

Panmure House
Canongate, City of Edinburgh

Archaeological Evaluation : Data Structure Report

for Edinburgh Business School

April 2013



West frontage of Panmure house



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Project No. AA.1910

April 2013

by Kenneth Macfadyen, edited by Tom Addyman

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Executive Summary

Addyman archaeology was commissioned by Edinburgh Business School to undertake an archaeological evaluation of below ground deposits within and in the vicinity of Panmure House, Canongate, Edinburgh. This was to be undertaken in advance of a proposed repair and extension of the structure. The building works are to involve the reduction of the interior and exterior ground levels as well as extensive underpinning of the building, works that are likely to have a considerable impact on any surviving archaeology.

A total of seven evaluation trenches were planned. Five of these were within the basement areas (*trenches 2-6*), one within the cobbled driveway to the southern exterior (*trench 1*), and one against the exterior north wall foot (*trench 7*).

Within two of the trenches within the building (*trenches 2 and 4* within the eastern parts of the structure) a number of historic features were found, these deep pits containing C13th -C17th pottery and a stone-built drain within the former kitchen, perhaps of C18th date. In the area of the other trenches (*trenches 3, 5, 6 and 7*) further to the west it was revealed that levels had been considerably reduced in the 1950s, into underlying natural deposits and an anomalously high outcropping of bedrock. The only prospect for archaeological in this area would be discrete features deeply cut down, such as pits, wells, etc. Within *trench 1* to the exterior deep deposits of made ground were found from which some early pottery was recovered.

A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addyman1-addyman1-149409) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork produced by Archaeology Scotland.

1. Introduction

i. General

In 2011 Addyman Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an analytical appraisal of Panmure House, located behind the northern street frontage of the Canongate, Edinburgh, in order to inform proposals for its repair and extension by the Edinburgh Business School. The proposed scheme was developed by Ed Kelly of EK:JN Architects of Linlithgow. The report produced, *Panmure House, Panmure Close, Canongate, Edinburgh : Analytical and historical appraisal of the house and its urban context* was submitted in February 2011.

With the prospect of the early stages of site works commencing and following discussions with John Lawson, City Archaeologist, City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS), most recently on site on 17 January 2013, the following Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is proposed as a response to the general archaeological conditions imposed upon the Planning Consent. The scope of this has been further discussed on site with Chris Watkins, Director of Development, Panmure House for Edinburgh Business School.

The planned that the archaeological response to the intended refurbishment, conversion and construction works at Panmure House is to be organised in stages. The first stage involved an archaeological evaluation of below-floor areas within and around the building, and the initial stage of a programme of standing building recording, for which a specific WSI addressing these requirements was produced - *Archaeological Evaluation and Building Recording : Written Scheme of Investigation* (February 2013).

Suggested succeeding stages will be timetabled as the project progresses. These will be subject to a further WSI as required by CECAS.

ii. The present project

A total of seven evaluation trenches were planned. Five of these were within the basement areas (*trenches 2-6*), one within the cobbled driveway to the southern exterior (*trench 1*), and one against the exterior north wall foot (*trench 7*).

The trenches were cut and the concrete floor broken out by Stuart Murray of S Murray Joinery and Building Services from the 1st of April to the 3rd of April

The trenching was undertaken by Kenneth Macfadyen, Ross Cameron and David Henderson from the 2nd to the 8th of April 2013 and Kenneth Macfadyen and Andrew Morrison on the 26th and 29th of April as part of a wider recording exercise of the standing building

iii. Setting

The now much-reduced Panmure House and its constrained lies between Panmure Close to the west and Lochend Close to the east, and sits behind the frontage buildings of the Canongate to the south. To the north are the converted buildings of a former foundry which sit within the former grounds of the house, as well as some new build housing on the site of a demolished north wing of the building. The site generally slopes down to the north from the Canongate. The site is located at NGR NT 26510 73872

The underlying bedrock geology is of Arthur's Seat Volcanic Formation, a Plagioclase-Macrophyrlic Basaltic-Rock. This is an Igneous Bedrock formed approximately 337 to 344 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The superficial deposits were of Till, Devensian - Diamicton Superficial

Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The bedrock and till indicate a Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. This till was formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters.



Figure 1 site location

2. Trenching

i. General

The excavations were undertaken in the basement under artificial lighting, consisting strings of bulbs supplied by the contractor as well as freestanding 400 watt lights supplied by AA. The conditions were freezing but generally dry. The concrete of the basement floor was cut and removed by the contractor prior to excavation.

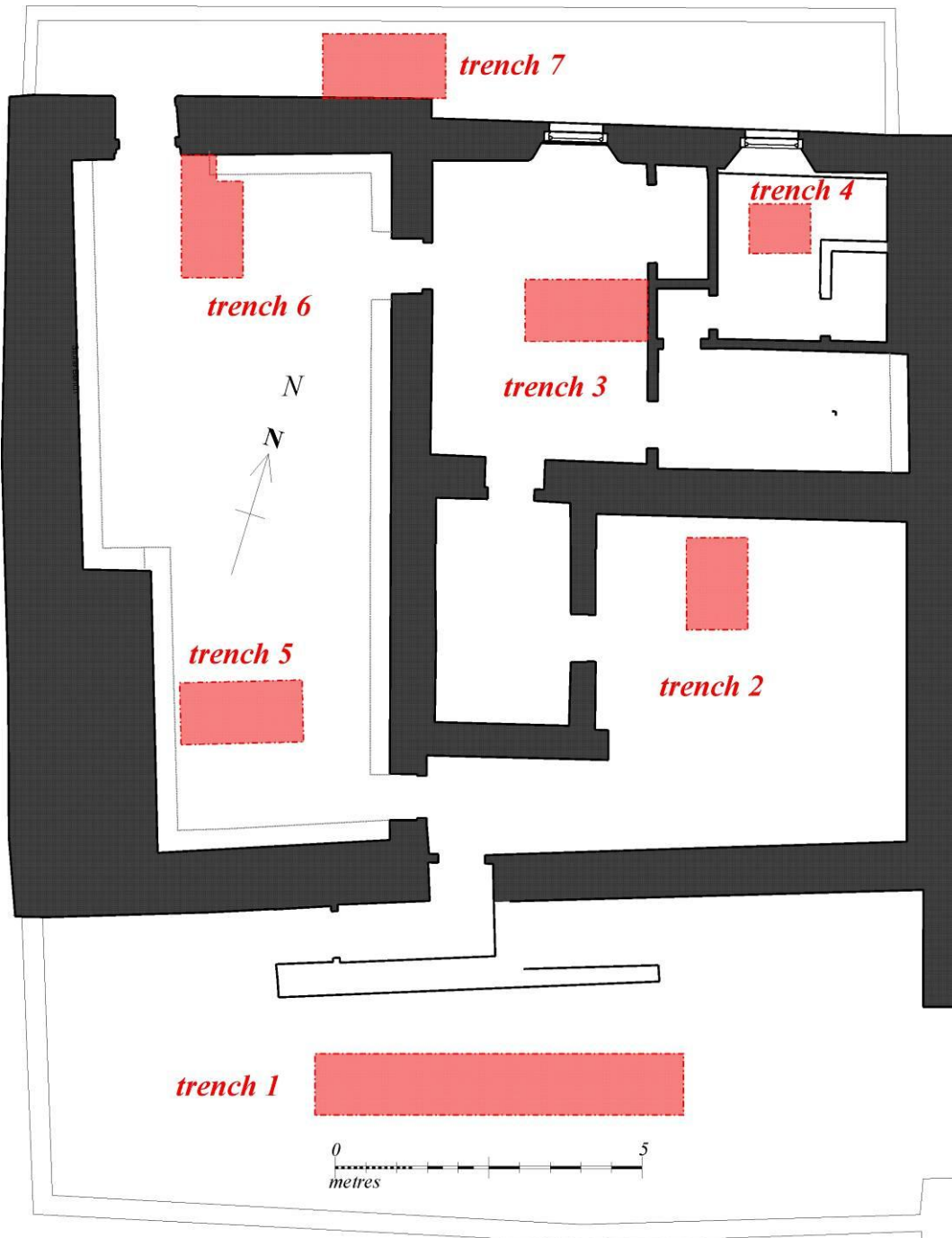


Figure 2 Trench location plan

ii. *Trench 1*

a. *Strategy*

Trench 1 was a 6m by 1m trench aligned E-W, located on the south side of the site and within the cobbled access driveway. This was positioned across the projected line of Munro's Close as located on historic plans. This trench was intended to extend from the interior of a range that had existed on the west side of the close, the line of the projected close itself, and beyond this to the east (where there may or may not have existed a further range). The trench was excavated in variable conditions from bright sun to rain and hail showers

b. *Description*

Following the removal and stacking of the cobbles, 1001, for reuse, the trench was cleaned up and the cobbles' sandy bottoming, 1002, removed. Underlying these was a solid layer of heavily compacted soils containing a high proportion of industrial waste/slag, 1003/1004. As well as being compacted their iron component had corroded together to form an impenetrable mass about 20 cm deep. This material is likely to be bottoming for the road surface reusing industrial waste from the nearby foundry.

Noted cutting this packed layer were two linear cuts, one to the east end of the trench, 1009, and one across its mid part, 1005. These were considered to likely be modern services and were emptied. The 1005 cut was found to contain a lead water pipe, 1008, and backfilled with mixed fills, 1007, 1006.



Plate 1 and 1009 trench 1 cuts 1005 under excavation looking south (0.50m scale)

The eastern cut, 1009, which continued beyond the eastern end of the trench, was found to contain a north-south aligned masonry drain capped with sandstone flags, 1011. The sides of this were constructed of terracotta common bricks of early-mid C19th character, bedded in a soft white lime mortar; three courses of brick made up the sides. The cut for this, 1009, was quite tight to the side of the drain and close to vertical.



Plate 2 drain 1011/1012 detail following excavation

A small round patch of sticky clay was also noted in the western part of the trench cutting into this packed layer; this was later found to be the top of a recent bore-hole, 1014, which had been cut down on the north section; it was largely in-filled with modern hard-core

Following the removal of this 1003/1004 packed layer the underlying deposits were exposed and cleaned up. These were of a mixed dirty stony clay/soil in its upper parts. As the level was reduced the deposits changed in character (effectively to either side of the service cut, 1005) and can be described separately

To the east the upper deposits were a deep light grey brown to dark mixed soil, 1020, with many charcoal lumps throughout and also with some small % of stones mixed through, most notably near the top of the layer. Overall depth of 0.40m. Underlying this was, 1021, a deep 0.40m+ (*not bottomed*) layer of mid orange brown silty soils with many charcoal inclusions as well as a few stones this appeared fairly homogenous and had the character of a sub-soil. A deep sondage was excavated through this and at 0.40m into the deposit some lumps of re-deposited natural clays were noted mixed through the soils (approximately 1.2 m below surface); however *in situ* natural was not reached.

To the west of cut 1005 the upper deposit was 1015, a mixed compacted stony clay rich soils 10cm deep. Numerous pottery and glass fragments were recovered from this, these displaying a wide range of dates from early green glazed greyware (early post-medieval) pottery to 19th century transfer-printed whitewares. This likely represents a working surface prior to the surfacing preparation (1003/1004); the upper part of 1020 is also likely served as a working surface although the deposit surviving there was more humic and with considerably fewer inclusions.

Underlying 1015 to the west was a packed mixed mid- to dark brown clayey deposit, 1019. This was more packed than the 1020/1021 to the east and was a somewhat stonier, although within a deep sondage some lumps of re-deposited natural clays started to be seen, again at approximately 1.20m below ground. Being similar to that seen in 1021 perhaps this indicated these were both parts of the same deep raising of the ground surface. Recovered from the western 1019 were a number of early white gritty pottery types (i.e. medieval).

Cutting into the 1019 deposit was a shallow surviving cut, 1017; this was aligned north-south and was truncated to the east by the cut 1005. The feature survived to a depth of 0.20m and was in-filled with a very loose gravelly fill becoming more soily at its upper part, 1018. Recovered from within this

were a number of fragments of early pottery (white gritty wares), a large number of which may come from the same vessel; a couple of these were located deep within the deposit but the majority were clustered within the upper part of the fill. A few very similar sherds were recovered from surface cleaning the 1019 deposit prior to the cut 1017 being identified as a feature and likely came from this fill or could have been disturbed and historically moved around when the road / drive was being formed.



Plate 3 surface of 1019 cleaned up



Plate 4 west section within sondage of 1019

A further deposit overlay the cut 1017 and may have represented an upper fill though it continued to fade out for 0.20 m beyond the underlying cut. This was 1016 a clean deposit of crushed lime mortar 0.10-0.15 m deep in the south section and fading out to a trace in the north section. This seems to follow a similar line as the underlying cut and is also truncated to the east by 1005 but this may just be a chance dump within the 1015 working surface.



Plate 5 mortar layer 1016



Plate 6 cut 1017 emptied, with 1016 in section

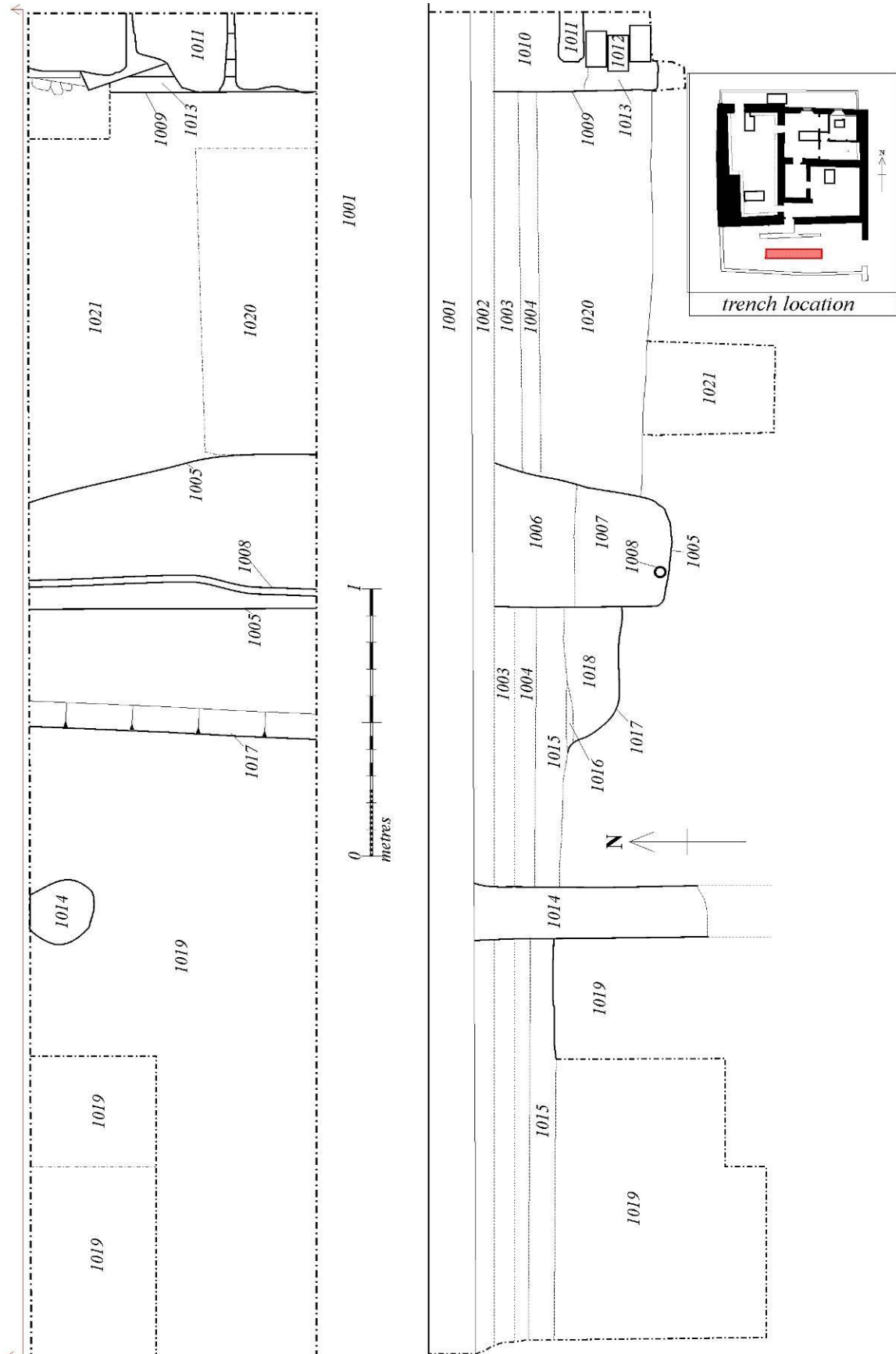


Figure 3 Trench 1 plan and section

c. *Discussion*

Within the excavated trench no evidence for the structures hinted at on the evidence of historical mapping was encountered, but as natural was not seen anywhere within the trench there is a possibility that there may be surviving structures below the limit of excavation (LOE) at 1.2m below surface. The earliest deposits relate to a deep build-up of stony clay rich soils, 1019/1020/1021, the lowest levels of which at the LOE at 1.20m down have some re-deposited natural mixed through. The upper parts had none.

These deposits were fairly mixed but there appeared to be a slight difference either side of the cut 1005, this perhaps simply representing variations in a deep build-up or maybe an indication of differing land use either side of an historic boundary. The few finds from these were of early white gritty type, predominantly thin-bodied.

Cutting this is a much truncated linear cut, 1017; this contained a large number of early pottery sherds possibly from a few vessels, this is likely to have suffered truncation to form the road make-up as well as later services, so its former full extent is unknown. This was the only early discreet feature noted within the trench area; the loose gravelly fill of this may be related to drainage possibly related to the management of water run-off within early burgh plot back-land.

These early deposits were overlain by, and likely somewhat disturbed by a 19th century levelling/working surface, 1015, and 19th century packed road bottoming, 1003/1004. These were in turn latterly cut by 19th /20th century services for water mains, 1005, and a brick drain, 1009, and the recent bore-hole. 1014.



Plate 7 Pottery from 1018



Plate 8 Pottery from 1019

ii. *Trench 2*

a. *Strategy*

Measuring 1.5m N-S by 1m W-E, Trench 2 was opened as an expansion of an existing engineer's investigation and aimed to test the general depth of deposits within this area of the site. Although inside Panmure House as it currently survives, Trench 2 would originally have been located to the outside of the structure as built in 1690 and within a contemporary rear service court. It was hoped that Trench 2 would also provide evidence as to whether pre-existing ranges running north from the street frontage has extended this far within the eastern burgh plot.

Trench 2 was excavated in varying light conditions with shadows cast from spotlights making excavation of subtle soil differences challenging.

b. Description

Unlike other trenches within the building, the concrete flooring (2001) was not deep and instead formed a shallow skim of concrete atop a rough brick levelling. Removal of this upper deposit revealed the extent of the earlier engineering trial pit to be considerable, measuring 0.93m north-south by 0.70m west-east across the centre of Trench 2, 2005 (see Figure 4).

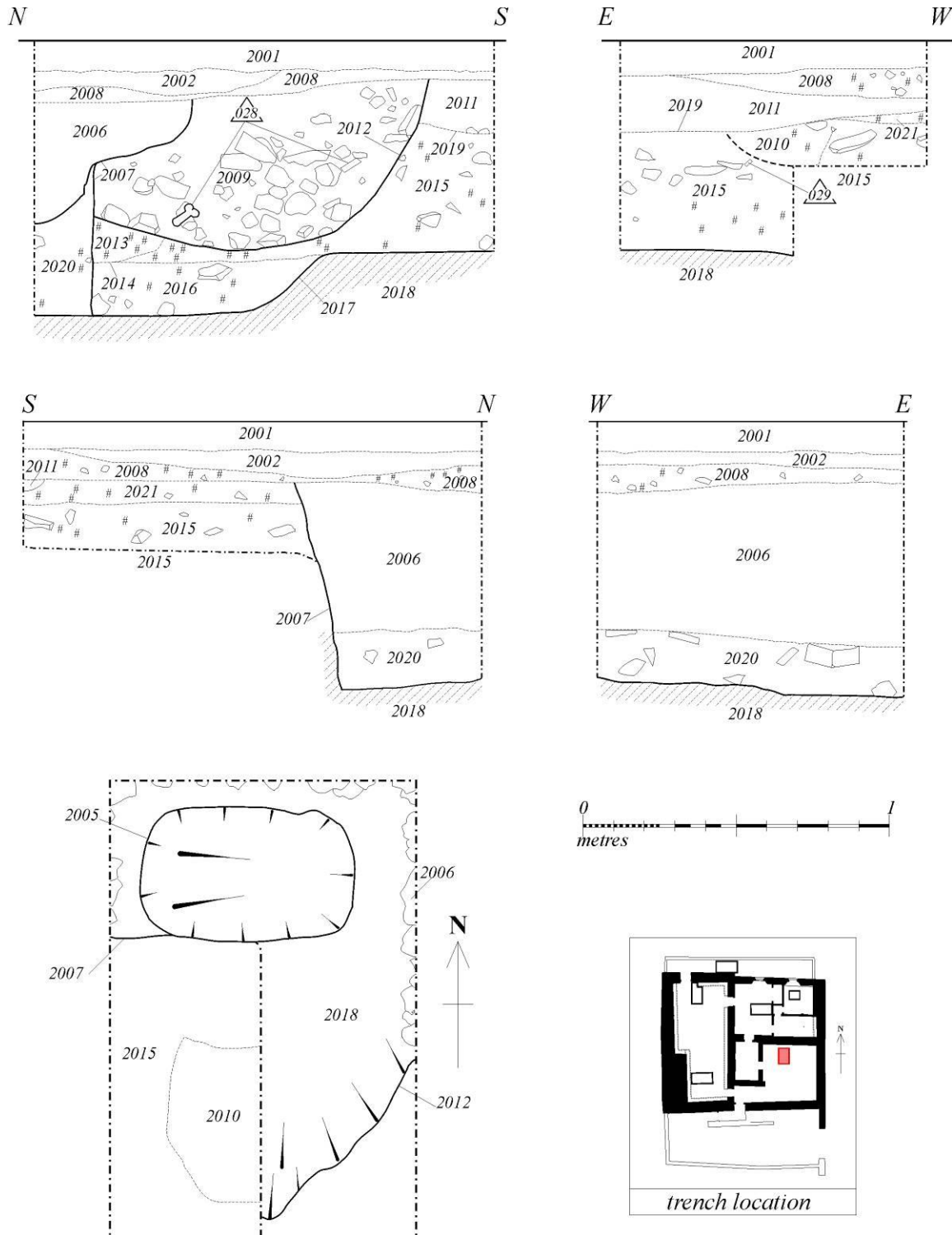


Figure 4 Trench 2 plan and sections

The modern test pit [2005] was filled by a loose deposit of dark brown to black brown gritty silt abundant in slag and clinker. Recorded as (2004), this deposit comprised a mixture of disturbed neighbouring deposits, predominantly (2006). The shape of [2005] is unusual in that it is excavated across its whole area to a depth of c.0.25m, but subsequently near halved in size with only the northern 0.42m excavated to a final depth of 0.94m. Although the material within the modern test pit was clearly mixed, re-deposited and *ex situ*, a 17th century sherd of decorated ceramic (SF004) and an early 17th century pipe bowl with stem (SF005) indicated the potential for [2005] to be cut through significant earlier deposits. [2005] was cut deeply into the natural subsoil and although the space constraints of the test pit and lighting issues made an accurate assessment of the sides of [2005] problematic, the edges of the test pit showed archaeological deposits in Trench 2 to be >1m in depth.



Plate 9 View looking S post-excavation of (2004/2005)
(Photo 1295)



Plate 10 View looking S post-excavation of
(2006/2007)(Photo 1307)



Plate 11 Detail of early 17th century pipe bowl SF005



Plate 12 SF005 showing the 'castle' stamp on the
foot

To the N of Trench 2 it was clear that the modern test pit had been cut through gritty silt abundant in coal fragments, cinders, slag and fired stones – (2006). This deposit was clearly the fill of [2007], a W-E aligned cut which coincided with the cut of the shortened test pit [2005]. It is surmised that when the modern test pit was excavated, this proved slow going until the labourers located the existing edge [2007] and subsequently halved the size of the test pit, removing the loose fill (2006). White glazed ceramic from within (2006) indicated this to be a 19th century deposition.

Following removal of the modern test pit fill (2004) and the cinder and slag rich pit fill (2006), the remaining trench deposits were reduced in spits of c.0.10m until further features became visible. Across the trench faint changes were visible in the subsoil that indicated the presence of features. An area of moderately compact orange brown and mid orange brown silty clay (2010) seemed to form an area of slightly disturbed natural material or garden soil through which other features were cut.



Plate 13 (2009/2012] becoming apparent (Photo 1328)

Along the E section of the Trench the outline of a pit was faintly discernible. Truncated by both [2005] and [2007] excavation of (2009) showed this to sit within an irregular pit [2012] which, with rounded S and SW edges, was in all likelihood circular in shape prior to truncation. A dark to mid brown silty clay abundant in small to medium angular stones, (2009/2012] was cut through (2010) and contained a significant number of medieval green glazed sherds of ceramic.



Plate 14 W facing section of Trench 2 showing (2009/2012] (Photo 1400)

Beneath the northern end of [2012], the vestigial remains of an earlier pit were noticed although little remained of (2013/2014) due to both historic and modern truncation.

Pit [2012] also seemed to cut a dark deposit of charcoal rich material [2019/2011) which had otherwise been accepted as modern although no artefacts were recovered which could securely indicate date. The relationship between these two was too unclear to be certain, but in section it certainly seemed [2012] cut [2019].

Despite initial appearances, no other features could be located cut into (2010), despite a clear difference between the 'cleaner' garden soil and darker deposits (2015) to the S and W. Continued excavation by spits, revealed (2010) to be a lens within the wider garden soil and contiguous with (2015). The garden soil proved to be c.0.50m deep and finds of early 'white gritty ware' ceramic were recovered from both contexts.



Plate 15 White gritty ware SF019 as recovered from (2010)

Beneath the general build-up of garden soil, a further pit (2016/2017) was located. No clear difference was discernible between the fill (2016) and overlying (2015), but the cut into the underlying natural subsoil showed the location of the pit. Careful assessment of the W facing section did not reveal this cut to continue through (2015) although this area was obscured by the presence of later pit feature [2012]. Early 'white gritty ware' was also recovered from (2016).

c. Discussion

The archaeological features in Trench 2 were complex and the changes in the deposits ephemeral and difficult to define. It seems clear that this area has undergone some degree of 13th or 14th century occupation as indicated by the large quantity of early white gritty ware recovered. Although a good

quantity of faunal bone, charcoal flecks and ceramic sherds were present across the trench, the historic pit fills were not significantly organic in nature nor indicative of successive medieval dumping events. It seems more likely these are garden soils in the burgage plot, little disturbed in subsequent periods.

The large cut along the northern edge of Trench 2 was filled by clinker, slag and coal detritus as well as 19th century ceramic. It would seem this material was deposited after the early 19th century when a foundry was constructed to the W of the site. It seems a pit was dug against the upstanding walls of Panmure House and the metal-working waster placed therein. Whether this was undertaken wholly for refuse reasons or formed part of a drainage system is unknown.

iv. Trench 3

a. Strategy

Trench 3 was a 1m by 2m east-west aligned trench intended to investigate the depth of deposition within the early rear jamb of Panmure House. This was placed in the possible former location of stair footing structures for the existing late 17th century building and coincided with the hypothesised line of a pre-existing close.

b. Description

Once the concrete 3001 was cut and removed a sporadic layer of brick, many crushed and with a few flat lain on the surface of the underlying deposits, was seen. These were at first considered to be the remnants of a brick floor but further excavation of them identified them as more likely to be a bottoming layer for the concrete floor and part of the 1950s works, this possibly reusing building material from the gutting of the structure at that time. The bricks were hand-made red clay and unfrogged.

Underlying this bottoming deposit appeared to be a natural type deposit of compacted sands and gravels 3002 basically a general glacial till. This was reduced by a couple of 5 cm spits to check if it was indeed in situ natural and a further deeper sondage was excavated in the west half. Within this sondage soft bedrock 3003 was encountered, this bedrock sloped up to the east

c. Discussion

Within this trench no features or deposits of archaeological interest were seen, just mid-20th century concrete flooring over a truncated natural substrate.



Plate 16 trench 3 sondage down to bedrock 3003 with 3002 natural sands and gravels above and 3001 modern floor surfaces on top (0.50 m scales)

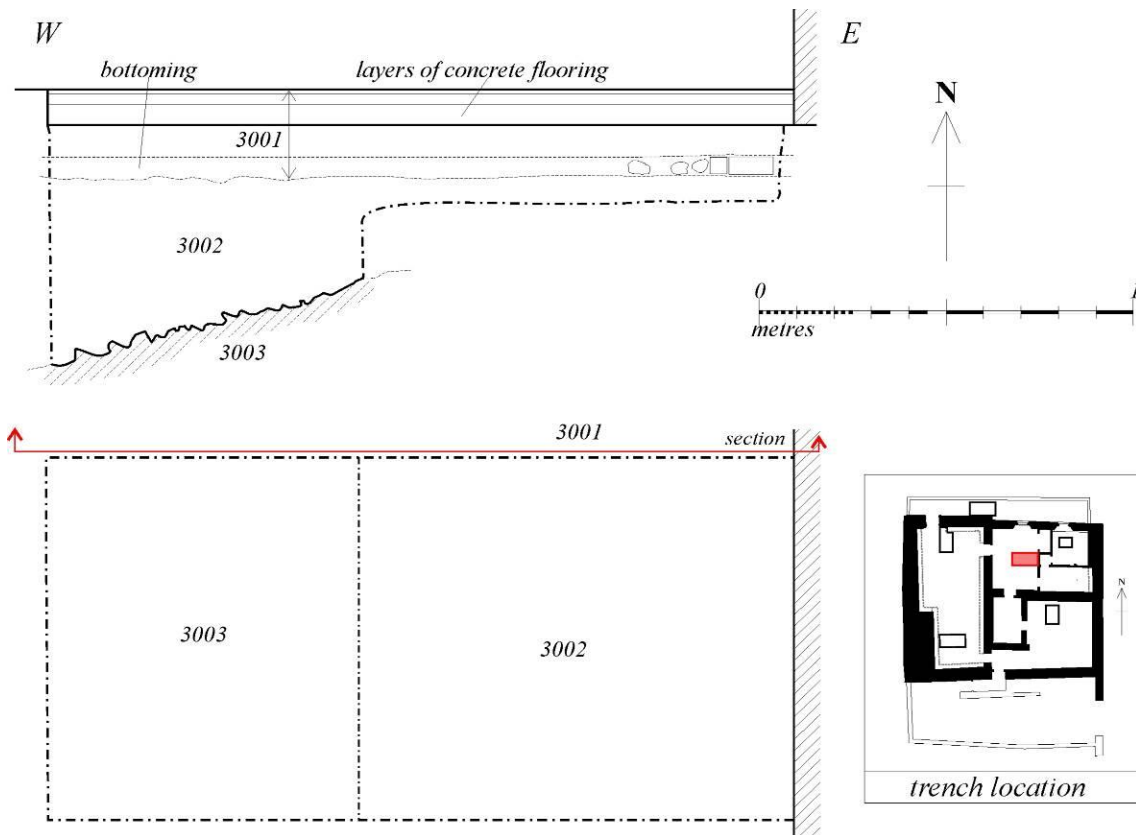


Figure 5 trench 3 sondage down to bedrock 3003 with 3002 natural above and 3001 modern floor surfaces on top

v. *Trench 4*

a. *Strategy*

Trench 4 was a 0.80m by 0.80m squaring-up of an existing engineer's test pit within the area of the still-working toilets at the NE corner of the rear jamb of Panmure House. The trench was intended to test the general depth of deposition within the interior of the jamb and perhaps also locate any surviving floor levels of the interior.

b. *Description*

Following the removal of the concrete flooring a deposit / layer of brick (similar to that seen in trench 3) was seen sitting over the underlying *in situ* deposits, 4001. Unlike trench 3 a quantity of roofing slate was also found within this make-up as well as the smashed remnants of a large glazed ceramic sink of coarse manufacture (mid-late 19th century); samples of this were kept for identification. These were all considered to be 1950s bottoming for the concrete floor, reusing debris from the gutting of the building.

Within the trench the outline of the earlier test pit became clear; this contained a mix of deposits and some large stones. Once the engineer's test pit was emptied out it became clear that some deep *in situ* deposits including a mortared structure had been hacked/dug through for the test pit. This rough disturbance of the deposits slowed down the understanding of the archaeology

The earliest deposit, as in the other trenches, was a compacted natural noted across most of the trench. At the SW corner this rose up to the base of the modern concrete flooring and was likely truncated for this flooring, elsewhere within the trench this has been cut away by earlier features.

The earliest of these features was a deep and possibly wide, rounded pit, cut to about 1.0m below ground level; the cut for this where it survived was a sharp vertical side leading to a shallowly curved base, 4013. The entirety of the surviving cut was cut within the natural. The upper parts of the cut and any deposits that it had in turn been cut through were historically removed most likely in the 1950s works.

The fill of the 4013 pit cut, 4008, was of a firm grey silty sandy clay soil with a small % of charcoal and mortar flecks. A number of animal bones and shards of pottery were recovered from this; the latter were of green glazed greyware type. A further find of some note was a flint flake (*find no 011*).

In the eastern part of the trench a lime-bonded rubblework walled (4004) and stone-flagged (4012) drainage channel was revealed. Its cut, 4005, had impacted the earlier pit, 4013, to the W, and was also cut through the natural deposits to the SE. The base of the cut sits approximately 0.60m below the current ground surface. The cut for the drain had been backfilled with 4007, a firm mid yellow brown silty sandy clay.

The interior of the drainage channel has silted up in two distinct layers. The lower, 4011, was a firm plastic very dark grey silty clay 0.07m deep with occasional flecks of charcoal and some fishbone. The upper, 4010, was a soft dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent animal bones and coal fragments about 0.10m deep

The upper parts of the drain, any capping stones and associated deposits were removed in the 1950s works; the fill 4010 may also have been truncated in its upper part also.

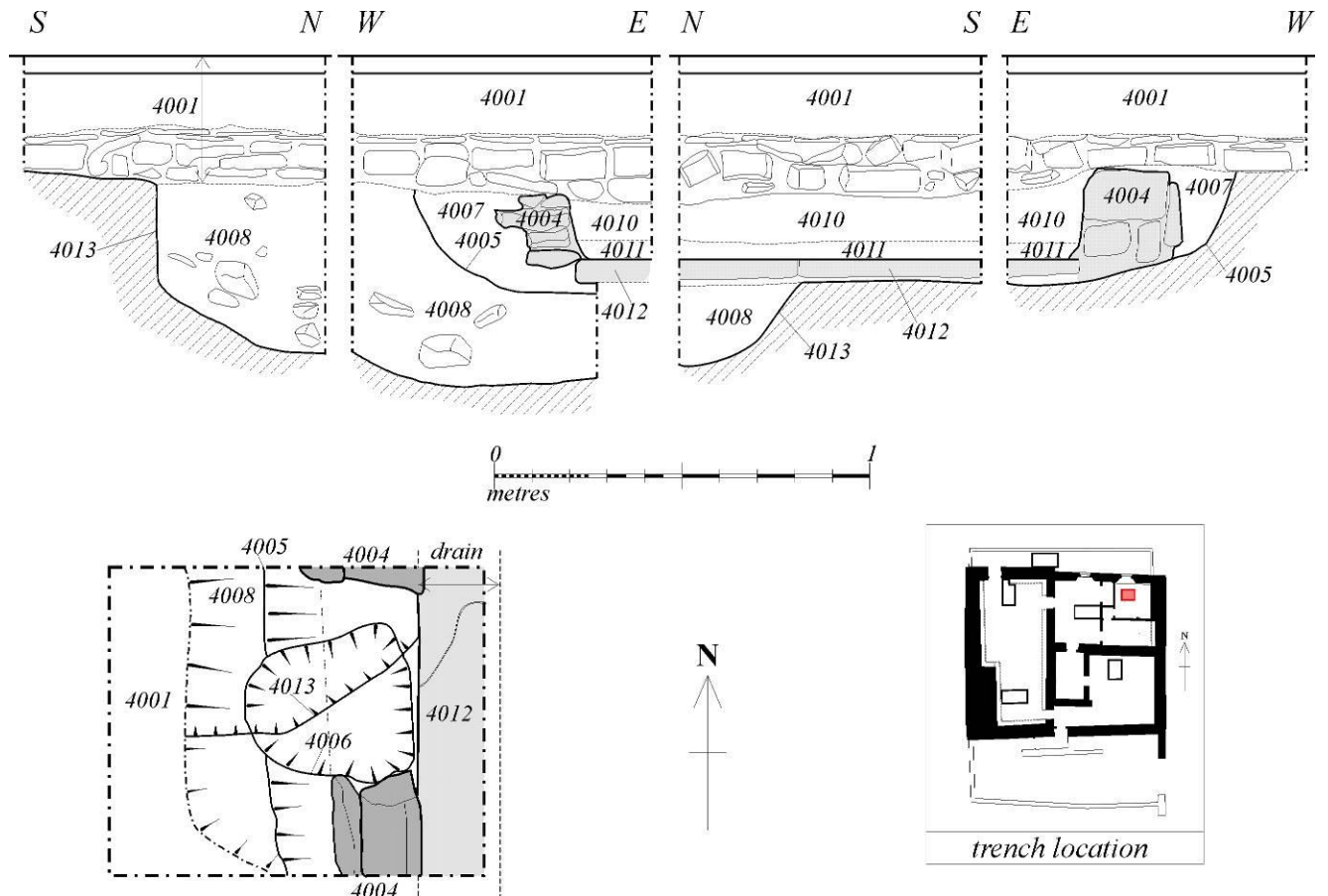


Figure 6 trench 4 plan and sections

b. Discussion

The pit 4013 likely related to the use of the early back-lands in the period preceding the construction of the existing building in c.1690. Further deep pits are likely to survive elsewhere beneath the concrete despite the truncation of the upper deposits.

The drain feature 4004/4012 likely relates to the use of the kitchen of Panmure House; the somewhat greyish mortar employed perhaps suggesting it to be of later 18th century date. The initial silting up of this was full of small fish bones and charcoal the secondary fill is of a mix of larger bones from a mix of animals.

Any former floor levels or associated deposits were lost, presumably in the 1950s works when it appears much of the building's interior footprint was reduced into the underlying natural.

vi. Trench 5

a. Strategy

Trench 5 was a 1m by 2m east-west aligned expansion of an existing engineer's excavation. This trench was intended to test general depth of deposition or floor levels within the southern part of the frontage range of Panmure House and to examine the wall foot of what appears to be part of a pre-existing range incorporated into the lower west wall of the existing building.

As requested by the architect the trench was stepped away from the west wall foot to avoid destabilizing the already undermined wall foundation. With the deep ground reduction in the 1950s the foundations of the early masonry walling now sit up to 0.50m above the existing floor level and a brick plinth had been built around the wall foot to provide structural support. The trench proper started at the face of this plinth, although there had been some engineer's investigation of this plinth involving some removal of the brickwork to expose underlying deposits and the base of the foundation; the latter was cleaned and recorded.

b. Description

Within the trench below the concrete and associated bottoming, 5001, was an apparent natural till 5002. This was similar to that noted in the other trenches; it was also noted as the deposit underlying the wall foundation and the brick plinth. A couple of spits were removed from this to test if it was indeed *in situ* natural and the eastern half of the trench was taken down further. The natural came off in layers - a solid clay over a sand and then a gravelly stony layer all very compacted and considered to be *in situ* natural deposits.

Underlying the wall foundation within the engineer's breaking-out of the brick plinth a large boulder was exposed; this was considered to have formed part of a rough footing course for the masonry walling above (alternatively it could be a random boulder within the natural - hard to be certain in such a small exposure); the brick plinth was constructed around this boulder.

To the north of this trench some more of the brick plinth had been removed by the engineer; this was cleaned up for investigation, but all the deposits appeared to be natural below the foundations.

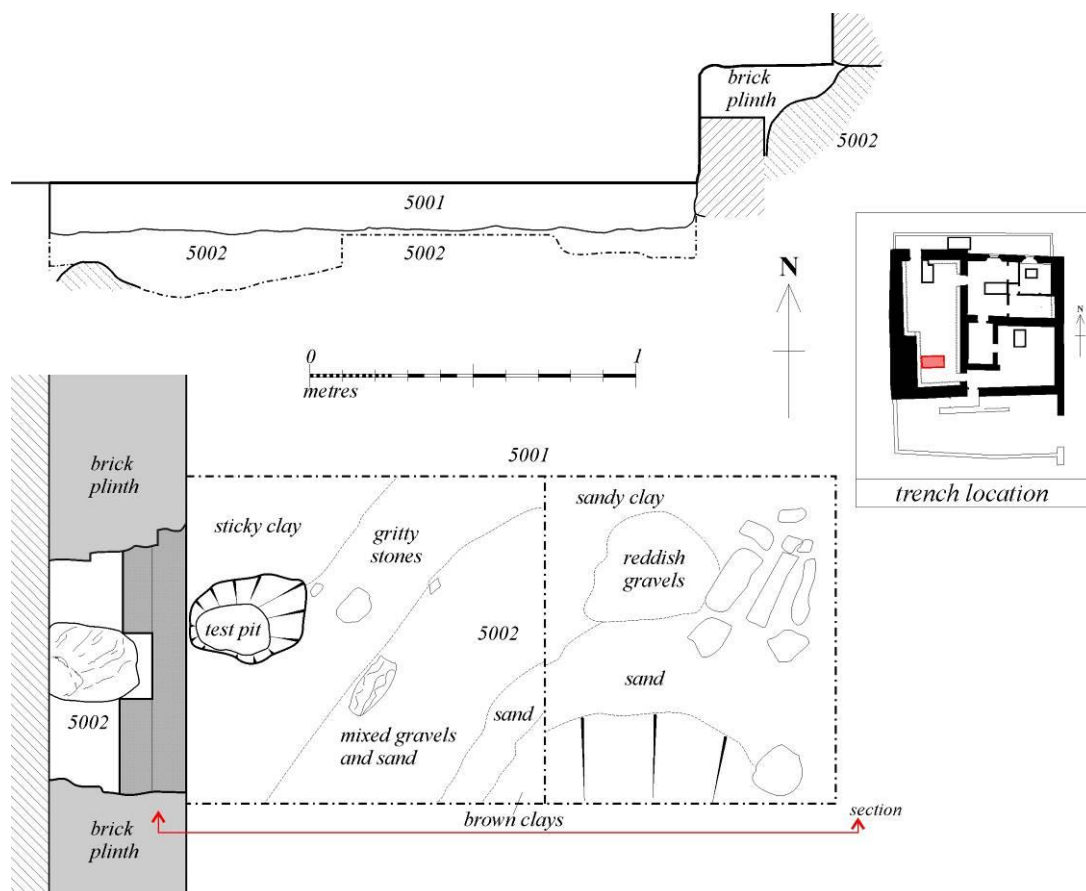


Figure 7 trench 5 plan and section

c. Discussion

Within this trench no features or deposits of archaeological interest were seen, just mid-20th century concrete flooring over a truncated natural. Where the brick plinth running around the wall foot was removed further *in situ* natural was noted, this right up to the base of the masonry foundations.

vii. Trench 6

a. Strategy

Trench 6 was a 1m by 2m, north-south aligned expansion of an existing engineer's investigation running out from the interior north wall foot of the principal range of Panmure House. This trench was intended to test the general depth of deposition and interior of the range – cellar floor features, etc. Underlying this may have survived parts of earlier structures or back-land deposits within the western burgage plot. The trench was stepped around the brick plinth running along the wall foot to avoid undermining the masonry.

b. Description

Once the concrete 6001 and associated gravelly bottoming was removed natural till 6002 was exposed across the trench area at a depth of 0.25m – 0.30m. This was similar to that seen in the other trenches and it was clear that this area had been reduced historically into natural as with trench 5 and 3.

c. Discussion

Within this trench no features or deposits of archaeological interest were seen, just mid-20th century concrete flooring over a truncated natural.



Plate 17 trench 5 cleaned up to show bands of natural Plate 18 trench 6 at LOE (0.50 m scales)

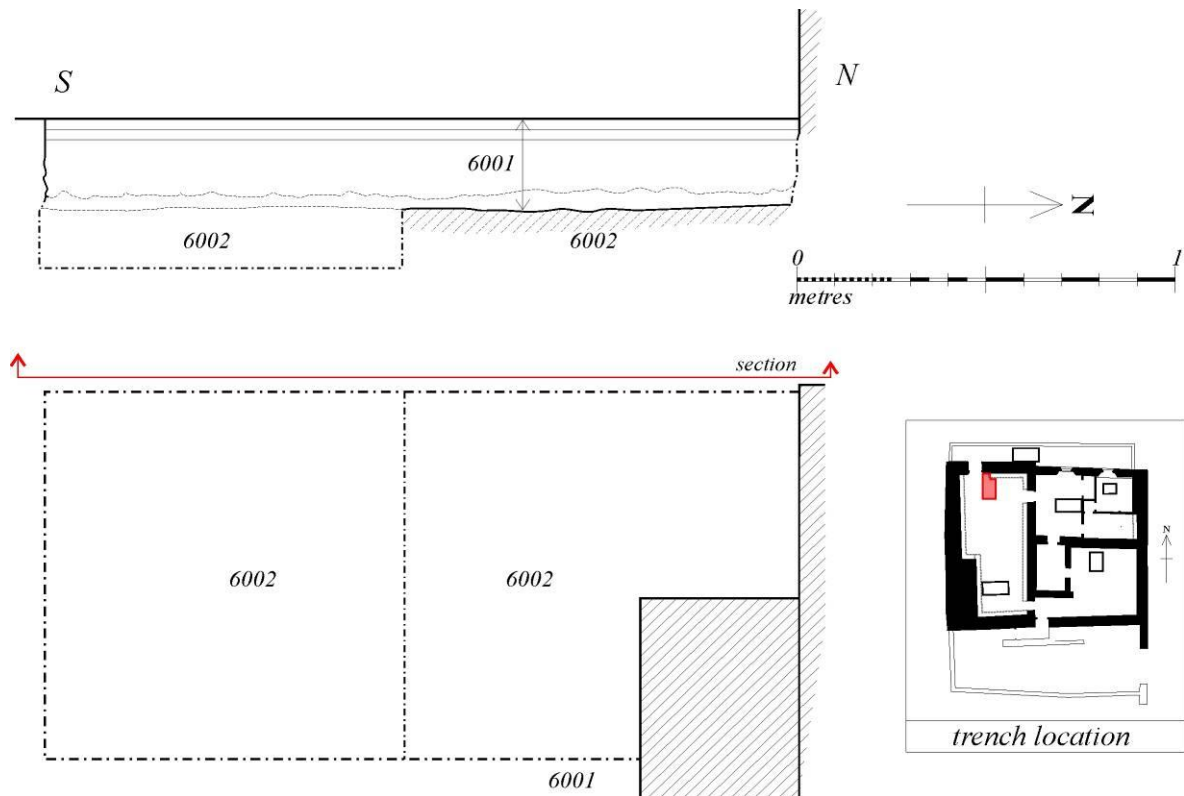


Figure 8 trench 6 plan and section

viii. Trench 7

a. Strategy

Trench 7 was a 1m by 2m, east-west aligned expansion of an existing rough investigation around modern services located the exterior wall foot of the principal range, within the narrow alley area along the north side of the structure. This was intended to test general depth of deposition, and hopefully confirm the line of the former northwards continuation of the principal range by locating the remains of the footing of its rear wall. The trench was also approximately on the site of a projecting pre-existing wall/boundary line (rear, east boundary of the western burgage plot). The trench area was crossed by live drainage piping that was not to be disturbed – two deeper sondages between the pipes within the wider trench area were originally proposed. However during excavation it became clear that natural bedrock and clay were found at a shallow depth across the trench and so these deeper sondages were not required.

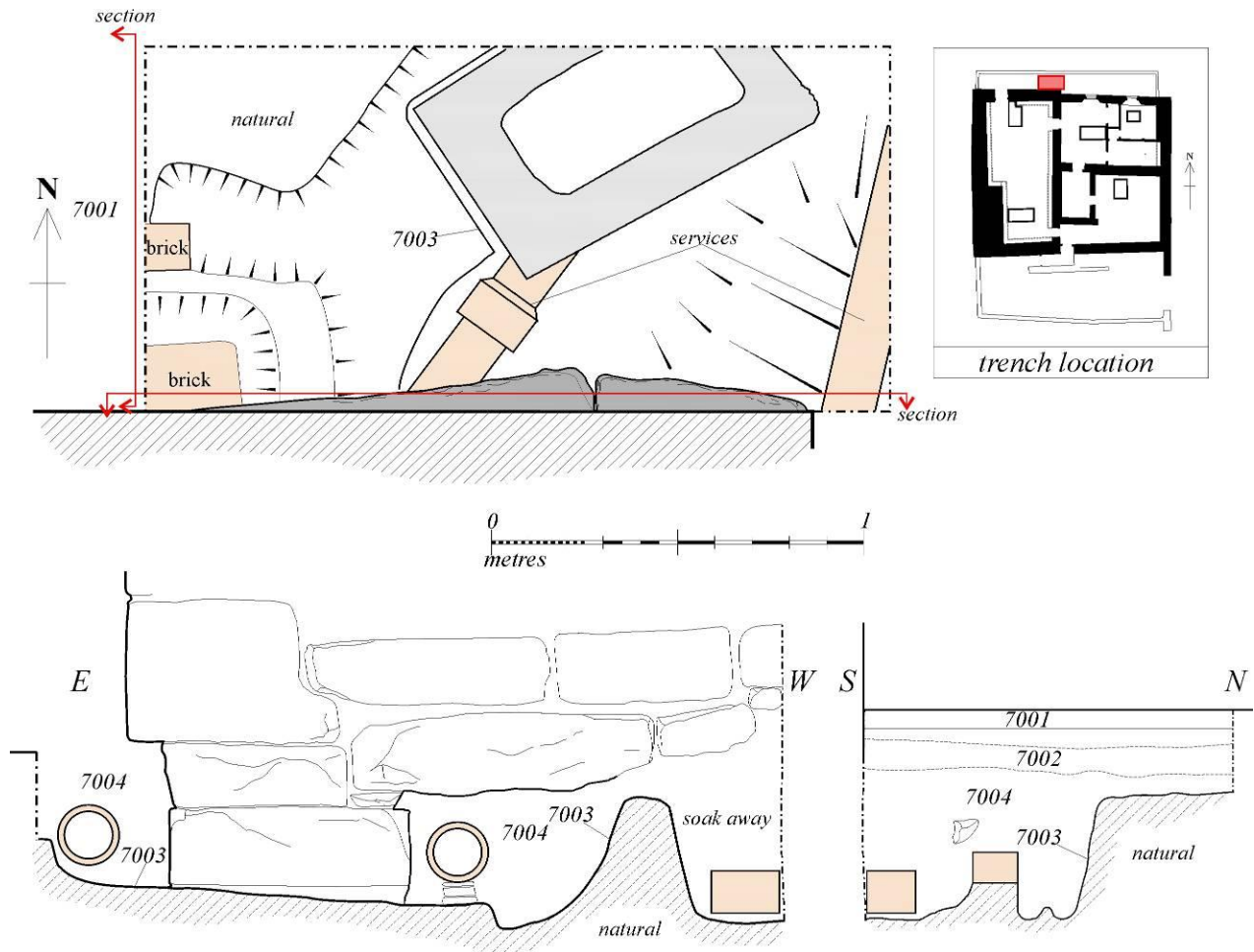


Figure 9 trench 7 plan and sections

b. Description

The natural deposits were composed of bedrock similar to that seen within trench 3 to the east and some surviving hard-packed clays to the west where the natural survives higher and had not been cut away for the services.

The pipe cuts were backfilled with 7004, a mixed dark fill; some artefacts were recovered from this including a decorated 19th/early 20th century *North British Railway* uniform button. These deposits were capped with modern paving and bottoming, 7001 and 7002.



Plate 19 front and back of button recovered from 7004(SF023)



Plate 20 trench 7 at LOE

c. *Discussion*

The cut 7003 for these service pipes have removed any evidence for the continuation of the wall line and there was no obvious stub projecting out from the current gable although a couple of stones are not flush with the face below ground, whether these are part of the demolished range or part of the current gable wall's foundation is not clear.

3. Conclusion

The evaluation exercise provided a number of key observations on the likelihood of the survival of archaeologically significant remains within the existing Panmure House plot.

In general early underlying levels and archaeologically significant remains were subject to wide-spread truncation. This primarily occurred during the refurbishment of the building in the early 1950s. In general all pre-existing interior floor levels within the building and courtyard surfaces, etc. that may have existed on its south side were wholly scoured away. In most areas this was down to underlying natural deposits.

A curious feature of this site is an outcropping of bedrock that interrupted the general break of slope on this side of the Canongate – this seems to have been most prominent at the NW part of the site area (i.e. beneath the northern part of the Panmure House frontage range). Because of this natural anomaly it seems that surviving deposition within the plot actually occurs upslope – further south and to the SE.

In most parts of the site area it seems that the only significant archaeological features that may be those that have been cut down in to the natural – this must certainly be the case within the area of the frontage range and likely within the rear jamb. In the latter area evidence of early pit excavation was indeed encountered (containing early post-medieval ceramics), as was the survival of a later stone-lined drain relating to the use of Panmure House.

Evidence of medieval activity was encountered in the SE and south part of the site, in trenches 1 and 2. In both deposits that may represent lower garden soils within back-land areas of medieval burgage plots was encountered. In both evidence for pit excavation was also revealed and in both medieval white gritty pottery was recovered – much of this thin-walled and notably early (13th – 14th century); there was also evidence of later ceramic types through to the post medieval period.

It was notable that little evidence was found for the existence of later medieval / early post-medieval (pre-1690) structures, closes or boundary features within the areas excavated – possible locations for such had been deliberately targeted by the evaluation. While extensive truncation may be partly responsible for their general absence, it is also possible that even by the time of construction of Panmure House in the later 17th century there had been relatively little development of the back-land areas in this area of the Canongate. Rothiemay's view of the 1640s certainly indicates some rear range construction, but not nearly as extensive as was evident within Edinburgh proper. The only certain evidence of pre-existing construction thus remains the fragments incorporated within the southern parts of the Panmure House frontage range (a pre-existing building of 1½ stories) and within the walling that forms the existing east boundary of the site (and earlier plot boundary wall).

Appendix A Context Register; Panmure House, Archaeological evaluation 2013

Context	Trench	Type	Date	Initial	Description	Comments
1001	1	deposit	26/04/13	AJM	Modern cobbles	1950s
1002	1	deposit	26/04/13	AJM	Bedding for 1001	1950s
1003	1	deposit	26/04/13	AJM	Compacted road bottoming	19 th -20 th C
1004	1	deposit	26/04/13	AJM	Compacted road bottoming	19 th -20 th C
1005	1	cut	26/04/13	AJM	N-S aligned Service cut for lead water pipe	19-20 th C
1006	1	fill	26/04/13	AJM	Upper fill of 1005	19-20 th C
1007	1	fill	26/04/13	AJM	Lower fill of 1005	19-20 th C
1008	1	fill	26/04/13	AJM	Lead water pipe	19-20 th C
1009	1	cut	29/04/13	AJM	N-S aligned service cut	19-20 th C
1010	1	fill	29/04/13	AJM	Fill of 1009	19-20 th C
1011	1	structural	29/04/13	AJM	Sandstone capstones of drain within cut 1009	19-20 th C
1012	1	structural	29/04/13	AJM	Lime bonded clay brick sides of drain	19-20 th C
1013	1	fill	29/04/13	AJM	Lower fill of 1009	19-20 th C
1014	1	cut	29/04/13	Kmacf	Borehole and modern infill	21 st C
1015	1	deposit	29/04/13	Kmacf	Mixed working surface for drive construction	19-20 th C
1016	1	deposit	29/04/13	Kmacf	Clean dump of crushed lime mortar	19-20 th C
1017	1	cut	29/04/13	Kmacf	N-S Linear cut, cutting 1019	Medieval ?
1018	1	fill	29/04/13	Kmacf	Gravelly fill of 1017	Medieval ?
1019	1	deposit	29/04/13	Kmacf	Deep mixed stony clayey soil deposit to west of trench	Medieval ?
1020	1	deposit	29/04/13	AJM	Deep stony soils to east of trench	Medieval ?
1021	1	deposit	29/04/13	AJM	Deep stony soils to east of trench	Medieval ?
2001	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Concrete and bottoming of floor	Modern floor 1950s
2002	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Clean yellow sand bedding , in NE of trench	Modern floor 1950s
2003	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Clean yellow sand along west edge of tr 2	Modern floor 1950s
2004	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Fill of 2005 cut, mixed redeposited fills	Modern 2013 redeposition
2005	2	cut	02/04/13	RC	Test pit for engineer	2013 test pit
2006	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Fill of 2007 loose and firmly compact gritty silt, abundant in coal fragments, slag, cinder and fired stones . as well as 19 th white ceramic	
2007	2	cut	02/04/13	RC	Cut for 2006 seemingly truncated by 2005	
2008	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Thin mixed , bedding layer for 2001 below 2002/2003	Modern floor 1950s
2009	2	cut	02/04/13	RC	Possible pit rich in finds	
2010	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Light mid brown garden soil , with lots of white gritty recovered	
2011	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Dark silt along south edge with coal and cinders	
2012	2	cut	02/04/13	RC	Cut for 2009	

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2013	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Fill of small pit 2014 heavily truncated by 2007 and 2012	
2014	2	cut	02/04/13	RC	Fragmentary pit truncated by 2012	
2015	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Mixed fill below and around 2010	
2016	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Fill of pit 2017 below 2015	
2017	2	cut	02/04/13	RC	Cut for 2016	
2018	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Natural subsoil	
2019	2	cut	02/04/13	RC	Cut for 2011	
2020	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Primary fill of 2007	
2021	2	deposit	02/04/13	RC	Disturbed fragmentary remnants of former ground surface	
3001	3	deposit	04/04/13	Kmacf	Concrete and bottoming of floor	Modern floor 1950s
3002	3	deposit	04/04/13	Kmacf	Natural tills , stony hard packed mixed deposit of clayey natural	Natural
3003	3	deposit	04/04/13	Kmacf	Soft bedrock , breaks up along narrow bedding layers	Natural
4001	4	deposit			Concrete and rubble floor	Modern floor 1950s
4002	4	deposit			Rubble bottoming for concrete , many fragments of a glazed sink as well as broken 19 th c brick overlain with a layer of slate	Modern floor 1950s
4003	4	deposit			Mixed backfill of engineers test pit	2013 redeposited deposits
4004	4	deposit			Lime bonded rubble side to a drain	Possibly 17 c relating to house kitchen
4005	4	deposit			Cut for 4004	
4006	4	deposit			Cut for 2013 engineers test pit	2013 modern cut
4007	4	deposit			Backfill around 4004 within cut 4005, mid yellow brown silty sandy clay	Possibly 17 c relating to house kitchen
4008	4	deposit			Midden deposit filling 4013	Pre 17 th c
4009	4	deposit			Void same as 4002	
4010	4	deposit			Fill within drain , a soft dark grey brown sandy silt, with lots of bone and coal fragments	17thc onwards Infill/silting up when in use
4011	4	deposit			Initial silting up of drain 4004 overlain by secondary silting 4010	17thc onwards Infill/silting up when in use
4012	4	deposit			Flagstone flooring to drain 4004 , neat sandstone flags	Possibly 17 c relating to house kitchen
4013	4	deposit			Sub circular cut , cut deeply into natural filled with 4008	Pre 17 th C
5001	5	deposit			Concrete and rubble floor	Modern floor 1950s
5002	5	deposit			Natural tills , stony hard packed mixed deposit of clayey natural	Natural
6001	6	deposit			Concrete and rubble floor	Modern floor 1950s
6002	6	deposit			Natural tills , stony hard packed mixed deposit of clayey natural	Natural

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
7001	7	deposit			Slab path with sand bedding layer	Late 20 th C
7002	7	deposit			Concrete levelling spread	Late 20 th c
7003	7	deposit			Cuts for service pipes	19 th -20 th C
7004	7	deposit			Mixed deposit of gritty fine coal mortar and clay with 19 th -20 th C POTTERY AND GLASS AND A NICE BUTTON	19 th -20 th C
7005	7	deposit			Natural clay and bedrock	

Appendix B Finds Register

<i>No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
001	2002	1	Ceramic	Blue and white glaze ceramic		02/04/13	RC
002	2004	9	Ceramic	Mixed pantile and blue and white ceramic		02/04/13	RC
003	2004	6	Bone	Mixed faunal, sheep cow cat		02/04/13	RC
004	2004	1	Ceramic	Decorated sherd , 17 th c?		02/04/13	RC
005	2004	1	Ceramic	Pipe bowl and stem , castle stamp, early 17 th C		02/04/13	RC
006	4002	8	CBM	Tile and slate from levelling		02/04/13	DH
007	4010	30	Faunal bone	Mixed faunal bone , chicken sheep		03/04/13	DH
008	4011	15	Faunal bone	Mostly fishbone		03/04/13	DH
009	2006	11	Ceramic/Glass	White glaze blue print		03/04/13	RC
010	2009/2010	15	Ceramic/bone	Faunal and ceramic		03/04/13	RC
011	4008	1	Lithic	Flint flake		03/04/13	DH
012	2009	25	Bone	Faunal bone including teeth		04/04/13	RC
013	2009	10	Ceramic	Mixed green glaze ceramic including rim sherd		04/04/13	RC
014	2009	1	Shell	Shell		04/04/13	RC
015	4008	112	Bone	Faunal bone including 1 burnt		04/04/13	DH
016	4008	17	Ceramic	Mostly green glaze		04/04/13	DH
017	4008	4	Shell	Oyster and buckie		04/04/13	DH
018	2013	2	Bone / Ceramic	1 x pipe stem and bone		04/04/13	RC
019	2010	12	Ceramic	White gritty ceramic		04/04/13	RC
020	2016	6	Ceramic/bone	White fritty and green glaze		05/04/13	RC
021	2015	20	Ceramic/bone	White gritty		05/04/13	RC
022	7004	13	Ceramic/cbm	Brick, lead glazed crockery		05/04/13	DH
023	7004	4	Metal	, nail,slag and button marked "NBR"		05/04/13	DH
024	7004	4	Ceramic/bone	Bottle glass		05/04/13	DH
025	2009	3	Ceramic/	Faunal and green glaze from section		08/04/13	RC

No.	Context	Quantity	Material	Description	Comments	Date	Initial
			bone	cleaning			
026	2020	6	Ceramic/ bone	Mix of ceramics		08/04/13	RC
027	7004	1	Bone	Bone button		08/04/13	DH
028	2009		Bone	Faunal		08/04/13	RC
029	2015		Ceramic	White gritty		08/04/13	RC
030	1015		ceramic			29/04/13	Kmacf
031	1015		bone			29/04/13	Kmacf
032	1015		glass			29/04/13	Kmacf
033	1015		shell			29/04/13	Kmacf
034	1018		ceramic			29/04/13	Kmacf
035	1018		shell			29/04/13	Kmacf
036	1019		ceramic			29/04/13	Kmacf
037	1003		mix			29/04/13	AJM

Appendix C Sample List

Sample Number	Context	Size	Description	Date	Initial
001	4007	1 bag	Fill of foundation trench , wall 4004	02/04/13	DH
002	4010	1 bag	Deposit east of wall 4004	03/04/13	DH
003	4011	1 bag	Deposit underlying 4010	03/04/13	DH
004	4008	1 bag	Middeny fill	03/04/13	DH
005	2009	2 bag	Pit fill	04/04/13	RC
006	2013	1 bag	Possible pit fill	04/04/13	RC
007	2011	1 bag	Dark black cinder deposit	04/04/13	RC
008	2016	1 bag	Mid grey brown fill of 2017	05/04/13	RC
009	2015	2 bag	Mid grey brown silty clay	05/04/13	RC

Appendix D Drawings Register

Dwg No.	Sheet	Type	Scale	Description	Date	Drawn by
015	12	Plan	1:20	Trench 4 wall 4004 , cut 4005 pre ex	02/04/13	DH
016	12	Plan	1:20	Trench 4 4005 post ex	03/04/13	DH
017	12	Plan	1:20	Mid ex trench 2 post removal 2004	02/04/13	RC
018	12	Plan	1:20	Mid ex trench 2 post removal 2006	03/04/13	RC
019	12	Plan	1:20	Trench 4 flags 4012	03/04/13	DH
020	12	Plan	1:20	Trench 2 mid ex 2009,2010,2011	03/04/13	RC
021	12	Plan	1:20	Trench 2 mid ex post removal 2009	03/04/13	RC
022	12	Plan	1:20	Trench 4 post ex cut 4013	04/04/13	DH
023	12	Section	1:10	Trench 4 running section	04/04/13	DH
024	13	Plan	1:20	Trench 7 pre ex	05/04/13	DH
025	13	Plan	1:20	Trench 5 post ex. plan	05/04/13	Kmacf
026	13	Section	1:20	Trench 5 post ex section	05/04/13	Kmacf

Dwg No.	Sheet	Type	Scale	Description	Date	Drawn by
027	13	Plan	1:20	Trench 6 post ex plan	04/04/13	Kmacf
028	13	Section	1:20	Trench 6 post ex section	04/04/13	Kmacf
029	13	Plan	1:20	Trench 3 post ex plan	04/04/13	Kmacf
030	13	Section	1:20	Trench 3 section	04/04/13	Kmacf
031	14	Plan	1:20	Trench 2 post ex plan	08/04/13	RC
032	12	Plan	1:20	Trench 2 mid ex showing 2010	08/04/13	RC
033	12	Section	1:10	Trench 2 west facing section	08/04/13	RC
034	12	Section	1:10	Trench 7 e and n sections	08/04/13	DH
035	13	Section	1:10	Trench 2 s,e, n facing sections of tr 2	08/04/13	RC
036	12	Plan	1:20	Trench 7 post ex plan	08/04/13	DH
037		pLAN	1:20	Trench1 1005 excavated	26/04/13	AJM
038		Plan	1:20	Trench 1 at loe	29/04/13	AJM
039		section	1:20	Trench 1 north section	29/04/13	AJM

Appendix E Photographic Register

Shot Num.	Direction facing	Trench	Contexts	Description	Date	Initial
199	NE	2		Pre excavation Tr 2	02/04/13	Kmacf
200	N	2		Pre excavation Tr 2	02/04/13	RC
201	S	2		Pre excavation Tr 2	02/04/13	RC
202	NE	4		Working shot Tr 4	02/04/13	RC
203	NE	4		Working shot Tr 4	02/04/13	RC
204	N	4	4002	Pre excavation Tr 4	02/04/13	DH
205	N	4	4002	Pre excavation Tr 4	02/04/13	DH
206	N	2		Mid ex Tr 2 post removal 2002/2003	02/04/13	RC
207	S	2		Mid ex Tr 2 post removal 2002/2003	02/04/13	RC
208	N	4		Mid ex Tr 4 removed 4003	02/04/13	DH
209	N	4		Mid ex Tr 4 removed 4003	02/04/13	DH
210	E	4		Mid ex Tr 4 removed 4003	02/04/13	DH
211	S	4		Mid ex Tr 4 removed 4003	02/04/13	DH
212	W	4		Mid ex Tr 4 removed 4003	02/04/13	DH
213	N	2		Mid Ex Tr 2 post removal of 2004	02/04/13	RC
214	S	2		Mid Ex Tr 2 post removal of 2004	02/04/13	RC
215	N	2		Post ex of 2005 S facing section	02/04/13	RC
216	N	4	4004/4005	Tr 4 wall 4004, cut 4005 and fill 4007 pre excavation	02/04/13	DH
217	N	4		Tr 4 wall 4004, cut 4005 and fill 4007 pre excavation	02/04/13	DH
218	S	4		Tr 4 wall 4004, cut 4005 and fill 4007 pre excavation	02/04/13	DH
219	N	4		Tr 4 CUT 4005 POST EX	02/04/13	DH
220	N	4		Tr 4 CUT 4005 POST EX	02/04/13	DH
221	E	3		Tr 3 pre excavation	03/04/13	Kmacf
222	E	3		Tr 3 pre excavation	03/04/13	Kmacf
223	E	3		Tr 3 pre excavation	03/04/13	Kmacf
224	E	3		Tr 3 pre excavation, cleaned up	03/04/13	Kmacf
225	N	2		Tr 2 post removal of 2006	03/04/13	RC
226	S	2		Tr 2 post removal of 2006	03/04/13	RC

Shot Num.	Direction facing	Trench	Contexts	Description	Date	Initial
227	WV	2		Tr 2 post removal of 2006	03/04/13	RC
228	N	2		Tr 2 S facing section of 2006/2007	03/04/13	RC
229	N	2		Tr 2 S facing section of 2006/2007	03/04/13	RC
230	N	2		Tr 2 S facing section of 2006/2007	03/04/13	RC
231	E	2		Tr 2 W facing section of 2006/2007	03/04/13	RC
232	E	2		Tr 2 W facing section of 2006/2007	03/04/13	RC
233	E	2		Tr 2 W facing section of 2006/2007	03/04/13	RC
234	NE	3		Working shot Tr 3	03/04/13	RC
235	NE	4		Working shot Tr 4	03/04/13	RC
236	NE	4		Working shot Tr 4	03/04/13	RC
237	NE	4		Working shot Tr 4	03/04/13	RC
238	N	4	4012	Tr 4 Flagstones 2012 (drain base)	03/04/13	DH
239	E	4	4012	Tr 4 Flagstones 2012 (drain base)	03/04/13	DH
240	E	4	4012	Tr 4 Flagstones 2012 (drain base)	03/04/13	DH
241	N	2	2009,2010 and 2011	Tr 2 mid ex showing 2009,2010 and 2011	03/04/13	RC
242	E	2	2009,2010 and 2011	Tr 2 mid ex showing 2009,2010 and 2011	03/04/13	RC
243	W	2	2009,2010 and 2011	Tr 2 mid ex showing 2009,2010 and 2011	03/04/13	RC
244	S	2	2009,2010 and 2011	Tr 2 mid ex showing 2009,2010 and 2011	03/04/13	RC
245	E	2	2009	Tr 2 mid ex showing 2009	04/04/13	RC
246	E	2	2009	Tr 2 mid ex showing 2009	04/04/13	RC
247	E	3	3002,3003	Tr3 post ex shows natural 3002 and bedrock 3003	04/04/13	Kmacf
249	E	3	3002,3003	Tr3 post ex shows natural 3002 and bedrock 3003	04/04/13	Kmacf
250	W	3	3001,3002,3003	Tr 3 E section	04/04/13	Kmacf
251	W	3	3001,3002,3003	Tr 3 E section	04/04/13	Kmacf
252	W	3	3001,3002,3003	Tr 3 E section	04/04/13	Kmacf
253	N	6	6001	Tr 6 pre excavation	04/04/13	Kmacf
254	N	6	6002	Tr 6 cleaned up for excavation	04/04/13	Kmacf
255	N	6	6002	Tr 6 cleaned up for excavation	04/04/13	Kmacf
256	-	-	-	-	04/04/13	Kmacf
257	-	-	-	-	04/04/13	Kmacf
258	W	2		Tr 2 post ex of 2012	04/04/13	RC
259	W	2		Tr 2 post ex of 2012	04/04/13	RC
260	E	2		Tr 2 post ex of 2012	04/04/13	RC
261	E	2	2012	Tr 2 W facing section, showing 2012	04/04/13	RC
262	E	2	2009/2012	Tr 2 W facing section, showing 2012/2009	04/04/13	RC
263	E	2	2009/2012	Tr 2 W facing section, showing 2012/2009	04/04/13	RC
264	N	4	4013	Tr 4 pit cut 4013 post ex	04/04/13	DH
265	N	4	4013	Tr 4 pit cut 4013 post ex	04/04/13	DH
266	W	4	4013	Tr 4 pit cut 4013 post ex	04/04/13	DH
267	W	4	4013	Tr 4 pit cut 4013 post ex, detail	04/04/13	DH
268	NW	4	4013	Tr 4 pit cut 4013 post ex, detail	04/04/13	DH
269	E	2		Tr 2 post ex of 2014	04/04/13	RC
270	W/V	2		Tr 2 post ex of 2014	04/04/13	RC
271	E	2	2013/2014	Tr 2 W facing section showing 2013/2014	04/04/13	RC
272	E	2	2013/2014	Tr 2 W facing section showing 2013/2014	04/04/13	RC
273	N	6	6002	Tr 6 post ex shows 6002 natural	04/04/13	Kmacf
274	N	6	6002	Tr 6 post ex shows 6002 natural	04/04/13	Kmacf
275	S	6	6002	Tr 6 post ex shows 6002 natural	04/04/13	Kmacf
276	S	6	6002	Tr 6 post ex shows 6002 natural	04/04/13	Kmacf
277	W	6		Tr 6 west section	04/04/13	Kmacf
278	S	5		Tr 5 general location from trench 6	04/04/13	Kmacf

Shot Num.	Direction facing	Trench	Contexts	Description	Date	Initial
279	N	2		Tr 2 mid ex showing possible pit cuts	04/04/13	RC
280	N	2		Tr 2 mid ex showing possible pit cuts	04/04/13	RC
281	S	2		Tr 2 mid ex showing possible pit cuts	04/04/13	RC
282	W	2		Tr 2 mid ex showing possible pit cuts	04/04/13	RC
283	W	2		Tr 2 mid ex showing possible pit cuts	04/04/13	RC
284	w/v	2		Tr 2 mid ex showing possible pit cuts	04/04/13	RC
285	W	5		Tr 5 pre ex after surface clean	04/04/13	Kmacf
286	W	5		Tr 5 pre ex after surface clean	04/04/13	Kmacf
287	E	5		Tr 5 pre ex after surface clean	04/04/13	Kmacf
288	E	5		Tr 5 pre ex after surface clean	04/04/13	Kmacf
289	E	5		Tr 5 pre ex after surface clean	04/04/13	Kmacf
290	W	7		Tr 7 pre ex west half	05/04/13	DH
291	W	7		Tr 7 pre ex west half	05/04/13	DH
292	N	2		Tr 2 Working shot	05/04/13	Kmacf
293	N	2		Tr 2 Working shot	05/04/13	Kmacf
294	N	2		Tr 2 Working shot	05/04/13	Kmacf
295	W	6	6002	Tr 6 sondage into natural 6002	05/04/13	Kmacf
296	W	6	6002	Tr 6 sondage into natural 6002	05/04/13	Kmacf
297	E/V	6	6002	Tr 6 sondage into natural 6002	05/04/13	Kmacf
298	E/V	6	6002	Tr 6 sondage into natural 6002	05/04/13	Kmacf
299	N/V	2	2016/2017	Tr 2 mid ex showing 2016/2017	05/04/13	RC
300	W/V	2	2016/2017	Tr 2 mid ex showing 2016/2017	05/04/13	RC
301	N/V	2	2016/2017	Tr 2 mid ex showing 2016/2017	05/04/13	RC
302	N/V	2	2016/2017	Tr 2 mid ex showing 2016/2017	05/04/13	RC
303	W/V	2	2016/2017	Tr 2 mid ex showing 2016/2017	05/04/13	RC
304	SW			engineers exposure of foundations cleaned up show natural	05/04/13	Kmacf
305	SW			engineers exposure of foundations cleaned up show natural	05/04/13	Kmacf
306	SW			engineers exposure of foundations cleaned up show natural	05/04/13	Kmacf
307	SW			engineers exposure of foundations cleaned up show natural	05/04/13	Kmacf
308	N	2		Tr 2 Post ex view	05/04/13	RC
309	w	2		Tr 2 Post ex view	05/04/13	RC
310	n	2		Tr 2 Post ex view	05/04/13	RC
311	N	2		Tr 2 Post ex view	08/04/13	RC
312	S	2		Tr 2 Post ex view	08/04/13	RC
313	E	7		Tr 7 working shot	08/04/13	RC
314	E	2		Tr 2 Post ex view	08/04/13	RC
315	E	2		TR 2 w facing section	08/04/13	RC
316	E	2		TR 2 w facing section	08/04/13	RC
317	E	2		TR 2 w facing section	08/04/13	RC
318	N	2		TR 2 S facing section	08/04/13	RC
319	N	2		TR 2 S facing section	08/04/13	RC
320	N	2		TR 2 S facing section	08/04/13	RC
321	W	2		TR 2 E facing section	08/04/13	RC
322	W	2		TR 2 E facing section	08/04/13	RC
323	W	2		TR 2 E facing section	08/04/13	RC
324	S	2		TR 2 N facing section	08/04/13	RC
325	S	2		TR 2 N facing section	08/04/13	RC
326	S	2		TR 2 N facing section	08/04/13	DH
327	W	7		Tr 7 post ex	08/04/13	DH

Shot Num.	Direction facing	Trench	Contexts	Description	Date	Initial
328	W	7		Tr 7 post ex	08/04/13	DH
329	S	7		Tr 7 post ex	08/04/13	DH
335	W	1		Tr 1 pre ex	26/04/13	Kmacf
336	W	1		Tr 1 pre ex	26/04/13	Kmacf
337	W	1	1002	Tr 1 pre ex (cobbles removed)	26/04/13	AJM
338	S	1	1002	Tr 1 pre ex (cobbles removed)	26/04/13	AJM
339	W	1	1003/1004	Tr 1 mid ex shows 1003/1004	26/04/13	AJM
340	S	1	1003/1004	Tr 1 mid ex shows 1003/1004	26/04/13	AJM
341	W	1	1005	Tr 1 mid ex shows 1005 cut	26/04/13	AJM
342	S	1	1005	Tr 1 mid ex shows 1005 cut	26/04/13	AJM
343	S	1	1005,1006,1007,1008	Tr 1 north section shows 1005 cut and fills 1006,1007,1008	26/04/13	AJM
344	N	1	1005,1006,1007,1008	Tr 1 south section shows 1005 cut and fills 1006,1007,1008	26/04/13	AJM
345	E	1	1003/1004	Tr 1 west section shows 1003/1004	26/04/13	AJM
346	W	1	1003/1004/1008	Tr 1 east section	26/04/13	AJM
347	S/V	1	1016	Tr1 mortar spread pre ex	29/04/13	Kmacf
348	N/V	1	1014	Tr 1 bore hole pre ex	29/04/13	Kmacf
349	e	1		Tr1 once 1014 empied and 1016 removed	29/04/13	Kmacf
350	S	1		Tr 1 east end mid ex	29/04/13	AJM
351	W	1		Tr 1 east end mid ex	29/04/13	AJM
352	NE	1	1009/1010/1011	Tr 1 stone capped brick drain	29/04/13	AJM
353	E	1	1009/1010/1011	Tr 1 stone capped brick drain	29/04/13	AJM
354	E	1	1009/1010/1011	Tr 1 stone capped brick drain	29/04/13	AJM
355	S	1	1017/1018	Tr 1 1017 cut pre excavation	29/04/13	Kmacf
356	S	1	1017/1018	Tr 1 1017 cut pre excavation	29/04/13	Kmacf
357	S	1	1017	Tr 1 1017 cut post excavation	29/04/13	Kmacf
358	S	1	1017	Tr 1 1017 cut post excavation	29/04/13	Kmacf
359	S	1	1017	Tr 1 1017 cut post excavation, plus mortar 1016 in section	29/04/13	Kmacf
360	E	1	1019	Tr 1 surface of 1019	29/04/13	Kmacf
361	W	1	1019	Tr 1 surface of 1019	29/04/13	Kmacf
362	S	1		Tr 1 east half post ex	29/04/13	AJM
363	W	1		Tr 1 east half post ex	29/04/13	AJM
364	S	1		Tr 1 east half post ex, south section	29/04/13	AJM
365	N	1		Tr 1 east half post ex, north section	29/04/13	AJM
366	E	1		Tr 1 east half post ex, east section	29/04/13	AJM
367	E	1		Tr 1 east half post ex, east section	29/04/13	AJM
368	E	1		Tr 1 east half post ex, east section	29/04/13	AJM
369	SE	1		Tr 1 east half post ex, east section	29/04/13	AJM
370	N	1		TR1 sondage through 1019 N section	29/04/13	Kmacf
371	W	1		TR 1 sondage through 1019 w section	29/04/13	Kmacf
372	W	1		TR 1 sondage through 1019 w section	29/04/13	Kmacf
373	W	1		TR 1 sondage through 1019 w section	29/04/13	Kmacf
374	N	1		TR1 sondage through 1019 N section	29/04/13	Kmacf
375	W	1		TR 1 at loe looking w	29/04/13	Kmacf
376	W	1		TR 1 at loe looking w	29/04/13	Kmacf
377	W	1		TR 1 at loe looking w	29/04/13	Kmacf
378	E	1		TR 1 at loe looking e	29/04/13	Kmacf
379	E	1	1010	TR 1 1010 drain	29/04/13	Kmacf

Appendix F Photographic thumbnails

Appendix G Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Panmure house, Panmure close, Canongate Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	AA 1910
PARISH:	Canongate
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Kenneth Macfadyen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NT27SE 2778
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Pits with 13 th -17 th C pottery in the former backlands beneath Panmure house C 1690
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 26510 73872
START DATE (this season)	02/04/13
END DATE (this season)	08/04/13
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	In advance of works involving ground reduction and underpinning to the building a series of 7 evaluation trenches were excavated, within 4 of these natural deposits were noted beneath a removed concrete floor and it appears that the ground level has been reduced by 0.50 m or more in works undertaken in the 1950s within the western part. However to the east 2 trenches (trenches 2 and 4) exposed a number of deep cut pits containing 13 th -17 th the pottery in tightly dated groups presumably dating to pre Panmure house occupation of the plots. Trench 4 within thin the former kitchen also located the remnants of a silted up stone drain relating to the 1690s kitchen. Trench 1 to the exterior and upslope also exposed deep deposits of made ground containing 13-15 th C pottery
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Full excavation of building footprint
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	kennymacfadyen@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	

Appendix H RCAHMS / CANMORE listing

NT27SE 545 2653 7391 and 2650 7390

A watching brief was carried out during the early stages of development of a gap site on the corner of Calton Road and Lochend Close, within the medieval burgh of Canongate. Although the nature of the deposits initially suggested that archaeological preservation was possible, all the deposits were shown to have been disturbed and redeposited during the construction and demolition of a 19th century gasworks. Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council. D A Johnstone 1992.

NT 2650 7390 Two evaluation trenches were excavated on the site of a proposed housing development in an area of medieval backlands to the N of the Canongate. Both trenches contained deposits indicating Early Modern clearance of the site to below the level of subsoil. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were encountered.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: The Scotsman Properties Ltd. S Stronach 1999

NT 2650 7390 Between the 9th and 12th of July Headland Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at Lochend Close, Edinburgh. The work was commissioned by the Hugh Martin Partnership on behalf of The Scotsman Properties Ltd in advance of a proposed housing development. The site is situated within the medieval burgh of Canongate. It occupies the backlands of a linear pot stretching northwards from the medieval thoroughfare of the High Street and confined by Lochend and Panmure Closes. Two trenches were excavated, both contained deposits indicating modern clearance of the site to below the level of the subsoil. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were encountered. No recommendations for further work is included in the report.

Sponsor: Hugh Martin Partnership on behalf of The Scotsman Properties Ltd

NMRS MS/899/154 (July 1999 Headland Archaeology Ltd)

NT 2650 7390 A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of foundation trenches for a housing development. The area had been subject to Early Modern disturbance to below the level of the subsoil. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were encountered.

Sponsor: Robertson Residential Ltd. R Conolly 2000

Johnston, D A (1992b) 'Lochend Close/Calton Road (City parish of Edinburgh): watching brief',

Discovery Excav Scot. Page(s): 52

Stronach, S (1999f) '2 Lochend Close (City parish of Edinburgh), evaluation', *Discovery Excav Scot*

Page(s): 39