

89 Duke Street, Leith, Edinburgh: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



by Peter Klemen

issued 7th November 2014

on behalf of Sundial Properties

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed  Date ...7th November 2014....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Sundial Properties in respect of their ground works in support of the conversion of Queen Margaret College, 89 Duke Street, Leith, Edinburgh. The archaeological works are designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within their development area to the agreement of the City of Edinburgh Council.
2. The City of Edinburgh Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken as a requirement of the issued planning consent (05/03765/FUL). The City Archaeologist who advises City of Edinburgh Council on archaeological matters provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site during development works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited was been appointed by Gilberts, on behalf of Sundial Properties, to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works during the development at 89 Duke Street.
4. This Data Structure Report provides the detail of the works (monitoring, recording, excavation) for the mitigation pertaining to all development ground breaking and hence the direct physical impact on buried sediments.

Historical and Archaeological Background

5. The development area does not lie within the medieval and post-medieval core of Leith. Placed at the eastern end of Duke Street, in the southwest corner of Leith Links, the ground appears to have first been developed in 1768 when the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers built a clubhouse. This appears to have been the first purpose built clubhouse in the world. The Honourable Company had been founded in 1744, drafted the first 13 rules of golf and played at Leith until 1831 when the Links became too crowded. Their clubhouse was known as Golf House (Figure 1a) and stood next to the first tee of the 1744 golf course, although the links had been used since at least the early sixteenth century for golf.
6. The Golf House was replaced by the Peter Hamilton designed John Watt Hospital (Figure 1b) which was opened in 1862 for the "reception of men and women in destitute circumstances"; a hospital for the aged poor. The hospital was initially a single block within formal gardens, but was subsequently expanded with the addition of another block to the north (Ordnance Survey 1909 1:10560). However, by 1915 the hospital had become a Board School which it continued as until this structure was cleared for the then new Leith Academy Secondary School.
7. The B listed Leith Academy Secondary School was designed by G Reid & J Smith Forbes and built between 1930 and 1931 (Figure 2a). The new school was a monumental 3-storey symmetrical classically detailed school of hollow pentagon-plan with a hall cutting across the central courtyard and built of red brick with cream sandstone ashlar ground floor and dressings. The school subsequently became the Leith Campus of the Queen Margaret College in 1993, but has since been disposed of as the College moved to a new purpose built campus.
8. Some 40m to the northeast of the property is a large mound known as "Giant's Brae"; traditionally identified as the remains of a gun position, Somerset's Battery, occupied by six cannon, set up in 1560 during the siege of Leith against the Queen Regent, Marie de Guise-Lorraine. This mound and an area of ground surrounding it (wholly within the Leith Links and not extending into the development area) is a Scheduled Monument protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

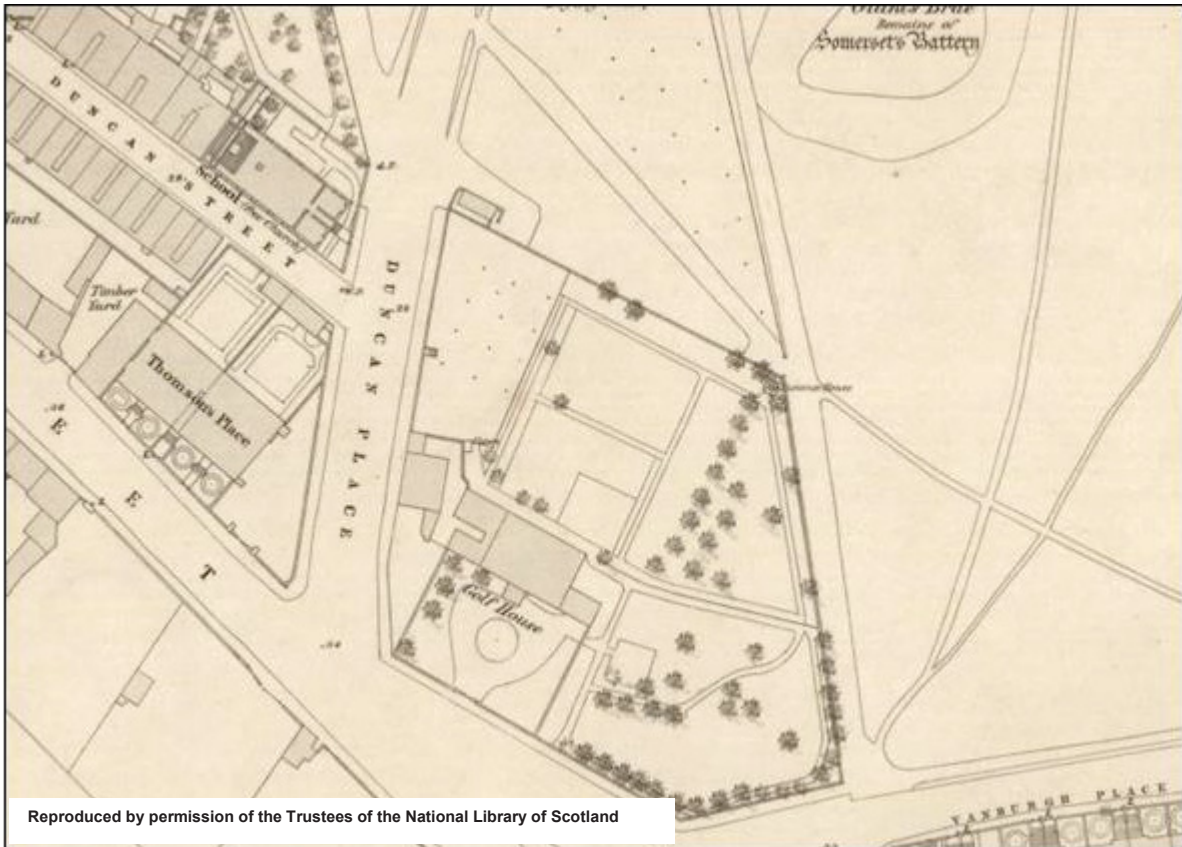


Figure 1a: Extract from Ordnance Survey large scale Scottish Town Plans sheet 17 (1852)

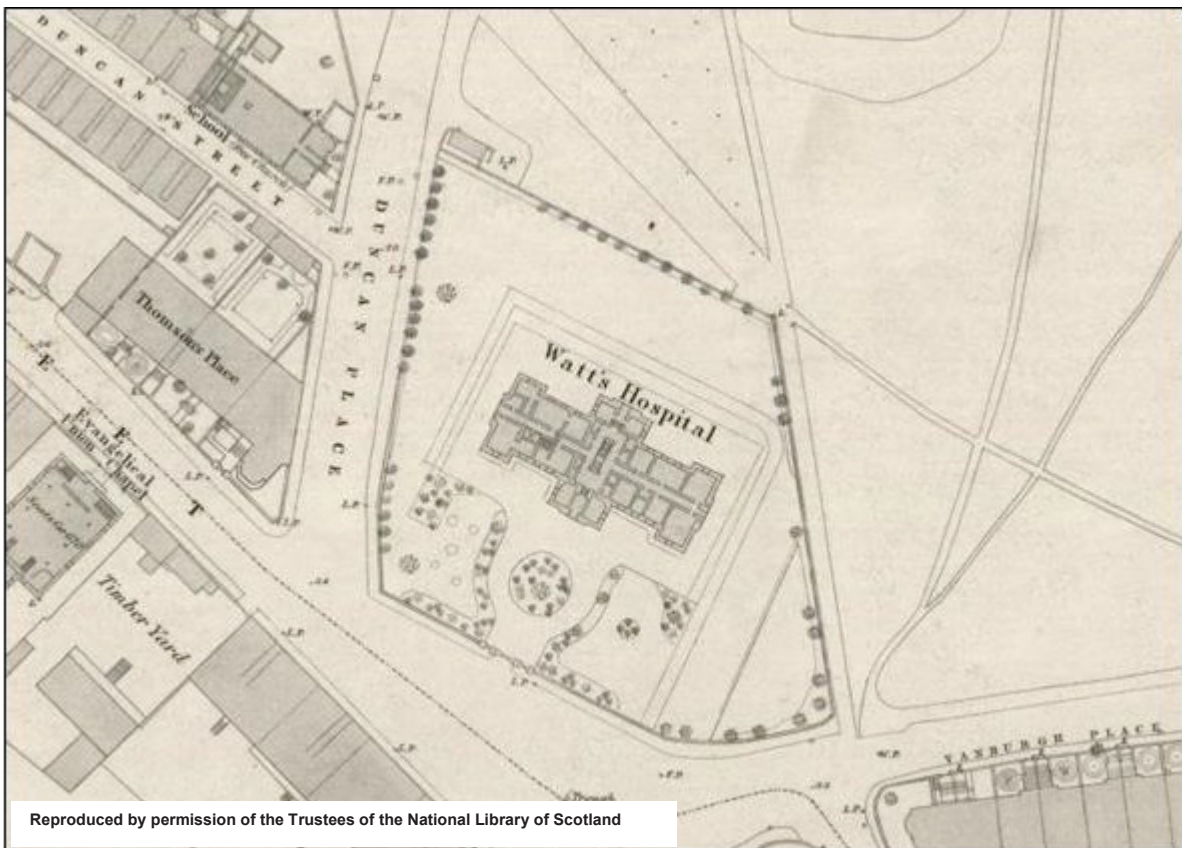


Figure 1b: Extract from Ordnance Survey large scale Scottish Town Plans sheet 17 (1876)

Project Works

9. The programme of mitigation consisted of the archaeological monitoring of the excavation for cable and pipe trenches located in the two central courtyards and immediate development area in the surrounding exterior of 89 Duke Street, Leith. Works were undertaken by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd and consistent with the terms described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Klemen 2013). Monitoring, recording and excavation were carried out in conjunction with the terms of this document.
10. Archaeological monitoring works were undertaken over five intermittent stages over one year. The first stage of monitoring commenced on the 3rd October 2013 until the 4th October 2013. The second stage of monitoring took place over one week from the 27th – 31st January 2014. The third and fourth stages of monitoring took place within the summer of 2014 over the 23rd and 25th June and 2nd July 2014. The final stage of monitoring was completed on the 30th and 31st October 2014. Excavations were carried out by hand and using a mini digger Kubota KX36.3 rubber tracked excavator.
11. Any potentially significant archaeological features, structures or deposits encountered were recorded by the archaeologist on site, using Rathmell Archaeology Ltd standard methods. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers with any bulk finds collected by context.
12. All works were conducted in accordance with Edinburgh City Council Archaeological Service Standard Conditions, the Institute for Archaeologist's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

13. Monitoring commenced in the eastern courtyard (Figure 3) within the pentagon-plan formed by the construction the Academy Secondary School for a trench to take a mains waste pipe. The deposits that were excavated demonstrated an area that had been heavily disturbed. Dimensions for the trench were 12m in length by 2m wide and 1.4m in depth aligned approximately northwest-southeast. The trench used an existing brick foundation from previous structural works to form the sides (003) (Figure 2a). The deposit (001) removed from the trench was a loose brown sand with frequent brick and demolition material inclusions (Figure 2a).
14. Three smaller trenches for smaller waste pipes aligned roughly east-west were excavated on the east side of the larger central trench. All were excavated with dimensions of 1m wide by 0.75m in depth and ranged from 4m to 2m in length. As with (001), the underlying context had been heavily disturbed with (002) characterised by a loose brown sand with concrete and brick throughout.
15. An exploratory trench was excavated in the southern end of the eastern courtyard to locate previous water pipes. The area excavated was approximately 2m by 7m to a depth of approximately 2m. The upper 0.80m was characterised by contexts (001) and (002) with the next 0.70m (004) formed of a sandy clay mix with inclusions of stone and brick. The bottom 0.50m was characterised by a moderately compacted yellow brown sand with fragments of shell (005) (Figure 4a). This was interpreted as the natural which has been disturbed and contaminated by previous activity.
16. Within (004) a linear feature was noted with a dark grey clay fill (006) and aligned approximately to the north. This feature was not able to be fully investigated but was interpreted as the possible remains of an old drain.
17. The next stage of monitoring works were undertaken within the outside grounds of 89 Duke St and associated with trenches needed for electricity cables. The first trench was excavated on the western side of the building fronting onto Duncan Place. The purpose for Trench 1 was to join cabling from the building to an exterior conduit box (Figure 4b).
18. The total area excavated for Trench 1 was 1.55m by 1.66m with a trench adjoining to the building 1m by 0.90m and a depth across the trench to 0.66m. The top 0.10m was formed by a compacted solid black tarmac (007) forming the upper road surface.



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Figure 2a: Extract from the 6 inch 4th edition Ordnance Survey (1935)



Figure 2b: Eastern courtyard showing (003) and (001)

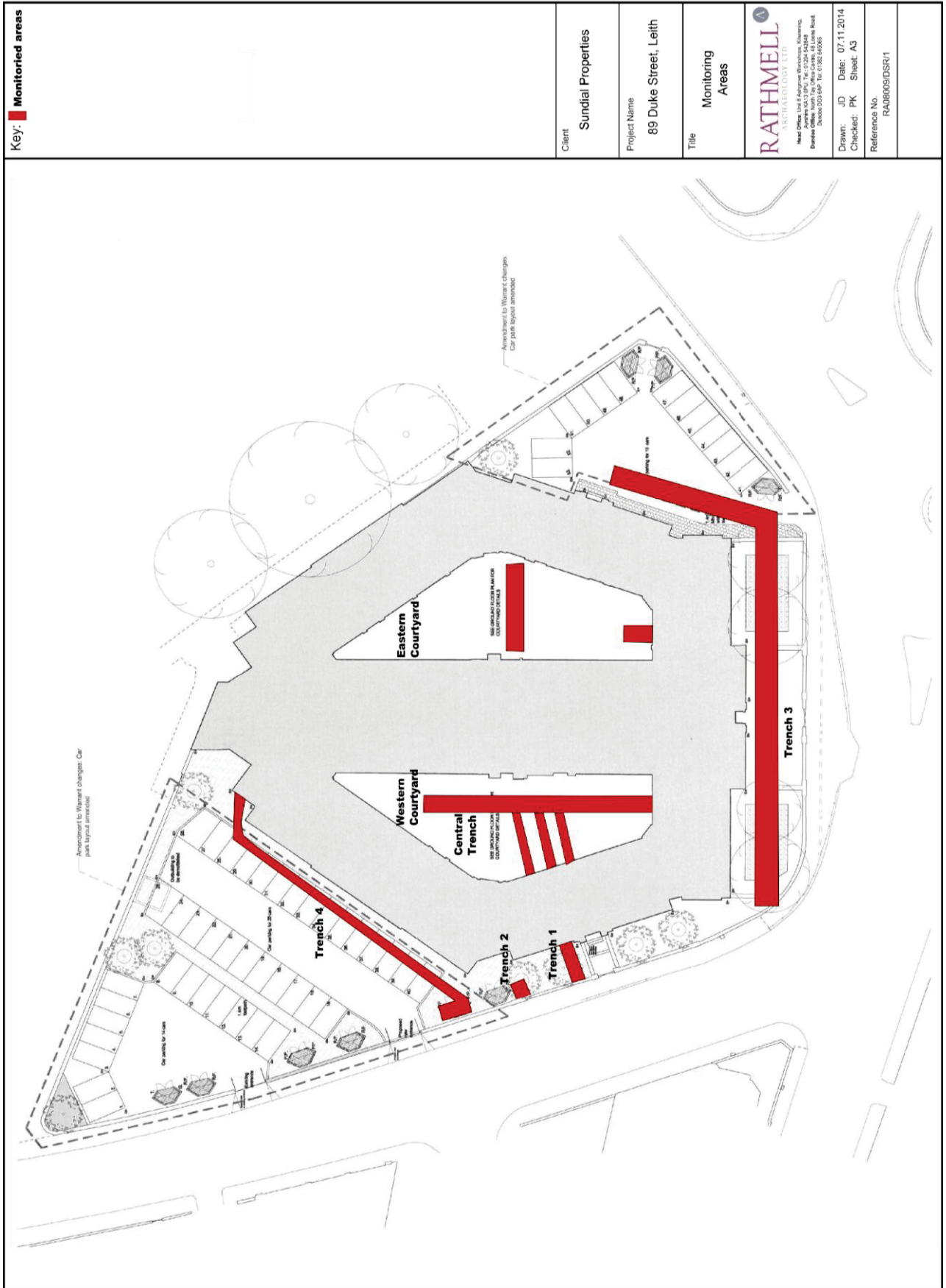


Figure 3: Plan of the development area showing the monitored areas

19. The following context (008) was formed by a moderate to loose compacted mid grey deposit with sub-rounded stones ranging in size from 200mm-500mm and 0.80m thick. This context forms a Type 1 aggregate levelling layer on which (007) was laid down onto. Below (008) there was a loosely compacted 0.20m thick layer of brick and CBM (009) (Figure 5a) representing a mix of demolition material and made-ground. Bricks recovered from (009) had the name '*Gilmour & Co, Kilmarnock*' upon them. A basic history of the company provides the information that the clay works were at Bonnyton near Kilmarnock in Ayrshire and were in existence from c.1876 to c.1940.
20. The bottom 0.28m was formed of a loosely compacted, pale yellow grey sand with fragments of slate, tile and broken sandstone throughout (010). Although (010) is distinguishable from (009) as containing more sand, both (009) and (010) most likely form a cohesive demolition layer but have been given separate context numbers due to a higher brick concentration in (009) and more sand in (010) (Figure 5a).
21. Trench 2 was located approximately 10m to the north of Trench 1 and located along the fence line fronting Duncan Place. The area excavated was an extension to a previously disturbed area for a trench to take electricity cabling and a junction box with a total area of 2.20m by 1.50m and 1.20m deep (Figure 5b). The fill was heavily disturbed and a mix of the demolition material (009) and (010) characterised by modern brick, CBM, tile, glass and dark yellow sand which most likely represents sand brought in for construction purposes.
22. Trench 3 was approximately a total of 50m in length along the front southern side of the 89 Duke St and then along the eastern side (Figures 6a & 6b). Both the southern and eastern stretches of Trench 3 are approximately 25m in length and excavated to a width of 0.50m by 0.60m in depth. The first 13m of Trench 3 along the southern side of the building was formed by paving slabs 0.90m by 0.60m by 50mm with a levelling sand of 50mm (015). Below (015) was a very compacted 0.10m thick layer formed of concrete (012). The concrete layer (012) was found along the first 13m and the final 25m along the eastern side and possibly represents a former levelling or floor surface.
23. The context below (012) was (011) and formed by a loosely compacted brown sand with rounded demolition material characterised by CBM and small rounded and sub-rounded stones ranging in size from 50-30mm and 0.15m thick. The final context (013) below (011) was a loosely compacted yellow sand and sandstone fragments throughout and 0.25m thick (Figure 7a).
24. After 13m along the southern side of Trench 3 the make-up of the deposit changes for 12m where it meets an area where a tree is located. Context (014) was removed to a depth of 0.60m and formed by a loosely compacted, humic and dark brown loam soil with frequent roots, characteristic of a garden soil and suggesting that the area had possibly been a small garden or flower bed which was now removed with just the tree present.
25. The remaining 25m that formed the eastern side of Trench 3 was excavated to the same dimensions as the southern side. As with Trench 1 (001) formed upper floor surface with a thickness of 0.20m with (008) forming the underlying levelling layer averaging a thickness of 0.12m. Context (011), characterised by a loosely compacted mixed brown sand with brick and sandstone inclusions throughout sat upon the concrete layer (012) 0.10m thick which was located above (013) forming the base deposit (Figure 7b).
26. The third stage of monitoring focused in the western courtyard for trenches associated with waste pipes. This took the form of a centrally located trench aligned approximately north-south and 21m by 1m by 0.75m deep. A further three smaller trenches were excavated; two (Tr1 & Tr2) aligned northeast-southwest, 6.5m in length by 1m width and 0.65m in depth, and another trench (Tr3) which was 3.5m in length, 1m in width and 0.50m in depth (Figure 8a).
27. Context (016) formed the fill of all the trenches excavated within the western courtyard and was characterised by a highly mixed and disturbed deposit formed of a moderately compacted sand and soil mix with brick, slate, drink cans, glass, metal pipe and reinforcement bars (Figure 8b).



Figure 4a: Exploratory trench showing contexts (001), (002), (004) and 9005)



Figure 4b: Trench 1 being excavated



Figure 5a: North facing section Trench 1 showing contexts (007), (008), (009) and (010)



Figure 5b: Trench 2



Figure 6a: Route of the Trench 3 along the southern side of the development area

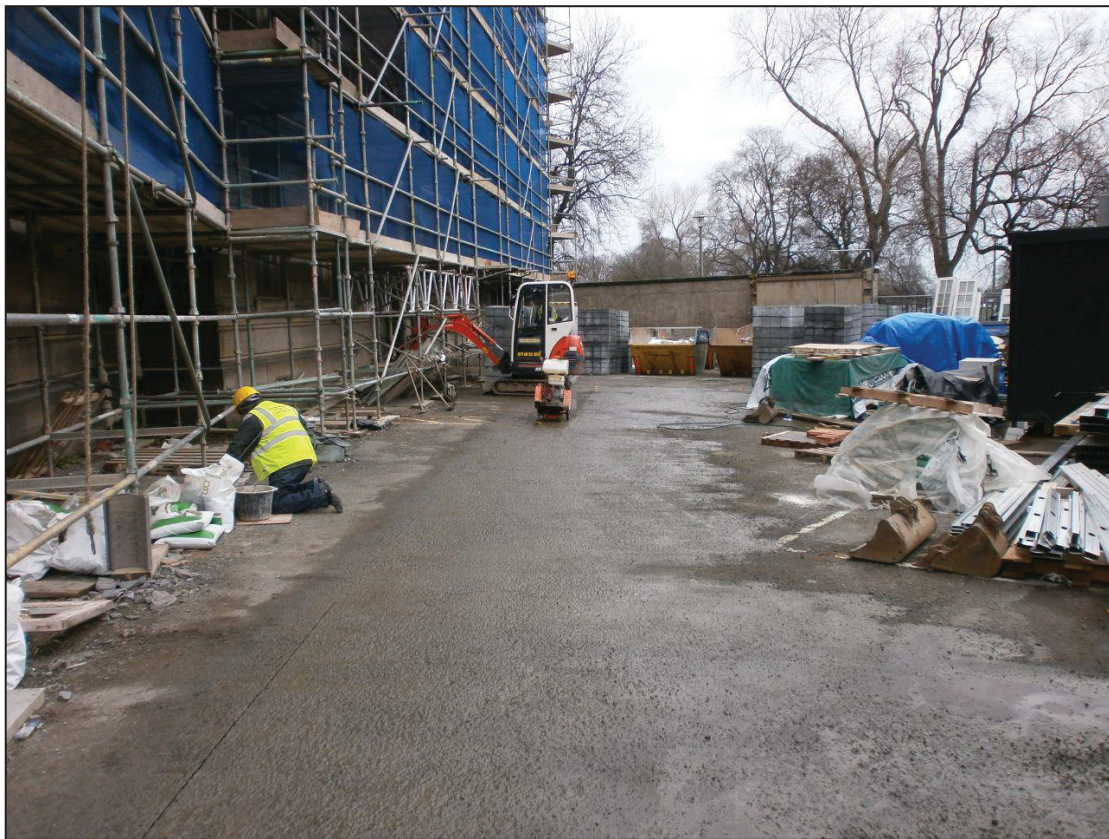


Figure 6b: Route of the Trench 3 along the eastern side of the development area

28. At the northern of the Central Trench an area approximately 3m by 3m and 2.5m in depth was excavated to uncover the existing main waste water pipe. The deposit that was excavated (017) was a loosely compacted dark to mid brown sand that showed signs of being heavily disturbed due to the presence of drink can and plastic bottles (Figure 9a). On finding the mains pipe the plumber recognised the *plumbing join/valve* as those that were commonly used in the 1980s (Figure 9a). This further confirmed that the area had been previously disturbed. The natural sand (005) was just visible in patches at the bottom of the excavated area.
29. The final stage of monitoring was for an electricity cable, and as with the previous trenches (1-3) this was located outside of the courtyards in what is the car park located in a triangular area to the northeast (Figure 3). The western end of Trench 4 was excavated area to find the previously laid cabling. The excavated area was 2m by 3m by 0.60m deep. The remaining 22m of Trench 4 was aligned west-east and excavated to a width of 0.55m and 0.70m in depth.
30. Along the whole length of Trench 4, the upper surface was formed of (018) which was the same as (007) and formed by a 0.10m thick very compacted tarmac layer. Context (019) was a moderately compacted light brown deposit 0.20m thick with sub-rounded stones ranging in size from 20mm-50mm and similar to (008) in Trench 1 and formed of a Type 1 aggregate used as a levelling surface for (018).
31. Below the levelling deposit (019) in the west end of Trench 4 context (020) was formed of a moderately compacted dark brown grey sand and 0.30m thick with frequent building material inclusions: brick, sandstone fragments, tile, pipe and glass. The remaining 22m was characterised by (022), a loosely compacted mottled brown grey sandy clay 500mm thick with brick, sandstone and frequent mortar inclusions, similar to (011) (Figure 9b).

Discussion

32. Since the construction and development of the building and associated grounds at 89 Duke St in 1768 there have been at least three occasions when the building and immediate grounds have had substantial modification and alterations. The most significant being the complete demolition of the former Watt's Hospital in 1930 and the whole scale redevelopment of the area.
33. The evidence of this whole scale demolition and redevelopment is recorded and particularly observable in the underlying deposits within the cable trenches 1-4; contexts (009), (010), (011), (012), (013), (019), (020), (021). The highly disturbed and mixed inclusions of brick, sandstone fragments, salt glazed drain piping, glass and mortar is highly indicative of a made-ground formed by demolition material and construction waste.
34. The areas excavated within the east and west courtyards again demonstrate highly disturbed and mixed underlying deposits; (001), (002), (004), (005), (006), (016), (017) with a variety of inclusions from drinks cans, plastic bottles, re-enforcement bars and bricks. The structural remains of (003) excavated to a depth a 1.6m and a number of other structural features that have cut in to the underlying deposits within the courtyards have mixed and contaminated the natural sand deposit.
35. Recent activity is further demonstrated by the contexts; (007 & 018), (008 & 019), (014) and (015) all of which are the final stages demonstrating an area that has had significant development and change.

Recommendations

36. The archaeological mitigation works did not reveal any significant archaeological material from within the development area. Those features that were revealed are considered to be of recent origin and reflect the number of transitions and changes under which the structure and associated grounds have been subjected to.



Figure 7a: South facing section of Trench 3 showing contexts (012), (013), (014) and (015)

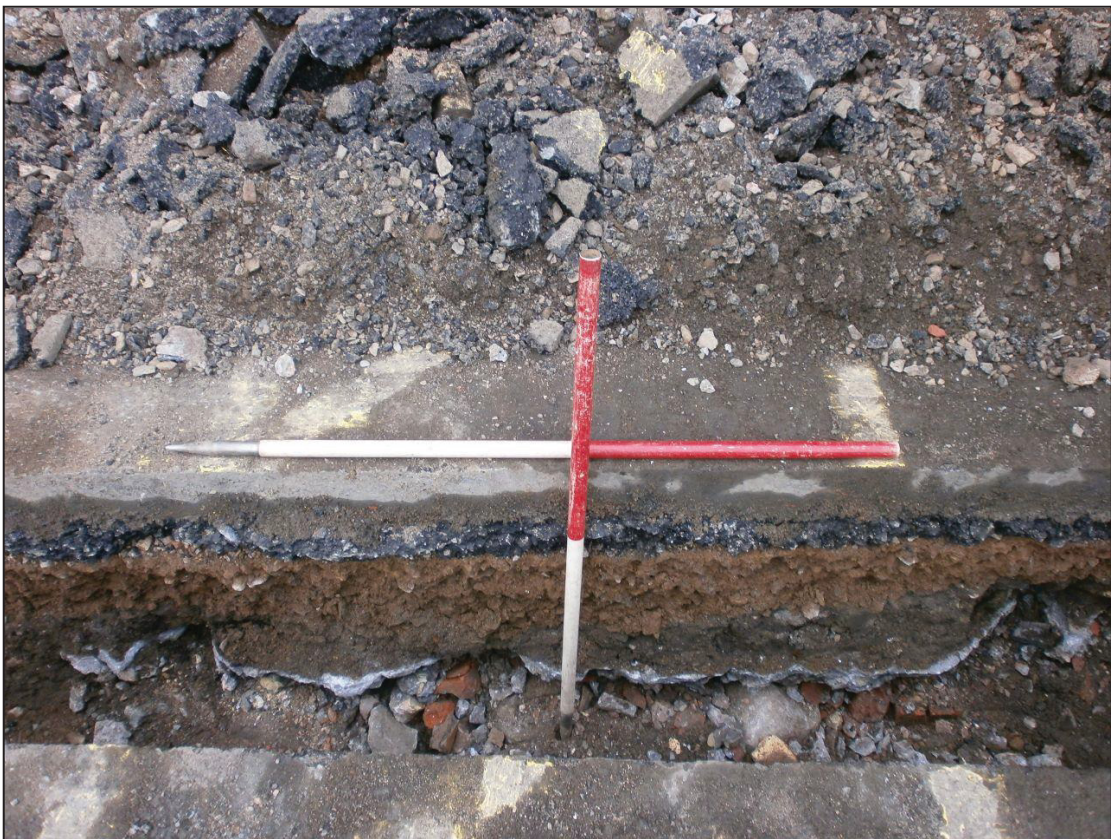


Figure 7b: East Facing section showing contexts (007), (008), (011) and (012)



Figure 8a: Central Trench in the western courtyard



Figure 8b: Demonstrating the mixed deposit of (016)



Figure 9a: Demonstrating the highly disturbed deposit (017) and the modern waste water pipe



Figure 9b: Demonstrating contexts (018), (019) and (021) along Trench 4

37. As such it is the recommendation of Rathmell Archaeology Ltd that no further works are appropriate. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with The City of Edinburgh Archaeology Service on behalf of The City of Edinburgh Council.

Conclusion

38. Archaeological monitoring works were undertaken over five intermittent stages over a year commencing on the 3rd October 2013 and finishing on the 31st October 2014 on behalf of Sundial Properties. This Data Structure Report covers the monitoring works requested by City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service who advise the City of Edinburgh Council on archaeological matters.
39. In the course of the archaeological monitoring no significant archaeology was uncovered. All layers and deposits recorded were indicative of heavily disturbed areas that have been subject to a number changes over the period in which the structure has been in use.

References

Documentary

Klemen, P. 2013, *89 Duke St, Leith, Edinburgh: Archaeological Mitigation, Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey	1852	<i>Large Scale Scottish Town Plans, Town Plan of Edinburgh (Northeast plan) Sheet 17</i>
Ordnance Survey	1876	<i>Large Scale Scottish Town Plans, Town Plan of Edinburgh (Northeast plan) Sheet 17</i>
Ordnance Survey	1935	<i>6 inch 4th edition Edinburghshire Sheet III.NE</i>

Appendix 1: Registers

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	Eastern Courtyard	Fill	Loose, brown, sand with brick and building rubble inclusions, 1m thick.	Dump of demolition material / building waste. Over lies a cast iron pipe.
002	Eastern Courtyard	Fill	Loose, brown sand with concrete inclusions.	Redeposited material from the previous construction.
003	Eastern Courtyard	Structure	Brick double Flemish board style. Foundation of corridor linking two extremes for old college.	Brick foundation of corridor.
004	Eastern Courtyard	Layer	Moderate dark brown/ gray sand/clay with some stones/ brick/ mortar/ pottery, lying 1m thick throughout courtyard.	Demolition mix material with context (004): a sand/clay.
005	Eastern Courtyard	Layer	A clean deposit of brown sand containing fragments of shell. At 0.7m deep cleaner sand and level probably natural but also a start of deposit of contamination of modern debris.	Mixture of natural and contaminated natural.
006	Eastern Courtyard	Fill	Brown silt clay which runs almost north has a linear cut which also runs north. Dark green clay fill at a depth of 0.7m.	Possibly remains of an old drain.
007	Tr 1	Layer	Compacted black tarmac, 100mm in thickness.	Upper road surface.
008	Tr 1	Layer	Moderate to loose compaction, sub-rounded stones 20-50mm in size, 800mm in thickness.	Type 1 aggregate, levelling under tarmac.
009	Tr 1	Layer	Loosely compacted, pale yellow grey sand with CBM. 200mm thick.	Demolition layer with brick throughout.
010	Tr 1 & 2	Layer	Loose compacted, pale yellow grey sand, fragments of tile, slate, sandstone. 300mm thick.	(009) & (010) both represent a demolition layer and material.
011	Tr 3	Layer	Loose compacted mixed brown sand, demo material throughout & CBM. Dark to mid brown loam sand 70mm thick.	Made ground formed of demo material.

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
012	Tr 3	Layer	Concrete, 100mm thick and 400-500mm in width.	Sealing layer or earlier floor surface.
013	Tr 3	Layer	Loose compacted yellow sand and sandstone 250mm thick.	Demo material with broken & degraded sandstone.
014	Tr 3	Layer	Loose compacted mid brown humic soil, 600mm thick.	Garden soil in area of a previous garden with trees.
015	Tr 3	Layer	Rectangular concrete, 50mm thick by 900mm by 600mm.	Paving slabs with levelling sand below.
016	Western courtyard	Layer	Moderate compacted, very disturbed with fill of brick, pipe, cans, glass – demo material 700mm thick.	Made ground of demolition material.
017	Western courtyard	Layer	Loosely compacted dark brown sand very disturbed and contaminated.	Contaminated natural sand.
018	Car park area	Layer	Compacted black tarmac 100mm thick.	Upper road surface (same as (007))
019	Car park area	Layer	Mod compacted light brown sandy gravel.	Made-ground of building material.
020	Car park area	Layer	Loosely compacted dark brown sand, very disturbed and contaminated.	Contaminated sand natural (same as (017)).
021	Car park area	Layer	Moderately compacted, dark brown snady clay with brick and pipe, glass.	Made ground of demo material.

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
01	1	003 / 001 / 002	E	03/10/13
02	2	Removal of building rubble (001)	E	03/10/13
03	3	Final level of digging (002)	S	03/10/13
04	4	Removal of rubble	S	03/10/13
05	5	Backfill of brick etc. on East of 003	S	03/10/13

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
06	6	Backfill of brick etc. on East of 003	S	03/10/13
07	7	School Motto	S	03/10/13
08	8	School Motto	S	03/10/13
09	9	Photograph of sand and linear - (005) + (006)	S	03/10/13
10	10	Photo of section	W	03/10/13
11	11	General shot of site and location of the trenches, depth of makeup/ + sand -western side	W	03/10/13
12	12	General shot of site and location of the trenches, depth of makeup/ + sand -western side	W	03/10/13
13	13	General shot of site and location of the trenches, depth of makeup/ + sand -western side	W	03/10/13
14	14	General shot of site and location of the trenches, depth of makeup/ + sand -western side	W	03/10/13
15	15	General shot of site and location of the trenches, depth of makeup/ + sand -western side	W	03/10/13
16	16	General shot of site and location of the trenches, depth of makeup/ + sand -western side	W	03/10/13
17	17	General shot of site and location of the trenches, depth of makeup/ + sand -western side	W	03/10/13
18	18	Shot of trench excavated 03/10/13	W	04/10/13
19	19	Shot of area to be excavated	W	04/10/13
20	20	Shot of bricks	W	04/10/13
21	21	Stratigraphic profile of trench	W	04/10/13
22	22	Stratigraphic profile of trench	W	04/10/13
23	23	Stratigraphic profile of trench after side fell	W	04/10/13
24	24	Shot of top of stake in sand layer	S	04/10/13
25	25	Shot of top of stake in sand layer	S	04/10/13
26	26	Shot of cut for pipe	SE	04/10/13
27	27	Shot of wall and cuts for pipes	SE	04/10/13
28	28	Detail shot of interface in sand - old shore line?	NW	04/10/13

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
29	29	Detail shot of interface in sand - old shore line?	NW	04/10/13
30	30	Shot of cut behind stake location	S	04/10/13
31	31	Shot of wooden stake	SE	04/10/13
32	32	Shot of wooden stake	SW	04/10/13
33	33	Shot of trench with pipes / band	SE	04/10/13
34	34	Shot of trench	SW	04/10/13
35	35	Shot of digger leaving site / entering the building	SW	04/10/13
36	36	Shot of site	W	04/10/13
37	37	Shot of trench	SW	04/10/13
38	38	Shot of trench	SW	04/10/13
39	39	Shot of profile east-facing	E	04/10/13
40	40	Shot of profile east-facing	E	04/10/13
41	1	89 Duke St, scene setting image	NE	27/01/14
42	2	89 Duke St, scene setting image	SE	27/01/14
43	3	89 Duke St, scene setting image	N	27/01/14
44	4	Cutting Tarmac for trench	N	27/01/14
45	5	Working shot	SW	27/01/14
46	6	Working shot	SW	27/01/14
47	7	SW facing section Tr 1	SW	27/01/14
48	8	Working shot	SW	27/01/14
49	9	SW facing section, SE end of Tr 1	SW	27/01/14
50	10	SW facing section, NW end of Tr 1	SW	27/01/14
51	11	NE facing section, SE end of Tr 1	NE	27/01/14

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
52	12	NE facing section, NW end Tr 1	NE	27/01/14
53	13	SE facing section Tr 1	SE	27/01/14
54	14	NE facing section, NW end Tr 1	NE	27/01/14
55	15	SE facing section, extended 500mm Tr 1	SE	27/01/14
56	16	Trench 2	SE	27/01/14
57	17	Working shot along Tr 3, western section	NW	28/01/14
58	18	West facing section of Tr 3, west section	W	28/01/14
59	19	East facing section of Tr 3, west section	E	28/01/14
60	20	Looking south along Tr 3	NW	28/01/14
61	21	East facing section Tr 3, west section	E	28/01/14
62	22	West facing section Tr 3	W	28/01/14
63	23	Image showing spoil, trench and fills	N	28/01/14
64	24	Image showing spoil, trench and fills	NW	28/01/14
65	25	East facing section showing (013)	E	29/01/14
66	26	West facing section showing (013)	W	29/01/14
67	27	View along Tr 3, west section	NW	29/01/14
68	28	Working shot	NW	29/01/14
69	29	Tr 3 west side & southern end of trench	NW	29/01/14
70	30	Pre-ex of area where Tr 3 route heads on 'S' section	NW	29/01/14
71	31	Working shot	W	30/01/14
72	32	Post-ex of Tr 3, west section	S	30/01/14
73	33	Tr 3 south section, east facing section	E	31/01/14
74	34	Tr 3 south section, south facing section	S	31/01/14

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
75	35	Showing fill of Tr 3, south section	E	31/01/14
76	36	Showing fill of Tr 3, south section	E	31/01/14
77	37	South facing section, Tr 3 south section	S	31/01/14
78	38	North facing section, Tr 3 south section	N	31/01/14
79	39	South facing section, no scale	S	31/01/14
80	1	Picture of the courtyard (north side)	NW	23/06/14
81	2	Image of the north side of the courtyard	SW	23/06/14
82	3	Showing foundations of previous structure & fill	N	23/06/14
83	4	General shot showing disturbance of area	S	23/06/14
84	5	Excavating test pit	N	23/06/14
85	6	Area where lift shaft had been, showing disturbance	W	23/06/14
86	7	Test pit showing the made-ground fill	N	23/06/14
87	8	East facing section of test pit	E	23/06/14
88	9	West facing section of test pit	W	23/06/14
89	10	Cleared out foundation footing showing depth & natural	W	23/06/14
90	11	Showing area of trench where mains waste pipe is located	SE	25/06/14
91	12	Showing area of trench where mains waste pipe is located	W	25/06/14
92	13	Central trench for mains waste pipe	S	25/06/14
93	14	Working shot & demonstrating fill	SE	25/06/14
94	15	East facing section of central trench	E	25/06/14
95	16	Central trench showing fill/deposit	S	25/06/14
96	17	Central trench showing fill/deposit	S	25/06/14
97	18	East facing section with scale	E	25/06/14

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
98	19	East facing section with scale	E	25/06/14
99	20	Central trench looking south	N	25/06/14
100	21	Central trench looking north	S	25/06/14
101	22	North end of the central trench where meets waste mains pipe	N	25/06/14
102	23	General shot	Central	25/06/14
103	24	Central trench looking north	S	25/06/14
104	25	North end of central trench where meets existing mains waste pipe	S	25/06/14
105	26	North end of central trench	N	25/06/14
106	27	General site shot	W	25/06/14
107	28	General site shot	W	25/06/14
108	29	General site shot (pre-ex)	N	02/07/14
109	30	General site shot (pre-ex)	S	02/07/14
110	31	East end of pipe Tr 1	W	02/07/14
111	32	West end of pipe Tr 1	E	02/07/14
112	33	North facing section of pipe Tr 1	S	02/07/14
113	34	SE end of pipe Tr 2	NW	02/07/14
114	35	NW end of pipe Tr 2	SE	02/07/14
115	36	NE facing section of pipe Tr 2	SW	02/07/14
116	37	N end of pipe Tr 3	S	02/07/14
117	38	Exposed brickwork in Tr 3	W	02/07/14
118	39	West facing section of pipe Tr 3	W	02/07/14
119	40	South end of pipe Tr 3	N	02/07/14
120	41	General site shot (post-ex)	N	02/07/14

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
121	1	Shot of hole at west end of trench	NE	30/10/14
122	2	North facing section of hole at west end of trench	N	30/10/14
123	3	Shot of hole at west end of trench	E	30/10/14
124	4	Shot of trench (pre-ex)	E	30/10/14
125	5	North facing section of west end of trench	N	30/10/14
126	6	North facing section of change in deposit (incl (021))	N	30/10/14
127	7	Working shot of trench	W	30/10/14
128	8	South facing section of centre of trench	S	30/10/14
129	9	Shot of concrete pipe cover	W	30/10/14
130	10	Working shot of trench	W	30/10/14
131	11	South facing section of centre of trench (after concrete cover)	S	30/10/14
132	12	Plan shot of bank of material in base of trench	W	30/10/14
133	13	South facing section of east end of trench (change in natural)	S	30/10/14
134	14	Shot of centre at trench (post-ex)	E	30/10/14
135	15	Working shot SE end of trench	W	30/10/14
136	16	Working shot SE end of trench	NW	31/10/14
137	17	East facing section of SE end of trench	E	31/10/14
138	18	Shot of lead water pipe	N	31/10/14
139	19	SW facing section of interface between (020) & (021)	SW	31/10/14
140	20	NE facing section of interface between (019) & (021)	NE	31/10/14
141	21	Working shot, post-ex of SE end of trench	NW	31/10/14

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	89 Duke St, Leith, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	RA08009
PARISH:	Edinburgh (City of)
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Peter Klemen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Monitoring
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 27224 75780
START DATE (this season)	3 rd October 2013
END DATE (this season)	31 st October 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>Archaeological monitoring works were undertaken over five intermittent stages over a year commencing on the 3rd October 2013 and finishing on the 31st October 2014 on behalf of Sundial Properties. This Data Structure Report covers the monitoring works requested by City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service who advise the City of Edinburgh Council on archaeological matters.</p> <p>In the course of the archaeological monitoring no significant archaeology was uncovered. All layers and deposits recorded were indicative of heavily disturbed areas that have been subject to a number changes over the period in which the structure has been in use.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Sundial Properties
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

Contact Details

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42. The City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

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