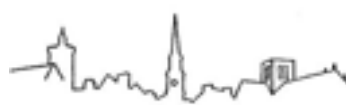


The Franciscan Friary Precinct Survey No.2 Looking for the Lamp of Lothian Final Report



Sunday 4th September 2022



Haddington's History Society



Contents

The Franciscan Friary Precinct Survey No.2	1
Sunday 4 th September 2022	1
Introduction	4
The History of The Franciscan Friary at Haddington – The Lamp of Lothian.....	4
A Brief History	4
The Likely Layout of the Franciscan Buildings.....	5
The Division of the Precinct	7
The Friary Bastion	10
Previous Surveys	11
The Geophysical Survey – Sep – Oct 2022	11
The Results of the Geophysics	17
The Metal Detecting Survey.....	18
The Wall Survey	18
Methodology.....	20
The Surveys for ELAF 2023	23
Methodology - Test Pits in the Manse Garden	23
Preparation for the Excavation - The Map Regression	25
The Excavations.....	30
Notable Finds	34
Conclusions	36
Appendix 1 – Geophysical and Test Pits – Holy Trinity Church, Haddington.....	37
Appendix 2 - Test Pit Cross Section Register and Commentary.....	38
Test Pit 1	38
Test Pit 2	40
Test Pit 3	42
Test Pit 4	45
Appendix 3 – Test Pit Images	47
Test Pit 1 – Images	47
Test Pit 2 – Images	48
Test Pit 3 - Images	49
Test Pit 4 - Images	50
Appendix 5 – Find Photographs	51
Test Pit 1	51
Test Pit 2	62
Test Pit 3	79

Test Pit 4	86
------------------	----

The Franciscan Precinct Survey- Sunday 4th September 2022

Introduction

On 4th September 2022 members of the Edinburgh Archaeology Field Society, Addyman Archaeology and the Haddington's History Society joined forces to carry out several initial surveys on the grounds of the Holy Trinity Church in Haddington, East Lothian. The intention was to evaluate the potential for further intrusive surveys and to establish the location and layout of the Franciscan Chapel demolished during the Reformation in the middle of the 16th Century. The results of these surveys were published in Oct 2022.

The conclusion of the report recommended that preliminary test pits should be dug in the manse garden area with the aim of locating and sampling the remains of the Franciscan buildings. It was also recommended that a further survey of the precinct walls should be undertaken as part of the greater 'wall survey'. Finally, it would be a good opportunity to extend the remit of the survey by starting the initial investigations into the garden of Elm House which is believed to have once been apart of the Friary precinct and possibly the location of the 'Friary Bastion' mentioned in the accounts or the siege. This survey would include an initial site survey and metal detecting.

East Lothian Archaeology have asked for this work to take place as part of the East Lothian Archaeological Fortnight (ELAF) running in the first two weeks of September 2023. All events will be open to the public as either on a volunteer basis to help with the work or to visit during as the work is underway.

This document provides a review of the results of the historical research undertaken by Haddington's History Society, a reminder of the previous survey work undertaken to date and a review of the work carried out in the Manse Garden in September 2023.

The History of The Franciscan Friary at Haddington – The Lamp of Lothian

The Siege of Haddington Research Group have been researching the history of the campaign from 2016. In the course of their work, they investigated the ownership of the land in and around the site of the Franciscan Chapel in Church Street. Evidence they uncovered suggested the friary buildings lie under the site of the present-day Holy Trinity Church. The following information is the historical background to this study and has been added to add context to the proposed work.

A Brief History

The Franciscan Order of Friars came to Haddington in 1258 and was bequeathed the ground between Church Street to the Gowl Close and the River Tyne to the partly built upon land (the roods) between the Friary Wall and Hardgate (NT5181 7384).

The church was later dubbed the ‘Lamp of Lothian’ thought to be as a result of the continual burning of candles before the altar and the magnificence of the structure of the East Window.¹ The order and the buildings never fully recovered from the ravages of the siege finally being alienated to the magistrates in 1555 in order to gain the burgh’s protection during the Reformation and over the course of the following years the buildings were systematically demolished.

According to Bryce (1909: 170) the layout of the buildings within the compound is not wholly conjectural. He relates that the church was orientated on the traditional east / west line with the great east window looking over an eastern courtyard towards the river. The nave was flanked by altars to St Francis, St Duthac, St John the Baptist and St Clement as well as possibly a fifth to the Blessed Virgin. Bryce suggests that the friar’s ‘cemetery’ was on the west side and the remaining ground up to the boundary or ‘Friars Wall’ was taken up by a croft or western yard². The cloister yard sat on the north side and separated the ancillary buildings from the chapel. These buildings lay 3 roods off the ‘freir kirk passand north containing the chalmers hall and the kitchen’. The friary ‘Stank’ (open drain) ran across the site initially forming the western boundary of the the East Yard and then ‘boundis the eist freir yard to thair said commone at the north part thair of’. Bryce concludes that there was no wall on this part of the north wall until 1575. The remaining ground within the plot was taken up by the ‘Convent’ or ‘Mekill’ yard, the Warden Yard and the small ‘Eister Yard’. In 1878, reporters in the East Lothian Courier stated that work on a drainage ditch uncovered remains of the building and what they thought to be the Franciscan’s graveyard. A section of the Friary’s East yard became the garden for Elm House, the 18th Century manse, now standing adjacent to the precinct wall. A possible front entrance to the Franciscan precinct was described in the accounts of 1540 as being in the west wall (Friars Wall) (Bryce 1909: 170). However, there is little indication in Moir Bryce’s account as to the size and precise location of these features in the modern landscape which would help archaeologists identify a suitable spot to excavate some trial trenches.

The Likely Layout of the Franciscan Buildings

This apparent lack of detail as to the exact location of the Friary buildings and boundaries may however be mitigated by the fact that Franciscans built their friaries to a specific pattern with minimal variations incorporated to allow for local conditions. The SHRG team therefore looked for contemporary sites in Scotland and Ireland.

¹ Some scholars dispute this on the grounds that the Franciscans were not renowned for such displays of open decadence and in fact it was St Mary’s with its fine 90ft tower that was the object of the description (Bryce 1909: 169)

² The presence of a cemetery has been lately disputed with the discovery of burials in the area of the manse being those friars buried under the chapel and knave of the friary.



Figure 1 - A reconstruction of the Cork Dominican Friary provides an indication of the layout and floor plan of the Franciscan equivalent in Haddington



Figure 2 - The Franciscan Friary at Ennis in Ireland shows a 'Great East Window' which may have been similar to the design at Haddington, and which gave the building the title of the 'Lamp of Lothian'.

Although the SHRG researchers still have some queries as to the ownership and transfer of lands to the east of the precinct the names of the owners to the north of Church Street seem to be accurate. Further reviews of Burgh records then identify commentaries referring to the problems of clearing the land and controlling access and in raising the concerns with the council, the claimants make reference to the ruins of certain ecclesiastical buildings in their plots.

For example, in June 1573 the Burgh ordain that **John Gray** is to be given:

‘3 rudes of the Freir Kirk passand north and containing the Chalmer Hall and Kitchen.’
(Wallace James notes NRS GD1/413/3, HBCB had/2/1/2/1, pp235-237)

Later in June 1573 it is noted that:

‘John Mayne to flit and remove himself, his servants and goods, from the Chalmer volt and Cloister yard within the place sometime called the Freirs and now belonging to John Gray.’
(Wallace James)

These statements not only identify the location of the buildings as being on John Gray’s land but also that there were parts of the building still standing in 1573.

It is therefore possible to identify the likely location of certain buildings in certain plots and combining this with the predictable layout of Franciscan Friaries it is possible to identify the most likely location and orientation of the Franciscan buildings within the precinct.



Figure 4 - Close up of the same area

However, it must be noted that this theory is based upon several assumptions of which the most presumptuous is that the layout of the precinct is similar, if not identical, to those in Ireland and England. This may not be the case and only archaeological survey could determine the exact location of the buildings in this landscape.

The Friary Bastion

Previous work by SHRG into the chronology of the siege has created catalogue of references that mention the role played by the Friary precinct. The precinct became an integral part of the English fortifications in 1548. Brende's letter to Palmer dated 20th June (COSP Scot 253: 123) states that

'they [the garrison] have made 'vamures' round about, cleared their dykes and closed in the Friars'.

The construction is described as one of the four bastions by Methven and as such probably housed English guns. As a result of its fortification the enclosure took some of the heaviest bombardment

Methven writing to the Queen Dowager on 5th July 1548 states that

'the bastalze at the Frier Kirk all broken except a litill part to the west'

Later he claims that:

all nycht continwall carmosche fra the sun past till this day at iii in the morning with hackbuttis and all nycht all our greit artallzery lawborit and has dong the tolbutht and rest an pece that lay betuixt it and the kirk of the freyris.

(Cameron 1927 CLXXVI: 249)

Later in October 1548 the Franciscan quarter, St Katherine's Precinct and the East Port become the scene for the tragic 'camisade' undertaken to rest the town from the English before the winter set in.

John Knox among others described the incident vividly in his 'History of the Reformation'

The soldiers, Englishmen, were all asleep, except the watch which was slender. The shout arises 'bows and bills! Bows and Bills' which is as signification of extreme defence, to avoid present danger, in all times of war. They afraid, arise: weapons that first come to hand serve the need. One amongst many came to the East Port where lay two great pieces of ordnance, and where the enemy were known to be, and cried to his fellows that were at the yet making the defence. "Ware Before" and so fires a great piece, and thereafter another which God so conducted, that after them was no farther pursuit made. The bullets redounded from the wall of the Friar's Kirk to the wall of St Katherine's Chapel, which stood direct foreanent³ it and from the wall of the said chapel to the said Kirk wall again, so oft that there fell more than 100 of the French at those two shots only. They shot oft but the French retired with diligence and returned to Edinburgh without harm done, except the destruction of some drinking – beer which lay in the Chapel and the Kirk. This was satisfaction more than enough for the slaughter of the said Captain and Provost and such as were slain with him. This was the beginning of the French fruits. (Knox 1898 p 92)

It is therefore essential to understand the layout of the Franciscan precinct before the siege in order to assess the building work required to change this precinct into a bastion in 1548

³ prep. Over against, opposite to. Cf. [FORNENT](#) prep.

and draw any conclusion as to the nature and extent of any conflict archaeology that may remain on site today.

Previous Surveys

This section of the document highlights the surveys previously undertaken on the site and the conclusions that were drawn that has informed this latest project proposal.

The Geophysical Survey – Sep – Oct 2022

The survey was conducted using the TR/CIA Resistance meter in twin probe mode with 1 metre readings. Conditions were not ideal due to residual dryness from the recent heatwave and the nature of the area surveyed, being a mixture of grass lawns and gravel driveways. However, some insubstantial higher resistance anomalies were noted. The full survey diagram is shown at Appendix 1.



Figure 5 - The manse garden looking south towards Church Street which was the subject of the first geophysical survey proved to have the most enigmatic imagery.

The survey images suggested the presence of subsurface structures but failed to clearly locate any single ecclesiastical building.

The Manse Garden area provided the most encouraging information apparently defining the footings of a rectangular building orientated on an East West access. The driveway area proved to be

too compact and dry to provide any information as to what lies under it. The results at the East end of the church did reveal several interesting returns that would benefit from a further investigation but as this was confined to such a small area remote from the other sites it is difficult to assess how the features relate to those in the other areas.

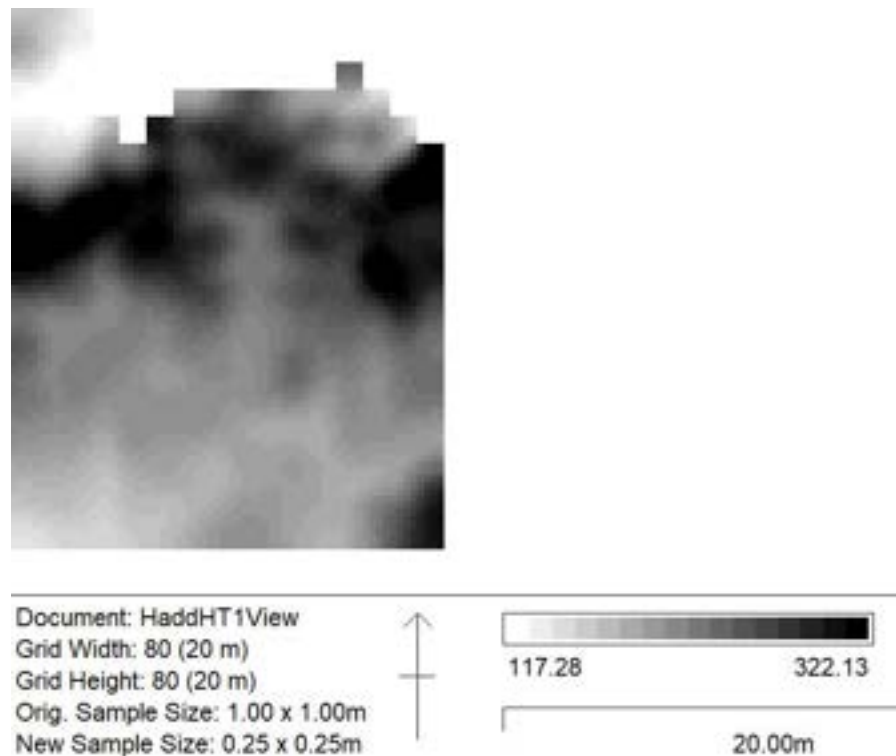


Figure 6 - The unrefined resistivity survey image of Area 1 the Manse garden (Courtesy of EAFS)

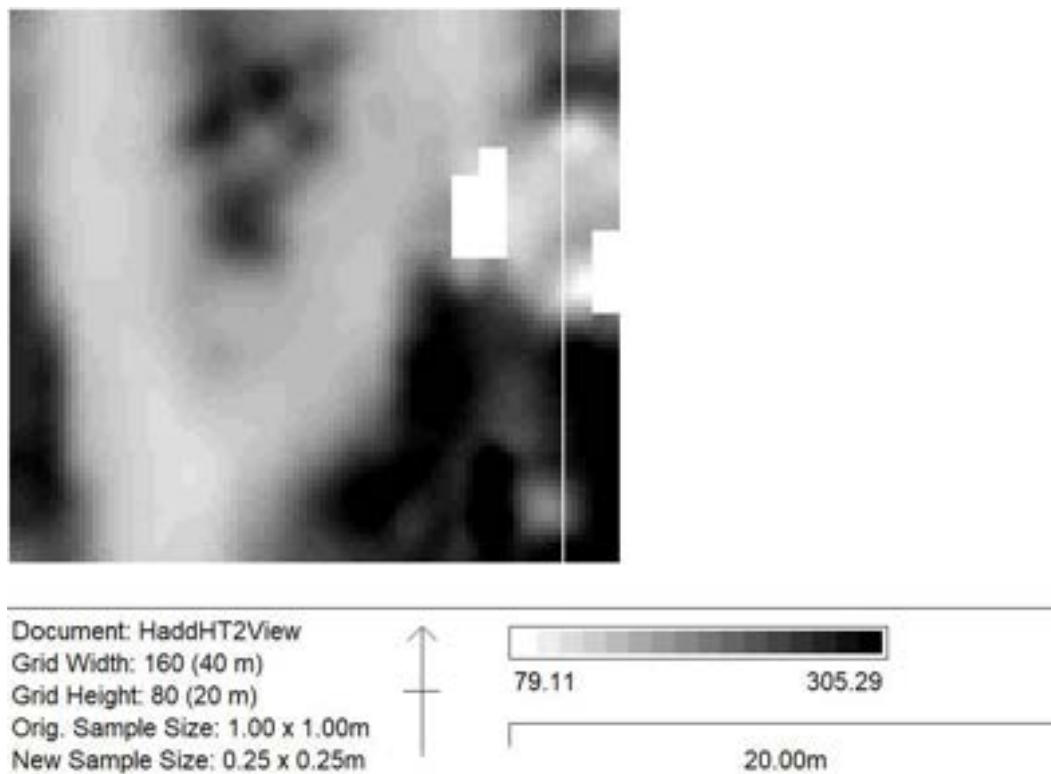


Figure 7 - The unrefined resistivity survey results for area 2 - the Driveway

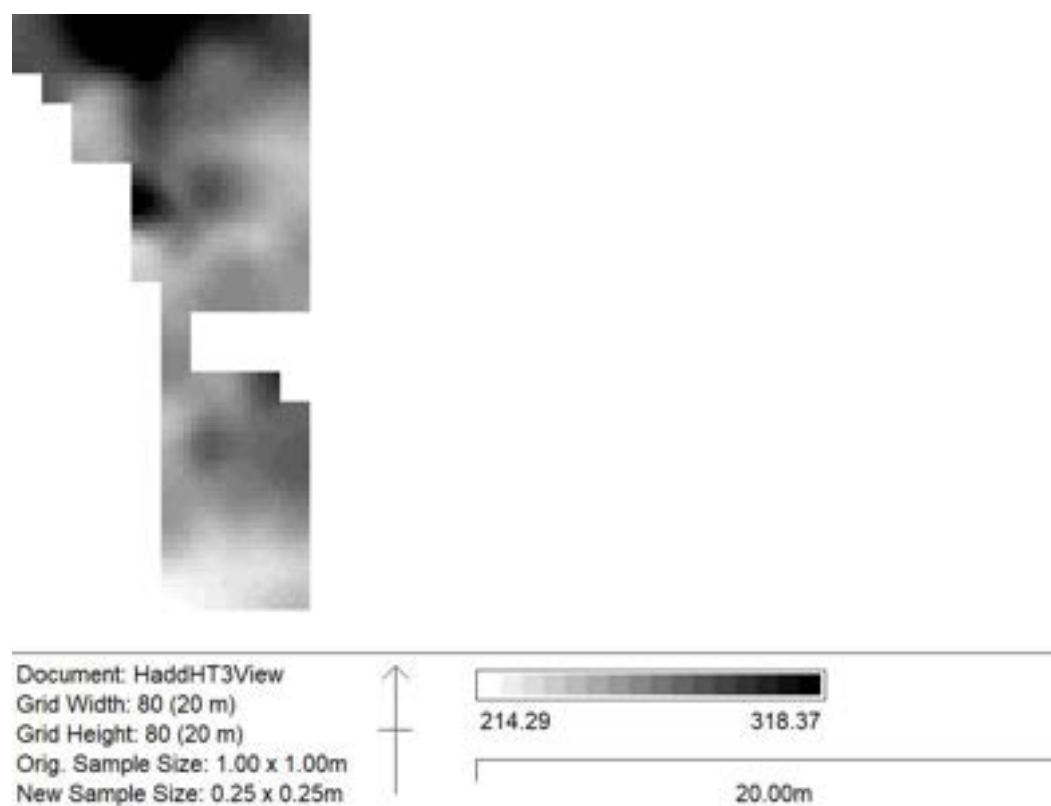


Figure 8 - The unrefined resistivity survey results for area 3 - The East side of Episcopal Chapel.



Figure 9 - The survey plan of the site showing the location of the survey areas

As the consensus on the results of the first Geophysical survey was that it could have been better had it not been for the preceding weeks of hot weather and drought, it was decided to return to the site later in the year after a wetter period. This transpired to be on Friday 21st September when Jon Cooper and Neil Simpson from EAFS returned to undertake a second resistivity survey and a magnetometer survey.

This time around it had been raining for many days before hand and the ground was much wetter than on the previous occasion. Unfortunately, despite the best efforts of the team, the magnetometer refused to pass the calibration stage and no further readings could be taken. Readings were consistently outwith the limits. It was speculated, with perhaps a degree of humour, that this was due to the uncommon amount of lead, be it roof lining or lead piping, in the area, something which had been noted in the metal detecting finds.

However, the resistivity survey was completed without any other issues and the results were compared to the original survey.

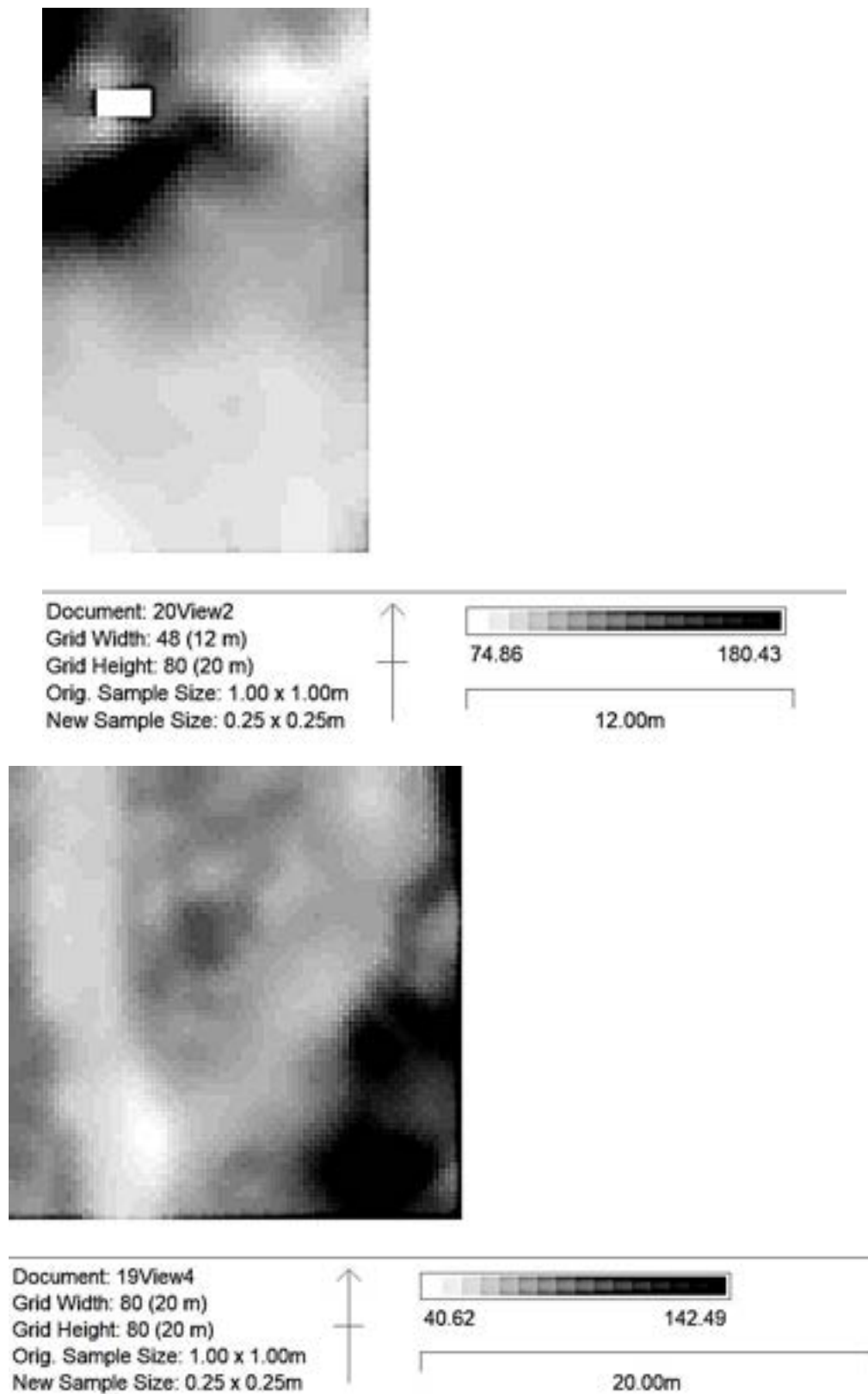


Figure 10 - The results of the second geophysical survey data carried out on 21/10/2022

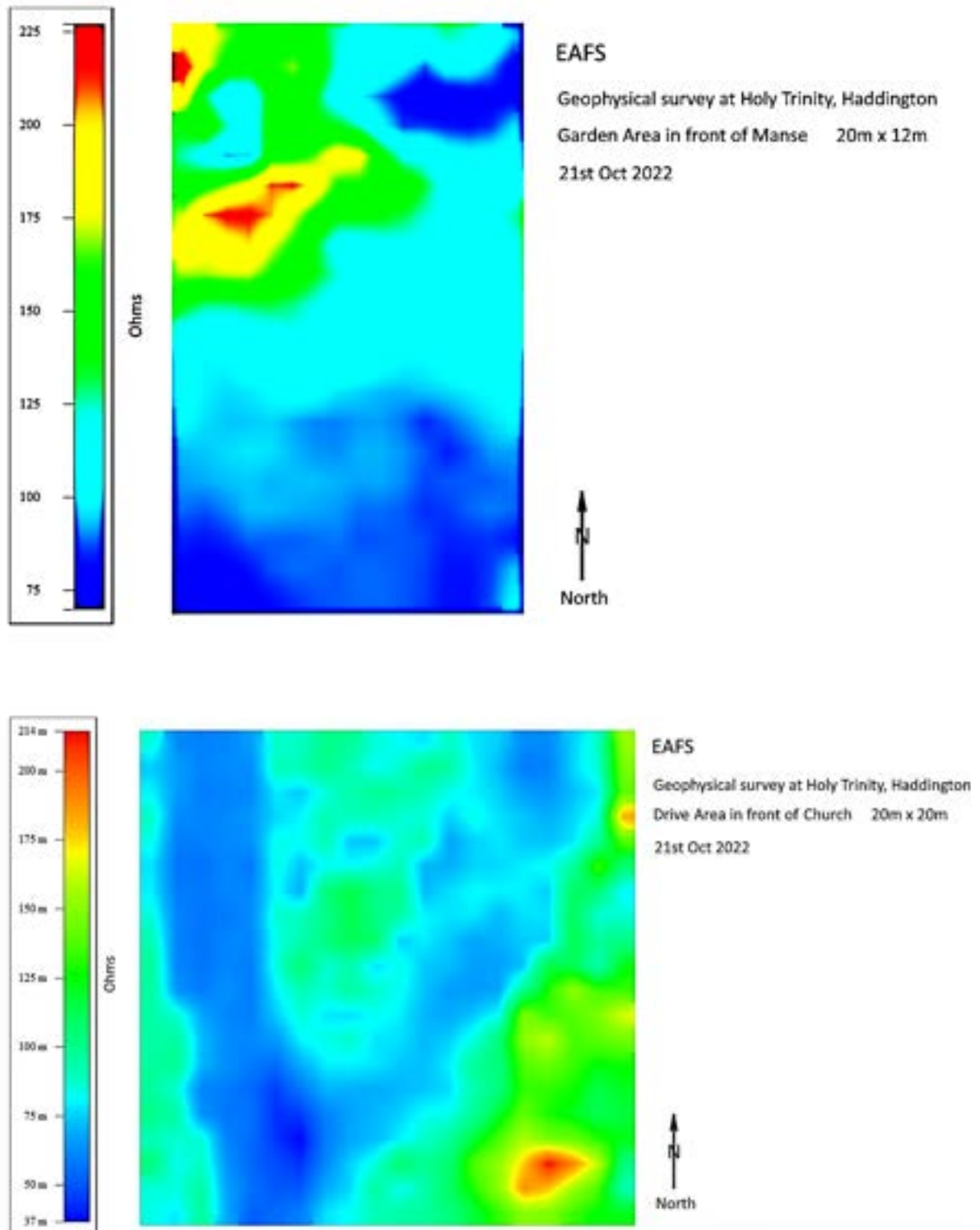


Figure 11 - The second geophysical survey data processed through the Snuffler software.

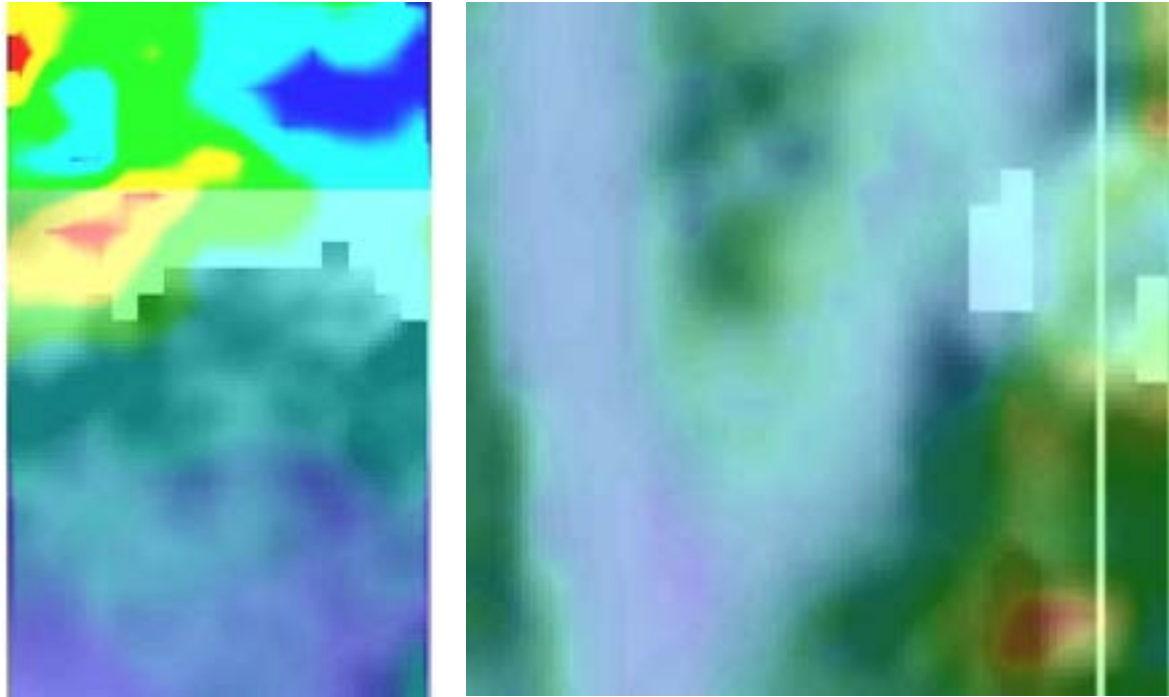


Figure 12- Images of survey areas 1 (garden) and 2 (driveway) from both surveys overlaid at 50% transparency

The Results of the Geophysics

The results of the geophysics remain inconclusive. Although there are clearly features to be found under both the driveway and the manse garden it is unclear as to what they could be. However, should the desked based analysis be believed then there is every reason to believe that some or all these features are associated with the remains of the Franciscan Friary.

Overlaying the image of Muckross Abbey onto the geophysical surveys suggests that the features under the manse garden could be the remains of the transept with the knave to the north in the area of the driveway just in front of the Manse house.

The next step therefore would be to excavate some test pits in the manse garden area at the most likely location of significant and definite features of a Franciscan chapel complex.

The Metal Detecting Survey

It was never the intention to carry out a full metal detecting survey of the grounds in such a brief time on site. The idea was to carry out a prospecting survey to sample the typology of artefacts being found under the grassed and garden areas of the precinct. As work began early on the geophysical survey of the manse garden there was an opportunity to metal detect on the embankment adjacent to the southeast corner of the precinct. However, the number of hits meant that this work took all day to complete with the final items being catalogued and recovered as the Geophysics team worked around the detectorists. Fortunately, there was an opportunity to detect the manse garden area a few weeks later. The results of both surveys are discussed in the aforementioned survey report.



Figure 13 – An aerial view of the driveway to the Episcopal church. The shaded area shows the garden that was subject of the metal detector survey.

Conclusion drawn was that there was no specific evidence indicating the presence of a Franciscan chapel from the collection of metal finds.

The Wall Survey

In 2018 the Siege of Haddington Research Group set about investigating an alternative theory to the location of the English fortifications. They concurred that it would seem likely that, at the time of the building of the town wall in 1590's, the most logical place to construct the boundary would be along the lines of the pre-siege Burgh boundaries which in turn may have also been the chosen location for the outer works of the fortification.

For example, according to the local historian Martine, there once existed a series of 'double dykes' that extended along what is now Victoria Street. Martine suggests that these features were in some way related to the ditches and embankment constructed to defend the Westport of the town. Certain historians have subsequently suggested that the line of the later town wall went along this same road. Whether this is by coincidence or design is not stated.

This would in theory make perfectly good sense as by the time of the siege the boundaries marked out by the 'head rooms' at the end of the riggs had not only been strengthened by constructing walls fences and ditches, but the land beyond was primarily agricultural and free of construction thereby providing ideal fields of fire for the artillery. It would have been a natural decision to build the new fortifications along this pre-existing clearly defined boundary.

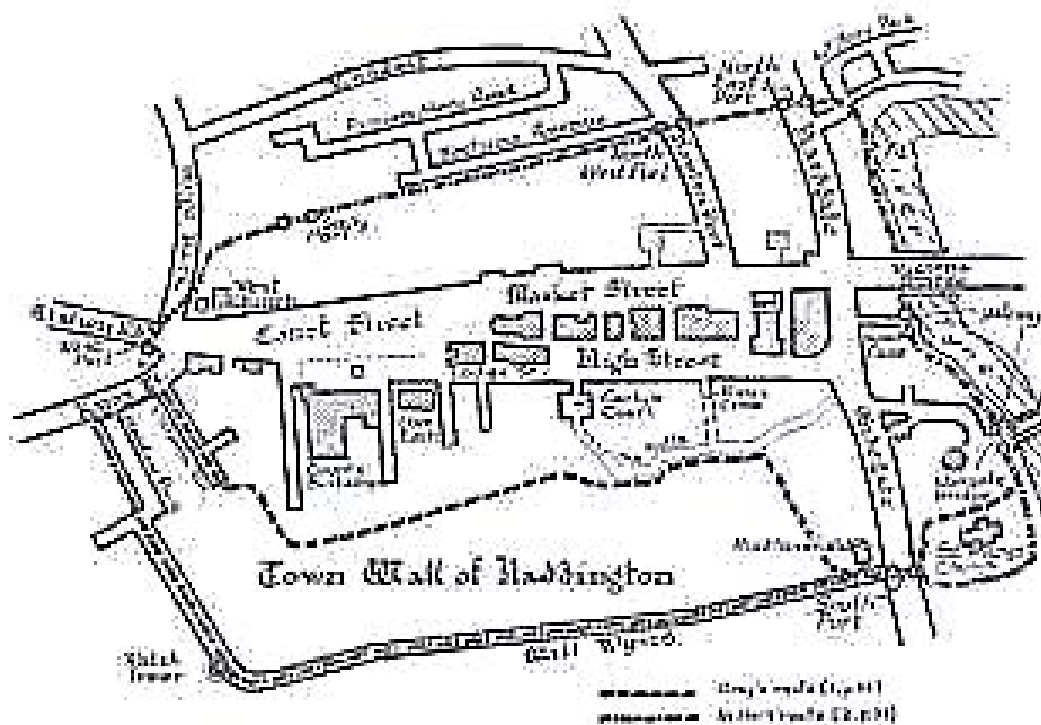


Figure 14 - Two theories as to the line of the town wall according to Forbes- Gray and Miller in the Lamp of Lothian

Subsequently when the borough decided to build a town wall some fifty years after the siege, they also would take advantage of the existing boundary, which was by then defined by the abandoned line of filled in ditches and levelled embankments created at the time of the destruction of the 'Trace Italienne' fortress in 1549.

This theory is best demonstrated in the incorporation of the Franciscan Friary precinct into what became known by the Scots as the 'Franciscan Bastion'. The English instead of flattening this important location and building a brand-new line of ditches and embankments decided instead to 'mure' up the existing walls and create gun platforms within the defined precinct area. As this boundary lies very close to the River Tyne, it was an obvious choice on which to build the later town wall again helped by incorporating the existing precinct wall structure. It is therefore possible that there remains in the stonework clues as to the relationship between the old walls the fortified area and the subsequent town wall which could provide indicator as to a similar process being adopted along other lengths of the wall.

Likewise, the burgh authorities after the siege believed it necessary to enclose areas of the town which were known to be out with the line of the English fortifications. It is possible that the construction of this section of the wall is different to that constructed upon the old defences. These variances may then be an indicator to the history of other sections of the wall where the course of the construction is less well known.

The purpose of this survey was not only to identify the path of the original town wall but also determine its relationship with the remains of the fortifications and pre-existing boundaries. Tom Addyman from Addyman Archaeology took the opportunity of joining the survey teams at the church to carry out a preliminary view of this proposed work so as to develop a methodology for the more extensive survey still to be sanctioned and funded.

Methodology

Tom Addyman and Tim Holden undertook a preliminary survey of critical sections of the Franciscan precinct wall. As the intention of any full survey is to create a virtual reconstruction of the significant wall areas and analysis identify the process of construction and repair throughout the lifetime of the wall it was necessary to determine the accessibility and amount of wall that would need to be surveyed.

The team viewed the walls, taking photographs of the more revealing sections and noting differences in the layers of brickwork. Particular attention was paid to the where the walls butted up against other walls, thereby revealing which wall came first.



Figure 15 - By studying the layering of the stonework in various sections of the wall it should be possible to work out the history of each wall section.

It was clear the walls around the precinct had been reconstructed and repaired many times with the stones being reused from other buildings. In particular, the team found individual pieces of stonework which were highly worked, some engraved.



Figure 16- This piece of stonework had been added to the west wall of the precinct. It appears to contain a slot for a pane of glass and distinct carvings on the window frame.



Figure 17 - A sample of carved stonework incorporated into the wall structure. Here what appears to be a carved rose can be found in the north wall of the friary precinct along Tyne Close.

Of particular interest were two pieces of stone found in the grounds of the manse that appeared to be lintels to windows or doorways and predating the current buildings on the site. Nothing was known as to how the two pieces had arrived in this location however it was assumed that they belonged to the old Friary.



Figure 18 - The two lintels spotted in the grounds of the manse during the surveying of the manse garden.



Figure 19 – Whereas shot holes are easily found on the buttresses the Nungate Bridge (right) finding similar evidence of war damage in the Friary precinct wall is difficult to spot as much of the stonework has been covered over with mortar or replaced. Here potential shot hole has been found in the south wall of the precinct, an area which witnessed heavy fighting on 10th Oct 1548

As this visit was 'proof of concept' for future work there were no conclusions drawn from these preliminary observations. However, the methodology was deemed to be effective and a full survey of the wall around the precinct may give definitive clues of the extent and nature of the Friary precinct.

The Surveys for ELAF 2023

On the back of the previous surveys, it was proposed that HHS and EAFS organise a new round of surveys with the aim of locating the Franciscan Friary in the grounds of the Holy Trinity Church.

Methodology - Test Pits in the Manse Garden

The primary work to be undertaken was the digging of test pits in the manse garden to investigate the nature and extent of the features tentatively spotted in the geophysical survey. The main focus was on the features to the north end of the garden that could be the footings of stone columns. The proposal was to drop up to four test pits onto the main features to test out the theory that the returns are connected to the Franciscan Chapel.

One of the investigative tools available to archaeologists is the 'test pit'. This should be considered as an archaeological excavation in miniature. The process involves the careful excavation of a 1m square test pit in equal 'spits' (10cm levels), recovering all of the objects found and recording at what depth they came from. If archaeological features or deposits are seen in the test pit then these will be recorded and left in place. The test pit depth will not exceed 1.8m in depth.



Figure 20 - An example of a test pit and a test pit underway.

Five test pits were initially agreed to be opened in the manse garden, initially three to be opened with the provision for 2 more should the archaeology prove it to be necessary.

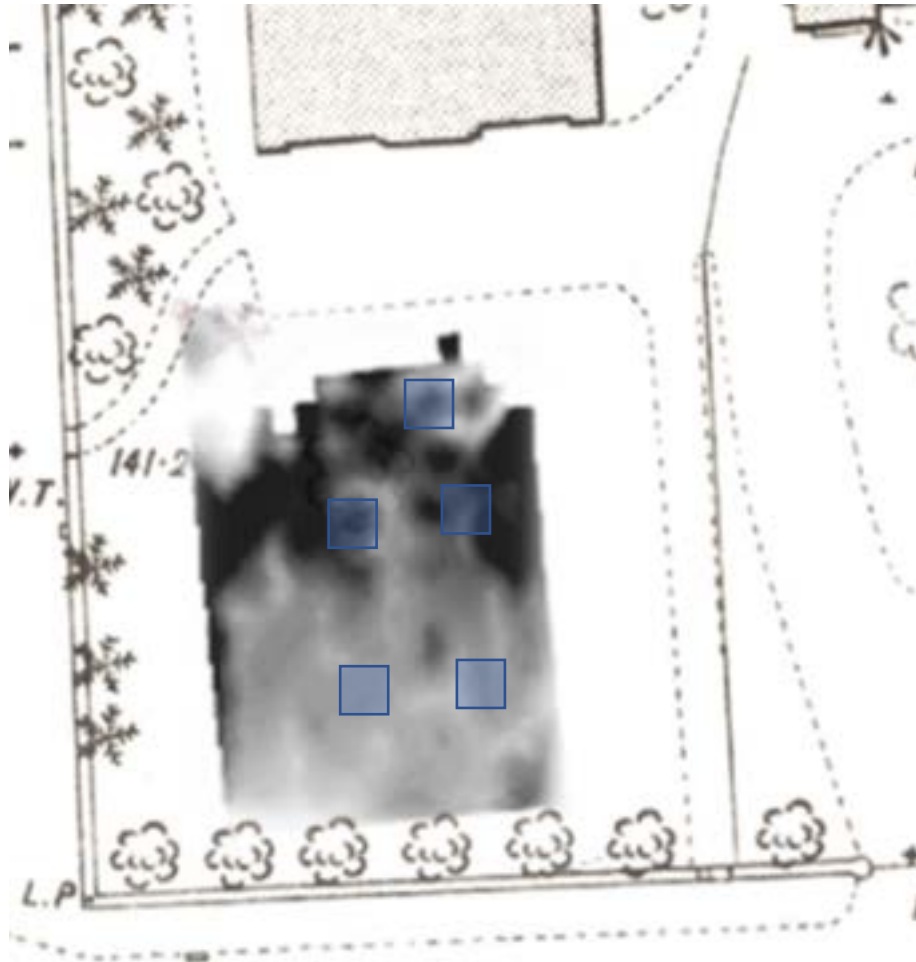


Figure 21 - The Manse Garden geophysical survey image located on the 1893 OS map – This image suggests that there are features to be investigated underneath the lawn of the manse. They appear to be orientated on an East / West plan well south of the new manse house.



Figure 22 - The proposed layout of the test pits laid over the suggested layout of the chapel.

Preparation for the Excavation - The Map Regression

After the Reformation (1550's) the land Friary land was sold off to various owners and the tenants used the plots for various domestic and industrial purposes. The remains of the Abbey were disassembled, and the good stone moved to other sites for reuse. The map regression study of the area suggests that the area was built upon in the interceding years, but the manse garden may have been left comparatively undisturbed. The Holy Trinity Church was subsequently built in 1770. The manse was a later construction.



Figure 23 - John Wood, John map entitled 'Plan of Haddington and Nungate' and dated 1819 shows no other buildings in the area of the Chapel other than the Chapel itself. Elm house has been built but the garden is yet to be separated from the Chapel site.

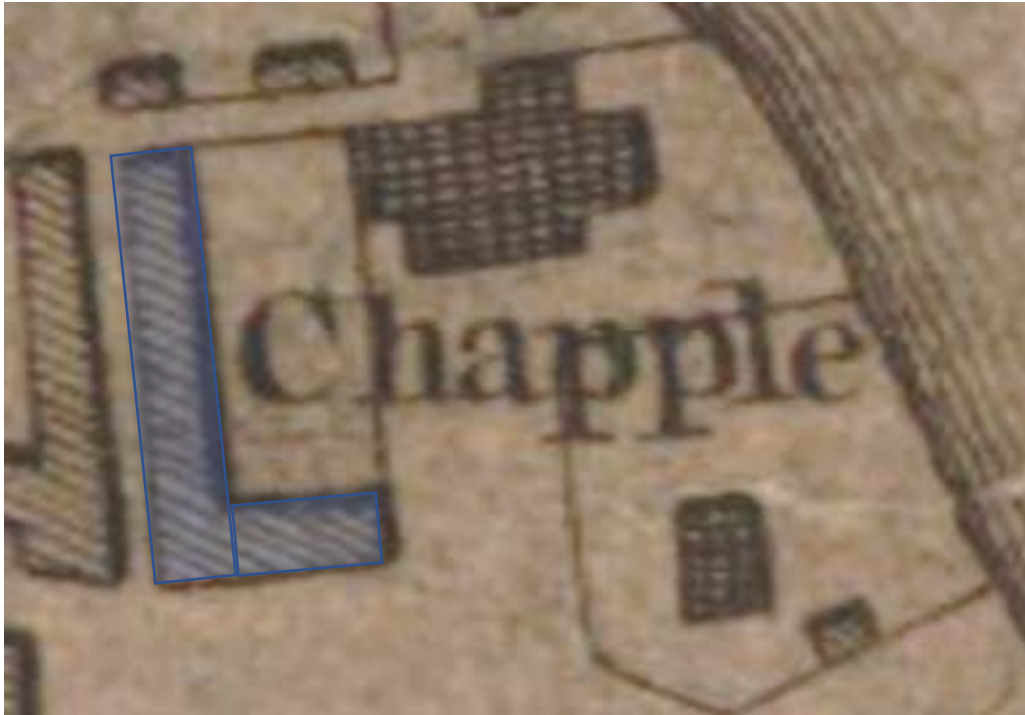


Figure 24 - Andrew Armstrong's (1700-1794) 'Map of the three Lothians'. dated 1773, three years after the church was built. This shows a series of buildings along the west and southern edge of the precinct which may lie over the remains of the Franciscan chape



Figure 25 - As with Fig 24- John Thompson's Atlas of Scotland 1822 also shows a series of buildings along the west and southern edge of the later manse gardens. There is no sign of the Manse at this date. Elm House garden now appears to be established.

Interceding maps suggest that a number of temporary buildings were erected along the west and south side of the manse gardens but by 1853 the precinct had become the layout we see today with the Manse and outbuildings in place and the construction of Elm House (c1785) and its garden being completed. The buildings shown on earlier maps have given way to a line of trees and garden.



Figure 26 - The 1853 OS map of the site showing the location of the manse, chapel, outbuildings, and Elm House which are the main features of the site today. Note the cartographers have erroneously stated that the Franciscan Monastery is located under Elm House.

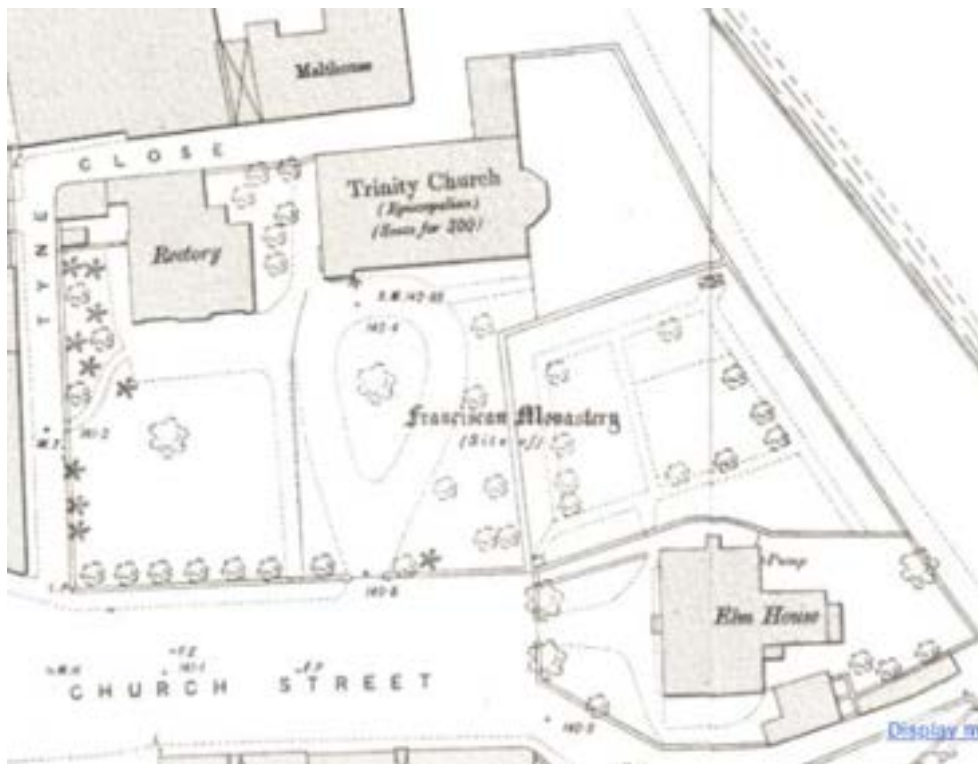


Figure 27 - the 1893 OS map of the same area has relocated the Franciscan Friary back into the precinct of the church and added the details of the rectory and driveway.



Figure 28 - Lidar image of the area showing the distinct features of a bastion to the SE of the Holy Trinity Church but no sign of buildings in the manse garden area.



Figure 29 - Aerial view of the Friary Precinct showing the bastion shaped boundary to the east of the existing church. The proposed location the Franciscan Chapel is just south of the Manse and in front of the current church.

The Excavations

Diary of the Excavations

The survey started at 0930 on Friday 8th September 2023 with the pegging out of four test pits and the removal of the first two spits of turf. The surface was also subjected to a metal detector survey looking for surface items in the topsoil. Find recording was established and initial site photographs were taken. The location of each pit was fixed into the site survey. With only four volunteers and exceptionally hot weather conditions, the digging was completed by 3.30pm with all four pits prepared for the full excavation the next day.



Figure 30 - The plan of the Franciscan precinct showing the location of the test pits in the manse garden.

Day 2 of the survey commenced at 0930 with a larger team of 6 volunteers on site for most of the day. Each test pit had one or two people working in it. In the afternoon the site was opened up to the general public and members of the Haddington's History Society were onsite to welcome them and show them around the site. This event was combined with two guided tours around the town and the various siege sites ensuring there was a regular flow of visitors in the afternoon. The four test pits were taken down to about a meter in depth and the numerous finds collected for evaluation. However, there was little sign of late medieval construction.

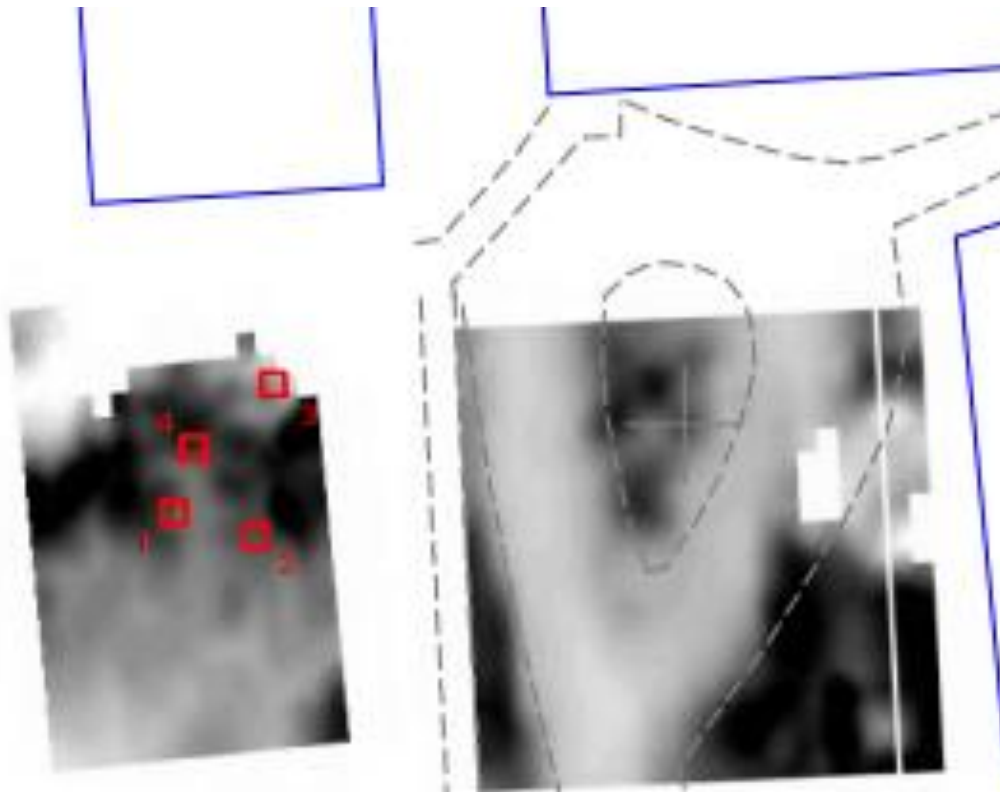


Figure 31 - The test pits geolocated onto the geophysics.

Day 3 of the survey was a little cooler and as well attended as the previous day. It was decided that every effort would be made to dig as deep as possible given the safety restrictions imposed.

Fortunately, the team in Test Pit 2 did manage to drop down and expose tangible layer of construction with evidence of 'White Gritty' pottery suggesting it dated to the medieval period. This layer was around 1.8m below the surface and at the maximum depth for the test pit. Being at the lower level of the garden relative to the three other pits, it was the only one to reveal such footings, potential flooring, and masonry.

The site had been visited by the church congregation after the morning service and a few visitors in the afternoon.

The final hours were spent recording sections, collecting, bagging the finds, and back filling the test pits. The surveys were concluded at approximately 5.00pm on the Sunday.



Figure 32 - Day 2 with the volunteers making steady progress through the 19th Century layers.



Figure 33- A stunning piece of greenware found in Test Pit 4 Split 5 on the Saturday.



Figure 34 - Start of Day 3 with the test pits at about 1m in depth.



Figure 35 - The site on completion of the survey on the afternoon of the third day

Notable Finds



Figure 36 - Nice example of a clay pipe



Figure 37 - Pin and scribe lead



Figure 38 - corner mount and a piece of lead from window pane



Figure 39 - 1868 3 pence piece



Figure 40 - Crucial pottery evidence of medieval occupation – Green glazed pottery and the piece of white gritty ware.

Conclusions

The following conclusions can be drawn from this survey:

- 1) That there is potential for medieval remains in the form of demolition debris or *in situ* stonework and floor surfaces do survive in the vicinity of the current rectory. Whether this is our missing friary or not, we cannot say from this survey with any confidence at present solely from this round of work.
- 2) However, these latest discoveries when considered considering the previous work on the site does strongly suggest that the site was once the location of a medieval ecclesiastical site.
- 3) That any further work in the manse garden will require us to work through a significant depth of 18th-19th sediments to reach strata of specific interest. However, these findings have shown that this excavation is possible given time and resources on site.
- 4) Understanding the layout of the precinct is crucial to locating the fortifications related to the siege. There was no evidence of the siege found on this particular occasion.
- 5) It is recommended that deeper and more extensive work is carried on the manse garden and the driveway to the church to identify the extent and date of the stonework found in the Test Pits.

Appendix 1 – Geophysical and Test Pits – Holy Trinity Church, Haddington



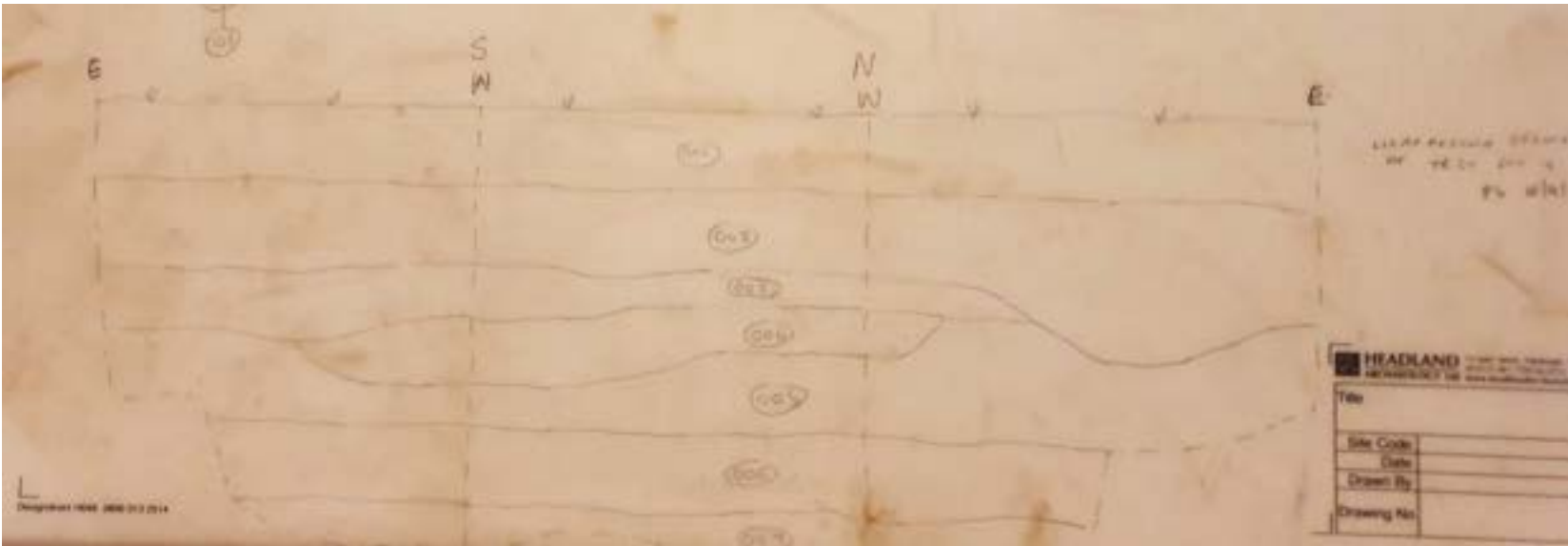
Appendix 2 - Test Pit Cross Section Register and Commentary

Test Pit 1

Context	Description	Comments
101	- Dark brown, silt sand - topsoil	Turf Topsoil
102	- Mortar layer – brownish silt sand with frequent inclusions and mortar	Lower Tops
103	- Darker brown layer, no inclusions of stone , quite sterile , silt	Mortar Layer (crushed mortar layer c 0.10m maximum – intermittent)
104	- Orange Layer with inclusions of rock and mortar very orangey brown.	Pale grey brown fine silt (pot / glass /tile c19th C
105	- Dark black fill with a high level of charcoal	Darker Grey fine silt (pot/glass/ tile c 19thC
106	- Another thicker mortar layer of approximately 0.20m	New context compact yellowish brown, bobbly sandy silt. Tile with mortar on its limits
107	- Reddish Black layer with high level of charcoal	Same as (203) Yellowish brown white mortar flecks sandy gravel rubble fill with mortared stone facings
108	-	Reddish black, high inclusion of charcoal
109	-	Same as 8

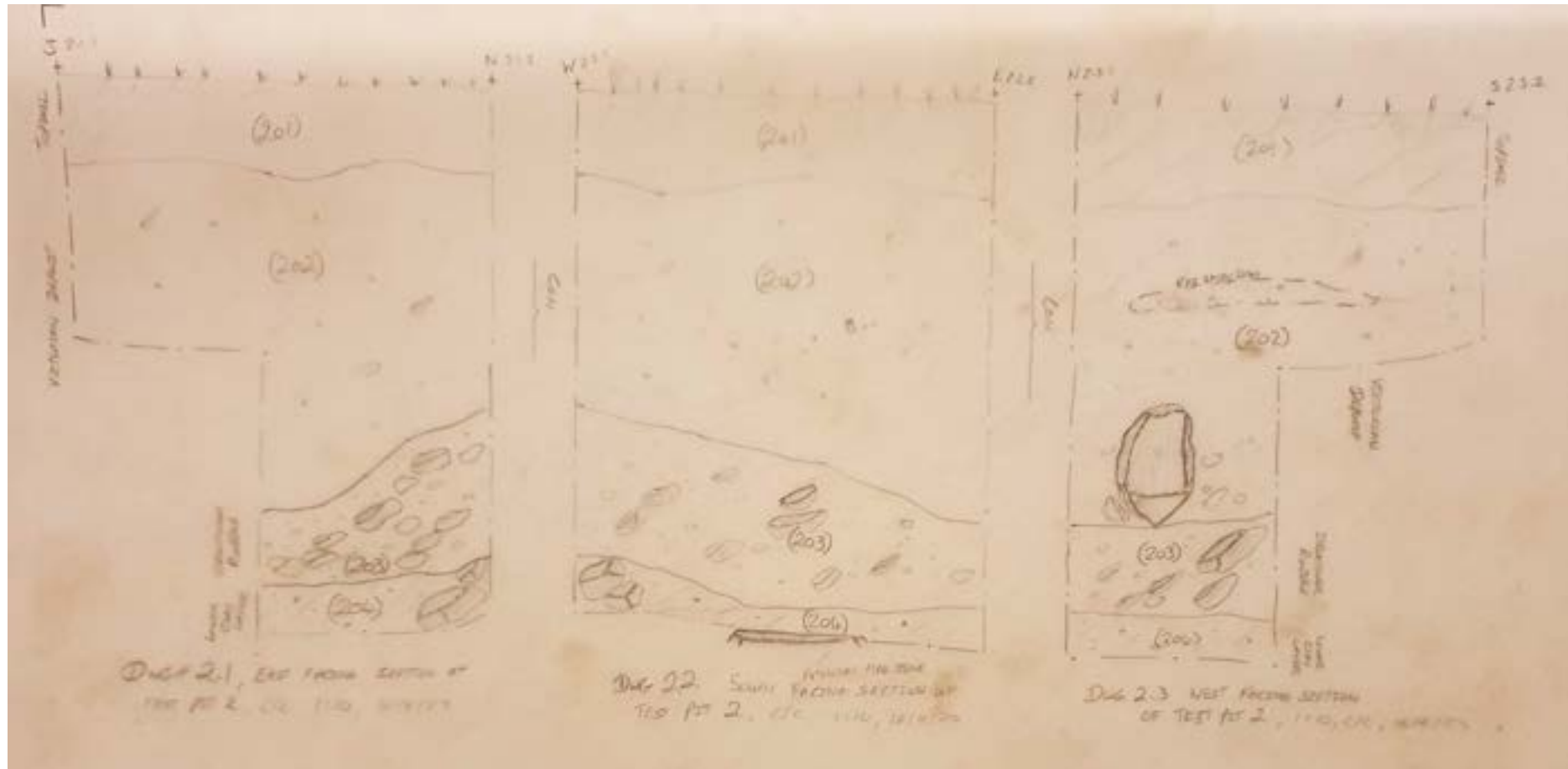
Note – ‘TP1 had many finds but we couldn't go down any further. The mortar layers were hit but no building stones or orange layer was up but unsure of exact use. No siege finds [and only] a few deposits.’

Friary Precinct Survey No.2 – Test Pits



Test Pit 2

Context	Description	Comments
201	- Dark brown rooted topsoil, loosely compacted sand silt 0.20m thick	Approx 1.35m deep consisting of 4 stratigraphic layers (201) Dark brown rooted topsoil, loosely compacted sand silt 0.20m thick
202	- Light Brown moderately loose, subsoil, sandy silt, with inclusions of oyster mortar CBM Iron nails, animal bone.	Victorian garden deposit , light brown moderately loose, subsoil sandy silt. Inc Oyster, mortar fragments red CBM tile late modern ceramic, clay pipes, animal bone, and iron fragments (one upper alloy button) o.80m deep
203	- Mortar with Gravel, Yellowish brown, Inclusion white flecks, hard (foundations?) Inclusions of stone 100x200mm with mortar – white gritty ware	Yellowish brown with very frequent white lime mortar flecks, sandy gravel hard compaction, dense irregular rubble fragments of facing stones 500 x 200 mm approx. in scale, Inclusions of animal bone and 13 th – 14 th C white gritty ware o.42m thick. Layer (203) tips down to south of Pit 2, towards Church Street indicating structural remains may lay to the north of TP2
204	- Med brown, firm, sand, clay	Lower clay layer firm med brown sandy clay thickness 0.13m (probably more) infrequent charcoal, occasional stones 100 x 200mm. One possible / potential flagstone at interface of (203) to (204) – 350mm (E-W)

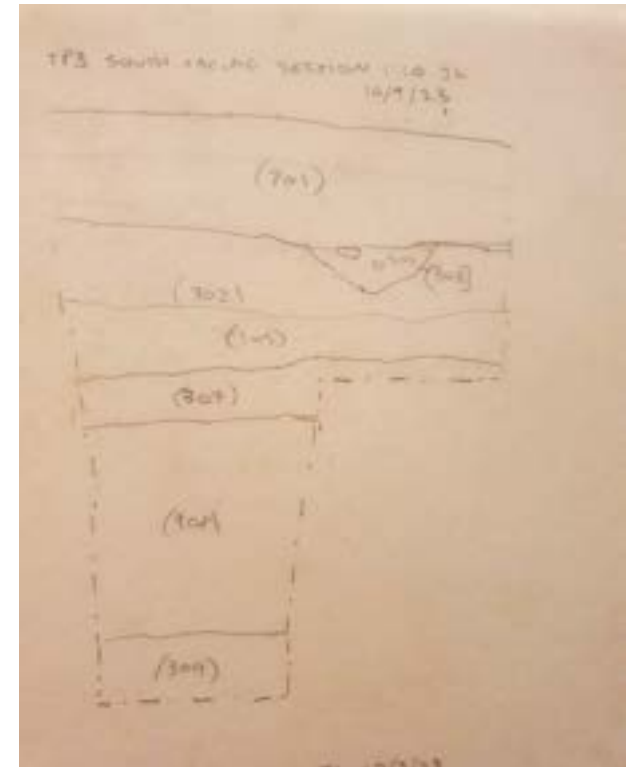
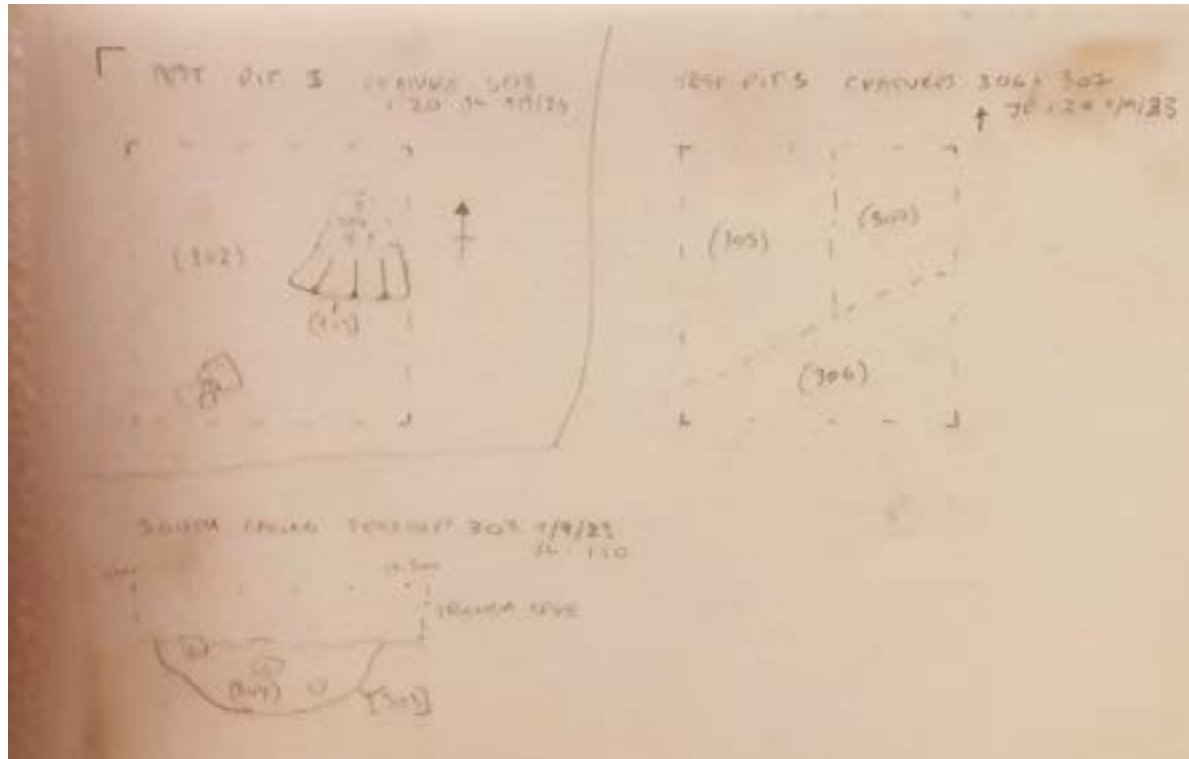


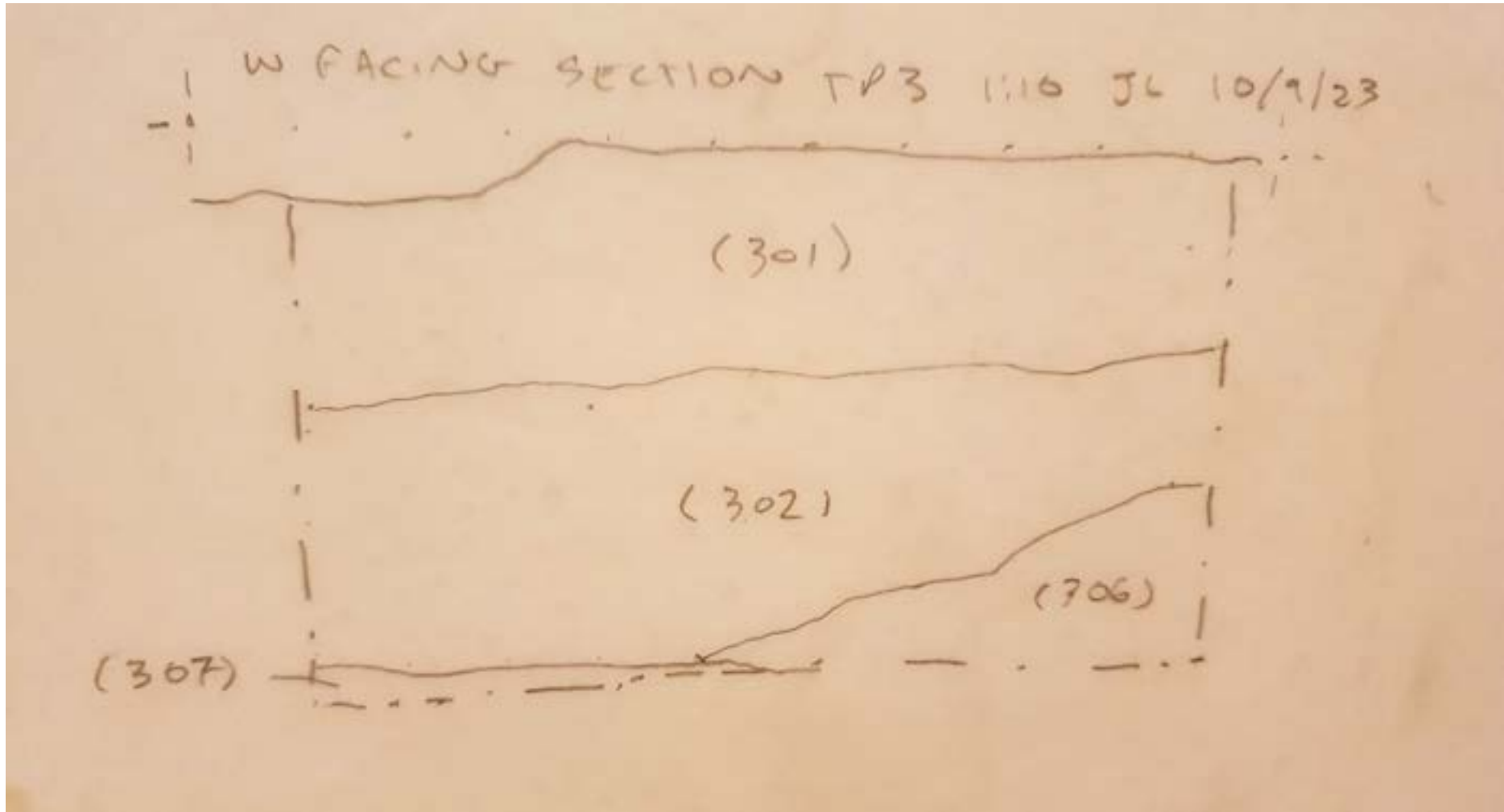
Note – ‘Test Pit 2 indicates a not insignificant potential for a post-modern building 13th – 14th Century structure.’

Test Pit 3

Context	Description	Comments
301	- Topsoil Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones loose ish compaction up to 0.12m deep	TP 3 consisted of topsoil (301) consisting of several layers of made yard/ garden to detritus including a small industrial waste pit (303). Below it another dark soil filled with CBM and late post medieval modern pottery, glass etcetera. A compact layer (307) up to north .1 metre thick possibly associated with building the manse.
302	- Light reddish brown sandy silt and occasional pebbles lightly compact	
303	- Cut roughly triangular cut of pit 0.5m and 0.45m OSN E – W o.45m N-S up to 0.18m deep steeply sloping sides pointed base Filled by (304)	
304	- Fill of 303 Fill is made of blackish dark grey light industrial waste – coke / burn material one piece of slag. Extremely loose. Heavily rooted	
305	- Dark Grey compact clayey silt and frequent charcoal flecks	
306	- Gravel brown clayey silt and frequent stones	
307	- Compacted mortar and small stones . Frequent pebbles possible surface quite loose I northern end of TP Up to 0.1m thick.	
308	- Dark grey compact clayey silt and frequent charcoal flecks up to 0.5m deep frequent post med pot and CBM	This was capping a 0.5 metre deep deposit of dark grey soil (308) which still included post medieval modern finds.
309	- Orangery brown loose clayey silt and occasional charcoal flecks depth unclear beyond limit of excavation.	Below this was an orange brown soil (309) which did not contain any post medieval modern finds. This is congruent in the deposit in TP2 above the demolition rubble It contained a single shard of Scottish post medieval reduced ware and a few samples of bone. It is assumed it overlies any remaining rubble etc similar to TP2 but this deposit was beyond the limits of the excavation if it is there.

Friary Precinct Survey No.2 – Test Pits

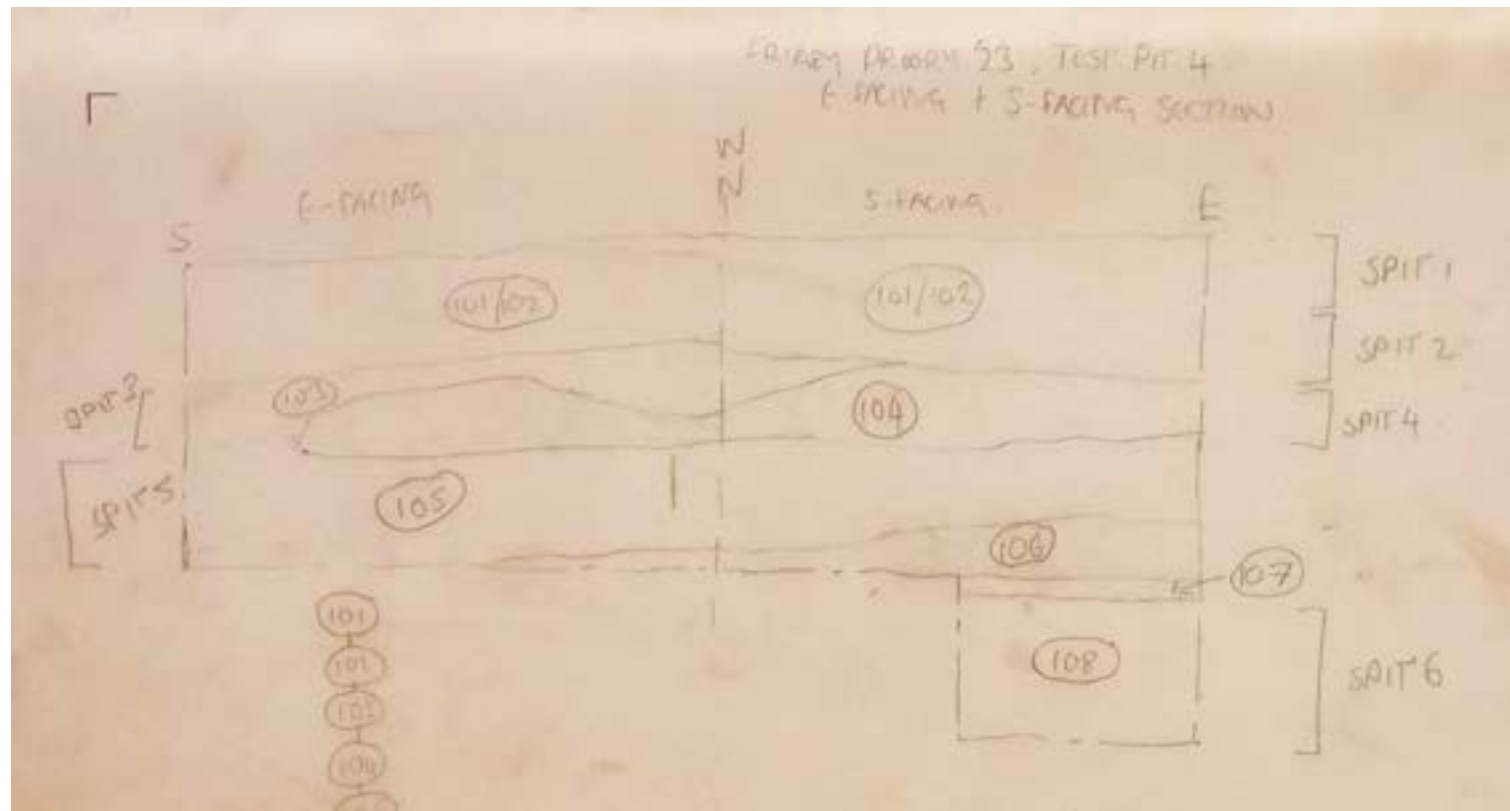
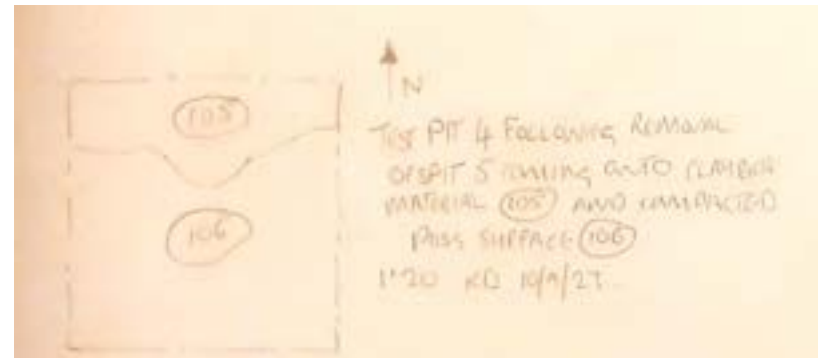




Test Pit Sketches – Test Pit 3

Test Pit 4

Context	Description	Comments
101	- Spit 1 10cm deep	Top Soil
102	- Spit 2 10cm deep	Top Soil
103	- Spit 3 5cm deep	Top Soil
104	- Mortar deposit layer (spit 4) – Mod Loose Compaction mortar layer / fill in matrix of loose greyish brown sandy silt	104 and 105 appear at c0.25m deep following removal of 105 its apparent that a layer over 104 which is mortar layer stretching across whole Test pit. The mortar layer was a lens covering on half of the Test pit probably extending from further north.
105	- Sandy Silt Layer (Spit 5) – mod compact orangey brown sandy silt	Under the mortar layer is more loose silt still with 18 th C / 19 th Pottery Glass.
106	- Orangey brown clayey silt	105 comes down onto and orange compacted clay lump in NE corner
107	- Compacted white / grey possible surface	Clay comes onto layer 107 which may be a garden path feature from the construction of the manse (c1818) Soundings through the impact layer goes through at least 0.25m of silty material which still has (18 th 19 th glass and ceramic in it. Not bottomed.



Appendix 3 – Test Pit Images

Test Pit 1 – Images



Test Pit 2 – Images



Test Pit 3 - Images



Test Pit 4 - Images



Appendix 5 – Find Photographs

Test Pit 1























Test Pit 2



































Test Pit 3















Test Pit 4













