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Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

Intpretation, Design & Display

Finds/ Environmental Analysis

Field Evaluation & Excavation

Historic Building Recording

Site & Landscape Survey

Geophysical Survey

**349 Gorgie Road
Edinburgh**

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. 1744

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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

**349 Gorgie Road
Edinburgh**

Archaeological Evaluation

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in January 2009 at 349 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh (NGR: NT 2264 7210) (Fig 1). The work was commissioned by Susan Stephen Architects Ltd on behalf of Dunedin Canmore Housing Association.
- 1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 10 December 2009 for the project was produced by CFA. The WSI was based upon documents provided by Susan Stephen Architects Ltd and a verbal brief from the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeologist.

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 Dunedin Canmore Housing Association is seeking full planning permission for the construction of 95 residential units on an area of land adjacent to 347 Gorgie Road. The planning permission is subject to an archaeological condition requiring a desk-based-assessment and an archaeological evaluation.
- 1.2.2 The archaeological condition was imposed because the site lies within an area associated with Gorgie Mills, which was one of the most significant industrial archaeological sites outwith the Old town and Leith. Gorgie Mills were established to the north-west of the site by the late 15th century and are recorded along with the associated Gorgie House on Bleau's 1634 map. By the mid-19th century the mill and its associated tannery had extended across much of the southern side of Gorgie Road immediately to the west of the site. The 1855 First Edition Ordnance Survey map indicates that one of the buildings associated with the mill complex extended into the proposed development area (Fig.2). The most recent development of the site was undertaken in the mid-late 20th century and is associated with the construction and operation of the former St Nicholas School.
- 1.2.3 The proposed development area consisted of areas of tarmac, grass and demolition debris associated with the demolition of St Nicholas School. Available areas for trial trenching were limited by the presence of live services at the eastern side of the proposed development area and by drainage and other services throughout much of the rest of the proposed development area.
- 1.2.4 No previous invasive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area prior to this evaluation.

1.3 Objectives

- 1.3.1 The aims of the field evaluation were to determine the location, character, extent and quality of any features or objects of archaeological importance that may survive within the application area, and which may be damaged or destroyed by this development and propose mitigation measures where necessary.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.

2.2 Desk-based Assessment

- 2.2.1 The historic map collection held by the National Libraries of Scotland (NLS) was examined for information on pre-recent land use within the proposed development area. The maps examined included the Ordnance Survey 6" and 25" map editions, together with other readily available cartographic information.
- 2.2.2 The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and Historic Scotland's 'Pastmap' (<http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/Map>) web site were consulted to obtain information on known archaeological sites within the proposed development area.

2.3 Trial Trenching

- 2.3.1 Nine trenches (1 – 9) (Fig. 1) were excavated, amounting to c.293m² (c.5.5% of the total development area).
- 2.3.2 Topsoil and modern overburden was removed by a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All groundbreaking work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. All further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.
- 2.3.3 The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded, whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.
- 2.3.4 Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment.
- 2.3.5 All trenches were backfilled on completion of the evaluation.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Desk-based Assessment

NMRS Sites

- 3.1.1 St Nicholas School (NMRS No. NT27SW 4593) is listed by the NMRS, but there is no written record associated with this entry.
- 3.1.2 To the north-west of the proposed development area on the opposite side of Gorgie Road, the NMRS records a grain mill (NMRS No. NT27SW 3126), the site of Gorgie House (NMRS No. NT27SW 8) and the Roxy Cinema (NMRS No. NT27SW 3889), which is a Category C(s) Listed Building (HB No. 44618). Also recorded is a gelatine works and glue factory (NMRS No. NT27SW 3428.00), situated to the west of the proposed development on the same side of Gorgie Road. Both the grain mill and the gelatine works constitute elements of the Gorgie Mills complex.

Cartographic Sources

- 3.1.3 The earliest map consulted was Blaeu's map of 1654. This map depicted two buildings, one annotated 'Gorgymill' and the other annotated 'Gorgy', but the scale and detailing did not allow the exact position of the proposed development area to be accurately pinpointed. Roy's map of c.1750 is the earliest map to show the area in any kind of detail. It depicts a large house annotated 'Gorgiehouse', with a watercourse annotated 'Mill Lade' running past, which is located to the north-west of the proposed development area. The proposed development area appears to lie within an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation.
- 3.1.4 Gorgie Mill is also depicted on Laurie's 1763 map, which shows the mill on the northern side of Gorgie Road. On Knox's 1812 map it is annotated 'Slocken Draught Mills' and there are a few additional buildings depicted on the southern side of Gorgie Road. The detail on the map makes it difficult to accurately pinpoint their location, but they are thought to lie to the west of the proposed development area. On Kirkwood's 1817 map and on all subsequent map editions consulted the name has reverted to Gorgie Mills.
- 3.1.5 The earliest map to show the proposed development area in detail is the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855 (surveyed 1852). Although the majority of the mill buildings lie to the north and west of the proposed development area, the easternmost of the buildings on the southern side of Gorgie Road extends into it (Fig. 2). This same building appeared to occupy the site until the 1960's. Following this 1970's mapping shows another building on a similar footprint which is thought to be the recent school building which has been demolished.

3.2 Trial Trenches (Fig. 1)

General

- 3.2.1 Trench 4, Trench 5 and Trench 9 (Fig. 3) were excavated across the footprint of the demolished building associated with St Nicholas School. This was done because it was considered that the position of the school building coincided with the position of one of the Gorgie Mill buildings that is depicted on the 1855 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The remaining trenches were positioned to give good spatial coverage throughout the area whilst giving consideration to the position of various drains and services. Numerous live services towards the eastern end of the proposed development site meant that it was not possible to place any trial trenches within this area.
- 3.2.2 Numbers in bold and parentheses refer to contexts (Appendix 2) and a summary of the trenches excavated is contained in Appendix 1.

Trench 1

- 3.2.3 Trench 1 measured 25m by 1.6m. The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of 0.1m of tarmac, 0.2m of hardcore, 0.5m of dark silt topsoil and 0.2m of orange brown silty sand subsoil. The subsoil overlay orange-brown clay/sandy gravel natural. There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Trench 2

- 3.2.4 Trench 2 measured 15m by 1.6m. The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of 0.3m of made ground, 0.4m of dark silt topsoil and 0.2m of orange brown silty sand subsoil. The subsoil overlay orange-brown clay/sandy gravel natural.

Trench 3

- 3.2.5 Trench 3 measured 20m by 1.6m. The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of 0.1m of tarmac, 0.2m of hardcore (both **001**), 0.3m of dark silt topsoil (**002**) and 0.1m of orange brown silty sand subsoil (**003**). The subsoil overlay orange-brown clay/sandy gravel natural.
- 3.2.6 Circa 2.5m from the southern end of the trench an east to west aligned linear cut feature (**005**) with sloping sides and a flat base was identified. It measured 0.4m in depth and although it was not possible to get an exact width due to the fact that its northern edge had been removed by a later drainage pipe (**007**), it is estimated that it would have been in the region of 1.1m. The fill of the feature (**006**) consisted of mid-brown sandy silt. There were no finds from this feature.

Trench 4

- 3.2.7 Trench 4 (Fig.3) measured 25m by 1.6m and was positioned to target the location of the former mill building identified on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map. Sandstone foundations (**011**) (Fig. 4 and Fig. 5) were identified at a depth of 0.6m. The foundations survived as a single course with a width of c.0.7m and a height of c.0.2m, which sat on a deposit of grey clay made ground (**013**) c. 0.3m above the level of the natural. Abutting the wall foundation on the northern side was a layer of mixed angular stones and course white lime mortar (**012**), which also had a width of c.0.7m and a depth of 0.3m.
- 3.2.8 A further length of foundation wall (**017**) (Fig 3 and Fig. 5) was identified running at right-angles to wall **011**, extending southwards for a distance of 2.35m before turning to the west for a further 1.1m and disappearing into the section. The wall (**017**) had been constructed from large red sandstone blocks measuring up to 0.75m by 0.6m by 0.2m thick and may have been a small annex to the main building. Further to the south-east, two large sandstone blocks (**018** and **019**) (Fig. 6) measuring up to 0.87m long were identified sitting within a layer of made ground. It is not known if these were loose or formed part of the building.

Trench 5

- 3.2.9 Trench 5 (Fig. 3) measured 25m by 1.6m and was positioned to locate the northern wall of the former mill building. This was identified and consisted of a sandstone and lime mortar foundation (**014**) (Fig. 3 and Fig. 7) with a width of 0.65m giving the building an external width of 9m. Circa 1m to the north of the wall there was an apparent alignment of stones (**015**) which ran north-to-south and measured c.1m in length. It appeared to be set within a deposit of rubble infill and lime mortar (**016**).
- 3.2.10 At the southern end of the trench to the south of the wall **011**, an east to west aligned cut linear feature (**010**) was identified. This feature measured 1.38m wide by 0.43m deep and had sloping sides and a flat base. The fill of the feature consisted of soft mid-brown sandy silt. There were no finds from this feature.

Trench 6

- 3.2.11 Trench 6 measured 20m by 1.6m. The deposits within this trench from the top downward consisted of 0.8m of made ground and 0.55m of redeposited grey clay over orange brown stone rich sandy clay natural. There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Trench 7

- 3.2.12 Trench 7 measured 15m by 1.6m. The deposits within this trench from the top downward consisted of 0.8m to 1.3m of made ground and 0.1m to 0.2m of mixed orange-brown sandy-silt over orange brown stone rich sandy clay

natural. There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Trench 8

- 3.2.13 Trench 8 measured 25m by 1.6m. The deposits within this trench from the top downward consisted of 0.3m topsoil, 0.5m of dark silt and 0.2m of mixed orange-brown silty-sand over orange brown stone rich sandy clay natural. There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.

Trench 9

- 3.2.14 Trench 9 measured 15m by 1.6m and was positioned to identify the eastern wall of the structure. The deposits within this trench consisted of 0.8m of made ground over orange brown stone rich sandy clay natural. The eastern wall of the structure did not survive within this location and there were no other features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was carried out at 349 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh. Cartographic evidence suggested that one of the 19th century buildings associated with Gorgie Mills extended into the proposed development area before being replaced with a school building in the second half of the 20th century.
- 4.2 Trial trenching identified the base of some sandstone foundations which are thought to belong to a former mill building depicted on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map. Whilst a school building dating to the second half of the 20th century was located on a similar footprint to the earlier mill building it is considered that this fairly light structure (Fig 8) would not have required the more substantial foundations identified during trial trenching.
- 4.3 Two undated linear cut features were also identified, but there were no other features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance identified.
- 4.4 A summary statement of the results of this evaluation will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 5).
- 4.5 The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the City of Edinburgh Council Sites and Monuments Record.
- 4.6 CFA does not recommend any further mitigation measures. However, the final decision regarding all mitigation measures lies with the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeologist.

5. REFERENCES

5.1 Cartographic

Adair, J 1682 *Map of Midlothian*

Adair, J 1735 *A map of Midlothian*

Blaeu, J 1654 *Atlas of Scotland*

Kirkwood, R 1817 *A map of the environs of Edinburgh*

Knox, J 1812 *Map of the Shire of Edinburgh*

Laurie, J 1763, *A plan of the County of Midlothian*

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" (1855) *Edinburghshire Sheet 6*

Roy, W 1747-55 *Military Survey of Scotland*

Sharp, T Greenwood, C and Fowler, W 1828 *Map of the county of Edinburgh*

APPENDIX 1: Summary of Excavation Results

Trench no.	Size (m)	Depth of deposits (m)	Features
1	25 by 1.6	1	N/A
2	15 by 1.6	0.9	N/A
3	20 by 1.6	0.7	Linear feature
4	25 by 1.6	0.9	Wall foundations
5	25 by 1.6	0.9	Wall foundations, linear feature
6	20 by 1.6	1.35	N/A
7	15 by 1.6	1.3	N/A
8	25 by 1.6	0.9	N/A
9	15 by 1.6	0.8	N/A

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context	Trench	Description
001	3	Tarmac and made ground
002	3	topsoil
003	3	Mix agricultural subsoil
004	3	natural subsoil
005	3	cut of linear feature
006	3	fill of linear feature
007	3	cut for modern service
008	3	back fill of service trench
009	5	ditch fill
010	5	ditch cut
011	4	stone wall
012	4	inner wall in fill
013	4	gray clay
014	5	stone wall
015	5	stone wall
016	5	rubble infill
017	4	red sandstone wall
018	4	red sandstone pad
019	4	red sandstone pad
020	4	redeposited material
021	4	lime mortar and rubble foundation

APPENDIX 3: Photographic Register

No.	Description	From	Conditions
Digital			
1-2	Trench 1	East	O/C
3-4	Trench 2	North	O/C
5	Linear 005 west facing section	West	O/C
6	linear 005 plan shot	Above	O/C
7-8	Trench 3 general	South	O/C
9	Trench 6 general	East	Clear
10	Trench 6 general	East	Clear
11	Trench 6 general	West	Clear
12-18	Trench 4+5 general shots of features- no scale		O/C
19-20	Trench 5 Ditch cut[010] showing section		O/C
21-22	Trench 5 W. facing section of ditch cut [010]	West	O/C
23-24	Trench 7 general shot of Trench 7	West	Clear
25-26	Trench 8 general shot	S/W	O/C
27-28	Trench 4a Stone wall (017)+(021) layer	East	O/C
29-30	Trench 4a Stone wall (017)+(021) layer	South	O/C
31-32	Trench 4a Stone wall (017)+(021) layer	West	O/C
33-34	Trench 4 stone wall (011)+(012)	West	O/C
35-36	Trench 4 stone wall (011)+(012)	East	O/C
37-38	East end of wall (011)+(012)	South	O/C
39-40	West end of wall (011)+(012)	South	O/C
41-42	West end of wall (011)+(012)	North	O/C
43-44	Red s/stone blocks (018)+(019) (West	O/C
45-46	Red s/stone blocks (018)+(019)	South	O/C
47-48	General shot of Trench 9	East	O/C
49-50	Trench 4 general shot	East	O/C
51-52	Trench 4 general shot	West	O/C
53-54	Trench 5 general shot	South	O/C
55-56	Trench 5 general shot	North	O/C
57-58	Stone wall (014)	South	O/C
59-60	Stone wall (014)	West	O/C
61-62	Stone wall (015)	West	O/C

No.	Description	From	Conditions
Film 1			
1-2	Trench 1	East	O/C
3-4	Trench 2	North	O/C
5	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Linear 005 west facing section	West	O/C
7-8	linear 005 plan shot	Above	O/C
9	Trench 3 general	South	O/C
10	Trench 6 general	East	Clear
11	Trench 6 general	West	Clear
12-13	Trench 5 Ditch cut[010] showing section		O/C
14-15	Trench 5 W. facing section of ditch cut [010]	West	O/C
16-17	Trench 7 general shot of Trench 7	West	Clear
18-19	Trench 8 general shot	S/W	O/C
20-21	Trench 4a Stone wall (017)+(021) layer	East	O/C
22-23	Trench 4a Stone wall (017)+(021) layer	South	O/C
24-25	Trench 4a Stone wall (017)+(021) layer	West	O/C
26-27	Trench 4 stone wall (011)+(012)	West	O/C
28-29	Trench 4 stone wall (011)+(012)	East	O/C
30-31	East end of wall (011)+(012)	South	O/C
32-33	West end of wall (011)+(012)	South	O/C
34-35	West end of wall (011)+(012)	North	O/C
36-37	Red s/stone blocks (018)+(019)	West	O/C

No.	Description	From	Conditions
Film 2			
1-2	Registration shot		
3-4	Red s/stone blocks (018)+(019)	South	O/C
5-6	General shot of Trench 9	East	O/C
7-8	Trench 4 general shot	East	O/C
9-10	Trench 4 general shot	West	O/C
11-12	Trench 5 general shot	South	O/C
13-14	Trench 5 general shot	North	O/C
15-16	Stone wall (014)	South	O/C
17-18	Stone wall (014)	West	O/C
19-20	Stone wall (015)	West	O/C

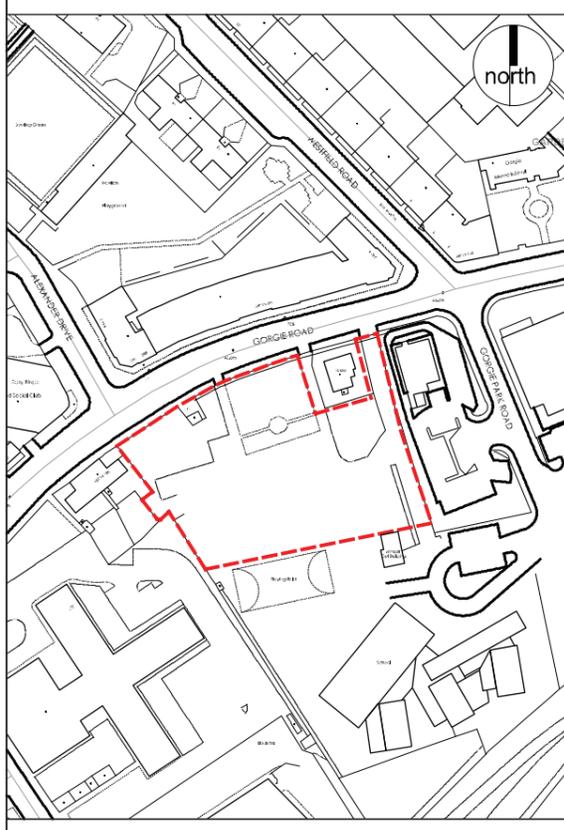
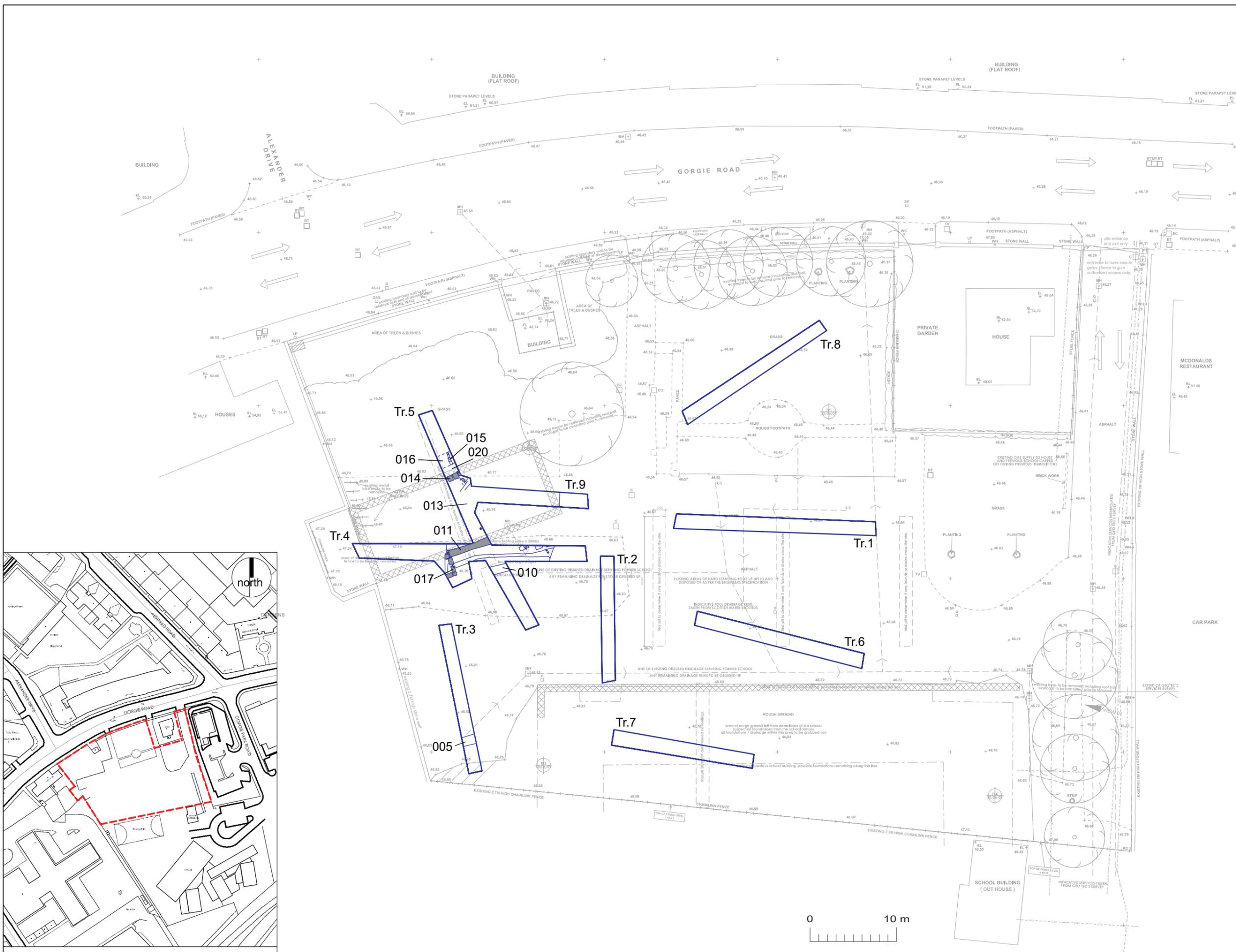
APPENDIX 4: Field Drawings Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
1	1	1:20	Plan	Plan of linear 010
1	2	1:20	Section	West-facing section of 010
2	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of foundations 011 and 017
3	4	1:20	Plan	Plan of stones 018 and 018
3	5	1:20	Plan	Plan of foundations 014 and 015
Day Book	6	1:20	Section	West-facing section of 005

APPENDIX 5: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	349 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	GORO
PARISH:	Edinburgh, City of
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Magnus Kirby
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	St Nicholas School
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 10 figures)	NT 2264 7210
START DATE (this season)	19 January 2010
END DATE (this season)	22 January 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was carried out at 349 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh. Cartographic evidence suggested that one of the 19th century buildings associated with Gorgie Mills extended into the proposed development area.</p> <p>Trial trenching identified sandstone foundations which are thought to belong to a former mill building depicted on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Dunedin Canmore Housing Association
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	The Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	National Monuments Record of Scotland City of Edinburgh Council Sites and Monuments Record

Key:



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Fig. No: **1** Revision: **A**

Title:
Location map and Trench Plan

Project:
349 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh

Scale:
1:400 @ A3

Client:
Susan Stephen Architects Ltd

Scale:
1:400 @ A3

Client:
Susan Stephen Architects Ltd



Key:

 approximate location
 of proposed development area



Fig. No: 2 Revision: A Client: Susan Stephen Architects Ltd

Title: Extract from Map by Ordnance Survey, 1855.

Project: 349 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh



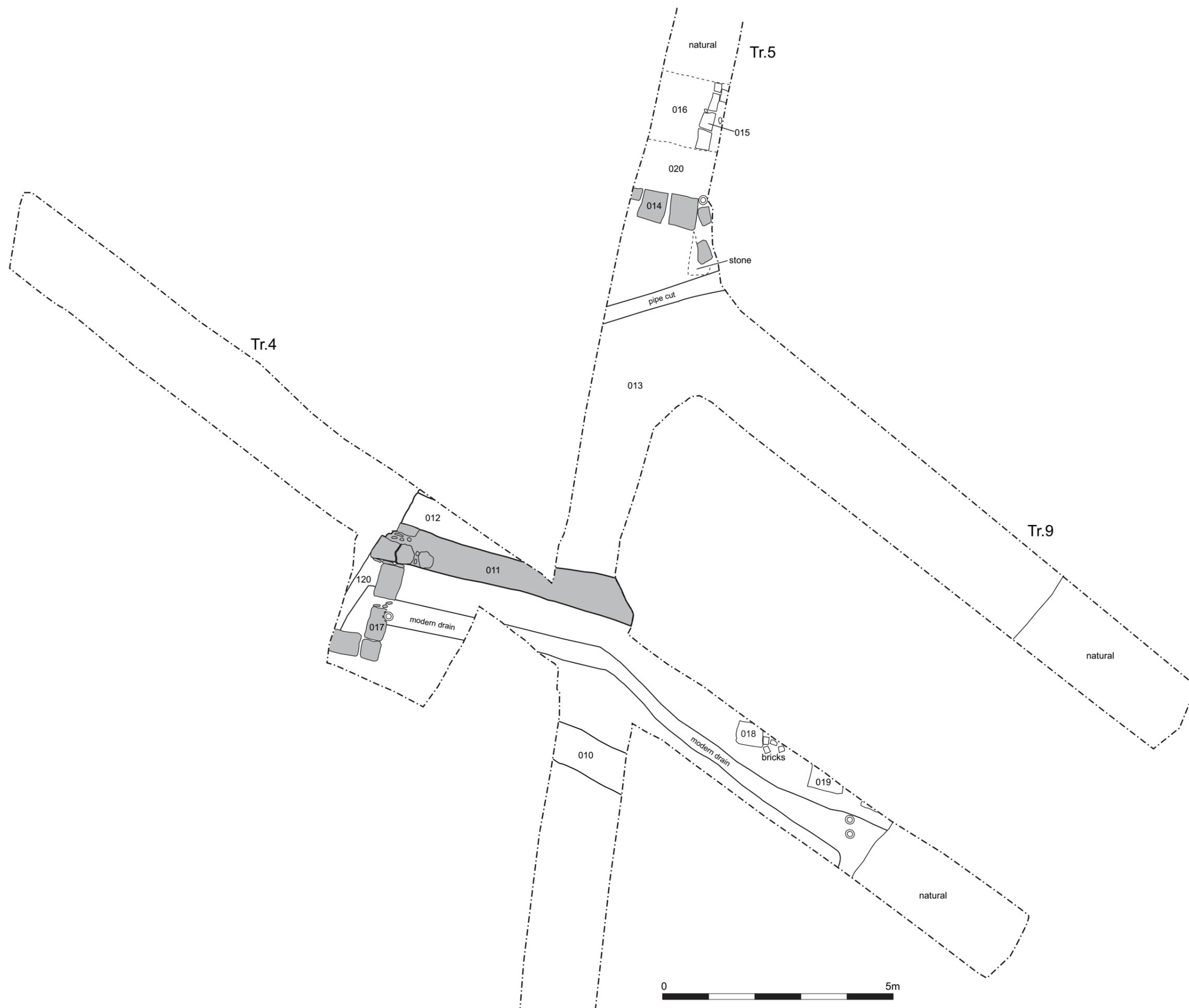
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Fig. No:	3	Revision:	A
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Title:
Plan of archaeological features

Project:
349 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh

Scale:



Client:
Susan Stephen Architects Ltd

Drawn by:	GC	Report No:	1744
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Figure 4: General shot of foundation wall 011 from West



Figure 5: General shot of foundation wall 011 and 017 from North

Key:



Fig. No: **4-5** Revision: **A** Client: **Susan Stephen Architects Ltd**

Title:

Project: **349 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh**

Scale:



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Figure 6: Sandstone blocks 018 and 019



Figure 7: General shot of foundation wall 014 from South

Key:



Fig. No: **6-7** Revision: **A** Client: **Susan Stephen Architects Ltd**

Title:

Project: **349 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh**

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Key:



Scale:

Fig. No:	8	Revision:	A	Client:	Susan Stephen Architects Ltd
Title: Later school building on footprint of former mill building					
Project: 349 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh					

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