

Bell's Brae Refurbishment, Edinburgh: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



by Peter Klemen


issued 1st May 2018

on behalf of Sundial Properties


RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Quality Assurance

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for Sundial Properties (Gilmerton) Ltd in support of the residential refurbishment works at Bell's Brae, Edinburgh. These properties, facing onto Millers Row, stand within the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site and within a townscape rich in listed buildings. 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. City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service has specified that the developer shall secure the implementation of Historic Building Recording/Site Inspection and an archaeological watching brief on any groundbreaking and development work through an appended condition (PAN 2/2011, SPP, SHEP). They have provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on this site during development. All works and reporting complied with City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service's standards.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited were appointed by Sundial Properties (Gilmerton) to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works. This Data Structure Report provides the detail of the works (monitoring, exclusion, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication) for the mitigation pertaining to ground breaking (hence direct physical impact on buried sediments) and general development work (hence direct physical impact on historic building fabric).

Historical and Archaeological Background

4. Hunter & Smith's *Plan of Edinburgh and Leith exhibiting all the present and Intended Improvements* (1828) (not shown) depicts buildings located within the area of the development. However due to the lack of detail it is not possible to be confident to conclude if they are the buildings of No.10 Bell's Brae and the garage block/office suite. Similarly, John Wood's *Plan of the City of Edinburgh, including all the latest and intended improvements* (1831) (not shown) also depicts a number of buildings within the area of the present No.10 and garage block/office suite.
5. W. Johnston's *Pollock's Plan of Edinburgh, Leith and Suburbs; Engraven to accompany Pollock's New Guide through Edinburgh* (1834) depicts two rectangular buildings (Figure 1a) which are suggestive to be in the locations of the present No.10 Bell's Brae and garage block/office suite. The location of the east-west aligned building would appear to correspond with the present No.10 Bell's Brae and also to the 'granary' noted on Canmore (Canmore ID: 119949), with the northeast-southwest aligned building corresponding with the garage block/office suite.
6. James Kay's *Plan of Edinburgh* (1836) (Figure 1b) depicts both the rectangular buildings on Johnston's survey as having been extended. The east-west aligned building has most likely been extended to the west and creating a curved building which has the form in which it presently has. The northeast-southwest aligned building has been extended to the northeast end with a roughly 'C-shaped' building.
7. By the time of the *Ordnance Survey; Large Scale Scottish Town Plans* (1851) (Figure 2a) and high degree of detail is provided with the individual units of the garage block/office suite; depicted as the northeast-southwest aligned building, shown on the survey. Of the original layout of the building, the far southwest area of the building still survives in its original form. The curving, east-west aligned building (Canmore ID: 119949) has the same form as that depicted in Kay's (1836) survey.
8. With the *6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey* (1894) (Figure 2b) both the buildings have been joined together to form one continuous roughly 'L-shaped' structure.

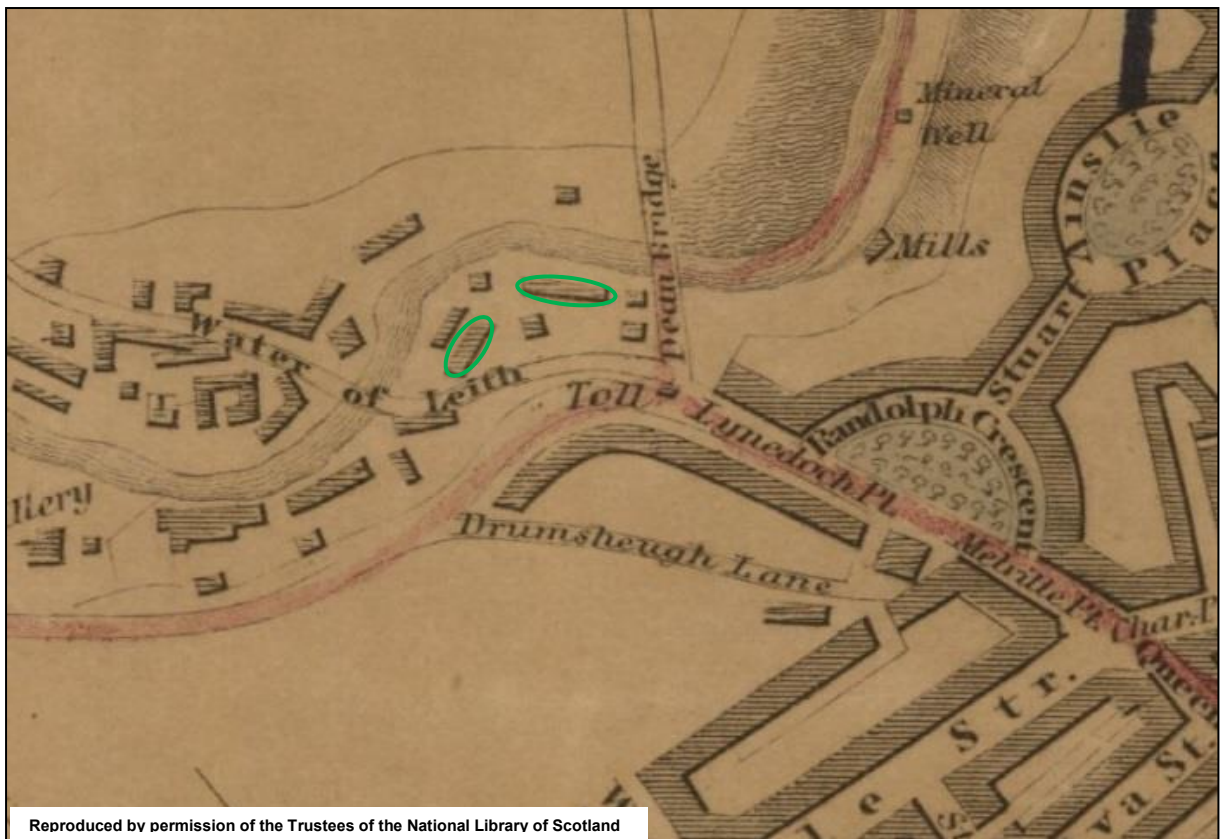


Figure 1a: Extract from Johnston's *Pollock's Plan of Edinburgh, Leith & Suburbs: Engraven to accompany Pollock's New Guide* (1834). Green circle denotes buildings focused for refurbishment.

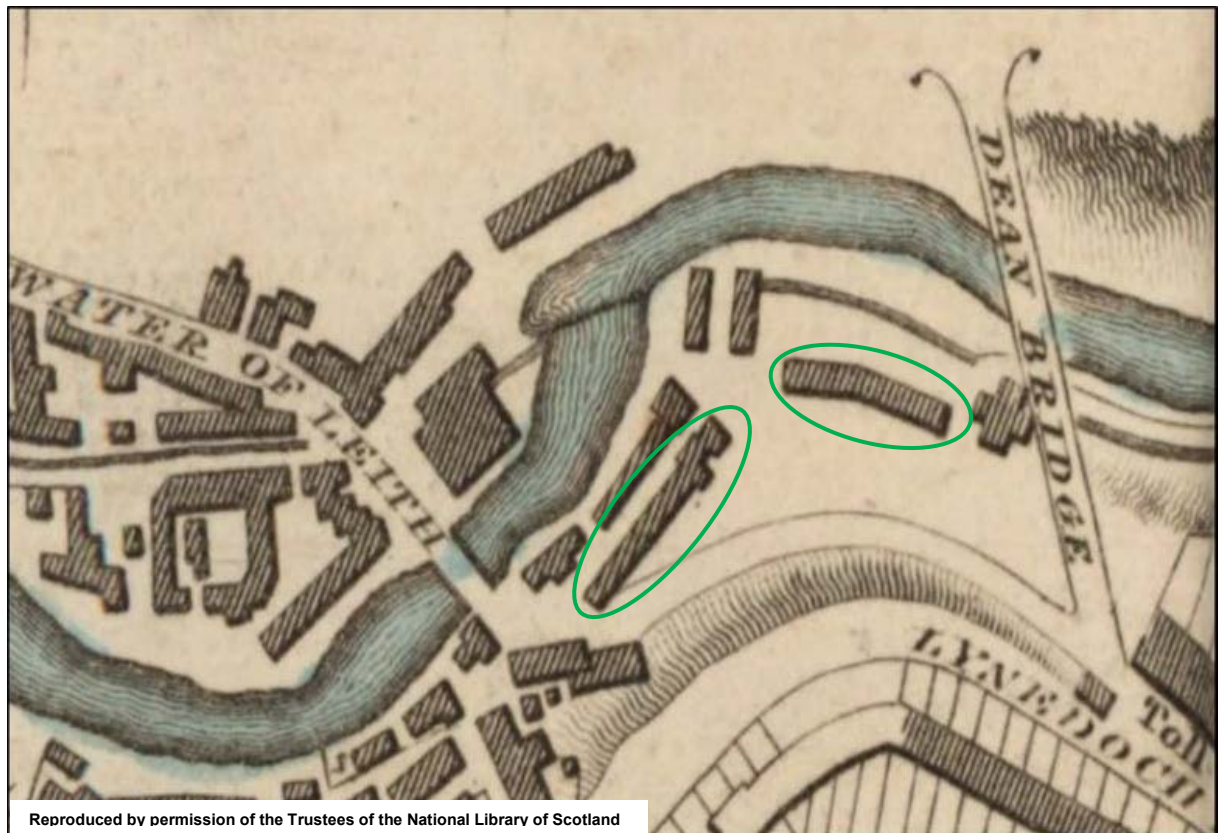


Figure 1b: Extract from Garden James Kay's *Kay's Plan of Edinburgh* (1836). Green circle denotes buildings focused for refurbishment.

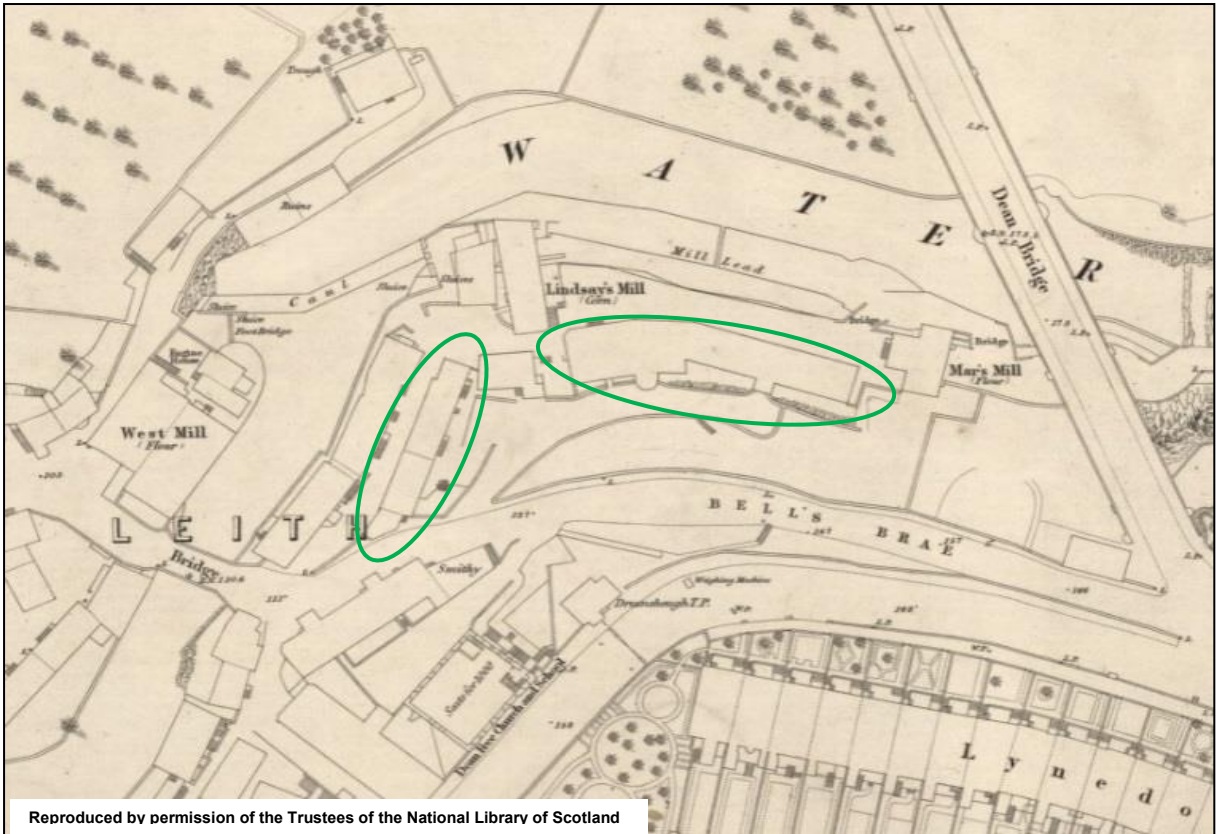


Figure 2a: Extract from *Ordnance Large Scale Scottish Town Plans*, sheet 28 (1858). Green circle denotes buildings focused for refurbishment.

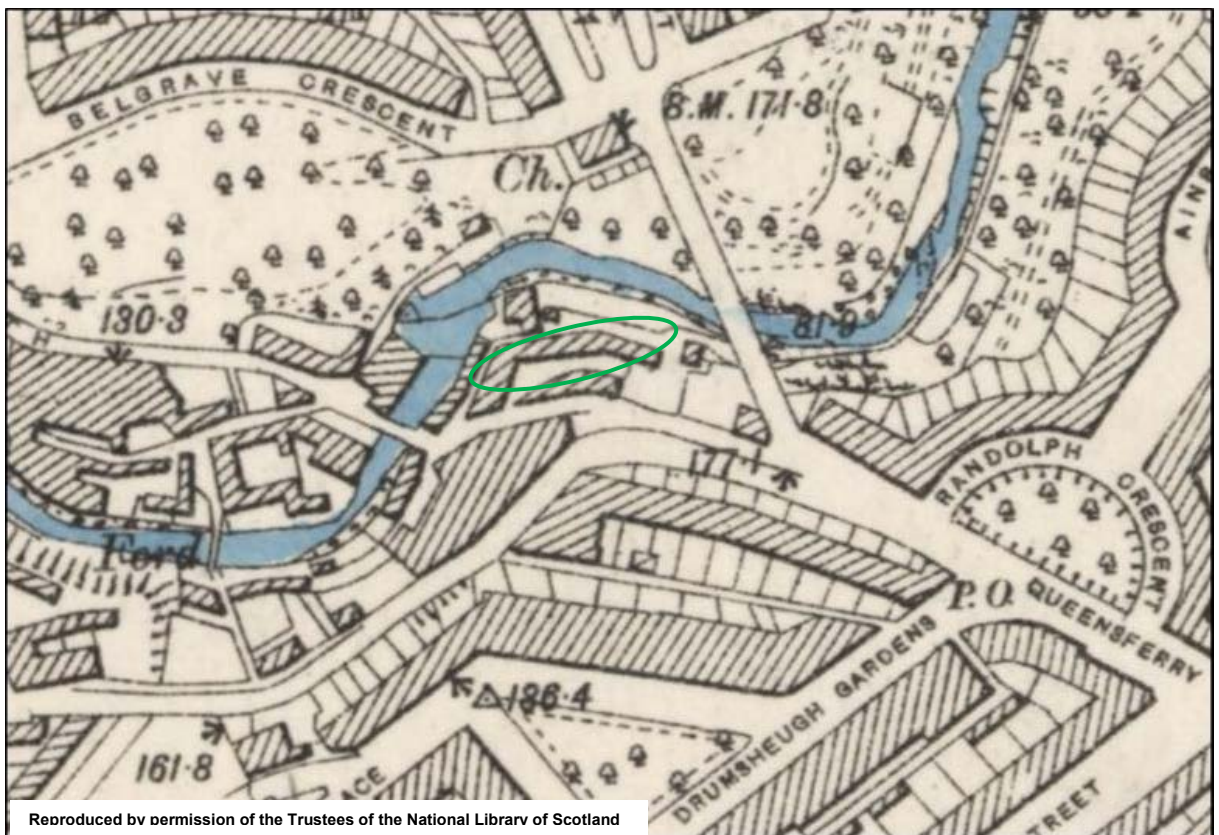


Figure 2a: Extract from *6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey* (1894). Green circle denotes buildings focused for refurbishment.

Project Works

9. Archaeological works were undertaken over three intermittent stages and involved building inspection and monitoring. Two further site visits were carried out; one during the development works on the 12th December 2017 and one on the completion of the project on 27th April 2018 to inspect that none of the mid-19th century structural fabric had been compromised or impacted upon. On-site works commenced with a building inspection of No10 Bell's Brae on the 4th November 2015. The building inspection was carried out to inform the Written Scheme of Investigation and what areas of the development would need further archaeological mitigation work in the way of monitoring.
10. The programme of mitigation consisted of the archaeological monitoring of the excavation for service trenches located within the immediate development area of Bell's Brae, Edinburgh. Works were undertaken by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd and consistent with the terms described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Klemen 2015). Monitoring, recording and excavation were carried out in conjunction with the terms of this document.
11. The first stage of monitoring commenced on the 6th-7th October 2016. The second stage of monitoring took place over one day on 15th August 2017. Excavations were carried out by hand and using a mini digger Kubota KX36.3 rubber tracked excavator.
12. 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.
13. The final site visit, on the 27th of April 2018, inspected what affects, if any, the exterior scaffolding used in the building works had had on the surviving historic structural elements at Bell's Brae. Though a few small areas at ground level were obscured by parked cars or small stacks of building materials no damage was observed.
14. All works were conducted in accordance with Edinburgh City Council Archaeological Service Standard Conditions, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Building Inspection: Findings

15. An inspection survey of No.10 Bell's Brae and the garage block/office suite was undertaken on Wednesday 4th November 2015. These properties overlie, and mimic, the early to mid-19th century layout of the properties standing on the southern side of Miller Row, extending east from Bell's Brae. Immediate visual inspection showed that these former RMJM offices are predominantly 1980s structures though some elements of the preceding historic buildings are retained within these structures.
16. The aim of the inspection was to make provisional identification (both definite and possible) of pre-1980s fabric that was observable within the interior or the exterior of the buildings – this information being used to inform the specification within this Written Scheme of Investigation. Within this summary of the inspection we will refer to No.10 Bell's Brae (the eastern structure) and the garage block/office suite (the western structure) but these references should not be confused as attributions of the presence of historic fabric from the pre-1980s equivalent structures.

No.10 Bell's Brae

17. The buildings No.10 Bell's Brae and Garage Block/Office suite are separate structures. No.10 Bell's Brae is on a near common footprint with the historic building of the same name (Canmore ID: 119949, termed as a '*granary*') that must have been substantially removed during construction in the 1980s - this is clearly evident in the lack of observable historic structural elements both in the exterior and interior of the building. The exterior of No.10 Bell's Brae is characterised by a white pebble dash render with

modern double glazed windows and metal surrounds (Figures 4a & 4b) surmounted on a brick basal course. Of note the eastern gable of No.10 Bell's Brae stops short of the historic gable location, which is identifiable through a cobble detail in the adjacent parking bay and in the line of the enclosure wall for the fire exit.

18. No.10 Bell's Brae is formed over four floors that are dominated by open planned office spaces being unambiguously modern construction. The inspection rapidly determined that the bottom two floors; the basement and 1st floor, were the only areas where any potential remained for retained historic fabric.
19. The basement floor was formed by a large central open plan office space (Figure 5a) with 8 small rooms leading off from it; 5 along the south and 3 in the northwest corner (Figure 5b). There are two further medium sized rooms at both the east and west ends (Figure 6a). There is a hallway and stairwell located at the west end of the building providing access to all the above floors and a centrally located stairwell that opens into the central open planned space.
20. The 1st floor is formed by a large open planned office space (Figure 6b & 7a) with a corridor along the southern side and where the toilets are located. Two small rooms are located at the west end of the 1st floor.
21. There are areas in the suspended ceiling and floor where it is possible to observe the structural/building method employed. This is formed of reinforced concrete (Figures 7b, 8a & 8b) that has been poured into a framework and employing a concrete framed construction method to form the beams, columns, floor/ceilings slabs, stairwells and in areas the dividing walls along with the use of breeze blocks. All walls are plastered and painted white with modern doorways inserted into the framework construction and it would appear no original doorways re-used.
22. The eastern half of No.10 Bell's Brae is freestanding, with historic retaining structures standing slightly to the south of the building (see Figure 12b). Further west the modern building abuts the retaining structures for the slope. The rooms in the basement along this section of the south side are clearly built onto the historic retaining wall (Figure 13a). If there is to be removal or significant alteration to the modern fabric within this area there is the possibility for the potential of original structural elements to have survived.
23. To the far eastern end of No.10 Bell's Brae there is an external stone stair that forms a fire escape (Figure 13b). The stonework possibly represents an original element of the 1830s building fabric that has been incorporated into the modern build.

Garage block/office suite

24. The garage block/office suite is formed of two floors with the upper floor forming the garage area and the lower floor still in use as an office. It was not possible to inspect the office suite during the inspection.
25. The interior garage area is formed by reinforced concrete flooring, modern timber trusses for the roof and brick walls with very little of the original structural elements surviving. However, on the southwest interior wall there is evidence for the original snecked sandstone that has been kept and brick used to infill around and form the primary building material. There is also evidence for a small square doorway with a concrete lintel (Figure 9a).
26. On the exterior of the garage block/office suite on the south facing elevation there is evidence for an original doorway that has been filled in with the broached sandstone lintel and surrounds visible. The original snecked sandstone construction is visible and forms approximately the lower half of the south facing elevation (Figure 9b).
27. At far southwest end there is a small irregular shaped building which is connected and accessed to the rest of building from the garage area and is part of the original building fabric (Figure 10a & 10b). This is also depicted as an individual part/room of the building on the *Ordnance Large Scale Scottish Town Plans (1858)* (Figure 2a).
28. On the south facing elevation there is evidence for a doorway and window, both of which

had have been filled in, with broached sandstone lintels and rybats of the door visible and the window's lintel, rybats and cill visible as is the slate roof.

29. On the southwest facing side there is one modern wooden doorway forming a fire escape and a single window. The window has broached sandstone lintel, cill and rybats with the doorway incorporating the cill of the window as the lintel and irregular shaped rybats around the edge of the doorway (Figure 11a). The northwest facing elevation, fronts onto Leith Water and Miller Row and has a small square opening centrally located that may possibly have acted as a vent (Figure 11a). It was not possible to inspect the interior due to access issues.
30. Along the north and northeast facing elevations there is evidence that approximately the lower two-thirds is of historic snecked sandstone construction with three of the four windows containing original structural elements; lintels and rybats though all the cills are modern sandstone replacements (Figure 11b & 12a).

Monitoring: Findings

31. The first stage of monitoring comprised the excavation of seven hand dug test pits (See Appendix 1) with two excavated between the present building and the rear retaining wall (TPs 1-2) (Figure 3) and the remaining five test pits were excavated in the interior of No10 Bell's Brae.
32. The test pits located between the present building and rear retaining wall were excavated to reveal the extent of the foundations of the buttresses for the 19th to early 20th century retaining wall. The test pits were up to 970mm in depth with Test Pit 1 measuring 2.3m by 1.2m and Test Pit 2; 2.8m by 1.2m and both aligned NNE to SSW.
33. The upper surface if Test Pit 1 was formed by flagstones (001) followed by an orange brown bedding and 60mm in depth (002). Context (003) was characterised by Made ground and formed of a mid brown sand matrix with Type 2 hard core, concrete slabs fragments, red brick and 470mm in depth. The final context in Test Pit 1 (004) was a Made ground of dark brown silt and sand with very frequent large sub angular and sub rounded stones ≤300mm by 300mm (Figure 14a).
34. As with Test Pit 1 the upper surface of Test Pit 2 was formed by Flagstones (001) with contexts (002) and (003) forming the next contexts. The final two contexts of (005) and (006) were formed by concrete (005) and Pea Gravel (006) respectively (Figure 14b).
35. In both test pits and at 500mm below the present ground surface a single shaped stone block was recorded (007). The stone was approximately 300-350mm in depth and extended out from the base of the buttresses from 220mm to 690mm (Figure 14a).
36. The test pits excavated inside the building were to a depth of 300-350mm with dimensions of 2.5m by 2.5m in size and all aligned NNE to SSW, revealing reinforced concrete (008) and Type 1 aggregate (009) (Figures 15a & 15b).
37. The second area monitored was located on the east side of the Garage Block (Figure 3) and consisted of a 'T-Shaped' trench aligned roughly northwest-southeast, 24m in length and halfway along the length an 8m trench excavated and aligned to the southeast (Figure 16a).
38. Context (010) formed the southeast part of the trench area and was characterised by a loose dark grey silt with small and frequent sub-rounded stones with timber and masonry throughout and approximately 600mm thick (Figure 16b). Forming the deposit for the north area of the trench (011) was a loose greyish red silt with very frequent small to medium sub-rounded & sub-angular stones and approximately 600m thick (Figure 17a).
39. A structural feature, located in the northeast end of the trench, was recorded and aligned east-west across the trench. This was characterised by a sandstone wall measuring 300mm in length, 500mm wide and 200mm deep (012) (Figure 17b). In total four courses were exposed with no visible bonding.
40. The final area monitored was located in the central courtyard and was formed by a 9m

long and 1.10m wide trench (Figure 18a). The upper 100mm was formed by a grey concrete blocks and an orange brown sand (013) with the underlying deposit of (014) formed by loose Type 1 aggregate of grey sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 700mm in depth (Figure 18b).

Discussion

Building Inspection: Surviving structural elements

41. The two structures have different construction styles from the 1980s works and hence markedly different assessments for the identification of definite historic fabric and probable historic fabric.
42. No.10 Bell's Brae exhibits all the characteristics of a wholly new build that in places reuses the historic retaining structures to the south. There is no suggestion of the retention of historic fabric outwith this use, with clear evidence of modern building materials (and wall thicknesses) from ground level up.
43. No.10 Bell's Brae identified and potential historic elements are (Figure 3):
 - a. Retaining structures to south and east (definite)
 - b. Freestanding external walls to east forming fire exit (probable)
44. For the Garage block/office suite they are (Figure 3):
 - a. Whole of retaining wall and wedge shaped structure at southern end (definite)
 - b. Sections of southern gable, abutted by wedge shaped structure at southern end (definite)
 - c. Lower courses of western wall (definite and probable)
 - d. Retaining structures to east below ground level (probable)
45. For both properties there was a need to consider the potential for historic elements to have been obscured by modern finishes. On balance, other than at the specific locations identified at No.10 Bell's Brae this was very unlikely given the character of the build. For the garage block/office suite there was a higher potential given the clear evidence of retained historic fabric on both floors.

Monitoring

46. From the monitoring works it was clear that the development area had been heavily disturbed by the 1980s build elements. The contexts; (001), (002), (003), (004), (005), (006), (008) and (009) recorded in Test Pits 1-7 represent significant disturbance of the formation of modern deposits.
47. Test Pits 1 and 2 demonstrated the lower structural elements in the form a shaped stone (007) representing the top of the foundation for the buttresses associated with the existing rear retaining wall; most likely 19th or early 20th century in date.
48. Within the Garage Block Trench the only archaeological feature recorded was the structural feature of (012) that most likely represents part of the remains for a retaining wall that is still present to the east. The above ground elements linked with those recorded in the trench were possibly removed during the 1980s development works. Both the contexts (010) and (011) represent modern disturbance and deposits.
49. The contexts (013) and (014) located in the Courtyard area trench were also representative of modern disturbance from the 1980s development. In total a length of 10m was monitored and it was decided after conversation with the City of Edinburgh Archaeologist that the remaining route of the service trench did not have to be monitored. The route of the trench was along areas that had/have been highly disturbed by modern development and thus the nothing would have survived of any earlier subsurface layers or features.



Figure 3: Plan of the development showing the areas of original structural fabric and monitored areas.



Figure 4a: East end of No.10 Bell's Brae, note brick basal courses under render.



Figure 4b: West end of No.10 Bell's Brae, note brick basal courses under render.



Figure 5a: Basement floor open planned office space.



Figure 5b: Basement floor open planned office space and showing the rooms along the south side and at the far northwest side.



Figure 6a: Basement room at the west end.



Figure 6b: 1st floor open plan office space, east end.



Figure 7a: 1st floor open plan office space west end.



Figure 7b: Showing the modern concrete ceiling.



Figure 8a: Showing the modern concrete structural beam.



Figure 8b: Showing concrete flooring.



Figure 9a: Historic structural elements on the southwest wall of the interior of the garage area.



Figure 9b: Historic structural elements on the south elevation showing infilled doors.



Figure 10a: Historic structural elements on the south elevation showing infilled doors.



Figure 10b: Historic structural element on the southwest corner showing infilled window.



Figure 11a: Historic structural element on the southwest corner of garage/office building.



Figure 11b: Window on the north elevation showing historic and modern stonework of garage/office building.

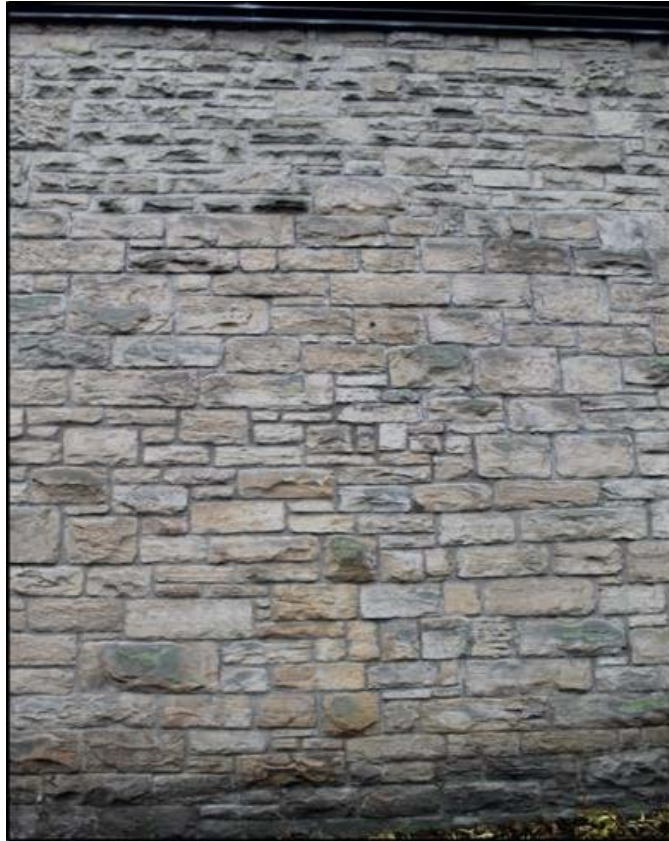


Figure 12a: Showing historic stonework (lower courses) and modern stonework (upper courses) on the north elevation of garage/office building



Figure 12b: Location for new stair, note brick basal course of modern structure

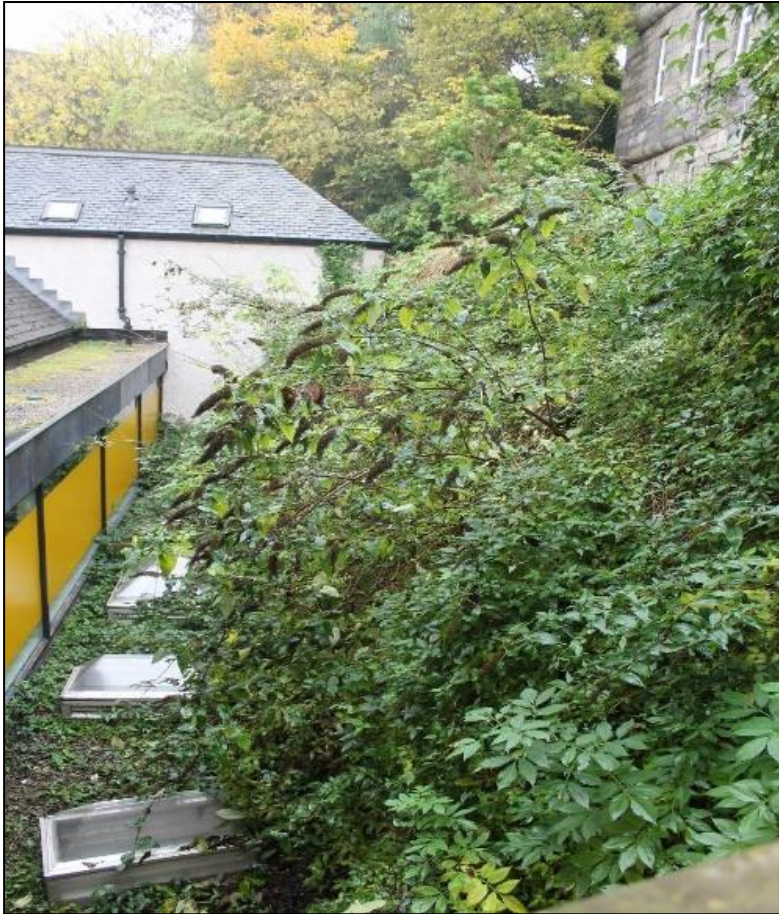


Figure 13a: View over the top of the basement rooms and joining onto the present retaining wall.



Figure 13b: Fire escape at east end of No.10, historic stonework marking E end of historic structure.



Figure 14a: Test Pit 1



Figure 14b: Test Pit 2



Figure 15a: Internal Test Pit 4.



Figure 15b: Internal Test Pit 6.



Figure 16a: Garage Block Trench context (010)



Figure 16b: Garage Block Trench context (011)



Figure 17a: Garage Block Trench: Plan view of Wall (012).



Figure 17b: Garage Block Trench: North facing section of Wall (012)



Figure 18a: Courtyard Trench



Figure 18b: Courtyard Trench deposits (013) and (014)

Recommendations

50. 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.
51. 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

52. Archaeological works were undertaken over three intermittent stages and involved building inspection and monitoring. Two further site visits were carried out; one during the development and one on the completion of the project to inspect that none of the mid-19th century structural fabric had been compromised or impacted upon. On-site works commenced with a building inspection of No10 Bell's Brae on the 4th November 2015. The building inspection was carried out to inform the Written Scheme of Investigation and what areas of the development would need further archaeological work in the way of monitoring.
53. The programme of mitigation consisted of the archaeological monitoring of the excavation for service trenches located within the immediate development area of Bell's Brae, Edinburgh. Works were undertaken by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd and consistent with the terms described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Klemen 2015). Monitoring, recording and excavation were carried out in conjunction with the terms of this document.
54. 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.
55. 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.

References

Documentary

56. Klemen, P. 2015, Bell's Brae Refurbishment, Edinburgh: Archaeological Mitigation, Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.

Cartographic

Hunter & Smith.	1828	<i>Plan of Edinburgh & Leith exhibiting all the present and intended improvements</i>
Wood, J.	1831	<i>Plan of the City Edinburgh, including all the latest and intended improvements</i>
Johnston, W.	1834	<i>Pollock's Plan of Edinburgh, Leith & Suburbs; engraven to accompany Pollock's New Guide through Edinburgh</i>
Kay, J.	1836	<i>Kay's Plan of Edinburgh</i>
Ordnance Survey	1858	<i>Large Scale Scottish Town Plans, sheet 28</i>
Ordnance Survey	1894	<i>6-inch Second Edition Sheet 2</i>

Appendix 1: Test Pit Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench.

Test Pit	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	NNE to SSW	2.3m by 1.2m Approx. 2.76m ²	NA	NA	Flagstones (001), Bedding Sand orange brown sand 60mm in depth (002), Made ground; mid brown sand matrix with Type 2 hard core, concrete slabs fragments, red brick 470mm in depth (003), Made ground dark brown silt sand matrix with very frequent large sub angular and sub rounded stone ≤300mm by 300mm (004)	None	None
2	NNE to SSW	2.85m by 1.2m m ²	NA	NA	Flagstones (001), Bedding Sand orange brown sand 60mm in depth (002), Made ground; mid brown sand matrix with Type 2 hard core, concrete slabs fragments, red brick 470mm in depth (003), Concrete (005), Pea Gravel (006)	None.	None
3	NNE to SSW	2.5m by 2.5m 6.38m ²	NA	NA	Reinforced concrete (007) 300mm deep, over type 1 (008)	None.	None.
4	NNE to SSW	2.5m by 2.5m 6.25m ²	NA	NA	Reinforced concrete (007) 300mm deep, over type 1 (008)	None.	None.

Test Pit	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
5	NNE to SSW	2.5m by 2.5m 6.25m ²	NA	NA	Reinforced concrete (007) 300mm deep, over type 1 (008)	None.	None.
6	NNE to SSW	2.5m by 2.5m 6.25m ²	NA	NA	Reinforced concrete (007) 300mm deep, over type 1 (008)	None.	None.
7	NNE to SSW	4m by 3m 12 m ²	NA	NA	Reinforced concrete (007) 300mm deep, over type 1 (008)	None.	None.

Appendix 2: Registers

Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	TP1 & 2		Modern Flagstones	Ground Surface
002	TP1 & 2	Deposit	Orange brown sand 60mm in depth	Bedding sand
003	TP1 & 2	Deposit	Mid brown sand matrix with modern detritus (type 2, concrete slab fragments, CBM)	Made ground
004	TP1 & 2	Deposit	Dark Brown silt sand matrix with large sub-angular and sub-rounded stolon (≤400mm x 200mm)	Made Ground
005	TP1 & 2	Deposit	Grey Concrete	Modern Concrete
006	TP1 & 2	Deposit	Multi-coloured sub rounded gravel	Pea Gravel
007	TP1 & 2	Structural	At 500mm below present ground surface a single shaped stone block was recorded. The stone was	Representing the top of the foundation

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			approximately 300-350mm in depth and extended out from the base of the buttresses from 220mm to 690mm	for the buttresses.
008	TP3-7	Deposit	Grey concrete with rebar	Reinforced Concrete
009	TP3-7	Deposit	Grey sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	Type 1 aggregate
010	Rear of building	Deposit	Loose and mixed silt with small sub-rounded stones, timber and masonry	Demolition material
011	Rear of building	Deposit	Loose, greyish red silt with very frequent small to medium sub-rounded & sub-angular stones	Type 1 aggregate
012	Rear of building	Structural	E-W aligned sandstone wall, 4 courses exposed with no visible bonding	Possible 19 th century wall
013	Service Trench in central courtyard area	Deposit	Grey concrete blocks and orange brown sand, total of 100mm in depth	Monoblock and bedding sand
014	Service Trench in central courtyard area	Deposit	Grey sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, 700mm in depth	Type 1 aggregate

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
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Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
01	3838	Basement floor, west room	E	4/11/2015
02	3839	Basement floor, west room	W	4/11/2015
03	3840	Showing concrete ceiling behind hanging ceiling	S	4/11/2015
04	3841	Basement hallway and fire exit/escape	SE	4/11/2015
05	3842	Basement hallway and fire exit/escape	NW	4/11/2015
06	3843	Basement stairwell	NW	4/11/2015
07	3844	Large open plan room, basement floor	W	4/11/2015
08	3845	Large open plan room, basement floor	E	4/11/2015
09	3846	Basement floor, room on far east side of building	S	4/11/2015
10	3847	Basement floor, room on far east side of building	N	4/11/2015
11	3848	Concrete floor	SW	4/11/2015
12	3849	Showing concrete support beam and breeze block upper wall	N	4/11/2015
13	3850	Showing breeze block upper wall used to separate rooms	SW	4/11/2015
14	3851	Showing breeze block upper wall used to separate rooms	NW	4/11/2015
15	3852	Breeze block construction	SW	4/11/2015
16	3853	General shot	SW	4/11/2015
17	3854	General shot	E	4/11/2015
18	3855	Area where new stairwell is to be located	E	4/11/2015
19	3856	Original stonework braces	NE	4/11/2015
20	3857	Showing original stone wall on natural bedrock	NE	4/11/2015
21	3858	Area where new stairwell is to be located	W	4/11/2015
22	3859	Stairwell; east side of 10 Bell's Brae	N	4/11/2015

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
23	3860	Open plan on middle floor	E	4/11/2015
24	3861	Open plan on middle floor	W	4/11/2015
25	3862	Gents toilets	E	4/11/2015
26	3863	Showing concrete floor/ceiling middle floor	N	4/11/2015
27	3864	Showing concrete floor/ceiling middle floor; ladies toilets	W	4/11/2015
28	3865	Hallway on middle floor	W	4/11/2015
29	3866	Hallway on middle floor	E	4/11/2015
30	3867	Access to basement	W	4/11/2015
31	3868	Stairwell on west side	NE	4/11/2015
32	3869	Upper floor of No10 Bell's Brae	E	4/11/2015
33	3870	Rea of No10 where modern building joins to original wall	W	4/11/2015
34	3871	Possible original stonework on SW wall within the garage area	E	4/11/2015
35	3872	Possible original stonework; external S wall of garage	S	4/11/2015
36	3873	External S wall of original fabric	S	4/11/2015
37	3874	External S wall of original fabric	S	4/11/2015
38	3875	External SW wall of original fabric	SW	4/11/2015
39	3876	External W-SW wall/elevation of original fabric including wall	W	4/11/2015
40	3877	Possible original stonework used in external stair	W	4/11/2015
41	3878	Possible original stonework used in external stair	N	4/11/2015
42	3879	No10, E-end of the building	N	4/11/2015
43	3880	No10, W-end of the building	NE	4/11/2015
44	3881	Showing window and original stonework	N	4/11/2015
45	3882	Showing original stonework	NE	4/11/2015

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
46	3883	Showing original stonework	NE	4/11/2015
47	3884	Showing original stonework	NE	4/11/2015
48	3885	Showing original stonework	NE	4/11/2015
49	4466	Test Pit 7	ESE	06/09/16
50	4467	Test Pit 7	SSW	06/09/16
51	4468	Test Pit 1 WNW facing section	WNW	06/09/16
52	4469	Test Pit 1	N	06/09/16
53	4470	Test Pit 1 NNE Facing Section with buttress	NNE	06/09/16
54	4471	Test Pit 2	S	06/09/16
55	4472	Test Pit 2	NNE	06/09/16
56	4473	Test Pit 2 WNW Facing Section	WNW	06/09/16
57	4474	Test Pit 3	SSE	06/09/16
58	4475	Test Pit 4	SSE	06/09/16
59	4476	Test Pit 5	SSE	06/09/16
60	4477	Test Pit 6	SSE	06/09/16
61	4478	Exterior wall of TP7	NE	06/09/16
62	4479	General shot of existing works/pipe trench	SW	07/09/19
63	4480	Shot of Type 1/demolition deposit at SE corner of trench	S	07/09/19
64	4481	General shot of existing works/pipe trench	SE	07/09/19
65	4482	Shot of SE facing section of pipe trench	NW	07/09/19
66	4483	Shot of NW facing section of pipe trench	SE	07/09/19
67	4484	General shot of existing trench W wall	SW	07/09/19

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
68	4485	Shot of wall in plan	E	07/09/19
69	4486	Shot of wall in plan	W	07/09/19
70	4487	N-facing elevation of Wall	S	07/09/19
71	4488	N-facing elevation of Wall	S	07/09/19
72	4489	E-facing section of pipe trench	NW	07/09/19
73	4490	W-facing section of wall (post-ex)	SE	07/09/19
74	4491	E-facing section of wall (post-ex)	NW	07/09/19
75	4492	General shot of trench	NE	07/09/19
76	4493	Working shot taken by the client	NE	07/09/19
77	4494	Working shot taken by the client	NE	07/09/19
78	5351	View along middle area for route of Courtyard Trench	W	15/08/17
79	5352	View along middle area for route of Courtyard Trench	NW	15/08/17
80	5353	Middle area for route of Courtyard Trench	N	15/08/17
81	5354	Working shot	W	15/08/17
82	5355	View to west along rout of the trench	E	15/08/17
83	5356	East end of the trench route	W	15/08/17
84	5357	East end of the trench route	W	15/08/17
85	5358	Context (013)	W	15/08/17
86	5359	Contexts (013) & (014)	E	15/08/17
87	5359	Contexts (013) & (014)	N	15/08/17

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Bell's Brae, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	RA15091
PARISH:	Edinburgh (City of)
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Peter Klemen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Monitoring and Building Inspection
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 24161 73970
START DATE (this season)	4 th November 2015
END DATE (this season)	27 th April 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>Archaeological monitoring works and Building inspection were undertaken over five intermittent stages commencing on the 4th November 2015 and finishing on the 27th April 2018 on behalf of Sundial Properties. This Data Structure Report covers the monitoring works and building inspection 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 area 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 HES Collections.

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