

**St Machar's Cathedral, The Chanonry, Aberdeen,
AB24 1RQ**

Data Structure Report (DSR)

Aberdeen City Council planning application 200072/LBC



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SUMMARY

A watching brief was carried out on 27 July 2020, 15-16 April and 5-6 May 2021 during the excavation of fifteen mainly hand-dug trenches to allow access to the existing drains for insertion of CCTV, excavation of drains for repair and replacement and insertion of lightning rods.

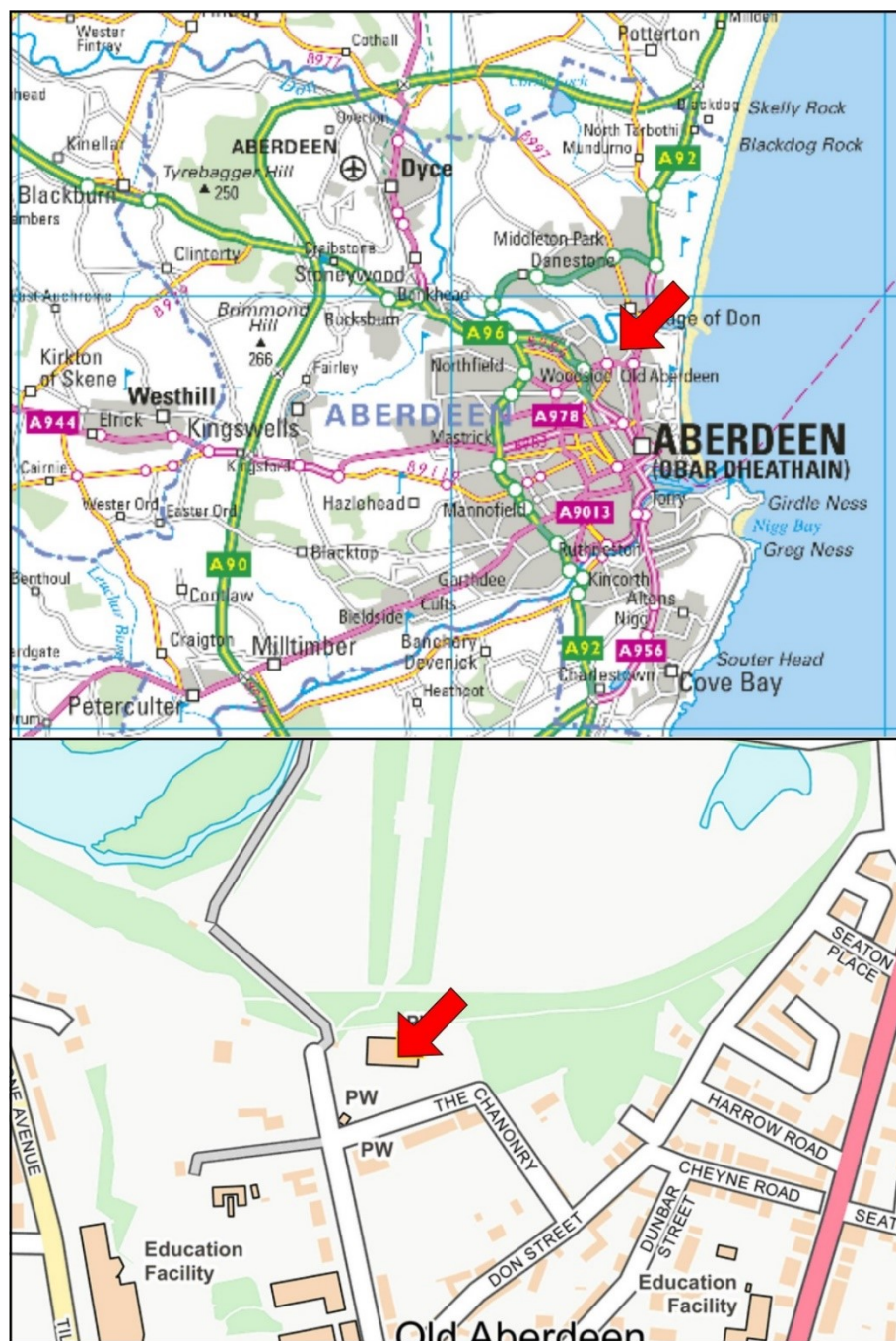
Disarticulated bone was collected from all trenches and a short report written and the bones all backfilled in a trench near their original location. No articulated burials were identified and all the bone had been previously disturbed mainly when the drains were originally inserted or repaired.

In two trenches (7B and 13) the ground was lowered next to the medieval church down to the original ground level and masons' marks were recorded on granite blocks. All the masons' marks (or parts of them) have been recorded previously in the building and most are of 15th-century date. The foundation of the S wall was recorded in TP13, the W wall foundation on TPs 11 and 12 and buttress foundations in TPs 11, 12 and 13.

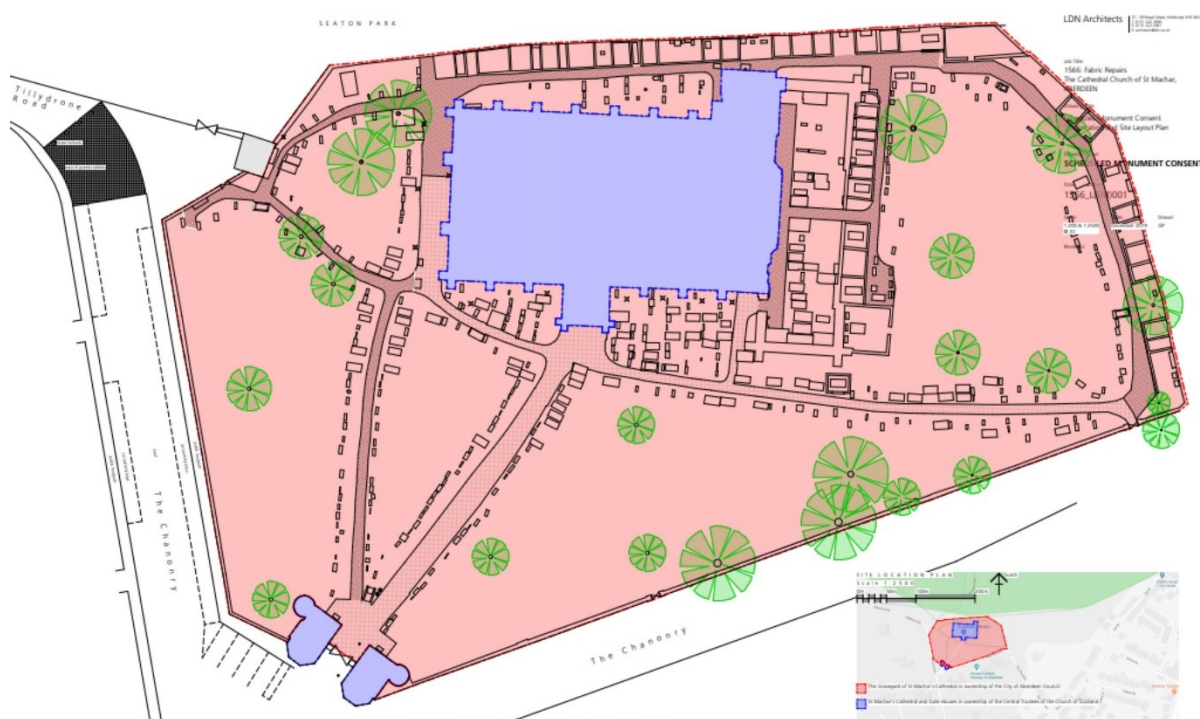
The trenches are all now backfilled and the bones re-interred.

1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The site (Illus 1) is located at the N end of The Chanonry, Old Aberdeen. It is centred on NGR NJ93910 08778, at 10-15m OD in the parish of Aberdeen.
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by Gordon Pyper, LDN Architects. An application 200072/LBC for internal and external alterations including removal of doors and installation of timber louver; re-slatting of pitched roofs; alterations/replacement of windows; installation of downpipe and gutters; replacement of window protecting grille; removal of steel ladders, railings and balustrade; formation of attic access doors; restoration of ceiling with associated works has received SM Consent and requires a watching brief on all ground disturbance.
- 1.3 All the archaeological work was carried out in the context of Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) Planning Advice Note (PAN 2/2011) and Historic Environment Scotland's Policy Statement (HESPS) which state that archaeological remains should be regarded as part of the environment to be protected and managed.



Illus 1 Location plan (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2021)



Illus 2 Site plan showing Scheduled Monument area (pink) and St Machar's Cathedral and Gate House in ownership of the Central Trustees of the Church of Scotland (purple) (copyright LDN Architects)

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Historic Environment Record (HER) and Canmore (HES) were consulted online within 0.5km of the proposed development.

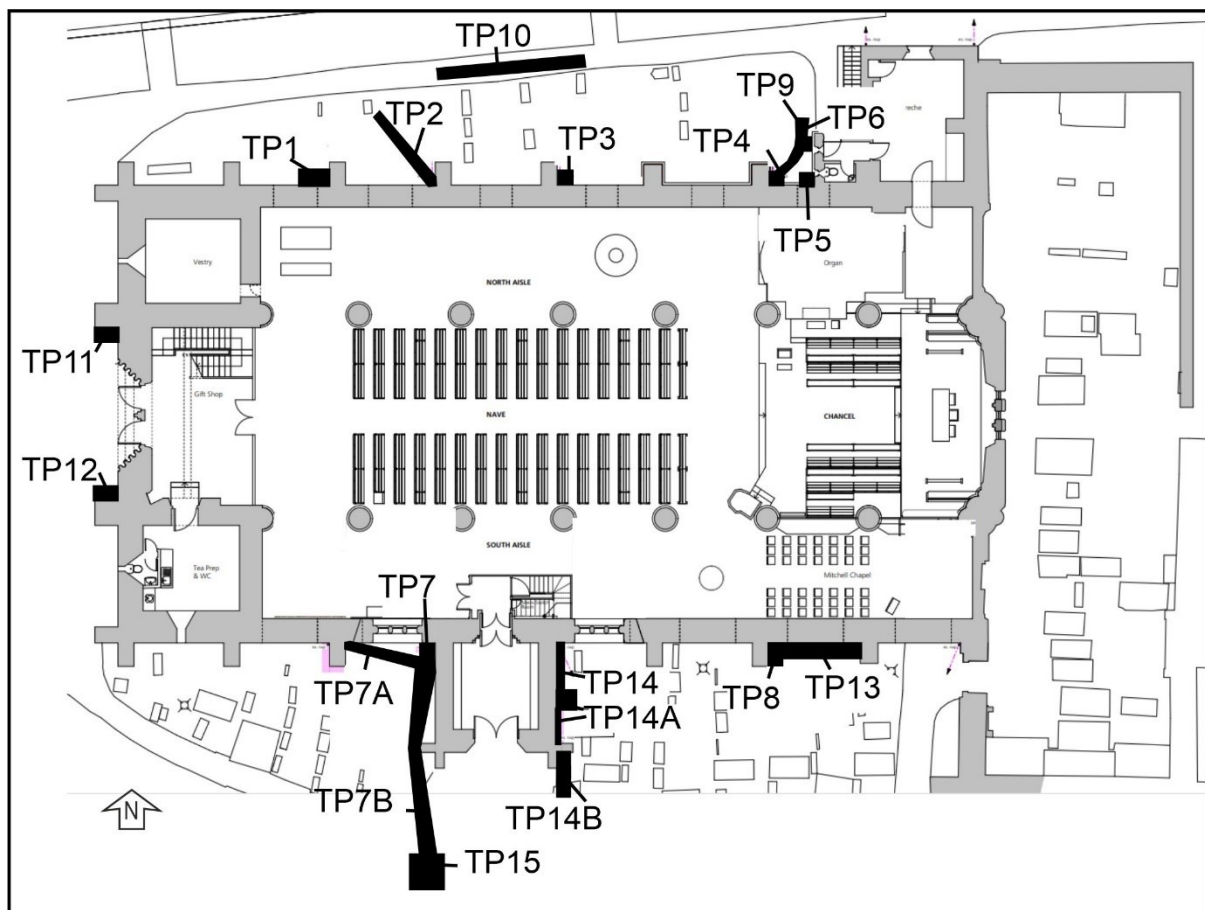
- 2.1 St Machar's Cathedral (HES NJ90NW 9; HER NJ90NW0019) graveyard is a Scheduled Monument (SM90001). The monument comprises those elements of St Machar's Cathedral that are not in ecclesiastical use as the parish church of Old Machar, the surrounding graveyard, excluding lairs for which burial rights survive at the date of scheduling. The parts of the cathedral that do not form part of the present parish church comprise the transepts and the foundations of the eastern piers of the great central tower, which collapsed in 1688. These elements appear to date from the later 14th century onwards, but probably overlie buried remains of the first cathedral, begun between c.1130 and 1165, the choir of which was substantially rebuilt by Bishop Henry Cheyne (1282-1328). The walls of the transepts now stand to a height of about 3m. The N transept, or St John's aisle, was built in 1424 by Bishop Henry Lichten and contains his tomb. The S transept was remodelled in 1522 by Bishop Gavin Dunbar (1518-32), whose tomb remains there. The choir, which Dunbar also began to rebuild, was left incomplete at the time of his death and was destroyed after 1560; but structural remains and archaeological deposits may be expected to survive beneath the present land surface. This cathedral is named after St Machar, probably a legendary disciple of Columba. The legend goes that Columba instructed his pupil to evangelise the Picts of the north and to found his church at a river which crooked like the top of a bishop's crozier, or staff. So the story relates that the cathedral was founded here at some point in the seventh century. However, documentary evidence shows that the bishop of Aberdeen was first based at Mortlach near Dufftown and was transferred (or translated) to Aberdeen in the 12th century (as part of David I's reorganisation of the church). However this would not be to rule out the possibility that there had been an ancient church on this site, or at least in this general location. The survival of the so-called 'Seaton Stone' (on display in the Cathedral) may be indicative of a Christian presence in this area from the 7th or 8th century. According to tradition,

the bishopric was translated to Aberdeen in 1125, under the episcopacy of bishop Nectan. The first historical evidence shows that the bishopric was here and functioning in 1150 under bishop Edward. It may be safely assumed that the first cathedral on this site dates from between 1125 and 1150, or immediately thereafter. There is no evidence as to why this particular site had been chosen for the cathedral in the early to mid 12th century. It may have been the case that the site was chosen because it had ancient (or more recent) Christian connections. Nothing survives of the earliest cathedral (or conjectural earlier church) on this site. The cathedral that we see today is the result of an ongoing building project through and beyond the medieval period. Bishop Cheyne's (1282- 1328) building work on a choir was interrupted by the Wars of Independence. Most of the bishops of the Cathedral added different parts. For example Bishop Ingelram de Lyndesay (1441-1458) added a stone roof and ornamental paving to the cathedral. Bishop William Elphinstone (1488-1514) arranged for completion of the central tower with belfry and spire and a choir, which may have been incomplete at the time of his death and covered the roof with lead. The heraldic ceiling was installed by Bishop Gavin Dunbar (1518-32). In a Cathedral endowed with many treasures the ceiling stands out as one of its greatest. The wooden ceiling is composed of three rows each featuring 16 armorial bearings; making a total of 48. The northern most row is composed of the arms of the Scottish Kings and nobility, the middle row is composed of those of the ecclesiastical dignities of the time and the final row contains arms and bearings of various European sovereigns. All of these are seen in procession to the King of Kings. The ceiling is complemented with a frieze that starts at the north-west corner of the nave and lists the bishops of Aberdeen from Nectan (1131) to William Gordon (1560). This is followed by the Kings of Scots from Malcolm II to Queen Mary. The list of Kings omits John Balliol as monarch, clearly an indication of the politics of the time when the list was completed. Many of the pre-reformation records of the church also survive. This includes the bishops' 'chartulary', published by the Spalding Club in the 19th century as the *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis*. It contains a number of fine illuminated letters but its real value lies in the light it casts on the working of the bishopric in the medieval period. After the reformation many of the ornaments and treasures of the cathedral were spirited away into various hands, including those of the Earl of Huntly. Huntly remained a steadfast supporter of the old faith in the years after 1560. St Machar's lost its position as a Cathedral and became a parish church (although this position would be subsequently altered twice more) and much of its lands were sold off (or alienated) leaving it impoverished. The English conquest of Scotland after 1650, under Cromwell, had a great impact on the Cathedral. Cromwell's troops took stones from the now abandoned choir of the Cathedral to build a bastion on Castlehill in New Aberdeen. This weakened the central tower and after more undermining, the tower collapsed in 1688, taking with it much of the transepts: it remains as the ruinous east end to the Cathedral to this day. In the 17th century a common loft (or high level gallery) was first constructed in the cathedral and this was followed by exclusive lofts being constructed for the Earl of Huntly, King's College and the merchants of Old Aberdeen as each sought to demonstrate their position in society with a grand loft. After the final triumph of Presbyterianism in 1690 St Machar's was finally relegated, again, to the lower position of parish church. As Old Aberdeen was a bishop's burgh this left the town in some disarray lacking the facility to elect magistrates, although this was soon rectified. Various memorial stained glass windows have been added to the Cathedral in subsequent years including the First World War memorial window, designed in 1924 by Douglas Strachan, depicting the triumph of good over evil. The organ in the north aisle is by Henry Willis and was installed in 1891, whilst the font dates from 1954. The church was restored 1926-9 by A Marshall Mackenzie. The East Window is by AGR Mackenzie, 1947. Renovation work in 1986 uncovered a piscina in the north wall of the church. A vault uncovered during reflooring in the north aisle as covered over by new flooring. A watching brief was carried out by Aberdeen City Council Archaeological Unit in March 1997 on works to rebuild part of the north wall of the cemetery. Several 19th - 20th century gravestones forming part of, or adjacent to, the wall were dismantled. Two pieces of

moulded stone were recovered although it was not clear whether these had been built into the wall. A watching brief was carried out by Cameron Archaeology in May 2018 during works to remove the pews. Although of limited depth, the works revealed an uppermost section of wall foundation on the south side of the seating area. The entrance in the southwest corner of the churchyard as a pair of gatehouses designed by John Smith and completed in 1832 (see NJ90NW0586) (Brogden 2012, 17; Fawcett 2002, 11, 14, 16, 22, 66, 76, 80, 83; MacGibbon and Ross 1876-7, 75-89). On May 23rd and 24th, 2018 a watching brief was carried out during pew-removal works at St Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen. While the works were limited in depth to 180mm below the former surface, an uppermost section of foundational walling on the S side of the seating area was exposed along the top course only, revealing a coarse stone wall with lime mortar slightly off N-S alignment. No other finds or archaeological features were noted (Lenfert 2019, 8).

3 WATCHING BRIEF

A watching brief was carried out on 27 July, 26 August and 29 October 2020, 15-16 April and 5-6 May 2021 during the excavation of mainly hand-dug trenches to allow access to the existing drains for insertion of CCTV, excavation of drains for repair and replacement and insertion of lightning rods. Fifteen trenches were opened to investigate and repair drains and insert lightning conductors (Illus 3).



Illus 3 Site plan showing TP locations (copyright LDN Architects)

TP1

Trench 1 was hand-dug 0.5x0.5x0.5m to investigate a drain and allow for insertion of CCTV on the N side of the cathedral. A plastic pipe had been previously inserted and all the bone recovered had already been disturbed at that time. A shallow pit had been dug to rebury the

bone (Illus 4) which included 5xR femur, 6xL femur, 5 tibiae, 2 fibula, 4 humerus, 1 skull with depression and green stain, 3 innominate 1 male, 1 female and fragments of bone. Also one sherd of 20th-century transfer printed plate.



Illus 4 TP1 showing human bone reburied in shallow pit after repair of plastic drain pipe; facing S

TP2

Trench 2 was hand-dug 0.5x0.5x0.5m to investigate a drain and allow for insertion of CCTV on the N side of the cathedral (Illus 5). It was later extended to uncover a broken pipe. Small amounts of very fragmentary human bone were recovered from this trench. The broken pipe was stamped GARTCRAIG/GLASGOW (Illus 6) manufactured between 1862 and 1921 (<https://www.scottishbrickhistory.co.uk/>).



Illus 5 TP2; facing SE



Illus 6 TP2 ceramic water pipe stamped GARTCRAIG/GLASGOW.

TP3

Trench 3 was hand-dug 0.5x0.5x0.5m to investigate a drain and allow for insertion of CCTV on the N side of the cathedral. This trench was deepened at a later date to allow for insertion of the new downpipe shoe.

TP4

Trench 4 was hand-dug 0.5x0.5x0.5m to investigate a drain and allow for insertion of CCTV on the N side of the cathedral. Trenches 4 and 6 were eventually joined (see TP9).

TP5

Trench 5 was hand-dug 0.5x0.5x0.5m to investigate a drain and allow for insertion of CCTV on the N side of the cathedral (Illus 7).



Illus 7 TP5 facing E

TP6

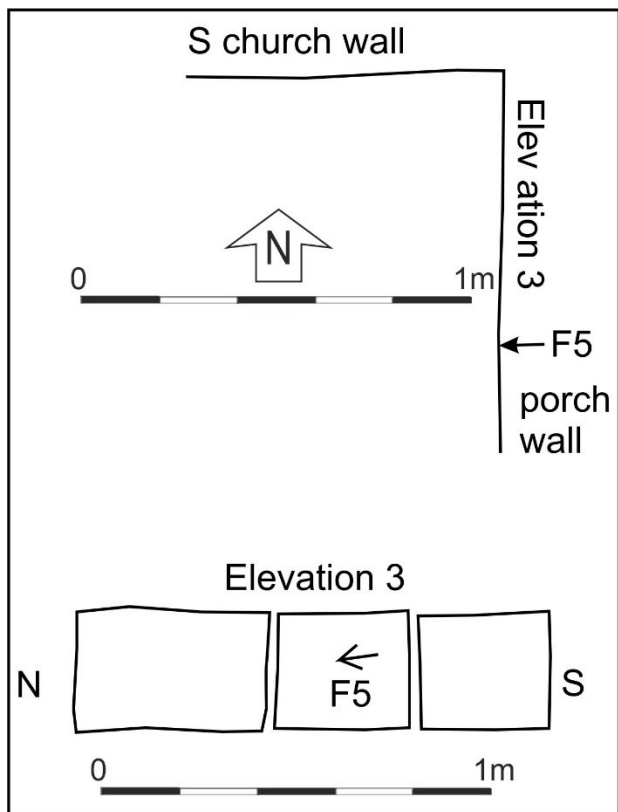
Trench 6 was hand-dug 0.5x0.5x0.5m to investigate a drain and allow for insertion of CCTV on the N side of the cathedral. Trenches 4 and 6 were eventually joined (see TP9).

TP7

Trench 7 was hand-dug 0.5x0.5x0.5m to investigate a drain and allow for insertion of CCTV on the S side of the cathedral. At a later date TP7A was dug WNW-ESE along the line of an existing ceramic pipe and TP7B N-S between TP7 and TP15 along the line of a ceramic drain (Illus 8). The base course of the porch was revealed and a further arrow masons' mark (Illus 9-11, 22) recorded (there are similar examples on the wall above). The base course of the buttress of the porch W wall was uncovered but no further masons' marks identified (Illus 12).



Illus 8 Trench 7B with porch base course stones revealed (top, centre); facing N



Illus 9 TP7B plan (top) and elevation (bottom)



Illus 10 Trench 7B porch base course stones with F5 (centre); facing E



Illus 11 Trench 7B porch base course stones with F5 detail; facing E



Illus 12 Trench 7B porch W wall buttress base course stones; facing E

TP8

Trench 8 was hand-dug 0.5x0.5x0.5m to investigate a drain and allow for insertion of CCTV on the S side of the cathedral. A brick trap and culvert were uncovered and cleared of

rubbish. The upper courses of the brick trap were removed to allow for the downpipe shoe at a later visit and the trench extended (see TP13 below).

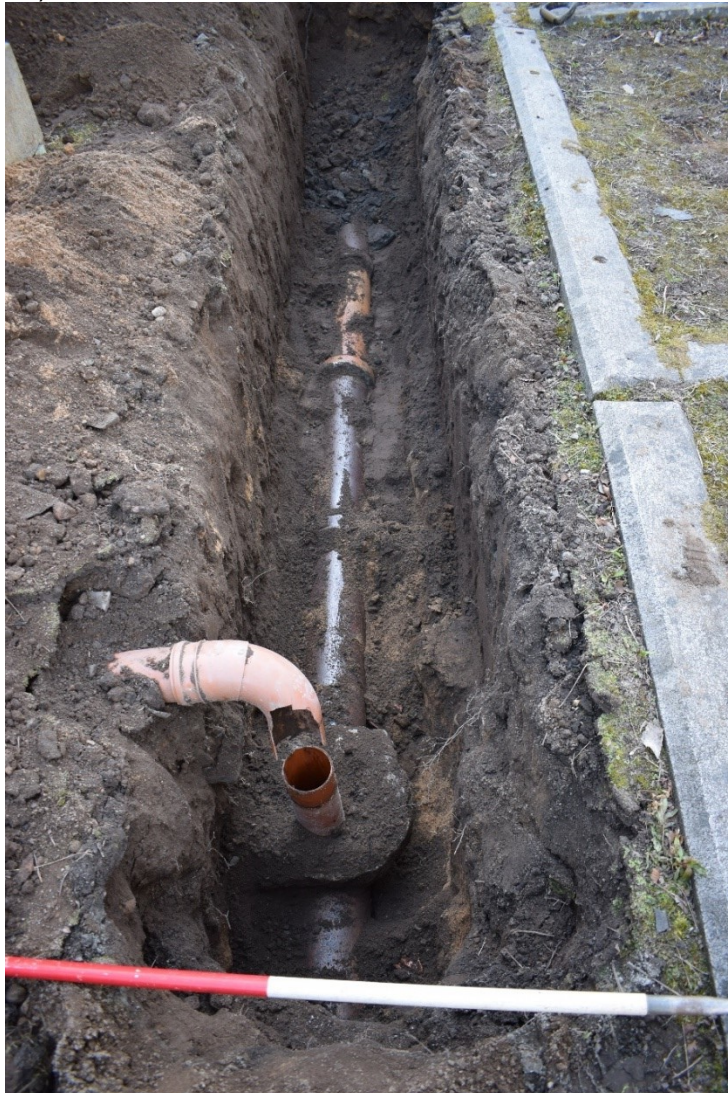
TP9

Trench 9 was hand dug to uncover a broken pipe between TP4 and TP6. A small number of fragments of human bone were recovered from this trench.

TP10

TP 10 was initially hand excavated but a mini machine was brought in to excavate a trench 0.4m wide and 1m deep to reveal an existing ceramic pipe which needed to be repaired (Illus 13). The brick wall of the adjacent Pirie vault was revealed in the N edge of the trench (Illus 14). Finds included iron possible coffin fitting, an iron bar, 1 ceramic jar base and the rim of a skink or large white glazed bowl.

A large number of disarticulated human bones were removed; some had been buried with care along the line of the ceramic pipe. Eight large bags of bone were sorted and catalogued. There were elements of at least 6 individuals. 12 tibiae, 7 humerus, 8 R femur, 9 L femur, 7 radius/ulnae, vertebrae, hand and feet bones, 3 complete crania, 3 mandibles, 2 maxillae. There was a middle aged adult mandible, 1 old adult mandible, 1 ?female crania, 2 male and 7 female sciatic notches. All bones were re-interred above the repaired pipe (Illus 15)



Illus 13 TP10; facing W



Illus 14 TP10 N trench edge showing brick wall of Pirie vault; facing N



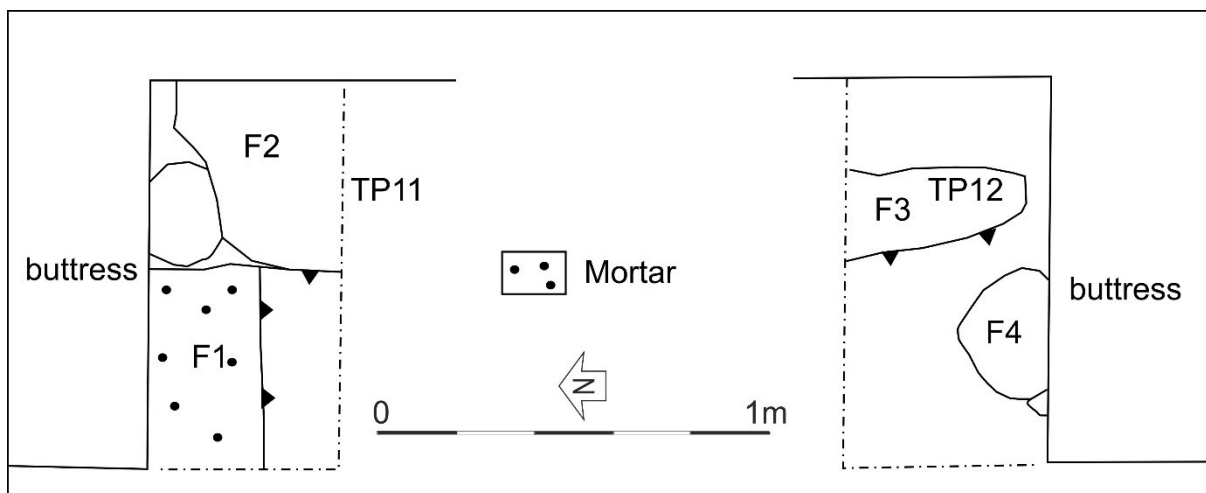
Illus 15 TP10 bone reburied; facing S

TP11

Trench 11 was 1x0.5m in size and excavated on the N side of the main W door of the cathedral (Illus 16) to allow for the burial of lightning conductor. The foundation of the W cathedral wall was 0.5m wide and consisted of very large stone. No bonding material was identified. The mortar-bonded stone foundation of the buttress was 0.3m wide and was butted onto wall foundation F2 (Illus 17, 18). A section of the wall base course was revealed but no masons' marks were recorded. One disarticulated human long bone fragment was recovered from the clean sandy clay fill which so clean that it may be imported soil to make up the level of the ground.



Illus 16 Trench 11 (left) and TP12 (right) flanking main W cathedral door; facing E



Illus 17 Plan of TP11 and TP12



Illus 18 TP11 showing mortar bonded buttress foundation F1 (left) and wall foundation F2 (right); facing N

TP12

Trench 12 was 1x0.5m in size and excavated on the S side of the main W door of the cathedral (Illus 16) to allow for the burial of lightning conductor. The large stone foundation of the W cathedral wall consisted of a large stone at least 0.45m wide set at an angle (Illus 17, 19). A large stone under the buttress may be the remains of a foundation which has been disturbed. A section of the wall base course was revealed but no masons' marks were recorded. No human bone was recovered from the clean sandy clay fill which so clean that it may be imported soil to make up the level of the ground.



Illus 19 TP12 with foundation F3 (left) and large stone F4 (centre); facing S

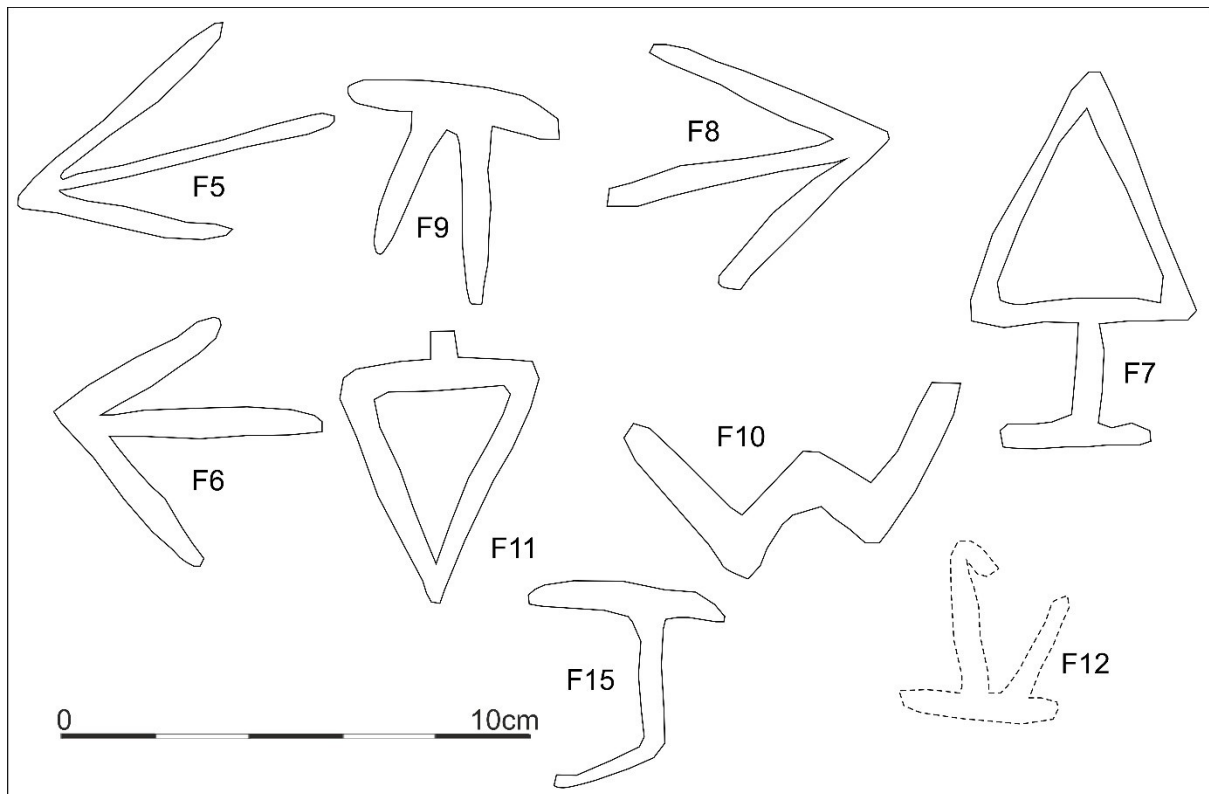
TP13

Trench 13 was 0.4m wide and 4.4m long between two buttresses on the S wall. A mortar bonded stone foundation 0.2m wide was recorded (Illus 20, 21). One large stone at least 0.65m wide was recorded at the E end of Trench 13 at the junction of the buttress and this appeared to part of a more substantial foundation at the junction of these two building elements. The base course of the cathedral wall and the buttresses was revealed. Masons' marks were recorded on eight granite blocks (Illus 21, 22). The marks were photographed in several lights (sun/shade) and rubbed with paper and wax crayon to record them at 1:1.

There was a substantial number of disarticulated bone from this trench including 4 of all the major long bones, mastoid process, and skull fragments from two infants, one approximately birth age and one slightly older. There were also oyster shells, several mammal bones including a horse metapodial fragment.



Illus 20 Trench 13 mortar bonded foundation F13; facing W



Illus 22 Masons' marks recorded during this work



Illus 23 Masons' mark F6; facing N



Illus 24 Masons' mark F7; facing N



Illus 25 Masons' mark F11; facing N

TP14

Trench 14 along the E wall of the porch on the S side of the cathedral was initially opened at the N end to inspect existing drains and then dug along the wall between the existing gravestones to insert a downpipe shoe in the corner and then TP14A (0.5x0.5x0.5m) to bury the lightning conductor. TP14B was excavated between graves to 0.3m deep to repair a ceramic pipe. TP14A contained 2 adult femora, 2 tibiae, skull, metacarpals, a child femur as well as several smaller fragments of disarticulated human bone (Illus 26).



Illus 26 Disarticulated bone from TP14A

TP15

Trench 15 was dug outside the S door of the cathedral where drains appeared to meet. Large stone slabs were removed and the bedding sand below. Two ceramic pipes in sand were uncovered one heading NNW and one heading NE. The pipes were carefully removed and repaired. No bone or other finds were uncovered from this trench.

4 CONCLUSIONS

A watching brief was carried out on 27 July 2020, 15-16 April and 5-6 May 2021 during the excavation of fifteen mainly hand-dug trenches to allow access to the existing drains for insertion of CCTV, excavation of drains for repair and replacement and insertion of lightning rods.

Disarticulated bone was collected from all trenches and a short report written and the bones all backfilled in a trench near their original location. No articulated burials were identified and all the bone had been previously disturbed mainly when the drains were originally inserted or repaired.

In two trenches (7B and 13) the ground was lowered next to the medieval church down to the original ground level and masons' marks were recorded on granite blocks. All the masons' marks (or parts of them; they may not all be complete as some are worn see Appendix 1; Illus 22) have been recorded previously in the building and most are of 15th-century date (Grieg undated masons' mark website). The foundation of the S wall was recorded in TP13, the W wall foundation on TPs 11 and 12 and buttress foundations in TPs 11, 12 and 13.

The trenches are all now backfilled and the bones re-interred.

5 REFERENCES

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6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 CONTEXTS

Feature no	Description	TP
F1	Mortar bonded stone wall foundation for buttress, 0.3m wide	11
F2	Stone foundation for W wall of cathedral, no obvious bonding, 0.5m wide	11
F3	Large stone foundation of W wall of cathedral 0.35-0.45m wide	12
F4	Large stone under buttress, possible remains of foundation	12
F5	Masons' mark. Examples found within western towers on steps, doorways and newels, mid 15th century (http://www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk/)	7
F6	Masons' mark. Examples found within western towers on steps, doorways and newels, mid 15th century (http://www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk/)	13
F7	Masons' mark. Examples found on exterior of the south side of St Machar's aisle and south porch(re-used?) ?15th-16th century (http://www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk/)	13
F8	Masons' mark. Examples found within western towers on steps, doorways and newels, mid 15th century (http://www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk/)	13

F9	Masons' mark. examples found within western towers on steps, doorways and newels, mid 15th century (http://www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk/)	13
F10	Masons' mark. W mark not recorded in Grieg but may be part of Mark 0030-0034 examples on outside of western tower, on north aisle wall; above West doorway; nave pillars, mid 15 th century (http://www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk/)	13
F11	Masons' mark. Examples found on exterior of the south side of St Machar's aisle and south porch(re-used?) ?15th-16th century (http://www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk/)	13
F12	Masons' mark, may be part of Mark 0048-0041 found on lower entrance to stair in interior of NW tower; on nave pillars, mid 15 th century (http://www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk/)	13
F13	Stone and cream mortar foundation S wall of cathedral 0.2m wide	13
F14	Large stone at E end F13 in angle between S wall and buttress, possibly part of a substantial foundation at the junction of wall and buttress, max 0.65m wide	
F15	Masons' mark possibly J. Examples found within western towers on steps, doorways and newels, mid 15th century (http://www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk/)	13

APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo no	Description	Facing
3653-4	TP1 excavation	E
3655	TP1 location	SE
3656	TP1 showing modern plastic pipe	S
3657-8	TP2 being excavated	E
3659	TP2 location	SE
3660	TP2 showing cracked ceramic trap and pipe	E
3661	TP3 waterlogged	S
3662	TP3 waterlogged	SE
3663-4	TP3 location	SW
3665	TP4 (right) TP5 (left)	S
3666	TP4 showing modern pipe repair	W
3667	TP5 concreted drain	E
3668-9	TP4 and TP5 location	S
3670-3	TP2 extended to reveal ceramic pipe	SSE
3674-6	TP7 waterlogged seems to be no pipe	NE
3677-9	TP8 waterlogged brick culvert	NW
4736	29.10.20 TP14A	W
4737-8	29.10.20 TP14A	N
4739	TP14A disarticulated adult bones	
4740-2	TP14B	S
4743	TP14B location	NNW
4744-9	St Machar's south side	NNW
4750-1	TP14B small sondage looking for pipe	ENE
5884	15-16 April 21 TP9	S
5887	TP4 extended	W
5888	TP4 extended	WSW

5889-91	TP10 1m deep to existing drain to be repaired	W
5892	TP10	SW
5893-4	TP10	S
5895-6	TP10	N
5897-9	TP10 bones returned prior to backfilling	S
5900	TP2 extended	SSE
5901-2	TP2 extended	SE
5903	TP1 extended with long bone in a shallow pit required to be excavated and reburied	E
5904	TP1 extended	S
5905-7	TP1 extended	SE
6034	S wall	
6035	TP11 (left) TP12 (right)	E
6036	TP11 F1 (left) F2 (right)	NE
6037-9	TP11 F1 (left) F2 (right) no new masons' marks visible on base course uncovered	N
6040-1	TP11 F1 (left) F2 (right)	NE
6042-5	TP11 F1 (left) F2 (right)	E
6046-7	TP12 F3 (top) F4 (left)	E
6048	TP12 F3 (left) F4 (centre)	SSE
6049-51	TP12 F3 (left) F4 (centre)	S
6052-54	TP12 location	SE
6055-9	TP7B	S
6060	TP7B	S
6061-65	TP7B base course of porch uncovered with masons' mark F5	E
6066-7	Buttress TP7B base course revealed (no masons' marks recorded)	E
6068	Buttress TP7B	NE
6069	Buttress TP7B	NNE
6070	TP13	N
6071	TP13	E
6072-80	TP13	N
6081-4	F9	N
6085-7	F8	N
6088-90	F9	N
6091-94	Base course with foundation F13	N
6095-6100	F7	N
6101	F7 location	NW
6102-3	TP13 W end F13 and base course	N
6104	TP13 W end at buttress	W
6105	TP13 2 x baby disarticulated bones	
6106-9	F9	
6110	F6	N
6114-15	F7	N
6116-17	N end TP7B F5	E
6118-22	F5	E
6123-28	TP7B buttress	E
6129	TP14A	W

6130-1	TP14A	N
6132-3	TP14 sump uncovered and partially removed to allow access for new drain shoe	NW
6134	TP12 porch base course - no masons' marks recorded	W
6135-6	TP12 S church wall base course - no masons' marks recorded	N
6137	TP12 S church wall base course - no masons' marks recorded	N
6138	TP13 (right)	W
6139	TP13 with TP8 (left) extended and brick trap removed to allow insertion of new drain pipe shoe	N
6140	TP13	NE
6141-45	TP13 W end buttress base course with F12	W
6146	TP13 W end F11 (centre) with mortar mark where brick drain removed	N
6148	TP13 W end last block possible mark covered by drain pipe	N
6149-50	F11	N
6151-3	F6	N
6154-6	F11	N
6157-61	F6	N
6162-66	F7	N
6167-70	F8	N
6171-3	F9	N
6174-6	Block 4th from E no mark	N
6177-9	F10	N
6180	E block no marks detected although several scratches	N
6181-2	TP13 E end buttress no marks detected	E
6183	TP 12 S buttress base course revealed - no marks detected	S
6184	TP11 N buttress base course revealed - no marks detected	N
6185-7	TP13 bones	
6188-9	TP13 W buttress base course F12 (centre)	W
6190	F12 detail	W
6191	F11 (right)	N
6192	F11	N
6193-5	F6	N
6196-98	F7	N
6200-01	F8	N
6202-3	F9	N
6204-5	block no mark	N
6206-7	block no mark	N
6208-9	F10	N
6210-14	block no mark	N
6215-17	TP13 E end buttress base course no mark	E
3808	TP14	W
3809	TP14	N
3810	TP14	W
IMG1900-1	TP10 Pirie brick vault wall in N trench edge	N
IMG 1907-9	TP2 Gartcraig stamped ceramic drain pipe	
1924	TP10 disarticulated human bone sorted for report	