# 4-6 Grassmarket *Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh*

Archaeological Evaluation : September 2015

for

Signature Pubs Ltd.

September 2015



Excavation of Trench 1 (photo 007)



Archaeology

Heritage Consultancy Ar

Architecture

# Addyman Archaeology

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# 4-6 Grassmarket *Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh*

# Archaeological Evaluation : September 2015 Job number 2165.00

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Data Structure Report

by Andrew Morrison

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#### Acknowledgements

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned to complete this project by Ian Forbes, Architects on behalf of Signature Pubs Ltd. Ian deserves our gratitude for his organisation and his commitment to ensuring that the archaeological resource is adequately protected.

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# 4-6 Grassmarket *Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh*

# Archaeological Evaluation

### **Executive Summary**

Addyman Archaeology was commissioned by Signature Pubs Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation of below ground deposits prior to the development of the land to the rear of numbers 4-6 Grassmarket. It is proposed to develop this land for use as a bar/restaurant and event space.

A total of three evaluation trenches were excavated over a period of two days. Trench 1, orientated east-west, was located in the western half of the site perpendicular to the Flodden Wall. Trench 2, initially planned as a single trench, was excavated as two separate sections: trench 2-north, and trench 2-south. These trenches were located to the east of Trench 1 near the eastern limit of the site and were orientated north-south. A full photographic record of the evaluation was produced, along with detailed measured hand drawings of the trench location plan and trench sections.

The archaeological evaluation revealed a significant depth of Late Modern demolition deposits containing large sections of mortared masonry to be present to the rear of 4-6 Grassmarket, extending below the maximum 1.20m depth achievable during this evaluation stage. A thin band of archaeological deposits were discovered at the northern extent of the site, between the demolition deposits and the southern wall of Dance Base; based on artefactual evidence, these deposits are thought to date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> or the early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

It was determined that the demolition deposits are likely the result of the dismantling of the structures that formerly stood at this location and from the various stages of rebuild at repair of the Flodden Wall. Due to the accessibility issues of this plot of land, it seems likely the resulting rubble was heaped to the rear of the site rather than removed. It is thought that *in situ* archaeological deposits are likely to exist below the depth of the Late Modern rubble deposit.

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 addymanal-224096) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

### 1. Introduction

#### i. General

Addyman Archaeology was contacted by Ian Forbes, architect, on behalf of Signature Pubs Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to the renovation of 4-6 Grassmarket, with an extension to the vacant lot to the rear. The proposed development area is part of the larger Category B listed building 4-10 Grassmarket, which comprises the Robertson Memorial Mission Buildings.

The archaeological involvement is in anticipation of a planning condition that will be placed upon the proposed development of the site by the City of Edinburgh Council in consultation with the Council Archaeology Service (contact John Lawson).

This Data Structure Report (DSR) includes the results of a small-scale archaeological evaluation undertaken in September 2015. The evaluation was completed over two days from the 21<sup>st</sup> to the 22<sup>nd</sup> of September by Andrew Morrison, with additional assistance by Rachel McMullan.

This report contains several maps reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, see <u>www.nls.uk</u>. This report is prepared in accordance with standard Addyman Archaeology procedures and in line with the guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*ClfA*).

#### ii. Setting

Centred on NT 25286 73371, the proposed development area at 4-6 Grassmarket lies within the Grassmarket district of Edinburgh's Old Town, below the south-eastern slope of Castle Rock and Edinburgh Castle. The proposed development area is sub-rectangular in shape and is bounded by 4-6 Grassmarket to the south, the Flodden Wall to the west, Dance Base to the north, and a close at #8 to the east (*Figure 1*). Access to the site is restricted, with access gained only via the close or through #4 Grassmarket.

Across the development area the underlying geology is predominantly Sandstone of the Ballagan formation; sedimentary bedrock formed up to 343-359 million years ago during the Carboniferous Period, with intrusions of igneous bedrock formed between 271 to 259 million years ago during the Permian and Carboniferous Periods. The local environment during the Carboniferous would have been mainly riverine, with waters depositing sand and gravel, and fine silt deposited during overbank flooding. Additionally the local environment would have also been previously dominated by intrusions of magma.

The overlying superficial geology is made up of Devensian- Diamicton Till. These deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in an environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. In this environment, glaciers scoured the landscape depositing moraines, with seasonal meltwaters leaving sand and gravel outwash<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html</u> -accessed 12/05/2015

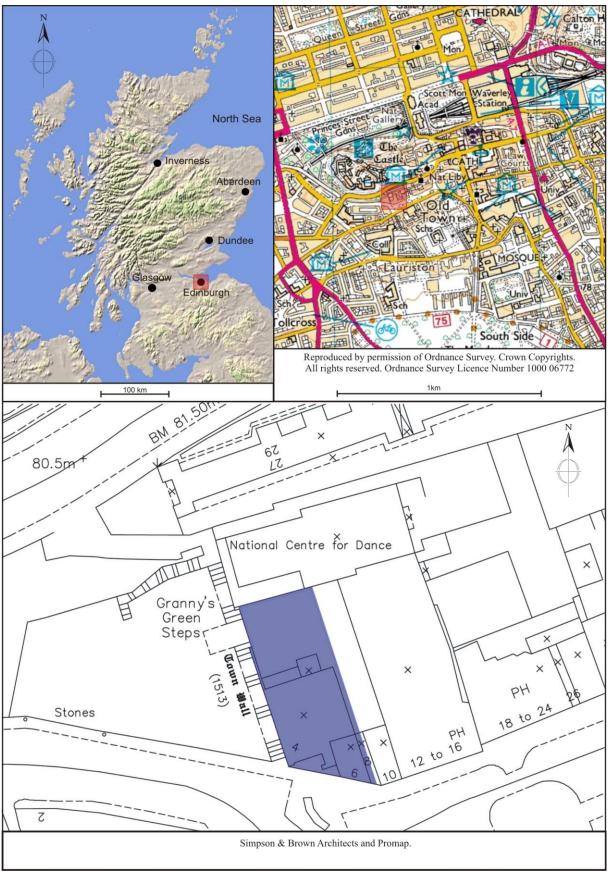


Figure 1 Site Location

### 2. Brief Historical Summary

#### i. General

The history of 4-6 Grassmarket has been studied in detail in the previous Desk-Based Assessment for this project and thus does not need to be discussed further here save for a short summary.

Previous archaeological works conducted have revealed a rich history within the Grassmarket area. An excavation conducted by Headland Archaeology in 2009 of the Grassmarket directly in front of the proposed site revealed two Bronze Age pits with contents dating roughly from 2200-1950 BCE and 1500 to 1380 BCE<sup>2</sup>. It also uncovered two distinct groups of Anglian features in the Grassmarket with depositions indicative of domestic waste which suggest an Anglian occupation of this location. At the same stratigraphic level a cobbled surface was discovered which could date to the 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>3</sup>. Another archaeological investigation by City of Edinburgh Archaeologist John Lawson and David Reed was conducted as a part of restoration works on the Flodden Wall which is incorporated into the western wall of the current church building and within the boundary walling extending northwards upslope from it. This investigation concluded that it is likely that parts of the Flodden Wall predate its assumed construction phase of 1513 and these wall fragments were previous town defences that were reinforced as a part of the wall's building programme.

In terms of the specific site development area prior to the increasing densification of urban development from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards the site would have likely consisted of back-land area within a burgage plot adjacent to Grassmarket and rising steeply upwards to Castle Rock. Edinburgh's expansion led to the further development of the Grassmarket area and the construction of buildings on the back-land area for commercial and domestic purposes. At 4-10 Grassmarket this period of usage continued until 1884 when the previous buildings were demolished for the construction of the Robertson Memorial Mission Buildings, of which Nos. 4-6 were occupied by the Mission church itself which incorporate part of the Flodden Wall into the western wall; with the land to the rear remaining open. Since then, the overall plan of the exterior building has remained unchanged and has consequently been used as a shop and event space.

### *ii.* Brief map regression

A detailed map regression of the site reveals the area of proposed development to be well documented from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. This chronology has been established and can be seen in detail in Addyman Archaeology' Desk-Based Assessment for this site.

The earliest map to show development on the area in any significant detail is the 'Bird's Eye view of Edinburgh' by James Gordon of Rothiemay from 1647 (*Figure 2*) which shows the construction of semi-rectangular buildings on the site area which are adjacent to the Flodden Wall to the west. The detail of these early images is not sufficient to reveal any significant detail of the buildings, other than to show them to be present and of large enough size to be recorded by James Gordon.

William Edgar's 'Plan of the City of Edinburgh' map from 1765 the first reliable depiction of the building comprising 4-10 Grassmarket, a single semi-rectangular building with a terraced garden area to the north which lies on the western end of the Grassmarket and is aligned N-S. By John Ainslie's map of 1780 a secondary smaller building has been constructed on the western boundary of the property adjacent to the Flodden Wall. By the time of Ainslie's 1804 map this secondary building has merged with others on the opposite side of the wall and the Flodden Wall itself appears to terminate at the rear of this merged building.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> McMeekin, J. *Captial Streets Project: Grassmarket, Edinburgh.* Headland Archaeology. Grey Literature Report.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> *Ibid. pp. 8* 



Figure 2 Detail from James Gordon's 1647 map 'Bird's Eye view of Edinburgh'. NLS

The last pre-Ordnance survey map to record the site in detail is Robert Kirkwood's 1817 map which details the addition of more buildings to the property which then enclose the central space into a courtyard. It also shows that portions of the Flodden wall and the West Port have been demolished in order to allow for wider access to the Grassmarket area.

W. and A.K. Johnson's 1840 map 'Plan of Edinburgh, Leith & Suburbs' details a change in the front of the property which was made to accommodate the King's Stables road (*Figure 3*). At this point is can be assumed the front of the buildings would have been demolished along the new property line. The buildings representing 4-10 Grassmarket in this map cannot be considered cartographically accurate as it is likely that the illustrator decided to draw them together as they were not significant enough in this particular map to justify drawing them separately.



Figure 3 Extract from W. and A.K. Johnston's 'Plan of Edinburgh, Leith & Suburbs' from 1840 with site outlined in blue. NLS

The production of Ordnance Survey map data in the mid- $19^{th}$  century marked the first accurate recording of 4-10 Grassmarket. The 1852 and 1877 town plans in particular accurately illustrate the ranges extending from the rear of the frontage building up-slope to the north, *Figure 4*. It is these rear ranges that fall within the area to be affected by the proposed development (corresponding to the mid-slope parts of two historic burgage plots that likely date back to medieval times). There is a high

probability that the remains of the structures represented will be encountered. Given the natural upwards-sloping topography it would be likely that the ranges were terraced in to the slope in a series of stepped stages and, in common with many such sites within the heart of the Old Town, this terracing-in will likely have heavily impacted pre-existing, deposits, features and structures.



Figure 4 Ordnance Survey, 1st edition. 25 inch to 1 mile. 'Edinburgh' Sheet 35. Surveyed 1852. NLS. Present project area indicated in blue.

It is clear from the  $1^{st}$  edition 25 inch to 1 mile map from 1895, that the arrangement of roads and structures we see today have taken shape by then, *Figure 5*. The Robertson Memorial Mission Buildings that occupy the site in present were erected in 1884 and feature in this map.

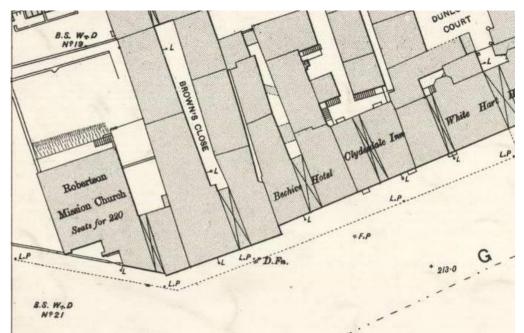


Figure 5 Ordnance Survey, 2nd edition. 25 inch to 1 mile. 'Edinburgh'. III.07.20. Surveyed 1895. NLS

### 3. Archaeological Evaluation

#### i. General

Addyman Archaeology completed an evaluation of the site to the rear of 4-6 Grassmarket in September 2015, where a total of three trenches were excavated. It was initially planned to excavate two trenches: Trench 1 orientated east-west, and Trench 2 orientated north-south. The results of the evaluation determined that it was unnecessary to complete the excavation of Trench 2, leaving the two halves of the trench un-joined. The north half of Trench 2 is referred to here as *Trench 2-north*, while the south half is referred to as *Trench 2-south*.

The evaluation was undertaken using a JCB 8008 CTS micro-digger fitted with a 0.40m wide bucket, monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. In this circumstance, with access gained solely through the close at #8 Grassmarket, a micro-digger was the largest means of mechanical excavation possible. Once the overlying deposits had been removed mechanically, the underlying features and deposits were hand-excavated and recorded as per Addyman Archaeology and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*ClfA*) recording standards.

A description of all the trenches and the key deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. All context numbers for deposits and fills are recorded within curved brackets (xxx); cuts and features are recorded within squared brackets [xxx].

#### *ii.* Trench 1



Plate 1 Trench 1: Post-ex, south facing section, east end (photo 011)

#### a. Strategy

Trench 1 was located in the western end of the site along the flatter mid-section of the rising backland, and measured roughly 6.25m in length by 1.2m in width. The trench was orientated east-west, with the west end stepped back approximately 0.70m from the line of the Flodden Wall's eastern face.

Trench 1 was excavated on the 21<sup>st</sup> of September under bright and sunny conditions. The excavations within the trench reached a depth of 1.20m, partly dictated by health and safety requirements and partly by the maximum reach of the micro digger.

#### b. Description

Following the removal of a thin layer of topsoil (001), an underlying deposit of demolition rubble was revealed (002), consisting mainly of loose stone rubble, including large >0.50m sections of mortared structural masonry and infrequent rounded coping stones within a humic clay soil matrix and Late Modern domestic refuse. This deposit continues below the 1.20-1.30m limit of excavation, and is present within all excavated trenches. Finds from this deposit are consistent with domestic refuse from the early to mid-1970's and were not retained.

#### c. Discussion

No *in situ* archaeology was uncovered within Trench 1, with the 1970's demolition rubble (002) extending below the maximum excavated depth. This deposit likely extends across the entirety of the site and down to a considerable depth. It would seem that when the structures that once stood in this backland were demolished, the resulting rubble was heaped rather than removed as the only access in and out of the lot is through the close at #8 Grassmarket.

#### *iii.* Trench 2 north



Plate 2 Trench 2 north: Post-ex, east facing section (photo 047)



Plate 3 Trench 2 north: Post-ex, west facing section (photo 052)

#### a. Strategy

Trench 2 north was excavated on September the 21<sup>st</sup> under bright and sunny conditions, and was located at the northern end of the site, east of Trench 1 along the down-slope below Dance Base's south wall. Orientated north-south, Trench 2 north measured roughly 2.25m in length by 1.20m in width, and had a maximum depth of 1.60m at its northern end.

### b. Description

At the north end of the trench, the removal of topsoil (001) revealed a thin sandy bedding deposit 0.05m in depth (008) which was, in turn, overlying a charcoal-rich clay deposit (007) (*Plate 2*). This charcoal-rich clay deposit was present in the east, south, and west facing sections, and extended to a depth of approximately 0.30m. Underlying this, was a light yellow-brown clay redeposit, likely late 19<sup>th</sup>- early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date (based on artefactual evidence that was not retained) that appeared to have been terraced-into by later site activities.

Within the west facing section, the remains of a wall-stub or retaining wall [004] was uncovered, surviving in eight to nine courses to a height of 1.20m, and 1.00m in length (*Plate 3*). Consisting of bonded granite masonry, this wall abuts (007) and (008) to the north, and is abutted by (002) to the south. The full extent of the wall was not revealed, and likely continues downwards as well as to the north and east.

The rubble demolition deposit (002) is present throughout the southern extent of the trench, and appears to overly both the wall [004] and clay deposit (005).

#### c. Discussion

Excavations within Trench 2 north revealed *in situ* archaeological deposits confined to the northern half of the trench. These deposits likely date to the second half of the  $19^{th}$  century, and appear to have been truncated to the south by the activities associated with the later demolition deposits. The wall stub within the trench's eastern section is possibly shown on the Ordnance Survey  $1^{st}$  edition of 1852 (*Figure 4*) as a north-south aligned structure, or alternatively as an east-west aligned retaining wall as shown on the OS  $2^{nd}$  edition from 1895 (*Figure 5*). Further excavation will be required in order to determine the wall's date and function.

#### *iv.* Trench 2 south



Plate 4 Trench 2 south: Post-ex, east facing section (photo 037)

#### a. Strategy

Trench 2 south was excavated on September the 21<sup>st</sup>, and was located immediately south-east of Trench 1, south of Trench 2 north, and directly adjacent to the patio and stairs to the rear of #4 Grassmarket. Orientated north-south, the trench measured approximately 3.10m in length by 1.20m in width and had a maximum excavated depth of 1.20m at its north end.

#### b. Description

Removal of the thin layer of topsoil (001) revealed the same Late Modern demolition rubble (002) as was encountered in the other two trenches, continuing below the limit of excavation. A possible wall stub [003] was encountered in the south-east quadrant of the trench continuing below the excavated depth and eastwards into the west-facing section. Measuring approximately 0.40m in length by 0.20m in height and 0.30m in width, this possible wall stub is of a mortared sandstone and granite construction, two courses in thickness, and one course in height.

#### c. Discussion

Excavations within Trench 2 south revealed an east-west orientated possible wall stub (003), though it seems more likely for this to be a large ex situ masonry fragment within the deposit similar to those seen in the other trenches rather than a wall stub; further excavation will be required to determine this.

#### 4. Conclusion and Recommendations

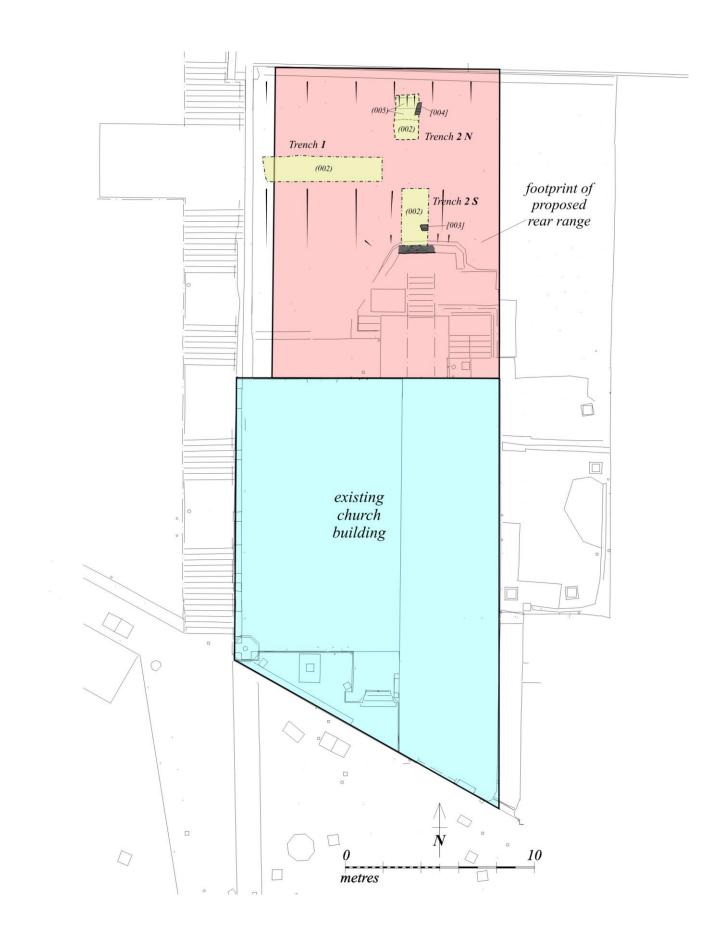
The evaluation exercise was able to provide a number of key observations regarding the survival of archaeologically significant remains within the proposed development area to the rear of 4-6 Grassmarket.

Undisturbed archaeological deposits including the remains of a structure or wall were uncovered in the northern extent of the site; though truncated to the south and potentially to the north, these deposits are likely to survive to the east and west of Trench 2 north as well as below the level of excavation.

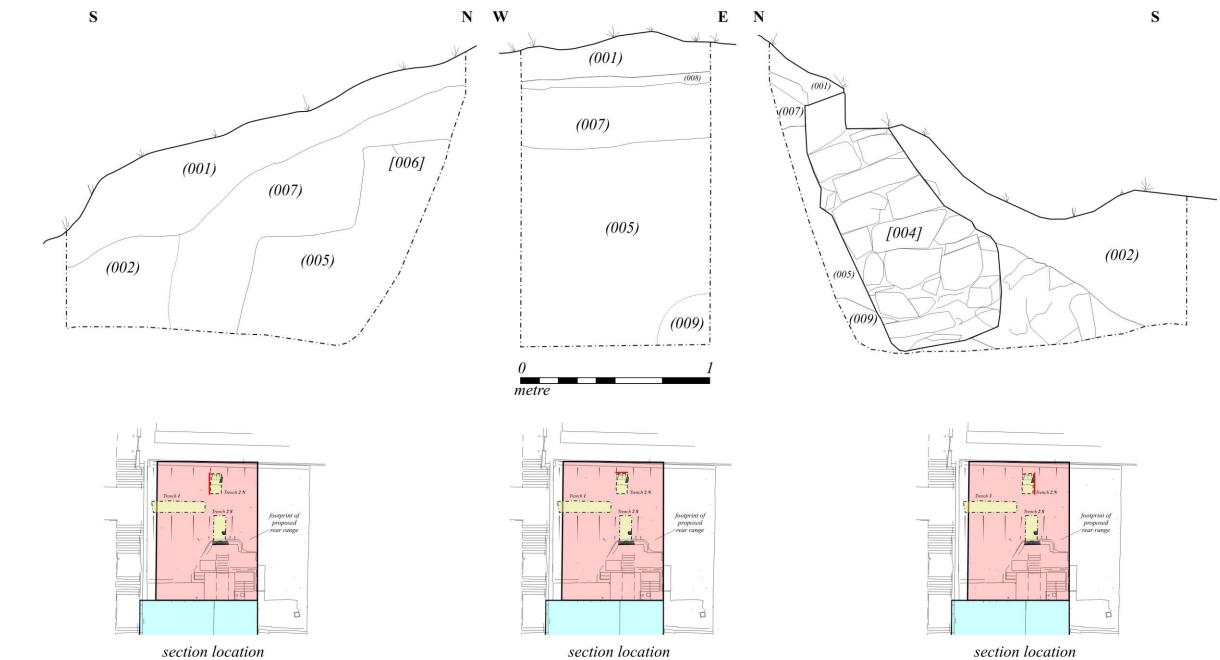
Through the evaluation it was determined that a considerable depth of Late Modern demolition rubble is present across the development area. When the structures that once stood on the site were demolished, it would seem that the resulting rubble was heaped to the north of the plot rather than carted away through the close or craned over the Flodden Wall. The full depth of the demolition rubble could not be ascertained during the evaluation as it extended below the reach of the micro-digger. It is highly likely that significant archaeological deposits survive beneath the demolition rubble, the investigation of which will require a larger machine and a further programme of archaeological works.

In summary, the evaluation has shown that a small-scale investigation using a micro digger was inconclusive in determining the extent and survival of any buried archaeological deposits within the proposed developments area, and that a further programme of archaeological works will be required. Following discussions with the City Archaeologist, it is anticipated that there will be an on-going requirement for an archaeological watching brief as well as potential for further excavations prior to and during future ground breaking exercises within the site.

## Appendix A Digitised Drawings



Archaeological Evaluation September 2015 4-6 Grassmarket, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh



Archaeological Evaluation September 2015

Context No.	Trench	Туре	Description	Comments	Date	Initial
001	1-2	Deposit	Topsoil	Loose, Dark Brown Grey/Black, Humic with plantmatter, stone, rubble, detritus; c 0.20 - 0.30m depth.	22/09/2015	AJLM
002	1-2	Deposit	Demolition Deposit	1970s/80s, loose rubble with humic clay soil 22/09/201   matrix, large lumps of structural masonry, 22/09/201   moderate waste, extends below 1.2m excavation depth. 22/09/201		AJLM
003	2 south	Feature	Possible E-W wall stub	Sandstone and granite with concrete-like mortar, linear 0.4m x 0.3m x 0.2m visible.	22/09/2015	AJLM
004	2 north	Feature	Possible N-S wall stub	Bonded granite masonry, 8 courses surviving, linear, broken to S, disappears into section in N. Approx 1.2m in height, 1m in length, 0.3m width visible.	22/09/2015	AJLM
005	2 north	Deposit	Late 19th, early 20th century redeposit.	Firm, light brown/yellow-grey with friable clay lumps. Stone, charcoal, small finds inclusions. Not bottomed, burrow disturbance (009).22/09/202		AJLM
006	2 north	Cut	Cut in (005)	Approx 1.2m in depth, stepped, vertical sides and horizontal base, oriented E-W, contains (007).	22/09/2015	AJLM
007	2 north	Deposit	Charcoal rich grey-brown clay deposit	Moderate-firmly compacted silty clay deposit with brick rubble and charcoal inclusions. 0.2m- 0.3m depth. Overlies (005).	22/09/2015	AJLM
008	2 north	Deposit	Sandy bedding deposit	Loose, light brown/yellow sand, 0.03-0.05m thickness.	22/09/2015	AJLM
009	2 north	Burrow	Burrow	Burrow disturbance below [004] and into (005).	22/09/2015	AJLM

# Appendix B Context Register

# Appendix C Drawings Register

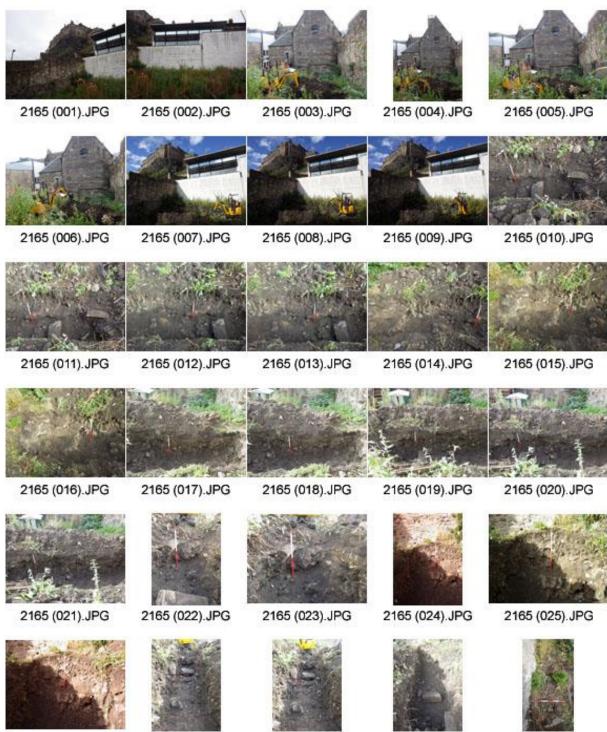
Drawing No.	Туре	Scale	Sheet	Description	Date	Drawn by
001	Plan	1:50	1	Site Plan showing Trench locations	22/09/2015	AJLM
002	Section	1:20	1	East/South/West Facing sections Trench 2-North	22/09/2015	RAM

### Appendix D Photographic Register

Image	Direction	Trench	Description	Date	Initials	Portrait/
No.	Facing					Landscape
001	NW		Pre-ex General shot	21/09/2015	AJLM	L
002	N	1	Mid-ex working shot TR 1	21/09/2015	AJLM	L
003	S	1	Mid-ex working shot TR 1	21/09/2015	AJLM	L
004	S	1	Mid-ex working shot TR 1	21/09/2015	AJLM	Р
005	S	1	Mid-ex working shot TR 1	21/09/2015	AJLM	L
006	S	1	Mid-ex working shot TR 1	21/09/2015	AJLM	L
007	NW	1	Mid-ex working shot TR 1	21/09/2015	AJLM	L
008	NW	1	Mid-ex working shot TR 1	21/09/2015	AJLM	L
009	NW	1	Mid-ex working shot TR 1	21/09/2015	AJLM	L
010	N	1	Post-ex TR 1 S-facing section E-half	22/09/2015	RAM	L
011	N	1	Post-ex TR 1 S-facing section E-half	22/09/2015	RAM	L
012	N	1	Post-ex TR 1 S-facing section middle	22/09/2015	RAM	L
013	N	1	Post-ex TR 1 S-facing section middle	22/09/2015	RAM	L
014	N	1	Post-ex TR 1 S-facing section W-half	22/09/2015	RAM	L
015	N	1	Post-ex TR 1 S-facing section W-half	22/09/2015	RAM	L
016	N	1	Post-ex TR 1 S-facing section W-half	22/09/2015	RAM	L
017	S	1	Post-ex TR 1 N-facing section W-half	22/09/2015	RAM	L
018	S	1	Post-ex TR 1 N-facing section W-half	22/09/2015	RAM	L
019	S	1	Post-ex TR 1 N-facing section E-half	22/09/2015	RAM	L
020	S	1	Post-ex TR 1 N-facing section E-half	22/09/2015	RAM	L

Image No.	Direction Facing	Trench	Description	Date	Initials	Portrait/ Landscape
021	S	1	Post-ex TR 1 N-facing section E-half	22/09/2015	RAM	L
022	Е	1	Post-ex TR 1 W-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
023	Е	1	Post-ex TR 1 W-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	L
024	W	1	Post-ex TR 1 E-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
025	W	1	Post-ex TR 1 E-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	L
026	W	1	Post-ex TR 1 E-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	L
027	W	1	Post-ex TR1 General shot	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
028	W	1	Post-ex TR1 General shot	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
029	W	1	Post-ex TR1 General shot	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
030	Ν	1	Post-ex TR1 edge of TR 1 from Flodden Wall	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
031	Ν	1	Post-ex TR1 edge of TR 1 from Flodden Wall	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
032	Е	1	Post-ex TR 1 General shot	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
033	Ν	2S	Post-ex TR2S S-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
034	Ν	2S	Post-ex TR2S S-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	L
035	N	2S	Post-ex TR2S S-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	L
036	SW	2S	Post-ex TR2S E-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	L
037	SW	2S	Post-ex TR2S E-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	L
038	Е	2S	Post-ex TR2S W-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	L
039	Е	2S	Post-ex TR2S W-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	L
040	W	2S	Post-ex TR2S E-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	L
041	N	2S	Post-ex TR2S E-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	L
042	N	2S	Post-ex TR2S S-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	L
043	Ν	2S	Post-ex TR 2S general shot	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
044	N	2N	Post-ex TR 2N S-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
045	N	2N	Post-ex TR 2N S-facing section	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
046	NW	2N	Post-ex TR 2N S & E-facing sections	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
047	NW	2N	Post-ex TR 2N S & E-facing sections	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
048	W	2N	Post-ex TR 2N E-facing sections	22/09/2015	RAM	L
049	W	2N	Post-ex TR 2N E-facing sections	22/09/2015	RAM	L
050	Е	2N	Post-ex TR 2N W-facing sections	22/09/2015	RAM	L
051	Е	2N	Post-ex TR 2N W-facing sections	22/09/2015	RAM	L
052	Е	2N	Post-ex TR 2N W-facing sections	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
053	S	2N	Post-ex TR 2N W-facing sections	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
054	S	2N	Post-ex TR 2N N-facing sections	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
055	S	2N	Post-ex TR 2N N-facing sections	22/09/2015	RAM	L
056	S	2N	Post-ex TR 2N N-facing sections	22/09/2015	RAM	L
057	Ν	2N	Post-ex TR 2N general shot	22/09/2015	RAM	Р
058	NW	2N	Working Shot	22/09/2015	AJLM	L
059	NW	2N	Working Shot	22/09/2015	AJLM	L
060	N	2N	Working Shot	22/09/2015	AJLM	L

#### Appendix E **Photographic Thumbnails**



2165 (030). JPG

2165 (029).JPG

2165 (028).JPG

2165 (027).JPG

2165 (026).JPG

Archaeological Evaluation September 2015



2165 (056).JPG

2165 (059).JPG

2165 (060). JPG

	City of Ediphysich
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	4-6 Grassmarket
PROJECT CODE:	2165
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Andrew Morrison
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 25286 73371
START DATE (this season)	21/09/2015
END DATE (this season)	22/09/2015
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Desk-Based Assessment
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Addyman Archaeology was commissioned by Signature Pubs Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation of below ground deposits prior to the development of the land to the rear of numbers 4-6 Grassmarket. It is proposed to develop this land for use as a bar/restaurant and event space. A total of three evaluation trenches were excavated over a period of two days. Trench 1, orientated east-west, was located in the western half of the site perpendicular to the Flodden Wall. Trench 2, initially planned as a single trench, was excavated as two separate sections: trench 2-north, and trench 2-south. These trenches were located to the east of trench 1 near the eastern limit of the site and were orientated north-south. A full photographic record of the evaluation was produced, along with detailed measured hand drawings of the trench location plan and trench sections. The archaeological evaluation revealed a significant depth of Late Modern demolition deposits containing large sections of mortared masorry to be present to the rear of 4-6 Grassmarket, continuing below the maximum 1.20m depth achievable during this stage of excavation. A thin band of archaeological deposits were discovered at the northern extent of the site, between the demolition deposits are though to date to the late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries. It was determined that the demolition deposits are likely the result of the dismantling of the structures that formerly stood at this location and from the various stages of recent rebuild and repair of the Flodden Wall. Due to the accessibility issues of this plot of land, it seems likely the resulting rubble was heaped to the rear of the site rather than removed. It is thought that <i>in situ</i> archaeological deposits are likely to exist below the depth of the Late Modern rubble deposit.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Archaeological Watching-brief, Area Excavation.
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	-
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ

## Appendix FDiscovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) Entry

EMAIL ADDRESS:	AndrewMorrison@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS (intended)