA	25cm wide, dug to 85cm deep, not bottomed	
9	AG	1	Drain pipe trench cut through wall AE	55cm wide, 70cm deep	
10	AH	1	SW-NE wall	78cm wide, dug to 90cm deep	20.65
11	AI	1	Step and associated foundation, cuts through Phase 1 wall AA, contemporary with AE	Step 80 x 30cm; foundation 80 x 1m	20.59 top of step, 20.38 top of foundation
12	–	1	Demolition material, stone, mortar and loam around wall AH		
13	–	1	Loose loam, stones, brick, sewer pipe W of AA and N of AE around AB		
14	–	1	Dump of cream mortar under 13 and above 15		
15	–	1	Dark grey loam, patches of pink clay, stones, tile and brick		

16	AJ	1	Flat stones protruding from foundation of AA originally thought to be remains of floor surface, probably part of foundation AF	25cm wide	
17	AK	2	L-shaped corner of wall	NW-SE arm 80cm wide; NE-SW arm at least 1.05m wide	20.83, 20.77
18	AL	2	Foundation trench of frontage of Marischal College	1.1m wide, length unknown	
19	AM	2	Wall foundation 3 courses survive, under N arm of AK, earlier wall on same alignment?	30cm x 2.1m exposed, not full length or width	20.3
20	AN	2	Waterwashed large cobbles adjacent and contemporary to building AE	2.8 x 1.2m exposed	20.26
21	AO	2	Small waterwashed cobbled surface	2.2 x 1.4m exposed	19.82, 19.78
22	AP	2	Foundation of Marischal College frontage	small area exposed	21.01 top
25	AQ	3	Medium rounded cobbles set in black loam		
26	AR	3	Rectangular granite blocks edging for AQ		
27	AS	3	Large cobbles - line forming a pattern within AQ		
28	AT	3	Small cobbles NW side of edging cobbles AR		
29	-	3	Mixed fill on top of cobbles AQ, grey quarry waste etc		
30	-	3	Clean sand under cobbles AQ, seen in service trench AU		
31	-	3	Medium grey compact stoney loam under AQ and sand		
32	AU	3	Service trench ?lead pipe, loose mixed fill		top 15.38m OD
33	AV	3	Cut through cobbles AQ, loose mixed fill		
34	AW	3	Lead pipe trench cut through cobbles AQ		
35	AY	4	Medium and small cobble path adjacent to wall BC		
36	AZ	4	Small rounded cobbles set in grey loam		
37	BA	4	Medium cobbles adjacent to wall BC		
38	BB	4	Pit or cut through cobbles BA		
39	-	4	Grey mortar		

40	-	4	Grey loam and demolition rubble adjacent to and under cobbles AY		
41	BC	4	Light brown mortar bonding of wall BC - corner of medieval church		
42	BD	4	Brick wall, part of rebuilding of stone wall BC		
43	-	4	Concrete-like plaster on internal wall of BD/BC		
44	-	4	Loose loam and demolition material		
45	-	4	Black hard loam above cobbles AY		
46	-	4	Brick drain inserted into AY. Bricks 23 x 11 x 6.5cm. Drain or runnel created next to wall AC - flooding likely as pins and small finds found in runnel. Also possible damage to foundations AC due to excess water		
47	-	4	Concrete-like plaster on internal wall of BD/BC		
48	-	4	Concrete-like plaster on internal wall of BD/BC		
49	-	4	Clay bonding in BC		
	AX	3	Runnel or cart wheel groove in AQ		
50	BE	5	Brick garden wall between Marischal and houses on Longacre, part still standing on site	5.25m long, 0.22m wide, 0.8m deep on top of foundation size unknown	top (N end) 14.73m OD; top S end 14.23m OD;
51	BF	5	Brick floor, external?	2x2m exposed	12.89m OD
52		5	Cinders, ash, brick slate, glass, burnt demolition material from buildings on Longacre 2.2m deep	2.2m deep	
53	BG	5	Stone drain, later repaired with brick and ceramic pipe	0.8m length exposed. channel 40cm wide, 25cm deep, top stone 60cm wide.	top 13.42m OD; base 13.24m OD
54		5	Asbestos, metal, paper, electricity bricks, gas pipe, bricks, dug down 50cm and not excavated further.	50cm deep; not bottomed	
55	BH	5	Stone and brick wall rear of tenements on Longacre?	unknown	

56	BI	5	Brick wall 22cm wide 2 brick widths, internal partition in house/sheds?	22cm wide	
57	BJ	5	Brick wall, internal partition in house/sheds?	size unknown	
58	BK	5	Brick feature, door?	1.1m wide	
59	BL	5	Brick floor - 10 bricks adjacent to wall BB higher than main floor BF; step? rear lane???	1 brick length wide; length unknown	
60	BM	N of 5	Granite steps extant		
61	BN	N of 5	Granite and brick frontage extant		
62	BO	6	Granite and mortar wall 96cm wide	96 cm wide; 7m length uncovered	
63	BP	6	Stone and hard white mortar 70cm wide, face on NW side	70cm wide, 3m length uncovered	15.10m OD - 15.36m OD
64	BQ	6	Stone-lined drain	3m length exposed; 1.3m wide cut, channel 40cm wide, 42cm high	top of capping stone 15.10m OD; side stones 14.70m OD; stone floor 14.49m OD
65	BR	6	Granite and mortar wall 89cm wide	2.5m length uncovered; 90cm wide	
66		7	Old tarmac car park surface 0.5m below current surface at N end Tr 7		top 14.64m OD
67		7	Ash, ceramic roof tile, brick		
68	BS	7	Pit, top fill	2.8 x 2.9m exposed; 1.1m deep, not bottomed	top 15.12m OD
69	BT	7	Poured concrete cap over sewer/drain pipe	1m wide; length unknown	top 14.92m OD
70	BU	7	Stone and granite wall	70cm wide; foundation 7cm wide; wall 26cm deep, foundation 26cm deep.	top 15.13m OD; top of foundation 14.86m OD
71	BV	7	Stone-lined drain, not excavated, 2 capping stones revealed and recorded	40cm wide; 70cm length exposed.	top 14.32m OD

72	BS	7	Daub layer in pit BS		
73	BS	7	Daub layer in pit BS		
74	BS	7	Daub layer in pit BS		
75	BS	7	Grey silty clay with daub and charcoal		
76	BS	7	Grey silty clay with daub and charcoal		
77	BS	7	Daub layer in pit BS		
78	BS	7	Grey silty clay with daub and charcoal		
79	BS	7	Grey silt with charcoal		
80	BS	7	Light brown clay with sand and gravel, under daub fills in BS; machining revealed this is not bottom layer but evaluation of this pit stopped at this level		
81	BW	7	Granite and mortar Wall 1m wide		top 15.33m OD
82	BX	7	Stone-lined drain 70cm wide, channel 30cm wide		top 15.47m OD
83	BY	7	Brick trap		top 15.58m OD
84	BZ	7	Drain 110cm wide 55cm deep		top 15.38m OD; base 14.96m OD
85	CA	7	Pit or infill of depression in natural layers; small stones, daub, ceramic roof and floor tile, 15/16th century stoneware		top 15.10m OD
86		7	Medium brown clay loam with fragments of mortar, daub		top 15.29m OD
87		7	Black loam on top of wall CB		top 15.07m OD
88		7	Black loam with twigs and bark cut through by wall CB and under pit/depression CA		top 14.44m OD
89	CB	7	Stone and mortar wall		
90	CC	7	Concrete walled duct for pipes - not excavated		15.69m OD
91	CD	7	Electricity cable running over pit/depression CA		15.75m OD
92	CE	7	Square brick inspection duct - not excavated		15.61m OD
93	CF	7	Ceramic drain/sewage pipe running straight down into soil - not investigated or excavated		15.72m OD
94	CG	8	Stone and mortar wall		

95	CH	8	Stone and mortar wall		
96	CI	8	Stone and mortar wall		
					top 14.52m OD; bottom 14.10m OD
97	CJ	7	Modern pipe trench		
98	BS	7	Daub layer in pit BS		

APPENDIX 3 PHOTOGRAPHS