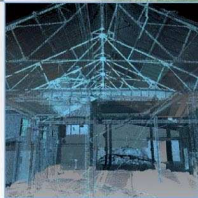
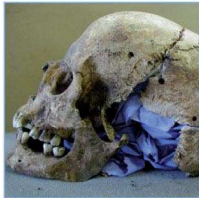
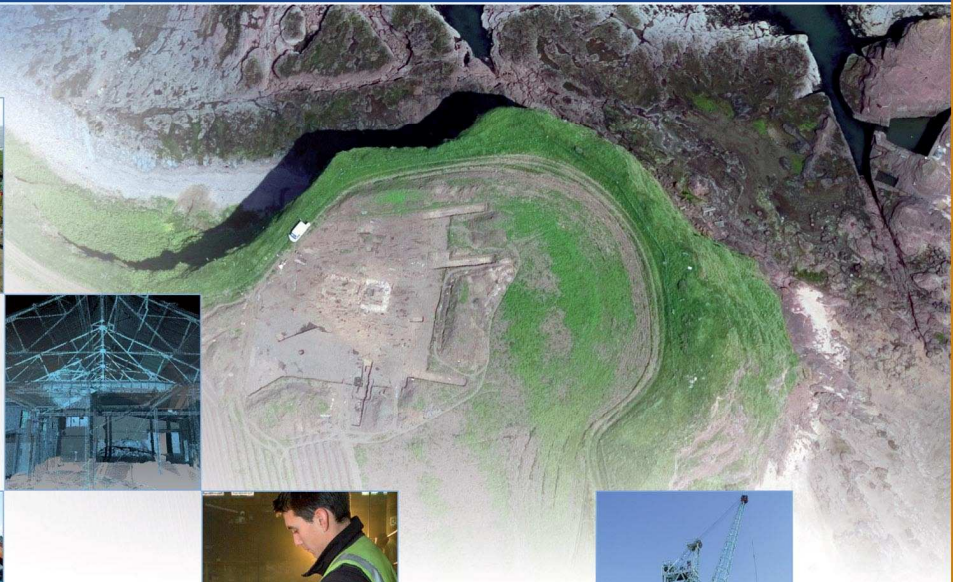
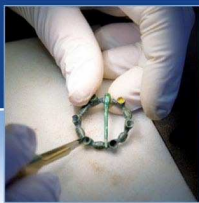


# Fort House, Leith: Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

AOC 22187

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15<sup>th</sup> February 2013



# Fort House, Leith:

## Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

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**On Behalf of:** City of Edinburgh Council  
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Housing Property Services  
Level One, South Wing  
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EH11 3YJ

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** NT 2615 7662

**AOC Project No:** 22187

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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**Date:** 15<sup>th</sup> February 2013

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**Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> February 2013

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## ABSTRACT

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This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Edinburgh City Council during ground breaking works associated with the demolition of Fort House, Leith.

The site was formerly a Napoleonic Fort built in 1780, the boundary wall of which along with two gate house buildings still survive as B-Listed structures. A previous evaluation conducted around the modern flats indicated the survival of the fort buildings and also of earlier post medieval activity out with the modern building footprint.

It was previously assumed that the modern piled foundations would have badly truncated the underlying remains of the fort and earlier activity throughout the building footprint. However, the watching brief has proved otherwise, identifying several foundations and walls, recorded on the cartographic evidence, relating to different phases of the fort buildings, revealed throughout the site. Furthermore, a large post medieval pit was revealed next to the site of the proposed well that appears to pre-date the fort.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was required by Edinburgh City Council during ground breaking works associated with the demolition of Fort House, Leith. The scope of the works was determined by the City of Edinburgh Council as advised on archaeological matters by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). The works were conducted according to the terms of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2012) approved on behalf of the City of Edinburgh Council by CECAS and in accordance with *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning And Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011).

## 1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The development area lies to the north of the junction between North Fort Street and Portland Street, situated towards the southern end of the historic 1780 Fort at Leith (centred at NGR: NT 2615 7662), bounded on all sides by the existing outer wall of the fort (Figure 1). Prior to works commencing the site was occupied by modern apartment blocks, with car parking and areas of landscaping out with the building footprint.

## 1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 The development area is situated in the northern part of Leith, which is known to date from at least the 1100s when Leith harbour was referred to in the Great Charter of Holyrood. In 1329 Edinburgh was granted the port and mills of Leith by charter from Robert I. In the 1540's Leith was burned twice, once in 1544 on the orders of Henry VIII and soon after in 1547 following the Battle of Pinkie. Further military activity in the area was seen around 1559 when Leith was enclosed by a defensive rampart, approximately octagonal in plan and incorporating eight bastions (Stevenson et al 1981). This fortification was overrun in 1560, when Protestant English troops besieged Leith Citadel on the west side of the Water of Leith, which was being held by the Catholic French supporters of Mary of Guise, the Queen Regent.

1.3.2 Throughout the medieval period, the development area, lying to the west of the burgh centre was most likely part of field systems related to a local estate. In the post-medieval period, cartographic evidence from 1766 shows that the area was part of agricultural land related to Hillhousefield House (Laurie, 1766). In 1799 the port of Leith was under threat again due to naval activity relating to the American War of Independence. This threat prompted the authorities to create better defences for the port and in 1780 the fort (NMRS: NT27NE 288), designed by James Craig, architect of the Edinburgh New Town, was constructed.

1.3.3 Cartographic evidence demonstrates the fort consisted of an eight gun battery facing the port to the NE. Barracks, officers' quarters, magazines, kitchens and other buildings directly behind, with a large parade ground or garden with other stores to the SW end of the garden and bastions at the corners (1785, A. Fraser). This original construction lies to the NE of the development area with annotations stating that the development area itself was located within land belonging to Mr. Robertson. A more detailed plan of the fort made by Henry Evatt (Evatt, pre-1804a) shows a similar layout of buildings within the walls but with kitchens added to the parade ground area and the SW end stores now being used as barracks. Furthermore, Evatt refers to an area of "New Ground" to the SW of the battery and drafts a plan of proposed buildings for an extension to the fort in this area (Evatt, pre-1804b). It is within this extended area that the current development area lies.

1.3.4 Despite the date for these plans pre-dating 1804, Ainslie's Map of that date does not show an extension to the original fort battery and the development area is still labeled as belonging to Mr. Robertson. It is not until 1822 that Thomson depicts the extended fort on a map of the Leith (Figure 2). The layout is similar to what Evatt (pre-1804b) had proposed with the addition of one rectangular

structure to the north of the gate house. Later OS maps (1852; Figure 3) show that the layout of the buildings had changed slightly towards the NW edge of the 'New Ground' with the stable block being removed from next to the boundary wall. Furthermore, the rectangular building north of the gate house is now labeled as a powder magazine and is enclosed by a separate wall. The remainder of the fort buildings within the 'New Ground' is the same as the original plan up to the 1895 OS map, with the gate houses and annexes to the SW and the large stable block dominating the SE.

- 1.3.5 Significant changes are made to the buildings by the publication of the OS Map in 1906 (Figure 4) with the SE stable block being removed and two smaller, but similarly aligned structures taking its place. Further modifications are made to the buildings to the NW, with the enclosed building no longer present and additional buildings erected along the NW wall. The gate houses remain unchanged and the fort continues in this layout until 1955 when it is demolished and a council housing scheme is built on the site. The gate houses with annexes removed and the boundary wall are left intact and are now B-Listed buildings.

### 3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works are:

- i) to safeguard the archaeological resource from any adverse impacts created by ground works associated with the construction of a residential development at the site of the former Fort House;
- ii) to liaise with CECAS and the client in the event of significant archaeological features and/or small finds being unearthed as to the most appropriate response in safeguarding these features either by preservation *in situ*, if at all feasible, or by archaeological recording;
- iii) to report on the results of the watching brief.

### 4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Due to the size and strength of the foundations to be removed the ground breaking works were conducted using a 38 tonne excavator utilising a large toothed bucket. The reinforced concrete beams sitting on the concrete piles were firstly removed before the area was then reduced to 800mm below the current ground surface. Some other modern wall foundations were also removed as part of the works. All ground breaking associated with these demolition works were monitored by an experienced field archaeologist.
- 4.2 Due to the identification of significant archaeology during the watching brief it was decided that the archaeology should remain preserved in-situ where possible. All features and structures revealed were cleaned by hand before being recorded by digital and Black & White photography, drawn or surveyed and then a written record produced using AOC *pro forma* context sheets.

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 All archaeological works were conducted between the 8<sup>th</sup> January 2013 and the 7<sup>th</sup> February 2013. Weather conditions were generally fair throughout the course of the work conducted however groundwater caused some visibility issues in the centre of the site. Archaeological visibility in the remainder of the site was good.

5.1.2 The various data gathered from the watching brief excavations are presented as a series of appendices:

- Appendix 1: Context Register;
- Appendix 2: Photographic Register;
- Appendix 3: Drawing Register;
- Appendix 4: Finds Register;
- Appendix 5: Samples Register;
- Appendix 6: reproduces the '*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*' entry

5.1.3 The site was split into two areas (see Figure 2): Area A in the southern corner; and Area B in the NW part of the site.

### 5.2 Area A

5.2.1 After removing the modern concrete foundation beams, a modern made ground consisting of light brown sand with abundant sandstone brick and red blaes inclusions measuring 0.6m to 0.9m thick in places was removed. This modern made ground layer covered several concrete foundations [003], [004], [008], [010]-[013], [015], [022] and [026] throughout the building footprint. These foundations could be seen to form parts of at least three structures: Structure 1 consisting of [003], [004], [008], [010]-[013] and [015] and measuring 32m by 8m; Structure 2 consisting of [022]; and Structure 3 consisting of [026] (Plate 1-4). These three structures were mainly aligned NE-SW and given there similar construction would most likely be contemporary with one another. These foundations were abutted by demolition deposit or levelling layer [006] throughout the excavation area.



Plate 1 - NE end of Structure 1 with wall [007] through centre





**Plate 2 - SW end of Structure 1 foundations**



**Plate 3 - Structure 2 truncating wall [023]**



**Plate 4 - General view of Structure 3**

- 5.2.2 Truncated by the later foundations in places, and covered by deposit [006], several earlier sandstone walls with ash and lime mortar were also revealed, [001], [002], [007], [016], [018], [023], [024], [025], [027], and [028] (Plate 5-7). Apart from walls [025], [027] and [028] which were aligned SE-NW all of the walls were aligned NE-SW and appear to form one structure. Two other sandstone walls with a sand and lime mortar [014] and [017] were also revealed adjacent to the main cluster of features found (see Figure 2). These walls were also aligned NE-SW with [017] forming part of an entrance to a building (Plate 8). As well as the walls, three post pads [019]-[021] were revealed within the main cluster of features aligned similarly to the walls found (Plate 6).
- 5.2.3 Finally, abutting wall [001] on both sides, re-deposited light brown sand with clay lump inclusions [005], was revealed measuring 0.5m in depth. This levelling layer overlay a dark brown clayey sand deposit [009], containing post-medieval ceramics, that was over 0.35m thick.



Plate 5 - Detail shot of wall [001]



Plate 6 - Wall [016] with post pads [019]-[021] adjacent



Plate 7 - Wall [028]



Plate 8 - Wall [017] with possible entrance

### 5.3 Area B

- 5.3.1 Excavations in this area revealed a similar made ground to Area A, covering a light brown sandy clay natural. The works failed to identify a well recorded on maps of the fort, and capped in advance of the Fort House council estate being constructed. Close to the possible location of the well, a large amorphous pit [037] was revealed which had a possible stone lining [040] (Plate 9). The upper fill of the pit [039] contained several fragments of post-medieval ceramics as well as some animal bone and a cork (Small Finds 5, 6 and 7).
- 5.3.2 Close to the NW boundary wall, a brick and sandstone structure [033] was revealed (Plate 10). The structure consisted of two sandstone walls aligned NE-SW, a brick wall aligned NW-SE and a concrete foundation [032] aligned NW-SE. Some modern concrete was also noted attached to the SW end of wall [029] indicating that it was in use throughout several changes to the forts layout. The full extent of the structure was not revealed and it seems likely the building continues SW beyond the limit of the excavation.
- 5.3.3 To the north of the gate houses, two more sandstone wall fragments [034] and [035] and a sandstone foundation [036] were revealed (Plate 11). Walls [034] and [035] only survived at the edges of the excavation area, having been removed during the construction of the council estate.

They possibly formed a boundary wall surrounding foundation [036] which forms the NW corner of a structure.



**Plate 9 - Pit [037] and stone deposit [040]**



**Plate 10 - Structure [033]**



**Plate 11 - Foundations [036]**

## 6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The archaeological watching brief at Fort House has exceeded the expectations stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012), providing evidence of early fort structures and earlier post-medieval features under a large modern construction. With further works intended for the site, the watching brief has provided a start to understanding the changes made to the fort layout as well as further showing that earlier unknown features could still be revealed.
- 6.2 Comparing the excavation results with the map evidence it is clear that the walls and structures revealed tie in to the different phases of the fort buildings. Furthermore, the maps indicate that the majority of reconstruction to the fort layout was conducted between 1895 and 1906. Looking firstly at the concrete foundations [003], [004], [008], [010]-[013], [015], [022], [026], and [032], it can be shown from the 1906 OS Map that this type of construction material was used from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century within the fort. Structure 1 is identified as the building that replaced the original stable block in the SE of the fort. Furthermore, Structures 2 and 3 can also be related to buildings at the time of the 1906 OS map and given how contemporary these structures all are it can also be assumed that the similarly constructed foundation [032] within structure [033] also relates to this period.
- 6.3 However, looking at the construction of the other walls of Structure [033] it would have been logical to assume that this structure was earlier than the 1906 constructions. The use of hand made brick (which are usually considered to pre-date 1850) in wall [030] and the sandstone walls [029] and [031] are indications that this structure may date from an earlier period of fort occupation. Considering the cartographic evidence it is clear that this structure does relate to the buildings in the 1906 OS map (Figure 6), and was not recorded as part of the fort in 1895. The different method of construction may indicate the buildings along the NW wall pre-date the new SE buildings by a few years, prior to the use of concreted materials in construction, or it may simply indicate the structure was not as important to the forts development and therefore not built using the latest construction techniques in order to save expense.
- 6.4 Comparing the 1822 map (Thomson) with walls [034]-[036], it is clear that these walls relate to the powder magazine (labelled on the 1852 OS map) and depicted with a boundary wall around it. The storing of munitions and gun powder within the fort would have been a health and safety risk as accidental explosions could cause serious damage to the surrounding buildings, courtyard and anyone nearby. It was due to these safety concerns that the structure had thick outer walls (1.5m) as well as a boundary wall surrounding it so that any explosion would be buffered as much as possible. Given that the building is no longer depicted on the 1906 OS Map there could be a case for suggesting that such an accident happened and the building destroyed, but it may simply have been removed during the reconstruction of the fort during this period.
- 6.5 Considering the other walls in the SE of the site ([001], [002], [007], [016], [018], [023], [025], [027], [028]) along with surface [024], it is safe to assume that these features all relate to the large stable block depicted on Evatt's pre-1804 plan and shown on Thomson's 1822 map and detailed on further OS maps until the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Walls [001] and [023] are remnants of the SE wall, with [007] and [018] forming the NW wall. The dog-leg was formed by walls [028] (SW wall) and [025] (NE wall), with walls [002], [016] and [027] being internal dividing walls that can be seen on the 1852 OS Map.

- 6.6 Given the detail of the mapping on the 1852 and 1895 OS Maps it is possible to interpret some of the features found in this area as relating to buildings other than the stables. Along with post-pads [019] to [021], the two sandstone walls [014] and [017] that are built using a sand and lime mortar are possible remnants of an earlier building on the site that pre-dates the fort. Unfortunately, this has not been identified on the earlier cartographic evidence. Further evidence of earlier structures and deposits could also be found in this SE edge of the site given the build up of material around wall [001]. Deposits [005] and [009] suggest a significant build up of made ground has been placed on the site along this edge to level the site for construction, presenting the possibility of earlier features being preserved underneath.

## 7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

- 7.1 The archaeological excavations revealed the survival of parts of the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century fort structures as well as the later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century fort structures, demopnstrating the importance of such monitoring excercises. Furthermore, earlier post-medieval features and structures have been shown to survive under the modern building footprint. The work compltriments the earleir evaluation which demonstrated that archaeolgical features also surived within the less truncated areas that had been used as opne parkland.
- 7.2 The watching brief provided a safeguard for all archaeological remains on the site, which have now been recorded and left in-situ to be fully excavated during future archaeological works prior to development.

## 8 REFERENCES

### 8.1 Bibliographic References

AOC Archaeology 2012 *Fort House, Edinburgh: Archaeological Watching Brief Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished AOC Project Design

Scottish Government 2010 Scottish Planning Policy.

Scottish Government 2010 PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology.

Stevenson, S., Turner Simpson, A. & Holmes, N 1981 *Historic Edinburgh, Canongate and Leith*. The Scottish Burgh Survey.

### 8.2 Cartographic References

Ainslie, J 1804 *Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith with the proposed docks*.

Evatt, H pre-1804a *Leith Battery; Plan of Officers Barracks, Mens Barracks, Hospital, Proposed Magazine and Kitchens and Wash Houses*

Evatt, H pre-1804b *Leith Battery; Plan of New Ground with stables, additional storehouses, guard house, new barracks and gun shed*

Frazer, A 1785 *Plan of the Inclosed Battery or Redoubt near Leith built for the Protection of the Harbour in the year 1780*

Laurie, J. 1766 *A plan of Edinburgh and places adjacent*

Ordnance Survey 1852 *Edinburgh 1852 Sheet 12*

Ordnance Survey 1895 *Edinburghshire Sheet 001.16*

Ordnance Survey 1906 *Edinburghshire Sheet 001.16*

Thomson, C. 1822 *Plan of town of Leith and its Environs*

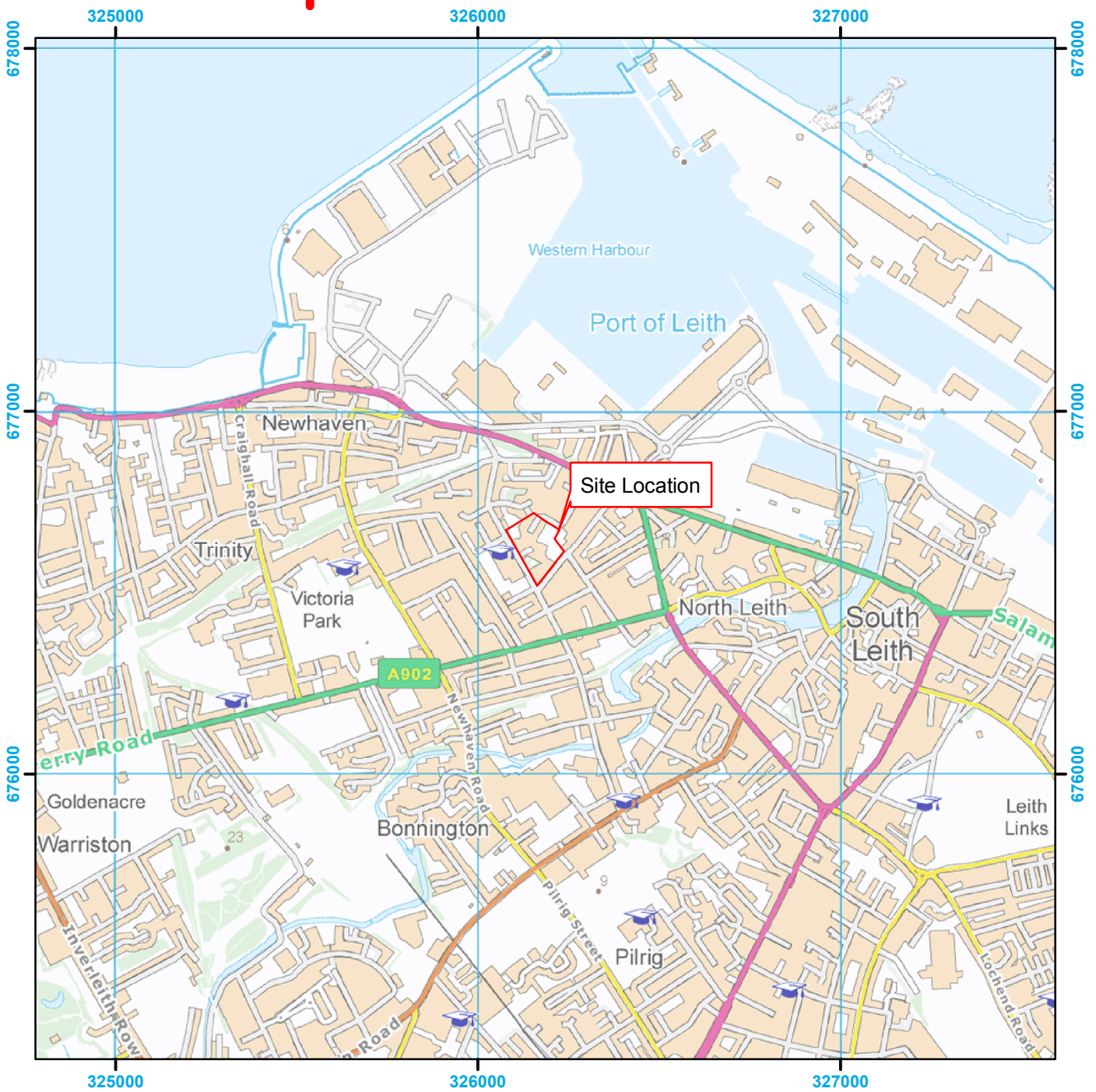
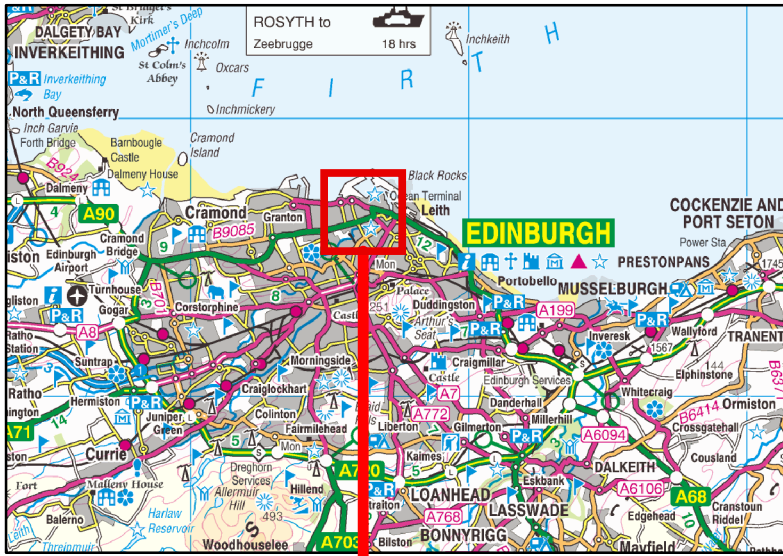


Figure 1: Site Location Plan



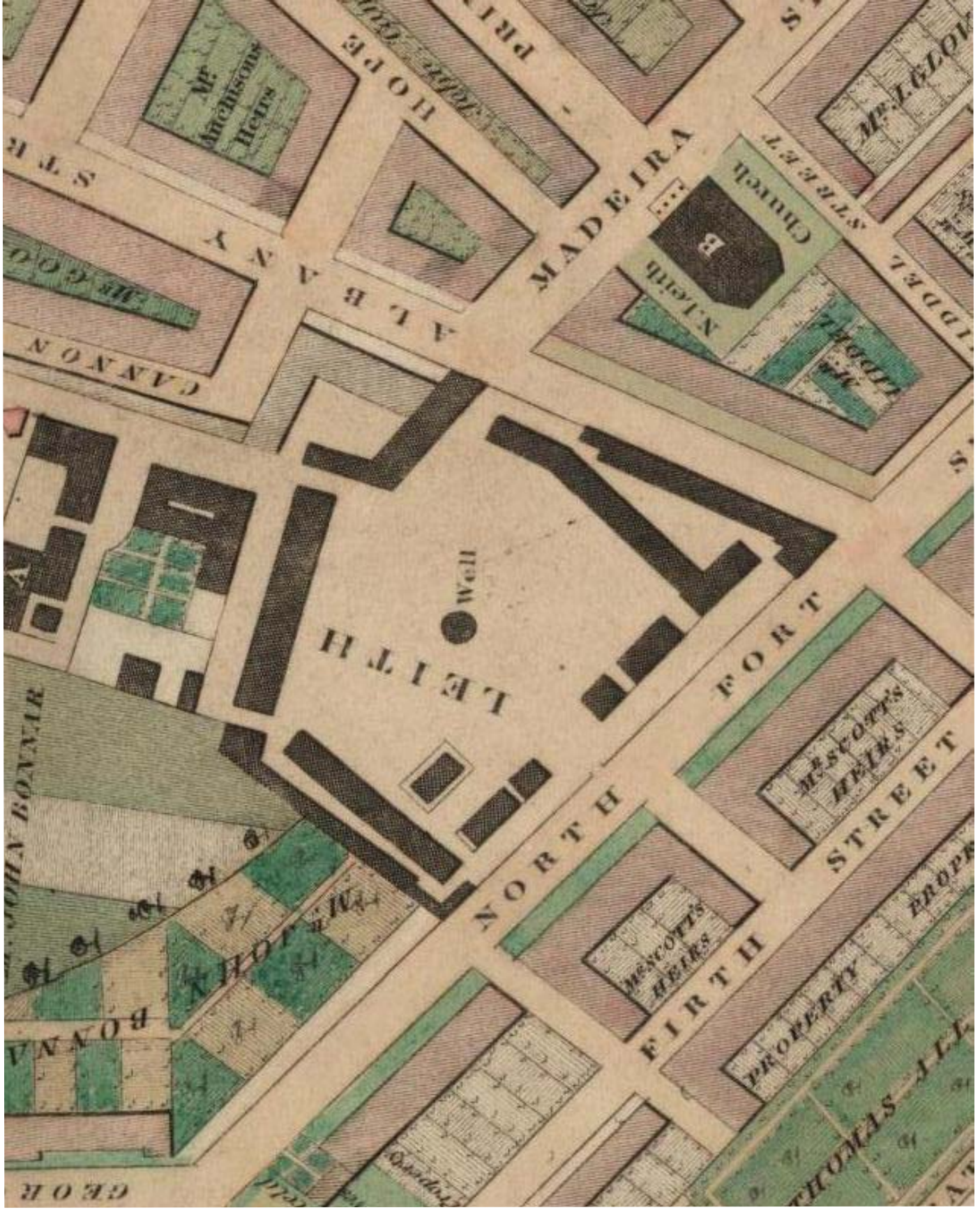


Figure 2 - Extract from Thomson 1822 Plan of Leith

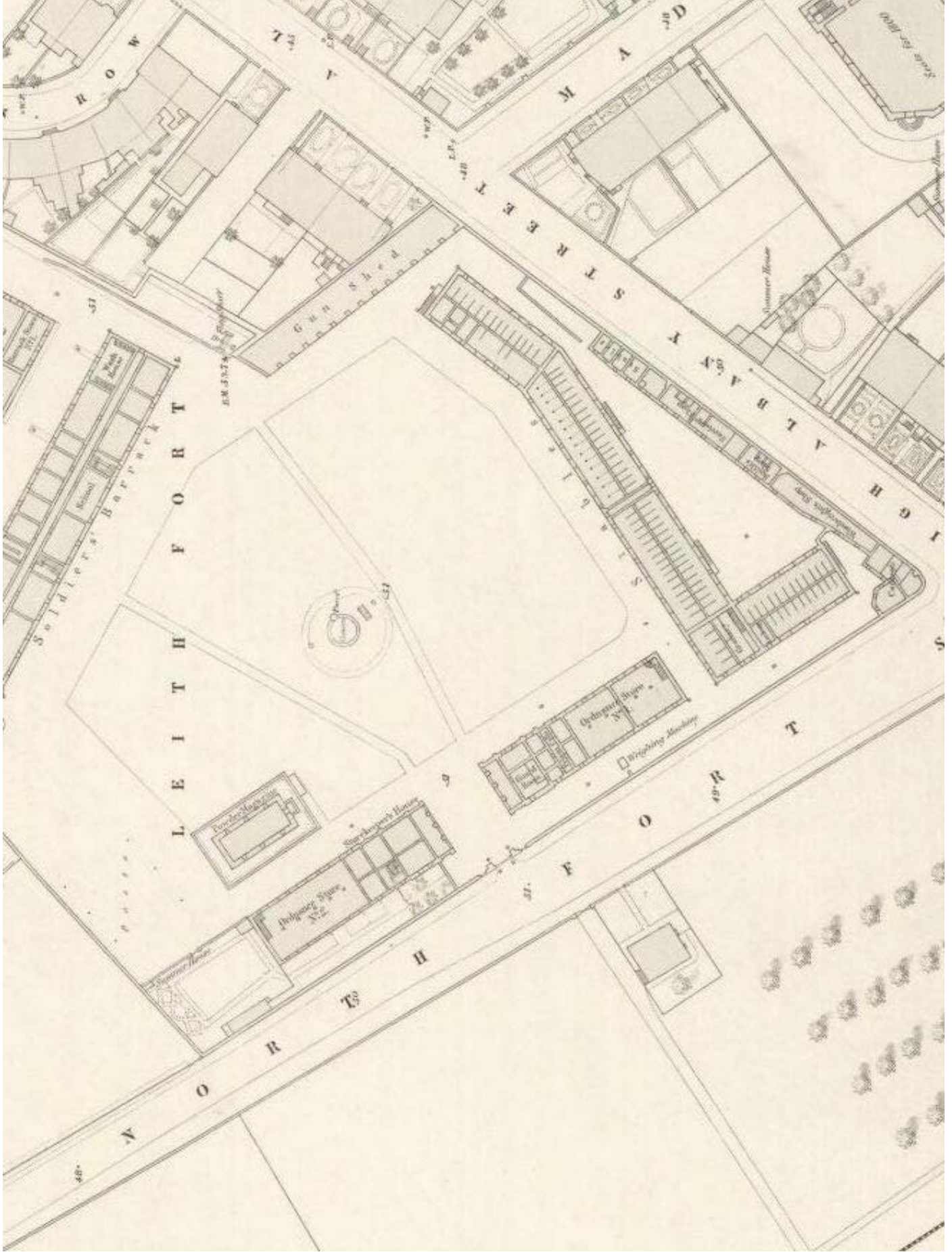


Figure 3 - Extract from OS Map 1852

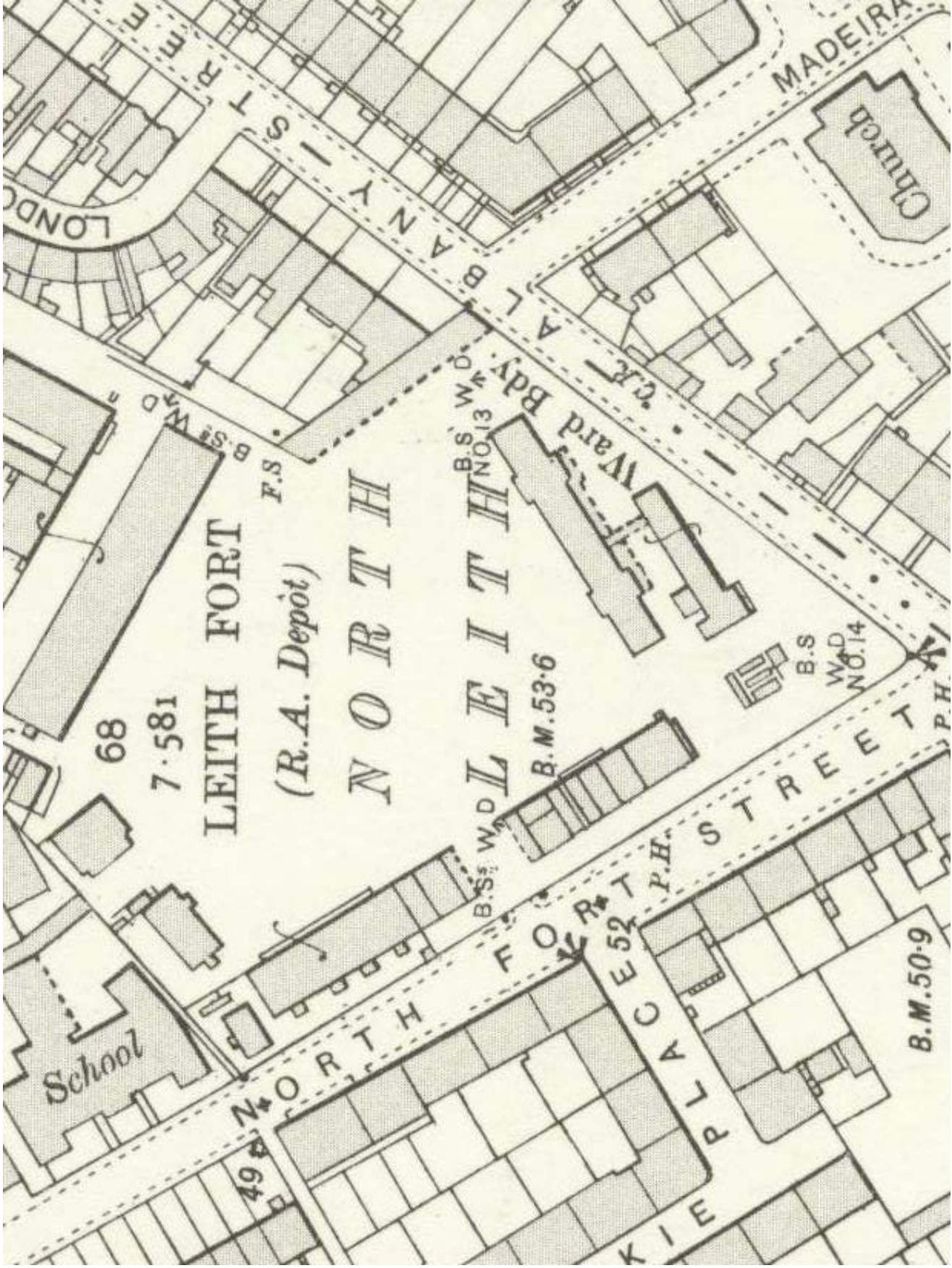


Figure 4 - Extract from OS Map 1906

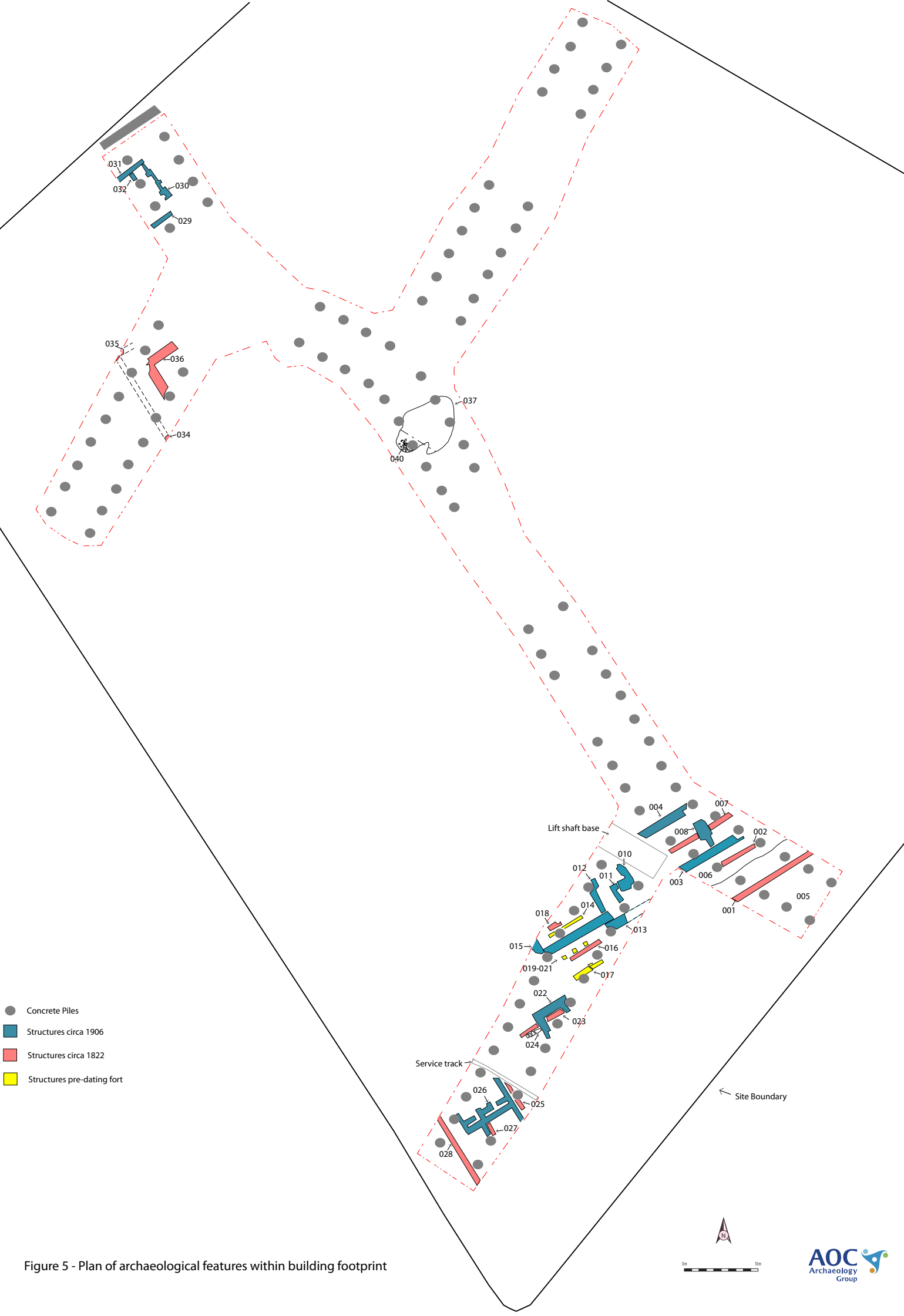


Figure 5 - Plan of archaeological features within building footprint



Figure 6 - Overlay of archaeological features onto 1906 OS Map

# **Fort House, Leith: Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report**

## **Section 2: Appendices**

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTERS

Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
001	A	Sandstone wall bonded with ash and lime mortar aligned NE-SW. Most likely associated with [002] and [007]. Abutted by deposit [005] and [009]. Survives better to NE out with building footprint. Measures 11m by 0.64m by 0.5m (+). <b>SE wall of stable block</b>
002	A	Sandstone wall bonded with ash and lime mortar aligned NE-SW. Most likely associated with [001] and [007]. Truncated by piles at either end but may survive beyond. Abutted by deposit [006]. <b>Internal wall of stable block</b>
003	A	Concrete foundation created using fragments of sandstone with occasional brick in a thick ash and lime mortar. Aligned NE-SW. Covered by a layer of sand and lime mortar used as bedding for wall (removed). Truncated by pile to NE end and in centre and extends out with L.O.E to the NE. SW end abuts/attached to foundation [015] and foundation [013] abutted also. Measures 17m (with L.O.E. in middle) by 1.2m by 0.4m. <b>SE Foundation of Barracks</b>
004	A	Concrete foundation created using fragments of sandstone with occasional brick in a thick ash and lime mortar. Aligned NE-SW. Covered by a layer of sand and lime mortar used as bedding for wall (removed). Truncated by pile to NE end and by lift shaft to SW end. Measures 7.1m by 1.3m by 0.34m <b>NW foundation of Barracks</b>
005	A	Light brown sand with clay lump inclusions and occasional stone. Overlies deposit [009] and abuts wall [001] on both faces. Measures 0.5m thick in places. <b>Made ground/levelling layer for later fort construction</b>
006	A	Dark brown/black sand with frequent coal and stone inclusions. Abuts wall [002] and is around and within Area A walls and foundations. Measures 0.5m(+) thick. <b>Made ground from fort construction</b>
007	A	Sandstone wall bonded with ash and lime mortar aligned NE-SW. Most likely associated with [001] and [002]. Truncated by foundation [008] through centre and by lift shaft at SW end. Measures 9.9m by 0.67m by 0.2m (+). <b>NW wall of stable block</b>
008	A	Concrete foundation created using fragments of sandstone with occasional brick in a thick ash and lime mortar. Forms a linear then rectangular shape running NW from [003] and truncates wall [007]. Measures 1.45m by 0.7m then 2.4m by 1.75m. <b>Internal foundation of Barracks</b>
009	A	Dark brown clayey sand with yellow clay lump inclusions and frequent coal and rare oyster shell inclusions. Overlain by deposit [005] and measures 0.35m (+) thick. Abuts wall [001]. <b>Made ground layer for early fort construction</b>
010	A	L-shaped concrete foundation created using fragments of sandstone with occasional brick in a thick ash and lime mortar. Aligned SE-NW and truncated by lift shaft and abutted by [011] to the SW. Measures 3.1m by 1.8m. <b>Internal Foundation of Barracks</b>
011	A	L-shaped concrete foundation created using fragments of sandstone with occasional brick in a thick ash and lime mortar. Aligned SE-NW and abuts foundation [011] to the NE and measures 1.2m by 3m. <b>Internal Foundation of Barracks</b>
012	A	L-shaped concrete foundation created using fragments of sandstone with occasional brick in a thick ash and lime mortar. Aligned SE-NW and abuts foundation [003] to the SE and measures 1.6m by 4.6m. <b>Internal Foundation of Barracks</b>
013	A	Concrete foundation created using fragments of sandstone with occasional brick in a thick ash and lime mortar. Abuts the SE face of [003] and runs parallel to it. Measures 2.9m by 1.2m and continues NE under L.O.E. <b>Abutment to SE Foundation of Barracks</b>
014	A	Fragmented sandstone wall to the NW of [003] continuation. Truncated by piles then foundation [015] to the SW and is parallel to and probably related to walls [018], [016] and [017]. Aligned NE-SW measuring approximately 5m long. <b>Possible stable block wall</b>
015	A	Concrete foundation created using fragments of sandstone with occasional brick in a thick ash and lime mortar. Forms the SW end of barrack structure along with [003] and [004]. Measures

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		1m by 1.15m and continues NW under L.O.E. <b>SW foundation of Barracks</b>
016	A	Sandstone wall with ash and lime mortar running NE-SW. Measures 4.9m by 0.42m. Post pads [019] to [021] lie to the immediate NW. Probably related to walls [017], [014] and [018]. <b>Possible stable block wall</b>
017	A	Sandstone wall with sand and lime mortar running NE-SW. SW end abutted by three large sandstone flagstones indicating a possible entrance. Wall measures 1.9m by 0.38m. Entrance measures 2.7m by 0.57m. <b>Possible stable block wall</b>
018	A	Sandstone wall with ash and lime mortar aligned NE-SW, lying to the NW of wall [014]. Measures 2.6m by 0.78m. <b>Possible stable block wall</b>
019	A	Mixture of gravel and stone in a sandy concreted mortar. Most NE pad of three aligned NE-SW situated to the NW of wall [016]. Measures 0.53m by 0.6m. <b>Foundation pad for possible timber column</b>
020	A	Mixture of gravel and stone in a sandy concreted mortar. Central pad of three aligned NE-SW situated to the NW of wall [016]. Measures 0.61m by 0.62m. <b>Foundation pad for possible timber column</b>
021	A	Mixture of gravel and stone in a sandy concreted mortar. Most SW pad of three aligned NE-SW situated to the NW of wall [016]. Measures 0.62m by 0.53m. <b>Foundation pad for possible timber column</b>
022	A	U-shaped concrete foundation created using fragments of sandstone with occasional brick in a thick ash and lime mortar. Main section of foundation aligned NE-SW, continuing SE under L.O.E. SW end return truncates wall [023]. Measures 5.16m by 1.12m; NE return 1.2m by 1m; SW return 2.85m by 1m. <b>Foundation of building contemporary with Barracks</b>
023	A	Sandstone wall with an ash and lime mortar aligned NE-SW, truncated at NE end and through centre by foundation [022]. Abutted by flagstone floor [024]. Measures 2.5m, 2.8m by 0.63m by 0.3m. <b>Wall related to stable block</b>
024	A	Fragmented sandstone flagstone surface to the SE of wall [023]. Flagstone size measures 0.47m by 0.4m. 4 stones in total measuring 2.1m by 0.4m. <b>Remains of floor related to stable block</b>
025	A	Sandstone wall with ash and lime mortar aligned SE-NW, truncated by modern cable trench at NW end and by pile through centre. Measures 1.6m (NW of pile) plus 1.4m (SE of pile) by 0.6m. Parallel to and similarly constructed to walls [027] and [028]. <b>Possible wall of stable block (start of L-shape)</b>
026	A	A series of interconnected concrete foundations created using fragments of sandstone with occasional brick in a thick ash and lime mortar. The foundations are aligned NE-SW and SE-NW and truncate wall [027]. The area covered by the foundations measures 7.7m (NE-SW) by 5.9m (SE-NW) with each linear foundation being 0.6m wide. Modern concrete surrounds a small part of the SW foundations indicating the structure was re-used later. <b>Foundations of building related to later fort structures</b>
027	A	Sandstone wall with ash and lime mortar aligned SE-NW and truncated by foundations [026] to the SE. Probably related to walls [025] and [028]. Measures 2m by 0.48m. <b>Possible internal wall of stable block</b>
028	A	Sandstone wall with ash and lime mortar aligned NW-SE lying 5.5m from fort boundary wall at North Fort Street. Measures 10.93m by 0.6m and survives to at least two courses high. Probably related to walls [025] and [027]. <b>SW wall of stable block</b>
029	B	Sandstone wall with sand and lime mortar aligned NE-SW. Truncated at NE end by modern activity and at SW end by 20 <sup>th</sup> century concrete foundations (possibly abutted by them). Associated with walls [030] and [031] probably forming SE wall of structure. Measures 3.45m by 0.65m. <b>SE wall of structure [033]</b>
030	B	Brick wall consisting of hand made bricks in a sand and lime mortar aligned SE-NW and abutting SE face of wall [031] at its NE end. Survives to two courses high at least. Measures 5.9m by 0.35m. <b>NE wall of structure [033]</b>
031	B	Sandstone wall with sand and lime mortar aligned NE-SW and abutted by wall [030] on its SE face. Measures 4.9m by 0.6m and continues SW under L.O.E.



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		<b>NW wall of structure [033]</b>
032	B	Fragmented concrete foundation created using fragments of sandstone with occasional brick in a thick ash and lime mortar. Aligned NW-SE abutting SE face of [031] and truncated by pile at SE end. Measures 1.2m by 0.35m. <b>Internal foundation of structure [033] – Later addition??</b>
033	B	North East end of a probable rectangular structure with sandstone walls forming SE [029] and NW [031] external walls and a brick wall to NE. Bricks and sandstone suggest it is an earlier fort building however internal foundation [032] and modern concrete around [029] suggest it was still in use throughout the forts use. <b>Fort structure of unknown date or function</b>
034	B	Sandstone wall aligned N-S, only seen in L.O.E sections as truncated by Fort House building footprint. 0.5m wide and 0.5m high out with L.O.E. Forms a corner with wall [035], surrounding foundation [036]. <b>Western boundary wall around [036]</b>
035	B	Sandstone wall aligned E-W, only seen in SE facing L.O.E section as truncated by Fort House building footprint to the west. 0.5m wide and 0.5m high out with L.O.E. Forms a corner with wall [034], surrounding foundation [036]. <b>Northern boundary wall around [036]</b>
036	B	Sandstone foundation with an ash and lime mortar forming the NW corner of a larger structure now removed. Bounded by walls [034] and [035]. Measures 6m by 1.5m (N-S) and 5m by 1.5m (E-W) <b>Possible magazine or munitions store for Fort</b>
037	B	Cut of a large amorphous pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Filled by deposits [038] and [039] and is lined with stone on the SW edge. Situated approximately 5m NW of fort well but most likely not contemporary. Measures 10.1m by 6m by 0.6m. <b>Large post medieval pit</b>
038	B	Mottled yellow sand with greyish black silty sand and frequent coal flecks and occasional stone inclusions. Stone lining [040] sits within and is covered by it. Measures 0.2m thick. Probable natural silting of pit. <b>Primary fill of pit [037]</b>
039	B	Compact black silty sand with abundant stone inclusions overlying deposit [038]. Ceramics and bone suggest deliberate deposit. Measures 10.1m by 6m by 0.4m. <b>Upper fill of pit [037]</b>
040	B	Irregular shaped stones lining the SW edge of pit [037], surrounded by and covered by deposit [038]. Cover an area measuring 2m by 1.6m. <b>Stone lining of pit [037]</b>

## APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black & White Film No. 1

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From	Date
1-2	-	-	Registration	-	11/1/13
3-4	A	001	Sandstone wall [001]	NE	11/1/13
5-6	A	001	Wall [001] in SW facing L.O.E	SW	11/1/13
7-8	A	002	Sandstone wall [002]	NE	11/1/13
9-10	A		Feature in SW wall of fort	NE	11/1/13
11-12	A		Metal rings next to feature in wall	SE	11/1/13
13-14	A		General excavation working shot	SW	11/1/13
15-16	A	001-002	Shot of walls [001] and [002] with barracks beyond	E	11/1/13
17-18	A	003-008	General shot of barracks and truncated wall	NE	11/1/13
19-20	A	003-004 006-008	Barracks truncating [007]	S	11/1/13
21-22	A	005+009	SW-facing section of [005] and [009]	SW	11/1/13
23-24	A	010-011	Features [010] and [011]	NW	11/1/13
25-26	A	013	Abutment [013]	SW	11/1/13
27-28	A	012	Feature [012] abutting [003]	SE	11/1/13
29-30	A	014	Wall [014]	NE	11/1/13

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31-32	A		General shot of barracks SW end	W	11/1/13
33-34	A	016	Wall fragment [016]	SW	11/1/13
35-36	A	018	Wall aligned NE-SW [018]	SW	14/1/13

**Black & White Film No. 2**

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From	Date
1-2	-	-	Registration	-	14/1/13
3-4	A	019-021	Foundation pads [019] to [021]	SW	14/1/13
5-6	A	017	Sandstone wall and entrance [017]	SW	14/1/13
7-8	A	022-024	General shot of wall, floor and foundation	SW	14/1/13
9-10	A	022-024	General shot of wall, floor and foundation	NW	14/1/13
11-12	A	026	Foundations [026] during clean-up	E	14/1/13
13-14	A	025	Wall [025] truncated by pipe and pile	NW	14/1/13
15-16	A	025	Continuation of [025] to SE	SE	14/1/13
17-18	A	026	Foundations [026]	E	14/1/13
19-20	A	027	Wall [027] truncated by [026]	NW	14/1/13
21-22	A	028	Sandstone wall [028]	NW	16/1/13
23-24	A	028	Shot showing location of [028] near [026]	N	16/1/13
25	B	029	Sandstone wall [029]	NE	17/1/13
26-27	B	033	Structure [033]	N	17/1/13
28	B	030-032	Walls [030] to [032]	NW	17/1/13
29	B	034-035	Sandstone boundary walls [034] and [035]	SE	18/1/13
30	B	034-035	Sandstone boundary walls [034] and [035]	S	18/1/13
31	B	034	Sandstone boundary walls [034]	N	18/1/13
32	B	036	Foundation wall [036]	NW	23/1/13
33	B	036	Foundation wall [036]	NNW	23/1/13
34-35	B		Foundation [036] prior to piles removal	W	23/1/13
36-37	B	038	NE facing section of pit [038]	W	23/1/13
38-39	B	039	NE facing section of [039]	SW	23/1/13

**Black & White Film No. 3**

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From	Date
1-2	-	-	Registration	-	23/1/13
3-4	B	039	NE facing section of pit [039]	SW	23/1/13

**Digital Photographs**

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From	Date
1-5			General shots of site	Var	8/1/13
6			Working shot	W	8/1/13
7-8			Modern features in section	NW	8/1/13
9			Red blaes infill	SW	8/1/13
10			South section of plinths removed	N	8/1/13
11			Concrete foundation under wall	S	9/1/13
12			Part of piled area stripped to depth	SE	9/1/13
13			W-facing section of excavation around piles	W	9/1/13
14			Tarmac in south west corner @ 1.2m	N	9/1/13
15			Concrete foundation @ 1.14m SW corner	NW	9/1/13
16			Base of lift shaft exposed	NE	10/1/13
17-24			General shots of features revealed	Var	10/1/13
25-27			General shots of possible well area	Var	11/1/13
28		001	Sandstone wall [001]	NE	11/1/13
29		001	Wall [001] in SW facing L.O.E	SW	11/1/13
30		002	Sandstone wall [002]	NE	11/1/13
31			Feature in SW wall of fort	NE	11/1/13
32			Metal rings next to feature in wall	SE	11/1/13

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33			General excavation working shot	SW	11/1/13
34		001-002	Shot of walls [001] and [002] with barracks beyond	E	11/1/13
35		003-008	General shot of barracks and truncated wall	NE	11/1/13
36		003-004 006-008	Barracks truncating [007]	S	11/1/13
37		005+009	SW-facing section of [005] and [009]	SW	11/1/13
38			Well area working shot	S	11/1/13
39		010-011	Features [010] and [011]	NW	11/1/13
40		013	Abutment [013]	SW	11/1/13
41		012	Feature [012] abutting [003]	SE	11/1/13
42			Well area reduced	S	11/1/13
43		014	Wall [014]	NE	11/1/13
44			General shot of barracks SW end	W	11/1/13
45		016	Wall fragment [016]	SW	11/1/13
46			Working shot	S	11/1/13
47			Areas of plinths removed	S	12/1/13
48			Areas of plinths removed	W	12/1/13
49		018	General shot of wall [018]	SW	12/1/13
50		019-021	Foundation pads [019] to [021]	SW	14/1/13
51		017	Sandstone wall and entrance [017]	SW	14/1/13
52		022-024	General shot of wall, floor and foundation	SW	14/1/13
53		022-024	General shot of wall, floor and foundation	NW	14/1/13
54		026	Foundations [026] during clean-up	E	14/1/13
55		025	Wall [025] truncated by pipe and pile	NW	14/1/13
56		025	Continuation of [025] to SE	SE	14/1/13
57		026	Foundations [026]	E	14/1/13
58		027	Wall [027] truncated by [026]	NW	14/1/13
59			Working shot of wall removal	S	15/1/13
60			Working shot of foundation removal	S	15/1/13
61			Working shot of reduction around piles	SSW	15/1/13
62			Corner of building revealed	SW	16/1/13
63			Contaminated area	SW	16/1/13
64			Sandstone and brick structure in area B	NW	16/1/13
65			Brick rubble under plinths	SW	16/1/13
66		028	Sandstone wall [028]	NW	16/1/13
67		028	Shot showing location of [028] near [026]	N	16/1/13
68			Working shot next to well	S	16/1/13
69		029	Sandstone wall [029]	NE	17/1/13
70		033	Structure [033]	N	17/1/13
71		030-032	Walls [030] to [032]	NW	17/1/13
72			Large pit being cleaned	W	17/1/13
73			Pecking piles	S	17/1/13
74			Working shot	E	18/1/13
75			Area in north of site cleared	SW	18/1/13
76		034-035	Sandstone boundary walls [034] and [035]	SE	18/1/13
77		034-035	Sandstone boundary walls [034] and [035]	S	18/1/13
78		034	Sandstone boundary walls [034]	N	18/1/13
79-80		036	Foundation wall [036]	NW	23/1/13
81-82		036	Foundation wall [036]	NNW	23/1/13
83-84		038	NE facing section of pit [038]	W	23/1/13
85		038+040	Overall shot of slot in [038] and stones [040]	NW	23/1/13
86-87		039	NE facing section of [039]	SW	23/1/13

**APPENDIX 3: DRAWING REGISTER**

Drawing No.	Area	Feature No.	Details	Scale
1	B	033	Plan of Sandstone and brick structure	1:50
2	B	037	Plan of pit [037]	1:20
3	B		South facing section across [037]	1:20

**APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER**

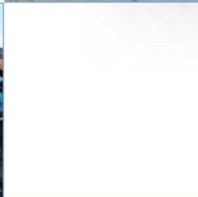
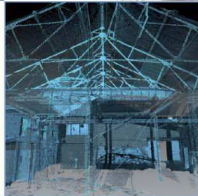
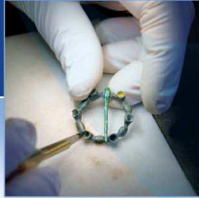
Finds No.	Area	Context No.	Description
1	A	006	Post-medieval ceramic fragment
2	A	006	Glass fragment
3	A	006	Bone fragment
4	A	009	Ceramic fragment
5	B	039	8 x ceramic fragments
6	B	039	Animal bone fragments
7	B	039	Cork
8	B	039	Clay pipe stem
9	B	039	Wood

**APPENDIX 5: SAMPLES REGISTER**

Context No.	Area	Quantity (litres)
039	B	20

**APPENDIX 6: 'DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND' REPORT**

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	City of Edinburgh Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Fort House, Leith
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	22187
<b>PARISH:</b>	North Leith
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Kevin Paton
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	Post medieval ceramics and bone
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NT 2615 7662
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2013
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> February 2013
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (inc DES)</b>	Desk Based Assessment (Headland 2011); Evaluation (Headland 2011)
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Edinburgh City Council during ground breaking works associated with the demolition of Fort House, Leith.</p> <p>The site was formerly a fort built in 1780, the boundary wall of which along with two gate house buildings still survive as B-Listed structures. A previous evaluation conducted around the modern flats indicated the survival of the fort buildings and also of earlier post medieval activity out with the modern building footprint. It was assumed that the modern piled foundations would have badly truncated the remains of the fort or earlier activity throughout the building footprint however the watching brief has proved otherwise. Several foundations and walls relating to different phases of the forts buildings were revealed throughout the site that match up with early maps of the site, and possibly pre-date the fort. Furthermore, a large post medieval pit was revealed next to the fort well that appears to pre-date the fort.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	To be confirmed
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRATIONS:</b>	N/A
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Edinburgh City Council
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	Kevin.paton@aocarchaeology.com
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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