

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



376 Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh
Archaeological Evaluation & Watching Brief
Data Structure Report
Project 3776

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376 Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh
Archaeological Evaluation & Watching Brief
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: ALDI Stores Ltd

NGR: NT 284 694

Project Number: 3776

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Date:

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*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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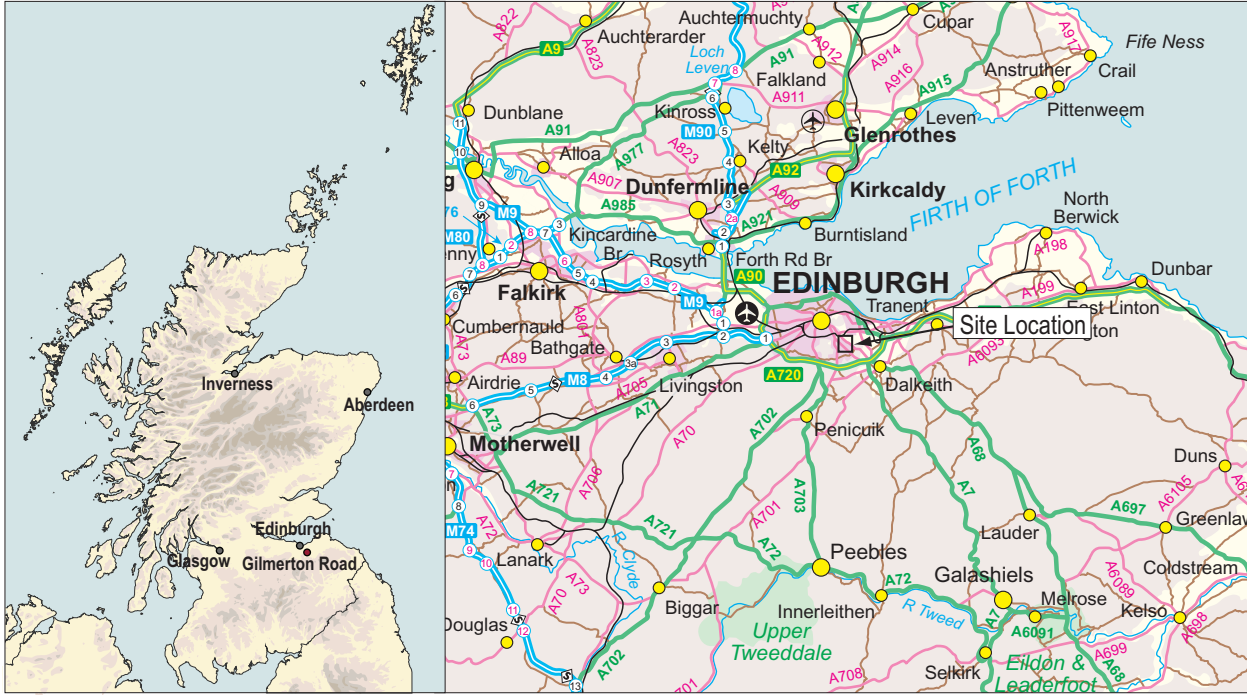


Figure 1:
Site location.

0 50 m

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Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd at 376 Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh prior to the proposed redevelopment of the site by ALDI Stores Ltd. Cobblestone and brick floor surfaces along with a sandstone wall and a brick built structure were recorded during the evaluation. Deep deposits of infill and demolition debris some over 4.1 m deep were found at the north west end of the development area. Some of the surviving structures, walls and floors may relate to the historic eighteenth century Moredun Mill that is known to have occupied part of the development site. During the subsequent archaeological watching brief further brick walls were revealed, of a likely mid twentieth century date, as well as a deposit of ceramic material originating from a local Edinburgh pottery the 'Holyrood Pottery' dating to the early twentieth century.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results for the archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching brief required for the 376 Gilmerton Road development in accordance with planning condition 2 (Planning Reference: 13/00292/FUL). This was carried out in accordance to the specification provided by John Lawson of the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). These works were carried out on behalf of ALDI Ltd prior to redeveloping the site as a retail business. The evaluation was carried out between 24 and 26 March 2014 and the watching brief was undertaken between 18 and 20 August 2014.

Site Location

- 3.1 The development area is located at 376 Gilmerton Road (centred on NT 284 694) to the south-east of Edinburgh; Guardwell Crescent lies to the south and consists of housing. While immediately to the west and north is the mature woodland of Ellen's Glen and the Burdiehouse Burn with Gilmerton Road to the east. The development site formerly consisted of a warehouse which occupied most of the site. Although the warehouse had been demolished the reinforced concrete floor and road system was still in place at the time of the evaluation (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The development site is regarded as of archaeological interest as the site is the location of the historic eighteenth century Moredun Mill. This milling complex known until the late eighteenth century as Guardwell Mill is show on General Roy's 1750s Military Map of the area. The First Edition OS map shows a range of buildings and structures across the site (including mill lade and dam) with the mill recorded as being used for corn, a use which it maintains until the at least the outbreak of the First World War (Figure 2). However by the 1930s OS Map the mill appears to have undergone major decline with the loss of some buildings and the reuse of as a Laundry.

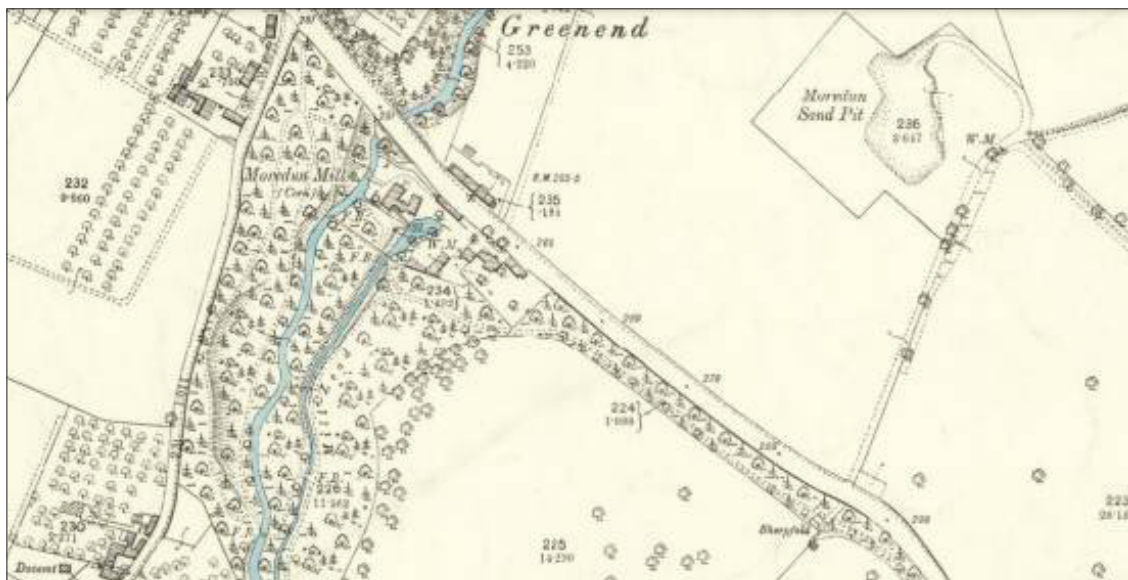


Figure 2: Moredun Mill, Mill lead and Millpond as depicted on the 2nd edition OS map published 1894.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the evaluation was to evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the development area.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation across the proposed development area, in order to evaluate the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to CECAS, on completion of the evaluation;
 - Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.
- 5.3 The aims of the watching brief were to:
- reveal the extent of the archaeological deposits within the area of the access road and its immediate surroundings.
 - to map and record the archaeological deposits
- 5.4 The objectives were therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological watching brief while the overburden was removed to reveal the deposits below.
 - Once the deposits are revealed to clean, map and record their extent;
 - Once recorded the deposits can be removed under a controlled archaeological watching brief in case further deposits are revealed below then investigate and record any deposits.
 - Submit a report to data structure level for agreement CECAS on completion of the watching brief;
 - Submit, if post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The methodologies for the evaluation and watching brief adhered to that specified in the Written Scheme of Investigations agreed in advance with CECAS (Appendix H). The proposed development area was photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The machine excavation of trenches amounting to 10% of the 0.77 ha development area was supervised at all times by an experienced GUARD Archaeologist. Due to the thickness of the concrete floor and deep foundations and in order to maintain secure access to the site the trench layout varied slightly to the one originally detailed in the written scheme of investigation but the final overall evaluation percentage was maintained. The evaluation trenches comprised four trenches each 50 m long and 2 m wide, one trench 35 m long and 2 m wide, one trench 30 m long and 2 m wide, one trench 26 m long and 2 m wide, two trenches 25 m long and 2m wide and one further trench 44 m long and 2 m wide, amounting to 770 m² in total.
- 6.3 The machine excavator was fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket during both phases of work.

- 6.4 The topsoil was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. During the watching brief deposits were removed to formation level. Any archaeological features encountered, within a safe depth to allow access, were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.5 All potential archaeological features encountered were investigated by the on-site Archaeologist. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels were tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.6 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist.
- 6.7 A representative section was recorded for each trench or stripped area denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.8 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches was undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling was undertaken, nor was the backfilling of trenches supervised by the GUARD Archaeologist, unless the trenches contain archaeological remains.
- 6.9 All elements of the fieldwork was undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the IFA (Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation.

Results

- 7.1 The results should be read in conjunction with the detailed results found in Appendices A-F and Figures 1-6.

Evaluation

- 7.2 Ten trenches were excavated, totalling 770 m². The ground surface of the development site consisted of tarmac and reinforced concrete. The concrete (001) was up to 0.3m thick and reinforced with iron rods, this overlay a deep layer of type 1 grey or brown coloured gravel (002) which was up to 0.8m thick. Natural subsoil (007) was uncovered in six of the trenches (trenches 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10) and consisted of reddish brown grey clay with frequent inclusions of both rounded and angular stones.
- 7.3 At the northern end of the development site by the Burdiehouse Burn below the concrete and gravel were deep deposits of infill [003] consisting of compacted mid-brown sandy silt and modern demolition debris. This was recorded in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 and measured over 4.1 m deep; the natural sub-soil was not encountered in any of these trenches.
- 7.4 At the southern end of the development site it appears that the previous occupation of the site had cut into the hillside or natural subsoil and removed all evidence of previous activity or the original ground level. In trenches 4, 5, 6 and 9 the gravel bedding layer below the concrete lay directly on top of natural clay subsoil (007).
- 7.5 During the course of the evaluation, features of archaeological significance were encountered within three of the trenches (Trenches 1, 7 and 10).



Plate 1: Deep infill deposit [003] in Trench 3, from the east.

Trench 1

7.6 Two structures were recorded in Trench 1 (Figure 1). The first comprised a truncated concrete and brick structure [004] (Plate 2). This was rectangular in plan and measured 2 m long (width of trench) by 1.5 m wide and survived to a height of 0.24 m and continued below the east and west edges of the trench. This is likely to be relatively late in date as it was found overlying the infill deposit [003]. The second feature was revealed at a depth of 1 m from the concrete surface below the infill layer (003) and comprised a rubble wall [005] built with sandstone and lime mortar (Plate 3). The wall was aligned east to west and the section exposed was 1.2 m long and 0.5 m wide and appeared to continue beyond the trench edge to the west.

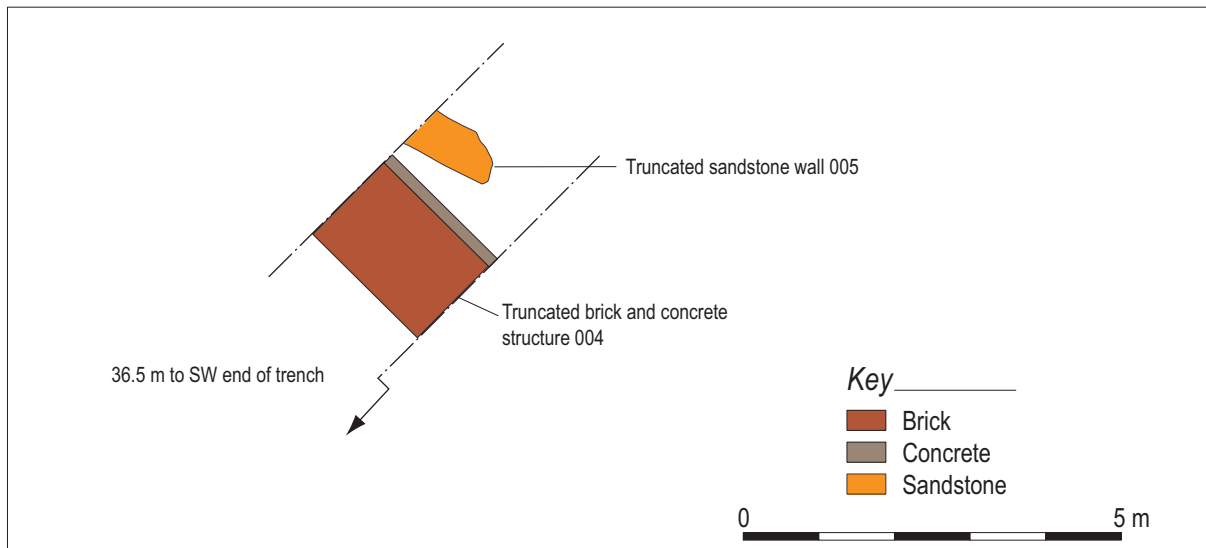


Figure 3: Plan of features recorded in trench 1.



Plate 2: Trench 1, truncated concrete and brick structure [004] and truncated wall [005] at the base of 1 m ranging rod, from the east.



Plate 3: Detail of wall [005] in Trench 1, from the east.

Trench 7

7.7 A series of floor surfaces were recorded towards the north east end of Trench 7 at a depth of 0.7m from the present concrete surface (Plate 4). These consisted of a cobbled surface [008] (Plate 5), a brick floor [009] (Plate 6) and a gravel surface [010]; the gravel possibly laid to replace areas of degraded brick flooring (Figure 4). All these surfaces were covered by a layer of coal dust [011].

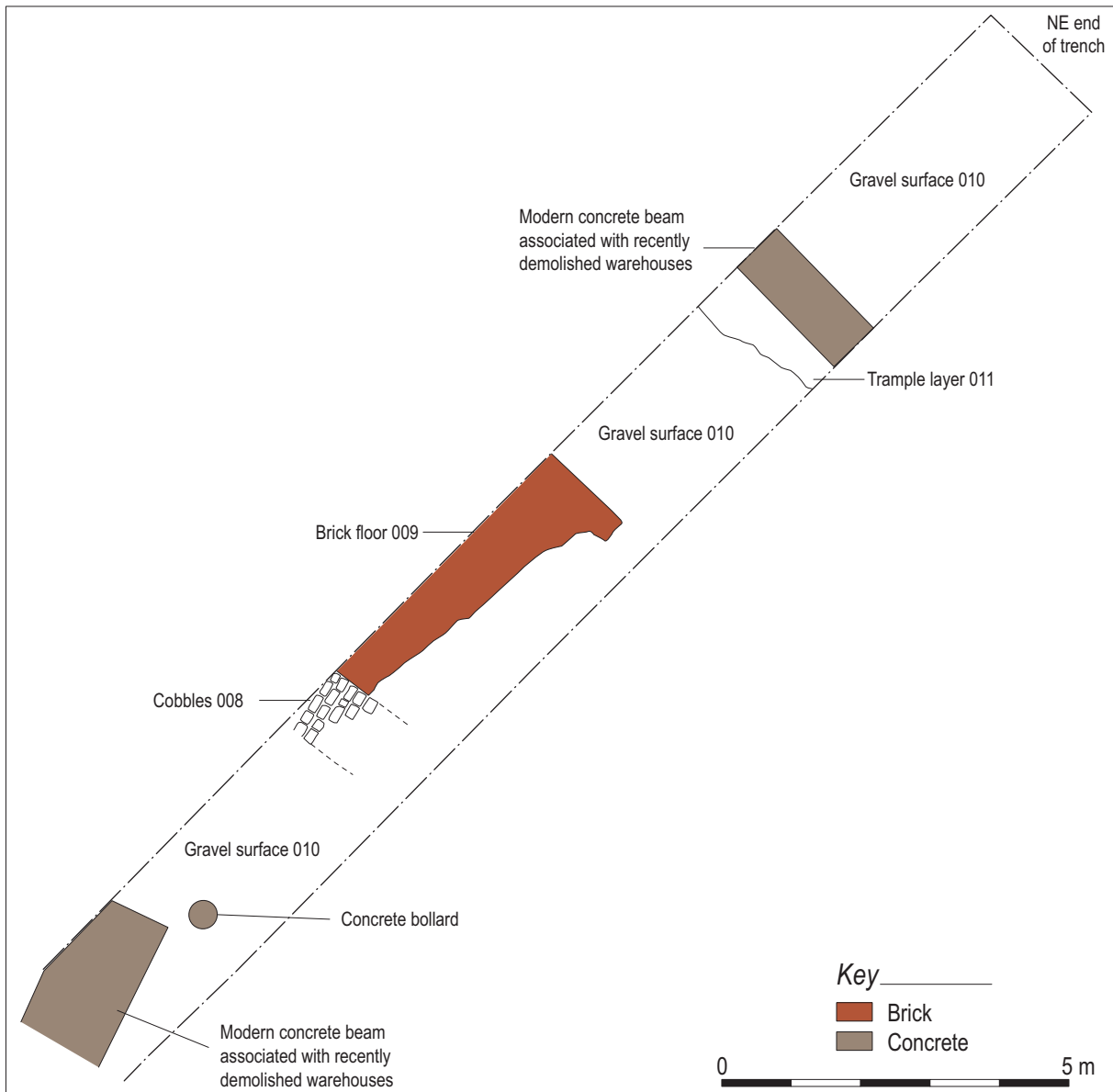


Figure 4: Plan of features recorded in trench 7.



Plate 4: General view of surfaces recorded in Trench 7, from the south west.



Plate 5: Detail of cobbles [008] in Trench 7, from the north west.

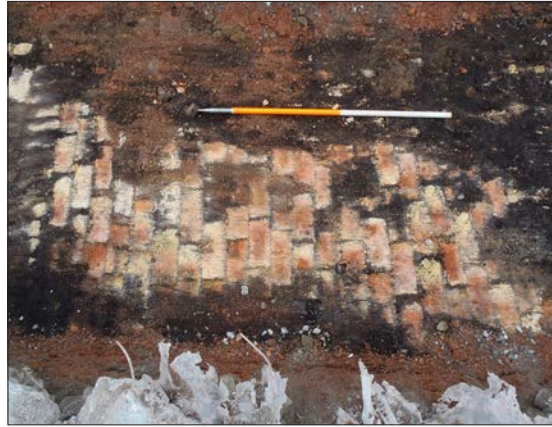


Plate 6: Detail of brick floor [009] in Trench 7, from the north west.

Trench 10

7.8 Fragments of concrete and mortar surfaces were visible towards the south east end of Trench 10 (Figure 5). A roughcast concrete surface [012] 0.09 m thick was found overlying a mortar screed [013] which was covered with a dark grey shale like substance (Plate 7). These surfaces were visible covering an area 2.1 m long by 2 m wide and appear to continue beyond the trench edges to the south, north and west. Part of the present concrete surface was left in situ within this trench to facilitate access to the site through the central gate.

7.9 Towards the north west end of Trench 10 a brick built structure was recorded (Plate 8). This comprised two brick walls, [014] and [017], forming the north-west and south-east limits of the structure. Two brick piers [015], one aligned north-east/south-west abutting the north west facing elevation of brick wall [014], the other aligned north-west/south-east (Plate 9), probably continued on to abut the south east facing elevation of wall [017] at the north west end of the structure (Plate 10). The structure was built on top of a concrete floor or foundation [016] at the south east end. The overall dimensions of the exposed structure was 7.5 m long by 2 m wide and appeared to continue beyond north and south trench edges and the walls and foundations survived to a height of 1.3 m.



Plate 7: Roughcast concrete floor [012] overlying a mortar screed [013] in Trench 10.



Plate 8: General view of brick built structure area in Trench 10, from the north west.



Plate 9: Concrete floor [016] at the base of brick piers [015], from the north west.



Plate 10: Brick wall [017] forming the north west limit of the brick structure, from the north west.

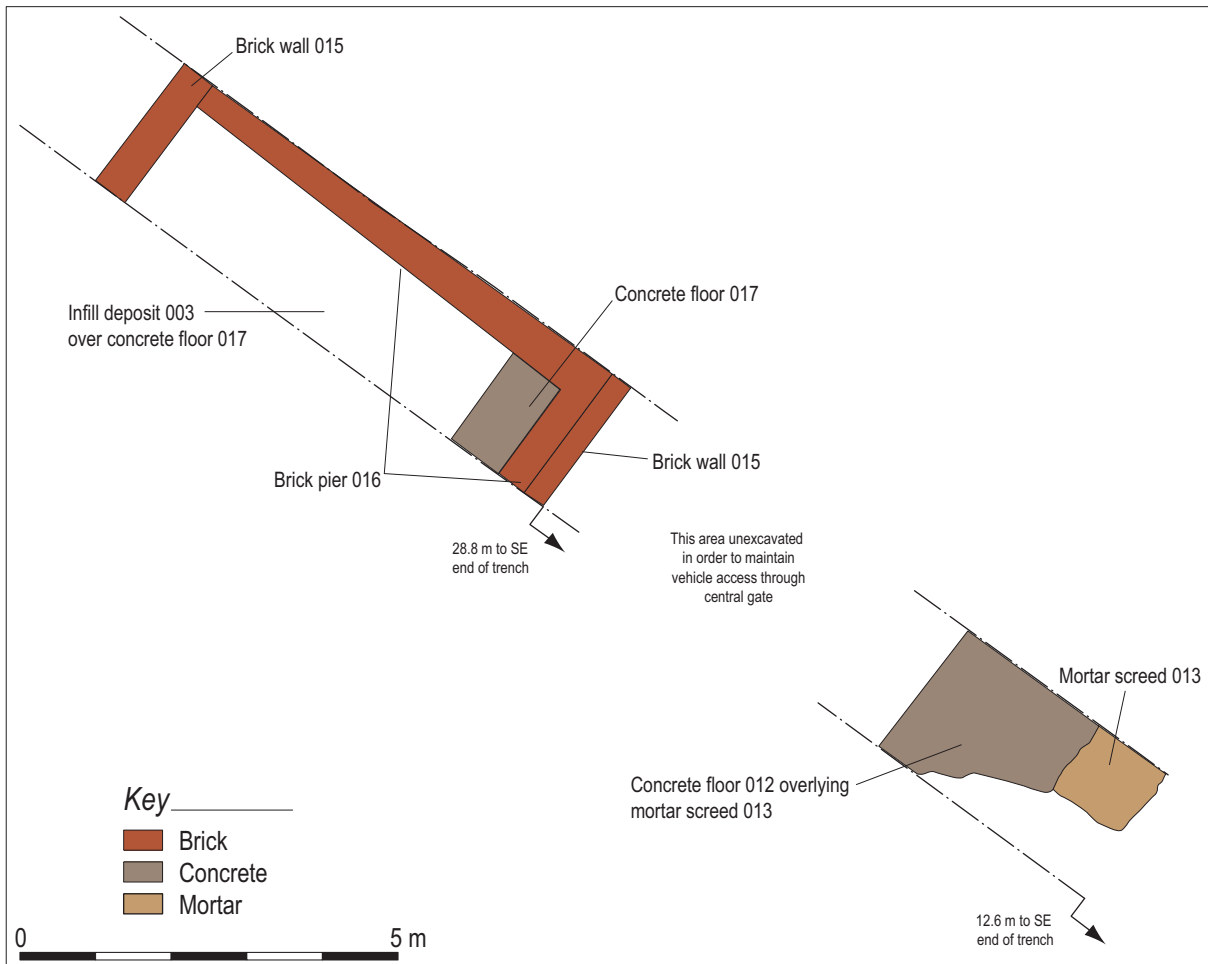


Figure 5: Plan of features recorded in trench 10.

Watching Brief

7.10 Two areas were monitored during the course of the watching brief works, comprising the main access road strip, and an adjacent drainage trench. The upper deposit consisted of compacted light-mid brown clearance and demolition debris (001), with various lower deposits of mixed clearance and debris material (002), (005) and (009) also recorded, as well as a hard standing deposit of construction gravel (008). Natural subsoil was not revealed in either area, this being within the vicinity of Evaluation Trench 3 described above (see paragraph 7.3), where natural subsoil was not encountered at depths of up to 4.10 m, substantially below the formation level of either area. Several features of potential interest were encountered and the results are set out below.

Drainage trench area

7.11 The drainage trench extended 25 m NE/SW adjacent to the access road strip, and was stepped due to depth from 3 m down to 0.60 m width at the base, with depth varying from 2.5 m - 3 m. Deposits comprised of compacted demolition debris (001), mixed clay rich debris/clearance material (002), and mixed crushed gritty clearance material (005). Some modern hard standing material (008) was also encountered at the south end of the trench.

7.12 Features of note comprised the cement foundation structure [003] and ceramic deposit (004). The cement foundation [003] was encountered at a depth of 0.53 m below the existing ground level, with evidence of brick collapse to the south of the surviving foundation, visible for 3.10 m running NW/SE across the trench, and measuring 0.36 m width by 0.10 m depth. This feature sat directly below the recent demolition material.



Plate 11: Selection of ceramic buttons, part of SF 16.



Plate 12: Glazed bottle SF 13 and unpainted bottle SF 12.

7.13 The ceramic deposit (004) was encountered within the mixed clearance material (005) as a distinct 'seam' of material, extending for 2.4 m length x 0.96 m depth (Plate 13). This comprised almost entirely of ceramic material, mostly small items such as buttons, small painted discs, small tiles and some bottle fragments along with various clay spacers (Plates 11-12). The depth of the trench at more than 2 m at this point made access to the deposit itself impossible; even the trench edge here was unstable due to the loose made deposits rendering any retention problematic. However, a small selection of objects was retained as a representative sample of the different objects present. A drawing was also made of the deposit in section, as measured from the top of the trench, to demonstrate the size of the deposit (Figure 6); a relatively substantial amount of material can be seen to remain in situ on both sides of the trench. The extent of this is unknown, however this would appear to be a relatively localised deposit given that it was not noted within either of the nearby evaluation trenches 1 or 3.

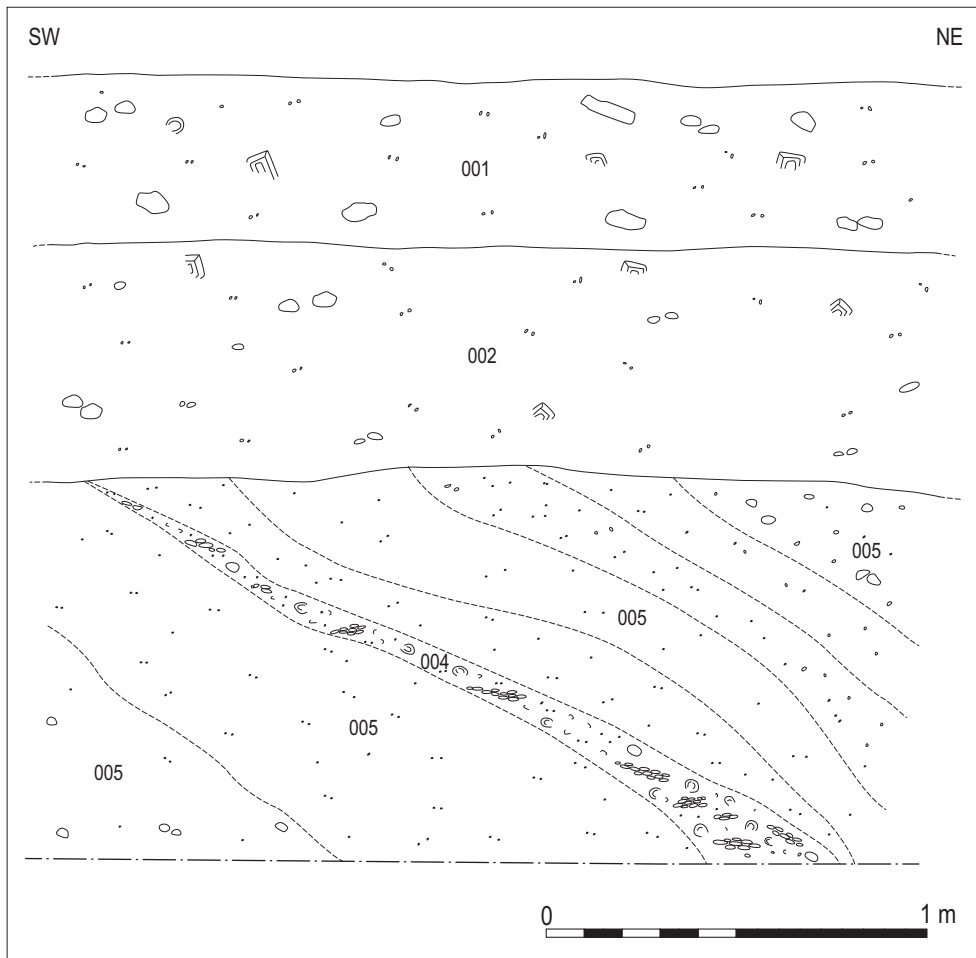


Figure 6: South-east facing section of drainage trench showing ceramic deposit (004)

7.14 Of the objects retained some were partially painted and unglazed; two have maker's stamps which read 'Holyrood Pottery' (Plate 14). At least some of the finds recovered appear to belong to the 'Biscuit Ware' blanks range, a name given by the pottery to a range of small objects (Holyrood Art Pottery, www.htwyse.info), which were sold for amateur painting and could be returned to the pottery for firing (eg sf 01, 02, 03, 04, 06, 12; Plates 15 & 16), while others appear more professionally finished (eg 05, 09, 13; Plate 12).



Plate 13: West facing section of ceramic deposit (004).



Plate 14: Holyrood stamp on the back of a small glazed disc, sf 1.



Plate 15: Glazed and painted discs with possible amateur painting decoration, part of sf 3.



Plate 16: Unglazed and partially painted discs with footballer design, part of sf 4.

Access road strip

- 7.15 The access road area stretched NE-SW across the site, for 31m length x 7.1-7.9m width, to a depth of 0.8m. Deposits comprised of (001), a thick deposit of (008) Type 1 construction gravel which appeared to form a modern hard standing area across much of the west side of the strip possibly created as part of the warehouse demolition works, and (002) at the lower level. A mixed clearance deposit (009) was also present to the east area of the strip, comprising of dark ashy material and red-orange crushed blaes and brick fragments in gritty ashy material, just below the upper (001). Although all deposits comprised clearance material, the area was particularly disturbed to the north of the strip by a former manhole and various drainage and service trenches.
- 7.16 Two brick wall structures were encountered. The brick wall [006] comprised of bonded bricks with a thick cement foundation, extending for 12.35 m NE/SW, with a 3.4 m NW/SE return at the north extent, and surviving to a height of 0.45 m including three courses of brickwork and the foundation. 'White Hill' stamps were visible on the bricks, indicating their production at the former Whitehill Brickworks at Rosslyn. The feature was truncated to the SW, appearing to originally extend further than the surviving section, and was encountered at 0.45 m below existing ground level.
- 7.17 The small brick structure [011] was visible only in the west facing section of the trench towards the NE extent, with the W elevation protruding only slightly into the trench area itself. This comprised of bonded brickwork, measuring 1.50 m in width x 0.57 m in surviving height, with seven courses of brickwork visible. The structure appeared to be demolished at the upper level, and was encountered at 0.32 m below existing ground level. Ceramic drainage was visible in an area of disturbed brickwork; although the extent is unknown, the size of the structure and the presence of drainage imply that this may be a possible utility or basement structure.



Plate 17: West facing elevation of [006] at return, with collapse.



Plate 18: West facing elevation of [011].

- 7.18 Other features encountered included a linear feature (007), which was visible for 16.35 m length orientated NE/SW across the site, and is a likely drainage/service trench running towards the former manhole. Feature [010] was initially recorded as a possible foundation cut for wall [006], but was very ephemeral towards the north extent and more likely represents disturbance between the underlying mixed deposit (002) and adjacent (008).

Discussion

Evaluation

- 8.1 The evaluation recorded a number of features, walls and floors which probably represent fragmentary remains associated with use of the site as a mill and later as a laundry. The area towards the north-west end of the site that has deep deposits of infill and levelling may have been deposited to fill in the millpond depicted on the 1894 OS map (Figure 2) and the rubble could be the remains of the demolished mill buildings.
- 8.2 The evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological features consisting of brick and concrete structures as well as brick and cobbled surfaces survive within the development area. In trenches 1 and 3, these structures were sealed by a deep infill and levelling deposit that were between 2m and 3m deep. This area of the site is probably outside of the current phase of development and will not be affected. Similarly the structures revealed in trench 7 towards the middle of the site were sealed by levelling deposits that were a minimum of 0.7 m deep. This area is believed to be part of the new proposed car park. The structures uncovered in trench 10 located along the front of the site again were sealed by deposits between 0.6 – 1 m deep. The site of the proposed new building is situated on an area of the site where no archaeological remains were found and the ground here has already been subjected to truncation by previous use of the site.
- 8.3 Following the completion of fieldwork and in light of the remains that were uncovered a map regression exercise was carried out to see if it was possible to identify the buildings and features uncovered during the evaluation. The trench locations have been superimposed on the Ordnance Survey plans of 1892 and 1908 (Figures 7 & 8) as well as a Bartholomew map of 1892 which has more detail than the OS map of the same date (Figure 9).

Trench 3

- 8.4 On both the 1892 maps Trench 3 with deep infill deposits is located within the mill dam that stored water for the mill and would confirm the interpretation of the material as later infill from when the dam went out of use. The outline for the dam is still shown on the 1908 map but it is unclear whether it was still filled with water at this time.

Trench 7

- 8.5 On all three maps there are no buildings or features shown at this location and the assumption is that the brick floor and concrete surfaces uncovered in this trench are external road surfaces or yards or that the features date to later developments of the site.

Trench 10

- 8.6 On all three maps buildings are shown at the location of trench 10 although the Bartholomew map shows a building with a slightly different shape which locates the features outside of the building. Given that the walls and foundations uncovered in this trench are built from brick and concrete and don't quite match up with the buildings on the early maps this would suggest that these structures are later and may date to the middle of the twentieth century.

Watching brief

- 8.7 The watching brief revealed several features of note, comprising the ceramic deposit (004), the brick wall [006] and the small brick structure [011]. All of these likely fall within a likely early-mid twentieth century date range.

- 8.8 As the watching brief works fell broadly within the former mill dam area, first depicted as backfilled on the Ordnance Survey's Second Edition map of 1908 (Figure 7) it is perhaps unsurprising that neither of the brick structures [006] and [011], or the foundation [003] appear to align with the earlier mill structures depicted in Figures 6-8. These would therefore appear likely to date to later mid twentieth century structural activity, as indicated by their relative depth and construction, and may represent a broadly contemporary phase of building works.
- 8.9 Research indicates that the ceramic material (004) originates from the Holyrood Pottery, which was founded by the Scottish artist Henry Taylor Wise and operated between 1917-27 in premises at Boroughloch in Edinburgh (Holyrood Art Pottery, www.htwyse.info). These ceramics were likely deposited not much later than this; the stratigraphy indicates that this pre-dates the upper deposit (002) which all the structural features encountered are constructed on. The reason for the deposition of the material is unclear; it is possible given the mixed nature of the material in terms of glazed/unglazed state, quality of painting, presence of spacers etc that it was originally cleared from the ceramic works itself after it's closure in 1927. However, given the nature of the material and the fact that at least some of the pieces may have been for 'amateur' painting, there is also a possibility that the material had been purchased for craftwork elsewhere and cleared from another location. No evidence of any structural debris or burnt kiln material related to the ceramic was apparent.

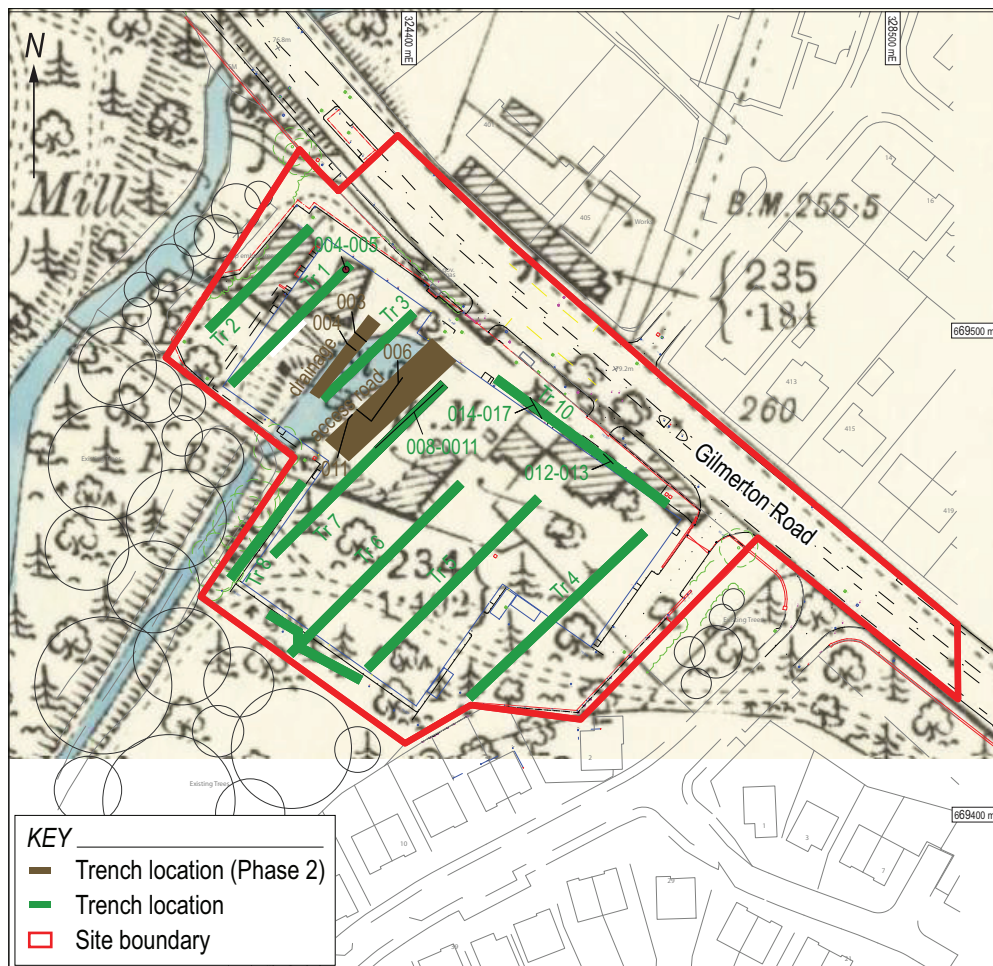


Figure 7: Evaluation trenches overlaid onto Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile 2nd Edition map published 1892.

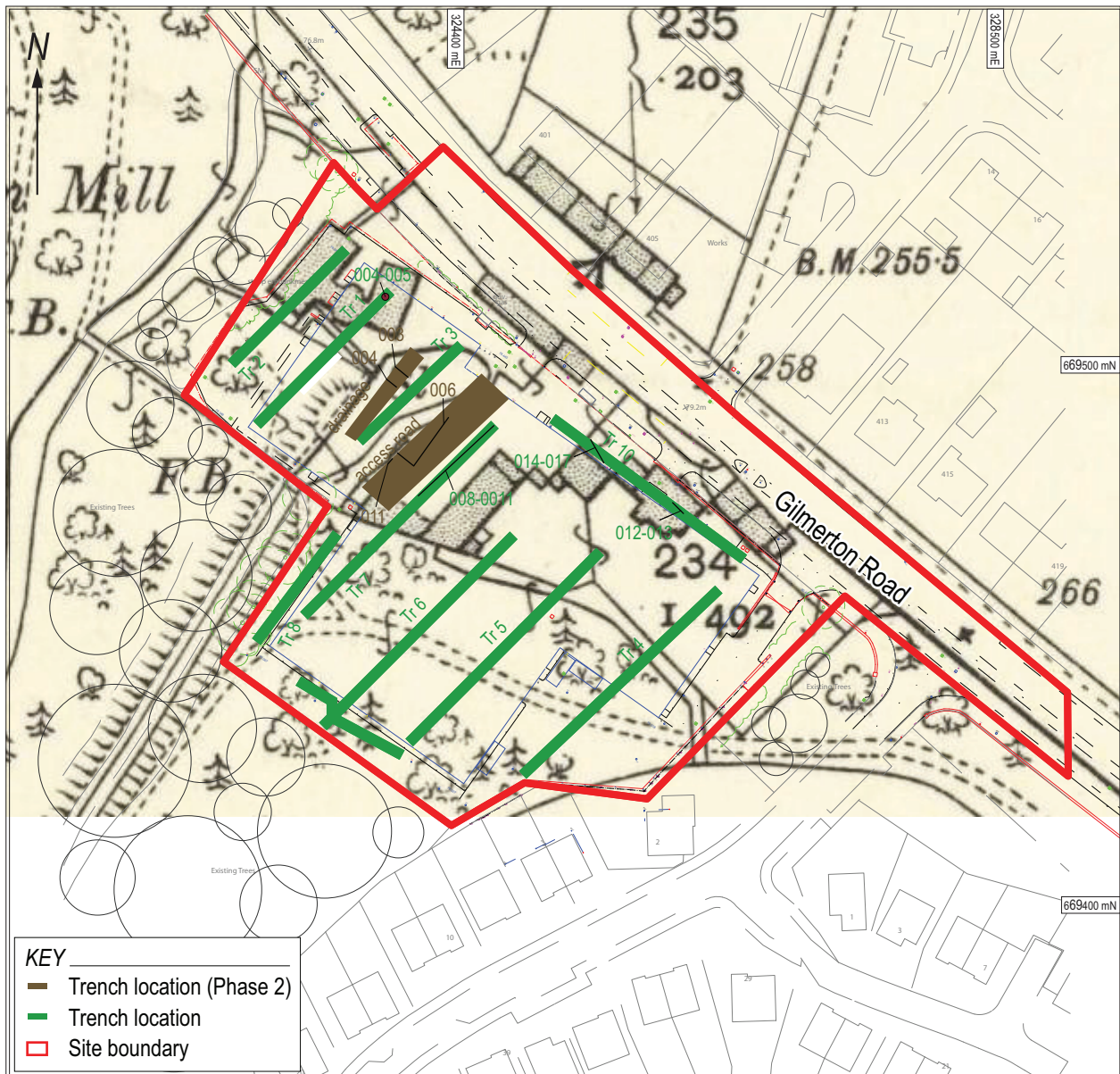


Figure 8: Evaluation trenches overlaid onto Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile 2nd Edition map published 1908.

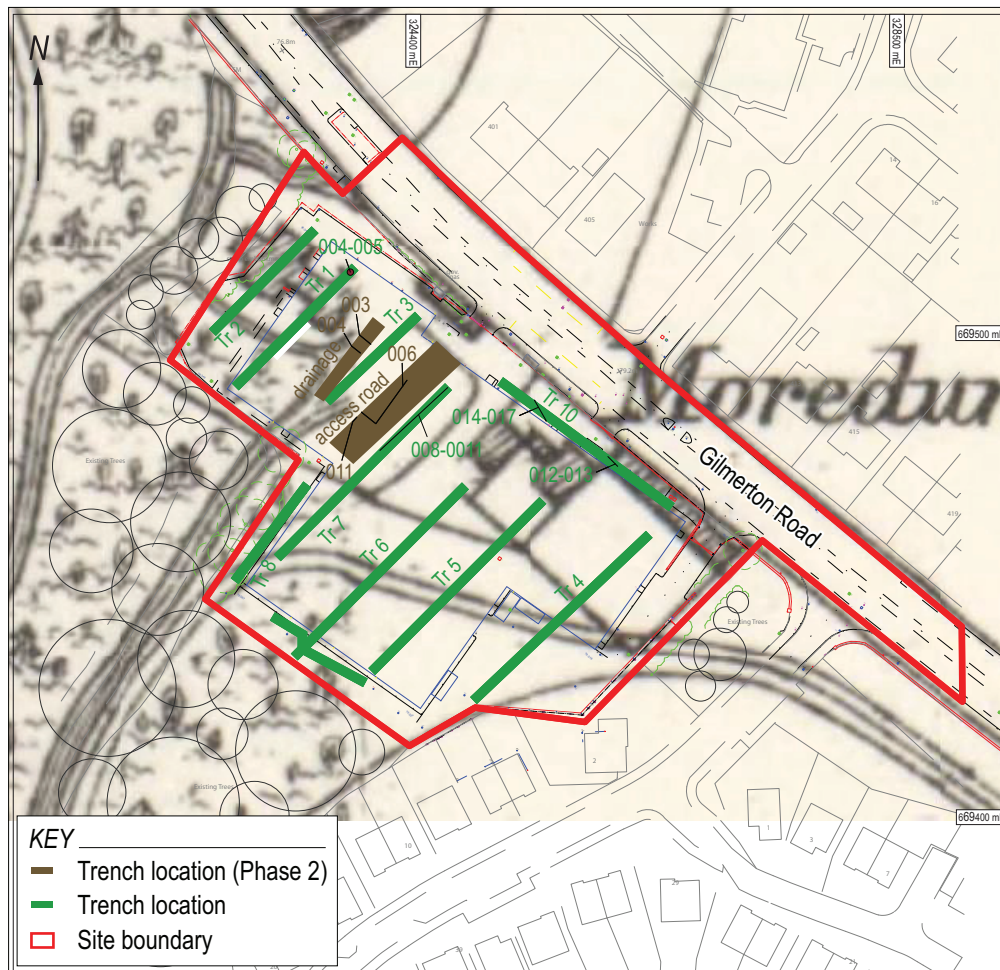


Figure 9: Evaluation trenches overlaid onto the Plan of Edinburgh and Leith with Suburbs published by John Bartholomew published in 1892.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The evaluation work demonstrated that archaeological features exist within parts of the development area. The archaeological features were buried below infill or levelling material with a minimum depth of 0.7 m and most will not be affected by the proposed development.
- 9.2 The subsequent watching brief encountered several further features, most within the upper deposits and all of a likely early-mid twentieth century date. Of most interest was the band of ceramic material originating from a local pottery in the early twentieth century.
- 9.3 The discovery of this dump of waste material from Edinburgh's important Arts & Crafts Holyrood Pottery is considered by CECAS to be of considerable interest and will require further post-excavation analysis and publication. This dump of pottery waste material comprising biscuit ware is perhaps the only known such deposit recovered and will therefore shed important information regarding the types of material produced. As such publication in a journal such as the Northern Ceramics Society Journal is required by CECAS, with the key being appropriate specialist research. As final decisions on the scope of any future archaeological work rest with the planning authority, a Post-Excavation Research Design has been prepared, in accordance with the project objectives (see 5.4 above), to be submitted for the agreement of CECAS.
- 9.4 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix G. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.

- 9.5 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-176135) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the City of Edinburgh Council archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD by Bob Will and Ronan Toolis.

**376 Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh
Archaeological Evaluation &
Watching Brief
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

Ordnance Survey 1892 Second Edition Town plan 25 inch

Ordnance Survey 1908 Third Edition Town Plan 25 inch

Bartholomew J 1892 Post Office directory map of Edinburgh and Leith and suburbs

Other sources

Holyrood Art Pottery, Boroughloch, original catalogues; available at www.htwyse.info, last accessed 22nd August 2014

Appendix B: Trench Records

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Aligned	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	35	2	up to 2.2	NE-SW	1 concrete	N/A	Brick and concrete structure 004 and sandstone wall 005
2	30	2	up to 3.2	NE-SW	6 tarmac	N/A	N/A
3	26	2	up to 4.1	NE-SW	1 concrete	N/A	N/A
4	50	2	0.45	NE-SW	1 concrete	7	N/A
5	50	2	0.5	NE-SW	1 concrete	7	N/A
6	50	2	0.45	NE-SW	1 concrete and 6 tarmac	7	N/A
7	50	2	0.75	NE-SW	1 concrete	N/A	Cobbled surface 008, brick surface 009, gravel surface 010 and trample deposit 011
8	25	2	0.5	NE-SW	2 gravel	7	N/A
9	25	2	0.4	NW-SE	6 tarmac	7	N/A
10	44	2	up to 0.55	NW-SE	6 tarmac	7	Concrete surface 012, and mortar surface 013. Brick walls 014 and 017, brick piers 015 and concrete floor 016

Appendix C: List of Contexts

Evaluation

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Site	Concrete slab 0.2-0.3 m deep	Base of recently demolished buildings
002	Site	Deposit: Type 1 gravel up to 0.8 m deep, occasionally appears as a pale brown gravel.	Make-up layer below concrete 001
003	Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 10	Deposit: A moist, firm mid-brown sandy silt with concentrations of demolition debris.	In-fill layer towards the NW end of site
004	Trench 1	Structure: Truncated concrete and brick structure, rectangular in plan continued below the east and west edges of the trench. Measured 2 m long (width of trench) x 1.5 m wide x 0.24 m deep	Probably modern feature overlies deep infill layer 003
005	Trench 1	Structure: Sandstone wall aligned E-W, random rubble bound by lime mortar. Measured 1.2 m long x 0.5 m wide.	Sandstone wall possibly relating to Moredun Mill. Alternatively may be a fragment of demolished masonry lying vertically within fill layer 003
006	Trench 2, 9 and 10	Deposit: Tarmac forming existing surface around the edge of the concrete slab of the demolished warehouses. Measured 0.1 m deep	Tarmac forming existing surface around the edge of the concrete slab of the demolished warehouses.

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
007	Trenches 4-10	Deposit: A moist, firm grey/brown or red/brown clay with frequent angular and sub-rounded stones.	Natural clay
008	Trench 7	Cobbled surface: An area of whinstone cobbles, sub rectangular in plan aligned roughly east to west and continued below the edges of the trench. Cobble size 0.2 m x 0.1 m. Covered an area 1 m long x 0.8 m wide (excavated)	Cobbled surface overlain by trampled deposit 011 and abutted by brick surface 009 to the north and gravel surface 010 to the south.
009	Trench 7	Brick surface: An area of bricks forming an irregular surface in plan. Bricks laid on bed and bound by a cement mortar, brick size 200 mm x 80 mm. Covered an area 4.4 m long x 1.4 m wide continued below trench edge to the east.	Brick floor overlain by trampled deposit 011 and abutting cobbled surface 008 to the south and gravel surface 010 to the east.
010	Trench 7	Gravel surface: A dark grey/brown silt with frequent small whinstone fragments and grit forms a surface around depleted brick floor 009 and cobbled surface 008. Covered an area 18 m long x 2 m wide (continued below trench edges to east and west.	Gravel surface. May have been laid to repair depleted brick surface 009
011	Trench 7	Deposit: A moist, firm black silt with frequent coal grit and dust. Measured 0.01 m deep	Trampled layer overlying cobbles 008, brick floor 009 and gravel surface 010
012	Trench 10	Concrete surface: Roughcast concrete covering an area 2.1 m long x 2 m wide (continued below trench edges) it measured 0.09 m deep. Ovelies mortar screed 013	Concrete floor
013	Trench 10	Mortar screed: An area of mortar flooring below concrete surface 012. Measured 1m x 1 m	Mortar floor
014	Trench 10	Brick wall: A brick wall aligned NE-SW, built with frogged yellow/orange bricks bound by cement mortar. Brick size 240 mm x 110 mm x 80 mm, the wall measured 2 m long (continued below trench edges to north and south x 0.22 m wide, 2 courses wide bricks laid lengthways along the wall x 0.6 m in height.	Brick wall forms the east end of a cellared structure cut into natural clay.
015	Trench 10	Brick piers: Brick piers built with yellow/orange frogged bricks bound by a cement mortar. Brick size 240 mm x 110 mm x 80 mm. Aligned NE-SW and abutts the west face of wall 014 this pier measured 0.46 m wide, 2 course of brick laid lengthways across the wall 014 x 0.7 m in height. A return to the NW from this pier measured 0.58 m wide (excavated, continued below trench edge to the north) x 6.5 m long and was found with a concrete coping.	Brick piers forming sub-divisions within a cellared structure.
016	Trench 10	Concrete floor: Concrete floor at the base of brick walls 014 and 017 and at the base of brick piers 015. Measured 6.5 m long x 2 m wide continued below trench edges to the north and south.	Concrete floor at the base of a cellared structure.
017	Trench 10	Brick wall: A brick wall aligned NE-SW, built with frogged yellow/orange bricks bound by cement mortar. Brick size 240 mm x 110 mm x 80 mm, the wall measured 2 m long (continued below trench edges to north and south x 0.46 m wide, 2 courses wide bricks laid lengthways across the wall.	Brick wall forming the west end of a cellared structure cut into natural clay.

Watching Brief

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Moderately-very compacted mixed light/dark/beige/grey/black silty ashy crushed industrial material, CBM, debris etc, frequent brick/stone fragments, building gravel etc, visible for the length of the drainage trench and across much of the site, including the access strip.	Demolition debris across site due to demolition of the former BGS building – heavily compacted in places by plant etc. Varies in depth as deposits are very mixed etc – around 0.40m at site NE side, but gaining depth towards SW side.
002	-	Very compact dark grey/brown clay/mixed rubble/construction gravel etc – red-purple clay, with frequent stone/brick fragments, crushed industrial material etc, visible towards NE end of drainage trench area and across access strip area, likely disturbed by upper demolition activity. 0.75-0.85m below existing ground level.	Deposit of demolition/rubble material, more clay rich than upper 001, and slightly less rubble. May be levelling layer for construction of BGS building or may predate this – although likely mid-late 20th century date as above 005/004 which contains early 20th century finds.

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
003	NE-SW drainage	Solid concrete linear wall foundation, visible for 3.10m length within drainage channel, 0.36m width, 0.10m depth, located 0.53m below existing ground level, orientated NW-SE.	Likely wall foundation as indicated by the presence of brick wall collapse to the S side of the wall. Situated in made/unnatural ground, possibly predates former BGS building, but postdates 004 so likely mid-later 20th century.
004	NE-SW drainage	Loose mixed ceramic material, with some silty matrix material, c.2.4m length, 0.96m depth at 1.05m below existing ground level (measured from top of trench as access not possible due to depth). Doesnt appear truncated, but mostly visible in trench sides.	'Seam' of deposited ceramic material within 005 containing hundreds of ceramic buttons, small painted discs, some tile/bottle fragments etc, some glazed/painted, some unpainted, and some spacers. Some are 'Holyrood Pottery' stamped, so material appears to date between 1917-1927 and is possibly 'Biscuit Ware' material which was for amateur painting. Possible clearance, disregarded material?
005	NE-SW drainage	Loose-moderately compacted varied material, dark grey-black/lighter beige/red-orange, mixed from stone rich clay to ashy gritty material – method of deposition has created 'seams' of deposits. Visible along extent of drainage trench below 002, up to 1.10m depth but base not reached, possible flattened at upper level prior to deposition of 002.	Possible clearance material deposited on the site, may have been to build up/level ground? Likely early-mid 20th century deposition based on 004 contained within the deposit.
006	Access road strip	Bonded brick construction, linear wall, bricks measure 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.08m, with concrete base, survives to 0.45m (concrete base is 0.22m of this, 3x courses of brick), total 12.25m length NE-SW/3.4m NW-SE, 0.35m width (3x courses), demolished at upper level. Truncated at SW extent.	Brick wall with 'White Hill' stamp visible, with concrete foundation. Likely mid 20th century as not very far below existing ground level within the demolition/clearance debris, but possibly predating the BGS building.
007	Access road strip	Regular linear cut in plan, orientated NE-SW similar to adjacent 006, filled with loose mixed crushed CBM/industrial/coal/building material, ashy gritty, mixed colour, black-grey/reddish-orange. Contains fragments of tarmac/stone blocks visible, 1.05m width x1.35m length (becomes less distinct to NE).	Linear feature visible across access road strip – fill similar to that within 010 and 009. Possible service/drainage trench as leads towards former manhole at the north end, although it less distinct. Possibly from similar period of construction as wall 006 as runs almost adjacent, but may postdate this and be related to BGS building.
008	Access road strip	Loose grey construction gravel – type 1 gravel, around 0.89m depth.	Made deposit of construction gravel with a thin layer of demolition material above. Likely hard standing/levelling material, likely from former BGS works, possibly demolition works.
009	Access road strip	Loose mixed dark grey-black/red-orange gritty ashy crushed debris/industrial material with frequent fragments of CBM, concrete, shale etc. Present on E side of access strip below thin band of compacted 001, 0.70m-0.80m depth.	Deposit of clearance/debris material, just below existing ground level. Likely fairly recent deposit, possibly for levelling ground or related to construction of BGS building, possibly clearance prior to this. Contains pockets/seams of dark coal/shale material and red-orange blaes material as a result of method of deposition – present to E 'interior' of wall 006.
010	Access road strip	Linear cut feature, extends parallel to wall 006 extending 0.45m to the west side, same material underlies the structure, depth unknown, orientated SW-NE, more ephemeral to NE extent.	Possible foundation cut for 006 wall, however material is similar to 007/009 and this may simply be an underlying deposit with disturbance creating the appearance of a clear cut. Could also be service/drainage related as leads in direction of former manhole.
011	Access road strip	Bonded brick construction, no stamp visible, bricks measure 0.24m x 0.11m x 0.08m, structure is 1.50 width x 0.57m height (7 courses), orientation and full dimensions unknown, appears to have been demolished at upper level.	Small brick structure visible only in W facing section of access strip, just beyond 006 wall. 0.32m below existing ground level. Seems likely of similar date to 006, ie possibly mid 20th century? Area of disturbed brickwork contains visible ceramic drainage – possibly a service function/basement level of former structure?

Appendix D: List of Drawings

Evaluation

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	Tr 7	1	Plan of features in Trench 7	1:50
2	Tr 10	1	Plan of features in Trench 10	1:50

Watching Brief

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Feature	Subject	Scale
1	NE-SW drainage	1	003	Plan of concrete foundation 003	1:20
2	NE-SW drainage	1	004	SE facing trench section showing 004 ceramic deposit	1:10
3	Access strip	2	006/007/010/011	Measured drawing of access road strip showing feature locations	1:50
4	Access strip	3	011	W facing section showing W elevation of 011	1:10

Appendix E: List of Finds

Watching Brief

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	NE-SW drainage	004	1	Ceramic	Painted cherub disc with 'Holyrood' stamp
2	NE-SW drainage	004	1	Ceramic	Painted lady disc – with iron concretion on back
3	NE-SW drainage	004	6	Ceramic	Painted glazed discs
4	NE-SW drainage	004	5	Ceramic	Unpainted/painted discs of same 'footballer' design – unglazed
5	NE-SW drainage	004	1	Ceramic	Painted/glazed blue tile
6	NE-SW drainage	004	1	Ceramic	Unpainted disc with windmill design?
7	NE-SW drainage	004	1	Ceramic	Handle/fixture?
8	NE-SW drainage	004	1	Ceramic	Fixture?
9	NE-SW drainage	004	1	Ceramic	Small blue pot fragment, 'Made in Scotland'/'Holyrood' stamp
10	NE-SW drainage	004	1	Ceramic	-
11	NE-SW drainage	004	1	Clay	Clay spacer, 5" mark
12	NE-SW drainage	004	1	Ceramic	Unglazed/unpainted bottle with design
13	NE-SW drainage	004	1	Ceramic	Blue glazed bottle
14	NE-SW drainage	004	1	Ceramic	Painted small tile fragment
15	NE-SW drainage	004	4	Ceramic	Large pale blue glazed button
16	NE-SW drainage	004	16	Ceramic	Assorted buttons – various colours/shapes/sizes

Appendix F: List of Photographs

Evaluation

Shot No.	Description	Taken from
1	Registration	-
2	General view of site pre-ex	E
3	Brick and concrete structure 004 and sandstone wall 005 in Trench 1	NE
4	Brick and concrete structure 004 and sandstone wall 005 in Trench 1	SE
5	Detail sandstone wall 005 in Trench 1	E
6	General view of Trench 1	NE
7	General view of Trench 2 showing depth of infill layer 003 at NE end of trench	SW
8	General view of Trench 2 showing depth of infill layer 003 at NE end of trench	NE
9	General view of Trench 2 showing depth of infill layer 003 at SW end of trench	NE
10	General view of Trench 2	SW

Shot No.	Description	Taken from
11	General view showing height of concrete beam and slab at the NE end of Trench 3 pre-ex	NE
12	Infill layer at the NE end of Trench 3	SE
13	General view showing height of concrete beam and slab at the NW end of site	WNW
14	General view of Trench 3	SE
15	General view of Trench 3	ENE
16	General view of Trench 3	NE
17	General view of Trench 4	SW
18	General view of Trench 5	SW
19	General view of Trench 6	SW
20	Cobbled surface 008, brick surface 009 and gravel surface 010 in Trench 7	SW
21	Detail cobbled surface 008 in Trench 7	NW
22	Detail brick surface 009 in Trench 7	NW
23	Cobbled surface 008, brick surface 009 and gravel surface 010 in Trench 7	NE
24	Cobbled surface 008, brick surface 009 and gravel surface 010 in Trench 7	SW
25	General view of Trench 8	NE
26	General view of Trench 9	NW
27	Concrete surface 012 overlying mortar surface 013 in Trench 10	SE
28	General view of building remains in Trench 10 during excavation	NW
29	General view of building remains in Trench 10 during excavation	NW
30	Brick wall 014, brick piers 015 and concrete floor 016 in Trench 10	NW
31	Brick wall 014, brick piers 015 and concrete floor 016 in Trench 10	NW
32	Wall 017 forming the NW end of cellared building	NW

Watching Brief

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1	-	-	ID shot	-
2	NE-SW drainage	-	Pre ex drainage channel	N
3	-	-	Drainage E of compound already completed	E
4	NE-SW drainage	001, 002	SE facing section above 003	SE
5	NE-SW drainage	001, 002	NW facing section above 003	NW
6	NE-SW drainage	003	General of 003 foundation	E
7	NE-SW drainage	003	General of 003 foundation	E
8	NE-SW drainage	003	General of 003 foundation – with bricks	SW
9	NE-SW drainage	003	General of 003 foundation – with bricks	W
10	NE-SW drainage	003	General of 003 foundation	NW
11	NE-SW drainage	-	General of drainage at 0.40m	NE
12	NE-SW drainage	001, 002	NW facing trench section	NW
13	NE-SW drainage	001, 002	NW facing trench section – NE end	N
14	NE-SW drainage	003, 002	Section below 003	NE
15	NE-SW drainage	004	Ceramic deposit – NW section	NW
16	NE-SW drainage	004	Detail of ceramic deposit – NW section	NW
17	NE-SW drainage	004	Detail of ceramic deposit – NW section	NW
18	NE-SW drainage	004	Ceramic deposit – SE section	SE
19	NE-SW drainage	004	Ceramic deposit – SE section	SE
20	NE-SW drainage	004	Ceramic deposit – SE section – detail	SE
21	NE-SW drainage	004	Ceramic deposit – SE section	SE
22	NE-SW drainage	004	Ceramic deposit – NW section	NW
23	NE-SW drainage	001-005	General of drainage trench	N
24	NE-SW drainage	001-005	General of drainage trench	W
25	Access strip	-	General – starting access strip	NE
26	Access strip	006	Stripping around 006	NE
27	Access strip	006	Stripping around 006	NE
28	Access strip	006-007	General of wall/linear feature	N
29	Access strip	006-007	General of wall/linear feature	NE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
30	Access strip	006-007	General of wall/linear feature	NW
31	Access strip	006-007	General of wall/linear feature	NE
32	Access strip	007	General of linear feature	NE
33	Access strip	006	SW facing elevation of wall	SW
34	Access strip	006	SW facing elevation of wall	NW
35	Access strip	001,008,002	W facing trench section	W
36	Access strip	001, 008, 002	E facing trench section	E
37	Access strip	006	Detail of 'White Hill' stamp	W
38	Access strip	-	General of 1st section backfilled	N
39	Access strip	006	Wall within 2nd section	S
40	Access strip	006	Wall within 2nd section	S
41	Access strip	007	Linear feature within 2nd section	SE
42	Access strip	-	General 2nd section	SE
43	Access strip	-	General 2nd section	SW
44	Access strip	006	W facing elevation of wall	SW
45	Access strip	006	W facing elevation of wall	W
46	Access strip	008	E facing trench section	E
47	Access strip	009	W facing trench section	W
48	Access strip	006	Working shot, removing 006	SW
49	Access strip	-	After removal of 006	SW
50	Access strip	-	Second section backfilled	NE
51	Access strip	-	General – stripping 3rd section	SW
52	Access strip	-	General – stripping 3rd section, showing modern plastic pipe	SW
53	Access strip	-	Modern concrete before removal	E
54	Access strip	-	Modern concrete before removal	SE
55	Access strip	006	Wall within 3rd section – with collapse	S
56	Access strip	006	Wall within 3rd section – with collapse	S
57	Access strip	006	Wall within 3rd section – with collapse	SW
58	Access strip	006	W facing elevation	NW
59	Access strip	009	E facing trench section	E
60	Access strip	009	W facing trench section	W
61	Access strip	-	General - 3rd section	S
62	Access strip	-	Working shot – stripping 4th section	S
63	Access strip	-	Working shot – removing former manhole	S
64	Access strip	006	Return of wall	W
65	Access strip	006	Return of wall	SW
66	Access strip	006	S facing elevation	S
67	Access strip	011	W facing trench section showing 011	W
68	Access strip	011	W facing trench section showing 011	NW
69	Access strip	011	Detail of drain in brickwork	W
70	Access strip	011/006	General shot of features	SW
71	Access strip	-	General of 4th section	N
72	Access strip	-	General of 4th section	N

Appendix G: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	The City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	376 Gilmerton Road Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	3776
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Alan Hunter Blair & Beth Spence
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation & Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	---
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	---
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	---
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 284 694
START DATE (this season)	24 March 2014
END DATE (this season)	20 August 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	---
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on the site of demolished warehouses prior to redevelopment of the site. Cobble and brick floor surfaces along with a sandstone wall and a brick built cellared area were recorded during the evaluation. Deep deposits of infill and demolition debris over 4.1 m deep were found at the north west end of the development area, potentially the location of the core of the historic eighteenth century Moredun Mill, which is recorded in an Ordnance Survey map of 1894 near this location.</p> <p>During the subsequent archaeological watching brief further brick walls were revealed, of a likely mid 20th century date, as well as a deposit of ceramic material originating from a local Edinburgh pottery the 'Holyrood Pottery' dating to the early twentieth century.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	ALDI Stores Ltd
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Appendix H: Written Scheme Of Investigation**376 GILMERTON ROAD, EDINBURGH**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3776

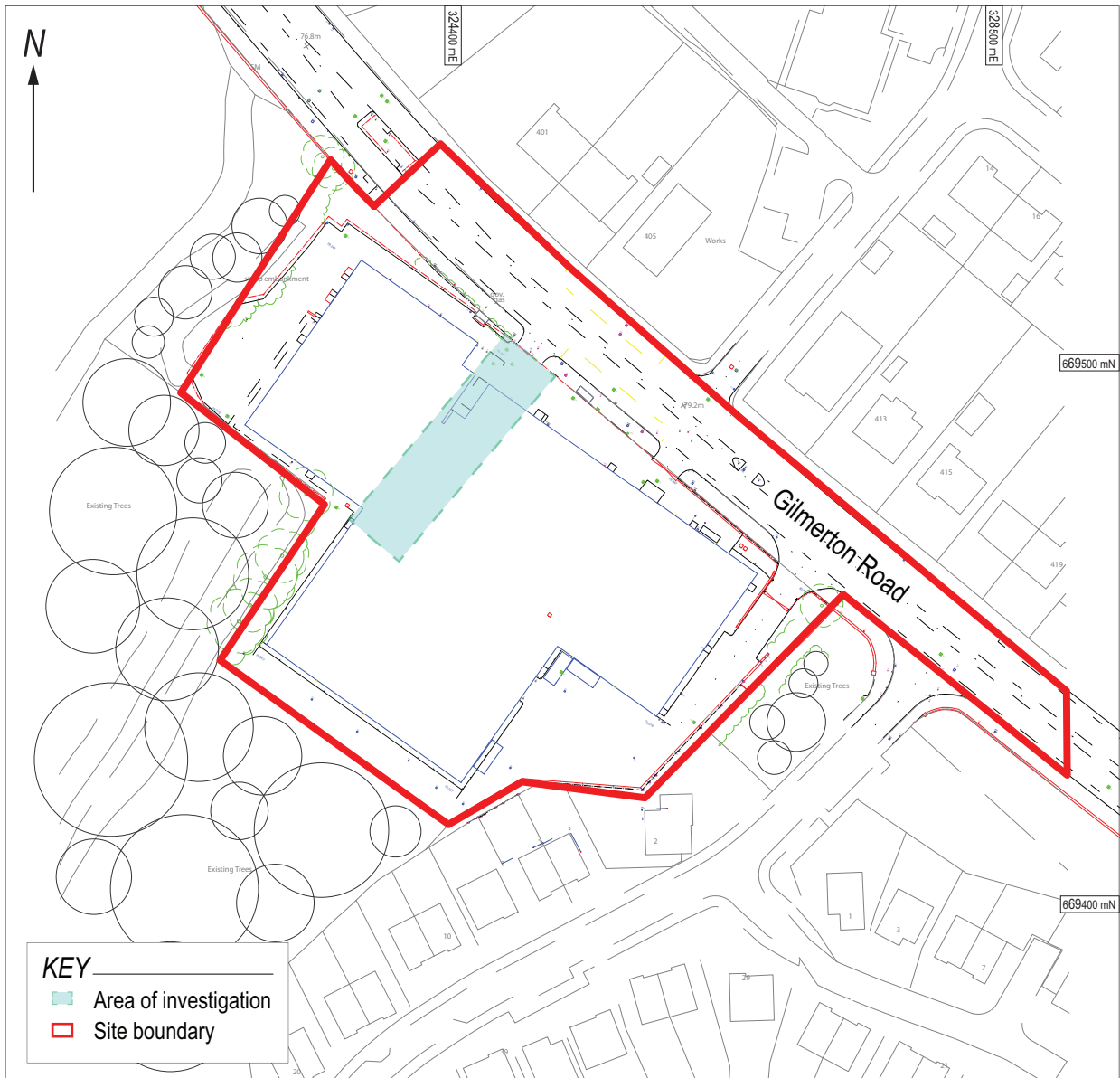
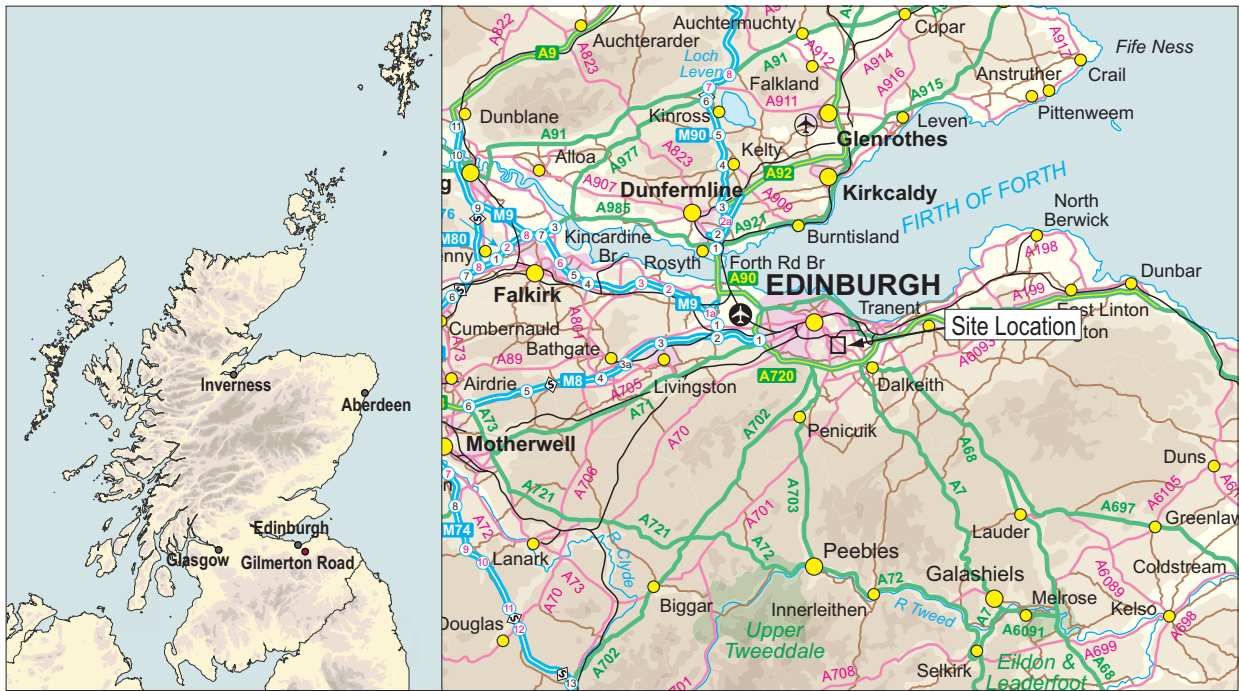


Figure 1:
Site location.

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the second phase of archaeological work associated with the development at 376 Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh. This phase of work will concentrate on the access road for the new development. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been developed in consultation with the client and local authority archaeologist.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the 376 Gilmerton Road development in accordance with planning condition 2 (Planning Reference: 13/00292/FUL). In accordance to the specification provided by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS), the scope of work is for an archaeological 'strip, map and record' exercise to reveal and record the extent of archaeological deposits that survive within the development area and will be affected by the construction of the access road and car park.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological mitigation works (Stage 2) following the completion of the Stage 1 evaluation of the development site. Following the completion of stage 2 there may be a requirement Stage 3 post-excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addendums. These WSI addendums, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of the Archaeological Adviser to the City of Edinburgh Council, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Site Location

- 3.1 The development area is centred on NT 284 694, the proposed development is located at 376 Gilmerton Road to the south-east of Edinburgh; Guardwell Crescent lies to the south and consists of housing while the development site formerly consisted of warehousing (Figure 1). To the west is the mature woodland of Ellen's Glen and the Burdiehouse Burn.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The development site is regarded as of archaeological interest as the site is the location of the historic 18th century Moredun Mill. This milling complex known until the late 18th century as Guardwell Mill is shown on General Roy's 1750s Military Map of the area. The 1st Edition OS map shows a range of buildings and structures across the site (including mill lade and dam) with the mill recorded as being used for corn, a use which it maintains until at least the outbreak of the First World War. However by the 1930s OS Map the mill appears to have undergone major decline with the loss of some buildings and the reuse of surviving as a Laundry. The archaeological evaluation identified several brick and cobbled surfaces along with stone and brick foundations for buildings associated with the mill complex.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works is to:
 - reveal the extent of the archaeological deposits within the area of the access road and its immediate surroundings.
 - to map and record the archaeological deposits
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
 - Conduct an archaeological watching brief while the overburden is removed to reveal the deposits below.

- Once the deposits are revealed to clean, map and record their extent;
- Once recorded the deposits can be removed under a controlled archaeological watching brief in case further deposits are revealed below then investigate and record any deposits.
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement CECAS on completion of the evaluation;
- Submit, if post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Methodology

- 6.1 The area to be investigated comprises the location of the new access road for the development and covers an area approximately 45m by 12m (figure 1) and will be located within the car park of the development. Due to the existing height difference from the main road the new access will form a ramp up to the level required for the car park this will result in the removal of part or all of the archaeological surfaces and possible features revealed during the evaluation (Trench 7 on figure 1). Therefore the 'strip, map and record' exercise will fully record all features and deposits prior to their removal under archaeological supervision.
- 6.2 A GUARD Archaeologist will supervise the removal of the existing overburden by machine. The machine excavator will be fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket and the overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil or formation level for the new road. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.3 All potential archaeological features will be investigated by the on-site Archaeologist. All significant features including negative-cut features will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.4 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Palaeo-environmental samples will also be taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence (samples will be a minimum of 20 litres where sediment volume allows).
- 6.6 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.7 The extent of the archaeological features and structures will be accurately surveyed using a Total Station or GPS and will be related to the Ordnance Survey Grid. A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made, either digitally or by hand, and related to the OS grid. In addition to archaeological features this will include recent agricultural features and changes in the subsoil. Where digital planning is used, the project archaeologist will ensure that a sufficient number of points are taken on each feature to ensure an accurate representation of the site. A plan of the deposits will be made and included in the report where appropriate.
- 6.8 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and the CECAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and CECAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

- 6.9 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the *IFA* (Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the 'strip, map and record' exercise will be submitted to the client for approval, then submitted to CECAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise any archaeological features encountered. It will also include plans and photographs at an appropriate scale showing the evaluation trenches and archiving lists of all drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 The report will include the following:
- executive summary
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code
 - Planning application number
 - contractor's details including date work carried out
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details
 - description of the site history, location and geology
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated
 - context & feature descriptions
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate
 - discussion of the results of the archaeological investigations
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work, such as post-excavation analysis and publication
 - bibliography
- 7.3 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further one including a digital PDF copy sent to CECAS.
- 7.4 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Limited.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the work, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 1 month of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, CECAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel. In the event of finds being allocated to the City of Edinburgh Council Museum Service all packaging will be labelled with the appropriate CEC box number and accession number.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): TBC
 - Additional field staff, if required, will be drawn from our team of experienced field staff
 - Technical Support: Aileen Maule
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Fiona Jackson
 - Project Manager: Bob Will
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, Bob Will, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the archaeological works has still to be determined but CECAS will be informed of the start date and site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of

which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.

- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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