

GKSE/01



8–20 KING'S STABLES ROAD, EDINBURGH

Archaeological Desk Based and Historic Building
Assessments and Evaluation

commissioned by City of Edinburgh Council

July 2014

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8–20 KING’S STABLES ROAD, EDINBURGH

Archaeological Desk Based and Historic Building Assessments and Evaluation

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological works that included desk based assessment, historic building assessment and archaeological evaluation at 8–20 King’s Stables Road, Edinburgh. It has been prepared on behalf of Edinburgh City Council, as part of an Options Appraisal in order to identify future redevelopment opportunities for the site. The proposed site takes in land that is considered to have some potential for prehistoric, early historic, medieval and post-medieval remains due to its topography and the presence of significant archaeological remains in the near vicinity. The building assessment identified possible remains of the 18th century buildings constructed on the site plus the upstanding remains of the 19th century stables and slaughter house. The evaluation identified further surviving remains of the slaughter house. Test pits excavated below these remains and within the existing courtyard encountered a 0.5m thick layer of buried cultivation soil 1.5m below present ground level. Below the buried soil was a layer of colluvium to a maximum excavated depth of 3.1m. Bedrock was only encountered in one test pit at 1.7m below the surface.

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Edinburgh City Council to carry out a programme of archaeological works at 8–20 King’s Stables Road, Edinburgh. The work included both an archaeological desk based and historic building assessment of the property along with an archaeological evaluation. The work was undertaken in order to inform future redevelopment opportunities for the site.

The work adhered to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology and agreed with City of Edinburgh Council Archaeological Service (CECAS) on behalf of Edinburgh City Council (the Local Planning Authority).

This report presents the results of the programme of works which incorporated a photographic survey of the existing buildings and the excavation of approximately 60m of trenching. The fieldwork was undertaken between 23rd April and 13th May 2014 in good weather conditions.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located at 8–20 King Stables Road, Edinburgh, NGR: NT 2515 7331, directly south of Edinburgh Castle (**Illus 1**). It is bound on the North by King’s Stables Road, King’s Stables Lane to the South and West and Lady Wynd to the East.

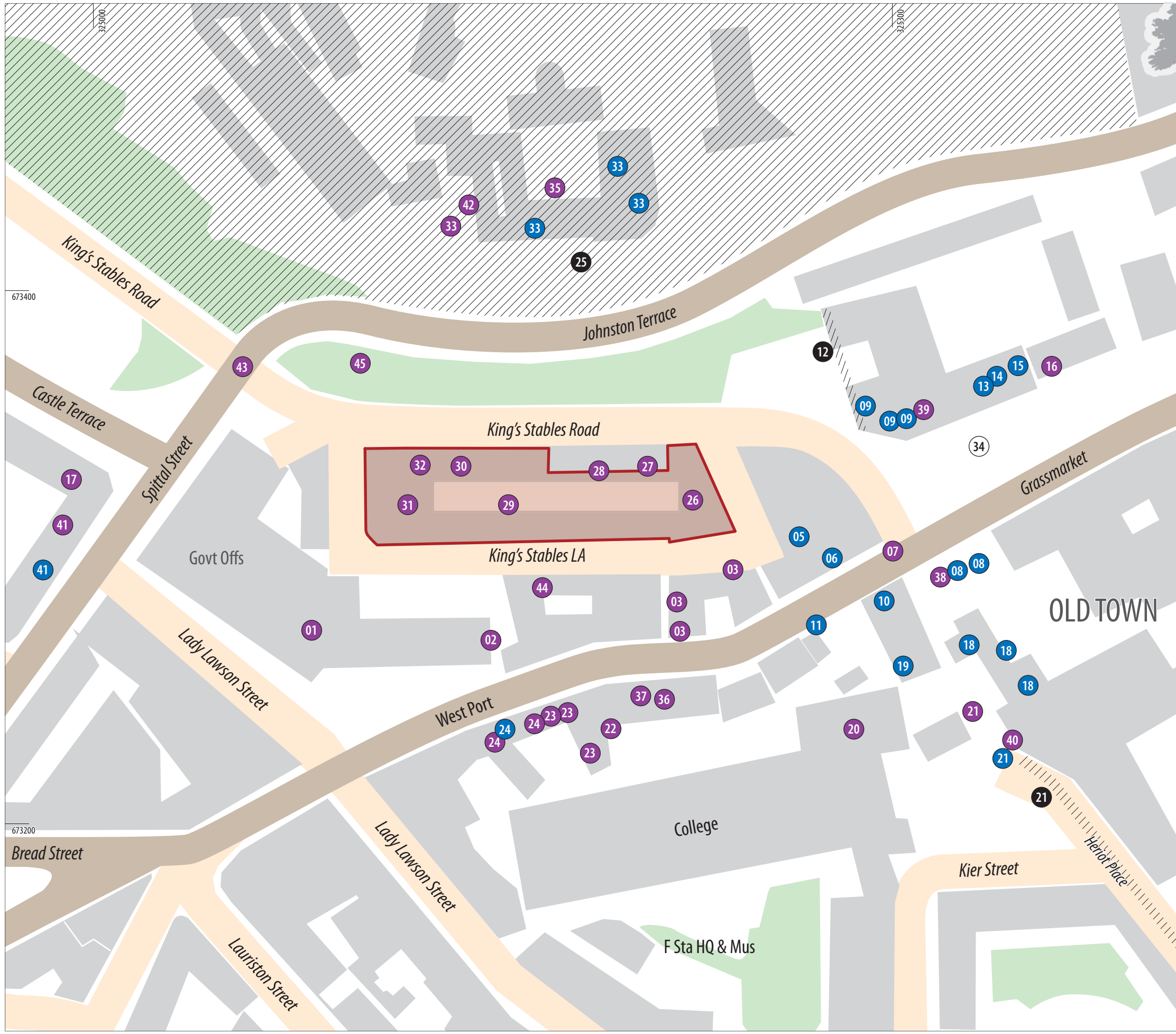
The site lays around 78m OD and is underlain by Lacustrine deposits of clay, silt and sand which formed during the Quaternary Period. These overlie sandstone bedrock geology, which formed in the Carboniferous Period (British Geological Survey website; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

3 OBJECTIVES

In general, the purpose of the programme of archaeological works is to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the archaeological significance and potential of the proposed development site.

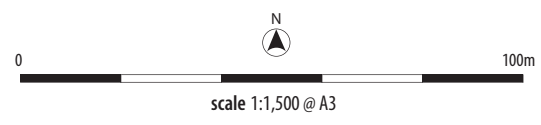
More specific aims of the works include:

- identify assets that may be affected by any future development.
- identify the potential for previously unrecorded assets to be present.
- establish whether any structures on site contain evidence of the incorporation of earlier post medieval and medieval structures.
- establish the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the accessible areas targeted for trenching.
- establish the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the accessible areas.



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- site boundary
- listed buildings
- canmore
- scheduled monuments



Illus 1
Site location

The results of the archaeological works will be used to inform a strategy for further historical building recording and/or archaeological mitigation if appropriate.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Two concentric areas have been used in assembling and presenting the data:

Site boundary.

Study area This encompasses known cultural heritage sites in the immediate vicinity of the site boundary to inform the assessment of the sites archaeological potential.

The following sources were consulted:

- Databases of designated assets maintained by Historic Scotland;
- Archaeological records held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS);
- Historic maps and plans held at the National Library of Scotland;
- Relevant plans held at the National Archives of Scotland;
- Other readily available published sources.

Cultural heritage assets have been allocated unique numbers (HA numbers) (see **Illus 1**). A gazetteer of sites is included at the end of the text with a brief description of each site and cross references to various other datasets in which the sites are recorded (Appendix 1)

4.2 HISTORIC BUILDING

The Historic Building Assessment comprised the following:

- An archive assessment, including map regression;
- A general descriptive summary of the structures, including building type, its place in the wider topographic landscape, materials used in construction and any visible changes in build/additions;
- Photographs including photographs of the buildings in their setting and external elevation photographs;
- An annotated ground plans;
- Recommendations for additional historic building survey, if deemed appropriate.

4.3 EVALUATION

The evaluation comprised the excavation of four trenches and five test pits. All trenches were opened with a mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. All trenches were excavated by machine under direct

archaeological supervision. Excavation was undertaken in controlled spits of approximately 0.15m. Where safely practicable each spit was metal detected prior to excavation. Machine excavation terminated at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stored beside the trench. All spoil heaps from trenches were metal detected to recover any metal artefacts that may have been present.

Where safe to do so excavation of archaeological deposits and features required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation were continued by hand (except where agreed otherwise with the curator). On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trenches that required 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 were identified.

A sufficient quantity (to adequately evaluate the site) of identified features were investigated and recorded. Features not suited to excavation in evaluation trenches were investigated in plan only. This typically applied to areas of complex, intercutting features such as structures with in-situ floor surfaces, and other 'special' features, all of which benefit from open area investigation and suffer when excavated during trial trench evaluations. No features were wholly excavated; similarly, structures and features worthy of preservation were not unduly excavated.

Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations below approximately 1m below existing ground level were not entered by site staff. Test pits were excavated to investigate deep depositional sequences. Deposits removed from depths greater than 1m were inspected at ground level for finds and sampling if appropriate.

4.4 RECORDING

All recording followed IfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological evaluations. All contexts have been given unique numbers. A full list of these can be found in Appendix 2 at the end of this report. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards. Digital photography was used with all record shots taken with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. A full photographic record can be found in Appendix 2 at the end of this report.

4.5 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

On completion of the fieldwork Headland will produce a site archive and an archive report that includes all relevant specialist assessments of excavated material. An online OASIS report will be completed and will be accompanied by a PDF report and boundary file – headland1-179046. A summary report will be submitted for inclusion in Discovery and Excavation Scotland a copy of which can be found in Appendix 3.

The project archive will be compiled in accordance with the guidelines published by the Institute for Archaeologists on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2007). The documentary and digital archive will be submitted to RCAHMS within six months of completion of all work on this project.



ILLUS 2

Extract from Rothiemay's Town Plan 1647

ILLUS 3

Extract from Edgar's City and Castle of Edinburgh 1765

ILLUS 4

Extract from Kincaid's A Plan of the Suburbs of Edinburgh 1784

ILLUS 5

Kirkwood, Robert – This Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its Environs 1817

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5 RESULTS

5.1 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

The archaeological record for the study area is rich, including archaeological remains from prehistory, early/late medieval, post-modern and modern periods. In nearby Grassmarket to the east, limited intrusive excavation by Headland Archaeology, as part of the Capital Street's Project in 2007, revealed up to 3m of archaeological deposits dating to the Bronze Age and later, providing an important indication of archaeological potential at King's Stables Road. The site also lies within the Edinburgh Old Town UNESCO World Heritage Zone, and Old Town Conservation Areas.



Prehistoric

In the area surrounding King's Stables Road there is clear evidence of prehistoric activity. In 2007 archaeological monitoring in the Grassmarket, to the east of King's Stables, revealed two bronze age pits. The discovery of such features indicate that this low lying area would have been used in pre-historic times (McMeekin, 2009, 8.). The deposit found in one pit was reminiscent of the material associated with burnt mounds. These are thought to be accumulations of waste at locations where stones are placed in a fire and subsequently used to heat water. The limited area and depth of excavation meant it was not possible to gain insight into the true extent of this activity, but it is likely that more features exist beneath the extensive deposit of colluvium found in the area (McMeekin, 2009, 8).



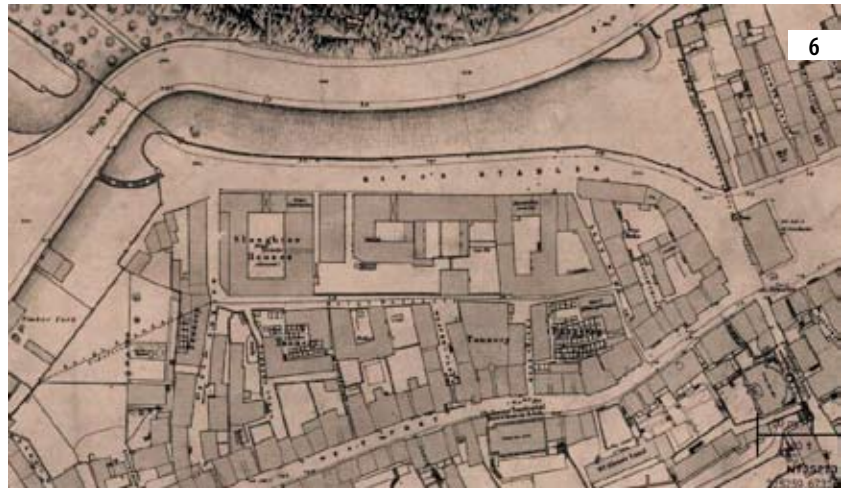
Prehistoric activity has also been identified on Castle Rock which dates to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age (Driscoll and Yeoman 1997, 220). Furthermore, Bronze Age finds from the Cannongate to the east of Grassmarket further testify to prehistoric activity occurring within the modern cities boundaries (Stevenson, et al. 1981, 37).

Early medieval

Archaeological and historical evidence suggests that the immediate area surrounding King's Stables Road would have seen much activity through the Early Historic period. The poem 'The Gododdin of Aneurin' makes reference to the Anglian occupation of Castle Rock in the 7th Century AD, which has been confirmed by excavations carried out between 1988 and 1991 (Driscoll and Yeoman, 1997, 5). The Pictish

ILLUS 6

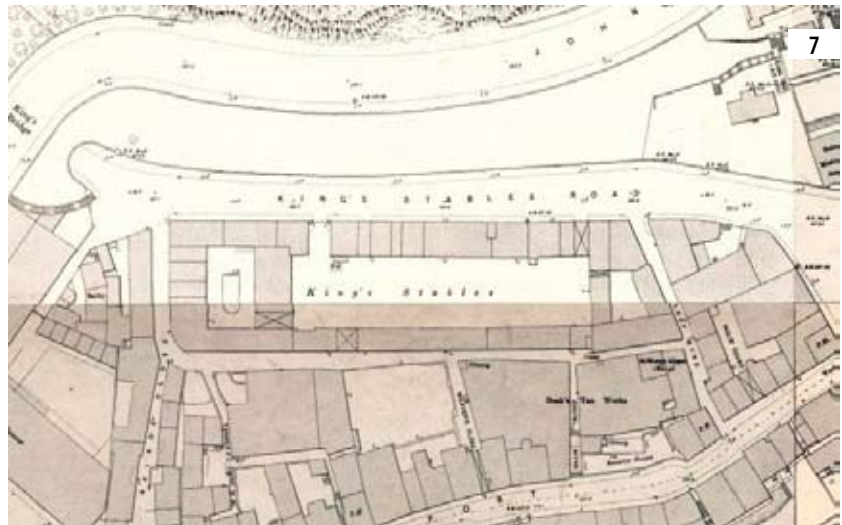
Extract from OS Town Plan 1852



ILLUS 7

Extract from the OS Town Plan 1895

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Chronicle also states that the 'fortress of Eden' was held by the Angles until c AD 960 when it was abandoned to the Scots led by King Indulf (Stevenson et al 1981: 38). By the 10th Century the archaeological evidence suggested the presence of some form of noble's residence on Castle Rock (Driscoll & Yeoman 1997: 229).

During archaeological monitoring of Grassmarket, immediately east of King's Stables Road, two groups of cut features relating to the early historic period were encountered: two pits towards the western end of the Grassmarket and another pit and linear feature approximately 110m upslope to the east (McMeekin, 2009, 3). The concentration of cereal grains, charcoal, occasional marine shell and metallic waste within these features is indicative of an Anglian settlement at this location. Possible structural evidence comes in the form of a feature interpreted as a gully or beam slot, which may be taken as slight evidence for timber buildings (McMeekin et al, 2012, 115). Although the evidence is limited, it suggests a site with a more diverse range of activity than a simple homestead. Indeed, a metal splatter on a cow carpal bone discovered in the beam slot, and fish bones discovered in a pit miles from the sea, suggests trade with settlements on the coast, as well as some level of craft or industrial activity (McMeekin, 2007, 8).

Archaeological evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity was discovered during monitoring of Grassmarket, to the east of King's Stables Road in 2007.

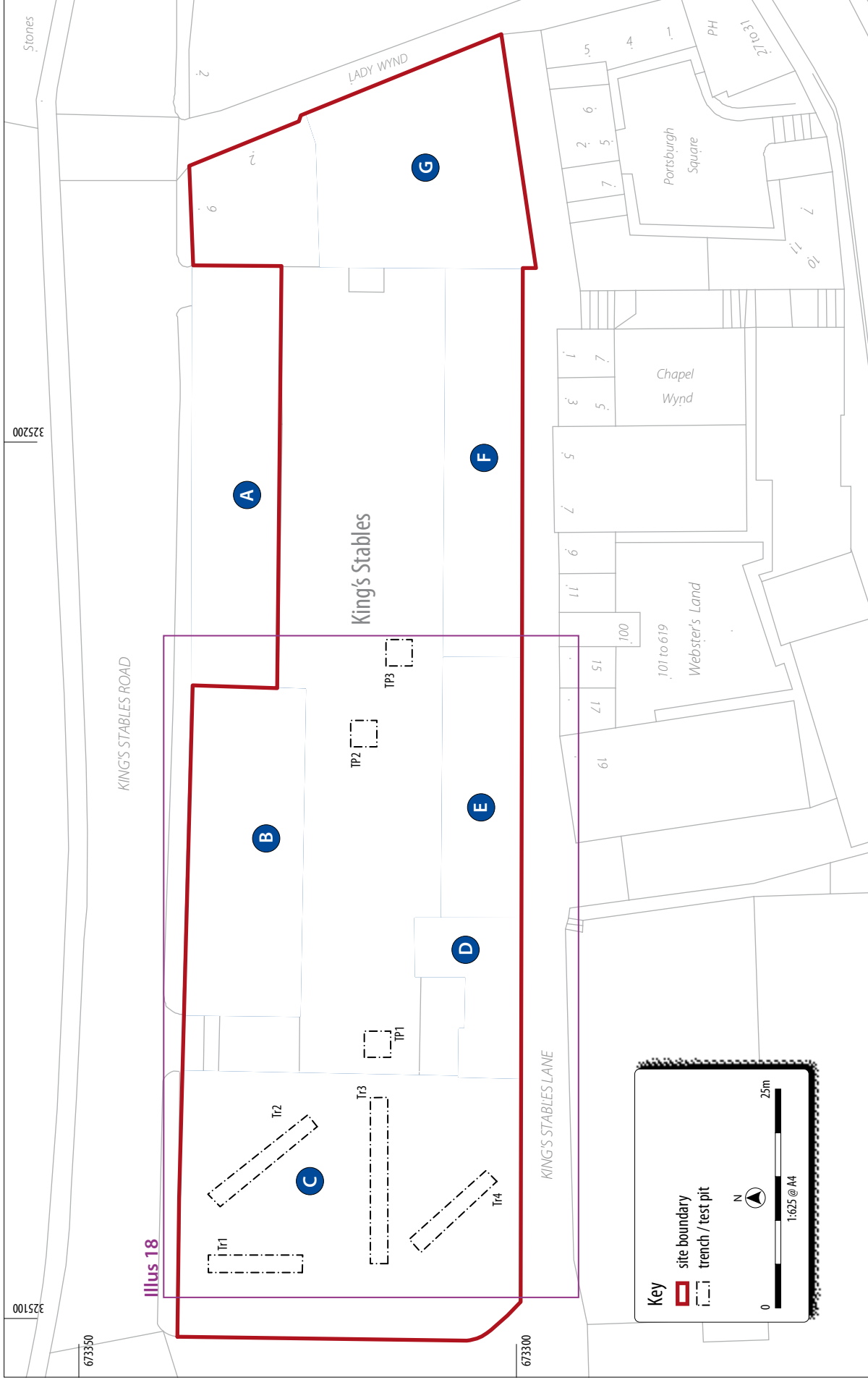
Medieval and Post-medieval

The site lies on the southern side of King's Stables Road first mentioned in David I's 1128 charter to found Holyrood Abbey as 'the way that leads to the Kirk of St Cuthbert'. Indeed, this is still mentioned as 'The Way Too St Cuthberts' on William Edgars 1765 map the 'City and Castle of Edinburgh' (Illus 3). The layout of the current site is seen in Rothiemay's 1647 Plan of Edinburgh where the majority of the site is a large enclosed area with buildings occupying the eastern end of the site (Illus 2).

At the north-east extent of Grassmarket a cobbled surface and possible wall base were also discovered, sealed by accumulations of animal dung and waste that was dated to the 11th and 12th Centuries. This indicates activity in the area when it lay under early Scottish control (McMeekin, 2007, 10). Taken as a whole, the insect remains, animal bone and leather offcuts found within these deposits suggests that livestock was being corralled, butchered and processed nearby (McMeekin et al, 2012, 115). The cobbled surface and wall base could well have been part of a structure adapted for holding livestock, however it was not possible to determine whether this was an internal or external structure due to the limited nature of excavations (McMeekin et al. 1981, 118).

This area may also be the site of the Barrace, the medieval tilting ground located to the west of the 14th Century King's Stables. These grounds were laid out by Edward III's garrison of Edinburgh Castle who held the castle between 1335 & 1341, although this may be a redevelopment of an earlier medieval version destroyed by Robert the Bruce in 1313. The associated chapel (Lady's Chapel) for the dead and injured from these jousts is recorded as being located adjacent to the north-west corner of this site. It is therefore possible that the southern stone boundary wall and eastern properties on the site incorporate remains of these late-medieval / post-medieval buildings.

The Scottish Burgh Survey suggests that Grassmarket may have been formed as a thoroughfare at roughly the same time as Cowgate, in the 13th Century, making it one of the first planned expansions of the medieval town (Stevenson et al. 1981, 12). During monitoring, a series of cobbled surfaces were found across the Grassmarket, with associated occupational deposits overlying each. The deepest of these likely related to the medieval paving of the area, known to have taken place prior to 1543. Indeed, fragments of white gritty ware (13th to 15th Century) were



ILLUS 8

Site plan showing building locations





ILLUS 9

North facing elevation of Building A



ILLUS 10

Detail of the pend on the north facing elevation of Building A

Excavations at Grassmarket also recorded the heavily truncated remains of the Flodden Wall, running roughly north-south to the east of King's Stables Road (HA12). The construction of the Flodden wall is traditionally linked to the fear of English invasion following the defeat of the Scottish army at the Battle of Flodden in 1513. The wall enclosed areas of the town that had grown outside the limits of earlier town walls, as well as the churches of the Greyfriars, Kirk O'Field and the Blackfriars. Part of the wall ran along the same line as several ports, which are documented as having been in existence at least eight years before the Battle of Flodden. It is thought likely, therefore, that the threat of invasion gave added impetus to a project already underway to enclose the expanded burgh. The approximate location of one of these Ports 'West Port' is located ESE of King's Stables Road where it meets Grassmarket (HA 7).

The earliest map depiction of the site in any detail is shown on Rothiemay's Town Plan of 1647 (Illus 2) which depicts the site as an enclosed space, open with exception for four buildings occupying the a eastern end of the site.

Modern

Map evidence post dating Rothiemay's town plan show that the site at King's Stables has been much altered since 1647. The first buildings appear to have been constructed on the open land to the east of the buildings identified on Rothiemay's plan of Edinburgh (Rothimay 1647) by the time of Edgar's 1765 map (Illus 3). This plan depicts a triangular courtyarded building at the east end of the study area. At this time the rest

of the area is still shown as open ground. This stays much the same for the next few decades. On Kincaid's 1784 Plan of the Suburbs of Edinburgh the road now known as King's Stables Lane was known as Tanner Street and the land is marked as 'Morafs' (Illus 4).

Further buildings are then depicted on Kirkwoods Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs (1817) (Illus 5). These include the tenements facing onto King's Stables Road and by the time of Kirkwoods 'New Plan of the City of Edinburgh' (Kirkwood, 1821) additional buildings are present. These include the building now present at the west

recovered from deposits directly overlying the earliest cobbles (McMeekin, 2009, 10). The increasing role of the Grassmarket in post-medieval Edinburgh was also reflected in the archaeological findings. Increased activity following the medieval paving of the area was in turn followed by expansion and redevelopment of the area from the 17th century onwards. The use of the Grassmarket for public executions and as the location for the construction of the Corn Exchange buildings testifies to its importance in the everyday life of Edinburgh (McMeekin, 2009, 10).



ILLUS 11

View of the north facing elevation of Building C

ILLUS 12

View of the south facing elevation of Building C

ILLUS 13

South facing elevation of Buildings D, E and F

end of the site depicted as a series of ranges surrounding a central courtyard. These buildings are labelled 'Shambles'. At this time there is also the first mention in the cartographic sources of a 'Tan Yard' to the south-east of King's Stables Land (Kirkwood 1821) (HA3).



In 1852 the buildings within the study area are still in use, with slight alterations to the layout. This includes additional structures along the northern side of the courtyard, and within the courtyard itself. The buildings at the western extent of the development area are described as 'Slaughter houses – Disused' as well as containing a 'Pump' and 'Boiler' (OS 1852) (Illus 6). The north eastern corner of this western group of buildings is also labelled the 'King's Stables Inn'. In the courtyard there is a 'Saw Pit' and 'Weighing Station', with another inn identified on the northern front of the eastern group of buildings called the 'Queensferry Arms Inn' (OS 1852).

By 1877 the courtyard is cleared of all the internal buildings and is described as a 'Police Yard' with a 'trough' and 'weighing station' (OS 1877). This layout continues into the 20th Century relatively unchanged, labelled 'King's Stables' on the 1895 OS map (Illus 7) or nothing at all (OS 1931).



By 1852 the tannery to the south-east of the site had expanded into a larger scale operation including all buildings directly south and west of King's Stables Lane (OS 1852). This is referred to as 'Boak's Tannery' on the OS 1893 map (see Illus 7). The last mention of a 'Tan Yard' is in 1896 (OS 1896). A smithy, boiler house, and the 'Site of Mary's Chapel' are also indicated on the 1893 OS map located within the small group of buildings to the east and south-east of the main courtyard complex.

In the 19th and 20th Centuries there has been extensive housing development in the area surrounding King's Stables Road a number of which have been granted listed building status, including four A-Listed Buildings and Groupings, 10B and 5C (See Gazetteer for full listing).

ILLUS 14

North facing elevation of Buildings E and F

14

ILLUS 15

South facing elevation of Building G

ILLUS 16

View of the east facing elevation of Building G



5.2 HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT

The study area comprised a total of seven buildings surrounding a central courtyard. These have each been assigned a letter (A to G) within this report in order to identify its location on the plan (Illus 8).

- **Building A** a four storey tenement block
- **Building B** a five storey 1960s office block
- **Building C** a single story stone built workshop
- **Building D** a 20th century brick built store
- **Building E** a 19th century stable block
- **Building F** a 19th/20th century stable block
- **Building G** a 18th/19th century office building

Building A fronted onto King’s Stables Road. The building is of early 19th century construction (Illus 9) and is probably the same building first depicted on Kirkwood’s 1817 plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs. The building forms a series of tenements over four stories with crow-stepped gables and gabled chimneys on the north facing elevation (Illus 10). The coursed masonry walls of this elevation displayed a variety of decorated sills and string lines with relieving stone arches above many of the windows. A large arched pend is located at the eastern end of the building (Illus 10). The 1853 OS depicts this part of the building as the ‘Queensferry Arms Inn’ although the pend is also marked on this map. The majority of the openings on the north wall seem to be original with only minor alterations noted.

The south wall of the building presented a different picture. The eastern part of the wall immediately west of the pend was constructed entirely of brick whereas the rest of the south wall included a brick ground floor and coursed stone upper floors. The ground floor along this part of the elevation included a series of wide arched openings leading to large cellars/garages for the tenements above. The upper three storeys presented identical rows of window to each floor.



15



16



ILLUS 17

View of the south-east corner of Building G

Abutting the west side of the tenement was a typical example of 1960s office architecture; **Building B**. The five storey building was constructed of modern materials with glass forming the main visible aspect to all floors.

To the west side of the office building was a wide entrance leading into the courtyard. Forming one side of this opening was the east wall of **Building C**, located to the west end of the study area. This building comprised a single storey rubble stone constructed early 19th century workshop. The building is first depicted on Kirkwood's new plan of the City of Edinburgh (Kirkwood 1821). On this map it is depicted as the 'Shambles'. By the 1852 OS map the north-east corner of the building is depicted as the 'King's Stables Inn' with the remaining building marked as 'Slaughter houses – Disused'.

Three of the existing external ground floor walls of this building represent the remains of the original 19th century structure although the majority of the openings have been either brick or stone blocked. The stone built gable survives on the north wall (**Illus 11**) but the upper part of the gable on the south wall is constructed of brick (**Illus 12**). The ends of both gable walls display a disparity in height with the east side higher than the west side (see **Illus 11**). The test pit excavations (see below) revealed that the original building was wider than the existing building. This corresponds with the building recording that recorded that the existing east wall comprised of brick and corrugated steel forming a later modification to the building.

A number of modern brick office structures had been constructed within the workshop and the concrete floor masked any earlier surfaces.

The south side of the east wall of **Building C** abutted a early 20th century structure (**Building D**) This was rendered on the north and south external elevations masking the construction material. This was a two storey building with a flat roof. It had a number of large windows to both floors on the south wall and two large openings on the south wall.

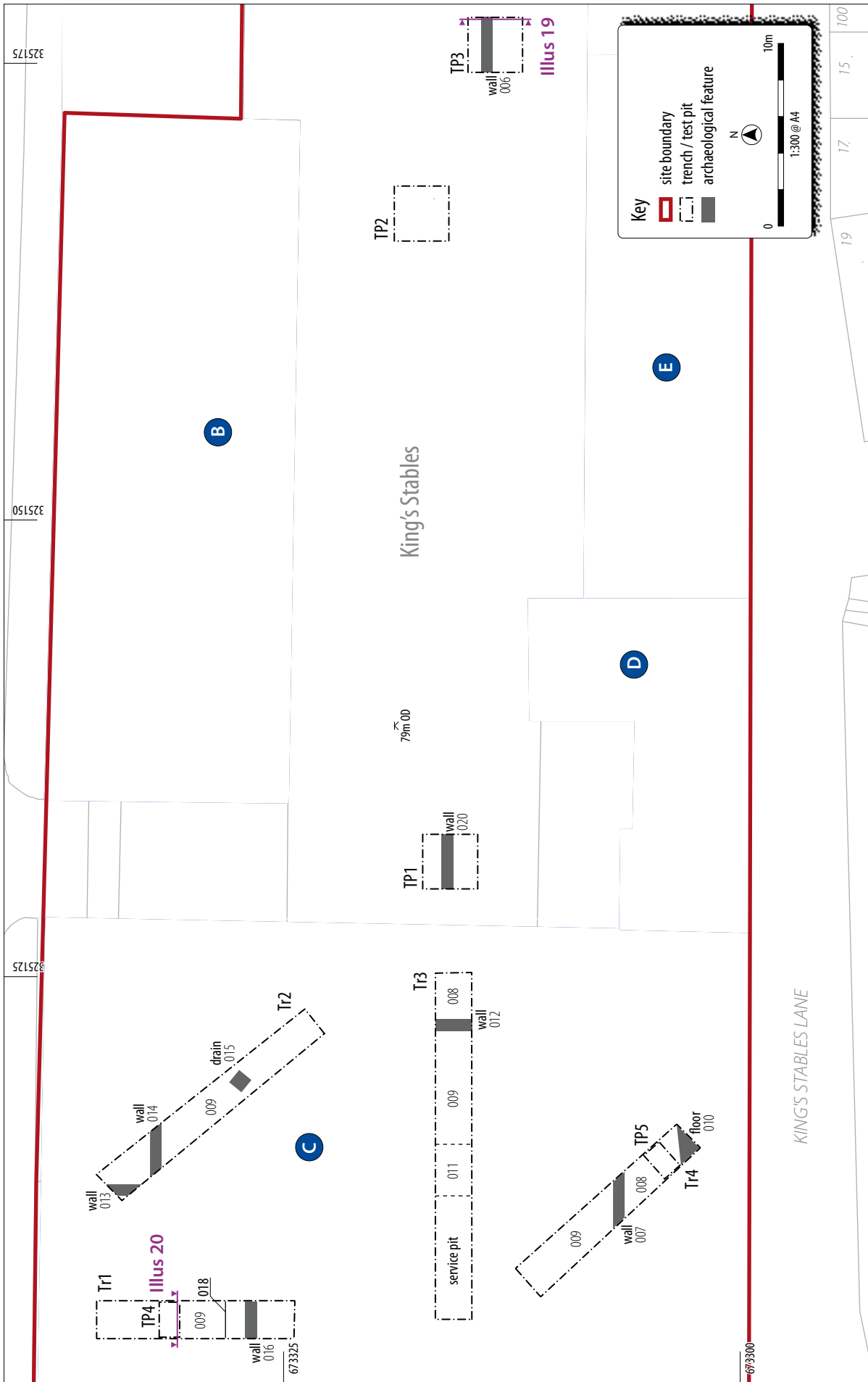
Buildings E and **F** formed a long range of stables fronting onto King's Stables Lane (**Illus 13**). Both buildings were two storeys high although Building F was slightly higher than **Building E**. This building is first depicted on the 1852 OS (see **Illus 5**). At this time it was marked as the 'Police Yard'.

The external south facing elevation of this range of buildings comprised rubble stone walls with no construction line between the two buildings. The elevation displayed a number of large and small openings on the ground floor and windows to the upper floors, the majority of these had been brick-blocked.

The difference between the two buildings was more evident on the north wall facing into the courtyard (**Illus 14**). The elevations of both buildings were brick constructed although the ground floor openings in **Building E** had arched brick lintels with a mix of casement windows and loading doors to the upper floor. In comparison to this the ground floor openings in the slightly taller Building F had squared concrete lintels with casement windows above. The south walls of both these buildings showed a number of alterations and it was unclear if the original building was represented at all in this elevation.

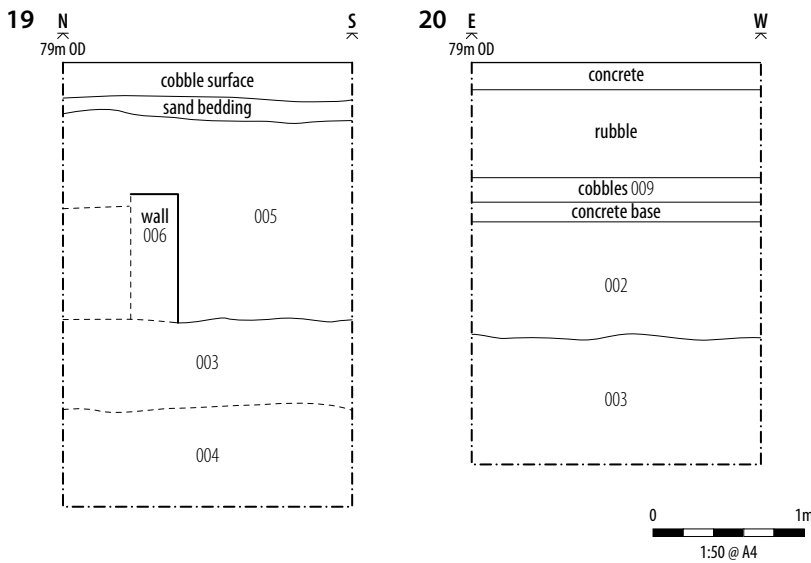
Building G was located at the eastern end of the study area. The cartographic record indicated that a building was located in this area from as early as 1765 (Edgar) (see **Illus 3**). The overall shape of the existing building, forming a triangular plan at the junction of King's Stables Road and Lady Wynd, indicated that it may follow the same floor plan as the original building.

The existing building comprised a mix of two and three storeys with rubble stone walls supporting upper floor brick walls to the south and east external elevations (**Illus 15 & 16**). The northern quarter of this building was not within the limits of the study area although clearly represented a 19th century alteration to that part of the building. The rubble stone walls of the ground floor and first floor of the south and east elevations included a number of alterations including the blocking of original features and the insertion of new windows and doors. The south-east corner of this building was chamfered with an overhanging cope stone on the second floor (**Illus 17**). These walls probably represented the remains of the original 18th century building. The entire second floor of the building was brick built and represented an early 20th century alteration. The west wall facing into the courtyard was mainly brick built representing a later phase to the building. Only a small area of stone wall remained on the upper floor at the south end of the elevation.



ILLUS 18

Trench plan showing the 19th century wall remains



ILLUS 19

West facing section through TP3 showing the remains of wall (006)

ILLUS 20

North-east facing section of TP4 within Trench 1

mottled sandy clay interpreted as re-deposited made ground sealed these deposits. A sequence of cobbled floors and wall remains were present above this layer of made ground. These deposits are discussed in greater detail below and illustrative sections are supplied (Illus 19 and 20).

Bedrock was only encountered in Test Pit 2 at 1.75m below the existing cobble surface. Health and safety concerns and the reach of the machine limited the excavations of the other test pits to a maximum depth of 3.1m (TP3). The deepest layer encountered in TP1 and TP3 comprised dark greenish brown silty clay (004) with occasional small stone inclusions at approximately 2.2m below the existing ground level (79m OD) (Illus 21). A change to this was recorded in TP5 where a more mid grey clay (021) with occasional charcoal flecks was recorded 2.3m below the concrete floor of the workshop (Illus 22).

These layers were sealed by a very dark brown humic clayey silt layer (003) that was evident in all five test pits. This layer included some organic matter and occasional oyster shell inclusions. The upper extent of this layer was generally between 1.5 and 1.7m below the current ground level and was approximately 0.4m thick, although the deposit interface with the layer below was generally very diffuse.

No finds were recovered during the fieldwork from this layer although two small fragments of burnt medieval/post-medieval white gritty ware pottery were recovered from the retent of the

The buildings enclosed a large courtyard area. The 1852 OS map depicted a number of buildings within this area although by the 1877 map these buildings no longer survived. The present courtyard surface comprised large stone setts with some areas of concrete.

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Four trenches totalling approximately 88m² along with five test pits each measuring 2m² were excavated within the site area (Illus 18). All four trenches were all located within the large workshop building (Building C) to the west end of the site. Three of the test pits (TP1 - TP3) were located within the central courtyard with the remaining two (TP4 and TP5) excavated within Trenches 1 and 4 in the workshop.

A basic stratigraphic sequence for the site was present throughout the excavations with a sterile geological sediment sealed by a clayey silt buried subsoil, interpreted as cultivation soils. A layer of yellow



ILLUS 21

View of the west facing section of TP1 showing wall (020)



ILLUS 22

Detail of wall (007) and cobbles (008) and (009) in Trench 4



ILLUS 23

South-west facing section of TP5 within Trench 4



ILLUS 24

Detail of walls (013) and (014) in Trench 2

processed sample (Sample 1 from Test Pit 3, see Appendix 1). The results of the processed sample also produced further marine shell fragments along with occasional burnt and un-burnt animal bone fragments. Further assessment was not undertaken due to the small quantities of material recovered. The deposit was interpreted as an occupation layer relating to medieval and post-medieval activity on the site.

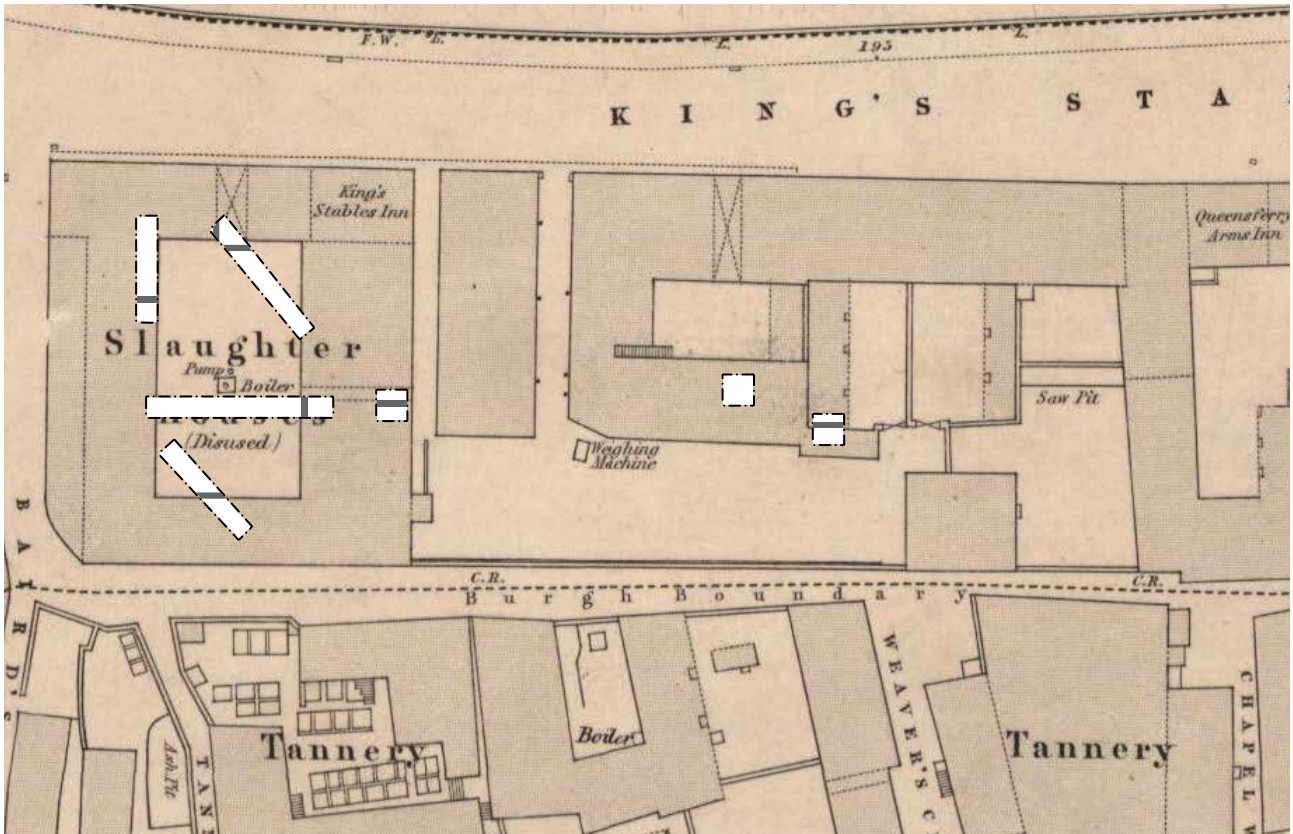
Layer (003) was sealed by a deposit of mid yellow mottled clay with occasional stone inclusions (002), although in TP3 this was mixed with demolition material (005) including sand, mortar and masonry fragments. This layer (002) was between 0.75 and 1.3m deep. It was thought that this layer represented an imported material over which the subsequent buildings were constructed. This may indicate that the area was too wet to build on without the use of imported material.

In TP1 deposit (002) abutted the south side of a stone wall (020) (Illus 21 and 25). The top of the wall was 0.3m below the ground level and was 1.2m high. Only the south facing elevation of the wall was exposed displaying a roughly coursed elevation. The wall seems to represent the remains of the southern wall of a narrow pend entrance on the west side of the workshop as depicted on the 1852 OS (see Illus 5). The remains of this wall indicate that the workshop had originally been wider than the existing structure and corresponds with the height difference in the gable walls and the modified east wall as mentioned above.

A second east-west aligned wall (006) was recorded in TP3. This was abutted by demolition material (005) to the south side. The rubble constructed wall was 0.35m wide and 1m tall with the top of the wall 0.75m below the cobbled surface. This wall seemed to represent the remains of a building first depicted on the 1852 OS (see Illus 5) that had subsequently been demolished by the time of the 1877 survey.

The archaeological deposits recorded in the test pits located in the courtyard were covered by stone sett cobbles (TP2 and TP3) or concrete (TP1). The deposits of the two test pits located in the workshop (TP4 and TP5) were sealed by cobble floors interpreted as the remains of the original quadrangle building first depicted on Kirkwood's 'New plan of the City of Edinburgh' (1821). These cobble floors along with a number of wall foundations were exposed within the four trenches excavated within the workshop.

The stone wall foundations [012], [013], [014] and [016] were between 0.4m and 0.7m below the current surface (approximately 79m OD). The walls formed the remains of the ranges that originally surrounded a central courtyard marked as the Slaughter House on the 1852 OS (see Illus 6). The walls were abutted by internal (008) and external (009) cobbled surfaces formed of large stone setts sealed with tar and bedded on a concrete base (Illus 23). In Trench 3 a length of smaller rough cobbles were recorded towards the central area of the courtyard. A small drain (015) was also recorded within cobble floor (009) in Trench 2. Two walls (013) and (014) (Illus 24) were recorded at the north-west end of Trench 2. The north/



ILLUS 25

Overlay showing the recorded walls on the 1853 OS map

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south aligned wall [013] had been truncated by a modern service pipe cut. This wall formed the western side of an opening through the northern range of the building. The east/west aligned wall (014) only survived to the height of the cobble floor.

The floors and walls were sealed by a layer of demolition material comprising large masonry fragments that clearly represented the demolition of the internal walls of this building. This was overlain by a 0.2m thick layer of concrete that formed the current floor surface of the workshop.

The cobble floor in Trench 1 was truncated by a cut and brick wall associated with 20th century modifications to the building. The wall comprised a cement bonded brick wall (016) three courses thick and 0.4m below the present ground level. The cut to the east side of this wall was 1.3m away from the wall and backfilled with mixed brick and stone rubble (018). The distance between the edge of the cut and the wall may indicate that a service pipe also truncated the cobbles. Abutting the west side of the wall was a compact stone rich gravel (019) which was not excavated. At the north end of Trench 3 a 7m long modern service pit also cut through the original cobble surface. This had subsequently been in-filled and sealed by the concrete floor.

6 CONCLUSION

The development area takes in land considered to have considerable potential for prehistoric, early/late medieval and post-medieval remains. The recent archaeological investigations undertaken, in the Grassmarket, near to the site by Headland Archaeology (McMeekin 2010) recorded archaeological deposits up to 3m deep, dating to the Bronze Age and later, including evidence for 6th Century Anglian occupation. This indicated that there was the potential for remains predating the medieval period to survive below ground at the King's Stables Road site.

The building assessment revealed that some remains of the 18th century building depicted on early historical mapping still survive within the make up of the upstanding building located to the eastern end of the site. Many of the 19th century buildings also survive to a reasonable level, particularly the tenement, the outer walls of the slaughter house/workshop and the stables block.

The King's Stables Road evaluation results broadly mirror the results of the excavations in the Grassmarket, with deep deposits of buried soil surviving below both the modern ground surface relating to medieval and post-medieval occupation of site. It was also clear that the remains of the 19th century buildings also survive below the modern surface.

No clear evidence for the medieval tilting ground was recorded during the evaluation. However the limited scope of the intrusive

works does not discount that future investigation of the site may identify features relating to the tilting yard. In particular features may be present periphery of the site, away from the central tilting area, as this would have been clear of structures or features likely to leave much archaeological evidence.

Given that these deposits survive, the potential for survival of undiscovered prehistoric archaeology is still relatively high. It was also clear from the evaluation that the remains of the original buildings constructed on this site in the early 19th century survive to a relatively good condition, and may be worthy of further investigation themselves (Illus 25).

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8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE GAZETTEER

HA	Name	Type	Description	HER No.s	Period
1	Argyll House	Sculpture	Large rectangular flat reliefs of abstract design made to give the impression of cut-out blocks. Cast in concrete. Pattern of horizontal wood planks retained on outer surface from mould.	N/A	Modern
2	Tanners Close	Tannery	Depicted on the coloured 1st Edition of the OS 1:1056 Scale	N/A	19th Century
3	Pitsburgh Square	C-Listed Building	City Engineer's Department, 1900. Quadrangular-plan 4-storey deck-access housing built on falling ground (to N).	NT 2527 7327.	Early 20th Century
4	1 Grassmarket and 2 Kings Stables Road	C-Listed Building	A 4-storey and attic tenement with Scots Baronial details including corner bartizans, on splayed corner s/s Stables Road; 6-bay rear wing and projecting 3-storey wing to King's Stables Road; modern single storey triangular infill. Squared and snecked stugged sandstone with polished dressings; rear wing random rubble. Townscape importance as western termination to Grassmarket.	NT 2527 7328	Late 19th Century
5	3 and 7 Grassmarket	Tenement	A watching brief on a building conversion close to the Grassmarket in January 2006 showed that the development had successfully avoided disturbance of this very sensitive site. The standing building was of late 19th- to early 20th-century date, and did not incorporate earlier features.	NT 2527 7337	Late 19th Century
6	9 Grassmarket and 3- 9 West Port, Including the Fiddlers Arms.	B-Listed Building	George Beattie and Son, 1874. 3-storey and attic tenement with Scots Baronial details. B group comprises Nos 1 and 2 Grassmarket, Nos 3 and 7 Grassmarket, No 9 Grassmarket and Nos 7 and 9 West Port. Townscape importance as western termination to Grassmarket.	NT75287330	Late 19th Century
7	West Port	Gateway	West Port succeeded the earlier West Bow Port (West Bow: NT 254 734) and was in existence by 1437. It stood, on the line of the later Flodden Wall, at the W end of the Grassmarket and opened roads to Queensferry and Glasgow.	NT275E 14.01	15th Century
8	21 - 29 Grassmarket (Odd Numbers)	C-Listed Buildings.	George Fox, 1859-63. 4-storey 7-bay tenement with shops to ground floor and flat-arched pend to centre (Porteous Pend). Appears on 1877 OS map.	NT 2534 7330	Mid 19th Century
9	4-10 Grassmarket (Even Numbers)	B-Listed Building	Hardy and Wight, 1884. 2-storey rectangular-plan 4-bay gabled gothic church building in irregular terrace, with projecting porch and corner turret to left. Advanced, asymmetrical 4-storey 3-bay baronial tenement block canted to street line. Listed building group incorporates a fragment of the Flodden Wall (Scheduled Ancient Monument) and Ecclesiastical building (former Robertson Memorial Mission).	NT 2530 7335	Late 19th Century
10	West Port Womens Hostel (Former)	B-Listed Buildings.	John Hamilton (of Glasgow), 1910. 4-storey 5-bay former women's hostel (now annexe of Edinburgh College of Art) with Art Nouveau details and finialled ogee-roofed corner tower. B group comprises the former Portsburgh Chapel, The Vennel, (1828, separately listed), which had already been converted to hostel use in 1893, and the former Salvation Army Women's Hostel, built in 1910 as an extension to the Chapel building. Both now form part of an annexe to Edinburgh College of Art, Lady Lawson Street (separately listed).	NT 2529 7327	Late 19th/early 20th century.
11	West Port Police Box	B-Listed Building.	Standard Edinburgh police box designed late 1930s by City Architects' Department (Ebenezer J MacRae, City Architect). Classical rectangular cast-iron box (6 feet by 4 feet on plan) 2-bay pilastered long elevations, one of which contains door bearing city arms. Single bay short elevations surmounted by open pediments containing ribboned wreath decoration. Windows blocked.	NT 2528 7326	1930s
12	Flodden Wall, Johnston Terrace to Grassmarket	Scheduled Ancient Monument	Late medieval town wall, dating to circa 1513, and lying from NT 2527 7339 to NT 2528 7334. The construction of the Flodden wall is traditionally linked to the fear of English invasion following the defeat of the Scottish army at the Battle of Flodden in 1513. The wall enclosed areas of the town that had grown outside the limits of earlier town walls, as well as the churches of the Greyfriars, Kirk O'Field and the Blackfriars. Part of the wall ran along the same line as several ports, which are documented as having been in existence at least eight years before the Battle of Flodden. It is thought likely, therefore, that the threat of invasion gave added impetus to a project already underway to enclose the expanded burgh.	NT 2527 7339 to NT 2528 7334	Medieval
13	Beehive Inn	B-Listed Building	John Paterson, 1868. 3-storey 5-bay public house in irregular terrace.	NT 2573 7335	19th Century
14	26 & 28 Grassmarket.	B-Listed Building	Circa 1800. 4-storey 4-bay tenement with shops to ground floor.	NT 2539 7336	Early 19th Century

HA	Name	Type	Description	HER No.s	Period
15	30 - 40 Grassmarket (Even Numbers) including white Hart Inn	B-Listed Building	4-storey 13-bay double tenement with restaurants including The White Hart Inn to ground. The building has considerable townscape importance as part of the N frontage of the Grassmarket, below the Castle rock, and is also important both for its historical associations and because, despite some changes, both the general configuration of the building and the frontages of the commercial premises at ground floor remain in reasonably original condition.	NT 2536 7337	Mid 18th Century
16	60 - 64 Grassmarket (Even Numbers).	B-Listed Building.	Circa 1800, with alterations by John Masterton 1880 (see Notes). 5-storey 4-bay plain classical tenement with shops at ground floor.	NT 2543 7338.	Early 19th Century.
17	29 Castle Terrace	A - Listed Building	Sir James Gowans, 1868-70. 4-storey, attic and basement 3-bay mansard-roofed tenement block with idiosyncratic details, including Moorish influence. Part of a larger ensemble designed by Gowans: with characteristically logical planning, idiosyncratic detailing and exemplary execution	NT 2499 7333	Mid 19th Century
18	The vennel, 1 and 3 Brown's Place with Retaining wall, railings and gate.	B-Listed Building.	Early 19th century with later additions. 2-storey (3 storeys to rear) 5-bay classical house (entered from 1st floor by fly-over stone stair with cast-iron railings from railed garden area). B group comprises Nos 1 and 3 and Nos 2, 4 and 5 Brown's Place, forming 2 sides of a court (3rd side formed by rear elevation of George Heriot's Preparatory Department) with garden to centre.	NT 2532 7328	Early 19th Century
19	The Vennel, Former Portburgh Chapel.	B-Listed Building.	Archibald Scott, 1828. 2-storey (basement to N and W) piend-roofed 5-bay plain classical former church, with arcaded porch to E. The Portsburgh Chapel was built as a Succession Church for an Associate (Burgher) congregation which had succeeded from the Nicholson Street Antiburgher congregation in 1789. A new Succession Church was built on this site in 1792, rebuilt in 1828. The Succession congregation moved out in 1859, to be replaced by a United Presbyterian congregation, who used the building as a mission church. The building became the Salvation Army Rescue Home in 1881. The Salvation Army Women's Hostel was built in 1910 as an extension to the former. Both now form part of an annexe to Edinburgh College of Art, Lady Lawson Street (separately listed).	NT 2530 7327.	Early 19th Century
20	Lauriston Place, Edinburgh College of Art	A-Listed Building	M Dick Peddie, 1906-9. 2-storey and attic symmetrical Beaux Arts school of art with mansard-roofed angle pavilions; later alterations and additions. Built on the site of the Municipal Cattle Market, which was to be moved to a new site at Gorgie. The western section was built from June 1907, then, when the cattle market was vacated, the eastern part, completed in 1912.		Early 20th Century
21	Heriot Place, and Vennel	A-Listed Building/ Scheduled Ancient Monument	1514-60 and 1628-36. SW bastion of Flodden Wall (at head of Vennel): crenellated shell of square-plan tower (N side incomplete). Random rubble (original to height of approximately 20 feet), 4 feet thick; purplish stone from Bruntsfield Links. Coped crenellations; long and short quoins. 2 crosslet gunloops to W, 1 to N and S. Window (now blocked) in S wall (see Notes). Section of Telfer Wall (see Notes) to E of Heriot Place: Rubble wall (mainly orange sandstone, probably from Ravelstone); S section not coped, centre section coped, S section (to W of Heriot's Examination Hall) crenellated and coped. Broad gateway to S, round-arched gateway (modern 2-leaf timber door) and corniced doorway (timber panelled door) to N.	NT 2540 7315	Medieval
22	50 West Port, Former Police and Fire Stations	C-Listed Building	Robert Morham, 1884. 4-storey and basement 5-bay tenement block, with Scots Baronial details. Built as combined police and fire station with charge room cells (to rear), engine room and 3 floors of accommodation above. The West Port was originally the SW city gate, and the street now known as West Port lay in the burgh of Portsburgh.	NT 2526 7325	Late 19th Century
23	54 - 60 (Even Nos) West Port and 1-12 Aitchison's Close	C-Listed Building	Late 19th century. 4-storey 5-bay symmetrical tenement block with shops to ground; 3-storey 5-bay wing (harled) at right angles to rear.	NT 2517 7324	Late 19th Century
24	62 - 76 West Port, Including 1-32 (Inclusive Nos) Cordiners Land	C-Listed Building	David McArthur, 1887. 4-storey and attic 8-bay asymmetrical tenement block with original shops to ground floor. Built for the Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor. The free-standing brick house to rear was the wash-house and factor's office.	NT 2515 7323.	Late 19th Century
25	Edinburgh Castle	Scheduled Ancient Monument	The monument comprises all the buildings and other structures, wells, fortifications, street furniture, historic plaques, roadways, yards, and other open spaces that form Edinburgh Castle. This includes the courtyard known as Crown Square with its surrounding buildings, the area above Fogo's Gate known as the Citadel (encircled by artillery fortifications of various periods from the 15th to the 17th centuries) and the area below the Citadel. The area to be scheduled is irregular, including all of the above features and an area around them in which traces of activities associated with the Castle, such as outer fortifications, siege works or temporary workshops, may survive.	NT27SE 1	Multi-Period
26	6 King's Stables Road.	House/Stables	No information available.	NT27SE 2042.01	Early 19th Century
27	8 King's Stables Road.	House/Smithy/Stables	No information available.	NT27SE 2042.05	Early 19th Century
28	13 & 15 King's Stables Road	Tenements/Workshop	No information available.	NT27SE 2042.06	Early 19th Century



HA	Name	Type	Description	HER No.s	Period
29	King's Stables Road.	Stables	A series of former stables and mews buildings, much altered, now roughly on an L-plan, along King Stables Lane and Lady Wynd. The fronting building to King Stables Road mostly modern replacement. Mostly one and two storey in height with a wide variety of roof and wall finishes. All buildings are accessed from the communal internal courtyard (to which access is now blocked).	NT27SE 2042	Early 19th Century
30	King's Stables	Stable and Van House	Now demolished.	NT27SE 2042.04	Early 19th Century
31	King's Stables	Manure Pit and Stables	Now demolished.	NT27SE 2042.03	Early 19th Century
32	King's Stables	Varous	Various site types attributed to this Canmore entry including; boiler house, engine house, house and stables. It is also mentioned that it was the site of King's Stables Inn, depicted on the coloured 1st Edition of the OS 1:1056 scale map.	NT27SE 2042.02	Early 19th Century
33	Edinburgh Castle Batteries.	A-Listed Buildings/ Scheduled Ancient Monuments.	The A Group comprises Batteries, Foog's Gate, Gatehouse, Governor's House, Great Hall, Lang Stairs, Military Prison, National War Museum, New Barracks, Old Guardhouse, Palace Block, Portcullis Gate, St Margaret's Chapel, Scottish National War Memorial, Telephone Kiosks, United Services Museum and Vaults, all within Edinburgh Castle, and in the Care of Historic Scotland.	NT 2510 7350	16th to early 20th Century
34	Grassmarket	Bronze Age Pits, Early Medieval Pits/Linear Features, Medieval Structures, Post- Medieval Structures	During a watching brief carried out by Headland Archaeology at Grassmarket (2007/2008), a number of significant archaeological features were discovered. Archaeological remains discovered included possible Bronze Age cooking pits, pits and linear features indicative of early historic settlement, cobbled surfaces relating to the Early Scottish, Medieval, and Post Medieval periods and the truncated remains of Flodden Wall. Also various structural remains (wall foundations, drainage systems) were encountered including possible foundations of the Corn Market indicated on Edgars 1765 map.	—	Multi-Period
35	Palace Yard	Yard/Scheduled Ancient Monument	The Palace Yard, previously called "The Close" has been formed by levelling rock outcrops and by raising vaults from the lower levels of the hill.	NT27SE 1.09	Medieval
36	Outlook Tower Garden	Garden	No information available.	NT27SE 2014	No Information
37	Chalmer's Terrotorial Free Church and School	Church/School	Depicted on the coloured first edition of the OS 1:1056 scale map	NT27SE 2074	19th Century
38	15,17,19 Grassmarket	Tenements/Shop	No information available.	NT27SE 673	Modern
39	12 Grassmarket, The Black Bull Inn	Inn	No information available.	NT27SE 643	Date Unknown
40	Infant school	School	No information available.	NT27SE 708	—
41	25 Castle Terrace and 17 Cornwall Street	A Listed Building	Sir James Gowans, 1868-70 (dated 1868). 4 storey, attic and basement mansard-roofed corner block (3 bays to Castle Terrace, 3 bays to Cornwall Street, narrow splayed corner bay with narrow windows, battered to basement) with idiosyncratic detailing, including Moorish influence. Part of a larger ensemble designed by Gowans: with characteristically logical planning, idiosyncratic detailing and exemplary execution.	NT 2494 7335	Mid 19th Century
42	Dury's Battery	Battery/Scheduled Ancient Monument	This was excavated to over 2m in depth, down to earliest levels associated with the construction of the Vaults c1500. Here a timber revetted cellar had been built against the west facing wall of the Vaults. This was demolished at some time in the 17th century and rapidly infilled with a 1m thick dump of domestic refuse.	NT27SE 1.44	Post-Med
43	King's Bridge	Road Bridge	—	NT27SE 2043	Post-Med
44	King's Stable Yard	Stable	Stable yard located to south of King Stables Lane.	NT27SE 2056	Post-Med
45	Johnston Terrace	Carved Stone	Built into the wall on the S side of the road, c 50m E of the bridge over Kings Stables Road and immediately above the pavement, this rectangular, pale grey sandstone block has a broken right edge and a pair of parallel grooves 2.5cm apart and 11cm below the upper edge.	NT27SE 1905	Post-Med

APPENDIX 2 RETENT RESULTS

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic	Burnt bone	Unburnt bone	Shell	Material available for AMS Dating	Cinders	Coal	Comments	
				Pottery	Mammal	Mammal	Fish					Marine
3	1	fill of Test Pit 3	3	+	+	+	+	++	Burnt Bone +	+	++	Oyster and mussel shell present

Key: += rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

APPENDIX 3 SITE REGISTERS

Context register

Context	Area	Description
001	Courtyard	Cobble stone setts covering most of the courtyard area
002	TP1-5	A mottled mid yellow sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions. Up to 1m deep over 003
003	TP1-5	A black/very dark grey clayey silt with occasional oyster shell and charcoal fleck inclusions. This layer was very humic and was generally 0.4m thick above 004 with a very diffuse interface.
004	TP1-4	A dark greenish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions approximately 2.2m below the surface level
005	TP3	A layer of demolition material abutting wall (006) and 1.2m deep. Comprised of rubble masonry, mortar and sand. Over (003)
006	TP3	A east/west aligned stone wall 0.7m below the surface and 1m high
007	Tr4	Remains of stone wall foundation 1m wide abutted by cobble floors 008 and 009. Forms part of the range along the south side of a courtyard dated to the 1820s
008	Tr1-4	Cobble floor surface formed of large stone setts sealed with tar and sat on a concrete foundation. Formed the internal floor of the 1820s slaughterhouse building
009	Tr1-4	Cobble floor surface formed of large stone setts sealed with tar and sat on a concrete foundation. Formed the courtyard floor of the 1820s slaughterhouse building
010	Tr4	Stone floor slabs at the SE end of Tr4 abutted by cobble floor 008
011	Tr3	Cobble floor surface recorded towards the centre of Tr3 close to the middle of the courtyard area. Cobbles formed of compacted rough small stones.
012	Tr3	Remains of stone wall foundation at the east end of Tr3 1m wide abutted by cobble floors 008 and 009. Forms part of the range along the east side of a courtyard dated to the 1820s
013	Tr2	Stone wall at the NW end of Tr2 truncated by modern service. The wall is aligned N/S formed of large masonry blocks bonded with lime mortar.
014	Tr2	East/west aligned stone wall at the NW end of tr2 and forming part of the north range of the 1820s slaughterhouse building.
015	Tr2	Small drain inserted into the cobble floor (009) of Tr2
016	Tr1	Remains of a cement bonded brick wall 3 courses wide and 0.4m high that truncates the cobble floor 009.
017	Tr1	Cut for E/W aligned service in Tr1 to the north of wall 018 and possible contemporary. Filled with 018
018	Tr1	Rubble backfill of cut 017
019	Tr1	Compacted stone gravel backfill abutting the south side of brick wall 016
020	TP1	Remains of a E/W aligned stone wall in TP1 0.3m below the surface and 1.2m high. Abutted by deposit 002 and over 003. Forms the south wall to a 1850s dated building
021	TP5	A dark grey clay layer at the base of TP5 2.2m below the surface and below 003



Photographic register

Digital	Facing	Description
GKSE-01-001 to 012	various	Views of the north elevation of Building A
GKSE-01-013 to 017	various	Views of the north elevation of Building B
GKSE-01-018 to 031	various	General views of Building C north, west and east elevations
GKSE-01-032 to 035	various	Views of south elevation of Building D
GKSE-01-035 to 039	various	Views of the south elevation of Building E
GKSE-01-040 to 043	various	Views of the south elevation of Building F
GKSE-01-044 to 053	various	General views of Building G south and east elevations
GKSE-01-054 to 058	various	Views of the north elevation of Building E and F
GKSE-01-059	E	View of the west elevation of Building G
GKSE-01-060 to 062	various	Views of the south elevation of Building A
GKSE-01-063	NW	View of south elevation of Building B
GKSE-01-064	W	View of the courtyard
GKSE-01-065 to 067	various	Views of the south elevation of Building A
GKSE-01-068 to 076	various	Views of the north elevations of Building E and F
GKSE-01-077	E	view of the courtyard
GKSE-01-078	N	Views of the south elevation of Building A
GKSE-01-079	W	Views of the east elevation of Building C
GKSE-01-080 to 81	SW	Views of south elevation of Building D
GKSE-01-082 to 90	various	Views of the south elevation of Building B
GKSE-01-091	S	View of north elevation of Building D
GKSE-01-092	E	View of the courtyard
GKSE-01-093	NE	View of Building A and G
GKSE-01-094 to 096	E	View of the west elevation of Building G
GKSE-01-097	NW	View of the south elevation to Building A
GKSE-01-098	E	View of the west elevation of Building G
GKSE-01-099 to 100	various	Views of Building A
GKSE-01-101 to 102	NE	Views of Building G plus the pond on Building A
GKSE-01-103 to 104	SW	General views of the site from Castle Hill
GKSE-01-105	NW	Internal view of workshop
GKSE-01-106	W	Internal view of workshop
GKSE-01-107	SW	Internal view of workshop
GKSE-01-108	S	Internal view of the south wall of the workshop
GKSE-01-109	E	Internal view of the east wall of the workshop
GKSE-01-110	N	Internal view of the north wall of the workshop
GKSE-01-111	S	Test pit 1 showing N facing elevation
GKSE-01-112	S	Test pit 1 showing N facing elevation

Digital	Facing	Description
GKSE-01-113	W	Test pit 1 showing E facing elevation
GKSE-01-114	W	Test pit 1 showing E facing elevation
GKSE-01-115	N	Test pit 2 showing S facing elevation
GKSE-01-116	N	Location shot of test pit 2
GKSE-01-117	NW	Trench 4 showing cobble floor
GKSE-01-118	SE	Trench 4 showing cobble floor
GKSE-01-119	—	Detail of the cobbles in Trench 4
GKSE-01-120	W	View of the wall 007 in Trench 4
GKSE-01-121	SE	SE end of Trench 4 showing stone slabs 010
GKSE-01-122	SE	SE end of Trench 4 showing stone slabs 011
GKSE-01-123	S	Test Pit 3 N facing section
GKSE-01-124	N	Test Pit 3 S facing section showing wall 006
GKSE-01-125	E	Test Pit 3 S facing section showing wall 006
GKSE-01-126	E	Working shot of test pit excavations
GKSE-01-127	NE	Working shot of test pit excavations
GKSE-01-128	SW	General view of trenches in workshop
GKSE-01-129	W	View of trench 3
GKSE-01-130	W	Wall 012 in Trench 3
GKSE-01-131	E	Cobbles 009 in trench 3
GKSE-01-132	E	Trench 3 showing cobbles and wall
GKSE-01-133	S	View of Trench 1
GKSE-01-134	S	Detail of wall 016 in trench 1
GKSE-01-135	S	Detail of wall 016 in trench 1
GKSE-01-136	N	View of trench 1
GKSE-01-137	SE	View of trench 2
GKSE-01-138	SE	View of trench 2
GKSE-01-139	NW	Detail of walls 013 and 014 in trench 2
GKSE-01-140	NW	Detail of walls 013 and 014 in trench 2
GKSE-01-141	E	View of wall 013 in Trench 2
GKSE-01-142	S	View of wall 014 in Trench 2
GKSE-01-143	—	Detail of drain in the cobbles of trench 2
GKSE-01-144	—	Detail of drain in the cobbles of trench 2
GKSE-01-145	NW	General view of Trench 2
GKSE-01-146	NW	General view of Trench 2
GKSE-01-147	E	Test pit 4 within Trench 1 E facing section
GKSE-01-148	E	Test pit 4 within Trench 1 E facing section
GKSE-01-149	E	Test pit 4 within Trench 1 E facing section
GKSE-01-150	E	Test pit 4 within Trench 1 E facing section

Digital	Facing	Description
GKSE-01-151	S	Test pit 4 within Trench 1 N facing section
GKSE-01-152	S	Test pit 4 within Trench 1 N facing section
GKSE-01-153	N	Working shot
GKSE-01-154	N	Working shot
GKSE-01-155	NE	SW facing section of test pit 5 in trench 4
GKSE-01-156	NE	SW facing section of test pit 5 in trench 4
GKSE-01-157	NE	Detail of section of Test Pit 5
GKSE-01-158	NE	Detail of section of Test Pit 5
GKSE-01-159 to 161	various	Post-ex shots of workshop
GKSE-01-161 to 162	various	Post ex shots of test pits



APPENDIX 4 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	8–20 King's Stables Road
PROJECT CODE:	GKSE14
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	DBA, HBR and evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	–
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	–
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	19th century walls and floors
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 2515 7331
START DATE (this season)	23-04-2014
END DATE (this season)	16-05-2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	none

MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:
(May include information from other fields)

A desk based and historic building assessment plus an archaeological evaluation was carried out at King's Stables Road, Edinburgh on behalf of Edinburgh City Council. The proposed site takes in land that is considered to have some potential for prehistoric, early historic, medieval and post-medieval remains due to its topography and the presence of significant archaeological remains in the near vicinity. The building assessment identified possible remains of the 18th century buildings constructed on the site plus the upstanding remains of the 19th century stables and slaughter house. The evaluation also identified further surviving remains of the slaughter house. Test pits excavated below these remains and within the existing courtyard encountered a 0.5m thick layer of humic buried soil 1.5m below ground level. Below the buried soil was a layer of colluvial clayey loam to a maximum excavated depth of 3.1m. Bedrock was only encountered in one test pit 1.7m below the current surface.

PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	–
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Edinburgh City Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	don.wilson@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS



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