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Client: Bowmen Ltd



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT ARCHERS' HALL

66 Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh

Magnar Dalland  
*BA MA MEng MfA*

## PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

<i>Client</i>	BOWMEN LTD
<i>National Grid Reference</i>	NT 2608 7274
<i>Address</i>	66 BUCCLEUCH STREET, EDINBURGH
<i>Parish</i>	EDINBURGH
<i>Council</i>	CITY OF EDINBURGH
<i>Planning Application Ref No</i>	08/03150/FUL AND 08/03150/LBC
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<i>Schedule</i>	
<i>Fieldwork</i>	14 - 16 DECEMBER 2009
<i>Report</i>	JANUARY 2010

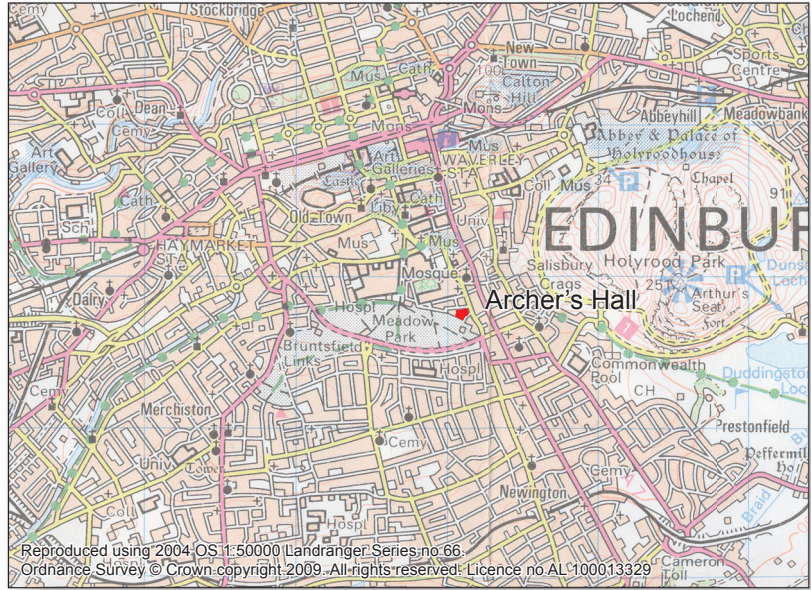
*Signed off by:* .....

*Mike Kimber MA(Hons) AIfA, Project Manager*

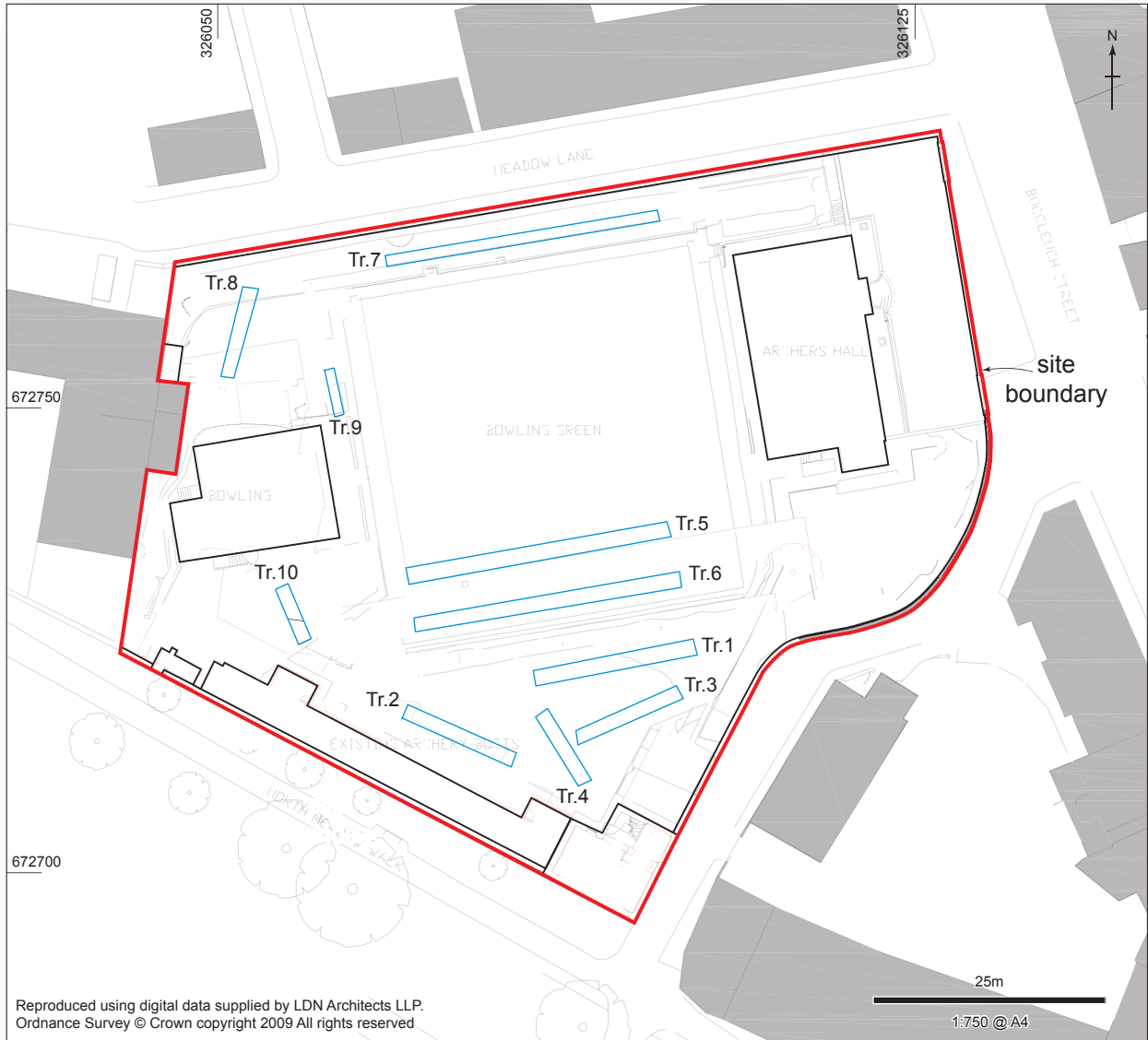
*Date:*.....

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**Illus 1**  
Location plan

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT ARCHERS' HALL

66 Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh

*by Magnus Dalland*

*Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation at Archers' Hall, 66 Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh in mid December 2009 as part of a programme of archaeological works required as a condition of approval of Planning Ref. 08/03150/FUL (and related application 08/03150/LBC) for the Hall and related buildings within its curtilage.*

*The evaluation uncovered two post-medieval features within the area: a ditch probably related to the drainage of the Burgh Loch around 1740, and cultivation remains relating to 18th century horticultural activity.*

*The evaluation did not uncover any significant medieval features within the development area.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Bowmen Ltd. commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works in connection with a planning application for proposed alterations to Archers' Hall and alterations to/demolition of related buildings within its curtilage [Planning Ref. 08/03150/FUL (and related application 08/03150/LBC)]. The approved application is part of a programme of improvements to facilities on the Archers' Hall site, as well as an Edinburgh University scheme to construct postgraduate student accommodation there. The scheme includes alterations to Archers' Hall itself, the creation of new access points into the north side of the building, as well as demolition of the Archery Butts and Bowling Pavilion, incorporation of the Lodge into the new student accommodation block and modifications to the site's boundary walls.

The programme of archaeological works comprised a desk based analysis and historic building recording carried out in the beginning of December 2009 (Borden 2009) and an archaeological evaluation. This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken in mid December 2009.

The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology and based on consultations with Davis Langdon LLP and the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS).

The site is an irregular shape and measures approximately 90m from east to west and averages 50m from north to south. It is currently occupied by five standing buildings, as well as by one of a series of attached single-storey lean-tos at the rear of No. 10 The Meadows (Illus 1).

The Hall, Lodge, Archery Butts and Bowling Pavilion are all listed, as are the boundary walls surrounding the property.

The Hall, Lodge, Archery Butts and Bowling Pavilion are also included in the NMR (National Monuments Record). In addition to these buildings, the Bowling Green is also included in the NMR. The property is located within the Southside Conservation Area.

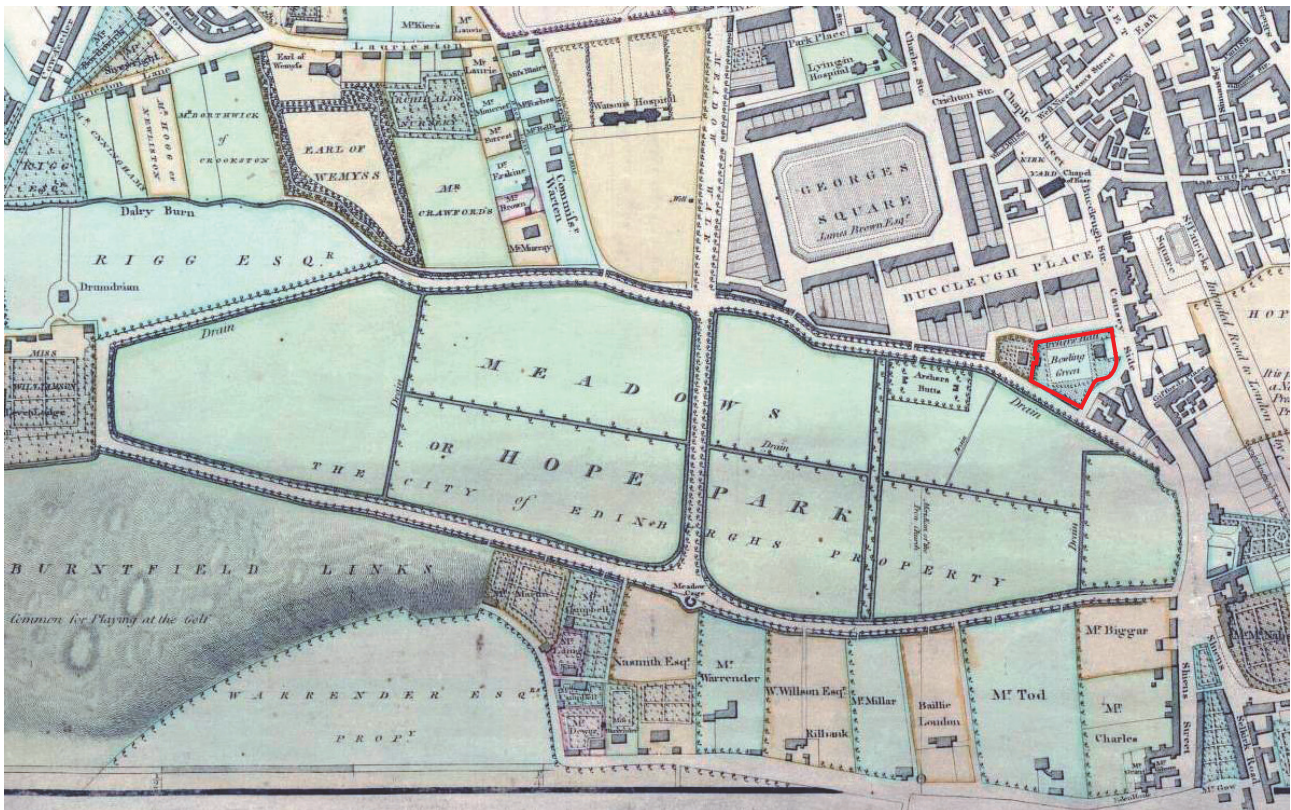
## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Archers' Hall and its grounds are the headquarters of the Royal Company of Archers, the Sovereign's bodyguard in Scotland. The Company's constitution was set down in written form in 1676, but it was active prior to this date. In 1704 the Company became the Royal Company by Charter of the Queen. Members of the Company originally met in local inns until the Hall was built in 1776 which included a tavern.

The area where Archers' Hall and its grounds are located was open undeveloped ground during the medieval period. The site is located at the east end of the Meadows known as Hope Park in the late 18th century. The park was named after Thomas Hope of Rankeillour who created the park around 1740 by draining the Burgh Loch. This was achieved by blocking the inlet to the loch to the east and inserting a number of drains leading the water into Dalry Burn to the west. The extensive drain pattern is still visible on Ainslie's map from 1804 (Illus 2).

## 3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

The objective of the evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the area and to ascertain their quality, nature, extent and character.



Illus 2

Extract of Ainslie's map from 1804 showing drainage layout within The Meadows

## 4 METHOD

Trenches 1 to 6 were excavated using a JCB type excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. Due to difficult access Trenches 7 to 10 were excavated using a smaller 3 tonne tracked excavator equipped with a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket. All trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision to remove topsoil and deposits of modern make-up to expose the underlying natural geology.

All recording followed the standards and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists. All identified features were investigated, recorded and given unique numbers. Colour transparencies and digital photos were taken with a graduated metric scale visible in all photographs.

## 5 RESULTS

A full description of deposits is provided in Appendix 2.

A total of ten trenches were excavated during the evaluation. In order to minimise the impact on the current garden features and the bowling green most trenches were located within grassy areas to the south, north and west of the green with the exception of two trenches that were excavated along the south side of the bowling green in an area currently not in use (Illus 3).

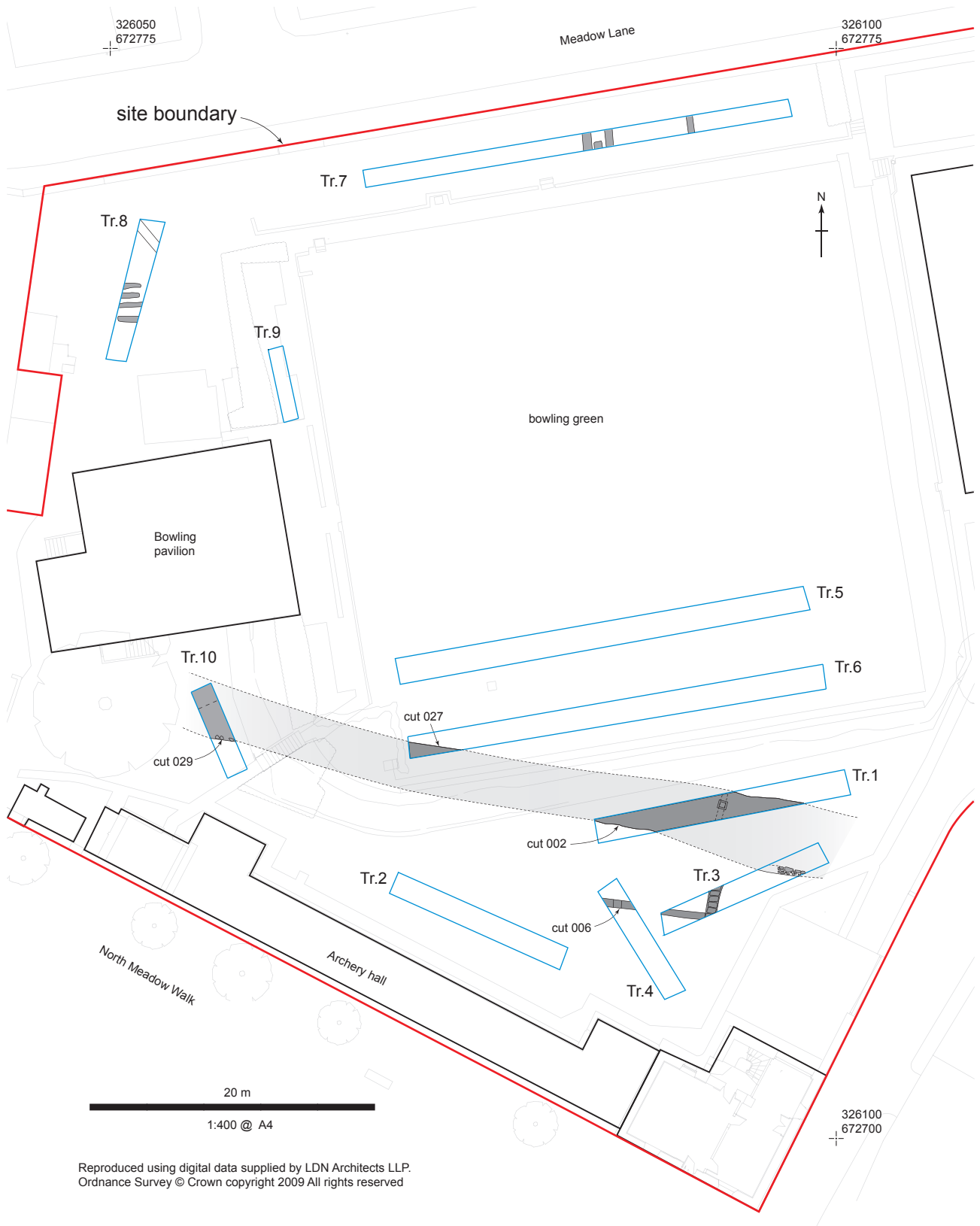
### 5.1 Ditch

A substantial ditch [002] was uncovered in the area to the south of the bowling green. It was seen within Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 10 extending over 45m east to west. The full width of the ditch trench was only seen in Trench 1 where it was some 4m wide and 1.4m deep. It was filled with re-deposited clay, stones and lumps of mortar. The ditch was seen beneath the built-up deposits at the south-west corner of the bowling green. A stone revetment wall [008] built along the south side of the ditch was exposed in Trench 3. Stones were also noted along the south side of the ditch in Trench 10 some 40m to the west and may also be remains of revetments along the side of the ditch.

A stone lined culvert [004] led into the ditch from the south and terminated within a square manhole cut into the backfill of the ditch. This culvert clearly post dates the main ditch although the location of the manhole in the middle of the ditch may suggest that this acted as a sump taking advantage of the draining capabilities of the in-filled ditch.

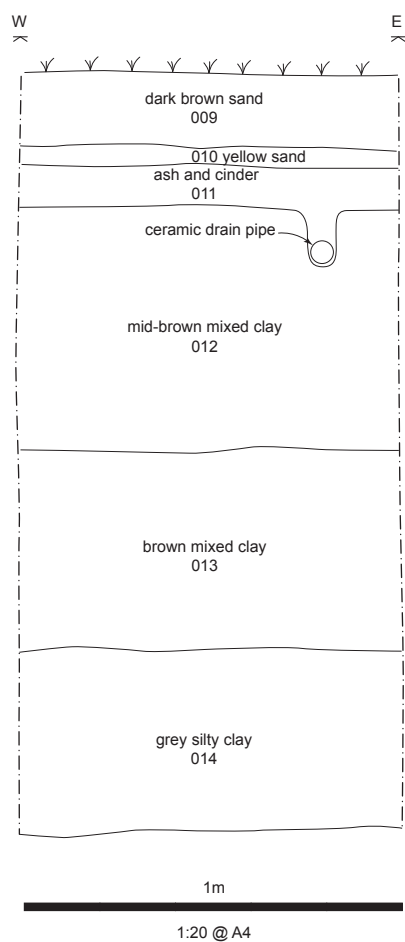
### 5.2 Gullies

A number of closely spaced gullies were recorded in Trenches 7 and 8 to the north and west of the bowling green. The gullies were typically 0.4m to 0.6m wide and



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**Illus 2**  
Site plan showing exposed features



**Illus 4**

Measured sketch section through the deposits beneath the bowling green as exposed at the west end of Trench 5

0.1m deep. Four of these features were recorded in Trench 7, a group of three near the middle of the trench with a single cut situated some 5m to the east. All were aligned north to south. The gullies in Trench 8 comprised a group of four aligned east to west. A linear cut [006] similar to those seen to the north, was exposed in Trenches 3 and 4 to the south of the green.

### 5.3 Bowling green (Illus 4)

The bowling green was established in 1779. It is first shown on Ainslie's map from 1804 (Illus 2). The green was built into a gentle southwest-facing slope and was levelled up by digging into the slope to the north and building up a terrace to the south. Evidence from Trench 6 along the south edge of the green indicates that the build-up was up to 2.4m deep at the southwest corner of the green. The basal layers comprised thick deposits of re-deposited clay with stones (012) and (013) forming the levelled base for the green. Above these were three layers designed to create good drainage and a levelled surface of the green. On top of the levelling deposits was a very porous layer of ash and cinders up to 0.2m deep (011). This layer extended into narrow drainage channels

cut into the upper levelling clays and containing ceramic drainage pipes. On top of the cinders was a 0.05m thick layer of pure yellow sand (010) underlying a dark brown sandy topsoil up to 0.2m thick.

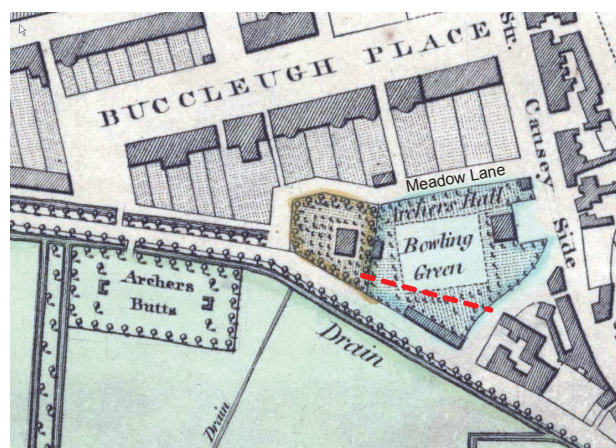
### 5.4 Other features

A linear cut was exposed at the northern end of Trench 8. It was aligned NW to SE and was filled with modern demolition material.

## 6 DISCUSSION

The ditch recorded to the south of the bowling green probably pre-dates the construction of Archers' Hall and is likely to be part of the original drainage system created when the Burgh Loch was drained during the first half of the 18th century. Its alignment suggests that it was part of the drain that was located on the north side of the path along the north side of the Meadows. Ainslie's map from 1804 shows that this drain stops at the junction with Meadow Lane, but it is possible that it originally extended further to the east (Illus 5). Alternatively it may be remains of a stream channel leading into the Burgh Loch. It seems from our findings at the west end of Trench 6 that the channel was in filled by the time the bowling green was constructed in 1779.

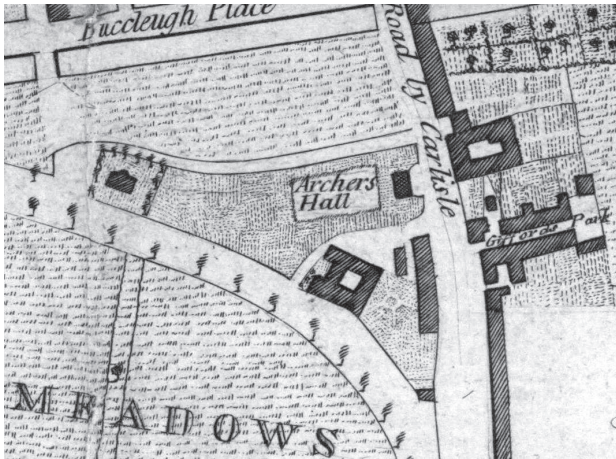
The gullies recorded in Trenches 7 and 8 form two groups that are aligned at right angles to each other. Such sets of furrows have been recorded in other urban excavations in Edinburgh (Holyrood Archaeology Project Team 2008) and Glasgow (Dalland forthcoming) and has been identified as post-medieval horticultural cultivation furrows formed by spading into the subsoil in order to mix topsoil and subsoil with manure. The furrows seen at the Shuttle Street excavation in Glasgow were grouped in smaller sets aligned at right angles to each other indicating the presence of individual cultivation plots. Although not as extensive, the furrows seen in Trenches 7 and 8 seem to



**Illus 5**

Detail from Ainslie's map from 1804 showing the area around Archer's Hall





**Illus 6**

Detail from Ainslie's map of Edinburgh from 1780 showing cultivation plots within gardens in the area around Archer's Hall

represent the same horticultural practise. An indication of the pattern of small cultivation plots can be seen on Ainslie's map from 1780 (Illus 6). It shows a rectangular lawn to the west of the Hall where the square bowling green was later constructed. However, within the grounds of the hall and surrounding the lawn are a pattern of smaller plots indicated by sets of horizontal and vertical dashed lines (Illus 6). This seems to reflect the actual layouts of individual plots and not a random fill as it shows variations within the pattern that seems to reflect property boundaries particularly in the area around Gifford Park to the west of Archers Hall. The pattern of dashed lines in the area to the west of Archers Hall is on a north to south and east to west alignment which the same as the alignment of the furrows seen in the evaluation trenches.

## 7 CONCLUSION

The main feature within the development area is the bowling green built in 1779. The evaluation uncovered further two post-medieval features that pre-date the green: a ditch probably related to the drainage of the Burgh Loch around 1740, and roughly contemporary cultivation remains relating to horticultural activity as the urban settlement expanded into the former agricultural areas to the south of Edinburgh in the 18th century.

The evaluation did not uncover any significant medieval features within the development area.

## SOURCES

### Cartographic References

Ainslie, J 1780 *City of Edinburgh*

Ainslie, J 1804 *Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith with the proposed docks*

### Print References

Borden, A 2009 *Historic Building Recording at Archer's Hall, Edinburgh Headland Archaeology*. Unpublished report for Bowmen Ltd.

Burman, P 2008 *Archers' Hall, home of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body-Guard in Scotland, Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh – Conservation Statement*

Dalland, M forthcoming *Excavation of the Greyfriars Friary at Shuttle Street, Glasgow*

Holyrood Archaeology Project Team 2008 *Scotland's Parliament Site and The Canongate*. Edinburgh (p28).

## APPENDICES

## Appendix 1 – Trench register

Trench No	Description
1	<p>Orientation: ENE – WSW  Dimensions (L x W): 8m x 1.6m  Depth: 0.38 – 0.6m</p> <p>The trench was located parallel with and to the south of the bowling green at the middle of the site. A cut [002] with a mixed rubble and clay fill (003) ran diagonally NW-SE across the trench. This cut is a ditch running ESE to WNW across the site that was also seen in Trench 3 to the east and Trenches 6 and 10 to the west. The ditch is approximately 3.5m wide and 2m deep. At 8.5m from the east end a square brick manhole was recorded that was cut through the fill of ditch cut [002]. A stone lined and capped culvert aligned N-S associated with this manhole was recorded in Trench 3. Underlying geological deposits in this trench were stone rich orange clay.</p>
2	<p>Orientation: NW – SE  Dimensions(L x W): 15m x 1.6m  Depth: 0.5m</p> <p>The trench was located parallel with and to the NE of the archery hall along the SW side of the site. The deposits in the trench comprised black silty topsoil approximately 0.3m deep over mixed clayey silt subsoil with small stone and shell fragment inclusions overlying stone-rich orange clay geological deposits at its base. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.</p>
3	<p>Orientation: NE – SW  Dimensions (L x W): 12m x 1.6m  Depth: 0.4m</p> <p>The trench was located 3 to 6m to the south of Trench 1. The south side of the ditch seen first in Trench 1 (cut [002]) was exposed at the NE end of the trench. A 2m long section of a revetment wall (008) ran along the top of the southern edge of the ditch cut and comprised a number of large loosely compacted sub-rounded stones with smaller stone in-fill and no bonding. The wall was 0.80m wide and 0.45m deep; and did not continue across the entire width of the ditch. A number of red roof tile fragments were recovered from below this wall. A stone lined and capped culvert was recorded in the NE half of the trench. This was 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep. The stone sides and cap stones were bonded with a lime mortar. This N-S aligned culvert was also recorded in Trench 1. A shallow gully cut [006] was recorded running off the western side of the culvert and aligned E-W. The gully was also exposed in Trench 4 to the west. The geological deposits at its base of the trench comprised stone-rich orange clay.</p>
4	<p>Orientation: NW – SE  Dimensions (L x W): 9m x 1.6m  Depth: 0.4m</p> <p>The trench was located immediately to the west of Trench 3. The deposits in the trench comprised black silty topsoil approximately 0.2m deep over mixed clayey silt subsoil with small stone and shell fragment inclusions overlying stone-rich orange clay geological deposits at its base. A single shallow gully (cut [006]) was recorded towards the NW end of the trench. The gully was 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep; it was filled with grey clay (007). This gully was also exposed in Trench 3 to the east.</p>
5	<p>Orientation: ENE – WSW  Dimensions (L x W): 30m x 1.6m  Depth: 1.25m – 1.9m</p> <p>Trench 5 was located on the raised area at the south end of the bowling green as was therefore much deeper than the other trenches. The western end of the trench was 1.9m deep and comprised 0.2m of dark brown sand over 0.05m of yellow sand and 0.1m of ash. Below this made ground included a 0.6m layer of re-deposited mixed mid-brown clay over 0.5m of a more stone-rich mixed re-deposited clay layer. The bottom 0.5m comprised a thick layer of grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional shell fragments. This is interpreted as the original ground surface. These layers also occurred in the eastern end of the trench although only to a depth of 1.25m. No significant archaeological features were recorded in this trench.</p>
6	<p>Orientation: ENE – WSW  Dimensions (L x W): 30m x 1.6m  Depth: 1.45m – 2.8m</p> <p>This trench was located 4m to the south of Trench 5. It was 2.8m deep at the western end and 1.45m deep at the eastern end. The stratigraphy within the trench reflected that of Trench 5. The sides of this trench collapsed at the west end but prior to the collapse the northern edge of a ditch (cut [027]) was noted cutting diagonally across the west end of the trench. This is likely to be part of the ditch [002] previously recorded in Trench 1 and Trench 3 to the east. It looked as if the base of the ditch was contained grey silt beneath an upper backfill of re-deposited mixed clay. No other features of archaeological significance were recorded within the trench.</p>

Trench No	Description
7	<p>Orientation: ENE – WSW  Dimensions (L x W): 30m x 1.2m  Depth: 0.6m</p> <p>Trench 7 was located parallel with and to the north of the bowling green. The deposits in the trench comprised black silty topsoil over clayey grey brown silt subsoil overlying grey silty clay with small stone and shell fragment and frequent charcoal flecks. The geological deposits at the base of the trench comprise orange brown clay with occasional large stones.</p> <p>Four shallow furrows were recorded cut into the base of the trench, all aligned N-S and all filled with grey charcoal-flecked clay. One small abraded fragment of green glaze ceramic was recovered from the base of one of these furrows and animal bone from the fill of another. The furrows were all approximately 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep.</p>
8	<p>Orientation: N – S  Dimensions (L x W): 10m x 1.4m  Depth: 1.1m</p> <p>Trench 8 was located in the rough ground to the north of the bowling pavilion. The deposits in the trench comprised 0.35m of topsoil over 0.35m of dark brown clayey silt which in turn was over 0.2m of grey brown clay with frequent charcoal flecks. This bottom layer may have been the old ground surface, similar to that recorded in Trenches 5 and 6. At the northern end a ditch filled with modern demolition material ran across the trench on a NW-SE alignment. Further to the south a series of 4 shallow furrows were recorded. These were all aligned E-W across the trench and were no more than .05m deep. The furrows were similar in size and shape to those seen in Trench 7.</p>
9	<p>Orientation: N – S  Dimensions (L x W): 5m x 1.2m  Depth: 0.85m</p> <p>This trench was located along the west side of the bowling green to the northeast of the bowling pavilion. It contained a number of modern services at the northern end and could therefore not be excavated to the full depth. At the southern end the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.85m revealing a modern pipe cut running through the base of the trench. No significant archaeological features were recorded.</p>
10	<p>Orientation: NNW – SSE  Dimensions (L x W): 9m x 1.3m  Depth: 1.1m – 2.2m</p> <p>The trench was located between the archery hall and the bowling pavilion. A large cut [029] occupied the north end of the trench. The ditch was over 3.5m wide and approximately 1m deep from the top of the cut. A line of stones were seen along the south edge of the cut, possibly the remains of a revetment wall. This ditch appears to be the same as the ditch recorded in trenches 1, 3 &amp; 6 to the east.</p>

## Appendix 2 – Context register

Context No	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
1	1-4	Topsoil. Black silty soil between 0.35 and 0.6m deep. Contains small stones	Depth: 0.35-0.6m
2	1,3,6,10	Cut for ditch. 3.6m wide in Trench 1 and up to 1.4m deep. Steep sides and rounded base. Also seen in trenches 3, 6 (as [027]) and 10 (as [029]).	Depth: 1.4m Width: 3.6m
3	1	Fill of ditch [002]. Orange brown re-deposited clay and stones with lumps of mortar. Demolition material.	Depth: 1.4m
4	1,3	Cut for stone lined culvert aligned north to south, 0.95m wide and 0.5m deep. Vertical sides, flat base. Terminates to the north in a square manhole 0.6m x 0.6m and 0.8m deep cut into (003) in Trench 1.	Depth: 0.5m Width: 0.95m Length: over 8m
5	1,3	Stone line culvert. Stone caps comprising slabs measuring 0.65m x 0.32m x 0.10m. The sides are made from roughly cut stone slabs bonded with mortar and with large flat stones at the base. Internal measurements: 0.5m wide by 0.44m deep. Thin deposit at base of culvert containing glass fragments and sherds of white glazed ceramics.	Depth: 0.5m Width: 0.44m
6	3,4	Cut of shallow linear feature aligned east to west. Shallow sides, curving base. Similar shape and size as cuts seen in trenches 7 and 8.	Width: 0.64m Depth: 0.10m
7	3,4	Fill of linear cut [006]. Mixed orange brown re-deposited clay containing frequent sub-angular stones.	Width: 0.64m Depth: 0.10m
8	3	Stone wall, 0.5m wide situated inside and along the south edge of ditch [002] and made from stones up to 0.4m x 0.35m x 0.3m. Smaller stones are filling the gap between the wall face made from larger stones to the north and the south edge of the cut [002]. The wall appears to be a stone revetment wall along the south side of the ditch.	Length: over 2m Width: 0.5m Depth: 0.5m
9	5,6	Dark brown sandy soil. Top layer of bowling green, including thin turf-line.	Depth: 0.2m
10	5,6	Thin layer of yellow sand below (009).	Depth: 0.05m
11	5,6	Grey/black layer of ash and cinder below (010).	Depth: 0.15m
12	5,6	Mid brown mixed clay with frequent mainly small angular to rounded stones. Lies below (011). Peters out towards the east end of Trench 5.	Depth: 0.65m
13	5,6	Mid brown mixed clay significantly more stony than layer (012) above. As with the layer above it becomes shallower towards the east end of Trench 5.	Depth: 0.6m
14	5,6	Grey silty clay with occasional oyster shells, animal bones and frequent charcoal flecks. Likely to represent the buried topsoil beneath the built-up bowling green.	Depth: 0.5m
15	7	Topsoil in Trench 7. Black silty soil with occasional small stones and shell fragments	Depth: 0.3m
16	7	Grey brown clayey silt with small stones, shell fragments and charcoal flecks. Below topsoil (015) and above 'B horizon' (017) in Trench 7.	Depth: 0.2m
17	7	Grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small stones and shell fragments. Grey subsoil below (016) in Trench 7. Similar to (014) seen above natural subsoil in Trenches 5 and 6.	Depth: 0.35m
18	7	Fill of linear cut [019]. Grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. Similar to subsoil (017) above.	Length: ≥ 1.3m Width: 0.45m Depth: 0.10m
19	7	Shallow linear cut aligned north to south across Trench 7. Shallow sides rounded base.	Length: ≥ 1.3m Width: 0.45m Depth: 0.10m
20	7	Fill of linear cut [021]. Grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. Similar to fill (018) in cut [019] to the east.	Length: ≥ 1.3m Width: 0.5m Depth: 0.10m
21	7	Shallow linear cut aligned north to south across Trench 7. Vertical sides, flat base. Similar to cut [019] to the east.	Length: ≥ 1.3m Width: 0.5m Depth: 0.10m
22	7	Fill of linear cut [023]. Grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks, small stones and animal bone. Similar to fills (018) and (020) in cut [019] and [021] to the east.	Length: ≥ 0.5m Width: 0.55m Depth: 0.08m
23	7	Shallow linear cut aligned north to south. Extends 0.5m into Trench 7 from the south side. Steep west side, shallow west side. Rounded base. Similar to cuts [019] and [021] to the east.	Length: ≥ 0.5m Width: 0.55m Depth: 0.08m

Context No	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
24	7	Fill of linear cut [025]. Grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. Similar to fills (018), (020) and (022) in cuts [019], [021] and [023] to the east.	Length: ≥ 1.3m Width: 0.65m Depth: 0.16m
25	7	Shallow linear cut aligned north to south across Trench 7. Sloping sides, rounded base. Similar to cuts [019], [021] and [023] to the east.	Length: ≥ 1.3m Width: 0.65m Depth: 0.16m
26	6	Fill of cut [027] at the west end of Trench 6. Very mixed deposit of clay and rubble. Similar to fill (003) in cut [002]. Observed from the top of the trench before the sides collapsed.	–
27	6	Cut at west end of Trench 6. Only the north side of the cut exposed within the trench. Noted just before the sides of the trench caved in. Probably the same as ditch [002] seen in trenches 1 and 3.	–
28	10	Fill of cut [029] at the north end of Trench 10. Grey brown mixed re-deposited clay frequent stones. Concentration of larger stones along the south side of the cut may be remnants of a revetment wall, similar to the one seen on the south side of cut [002] in Trench 3.	Width: ≥ 3.5m Depth: 1m
29	10	Cut at the north end of Trench 10. Over 3.5m wide and about 1m deep. Steep sides and rounded base. Probably part of the same ditch as cut [027] seen in Trench 6 and cut [002] seen in Trenches 1 and 3 to the east.	Width: ≥ 3.5m Depth: 1m

### Appendix 3 – Sample register

Sample No	Context No	Description
1	003	Fill of cut [002]
2	007	Fill of linear cut [006]

## Appendix 4 – Photograph register

Photo No	Prints	Slides	Digital file name	Direction facing	Description
1	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic01.JPG	SW	Working shot. Trench 1 being excavated
2	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic02.JPG	NW	View across bowling green
3	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic03.JPG	E	Trench 1. N edge of ditch [002]
4	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic04.JPG	E	Trench 1. N edge of ditch [002]
5	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic05.JPG	NE	Trench 1. Section into N edge of ditch [002]
6	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic06.JPG	NE	Trench 1. Section into N edge of ditch [002]
7	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic07.JPG	SW	Trench 3 seen from the E end
8	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic08.JPG	SW	Trench 3 seen from the E end
9	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic09.JPG	N	Trench 3. Stone lined culvert [005]
10	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic10.JPG	N	Trench 3. Stone lined culvert [005]
11	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic11.JPG	E	Trench 3. W facing section across gully [006]
12	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic12.JPG	NW	Trench 2 seen from the SE end
13	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic13.JPG	NW	Trench 2 seen from the SE end
14	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic14.JPG	W	Trench 4. E facing section across gully [006]
15	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic15.JPG	S	Trench 3. Stone wall foundations [008]
16	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic16.JPG	S	Trench 3. Stone wall foundations [008]
17	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic17.JPG	NW	N end of Trench 4.
18	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic18.JPG	E	Trench 3. Section through wall foundations [008]
19	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic19.JPG	E	Trench 3. Section through wall foundations [008]
20	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic20.JPG	W	Trench 1. Section into N edge of ditch [002]
21	–	–	AHED08-002-Pic21.JPG	W	Trench 1 seen from the E end
22	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic22.JPG	E	Trench 5 seen from the W end
23	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic23.JPG	N	Trench 5. S facing section of bowling green at W end of trench.
24	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic24.JPG	W	Trench 5 seen from the E end
25	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic25.JPG	N	Trench 5. S facing section of bowling green at E end of trench.
26	1	1	–	E	Trench 6 seen from the W end
27	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic27.JPG	W	Trench 6 seen from the E end
28	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic28.JPG	N	Trench 7. Slot cut into linear cut [019]
29	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic29.JPG	S	Trench 7. N facing section across linear cut [019]
30	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic30.JPG	S	Trench 7. N facing section across linear cut [019]
31	–	–	AHED08-002-Pic31.JPG	S	Trench 7. N facing section across linear cut [019]
32	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic32.JPG	W	Trench 7. Linear cuts [021], [023], [025]
33	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic33.JPG	N	Trench 7. View of linear cut [021] from above
34	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic34.JPG	N	Trench 7. View of linear cut [023] from above
35	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic35.JPG	N	Trench 7. View of linear cut [025] from above
36	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic36.JPG	S	Trench 7. N facing section across linear cut [025]
37	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic37.JPG	S	Trench 7. N facing section across linear cut [023]
38	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic38.JPG	S	Trench 7. N facing section across linear cut [021]
39	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic39.JPG	E	Trench 7 seen from the W end

Photo No	Prints	Slides	Digital file name	Direction facing	Description
40	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic40.JPG	E	Trench 7 location shot
41	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic41.JPG	SE	Trenches 5 and 6 being backfilled
42	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic42.JPG	S	Trench 8 seen from the N end
43	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic43.JPG	W	Trench 8. Cultivation furrows pre ex.
44	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic44.JPG	W	Trench 8. Cultivation furrows pre ex.
45	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic45.JPG	W	Trench 8. Cultivation furrows part excavated
46	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic46.JPG	W	Trench 8. Cultivation furrows part excavated
47	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic47.JPG	N	Trench 9 seen from the S end
48	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic48.JPG	N	Trench 9 location shot
49	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic49.JPG	N	Trench 10 seen from the S end
50	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic50.JPG	NE	Trench 10. Section across cut 029 at N end of trench
51	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic51.JPG	S	Trench 10 seen from the N end
52	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic52.JPG	NW	Trench 10 location shot
53	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic53.JPG	NE	View of backfilled trenches 5 and 6 on bowling green
54	1	1	AHED08-002-Pic54.JPG	SE	View of backfilled trenches 1-4 to the S of bowling green

## Appendix 5 – Drawing register

Drawing No	Scale		Description
	Section	Plan	
1	–	1:50	Plan of Trench 1
2	1:10	–	West-facing section across revetment wall [008] in Trench 3
3	1:10	–	East-facing section into north side of ditch [002] in Trench 1
4	–	1:50	Plan of Trench 3
5	1:20	–	Measured sketch of the stratigraphy through the deposits beneath the bowling green exposed in the south-facing section at the west end of Trench 5
6	1:20	–	Measured sketch of the stratigraphy through the deposits beneath the bowling green exposed in the south-facing section at the east end of Trench 5
7	1:10	–	North-facing section of a segment of the south side of Trench 7 showing gulley cuts at the base of the trench

## Appendix 6 Finds Assessment

Julie Franklin

### Introduction

The assemblage was small and largely of recent date. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered, while the remainder dated probably no earlier than the 18th century.

### Pottery

There were 15 sherds of pottery. One piece of locally produced medieval pottery was found in at the base of fill [020] of a linear furrow. It dates to the late medieval period, probably the 14th or 15th century. Other sherds include a range of types available in the 18th century, from the local tradition of green-glazed greywares to tin-glazed earthenwares, Chinese porcelain, slipwares, brownware

and early creamware. These were concentrated in the fill [003] of the linear culvert feature located in trenches 1, 3, 6 & 10. By contrast, relatively few sherds could be dated to the 19th century but they included the largest sherd of the assemblage. This was part of a large stoneware lid with decorative mouldings and a maker's mark identifying it as part of a water filter made by Lipscombe & Co. of London, a company trading in the late 19th century (Trench 2 [001]).

### Other Finds

All the finds were associated with 18th and 19th century pottery. The earlier of these were fragments of bottle and window glass, and a large iron nail. Finds associated with the late 19th century water filter, included a clay pipe bowl by local maker Thomas Cochrane, who was trading 1869-1902, (Gallagher 1987) and some very large pieces of pan tile.

**Table A6.1**  
Finds Catalogue

Trench	Context	Material	Qty	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Box No
1	001	Pottery	1	Modern	Slipware, notched rim, redware, slip lined and trailed red slip	18th	Mod	1
1	001	Pottery	1	Post-Med	PMR, olive glaze external & internal	17th/18th	PM	1
2	001	CBM	1	Pan tile	large sherd, forms complete tile 36x24cm	-	PM/Mod	1
2	001	CBM	2	Pan tile	large sherds	-	PM/Mod	1
2	001	Clay Pipe	1	Bowl	moulded spur in form of dog's head, stamped stem "T.Cochran..." (Thos Cochrane, Edinburgh, 1869-1902)	L.19th	Mod	1
2	001	Pottery	1	Modern	Stoneware. Large sherd from large lid with moulded thistle/rose/shamrock crest and maker's mark "Lipscombe & Co/Patent, Water Filter/233 Strand/ Near, Temple, Bar/ London" (manufacturing in 1870's?)	L.19th	Mod	1
1/3/6/10	003	Fe	1	Nail	large	-		1
1/3/6/10	003	Pottery	1	Import	Porcelain, fine rim	18th?	Mod	1
1/3/6/10	003	Pottery	1	Post-Med	PMR internal olive glaze base sherd	17th/18th	PM	1
3	003 (below 008)	CBM	8	Pan tile	sherds and fragments	-	PM/Mod	1
3	003 (below 008)	Glass	1	Bottle	pale green, thin walled, laminating	-	PM/Mod	1
3	003 (below 008)	Glass	1	Window	laminating	-	PM/Mod	1
3	003 (below 008)	Pottery	1	Import	TGE, fluted bowl?, plain sherd	17th/18th	PM/Mod	1
3	003 (below 008)	Pottery	5	Modern	Brownware, Porcelain, Painted creamware, Slip lined and mottled	m.18th	Mod	1
4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	Modern	Pearlware, Trans printed	L.18th/19th	Mod	1
7	020 (base of fill)	Pottery	1	Medi	Redware, grey core, gritty, patches of olive glaze	13th/15th	Medi	1
?	U/S	Pottery	1	Post-Med	PMR, external olive glaze	17th/18th	PM	1



**Discussion**

The finds provide useful dating evidence for the features found. The majority of the assemblage came from culvert fill [003], particularly where it ran under stone wall [008] in Trench 3. These finds were most likely to have been deposited around the middle of the 18th century, suggesting that the culvert was active until this date. The finds from the topsoil in Trench 1 are possibly contemporary. The pottery and finds from the topsoil in Trench 2, however are definitely later, all pointing towards the late 19th century, between the 1870's and 1890's and are likely to relate to structures and other features in the grounds of Archers' Hall. Two finds from 'subsoil' in Trench 4 may also be of 19th century date. The only evidence for medieval activity come from the base of the linear cut [021] in Trench 7. No other finds were found in this feature to confirm this early dating.

**References**

Gallagher, D B 1987 'Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Edinburgh Pipemakers', in Davey, P (ed) *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, vol X: Scotland*, (BAR Brit Ser 178), Oxford, 31-34