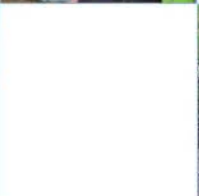
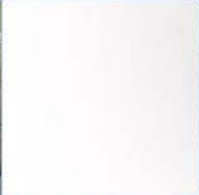


6 Couper Street, Leith: Archaeological Watching Brief Report

*AOC Project 22957
31st August 2015*



6 Couper Street, Leith: Archaeological Watching Brief Report

On Behalf of:	Chamberlain Bell 3/29 Portland Gardens Edinburgh EH6 6NY
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT 26627 76560
Planning Application No:	14/04514/FUL
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken on behalf of Chamberlain Bell on the site of 6 Couper Street, Leith prior to the development of the site for new housing. The archaeological works were a requirement of the City of Edinburgh Council (CEC), who are advised by the CEC Archaeology Service, as a condition on the planning consent for the development. The work was required due to the location of the site on the south-west edge of the former Cromwellian Citadel.

In total, a watching brief was conducted on all ground-breaking works, consisting initially of 9 test pits excavated within the rubble make up layer for the 20th century building which was previously located on the site.

The partial remains of foundations for the previous 19th century buildings were identified on the site, consisting of sandstone walls with occasional brick partition walls. However, much of this had survived to the outer parts of the development area with the bulk of the site consisting of made ground and rubble associated with the demolition of the later building. A well was also located on site during the later watching brief.

No further works are considered necessary within the development area, although this will need to be confirmed by CEC Archaeology Service on behalf of the CEC.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Chamberlain Bell to undertake an archaeological watching brief with respect to a proposed development on vacant land at 6 Couper Street, Leith. The proposed development lies within the administrative area of the City of Edinburgh Council (CEC), which is advised on archaeological matters by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS), and the archaeological works were a condition on the planning consent (Planning Ref: 14/04514/FUL). The works were required in keeping with best practice requirements outlined in current planning guidelines Scottish Planning Policy (2014) & Planning and Archaeology 2/2011 (2011) in order to record the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the development area.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The development area comprises a plot of land measuring 673m² located at No 6 Couper Street, Leith, centred on NGR: 26627 76560 (Figure 1). The site is bounded by other buildings on Couper Street to the north-east and south-east and by a small area of open ground to the north-west. The site recently contained a modern industrial unit with the concrete slabs still in place prior to the commencement of groundworks for the development.

1.3 Historical background

1.3.1 Couper Street lies within an area known to have contained or been near the Citadel, built in 1656 by Oliver Cromwell's troops for use as a headquarters in Scotland. The Citadel formed the north edge of a much larger ditch and rampart fortification that surrounded Leith at this time and is clearly shown on the Board of Ordnance Plans from ca. 1709 – 1755 (Figure 2) and in more detail in the much later GPO map of 1807 (Figure 3). Prior to the creation of the Citadel, the site was also close to the location of an earlier bastion related to the 16th century fortifications surrounding the town. Remains of the ditch related to these fortifications were located in excavations conducted in 1994 (Collard & Lawson 1994) at Coburg Street to the south-east of Coburg Street and an evaluation completed there in 2004 revealed part of the course of the Leith Citadel, comprising a ditch and revetment wall (Hindmarch 2004).

1.3.2 Into the early 19th century, the development site - and this area of Leith in general - saw much development. Adjacent street names were named 'Citadel Street' and 'Cromwell Street' in memory of the earlier Citadel, with Couper Street surrounded by tenements and other industrial buildings as can be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1852 (Figure 4). The former Citadel was located to the north-east of the site, and the south end of Couper Street – which originally stretched much further to the north-west – was largely empty to the south side, although the development area at No 6 was built upon, presumably with tenements. A large railway junction – with a tunnel disappearing beneath the streets to the west – had also been constructed to the north of the site. By the late 19th century the development area appears to have been occupied by a public house (at least at ground floor level, as we can see by looking at the 1877 and 1894 Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 5 & 6). The Post Office Directory of 1894 – 1895 does not mention any occupants at No 6, although at No 7 was a shoemaker and at No 9 was a Mrs H Murray, spirit merchant.

1.3.3 Further expansions to this side of Couper Street occurred into the 20th century looking at the 1933 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7), and the development site is still occupied by this time, although is unannotated. By the 1949 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8), the site is blocked as one main building, possibly a much later development after demolition of the 19th century buildings.



Figure 2: Extract from Board of Ordnance Plans ca. 1709 – 1755

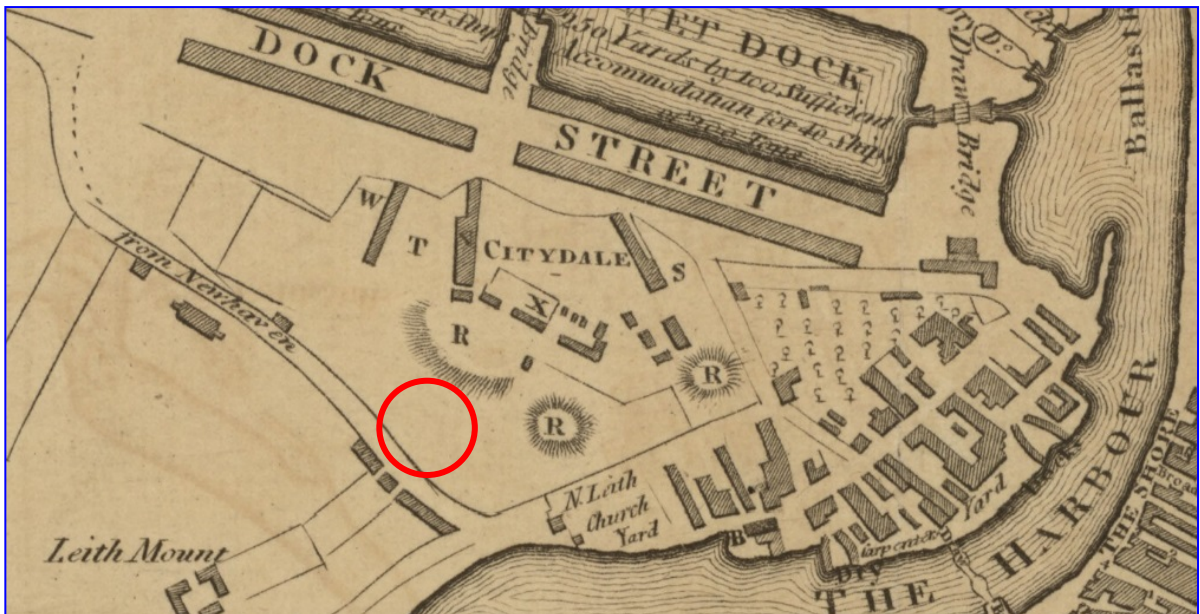


Figure 3: Extract from GPO map, 1807, showing the Citadel (approximate position of the development site is circled in red)

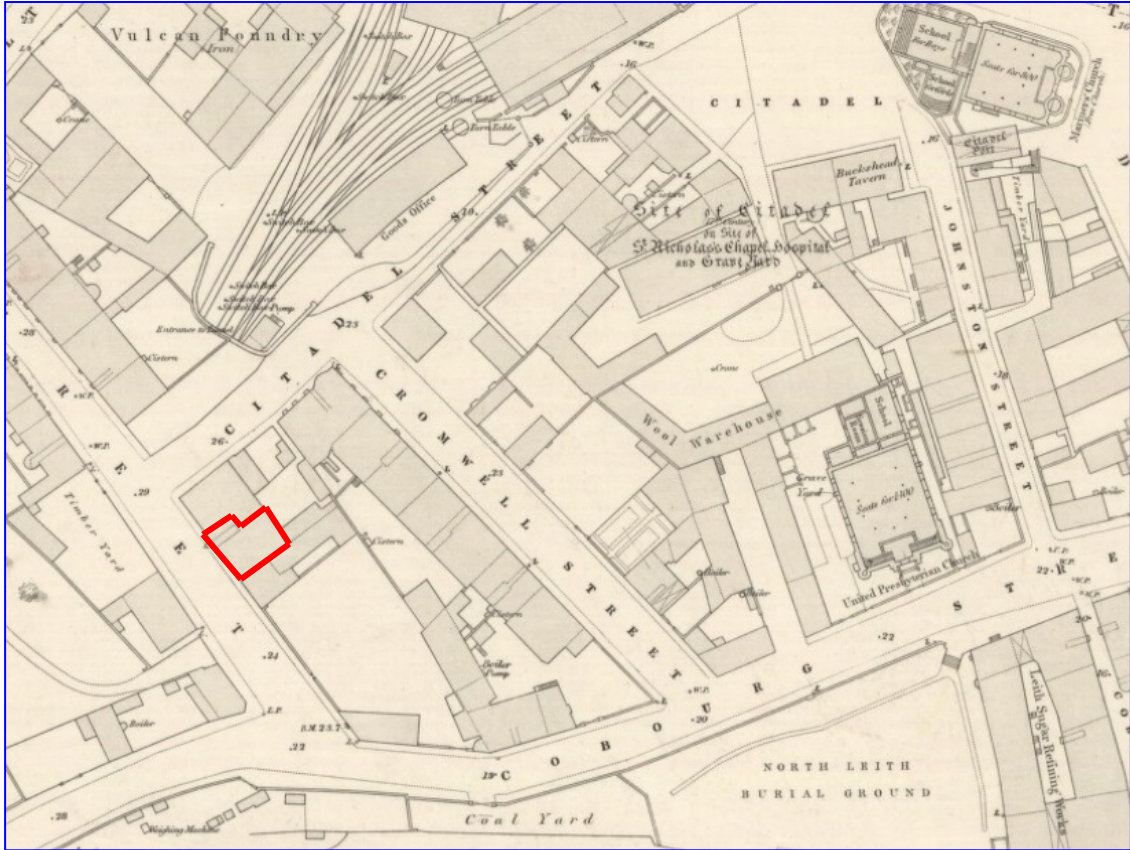


Figure 4: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1852

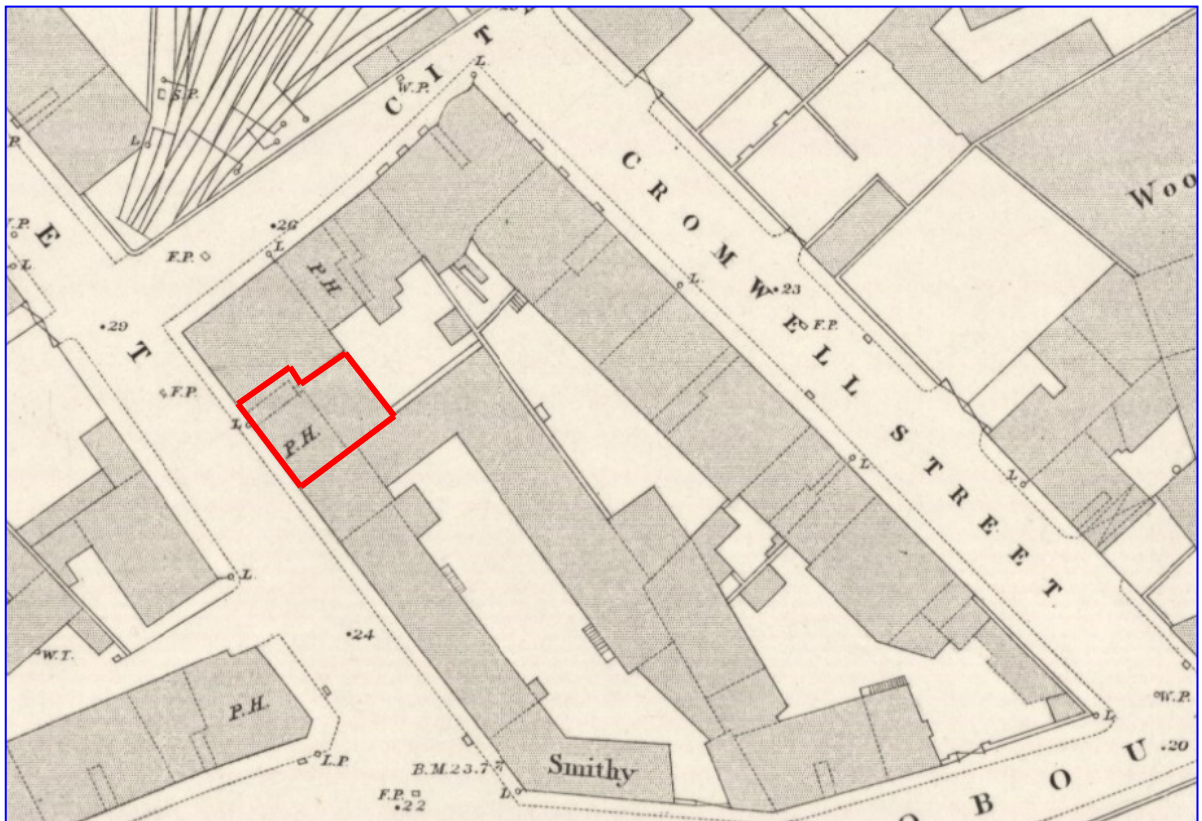


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map, 1877

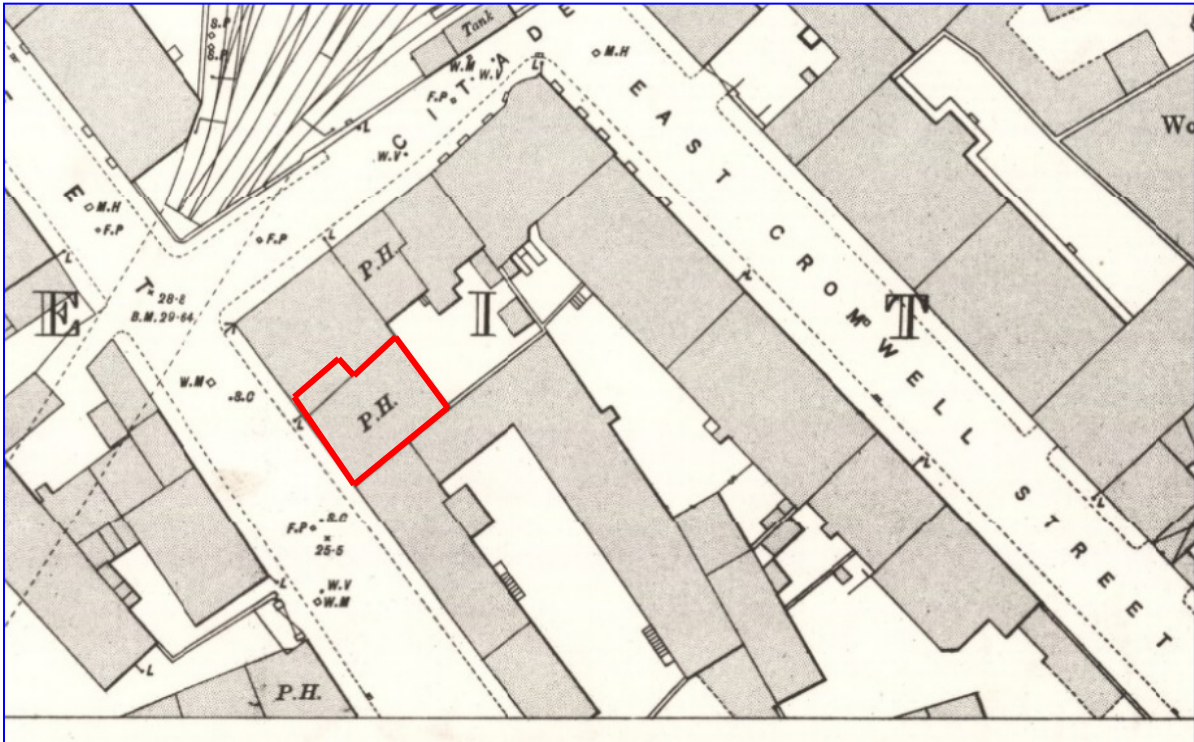


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1894

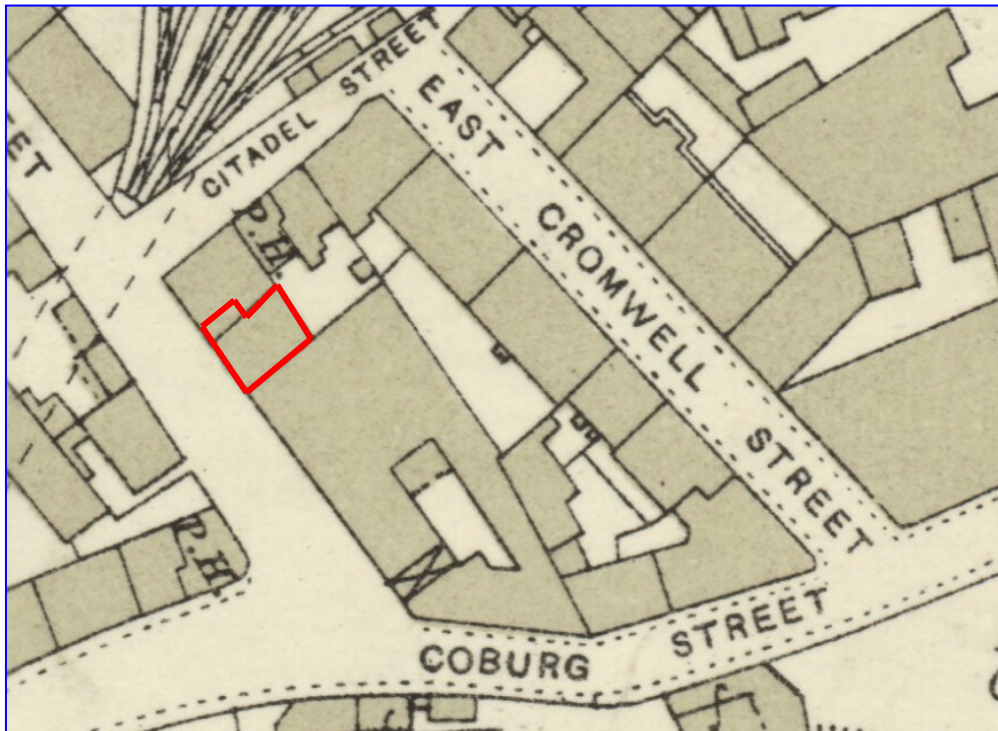


Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1933



Figure 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map, 1949

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were to supervise the removal of the modern concrete slab and monitor ground-breaking works associated with the development to identify, excavate, sample and record all significant archaeological features, with specific reference to the 19th century buildings on the site and any evidence of the former Citadel or earlier fortifications.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The watching brief consisted of the monitoring of the removal of the modern ground concrete slab, which remained after the demolition of the later buildings on site, using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothed bucket and breaker. Further stripping of the development was conducted by a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine excavated ground reduction was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist.
- 3.2 9 test pits were also initially excavated on the site to identify the likely survival of the remains, which are shown in Figure 9.
- 3.3 All encountered archaeological features were hand cleaned and defined in order to determine the character, function, condition, nature and date of the features present. All features were recorded by written, measured, drawn and photographic record as per AOC standard operating procedures as outlined in the original Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2015).

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 The archaeological works were conducted between 10th June and 27th August 2015. The data gathered from the watching brief are presented as a series of appendices:
- Appendix 1 Context Register
 - Appendix 2 Photographic Register
 - Appendix 3 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' (DES) entry
- 4.2 The modern concrete floor slab overlay a layer of modern rubble (000), a make-up layer for the reinforced concrete surface (Plate 1). Given the requirements of the contractor's schedule, and in agreement with the CEC Archaeology Service, 9 test pits were excavated within the site to determine the level of the survival of remains (Figure 9). The test pits uncovered a series of sandstone walls, brick walls and sandstone surfaces, as well as some later more modern concrete walls and floors associated with much later occupation. No features were identified in Test Pit 1, which consisted of a midden deposit (001) identified below the rubble layer (000) consisting of a compact dark-greyish silty clay with occasional oyster shells, rusty metal fragments, animal bone fragments and degraded mortar. The deposit was 0.40m in depth and overlay a highly compacted dark greyish/black homogenous clay (002).
- 4.3 In Test Pits 2 and 3, a sandstone floor was identified – [006], [007] and [008] - with an additional north-west/south-east orientated sandstone wall [005] seen in Test Pit 2 (Plates 2 - 5). The south-east edges of these features had disappeared due to the foundation cut for the adjacent building to the south-east.
- 4.4 Test Pit 4 exposed nothing but a hard concrete surface [009] identifying that any earlier structures here to the north-east of the site had already been removed by previous development (Plate 6).
- 4.5 In Test Pits 5 and 6, a long stretch of sandstone walling [010] was located with two wider north-west/south-east orientated sandstone walls, [012] and [018], to its north-west (Plates 7 - 9). Some further stone and brick partition walls were also located associated with the structure, [011] and [016], together with another small stretch of wall [016] to the north-west. A large stretch of timber [013], presumably a former floor beam, had also survived to the north-west of Wall [010] along the same orientation (Plate 10). Further to the south-west, Test Pit 7 identified a number of partial wall survivals, all orientated north-west/south-east (Plate 11). They consisted of two large stretches of wall [020] and [023] with small stretches [021] and [025]. To the north-east of this were two distinct rubble layers, (022) and (027) containing rubble and brick fragments.
- 4.6 Finally, Test Pits 8 & 9 (originally two test pits, later merged into one) were located to the north-west of the development site and also revealed another stone wall orientated north-east/south-west (Plate 12). However, this wall had later being heavily disturbed by later concrete founds, presumably for the adjacent building to the north east and its associated groundworks.
- 4.7 Further observation of the ground-breaking works to the rest of the development area exposed little in the way of features, much of it being deep made ground associated with the demolition, presumably of the 19th century buildings, to make way for the later 20th century structures. The depth of the made ground here was between 0.50 – 1m in depth and was located over the very compact black homogenous clay (002), the full depth of which was not excavated as it continued below the area of excavations for the development (Plates 13 & 14). The only feature of note identified in the watching brief was a small well [034] which was preserved *in situ* and defined by sandstone rubble. It reached a depth of ca. 0.24m, but continued going down beyond the depth of excavations (Plates 15 & 16). After recording, the top 1m of the well was removed, then filled with a clean material then capped with concrete (Plate 17).



Plate 1: General view of the excavation of the concrete floor slab from the south showing made ground rubble (000) over the site prior to the excavation of the test pits



Plate 2: General view of Test Pit 2 from the south-west showing Wall [005] with possible floor surface [007] to the north-east and the foundation cut for the adjacent building to the south-east (right)



Plate 3: General view of Test Pit 2 from the north-west



Plate 4: General view of Test Pit 3 from the north-west showing floor surface [008], a continuation of floor surface [007] from the south-west



Plate 5: General view of Test Pit 3 from the north-east showing the depth of the modern rubble and floor slab (000) over the earlier floor surface [008]



Plate 6: General view of Test Pit 4 from the south showing concrete surface [009]



Plate 7: General view of Test Pits 5 and 6 from the south-west showing the remains of Wall [010] to the south-east (right) and Wall [018] to the foreground



Plate 8: Detail of Wall [011] in Test Pit 5 from the south-west - note brick wall of existing building to the north-east



Plate 9: Detail of Wall [018] and brick rubble deposit (019) from the south-east



Plate 10: Detail of timber [013] in Test Pit 5 from the SSE, resting over wall [011]



Plate 11: General view of Test Pit 7 from the north-east showing Wall [020] to the centre with brick rubble deposit (022) to the north-east (in front)



Plate 12: General view of Test Pit 8/9 from the west showing Wall [029]



Plate 13: General view of excavations during the later watching brief in the area of Test Pit 7 showing the rubble deposits and features (now removed) resting over the highly compact black clay deposit (002)



Plate 14: Detail of section through a slot undertaken as part of the later watching brief showing the rubble deposit overlying the highly compact black clay deposit (002)



Plate 15: Detail of Well [034] discovered during the later watching brief, from the south



Plate 16: Detail of Well [034] from the south showing its construction and depth



Plate 17: General view after removal of the top 1m of the well which was then filled in and later capped with concrete

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 It is clear that the first occupation of the site appears to have been in the earlier 19th century when this area of Leith was heavily redeveloped after the decline of the Citadel. The functions of these buildings were probably simple tenements – perhaps a few storeys in height, some probably with shops to the ground floor, such as the spirit merchant noted in the Post Office Directories. The buildings probably stood as they were throughout the 19th century, although more mid-20th development saw their demolition and rebuilding, with only the stone wall foundations remaining. Much of the centre of the development area was made ground and rubble, so only the outer walls and floors (where these have not been truncated by the later surrounding buildings) survive. With such fragmentary remains, it is difficult to interpret any plans, and no dateable finds were located. The well is an interesting feature, and is not marked on any of the detailed historical maps of the site, so is also hard to date, although may possibly pre-date the 19th century buildings. Given that it was not filled in, however, prior to their construction means that it may well be contemporary with them.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The archaeology works demonstrated the fragmentary survival of the previous 19th century occupation of the site. The area has now been fully excavated in preparation for the development and therefore no further archaeological works are deemed necessary on the site. Given the lack of archaeological artefacts on the site, no post-excavation work is also considered necessary, although this would need to be confirmed by the CEC Archaeology Service.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 Bibliographical References

AOC Archaeology 2015 *6 Couper Street: Archaeological Works Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished client method statement.

Collard, M A & Lawson, JA 1994 'Coburg Street/East Cromwell Street (City parish of Edinburgh): Urban Medieval/Watching Brief', *Discovery & Excavation Scotland 1994*, p 48

Hindmarch, E 2004 'Coburg Street, Leith (City parish of Edinburgh): urban medieval/watching brief', *Discovery & Excavation Scotland 2004*, p 50

Scottish Government 2014 *2/2014 Planning and Archaeology*.

Scottish Government 2010 *Scottish Planning Policy*.

7.2 Cartographic References

1709 - 1755	Board of Ordnance	<i>Plan of Environs of Edinburgh and Leith</i>
1786	John Laurie	<i>A Plan of Edinburgh and the country adjacent</i>
1807	GPO Directory	<i>Plan of Leith</i>
1822	Charles Thomson	<i>Plan of the Town of Leith and its environs</i>
1822	John Wood & John Lothian	<i>Lothian's Plan of the Town of Leith and its vicinity</i>
1852	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburgh Sheet 12</i>
1877	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburgh Sheet 12</i>
1894	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburgh Sheet I.16.17</i>
1933	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet 001.16</i>
1949	Edinburgh	<i>Plan NT2676</i>

6 Couper Street, Leith: Archaeological Works: Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Context Record

Context	Test Pit (TP)	Description
000	-	Modern concrete floor slab, including modern rubble make up layer below.
001	TP1	Dark greyish black silty clay, included oyster shells; fragments of rusty iron, some animal bones and degraded mortar. Depth: 0.40 m Midden deposit
002	TP1; TP3	Dark grey very compact clay found at depth of c. 2.00 m. Modern foundations cut into it. Natural or made ground
003	TP1;2;3	Construction cut for modern upstanding wall of a former industrial unit and tenement buildings. Width: 1.02 m; Depth: 2 m Modern construction cut
004	TP1;2;3	Medium dark greyish brown silty clayey sand, with inclusions of degraded mortar, large angular to sub-angular stones and occasional brick. Depth: 2 m. Fill of [003]
005	TP2	Stone and mortar wall foundations aligned NW-SE. Width: 0.60 m; Length as excavated: 1.51 m. Wall composed of yellowish/ creamy mortar and angular to sub-angular stones, with largest being c. 0.60 m X 0.40 m X 0.35 m. Masonry wall foundations
006	TP2	Mortar, stone, occasional brick and degraded sandstone surface/ floor. Dimensions: 1.40 m x 0.63 m (as excavated). Abuts west face of wall [005] Floor/ surface
007	TP2	Mortar and sandstone floor/surface. Abuts east face of wall [005]. Dimensions: 1.38 m x 0.85 m (as excavated). Floor/ surface
008	TP3	Mortared sandstone surface/ floor. Dimensions: 1.85 m x 1.74 m (as excavated). Probably same as [007] Floor/ surface
009	TP4	'Primitive' concrete surface, consisting of mix of sand and cement, easy to dismantle. Dimensions: 1.90 m x 2.0 m (as excavated). Maybe related to the upstanding brick wall of a former industrial unit. Concrete floor surface
010	TP 5	Wall foundations aligned NNE-SSW, consisting of creamy/yellowish mortar and large sandstone blocks. Angular to sub-angular stones, large: 0.60 x 0.40 x 0.38 m. Length as excavated: 7.82 m; height: over 1.80 m; width: over 0.17 m (running under modern concrete surface). Substantial masonry wall
011	TP5	Brick and mortar wall aligned WNW-ESE, consisting of several courses of large red/orange bricks (only one line). Length as excavated: 2.27 m; height: over 0.43 m; width: 0.16 m (corresponding to brick width). Bricks dimensions: 0.32 X 0.16 x 0.12 m. Keyed into wall [010] at right angle. Large timber beam [013] appeared keyed into the upper part of the brick wall, at its north end. Probably an internal partition wall within former building. Brick wall foundations
012	TP5	Wall foundations aligned WNW-ESE, consisting of creamy/yellowish mortar and large sandstone blocks. Width: 0.67 m; length as excavated: 2.50 m; height: over 1.50 m. Keyed into wall [010] (perpendicular to it). Also keyed into brick wall [014] on its western end, this may represent later repairs to the masonry wall or an extension. Masonry wall foundations

013	TP5	Large timber beam, which appeared keyed into western extremities of walls [011] and [012]. Length: 2.60 m; Diameter: 0.21 m. Timber beam, part of wall foundations?
014	TP5	Brick and mortar wall foundations aligned WNW-ESE. Bricks appear same as in wall [011]: 0.32 X 0.16 x 0.12 m. Height as excavated: 1.50 m; length as excavated: c. 2 m. Wall represents probable extension or a repair of wall [012]. Brick wall foundations
015	TP5	Fragmentary remains of a possible masonry wall foundations, consisting of two large mortared sub-angular sandstone blocks (c. 0.40 x 0.35 m). Modern concrete foundations of a former industrial unit were placed directly on top of these (keyed on top). Height: 0.48 m; length and alignment were not determined, as beyond the edges of excavations. Fragmentary masonry wall foundations
016	TP6	Wall foundations aligned WSW-ESE, consisting of creamy/yellowish mortar and large sandstone blocks. Length as excavated: 1.02 m; width: 0.50 m. Keyed into brick wall [017] on its ENE end. Masonry wall foundations
017	TP6	Brick and mortar wall foundations aligned WNW-ESE. Bricks appear same as in wall [011]: 0.32 X 0.16 x 0.12 m. Length: 1.75 m; width: 0.16 m; Height as excavated: 1.20 m. Keyed into wall [016] (WNW end) and [018] (ESE end). Probably an internal partition wall within former building. Brick wall foundations
018	TP6	Wall foundations aligned WNW-ESE, consisting of creamy/yellowish mortar and large sandstone blocks. Length: 2.10 m; width: 0.57 m. Height: over 1.20 m. Keyed into walls [017] and [010] and abutted by surface [019]. Masonry wall foundations
019	TP6	Heavily compacted sandstone, brick and mortar surface/floor. Dimensions as excavated: 2.10 m x 0.58 m. Sub-angular stones: c. 0.30 x 0.25 x 0.32 m. Abuts wall [018]. Floor/ surface
020	TP7	Wall foundations aligned WNW-ESE, consisting of creamy/yellowish mortar and large sandstone blocks. Length: 1.96 m; width: 0.63 m. Not bottomed. Keyed into wall [024] (ESE end) and wall [028] and abutted by floors [021]; [023] and [025]. Masonry wall foundations
021	TP7	Mortared sandstone or a 'primitive' concrete surface/ floor. Dimensions: 0.43 m x 0.52 m (as excavated). Abuts walls [020] and [028]. Floor/ surface
022	TP7	Heavily compacted brick rubble deposit. Dimensions as excavated: 1.20 m x 0.60 m. Abuts eastern face of wall [020]. Demolition deposit
023	TP7	Mortared sandstone or a 'primitive' concrete surface/ floor. Dimensions: 2.40 m x 0.46 m (as excavated). Abuts walls [020] and [028] and floor [025]. Floor/ surface
024	TP7	Brick, stone and mortar wall foundations, aligned ESE-WNW. Length: 1.45 m; width: 0.38 m. Keyed into wall [020] (ESE end). Wall foundations
025	TP7	Large sandstone slab + mortar surface. Very ephemeral. Dimensions: 0.38 m x 0.30 m. Maybe part of surface [023]. Floor/ surface
026	TP7	Line of three bricks mortared together and aligned SW-NE. Bricks appear same as in walls [011]; [014] and [017]: 0.32 X 0.16 x 0.12 m. Bricks are keyed into/ mortared to wall [020]. Dimensions as excavated: 0.46 m x 0.16 m. Not bottomed. Possible wall foundations

027	TP7	Heavily compacted rubble consisting of silty clayey sand, degraded mortar, bricks and angular stones. Dimensions as excavated: 0.60 m x 0.50 m. Abutted by walls [024] and [026]. Maybe surface remains? Rubble deposit
028	TP7	Line of three stones mortared together, aligned SW-NE and seemingly forming a boundary for heavily compacted rubble deposit [027]. Dimensions: 0.60 m x 0.16 m. Abuts wall [024]. Maybe remains of a threshold or wall foundations? Wall foundations?
029	TP8/9	Wall foundations aligned NE-SW, consisting of creamy/yellowish mortar and sandstone blocks. Length: 3.90 m; width: 0.65 m. Height: over 1.00 m. Keyed into wall [030] and abutted by floor [031] and line of bricks [033]. Masonry wall foundations
030	TP8/9	Fragment of wall foundations aligned NE-SW, consisting of creamy/yellowish mortar and sandstone. Keyed into wall [029] and abutted by brick line [033]. Probably part of wall [029]. Masonry wall foundations
031	TP8/9	Dark floor surface, sandstone or a 'primitive' concrete. Dimensions as excavated: 2.20 m x 0.55 m. Abuts wall [029]. Floor/surface
032	TP8/9	Large semi-rectangular light grey sandstone block, aligned NE-SW. Dimensions: 1.30 m x 0.32 m. Keyed into wall [031] and floor [030]. Possible step. Remains of a staircase.
033	TP8/9	Line of mortared red bricks, aligned E-W. Dimensions: 0.34 m x 0.20 m. Abuts wall [029] and surface [031].
034	-	Well identified during the later watching brief on the excavations located to the centre of the site. Measure 0.80m in diameter, roughly circular consisted of mortared red sandstone rubble build with a mix of sub-rounded rubble stones used as a surround at its top. Well.

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Record

Digital Images: Stage 1

Frame	Area	Description	From
1-2	TP2	Post-ex shot of [005]; [006] and [007]	E
3	TP2	Post-ex shot of [005]; [006] and [007]	N
4	TP2	Post-ex shot of [005]; [006] and [007]	WNW
5	TP2	Post-ex shot of [005]; [006] and [007] + upstanding modern wall foundations	N
6	TP2	Post-ex shot of [005]; [006] and [007]	WNW
7	TP3	Post-ex shot of [008]	W
8	TP3	Post-ex shot of [008]	N
9	TP3	Post-ex shot of [008]	ENE
10-12	TP5	Walls [010] and [011]	NNE
13-14	TP5	Walls [010] and [011]	N
15	TP5	Wall [011] and beam [013]	SSE
16	TP5	Walls [010] and [011]	WNW
17	TP5	Walls [010] and [011] + upstanding wall of industrial unit	W
18	TP5	Walls [010] and [011]	N
19	TP5	NNE elevation of wall [010]- top courses and modern deposits above it	E
20-22	TP5	Wall [011] and beam [013]	S
23	TP5	Wall [012] partially damaged	SSE
24	TP5	Wall [012] partially damaged	NNW
25-26	TP6	Walls [016]; [017]; [018] and floor [019]	ESE
27	TP6 and TP 5	Features [010]; [011]; [012]; [018] and [019]	WNW
28	TP6	Detail of walls [018] and [019]	WNW
29	TP6	Detail of features [016] – [019]	ESE
30	TP6	Detail of features [016] and [017]	E
31	TP6	Detail of features [016] and [017]	W
32	TP6	Detail of walls [018] and [019]	NNW
33-34	TP6	Detail of features [016] and [017]	E
35-36	TP7	Detail of features [020]- [023]	ENE
37	TP7	Detail of features [020] and [022]	E
38	TP7	Detail of features [020] - [022]	ENE
39	TP7	Detail of a sandstone slab- maybe wall fragment	ENE

40	TP7	Detail of a sandstone slab- maybe wall fragment	WSW
41	TP7	Detail of deposit [022]	SSW
42	TP7	Detail of contexts [023]-[027]	ESE
43	TP7	Detail of contexts [023]-[027]	WNW
44	TP7	Detail of contexts [023]-[027] + [020]	S
45	TP7	Detail of contexts [023]-[027] + [020]	ESE
46	TP1	Post-ex shot showing concrete foundations dug into clay [002]	WNW
47	TP1	Post-ex shot showing concrete foundations dug into clay [002]	NNE
48	TP8/9	Wall [029]	N
49	TP8/9	Wall [029]	W
50	TP8/9	Detail of [029]-[033]	S
51-53	TP8/9	Wall [029] – WNW elevation	N
54-55	TP8/9	Detail of contexts [029] and [031]	E
56	TP8/9	Detail of contexts [032] and [033]	ESE
57	TP8/9	Detail of contexts [032] [029]; [031] and [032]	ESE
58	TP8/9	Detail of contexts [029] and [031]	ESE
59	TP4	Detail of surface [009]	SSE
60	TP4	Detail of surface [009] + made ground	S
61	TP4	West- facing section	W
62-67		Site- working shots	Various
68	TP6	East -facing elevation of wall [018]	N
69	TP5	West- facing elevation of walls [012] and [014]	WSW
70	TP6	Detail of joining between walls [017] and [018]	WNW
71-75	TP5	WSW -facing elevation	Various
76-77		Site- working shots	Various

Digital Images: Stage 2

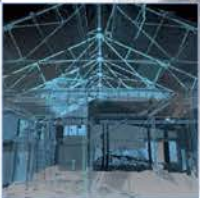
Frame	Area	Description	From
1-12		Site shots showing area of concrete strip	Various
13	TP2	Pre-ex	W
14	TP2	Pre-ex	SSW
15	TP1 and TP2	Location shots	NNE
16	TP1-TP3	Location shots	SSW
17-18	TP1	Pre-ex	NNE
19-23		Site location shots	W
24-25	TP1	Midden deposit [001]	SSW
26-28	TP1	Construction cut [003] + fill [004]	NNE
29-38	TP1	Construction cut [003] + fill [004]	Various
39-41	TP4	WNW- facing section	W

Digital Images: Stage 3

Frame	Area	Description	From
1	1	General view of excavations completed in the N corner of the site (against brick building)	SE
2	1	General view of excavations completed in the N corner of the site. More detailed look at section to the NE side	SE
3	1	Detail of NW-facing section	NW/W
4	1	Detail of NW-facing section	NW/W
5	1	Detail of NW-facing section (closer view)	NW/W
6		General view of N corner of excavations and the extent of brick wall foundations of the adjacent building	S
7		General view of N corner of excavations and the extent of brick wall foundations of the adjacent building (wider view)	S
8-9	1	Excavation in progress	E
10	3	General view of sondage section (NE-facing)	N
11-13	3	Excavation in progress	S
14-16	3	General view of SW-facing section showing black clay	S

APPENDIX 3: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' (DES) Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	6 Couper Street, Leith
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 22957
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Hana Kdolska
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S)	NMRS: NT27NE10
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Citadel
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Partial foundations of previous 19 th century buildings on the site
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 26627 76560
START DATE (this season)	10 th June 2015
END DATE (this season)	27 th August 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None.
MAIN(NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Chamberlain Bell on the site of 6 Couper Street, Leith prior to the development of the site for new housing. The archaeological works were a requirement of the City of Edinburgh Council (CEC), who are advised by the CEC Archaeology Service, as a condition on the planning consent for the development. The work was required largely because of the site's located to the south-west edge of the former Cromwellian Citadel.</p> <p>In total, a watching brief was conducted on all ground-breaking works, consisting initially of 9 test pits excavated within the rubble make up layer for the 20th century building which was previously located on the site.</p> <p>The partial remains of foundations for the previous 19th century buildings were identified on the site, consisting of sandstone walls with occasional brick partition walls. However, much of this had survived to the outer parts of the development area with the bulk of the site consisting of made grown and rubble associated with the demolition of the later building. A well was also located on site during the later watching brief.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Chamberlain Bell
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



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