

GTER11/002



GATEWAY THEATRE, 140–144 ELM ROW

Archaeological Works

for Watkin Jones Group

11/02694/LBC

11/02695/CON

11/02696/FUL

September 2012

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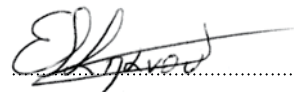
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Gateway Theatre
Elm Row, Leith
Edinburgh



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Scale 1:600 @ A4



0 30m

Illus 1

Site location

GATEWAY THEATRE, 140–144 ELM ROW

Archaeological Works

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Watkin Jones Group to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Gateway Theatre, 40–44 Elm Row, Edinburgh. This document forms a data structure report of the archaeological evaluation and subsequent archaeological monitoring of ground works. This work was preceded by an initial phase of archaeological work that comprised historic building survey and monitoring of demolition works, the results of which have been collated within a separate report (Wilson 2012).

The evaluation comprised the excavation of five targeted trenches on the footprint of the proposed development. This revealed the remains of a number of foundation walls to the W side of the development area, pre-dating the Veterinary College. The results of the evaluation led to a programme of targeted monitoring of ground reduction works. Further extents of the surviving walls along with contemporary brick and stone floors and a stone-lined culvert associated with the early 19th century structures were revealed. Remains of the foundation walls belonging to a block of stables were also exposed and recorded. These stables formed part of the original Veterinary College building.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Headland Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a combined programme of pre-demolition historic building recording and targeted archaeological monitoring during demolition works; followed by an archaeological evaluation by means of trial trenching and further targeted monitoring of ground works. The work was carried out to satisfy a condition of the planning approval issued by the City of Edinburgh Council which called for a 'programme of archaeological work' (Planning Application References 11/02694/LBC, 11/02695/CON & 11/02696/FUL). This work adhered to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service on behalf of the City of Edinburgh Council.

The historic building recording and monitoring during demolition works have been collated in a separate report (Wilson 2012). This report is concerned with the evaluation and subsequent archaeological monitoring of the contractor's reduced level excavations.

1.2 Site location and description

The development site is situated at National Grid Ref NT 2679 7469, within the city of Edinburgh (*Illus 1*). It is located in the interior of a triangular city block, surrounded by Montgomery Street (S), Brunswick Street (E) and Elm Row (N–E). The three sides of the block are occupied by four-storey terrace buildings, currently used for residential and commercial purposes. Prior to its demolition, the site was occupied by four structures, the largest of which was a theatre

accessed via no. 40–44 Elm Row. The main building fronting Elm Row is a Category C (S) listed building (HB no. 28736; RCAHMS no. NT27SE 3028.00). This building originated as a Veterinary College in 1883–84, undergoing a series of modifications throughout the 20th century. Three other structures within the development area were located to the east and north of the theatre. Two of these buildings were modern developments while the third was a redeveloped warehouse of early 20th century origin. These buildings were in use as offices and studios associated with the theatre.

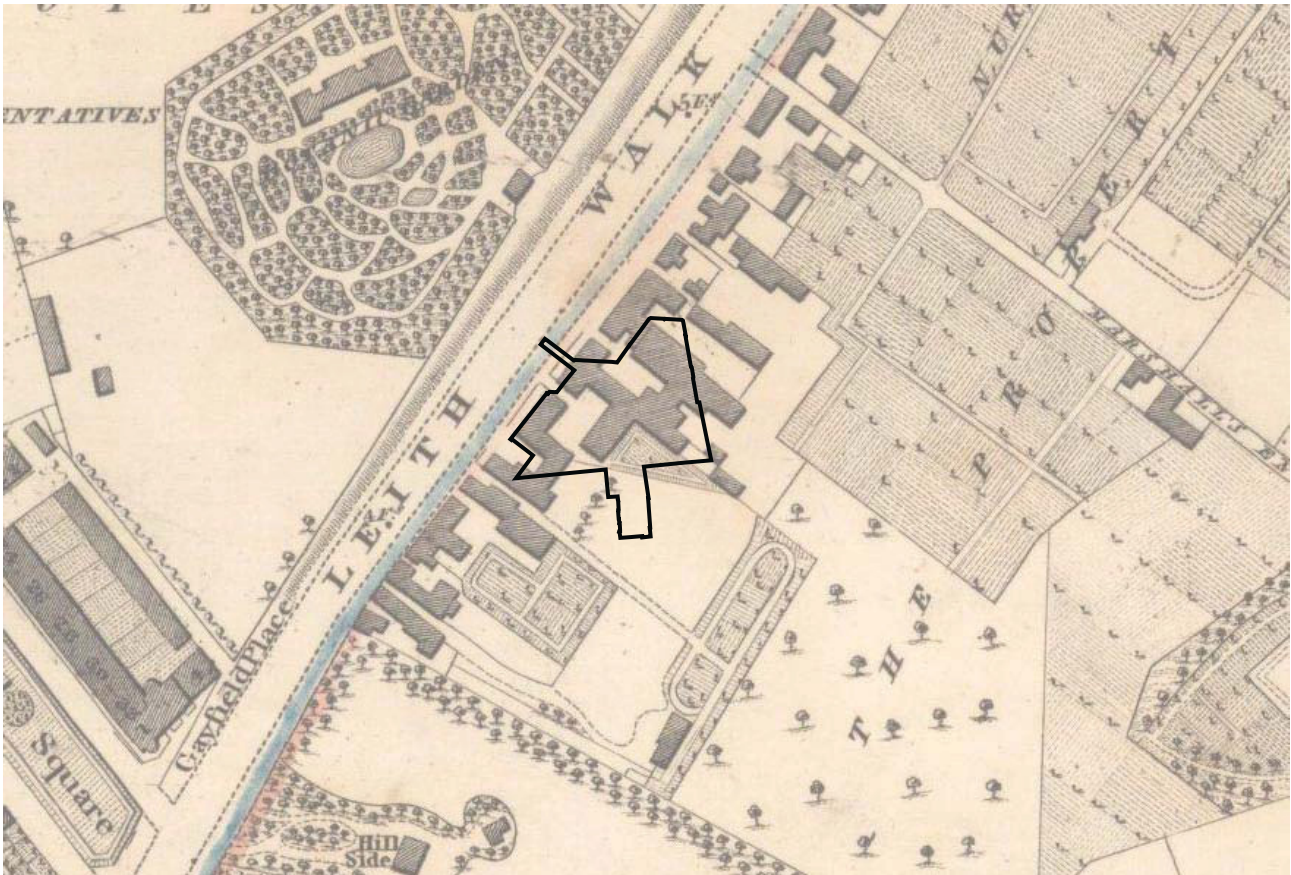
1.3 Geology

Bedrock within the area comprises sedimentary formations (sandstone, siltstone and mudstone), overlain by Devonian sands and gravels (British Geological Survey website, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>). Boreholes completed c 150m to the south found that made ground comprised the upper 2.5–3.5m giving way to natural sediments at this level (British Geological Survey, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/boreholescans/home.html>).

1.4 Historical archaeological background

A comprehensive Conservation Statement relating to the site has been supplied and consulted (Simpson & Brown 2006). A separate report collating the results of the historic building recording and monitoring of demolition works also expand on the historical background of the site (Wilson 2012). Therefore the full results will not be repeated here.

In the first half of the 19th century the site was occupied by light industrial buildings as depicted on Kirkwood's map c 1817 (*Illus 2*). A Veterinary College was constructed by the



Illus 2

*Extract from Kirkwood's map of 1817
Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland*

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1880s (Ordnance Survey 1894; *Illus 3*). It occupied offices on the ground floor of 40–44 Elm Row and extended into two-storey brick buildings surrounding an open courtyard to the rear. The main historical interest in the site lies at the site of the former Veterinary College, later the Gateway Theatre Building. During the 20th century its use was altered several times, from skating rinks and billiard halls, to cinema, repertory theatre and television studios.

2. OBJECTIVES

The specific aims of the evaluation were:

- to establish the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the accessible areas targeted for trenching,
- to establish the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the accessible areas,
- to inform a strategy for further archaeological mitigation.

The targeted archaeological monitoring of groundworks was designed to mitigate any adverse impacts on sub-surface remains of archaeological interest and record the earlier structural remains.

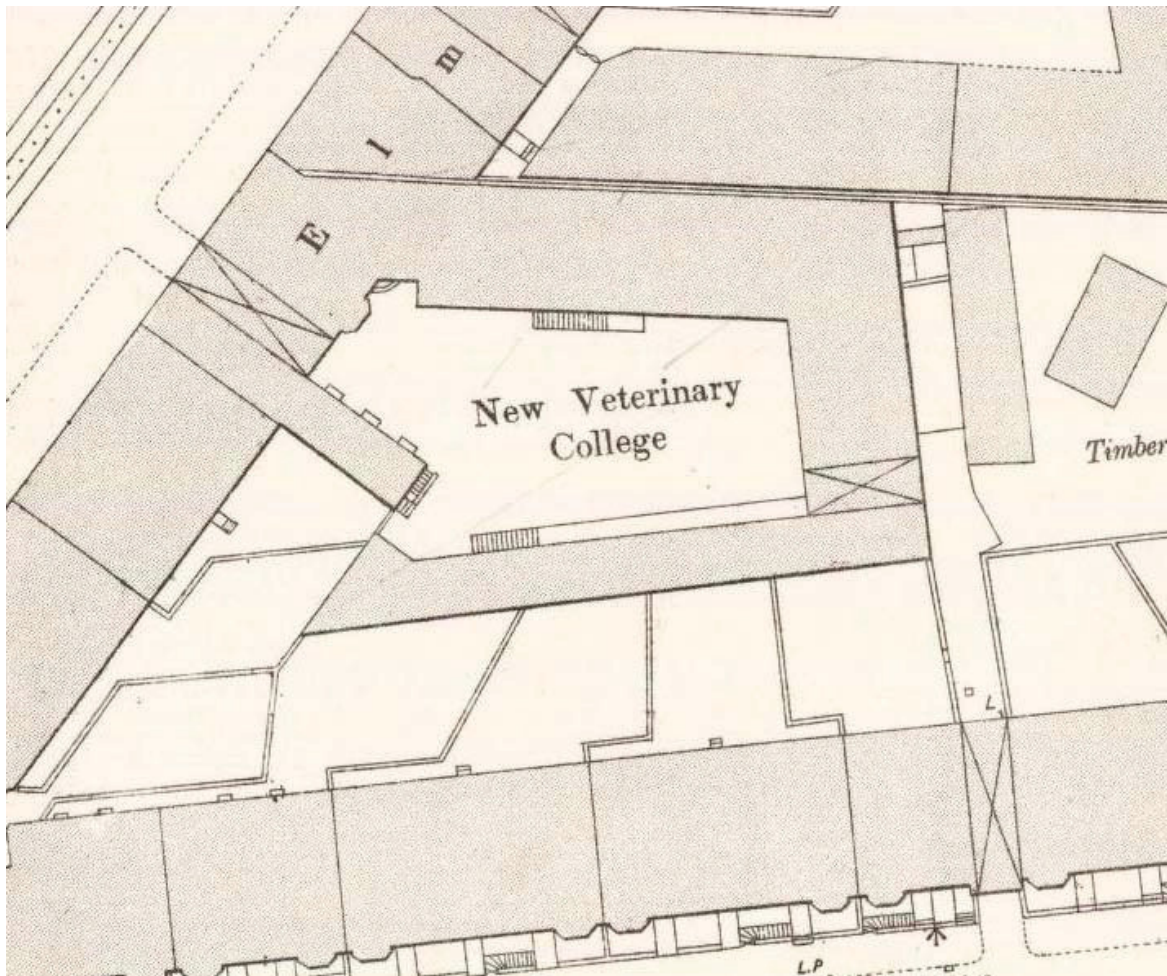
The resulting archive will be organised and deposited in the NMRS; to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

3. METHOD

3.1 Evaluation

Evaluation trenches were opened with a mechanical excavator, suitably equipped with a toothless ditching bucket of adequate width. All trenches were excavated by a JCB machine under direct archaeological supervision to remove topsoil and deposits of modern make-up and were excavated in controlled spits. Machine excavation was terminated at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stored beside the trench. A full descriptive list of the trenches can be found in Appendix 1.

Excavation of archaeological deposits and features required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation were then continued by hand. On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that require examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools where required. The stratigraphic sequence was recorded in full in each of the trenches, even where no archaeological deposits had been identified.

**Illus 3**

*Extract from Ordnance Survey 1894 showing the extent of the Veterinary College
Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland*

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Some trenches were machine excavated to depths greater than approximately 1m and inspected from the surface. Test pits were excavated to investigate deep depositional sequences; such test pits were located within blank areas of existing trenches, and were not entered by site staff, and were backfilled immediately after excavation. A full descriptive list of the test pits can be found in Appendix 1.

3.2 Archaeological monitoring

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to mitigate any adverse impacts upon sub surface remains of archaeological interest identified during the evaluation. The location and extent of the area that was archaeologically monitored was defined in consultation with CECAS and the client.

The area was stripped of overburden using a mechanical excavator, suitably equipped with a toothless ditching bucket in shallow spits under direct archaeological supervision. Machine excavation was terminated at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Subsequently all archaeologically significant structures and deposits identified were characterised and an appropriate sampling and recording strategy implemented. Once these features and deposits

had been recorded they were removed by machine down to the next layer. This was repeated until the natural geology was reached.

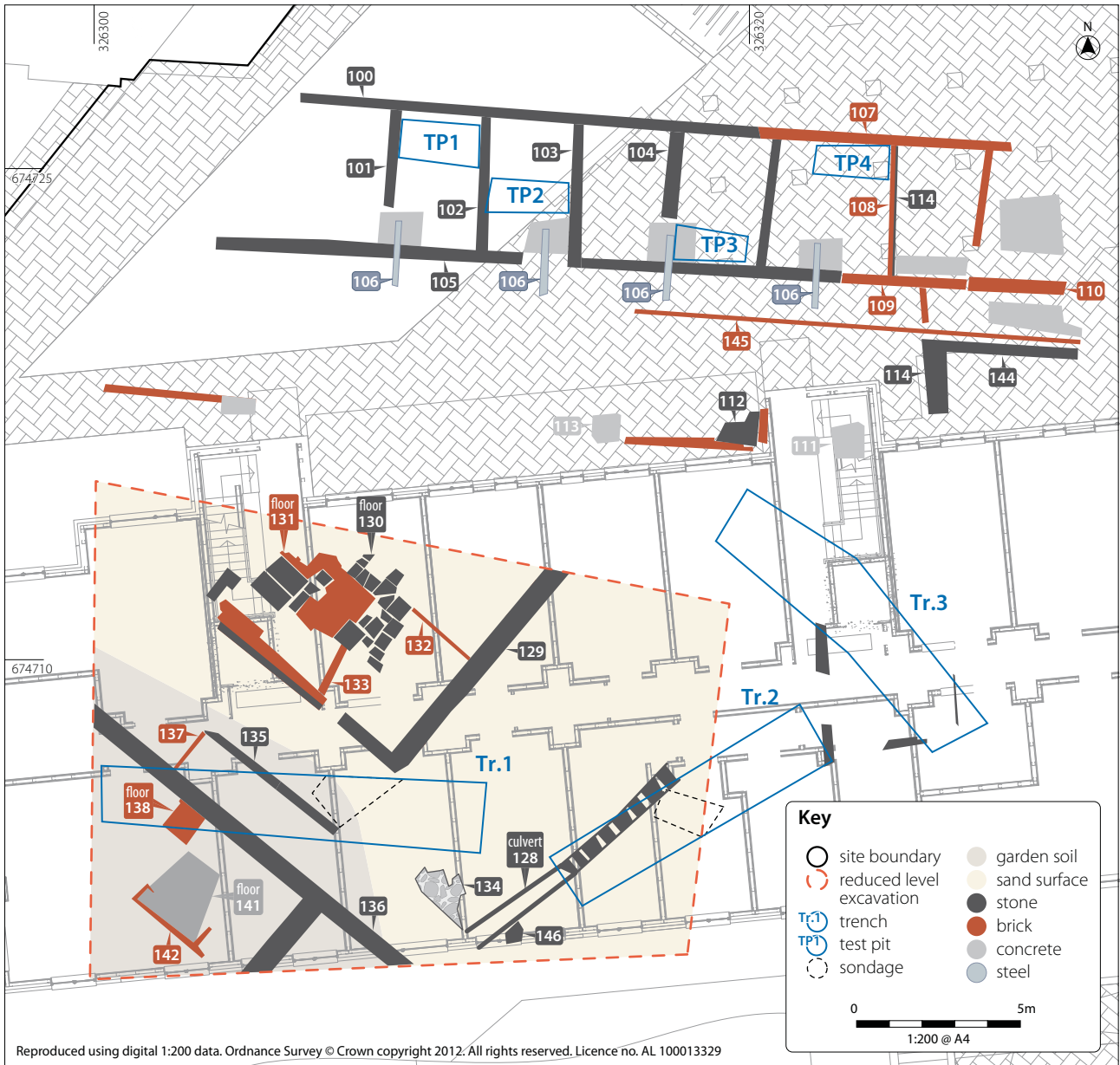
Where significant features were revealed that required measured survey these have been undertaken using an EDM attached to a portable computer or dGPS.

Access to the site was afforded to City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS) for monitoring purposes.

3.3 Recording

All recording was in accordance with the codes of practice and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008). All contexts and environmental samples were given unique numbers and all recording undertaken on *pro forma* record cards that conform to accepted archaeological norms. A comprehensive list of the contexts can be found in Appendix 2.

Colour transparencies and digital photographs were taken to record archaeological contexts and to illustrate the general nature of the work. A graduated metric scale is clearly visible in record photographs of contexts. All photographs have been recorded by individual print number and include information on



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Illus 4

Detailed plan of the watching brief area

the context and direction taken. A full list of the photographic record can be found in Appendix 3.

A plan of the development area in relation to the National Grid has been supplied by the client. Significant archaeological features were recorded on this plan by use of hand measurements and digital survey using a total station and related to the National Grid.

3.4 Archive

All aspects of archiving will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines published by the IfA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (July 2007). On completion of the work Headland will produce a site archive. An online OASIS report will be completed and will be accompanied by a pdf report

– headland1-133528; a summary report will be published in Discovery and Excavation Scotland a copy of which can be found in Appendix 4.

Digital archives will be transferred with the rest of the archive following the NMRS guidelines and packaged appropriately. Metadata forms will accompany all digital archives.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Evaluation

A total of five trenches were excavated across the available development area (*Illus 1*) totalling 500m². A summary of relevant results is presented below. These trenches were laid out according

to an indicative trench plan produced by Headland Archaeology and agreed with CECAS and were designed to provide coverage across the footprint of the new development.

The overburden across the five trenches was fairly homogeneous comprising demolition rubble up to 0.3m thick.

4.1.1 Trench 1 (Illus 4 & 5)

Trench 1 was positioned close to the W end of the development area. It revealed a layer of dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions both in plan [1008] and in section [1015] (29.5m OD). This deposit included frequent charcoal flecks and was interpreted as the remains of a homogenous 'garden soil'. Overlying the 'garden soil' two stone wall foundations [1005] and [1009] and a brick floor [1007] were recorded 0.7m below the surface (29.7m OD). These features were covered by a layer of demolition material. A sondage excavated through the garden soil deposit revealed that the layer survived to a depth of 0.8m over a layer of yellow mottled sand [1016] that formed the clean geological sediment.

Both stone walls [1005] and [1009] were cut into the garden soil [1005] and were aligned NW–SE perpendicular to the building fronting Elm Row (Illus 4). The rubble stone foundations of wall [1005] were 0.48m wide and were abutted to the SW by a small area of brick floor [1007]. This suggests the wall represents the NE-facing external wall of a building. Wall [1009] ran parallel to wall [1005] c 1m to the NE. This was 0.32m wide and survived to a maximum height of 0.25m. The alignment of both walls suggests that they related to buildings pre-dating the Veterinary College (Illus 3).

4.1.2 Trench 2 (Illus 6)

Trench 2 was located further to the E and aligned NE–SW. A sondage was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.9m encountering geological subsoil comprising soft yellow sand [2005] at 1.64m (c 29.5m OD) and a 0.22m deep firm blue/grey clay deposit [2004]. This was overlain by a 0.64m layer of firm dark blue/grey clay [2003] with occasional brick fragments and small stone inclusions. The latter was interpreted as a layer of disturbed garden soil.

The majority of the trench was only excavated to a depth of 0.7m through a deposit of mixed yellow and dark brown silt [2002] with occasional stone inclusions. The level of this deposit seemed to correspond with the height of the floor level of the Veterinary College (approximately 30.5m OD) and was therefore interpreted as a levelling layer for the floor surface of the college. At the NE end of the trench the remains of a N–S aligned brick wall [2001] associated with the 20th century theatre building was encountered.

4.1.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was aligned NW–SE and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m. Due to flooding the trench was not excavated further. The trench revealed c 0.8m of dark, grey/brown loam [3007] with frequent charcoal fleck and stone inclusions

interpreted as garden soil. This layer survived over the NW half of the trench at a depth of 0.4m below the surface (30m OD). A yellow, mottled sand [3006] was recorded to the SE of the garden soil although due to the flooding of the trench it was not possible to establish a stratigraphic relationship between the two layers. It was assumed that the sand formed the geological subsoil. Overlying both of these deposits, was a shallow layer of cinder [3005] forming a compact surface. All three layers had been truncated by a brick wall [3002] that continued along the same alignment as wall [2001] recorded in Trench 2. A further brick wall [3009] perpendicular to wall [3002] was recorded close to the NE end of the trench. The remains of a stone wall were also recorded in the NE edge of the trench. This wall was on the same alignment as [3002] and probably represents part of the foundations of the Veterinary College building. All these walls had been covered in demolition material.

4.1.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located to the NE corner of the development area. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m. This encountered 0.7m of demolition material overlying a layer of mid-brown, coarse sandy pea gravel. No features of archaeological significance were encountered in this trench.

4.1.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was also located to the NE corner of the site. This had been located over a demolished modern building and encountered a number of concrete foundations and modern service pipes and was therefore abandoned.

4.2 Archaeological monitoring of ground reduction works

In conjunction with the evaluation a programme of archaeologically controlled ground reduction was carried out over an area that had previously been identified as the location of the stables of the Veterinary College along the North Range of the building (Illus 4 & 17). A JCB with a bladed ditching bucket was used to remove modern overburden revealing at least six small cells bounded by stone walls (Illus 7). The historic building survey (Wilson 2012) undertaken prior to the demolition of the building indicated that the walls of the Veterinary College were constructed of brick and it was only the foundations that were built of stone.

The structure comprised two long E–W aligned walls, [100] & [105], keyed into six perpendicular walls, [101], [102], [103], [104], and [114]. The S wall [105] of these cells had been truncated by a series of four steel beams sat on concrete foundations [106]. To the E end of walls [100] and [105] the remains of the upper brick wall [107] & [109] bonded to the foundation was recorded forming a continuation of the stable block. The base of a brick wall [108] bonded to the top of stone wall [114] also formed part of the original building. The cells measured 4m x 2.8m and corresponded to plans of the Veterinary College (Illus 17) indicating these were the foundations of the stables as marked on the original floor plans.



▼ **Illus 5**

General view of Trench 1

▲ **Illus 6**

General view of Trench 2

◀ **Illus 7**

View of the stable block from the W

◀ **Illus 8**

Test Pit 1 showing the culvert in the N-facing section



◀ **Illus 9**

Test Pit 4 showing the N-facing section



◀ **Illus 10**

General view of the stone and concrete pillars



▶ **Illus 11**

Detail of the stone lined culvert [128]



▼ **Illus 12**

General view of stone wall [136]



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To the south of the stables two concrete blocks [111] & [113] and two stone foundations [112] & [114] were exposed (*Illus 8*). The upper floor of the North Range was wider than the ground floor with a series of support pillars forming a colonnade as seen on the original floor plans (*Illus 17*). These features probably relate to the foundations of the colonnade pillars that supported the upper floor of the Veterinary College. The base of these features cut through a shallow layer of cinder which may have formed part of an earlier ground that pre-dated the veterinary college. To the east of the foundations were the remains of a rubble stone wall [144] 1.2m high associated with the boiler house of the Veterinary College building.

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Four test pits (TP1–TP4) were excavated within the cells of the stable block, in order to identify the presence or absence of any earlier phase structures.

The first of these test pits (TP1), located to the W end of the area, was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.2m. Unfortunately due to the depth of the test pit and the unstable nature of the section it was difficult to define many of the features recorded. The north facing section (*Illus 9*) revealed a layer of mid brown sand [117], possibly representing the geological subsoil which had been truncated by a stone-lined culvert [118] 1.3m below the surface. Above this was a shallow layer of compact cinder, possibly forming an old ground surface (this material was also recorded in TP4, Trench 3 and around the stone pillars to the south). The upper 1.25m of fill in this test pit was a soft light brown course sand probably forming a levelling layer for the stables. The test pit revealed that the stone foundations to the stables were substantial as the bases of the walls were not identified.

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Test Pit 2 was excavated to 2.1m revealing the remains of a brick wall [121] 1.2m below the surface. The wall was bonded with coarse grey cement and bounded on both sides by rubble. The NW–SE alignment of this wall

◀ **Illus 13**

Detail of the step on wall [136]

◀ **Illus 14**

General view of wall [129] and floors [130] & [131]

◀ **Illus 15**

Detail of the stone and brick floors [130] & [131]

suggests it may represent the remains of a 19th century building pre-dating the construction of the Veterinary College. The upper fill [115] was identical to that recorded in TP1.

Test Pit 3 revealed mottled yellow sand [124] 1.5m below the surface that probably represented the formation of the geological subsoil. Above this and only seen in section were the remains of a brick wall [123] although its alignment was difficult to determine. This was overlain by made ground comprising mixed black stone-rich silt with frequent brick and ceramic pipe fragment inclusions [122].

The final test pit (TP4) close to the E end of the stable block was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.1m exposing the natural yellow sand [127] at 1.7m below the surface (*Illus 10*). Above this was a shallow layer of cinder [126] similar to that recorded in TP1. The upper deposits were formed by 1.5m of demolition material [125].

The results of these test pits suggested that the foundations of the stables were substantial and that any underlying archaeology was significantly below the depth of the development in this location and would therefore be preserved *in situ*.

4.3 Archaeological monitoring

The development entails the construction of two large rectangular buildings. The footprint of both of these buildings required the surviving ground level to be reduced approximately by 1m from the present ground surface (to 29.5m OD) prior to a construction raft being laid.

It was clear from the evaluation results that upstanding archaeological features survived below the Veterinary College building. These were particularly prevalent in the area of Trench 1 where a number of walls, floors and layer of garden soil were recorded. It was therefore agreed, in consultation with the client and CECAS that any ground breaking works within an area 18m x 14m to the western half of the footprint of the new building aligned along the south boundary of the development area were to be subject to a watching brief.

The area has been covered in a 0.3m layer of brick rubble, a result of the previous demolition works. Below this a number of archaeological features were recorded. At approximately 1m below the made ground (29.5m OD) the geological horizon comprising soft, yellow, mottled sand [140] was recorded across a large extent of the area. This level also exposed a discrete layer of homogenous dark grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions [143] to the SW corner of the area. A sondage through this material revealed it to have a maximum depth of 0.77m and it was considered to represent the remains of garden soil. This garden soil showed signs of heavy disturbance and included occasional 19th century pottery and brick/tile fragments. Samples taken from this deposit were processed revealing further 19th century pottery fragments, small lumps of slag, burnt and unburnt animal bone, and a small quantity of magnetic residue.

Close to the SE corner of the monitored area and cutting the yellow sand [140] was a stone-lined culvert [128] covered with

large cap stones (29.4m OD) (*Illus 11*). The culvert was aligned NE–SW and was 0.31m wide and 0.35m deep with a slab stone base. The stone lining was bonded with a coarse cream coloured lime mortar. Close to the SW end of the culvert the stone base of a second culvert [146] aligned NW–SE sat over the SE lip of the main culvert. Only two of the base stones survived of this second culvert both of which sat above the sand. The positioning of these base stones suggested that this culvert would have fed into the main NE–SW aligned culvert. Both ends of the main culvert continued beyond the limits of the monitored area.

Further to the east and cut into the garden soil [143] was a substantial rubble stone wall foundation [136] aligned NW–SE running across the SW corner of the monitored area (*Illus 12*). The wall was 0.5m wide standing to a maximum height of 0.7m (30.2m OD) at the NW end and was bonded with lime mortar. Close to the SE end of this wall a keyed-in return wall continued to the SW. At the NW end the wall continued into the east facing section of the monitored area. Within the make up of the wall two large, square-cut stones formed a step or doorway towards the NW end (29.8m OD) (*Illus 13*). This wall seemed to form one side to a building pre-dating the Veterinary College building. Abutting the SW side of the wall and opposite the cut-stone step, a small area of brick floor [138] was recorded. The rest of the floor [141] to the SW side of the wall comprised a compact mortar, c 0.4m thick, overlying the garden soil. A low brick wall [142] close to the SW corner of the monitored area and contemporary with the floor [141] probably formed the remains of an internal wall associated with the building represented by stone wall [136]. To the NE side of the stone wall and opposite the cut-stone step was a narrow brick wall [137] bonded with coarse, grey cement. This wall was 1.5m long and aligned NE–SW linking wall [136] to a second stone wall [135] further to the NE. This second stone wall [135] ran parallel with wall [136] but was only 0.33m wide and 2.8m long. This wall, along with brick wall [137], seemed to form a porch area leading to the step in the main wall [136].

A further feature to the NE of stone wall [136] and NW of culvert [128] was a small irregular shaped area of large stone cobbles [134] in a sand matrix overlying the geological sandy subsoil (approximately 29.8m OD). These formed part of a road surface although it was unclear if they were the remains of the Veterinary College courtyard or the remains of an earlier surface associated with the building represented by stone wall [136].

To the north side of the monitored area a further stone wall [129] cut the geological subsoil and formed an L-shape structure bounding a stone [130] and brick [131] floor (*Illus 14*). The rubble stone wall formed the foundations of two sides of a building. The 7m long NW–SE aligned section included an internal skin of brickwork and was 0.49m wide standing to a maximum height of 0.24m (29.7m OD). The brickwork became more prominent to the NW end of the wall possibly forming a modified end to the existing stone wall. At the SE end the wall turned to the NE and continued into the north edge of the monitored area. The walls enclosed a stone floor [130] made up of irregular large stone slabs that in turn enclosed a brick floor [131] (*Illus 15*). One of the stone slabs included a small square



recess possibly for a machine footing. Two internal brick walls [132] and [133] sat over the floor and abutted the internal face of the main wall [129]. The alignment of these walls suggests that these features formed the remains of a second structure pre-dating the Veterinary College.

4.4 Discussion

It was clear from the alignment of the stone walls that these formed the remains of buildings that pre-dated the construction of the Veterinary College (see *Illus 16*). The stone and brick floor of the building bounded by stone wall [129] seems to indicate small scale industrial activity although this is not so clear in the building represented by wall [136]. The early Ordnance Survey maps of 1853 and 1877 depict a marble works, a timber yard and a brass foundry in this area prior to the construction of the Veterinary College. These may represent the remains of this early 19th century activity.

It was not clear if the culvert represented the remains to a drainage system associated with the Veterinary College or whether it was part of the earlier 19th century industrial activity recorded across the area.

The stone wall foundations recorded to north side of the site once the theatre was demolished clearly represented the remains of the stable block of the Veterinary College (*Illus 17*) with the small cells depicted on the original floor plan. These seem to have truncated the majority of any previous buildings that had existed in this area.

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The results of this work have helped to identify the nature and extent of the 19th activity indicating the importance of the area prior to its development in the late 1800s.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench / Test Pit register

Trench	Alignment	Description
Tr.1	E–W	Tr.1 was 11 m long and 1.6 m wide excavated to a maximum depth of 1.6m (including the sondage). The trench recorded the remains of two stone walls [1005] and [1009] as well as a brick floor [1007] and a layer of garden soil [1008]/[1015] above the sandy geological subsoil [1016].
Tr.2	NE–SW	Tr.2 was 9m long and 1.6m wide excavated to a maximum depth of 1.9m (including the sondage) with a 0.68m layer of mixed yellow-brown silt [2002] above a 0.4m deep layer of garden soil [2003]. Below this was a thin layer of blue/grey clay [2004] over the natural sand [2005].
Tr.3	E–W	Tr.3 was 10m long and 1.6m wide excavated to a max depth of 1.1m due to flooding. The remains of a 20th C brick wall [3002] cut thorough the trench with mixed clay and stone [3001] to the west side. To the east of the wall was the wall cut [3004] that cut layers [3005] and [3006]. A dark grey garden soil was recorded at the east end [3007] abutting a stone wall [3008] revealed in the east section. A modern brick wall [3009] was also recorded at the east end.
Tr.4	NE–SW	Tr.4 was 10m long and 1.6m wide located at the north end of the site. The trench cut through 1m of made ground over a deposit of mixed sand and gravels.
Tr.5	N–S	Tr.5 was 6m long and 1.6m wide. At the south end it was excavated to 1m depth through waterlogged demolition material that was heavily contaminated. A thick concrete foundation was encountered to the north of which several modern services were recorded 0.3m below the surface. This trench was then abandoned.
TP1	E–W	TP1 was 2.5m long and 1.2m wide excavated to a max depth of 2.2m through a soft sand fill [115] and a possible culvert [118].
TP2	E–W	TP2 was 2.5m long and 1.2m wide excavated to a maximum depth of 1.7m. It revealed a brick wall [119] below a layer of re-deposited sand [115].
TP3	E–W	TP3 was 2m long and 1.2m wide excavated to a max depth of 1.8m. This revealed 1.3m of mixed re-deposited sand and stone [122] over the remains of a brick wall [123] and natural yellow sand [124].
TP4	E–W	TP4 was 2.1m long and 1.2m wide excavated to a maximum depth of 2.1m. A layer of demolition material [125] 1.5m thick over a thin layer of cinder [126] was recorded over the natural sand [127].

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Appendix 2 Context register

Context	Area	Type	Description
1001	–	Structure	Remains of a heavily truncated brick wall and floor surface forming the base to possible furnace area located to the east of the vet school. Measures 2.2m E–W by 1.1m N–S. The feature was aligned E–W with an internal width of 0.8m.
1002	–	Deposit	A layer of ash, charcoal and slag – cinder plus mortar and brick fragments located within feature [1001].
1003	–	Structure	A mortar bonded brick footing located north of the substation and NW of [1001] directly below the concrete slab. Measures 1.8m wide and 0.5m high.
1004	–	Structure	Brick and stone-lined room to the north half of the eastern range. A mixture of brick and stonework. Forms the boiler room of the vet school with modifications as chimney was still present in the theatre. The room was 3.95m N–S and 4.15m E–W standing to 1.5m high.
1005	Tr.1	Structure	A NW–SE aligned rubble stone wall foundation 0.48m wide. Abutted by a brick floor [1007] to the south side and cut into a garden soil layer [1008] to the north side. Parallel to wall [1011] to the NE.
1006	Tr.1	Layer	Thick layer of mortar and brick fragments overlying layer [1008] but under brick floor [1007] forming a levelling layer 0.42m deep.
1007	Tr.1	Floor	A layer of set bricks forming a short length of floor abutting the south side of stone wall [1005]. The bricks were unfrogged 230mm x 110mm x 70mm laid in a single course above [1006].
1008	Tr.1	Layer	A uniform dark greyish brown loam with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions and moderate stones approximately 0.4m thick over a natural blue clay.
1009	Tr.1	Structure	A NW–SE aligned stone wall running parallel with stone wall [1005]. Only the foundations remain being 0.32m wide and 0.25m high sat above the natural. Rubble stone bonded with lime mortar.
1010	Tr.1	Cut	Construction cut for wall [1009] being 0.08m wide and filled with [1011] cutting garden soil [1008].
1011	Tr.1	Fill	A mortar and brick rubble rich orange/brown sand forming the back-fill to cut [1010].



Context	Area	Type	Description
1012	Tr.1	Cut	Cut for modern utility at the SE end of wall [1009].
1013	Tr.1	Fill	A dark brown soft loam fill to cut [1012].
1015	Tr.1	Layer	A layer of dark grey loam with occasional stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Recorded in section below layer [1011] and cut by [1012]. Above natural sand and up to 0.8m thick. Possible garden soil.
1016	Tr.1	Layer	A fine soft yellow sand forming a layer of natural 1.8m deep (approx. 28m OD) in Tr.1 sondage.
2001	Tr.2	Structure	An E-W aligned brick wall also recorded in Tr.3. 0.65m tall of machine made red brick bonded with cement recorded at the NE end of Tr.2. Associated with the theatre stage wall.
2002	Tr.2	Layer	A layer of mixed/mottled yellow brown silt with frequent stone inclusions 0.65m thick below the modern made ground and over possible garden soil. Possibly a levelling layer for the theatre.
2003	Tr.2	Layer	A deep layer of firm dark blue-grey clay with occasional brick fragments and small stone inclusions forming a layer of disturbed garden soil below [2002] and above [2004].
2004	Tr.2	Layer	A 0.22m deep layer of firm blue/grey clay forming a natural deposit below [2003] and above sand layer [2005].
2005	Tr.2	Layer	A layer of clean soft yellow sand at the base of Tr.2 sondage and 1.6m below the surface at approximately 30m OD
3001	Tr.3	Layer	A 0.8m layer of mixed blue/grey clay and stone plus brick fragments was recorded to the west side of brick wall [3002].
3002	Tr.3	Structure	Remains of a brick wall 3 courses thick of machine made brick bonded with cement 0.8m high within cut [3004], the wall was aligned N-S and was seen at the top of the trench.
3003	Tr.3	Layer	Backfill of cut [3004] for brick wall [3002] comprising greyish brown sand with frequent stone inclusions.
3004	Tr.3	Layer	Cut for brick wall [3002] and filled with [3003]. The cut was vertical cutting layers [3005] and [3006].
3005	Tr.3	Layer	A thin layer of black friable cinder material 0.3m below the surface and above layers [3006] and [3007]. Possibly forming an old ground surface.
3006	Tr.3	Layer	A yellow mottled clayey sand recorded below cinder layer [3005] and above layer [3007]. Possibly re-deposited. Only recorded in section.
3007	Tr.3	Layer	A 0.8m thick layer of dark grey brown garden soil with frequent charcoal fleck and stone inclusions. Below cinder layer [3005] and sand [3006].
100	Stables	Structure	A long stone wall foundation for the stable block of the vet school. The wall was aligned E-W and was keyed into walls [101, 102, 103, 104, 114] and continued below wall [107]. The wall survived to a height of 2m (exposed in TP1 and TP4). Formed of rubble stone bonded with lime mortar 0.5m thick.
101	Stables	Structure	One of 5 cross walls recorded in the area of the vet school stables. Keyed into walls [100] and [105] although it had been truncated to the s end by [106]. Formed part of a stable block in filled with course dark yellow brown sand and stones.
102	Stables	Structure	One of 5 cross walls recorded in the area of the vet school stables. Keyed into walls [100] and [105]. Formed part of a stable block in filled with course dark yellow brown sand and stones.
103	Stables	Structure	One of 5 cross walls recorded in the area of the vet school stables. Keyed into walls [100] and [105]. Formed part of a stable block in filled with course dark yellow brown sand and stones.
104	Stables	Structure	One of 5 cross walls recorded in the area of the vet school stables. Keyed into walls [100] and [105]. Formed part of a stable block in filled with course dark yellow brown sand and stones.
105	Stables	Structure	A long stone wall foundation for the stable block of the vet school. The wall was aligned E-W and was keyed into walls [101, 102, 103, 104, 114] and continued below wall [109]. The wall survived to a height of 2m (exposed in TP3). Formed of rubble stone bonded with lime mortar 0.5m thick and truncated by 4 steel beams [106].
106	Stables	Structure	A series of 4 steel beams attached to a concrete foundation and truncating stone wall [105] at various lengths. Part of the modern theatre modification.
107	Stables	Structure	A E-W aligned brick wall formed of two parallel courses of brick constructed over stone wall [100] at its east end and linked to walls [108] and [109]. Possibly the base layer of the vet school walls.
108	Stables	Structure	A N-S aligned single course brick wall linking walls [107] and [109] and built above stone wall foundation [114].
109	Stables	Structure	A E-W aligned brick wall formed of two parallel courses of brick constructed over stone wall [105] at its east end and linked to walls [107] and [108], possibly the base layer of the vet.
110	Stables	Structure	A modern E-W aligned brick wall to the south of the stables and sat over concrete foundations and associated with the walls of the theatre space.
111	Stables	Structure	A large concrete pier to the south of the stable block forming a modern support to the upper floor of the theatre.

Context	Area	Type	Description
112	Stables	Structure	A large stone constructed pier to the south of the stable block forming a support for the original vet school upper floor of the north wing.
113	Stables	Structure	A large concrete pier to the south of the stable block forming a modern support to the upper floor of the theatre.
114	Stables	Structure	A short length of upstanding stone wall to the south of the stable block and forming the original inner wall foundation to the east wing of the vet school.
115	TP1	Layer	A 1.25m deep layer of mid yellowish brown course soft sand and stone forming an infill for the stable blocks.
116	TP1	Layer	A black friable layer 0.15m thick below [115] and above [117] possibly forming a pre-vet school ground surface.
117	TP1	Layer	A layer of mid yellow brown course sand similar to [115] but with frequent stone inclusions.
118	TP1	Structure	The remains of a possible stone lined culvert recorded at the base of TP1. This was difficult to see or interpret.
119	TP2	Structure	A brick wall two courses thick bonded with course cement 0.9m below the surface with mixed black sand [120] to the SW and rubble [121] to the NE sides. Possibly the remains of an pre vet school building.
120	TP2	Layer	A 0.8m thick layer of mixed black-dark brown sand to the NE of the brick wall [119] 0.9m below the layer [115].
121	TP2	Layer	A layer of mixed demolition rubble to the SW of brick wall [119] and 0.9m below the surface under layer [115].
122	TP3	Layer	1.3m of mixed black/dark grey stone and silt with brick and ceramic pipe inclusions. Possible demolition material above brick layer [123] and sand [124].
123	TP3	Structure	Slight remains of a brick wall, only seen in section 1.3m below the surface of TP3 and below layer [122]. Seems to be sat over a yellow sand [124].
124	TP3	Layer	A yellowish brown soft sand possibly natural at the base of TP3 1.4m below the surface.
125	TP4	Layer	A 1.5m thick layer of demolition material comprising brick and stone – possibly forming a levelling layer for the stables.
126	TP4	Layer	A thin layer of black friable cinder material 1.5m below the surface in TP4 and above layer [127]. Possibly a pre-vet school ground surface.
127	TP4	Layer	A layer of mid-yellowish brown soft sand with occasional stone inclusions possibly forming the top of the natural 1.6m below the surface and below [126].
128	WB	Culvert	A stone lined culvert aligned NE–SW across the WB area. Formed of squared stone side walls bonded with lime mortar over a stone base and capped with irregular shaped capping stones. The culvert was 0.31m wide and 0.35m deep and was recorded for 8m. the cap stones were 0.6m x 0.55m x 0.08m. A linking culvert was recorded running off the SE side with the base stones of this linking culvert place at the same height as the top of the main culvert. Only a short section of this was recorded.
129	WB	Structure	An L-shaped section of rubble stone wall was recorded forming two sides to a building. The NW–SE aligned section included an internal skin of brickwork and was 0.49m wide. The wall was 7m long standing to a maximum height of 0.24m and turned to the NE at the SE end. It enclosed a stone and brick floor [130] and [131] and was abutted on the internal elevation by brick walls [132] and [133].
130	WB	Structure	Area of stone slab floor comprising of large cut stones up to 1.22m x 0.66m bounded by stone wall [129] and also enclosing brick floor [131]. One of the stones has a small square footing cut into it. The floor does not continue to the SE wall but a moderate spread of ash was recorded along the SE edge of the floor. the floor sits over a deposit of sand.
131	WB	Structure	An area of brick floor bounded by wall [129] and stone floor slabs [130]. Constructed of large handmade bricks up to 0.24m x 0.11m on a bed of sand.
132	WB	Structure	A short length of brick wall abutting the SW part of wall [129] and sat over brick floor [131]. The wall was only one course high of handmade bricks with no bonding and 1.6m long. Possibly forming part of a later phase internal division.
133	WB	Structure	A single course of brick wall aligned NW–SE abutting the internal elevation of wall [129]. The bricks were handmade and formed an internal wall cutting the natural sand.
134	WB	Layer	A layer of large stone cobbles set in a bed of sand. The stones had rounded tops but were very irregular in shape with only a small 1.2m ² area surviving above the natural sand. Possibly the original vet school floor or even earlier workshop floor. One edge seemed to be in alignment with stone wall [136].
135	WB	Structure	A short length of stone wall aligned NW–SE 0.33m wide and 2.8m long and joined at the NW end by a brick wall [137] linking the structure to wall [136].
136	WB	Structure	A long stone wall aligned NW–SE running across the WB area and including a return wall close to the SE end aligned NE–SW. The wall was 0.5m wide standing to a maximum height of 0.7m at the NW end. Within the wall a possible step formed of a large rectangular square cut stone was located close to wall [137] and brick floor [138]. The wall formed part of a building that continued in the SW edge of the WB area. This also included a compact mortar floor [141] and internal brick walls [142].



Context	Area	Type	Description
137	WB	Structure	A short length of brick wall aligned NE–SW and linking wall [135] with wall [136] and cutting garden soil [143]. The wall was only one course thick.
138	WB	Layer	A section of brick flooring abutting the SW side of wall [136]. Only a small area of this was revealed forming an internal floor surface of hand made bricks.
139	WB	Layer	A shallow layer of ash rich material to the NE edge of stone floor [130] and sitting above the natural sand. Possibly the remains of demolition material.
140	WB	Layer	A large area of soft mottled orange sand forming the top of the natural geological deposits.
141	WB	Structure	A floor surface constructed of very compacted lime mortar 0.07m thick to the south side of wall [136] and overlain by brick wall [142]. Forms part of the floor surface contemporary with brick floor [138] and wall [136].
142	WB	Structure	A single course of brick wall aligned NW–SE recorded in the SW corner of the WB area and sat above floor surface [141] forming an internal wall contemporary with wall [136].
143	WB	Layer	A layer of garden soil 0.77m deep of homogeneous dark grey/brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional stone inclusions. Recorded over the SW area of the WB area.
144	Stables	Structure	An E–W aligned brick and stone wall forming the walls of the boiler room for the vet school. Linked to wall [129] to the east and [114] to the west. The wall had been topped off with brick but the main bulk of the wall was rubble stone. Recorded to the south of the stable block.
145	Stables	Structure	An N–S aligned part brick part stone wall at the east side of the stable block forming the back wall to the boiler room. Linked to wall [128].
146	WB	Culvert	Two stone slabs representing the remains of a culvert aligned NW–SE sat over the SE lip of culvert [128].

Appendix 3 Photographic register

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Photo	Digital no.	C/S film	Facing	Description
001	GTER11-002-001	–	S	SW area. Slab removed
002	GTER11-002-002	–	E	SW area. Slab removed
003	GTER11-002-003	–	NW	SW area. Slab removed
004	GTER11-002-004	–	SE	SW area. Slab removed
005	GTER11-002-005	–	SW	SW area. Slab removed, showing slab section
006	GTER11-002-006	–	NE	SW area. Slab removed
007	GTER11-002-007	–	NW	SW area. Slab removed. Working shot
008	GTER11-002-008	–	W	SW area. Slab removed. Working shot
009	GTER11-002-009	–	SW	SW area. Slab removed. Working shot
010	GTER11-002-010	–	NW	SW area. Footing removed
011	GTER11-002-011	–	E	SW area. Footing removed
012	GTER11-002-012	–	N	SW area. Footing removed. Clay visible
013	GTER11-002-013	–	N	SW area. Footing removed. Clay visible
014	GTER11-002-014	–	N	SW area. Footing removed. Water level
015	GTER11-002-015	–	SW	SW area. Footing removed. Concrete thickness
016	GTER11-002-016	–	N	SW area. Footing removed. Water level
017	GTER11-002-017	–	NW	SW area. Footing removed. Cleared
018	GTER11-002-018	–	NE	SW area. Footing removed. Cleared
019	GTER11-002-019	–	W	NE area. Slab removed
020	GTER11-002-020	–	SE	NE area. Slab removed
021	GTER11-002-021	–	E	NE area. Slab removed

Photo	Digital no.	C/S film	Facing	Description
022	GTER11-002-022	–	S	NE area. North-facing section, below slab
023	GTER11-002-023	–	SE	NE area. Section below slab
024	GTER11-002-024	–	SE	NE area. Concrete broken out
025	GTER11-002-025	–	S	NE area. Brick footing
026	GTER11-002-026	–	S	NE area. Brick footing, setting
027	GTER11-002-027	–	SE	NE area. Working shot
028	GTER11-002-028	–	S	NE area. Working shot, showing footing removal
029	GTER11-002-029	–	–	NE area. Working shot
030	GTER11-002-030	–	–	NE area. Working shot
031	GTER11-002-031	–	–	NE area. Working shot
032	GTER11-002-032	–	–	NE area. Working shot
033	GTER11-002-033	1/19	SW	NE area. Feature [1001], pre-removal of [1002]
034	GTER11-002-034	–	N	NE area. Feature [1001], detail
035	GTER11-002-035	1/18	W	NE area. Feature [1001], [1002] cleared
036	GTER11-002-036	1/17	S	NE area. Feature [1001], [1002] cleared
037	GTER11-002-037	1/16	SE	NE area. Feature [1001], [1002] cleared
038	GTER11-002-038	1/15	SW	NE area. Feature [1001], setting
039	GTER11-002-039	–	–	NW area. Rubble cleared
040	GTER11-002-040	–	–	NW area. Rubble cleared
041	GTER11-002-041	–	–	NW area. Retaining wall detail
042	GTER11-002-042	–	–	NW area. Retaining wall detail
043	GTER11-002-043	–	–	NW area. Working shot
044	GTER11-002-044	1/14	S	NW area. Brick footing [1003] below slab
045	GTER11-002-045	–	S	NW area. Brick footing [1003]
046	GTER11-002-046	–	S	NW area. Brick footing [1003]
047	GTER11-002-047	–	S	NW area. Brick footing [1003]
048	GTER11-002-048	1/13	S	NW area. North-facing section of concrete pit around I-beam
049	GTER11-002-049	–	S	NW area. Indicative section, west end
050	GTER11-002-050	–	SW	NW area. Indicative section, west end, setting
051	GTER11-002-051	1/12	–	NW area. After footings removed
052	GTER11-002-052	1/11	–	NW area. After footings removed
053	GTER11-002-053	–	SW	NW area. After footings removed
054	GTER11-002-054	–	S	NW area. Indicative section, east end
055	GTER11-002-055	–	S	NW area. Post-removal of footings
056	GTER11-002-056	–	S	NW area. Exposed footings
057	GTER11-002-057	–	SW	NW area. Final
058	GTER11-002-058	–	W	North range. Slab removed
059	GTER11-002-059	–	W	North range. Slab removed
060	GTER11-002-060	1/10	SE	East range. Boiler room
061	GTER11-002-061	1/9	E	East range. Boiler room. W-facing wall



Photo	Digital no.	C/S film	Facing	Description
062	GTER11-002-062	1/8	S	East range. Boiler room. N-facing wall
063	GTER11-002-063	1/7	W	East range. Boiler room. E-facing wall
064	GTER11-002-064	1/6	N	East range. Boiler room. S-facing wall
065	GTER11-002-065	–	–	East range. Boiler room. Detail. NE corner
066	GTER11-002-066	–	–	East range. Boiler room. Detail. NW corner
067	GTER11-002-067	–	–	East range. Boiler room. Detail. SE corner
068	GTER11-002-068	–	–	East range. Boiler room. Detail. SW corner
069	GTER11-002-069	–	E	East range. Boiler room. W-facing wall
070	GTER11-002-070	–	N	East range. Boiler room. Plinth
071	GTER11-002-071	–	E	East range. Boiler room. Extent of north wall exposed
072	GTER11-002-072	–	W	East range. Boiler room. Extent of north wall exposed
073	GTER11-002-073	–	NW	East range. Boiler room. Extent of west wall exposed
074	GTER11-002-074	–	NW	East range. Boiler room. Top of E/S walls
075	GTER11-002-075	–	SW	Courtyard. Concrete removed
076	GTER11-002-076	–	N	Courtyard. Concrete removed
077	GTER11-002-077	–	NW	Courtyard. Concrete removed
078	GTER11-002-078	1/5	N	Courtyard. S-facing section. Shows sandstone pads (for verandah) and stratigraphy (general)
079	GTER11-002-079	–	N	Courtyard. S-facing section. Shows sandstone pads (for verandah) and stratigraphy
16 080	GTER11-002-080	–	N	Courtyard. S-facing section. Shows sandstone pads (for verandah) and stratigraphy
081	GTER11-002-081	–	N	Courtyard. S-facing section. Shows sandstone pads (for verandah) and stratigraphy
082	GTER11-002-082	–	NW	Courtyard. S-facing section. Shows sandstone pads (for verandah) and stratigraphy
083	GTER11-002-083	–	SE	Courtyard. Top of sandstone pads, showing brick to N
084	GTER11-002-084	–	N	Courtyard. S-facing section showing bricks in section
085	GTER11-002-085	–	NE	Courtyard. Pads and bricks (general)
086	GTER11-002-086	–	SE	Courtyard. NE corner. Exposed concrete footings
087	GTER11-002-087	–	SE	Courtyard. NE corner. Exposed concrete footings
088	GTER11-002-088	–	SE	Courtyard. NE corner. Test pit next to footing (to 1.2m)
089	GTER11-002-089	–	NE	Courtyard. Boiler room. Excavation of concrete
090	GTER11-002-090	–	SE	Courtyard. Boiler room. Excavation of concrete
091	GTER11-002-091	–	SE	Courtyard. Boiler room. Excavation of concrete
092	GTER11-002-092	–	SE	Courtyard. Boiler room. Excavation of concrete
093	GTER11-002-093	–	SE	Courtyard. North concrete foundation
094	GTER11-002-094	–	SE	Courtyard. North concrete foundation. Excavation
095	GTER11-002-095	–	S	Courtyard. North concrete foundation. Excavation
096	GTER11-002-096	–	W	Courtyard. North concrete foundation. E-facing section
097	GTER11-002-097	–	–	Courtyard. Concrete foundation
098	GTER11-002-098	–	NW	Courtyard. South concrete foundation. Excavation

Photo	Digital no.	C/S film	Facing	Description
099	GTER11-002-099	–	NE	Courtyard. South concrete foundation. Excavation
100	GTER11-002-100	–	E	Courtyard. South concrete foundation. W-facing section
101	GTER11-002-101	–	NE	Courtyard. South concrete foundation. W-facing section
102	GTER11-002-102	–	NW	Courtyard. South concrete foundation. Foundation removed
103	GTER11-002-103	–	NW	Courtyard. South concrete foundation. E-facing section
104	GTER11-002-104	–	SE	Courtyard. South concrete foundation. N-facing section
105	GTER11-002-105	–	SE	Courtyard. South concrete foundation. N-facing section
106	GTER11-002-106	–	–	Courtyard. Concrete foundations
107	GTER11-002-107	–	SE	East range. Boiler room. During concrete removal
108	GTER11-002-108	–	NW	East range. Boiler room. Section below concrete floor
109	GTER11-002-109	1/4	W	North building. Slab and foundations removal
110	GTER11-002-110	–	W	North building. Slab and foundations removal
111	GTER11-002-111	–	NW	North building. Slab and foundations removal
112	GTER11-002-112	–	S	East range. Rubble and machinery removed from area
113	GTER11-002-113	1/3	W	North range. General shot
114	GTER11-002-114	–	NE	North building. General shot
115	GTER11-002-115	–	W	North range. General shot
116	GTER11-002-116	–	W	North range. General shot (W end)
117	GTER11-002-117	–	E	North range. General shot (shows water pipe)
118	GTER11-002-118	1/2	E	North range. General shot
119	GTER11-002-119	1/1	NE	North range. General shot
120	GTER11-002-120	–	S	North building. Site complete
121	GTER11-002-121	2/36	–	ID shot
122	GTER11-002-122	2/35	–	North building. Site complete
123	GTER11-002-123	–	N	North range pipe trench
124	GTER11-002-124	–	SW	North range pipe trench
125	GTER11-002-125	–	S	North range pipe trench (wall detail)
126	GTER11-002-126	–	SW	South range, pre-concrete removal
127	GTER11-002-127	–	S	South range, pre-concrete removal
128	GTER11-002-128	–	SW	North range pipe trench
129	GTER11-002-129	–	S	South range excavation
130	GTER11-002-130	–	SW	South range excavation
131	GTER11-002-131	–	S	South range, detail of concrete pier east end
132	GTER11-002-132	–	SE	South range, detail of concrete pier east end (location)
133	GTER11-002-133	–	W	South range, excavation
134	GTER11-002-134	–	E	South range, concrete removed
135	GTER11-002-135	–	NE	South range, working shot
136	GTER11-002-136	–	W	South range, concrete removed
137	GTER11-002-137	–	E	South range, concrete removed
138	GTER11-002-138	–	E	South range, concrete removed



Photo	Digital no.	C/S film	Facing	Description
139	GTER11-002-139	-	SE	South range, concrete removed (section)
140	GTER11-002-140	-	SW	South range, concrete removed (section)
141	GTER11-002-141	-	NW	North range pipe trench
142	GTER11-002-142	-	SW	North range pipe trench
143	GTER11-002-143	-	W	North range pipe trench
144	GTER11-002-144	3/37	-	Film 3 ID shot
145	GTER11-002-145	3/36	SE	Section showing stone wall + brick floor over garden soil
146	GTER11-002-146	3/35	SW	Brick floor layer + stone wall
147	GTER11-002-147	3/34	NW	Trench 1 showing stone wall and possible floor
148	GTER11-002-148	3/33	NW	Trench 1 general view
149	GTER11-002-149	3/32	N	Trench 1 location shot
150	GTER11-002-150	3/31	NE	Trench 2 showing modern utility cut
151	GTER11-002-151	3/30	N	Trench 2 location shot
152	GTER11-002-152	3/29	-	View of buildings to the west side of development area
153	GTER11-002-153	3/28	-	View of buildings to the west side of development area
154	GTER11-002-154	3/27	-	View of buildings to the west side of development area
155	GTER11-002-155	3/26	-	View of buildings to the west side of development area
156	GTER11-002-156	3/25	-	View of buildings to the west side of development area
157	GTER11-002-157	3/24	-	View of buildings to the west side of development area
158	GTER11-002-158	3/23	SW	General view of stable walls
159	GTER11-002-159	3/22	E	General view of stable walls
160	GTER11-002-160	3/21	S	General view of stable walls
161	GTER11-002-161	3/20	S	General view of stable walls
162	GTER11-002-162	3/19	S	General view of stable walls
163	GTER11-002-163	3/18	E	General view of stable walls
164	GTER11-002-164	3/17	E	View of stone and concrete piers
165	GTER11-002-165	3/16	S	Detail of the stone pier
166	GTER11-002-166	3/15	E	View of the east end wall of stables (north range)
167	GTER11-002-167	3/14	NE	View of the east end wall of stables (north range)
168	GTER11-002-168	3/13	S	East end of stables (north range)
169	GTER11-002-169	3/10	SW	General view of stables (north range)
170	GTER11-002-170	3/09	N	TP1 section
171	GTER11-002-171	3/08	S	TP1 section
172	GTER11-002-172	3/07	E	TP2
173	GTER11-002-173	-	NE	TP2
174	GTER11-002-174	3/06	S	TP3
175	GTER11-002-175	-	N	TP3
176	GTER11-002-176	3/05	E	TP3
177	GTER11-002-177	-	W	TP3
178	GTER11-002-178	3/04	N	TP4

Photo	Digital no.	C/S film	Facing	Description
179	GTER11-002-179	–	E	TP4
180	GTER11-002-180	3/03	N	Trench 2 sondage
181	GTER11-002-181	3/02	E	Trench 1 sondage
182	GTER11-002-182	3/01	NE	Trench 1 sondage
183	GTER11-002-183	4/37	–	Film 4 ID shot
184	GTER11-002-184	4/36	SW	Trench 1 sondage
185	GTER11-002-185	4/35	SE	W facing section and the north end of trench 4
186	GTER11-002-186	4/34	SE	W facing section and the north end of trench 4
187	GTER11-002-187	4/33	S	View of Trench 5
188	GTER11-002-188	4/32	NE	View of Trench 4
189	GTER11-002-189	4/31	E	SE end of Trench 3 exposing walls
190	GTER11-002-190	4/30	E	General shot of WB area
191	GTER11-002-191	4/29	E	General shot of WB area
192	GTER11-002-192	4/28	W	View of culvert [128]
193	GTER11-002-193	4/27	SW	Section through culvert [128]
194	GTER11-002-194	4/26	NE	View of culvert [128]
195	GTER11-002-195	4/25	NW	Detail of stone cobbles [135]
196	GTER11-002-196	4/24	SW	General view of wall [129]
197	GTER11-002-197	4/23	NE	General view of wall [129]
198	GTER11-002-198	4/22	NE	Detail of wall [129]
199	GTER11-002-199	4/21	SW	View of floors [130] and [131]
200	GTER11-002-200	4/20	SE	View of floors [130] and [131]
201	GTER11-002-201	4/19	SW	View of floors [130] and [131]
202	GTER11-002-202	4/18	NW	View of floors [130] and [131]
203	GTER11-002-203	4/17	SE	Detail of wall [129] at the NW end
204	GTER11-002-204	4/16	NE	Detail of pad cut in stone floor [130]
205	GTER11-002-205	4/15	SE	General view of wall [133]
206	GTER11-002-206	4/14	E	General view of WB area
207	GTER11-002-207	4/13	W	General view of WB area
208	GTER11-002-208	4/12	SW	View of stone wall [135]
209	GTER11-002-209	4/11	SE	View of stone wall [135] + [137] and [135]
210	GTER11-002-210	4/10	NW	View of brick floor [138]
211	GTER11-002-211	4/09	NW	General view of wall [136] from the SE end
212	GTER11-002-212	4/08	NW	General view of wall [136] from the SE end
213	GTER11-002-213	4/07	NW	Section through wall [136] at the NW end
214	GTER11-002-214	4/06	SW	Elevation of wall [136] at the NW end
215	GTER11-002-215	4/05	SE	General view of wall [136]
216	GTER11-002-216	4/04	E	General view of WB area
217	GTER11-002-217	4/03	E	View of walls [136], [135] and [137] + floor [138]
218	GTER11-002-218	4/02	E	View of walls [136], [135] and [137] + floor [138]



Photo	Digital no.	C/S film	Facing	Description
219	GTER11-002-219	4/01	W	General view of WB area
220	GTER11-002-220	-	NE	Detail of step on wall [136]
221	GTER11-002-221	-	NE	Detail of return wall on wall [136]
222	GTER11-002-222	-	SW	View of mortar floor [141] and brick wall [142]
223	GTER11-002-223	-	NE	View of mortar floor [141] and brick wall [142]
224	GTER11-002-224	-	NW	View of mortar floor [141] and brick wall [142]
225	GTER11-002-225	-	E	WB area showing natural sand
226	GTER11-002-226	-	SE	Section though garden soil layer [143]
227	GTER11-002-227	-	W	WB area showing natural sand
228	GTER11-002-228	-	W	WB area showing natural sand

Appendix 4 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Edinburgh City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Archaeological works at Gateway Theatre, 140 – 144 Elm Row, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	GTER11-002
PARISH:	Edinburgh City
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation and watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NT27SE 3028.00
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	19th Century Veterinarian School
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	none
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NGR NT 2679 7469
START DATE (this season)	August 2012
END DATE (this season)	August 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	HBR and Monitoring (Headland 2012)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Watkin Jones Group to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Gateway Theatre, 40–44 Elm Row, Edinburgh. This document forms a data structure report of the archaeological evaluation and subsequent archaeological monitoring of ground works. This work was preceded by an initial phase of archaeological work that comprised historic building survey and monitoring of demolition works, the results of which have been collated within a separate report (Wilson 2012).</p> <p>The evaluation comprised the excavation of five targeted trenches on the footprint of the proposed development. This revealed the remains of a number of foundation walls to the W side of the development area, pre-dating the Veterinary College. The results of the evaluation led to a programme of targeted monitoring of ground reduction works. Further extents of the surviving walls along with contemporary brick and stone floors and a stone-lined culvert associated with the early 19th century structures were revealed. Remains of a the foundation walls belonging to a block of stables were also exposed and recorded. These stables formed part of the original Veterinary College building.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	none
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	–
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Watkin Jones
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street Edinburgh EH6 5HE Scotland
EMAIL ADDRESS:	donald.wilson@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS



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