

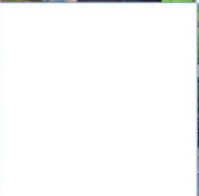
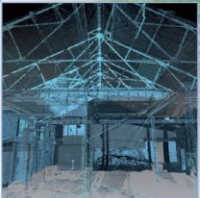
72-92 Great Junction Street, Leith, Edinburgh: Excavation Data Structure Report

AOC Project 21388

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ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

72-92 Great Junction Street, Leith, Edinburgh

Excavation Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Port of Leith Housing Association Ltd 108 Constitution Street Leith Edinburgh EH6 6AZ
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT2675 7606
AOC Project No:	21388
Prepared by:	Martin Cook
Illustration by:	Stefan Sagrott
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Author: Martin Cook

Date:

Approved by: John Gooder

Date:

Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft

Date:

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Edgefield Industrial Estate
Edgefield Road
Loanhead
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593
Fax. 0131 440 3422
e-mail. admin@aocarchaeology.com



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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on the site of a proposed residential development at 72-92 Great Junction Street, Leith.

The archaeological excavation followed on from an evaluation undertaken during February 2012 which confirmed the presence of the well preserved remains of Leith's 16th century defensive ditch, extending across the site on a north-west south-east alignment. During the excavation overburden was stripped across the site to reveal the underlying archaeology and to enable detailed investigation of the ditch.

Taken together the evaluation and excavation revealed evidence for the medieval and post-medieval occupation of Leith, showing that the ditch was maintained through recutting on at least one occasion. A number of large refuse pits and other post-medieval features which clearly post-dated the ditch were also identified, along with an 18th century well.

A range of 16th to 18th century ceramic artefacts and human bone were recovered from the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Port of Leith Housing Association Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation across the site of a proposed residential development at 72-92 Great Junction Street, Leith. The site lies within the administrative area of the City of Edinburgh Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). A Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012) outlining the entire programme of archaeological works was prepared by AOC and was agreed with CECAS in advance of the excavation being undertaken. The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the principles set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011) and in accord with City of Edinburgh Council requirements as advised by CECAS.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken following a previous evaluation phase of works completed in February 2012 (Cook 2012). The initial works identified evidence for a large defensive ditch and later occupation of the site.
- 1.1.3 The excavation revealed new evidence for the alignment and position of the 16th century fortification of Leith and further confirmed that the defences were re-excavated shortly after they were built. A later unknown ditch, or final re-cut of the earlier ditch was also identified along with a range of features post-dating the ditch. Artefactually, the excavations were relatively sterile, although datable material was recovered from the majority of features.

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area is centred on NGR NT 2675 7606 (Figures 1 and 2) on the north-east side of Great Junction Street, Leith, Edinburgh. The development area occupies an area of former residential and commercial buildings between existing tenements to the south-east and north-west. The north-east part of the site is bounded by the back gardens of the Henderson Street tenements.

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The proposed development area lies within the post-medieval town of Leith as contained within the fortifications erected in 1548. By the sixteenth century Leith was such an important port that control of it became pivotal to the control of Scotland south of the Forth. Leith's strategic importance at this time is made more apparent by the various sackings and sieges to which it was subject and by the defences erected there in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1560 Mary of Guise moved the seat of government to Leith refurbishing the existing fortifications enclosing most of the area now bounded by Bernard Street, Constitution Street and Great Junction Street and a small stretch of the west bank around Sandport place. The virtual independence of Leith did not survive the Protest siege (Reformation) of 1560 and the walls of this fortification were subsequently demolished (Gifford et al 1984, 449). Historic mapping places the development area immediately to the rear of the 16th/17th century town defences (Figure 4; along a defensive line originally constructed between 1548 and 1558

in response to the threat of an English invasion). Subsequently re-erected in the Cromwellian period, these new defences defined the town boundaries until the late 18th century. While no previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken on the site, a significant probability of the survival of archaeological material within the development area had been determined by CECAS. This archaeological survival is thought most probably to relate to the Cromwellian defences or medieval/post-medieval domestic settlement.

1.3.2 Following the abandonment and removal of the town defences in the later 18th century, the town expanded into and along Great Junction Street. By the time of the 1849 town Plan (Figure 5), the site was being used as a timber yard, but was generally devoid of buildings and instead comprised an open yard. By the publication of the 2nd Edition (1885; Figure 7), the development area had been built over. This rectilinear building occupied the site from 1885 until it was burnt down in 2002 (see Figures 7 to 9).

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological excavation were:

- i. the identification, excavation, sampling and recording of all significant archaeological features within the development area;
- ii. the retrieval of a representative artefact assemblage;
- iii. upon conclusion of the excavation, the preparation and execution of a post-excavation programme compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The excavation was achieved through the stripping of the entire site using a mechanical 360 tracked excavator equipped with a 2 m wide ditching bucket. Logistical considerations required the site to be opened in two stages., This was done consecutively, with the north-west half being stripped first, followed by the south-east half.
- 3.2 All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist and undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures. Each area was backfilled on completion of the excavation.
- 3.3 Following cleaning of the excavation areas by hand, features were demarcated and excavated according to the WSI Addendum (AOC 2012). The medieval ditch was sectioned in two places (section

each approximately 8 m to 10 m wide), where the excavation of a stair well and lift shaft will truncate the feature. This was achieved through a combination of hand and machine excavation.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.2.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken between 10th April and 4th May 2012. Overall, the weather conditions were good and good archaeological visibility was present throughout the on site works. The various data gathered from the evaluation are presented as a series of appendices

- i) Appendix 1 contains the Photographic Record
- ii) Appendix 2 contains the Context Register
- iii) Appendix 3 contains the Drawing Register
- iv) Appendix 4 contains the Finds Register
- v) Appendix 5 contains the Sample Register
- vi) Appendix 6 contains the Special Sample Register
- vii) Appendix 7 contains the *'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland'* Report

4.2.1 The site was covered in a combination of building rubble, modern rubbish and topsoil. The topsoil across the site was a black sandy silt varying between 0.40 m and 1.00 m in depth. The natural subsoil on site consisted of a compact orange/yellow sand with frequent small angular stone inclusions.

4.2.1 The proposed development area was formerly occupied by Victorian buildings which fronted onto Great Junction Street. The back (north-eastern part) of the development had formally been occupied by the properties back gardens, and subsequently an extension to the Great Junction Street buildings. These extensions were generally quite ephemeral compared to the more substantial frontage.



Plate 1: Post-excavation shot of North-west section of Ditch [102]

4.2 Primary Ditch

- 4.2.1 A single north-west to south-east aligned ditch was identified across the development (Plate 1 and Figure 10). The entire feature was identified in the north-west part of the development, but towards the south-east the feature was truncated by the later insertion of foundations relating to the back end of the Great Junction Street buildings. Excavated through the natural glacial deposits, the top of the ditch was cut through natural clay, while the base was cut through sands and gravels. Comprising almost vertical



Plate 2: South-east facing section through Ditch [102]

sides running in to the flat base, the ditch measured 8 m in width by up to 3.60 m in depth, with the base lying 4 m below the modern ground level. The feature sloped down towards the north-west of the site and so survived to a greater height at the south-eastern end of the site.

- 4.2.2 The ditch was filled by a series of deposits of sand ([106], [112], [134], [195], [196], 197, 198, [199], [200], [201], [202], [203], [204]) which sloped in to the feature from the north-eastern edge (Figure 10). The presence of possible tip-lines between the deposits demonstrates that the material was deposited from the north-east (e.g from within the defended area), either by deliberate backfilling or natural deposition. However, the sterile nature of the majority of the deposits suggests that the most likely origin of the material is from windblown sand, rather than anthropogenic.
- 4.2.3 Artefactually, the primary ditch fills were completely sterile. This is a perhaps a reflection of both the nature of the material as windblown sand, but also the subsequent removal of the majority of the deposits during the re-cutting of the ditch.



Plate 3: Possible rampart foundation cut [107] identified during evaluation

- 4.2.4 The presence of a small linear cut [107] identified during the evaluation suggests that there may have been some sort of foundation on the north-western edge of the cut (Plate 3). Generally, the edge was truncated by other later features, so it is hard to define whether this was apparent the whole way across feature. The primary ditch [102] was truncated by a series of later intrusions. Perhaps most importantly the ditch was re-cut [118] for use on at least two occasions [118] and [166].

4.3 Secondary Ditch [118]

- 4.3.1 Following its original excavation and construction, the primary ditch [102] was allowed to backfill, a deposit of windblown sand [106] being identified on its north-western edge (Figure 10). The ditch was subsequently re-excavated to presumably to function as a defensive feature.
- 4.3.2 As the ditch [118] was simply constructed by re-excavating the primary ditch [102], the feature shared the same basic alignment, shape and size. The ditch measured 8.33 m in width by 3.6 m in depth. The majority of the ditch was filled by windblown sand [107], [108], [109], [110], [111], [112], [113], [114], [115], [116], [119], [120], [123], [124], [125], [135], [136], [154], [155], [156], [157], [158], [159], [160], [161], [162], [163], [164], [206], [207] and [208]). The occurrence of probable anthropogenic layers ([205], [207]) identified within the west facing section through Ditch Slot 2 demonstrates that the feature filled up through a combination of natural processes as well as human activity.



Plate 4: North-west facing section through re-cut [118] of Ditch [102]

- 4.3.3 Artefactually, the secondary ditch fills were relatively sterile, although contained more artefacts than the primary deposits. Ceramic was recovered from contexts [136] (Small Find 5), [145] (Small find 6), [122] (Small Find 7) and [123] (Small Finds 8 and 9). These artefacts have been provisionally dated to the 17th to 18th century. In addition, a handle of a 16th century *Loire* jug was recovered from the ditch (Cook 2012), suggesting the feature dates to the same period.
- 4.3.4 A series of features post-dating the secondary ditch ([142], [144], [149], [217]) were excavated in to the feature.



Plate 5: South-east facing section through Ditch [102] detailing later re-cut [166]

4.4 Ditch [166]

- 4.4.1 The secondary ditch [118] was allowed to backfill and was itself truncated by the excavation of a third ditch/re-cut [166]. Although sharing the same basic north-west to south-east alignment as the primary and secondary ditches the feature was slightly offset and excavated through the southern area. The ditch measured 5.5 m by 1.06 m in depth. The ditch was excavated through the upper deposits of the ditch ([122], [125], [160], [163], [164] and [165]) and itself was filled by deposits ([126], [127], [128], [129], [130], [167], [168], [169], [170], [171], [172], [173], [174], [175], [209], [210], [211], [212]). Similarly to the fills of the secondary ditch [118], the fills consist a combination of probable windblown sand ([127], [128], [129], [130], [167], [168], [170], [172], [173], [174], [175], [209], [210], [211], [212]), but also probable anthropogenic deposits ([126], [169] and [171]).
- 4.4.2 No artefactual material was recovered from this ditch/re-cut.

4.5 Other Features

- 4.5.1 Although the varying phases of the ditch occupied the majority of the development area, a series of features was also located to the north and therefore internal to the 16th century town ditch ([203], [205], [190], [225], [223], [227], [192], [229]). In some cases ([142], [144], [149], [217]) the features cut the earlier ditch [102] fills and so are clearly stratigraphically later than the defences. That the features occupy the proposed location of the associated bank/rampart, suggest they are all either later or earlier than the ditch.
- 4.5.2 In total nine features ([190], [225], [28], [192], [229], [149], [142] and [144]) were identified excavated through the natural clay soil ([103]/[180]) to the north of ditch [102]. The features generally comprise sub-circular, shallow pits with a single context fill. The shallow nature of the features and analogy with better understood excavated sites suggest that these features have been truncated and have

subsequently been greatly reduced in size. The features contained no evidence to suggest any obvious function and no associated features to suggest they were structural. Instead, their location at the edge of the settlement implies they may simply have been rubbish pits.

- 4.5.3 A north-west to south-east aligned linear excavated through the top of location of Ditch [102] represents the largest of these features.
- 4.5.4 Artefactual material in the form of diagnostic ceramic was recovered from the majority of the features and should provide a date or origin for each.

4.6 Evaluation Trench

- 4.6.1 A series of features identified during the evaluation were not excavated during the secondary phase of works due to the presence of the high walls of the site boundary. The features comprise a series of features cut through the natural clay and comprising at least two phases of occupation.



Plate 6: General detail of Ditch [205], with later Well [203]

- 4.6.2 Stratigraphically, the earliest feature identified comprised a large north-west to south-east aligned linear [205] (evaluation number), which was only partially exposed due to its size (Plate 4 and Figure 9). The feature measured at least 21 m in length by 2 m (wider than the trench) and at least 0.50 m in depth. A small sondage excavated through the eastern section of the feature identified a stone setting [212]. The feature may represent either a later stone wall excavated through the ditch fill, or more likely

some form of revetment within the ditch. No datable material was recovered from this feature. The failure to identify the western end of this proposed north-west to south-east aligned ditch during the excavation however, suggests that the feature does not represent a secondary boundary ditch but instead a large pit, series of adjoining pits similar to those identified during the excavation.

- 4.6.3 A stone setting [203], which probably represent the remains of a well, was identified cutting into ditch fill [206] (Plate 5). The feature was constructed of unbonded sandstone, measuring 1 m by 0.90 m in size. The feature [203] contained a single fill [204], which contained 18th century ceramic (George Haggarty pers comm.).

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The archaeological excavation undertaken at 72-92 Great Junction Street identified evidence for the alignment, construction and slighting of the medieval and post-medieval town defences of Leith and the 18th century development of the settlement of itself. More generally, the works can contribute towards our understanding of the development of this important burgh.
- 5.2 The main feature identified on site was of course was the towns 16th century defensive ditch. Aligned north-west to south-east it extended across the development was up to 8.5m wide and was by 3.6 m deep. Cartographic and historical research demonstrates that the first phase of this fort was constructed by the French from August 1548 (Harris, 1991, 360). In contrast to similarly dated forts, cartographic evidence further demonstrates that the fort was not built using the conventional medieval wall and tower type, but instead was the first town in Britain to use an Italian construction designed to defend against artillery. Designed by the Italian fortress engineer Piero di Strozzi, the fort lacked the standard masonry walls and was instead enclosed by relatively low earthen banks, faced with either stone or timber (Harris 1991, 360, Mowat, 114). As the internal face of the cut was generally truncated by the later occupation of the fort, almost nothing survives of the possible rampart. However, a small linear cut [107] excavated through the clay natural and running parallel to the main ditch cut [102], may represent evidence for the outer face of a rampart.
- 5.3 Following the movement of the parliament to Leith in 1559 by Mary of Guise, the fort was at least partially refurbished the existing fortifications enclosing most of the area now bounded by Bernard Street, Constitution Street and Great Junction Street and a small stretch of the west bank around Sandport place (Harris 1991, 360, Mowat, 121). The secondary phase of work is perhaps reflected in the archaeological record, with identification of windblown sand within the primary ditch cut [102] demonstrating that the feature was not maintained. A secondary cut [118] through this material may reflect the refortification of the fort as little as 11 years after it was first initiated.
- 5.4 Following the surrender of Leith on 7th July 1560, orders were issued for the demolition of the fortifications of Leith (Mowat, 125). At least part of the defensive system was taken down, with the southern and western ramparts slighted (Harris 1991, 360), while other parts were allowed to fall in to

disrepair. The occurrence of probable anthropogenic layers ([205], [207]) identified within the west facing section through Ditch Slot 2 demonstrates that the feature filled up through a combination of natural processes as well as human activity. The surviving ramparts are thought to have been quarried away by 1700, but the ditch network took up to 200 years to be filled, suggesting a date of approximately 1760 (Harris 1991, 360).

- 5.5 A third ditch feature [166] identified on the same approximate location and alignment as the earlier ditches was recorded truncating the earlier features. Much smaller and less defensive in construction (shallow sides with a rounded base), the feature could represent something like a drainage ditch. Alternatively, the feature may reflect the final phase of the defensive ditch, which in its later life had simply become a minor town ditch or boundary. This feature was itself backfilled by a combination of anthropogenic and windblown material.
- 5.6 A series of features identified along the edge of the ditch, across its fills and to the immediate north excavated through the natural clay soil. That these features were excavated both through the backfill of the ditch and across the location of the former rampart suggest that the majority relate to 18th century occupation of the site. Artefactual material recovered from both the evaluation and excavation phases support such a date (George Haggarty pers comm.).
- 5.7 The layer of topsoil identified across the whole site formed following the backfilling of the defensive system in the middle of the 18th century. Artefactual material recovered from this deposit comprises a combination of 16th to 18th century material suggesting it may have been imported from elsewhere in the settlement in an attempt to form a flat surface for the construction of Great Junction Street in the 18th century..

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The archaeological works completed at 72-92 Great Junction Street, Leith has identified new evidence for the construction, location and alignment of the 1548 defensive network around Leith. Despite a series of interventions around the fort, few have provided such a large section for investigation, and as such this has provided a more comprehensive analysis of the structure of the ditch system. Further post-excavation analysis should elucidate the existing record, providing information on date, chronology and development of such structures, comprehensively adding to our understanding of the site and monument type.
- 6.2 Although the main phase of works have now been completed, Mr John Lawson has stated he will require further works in the form of a watching brief during the excavation of the two staircases/liftshafts. Furthermore, the basement areas to the front of the development will require machine excavation and recording prior to the construction of the new buildings.

- 6.3 This DSR report is both preliminary and provisional, with many issues raised by the excavation data still to be addressed. In ascertaining a fuller knowledge of the excavation results, a post-excavation research design will be prepared for approval by the planning authority's archaeological advisor. This will describe all necessary and appropriate assessment processes and consequent post-excavation analyses together with publication proposals for the final report. This report will integrate the stratigraphic, contextual and descriptive data from the excavation with specialist post-excavation analyses covering dating, palaeoenvironmental and economic issues, culminating in an article fit for academic publication. As per guidelines set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011), the archaeological features present within the development area have been subject to full excavation and require the consequent post-excavation analyses/publication.

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1896 *2nd Edition Ordnance Survey*

1915 *3rd Edition Ordnance Survey*

72-92 Great Junction Street, Leith: Excavation Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Record

Black and white and Digital Film 1

Frame	Description	From
1-20	Working shots of ditch section [102]	NW
21	Registration	
22-23	Working shot of site	SW
24-25	Working shots of ditch [102]	SW
26-27	West facing section through pit [144]	W
28-29	South facing section through pit [144]	S
30-31	South facing section through pits [142] and [144]	S
32-33	South-east facing section through [146]	SE
34-35	East facing section through pits [142] and [144]	E
36-37	South facing section through pit [149]	S

Black and white and Digital Film 2

Frame	Description	From
1-2	Registration shot	-
3-4	South facing section through pit [190]	S
5-6	East facing section through pit [192]	E
7-8	East facing section through	E
9-10	SW facing section through pits [225] and [227]	SW
11-12	North facing section through pit [223]	N
13-14	South facing section through pit [192]	S
15-16	West facing section through pit [229]	W
17-30	Working shots of site	Var

APPENDIX 2: Context Record

Area	Context	Description
NW	100	Overburden overlying the majority of the site. Comprising between 0.40 m and 0.80 m of building debris and modern rubbish. Overlying topsoil [101].
NW	101	Topsoil identified across the entire site. Comprising between 0.80 m and 1.0 m of black loose silt. Containing bone and modern debris.
NW	102	Cut of north-west to south-east aligned ditch. Comprising near vertical sides running in to a flat base. Measuring 9.5 m by 4 m in depth. Filled by
NW	103	Natural comprising yellow brown silty sand. Cut by ditch [102]. Underlying [104].
NW	104	Natural material comprising brown sandy clay, up to 0.20 m in depth. Underlying [105] and overlying [103]. Cut by ditch [102].
NW	105	Natural material comprising dark grey brown sandy silty clay, up to 0.66 m in depth. Overlying [104] and cut by ditch [102].
NW	106	Primary fill of ditch cut [102], comprising dark grey loose sand up to 0.20 m in depth. Underlying [107]. Cut by later re-phasing of ditch [118].
NW	107	Basal fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose grey brown sand, up to 0.28 m in depth. Underlying [108] and partially overlying [106].
NW	108	Fill of re-cut [118] comprising loose yellow brown windblown sand up to 0.46 m in depth. Overlying [107] and underlying [109].
NW	109	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose dark grey brown sandy silt, up to 0.10 m in depth. Contains inclusions of charcoal flecks. Overlying [108] and underlying [110].
NW	110	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose medium yellow brown windblown sand, up to 0.24 m in depth. Some inclusions of charcoal. Overlying [109] and underlying [111] and [113].
NW	111	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose medium red brown windblown sand up to 0.04 m in depth. Overlying [110] and underlying [115].
NW	112	Fill of re-cut [102], comprising loose red brown sandy silt clay up to 0.23 m in depth. Possible rampart material either slumped or deliberately backfilled in to ditch. Overlying [103], and cut by [118].
NW	113	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising red grey sandy clayey silt up to 0.26 m in depth. Overlying [112] and underlying [114].
NW	114	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose sandy silt clay up to 0.20 m in depth. Overlying [113] and underlying [116].
NW	115	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose yellow brown sand up to 0.66 m in depth. Overlying [111] and [113], and underlying [116].
NW	116	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose yellow brown sand up to 0.72 m in depth. Overlying [115] and cut by [117].
NW	117	Primary fill of cut [102], comprising windblown sand up to 0.20 m in depth. Cut by later re-cut of ditch [118].
NW	118	Re-cut of ditch [102]. Comprising north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 8.33 m in width by 3.6 m in depth (from street level). Steep sides running in to a flat base, below the water table. Cuts [117] and [153] and filled by sand [107], [108], [109], [110], [111], [112], [113], [114], [115], [116], [119], [120], [123], [124], [125], [135], [136], [154], [155], [156], [157], [158], [159], [160], [161], [162], [163], [164], [206], [207] and [208].
NW	119	Basal fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose yellow brown silty sand up to 0.57 m in depth. Underlying [120].
NW	120	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose yellow brown fine silty windblown sand up to 0.17 m in depth. Overlying [119] and underlying [123].
NW	121	Fill of ditch re-cut [118], comprising 0.20 m of windblown sand. Underlying [122].
NW	122	Fill of ditch re-cut [118], comprising 0.20 m of windblown sand. Overlying [121] and cut by [166].
NW	123	Main fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose yellow brown fine windblown sand up to 1.16 m in depth. Overlying [120] and underlying [124].
NW	124	Fill of re-cut [118] comprising loose dark yellow brown silty sand up to 0.20 m in depth. Overlying [123] and underlying [125].
NW	125	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose yellow brown silty sand up to 0.33 m in depth. Overlying [124] and underlying [166].

NW	126	Primary fill of re-cut [166], comprising loose dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal up to 0.53 m in depth. Underlying [127]. Deliberate backfilling.
NW	127	Fill of re-cut [166], comprising loose yellow brown sand up to 0.45 m in depth. Underlying [128] and overlying [126].
NW	128	Fill of re-cut [166], comprising loose dark grey brown silty sand up to 0.35 m in depth. Underlying [129] and [130] and overlying [127].
NW	129	Fill of re-cut [166], comprising loose yellow brown silty sand up to 0.10 m in depth. Overlying [128] and underlying [130]
NW	130	Upper fill of [166], comprising loose dark grey brown sand with frequent pebble inclusions up to 0.87 m in depth. Overlying [129] and underlying [136].
NW	131	Same as [149].
NW	132	Same as [150].
NW	133	Natural clay identified in west facing section of trench. Cut by [102] and [131].
NW	134	Fill of cut [102], comprising loose yellow grey brown silty sand up to 0.26 m in depth. Underlying [142]. Cut by [118].
NW	135	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising dark grey brown sandy silt up to 0.44 m in depth. Overlying [142] and underlying [136].
NW	136	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising dark grey brown sandy silt up to 0.52 m in depth. Overlying [135] and underlying [137].
NW	137	Fill of cut [118], comprising loose red brown clayey sand up to 0.06 m in depth. Overlying [136] and underlying [138].
NW	138	Deposit of material overlying the top of ditch [118]. Comprising loose dark brown grey sandy clay. Underlying [139].
NW	139	Deposit of dark grey brown sandy silty clay with moderate inclusions of charcoal, oyster shell up to 0.53 m in depth. Overlying [138] and cut by [140]. Underlying [141]. Same as [101].
NW	140	Made ground comprising rubble, brick wood, up to 0.90 m in depth. Overlying [139].
NW	141	Made ground identified across whole site, comprising silt intermixed with rubble, brick, wood and modern rubbish. Same as [100].
NW	142	Cut of sub-circular pit, with shallow sides running in to a concave base. Measuring 2.5 m by 2.5 m by 0.28 m in depth. Cuts the underlying natural at edge of ditch [102]. Filled by [143], cut by [144] and cuts [104].
NW	143	Fill of cut [142], comprising orange brown sandy clay. A single piece of med pot was recovered from this context (Small Find 3).
NW	144	Cut of sub-circular pit with steep side running in to a concave base. Measuring 2.5 m by 3.5 m by 0.68 m in depth. Filled by [145]. Cuts [104] and [142].
NW	145	Fill of cut [145], comprising orange brown sandy clay with occasional large cobbles, plus post-med ceramic (Small Find 6).
NW	149	Cut of oval pit or linear with steep side running in to a concave base. Measuring 0.70 m by 0.60 m in depth. Filled by [150]. Cuts [104].
NW	150	Fill of pit [149], comprising orange brown sandy clay. Post-med pot recovered from this context (Small Find 2).
NW	151	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising windblown sand 0.06 m in depth. Overlying [103] and underlying [104].
NW	152	Natural comprising yellow brown silty clay up to 0.32 m in depth. Overlying [105]. 0.32 m in depth. Cut by [102]
NW	153	Basal fill of ditch cut [102], comprising loose yellow brown windblown sand. Cut by [118].
NW	154	Basal fill of cut [118], comprising yellow brown windblown sand up to 0.30 m in depth. Underlying [155].
NW	155	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose grey brown windblown sand up to 0.16 m in depth. Overlying [154] and underlying [156].
NW	156	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose yellow brown windblown sand up to 0.20 m in depth. Overlying [155] and underlying [157].
NW	157	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose grey brown windblown sand up to 0.10 m in depth. Overlying [156] and underlying [158].

NW	158	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose grey brown sandy silt up to 0.42 m in depth. Overlying [157] and underlying [161].
NW	159	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose yellow brown sandy silt up to 0.18 m in depth. Overlying [158] and underlying [160] and [161].
NW	160	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose yellow brown windblown sand up to 0.23 m in depth. Overlying [159] and underlying [162].
NW	161	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose yellow brown windblown sand up to 0.30 m in depth. Overlying [159] and underlying [162].
NW	162	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose yellow brown windblown sand up to 0.32 m in depth. Overlying [161] and underlying [163].
NW	163	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising dark yellow brown loose windblown sand up to 0.34 m in depth. Overlying [162] and underlying [164].
NW	164	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose red brown silty sand with frequent oyster shell inclusions., up to 0.34 m in depth. Overlying [163], underlying [165] and cut by [166].
NW	165	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose grey brown sandy silt up to 0.20 m in depth. Overlying [164] and cut by [166].
NW	166	Later re-cut of backfilled material of ditch [118]. Measuring 5.5 m by 1.06 m in depth. Gradual sides running in to a concave base. Filled by [126], [127], [128], [129], [130], [167], [168], [169], [170], [171], [172], [173], [174], [175], [209], [210], [211], [212].
NW	167	Basal fill of cut [166], comprising loose grey brown windblown sand up to 0.56 m in depth. Underlying [168].
NW	168	Fill of cut [166], comprising loose grey brown windblown sand up to 0.47 m in depth. Underlying [169] and overlying [168].
NW	169	Fill of cut [166], comprising yellow brown sandy silt up to 0.04 m in depth. Overlying [168] and underlying [170].
NW	170	Fill of cut [166], comprising yellow brown sandy silt up to 0.36 m in depth. Overlying [169] and underlying [171].
NW	171	Fill of cut [166], comprising yellow brown sandy silt up to 0.05 m in depth. Overlying [170] and underlying [172].
NW	172	Fill of cut [166], comprising loose grey brown windblown sand up to 0.36 m in depth. Overlying [171] and underlying [173].
NW	173	Fill of cut [166], comprising yellow brown sandy silt up to 0.03 m in depth. Overlying [172] and underlying [174].
NW	174	Fill of cut [166], comprising loose grey brown windblown sand up to 0.20 m in depth. Overlying [173] and underlying [175].
NW	175	Upper fill of cut [166], comprising dark grey brown silty clay up to 0.40 m in depth. Overlying [174] and [176].
NW	176	Deposit overlying ditch [118], comprising dark grey brown sandy silt up to 0.58 m in depth. Overlying [164] and underlying [175].
NW	177	Fill of [118], comprising loose medium red brown sand.
NW	178	Cut of cow burial identified during stripping.
NW	179	Fill of cut [178].
NW	180	Clay natural across site. Overlying [181].
NW	181	Gravel natural across site. Overlying [182] and underlying [180].
NW	182	Sand natural across site. Underlying [181].
SE	190	Cut of sub-circular pit, with shallow sides running in to an irregular base. Measuring 1.90 m by 1.55 m by 0.20 m in depth. Filled by [191].
SE	191	Fill of cut [190], comprising mid brown sticky fine silt, with inclusions of bone, charcoal.
SE	192	Cut of linear feature, with shallow sides running in to an irregular base. Measuring 8.30 m by 1.75 m by 0.10 m in depth. Filled by [193].
SE	193	Fill of cut [192], comprising brown grey sticky silt.
SE	194	Natural clay identified across the site.
SE	195	Primary fill of ditch cut [102], comprising loose, red brown sand, possibly slumping. Up to 0.20 m in depth. Underlying [200], [196] and [197].

SE	196	Fill of cut [102], comprising loose yellow brown sand up to 0.10 m in depth. Overlying [195] and underlying [197].
SE	197	Fill of cut [102], comprising up to 0.20 m of grey brown coarse sand, up to 0.20 m in depth. Overlying [196] and underlying [198].
SE	198	Fill of cut [102], comprising loose red brown sand up to 0.18 m in depth. Overlying [197] and underlying [199].
SE	199	Fill of cut [102], comprising loose grey brown sand up to 0.12 m in depth. Overlying [198] and underlying [203].
SE	200	Fill of cut [102], comprising loose yellow brown sand up to 0.08 m in depth. Overlying [195] and underlying [201].
SE	201	Fill of cut [102], comprising white yellow sand up to 0.07 m in depth. Overlying [200] and underlying [202].
SE	202	Fill of cut [102], comprising dark grey brown sandy silty clay up to 0.06 m in depth. Overlying [201] and underlying [203].
SE	203	Fill of cut [102], comprising red brown silty sand up to 0.22 m in depth. Overlying [202] and underlying [204].
SE	204	Fill of cut [102], comprising red brown sand up to 0.22 m in depth. Overlying [203] and cut by re-cut [118].
SE	205	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising grey brown silty sand up to 0.08 m in depth. Underlying [206].
SE	206	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising grey brown silty sand up to 0.70 m in depth. Overlying [205] and underlying [207].
SE	207	Fill of re-cut [118] comprising loose yellow brown silty sand up to 0.14 m in depth. Overlying [206] and underlying [208].
SE	208	Fill of re-cut [118], comprising loose grey yellow brown silty sand up to 0.60 m in depth. Overlying [207] and underlying [166].
SE	209	Fill of re-cut [166], comprising grey brown silty clay up to 0.86 m in depth. Underlying [210].
SE	210	Fill of re-cut [166], comprising yellow grey brown silty sand up to 1.34 m in depth. Overlying [209] and underlying [211].
SE	211	Fill of re-cut [166], comprising grey brown silty sand up to 0.20 m in depth. Overlying [210] and underlying [212].
SE	212	Fill of re-cut [166], comprising red brown sand up to 0.75 m in depth. Overlying [211] and cut by [213] and [222].
SE	213	Cut of probable linear identified in section only. Comprising shallow concave base, 0.52 m in depth by 3.88 m in width. Filled by [214] and cutting [212].
SE	214	Fill of cut [213] comprising yellow brown silty sand up to 0.52 m in depth.
SE	215	Cut of modern disturbance, comprising vertical sides, identified in section. Measuring 0.72 m in depth by 0.52 m in depth. Cut by [218] and [208]. Filled by [216].
SE	216	Fill of cut [215], comprising dark grey brown sandy silt with modern brick inclusions.
SE	217	Cut of pit identified in section only, with shallow sides running in to a concave base. Measuring 0.75 m by 0.66 m in depth. Filled by [218] and cut by [208].
SE	218	Fill of cut [217], comprising loose grey brown sand up to 0.66 m in depth. Cut by [219].
SE	219	Cut of modern disturbance. Measuring 0.30 m by 0.34 m in depth. Filled by [220] and cut by [218].
SE	220	Fill of cut [219], comprising grey brown clayey sand up to 0.34 m in depth. Underlying [p221].
SE	221	Overburden overlying ditch [102], comprising grey brown sandy silt up to 0.16 m in depth. Overlying [220] and [214] and cut by [222].
SE	222	Cut of modern disturbance (service).
SE	223	Cut of square shaped pit, with steep sides running in to a flat base. Measuring 1.20 m by 1.80 m by 0.30 m in depth. Filled by [224].
SE	224	Fill of cut [223], comprising redeposited clay natural.
SE	225	Cut of small pit, sub-circular in shape with shallow sides running in to a flat base. Measuring 1.40 m by 1.10 m by 0.14 m in depth.
SE	226	Fill of cut [225], comprising black brown silty clay. Small Find 10 recovered from this pit.

SE	227	Fill of cut [228], comprising black brown silty clay up to 0.08 m in depth. Same as [226].
SE	228	Cut of sub-circular pit with shallow sides running in to a flat base. Measuring 1.90 m by 0.90 m by 0.08 m in depth. Filled by [227].
SE	229	Cut of sub-circular pit with shallow sides running in to a flat base. Measuring 1.10 m by 1.50 m by 0.10 m in depth. Filled by [230].
SE	230	Fill of cut [229] comprising back silty clay.
SE	231	Topsoil overlying south-eastern part of site.

APPENDIX 3: Drawing Register

No.	Description	Scale
1	South facing section through ditch [102]	1:20
2	South facing section through ditch [102]	1:20
3	South facing section through ditch [102]	1:20
4	North facing section through ditch	1:20
5	Plan of North-west area of site	1:50
6	West facing section through pits [142] and [144]	1:20
7	Profile through natural deposits	1:20
8	West facing section through ditch cuts [102], [118] and [166]	1:20
9	West facing section through ditch cuts [102], [118] and [166]	1:20
10	West facing section through ditch cuts [102], [118] and [166]	1:20
11	Plan of Area 2	1:50
12	South facing section through pit [190]	1:20
13	West facing section through [223]	1:20
14	South facing section through [225]	1:20
15	East facing section through [192]	1:20
16	East facing section through [192]	1:20
17	North facing section through [229]	1:20

APPENDIX 4: Finds Register

No.	Context	Description
1	179	Cow bone
2	150	Ceramic
3	143	Ceramic
4	165	Ceramic
5	136	Ceramic
6	145	Ceramic
7	122	Ceramic
8	123	Ceramic
9	123	Ceramic
10	226	Ceramic
11	224	Ceramic
12	231	Ceramic
13	231	Ceramic
14	208	Human bone
15	214	Ceramic
16	231	Clay pipe

APPENDIX 5: Bulk Sample Register

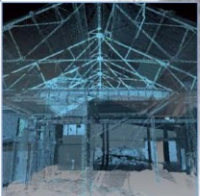
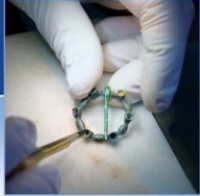
Context	Quantity	Reason for Collection
192	1 Tub	Pit feature
193	1 Tub	Pit feature
205	1 Tub	Ditch fill
226	1 Tub	Pit feature
230	1 Tub	Pit feature

APPENDIX 6: Special Sample Register

Context	Quantity	Reason for Collection
102	Kubiena	Interface between natural and basal fill
107	Kubiena	Interface between natural and basal fill
109	Kubiena	Interface between natural and basal fill
103	Kubiena	Interface between contexts
166	Kubiena	Interface between contexts
166	Kubiena	Interface between contexts
128/129	Kubiena	Interface between contexts

APPENDIX 7: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	72-92 Great Junction Street
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 21388
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Martin Cook
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S)	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Town ditch/rampart, well
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	16 th to 18 th century ceramic, human bone
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 2675 7606
START DATE (this season)	April 2012
END DATE (this season)	May February 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Evaluation February 2012
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken on the site of a proposed residential development at 72-92 Great Junction Street, Leith, has provided new evidence for the location, alignment and construction of the 16th century fortifications of Leith.</p> <p>The works identified evidence for the medieval and post-medieval occupation of Leith. The main feature identified consisted a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, which represents the remaining fragment of the 16th century defences of Leith. The ditch was identified stretching across the entire development. A series of features post-dating the ditch were also identified and comprise large rubbish pits.</p> <p>Subsequent development of the site comprised the filling in of the ditches, and the construction of an 18th century well. Artefactual material recovered from the site comprised 16th to 18th century ceramic.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Port of Leith Housing Association
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY
tel: 0131 440 3593 | fax: 0131 440 3422 | e-mail: admin@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com