



**Craigmillar Town Centre
Watching Brief, Monitored Strip and
Archaeological Excavation
Data Structure Report
Project 4092**

Craigmillar Town Centre Watching Brief, Monitored Strip and Archaeological Excavation Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Luddon Construction Ltd.

NGR: NT 2898 7173 (centred)

Project Number: 4092

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

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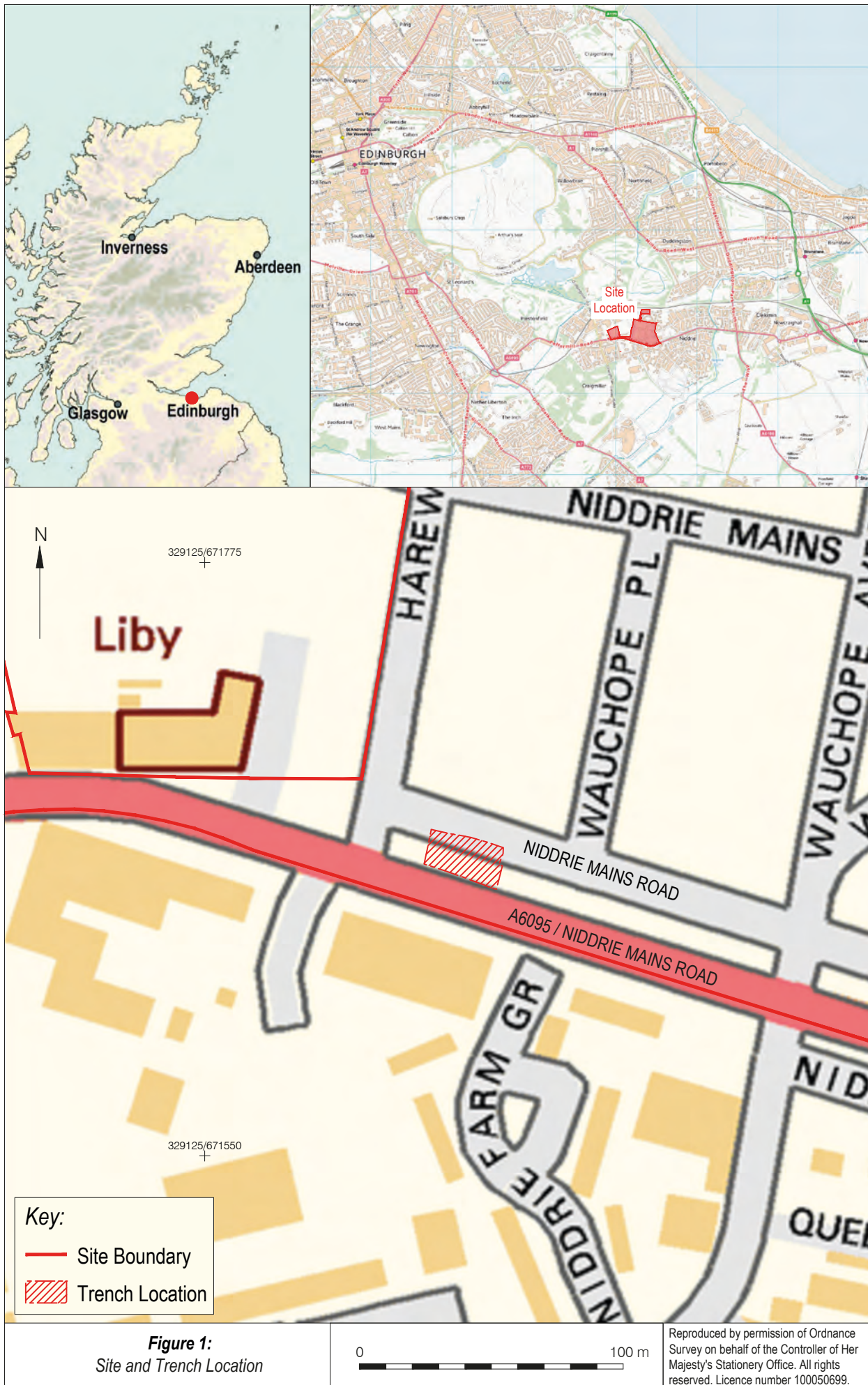


Figure 1:
Site and Trench Location

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief and subsequent strip map and sample programme of archaeological work was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Luddon Construction Ltd, on a proposed development on a brownfield site formerly occupied by post-war housing at Craigmillar in Edinburgh.
- 1.2 A total of 19 lime mortar bonded sandstone wall remnants were found below a shallow layer of topsoil. The walls formed parts of three demolished buildings. Patchy remnants of mortar floor surfaces associated with the buildings survived across the western part of site.

Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results for the watching brief and strip map and sample programme of archaeological work at the Craigmillar town centre development site, which was carried out in response to condition 2 of the planning permission in principle decision (Ref: 14/03416/PPP). This was undertaken to a specification outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix H) agreed in advance by John Lawson, City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS).

Site Location

- 3.1 The development area is located to the north of Niddrie Main Road, Craigmillar, Edinburgh (centred on NGR: NT 2898 7173). The development area lies within an area of mid-twentieth century municipal housing that has now been demolished in advance of ongoing re-development.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Most of the development area was occupied by post war housing lies in close proximity to an extensive area associated with the coal mining industry in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Coal mining covered the area from Newcraighall, Brunstane, Niddrie and Edmonstone and elements could date back to the sixteenth/seventeenth centuries if not much earlier. Although the present site has been affected by modern development there is still potential for the survival of significant archaeological remains.
- 4.2 Map regression research examined a total of 14 historic maps dating from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55 to the Ordnance Survey map of 1959 (see Appendix 1). On the earliest maps the land within the study area was shown as enclosed agricultural fields and the estate of Niddry was shown on Roy's map along with the farm of Karm Toroe (Cairntows on later maps) which is located to the west of the development area. The development area remained as fields until 1852 when the Ordnance Survey map showed a group of four small buildings on Niddrie Mains Road along with field boundaries. It is this group of buildings that were investigated during this phase of work.



Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55.



Ordnance Survey map of 1852.

Figure 2: Map Regression Historic Maps.

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aim of the archaeological investigation was to identify:

- the extent and nature of known archaeological features within the development area;
- as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits within the development area.

5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological watching brief across a predetermined area on the south side of the development area to establish the presence or absence of archaeological features
- Conduct an archaeological strip, map and sample exercise within the development area to establish the extent of any archaeological remains identified during the course of the watching brief, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for approval to the City of Edinburgh Council, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further post-excitation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Fieldwork Methodology

6.1 The proposed development area was photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.

6.2 An area measuring 28.8 m long x 15 m wide amounted to 432 m² was investigated.

6.3 All topsoil and overburden was removed using a back-acting machine equipped with a c. 1.5 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket. All machine excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision.

6.4 The topsoil across the study area was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. All archaeological features encountered were hand cleaned to determine their character and extent.

6.5 All significant archaeological features encountered were recorded. A full record of excavated features was made using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and drawn at an appropriate scale and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.

Results

- 7.1 A summary of the results is outlined below. The full details of the results can be found in Appendices D-F and are illustrated in Figure 3 and Plates 1-8.
- 7.2 A modern landscaping topsoil deposit (001) was removed across the entire area under investigation, this measured on average 0.35 m deep. At the east end of the area a lime mortar bonded sandstone wall (003), aligned NE-SW, was uncovered below the topsoil. The modern topsoil deposit overlay an earlier agricultural soil (002) that measured up to 0.72 m deep. On the west side of wall (003) topsoil (001) overlay a layer of demolition debris (004) 0.3 m deep which overlay the buried agricultural soil (002). The discovery of the deep soil horizon (002) below the demolition layer necessitated removal of both these deposits to establish a firm foundation for the development to proceed in this area.
- 7.3 In total 19 lime mortar sandstone rubble walls and one concrete base were uncovered. The walls formed part of the remains of three buildings, Building A, Building B and Building C. The easternmost and northernmost walls (003) and (021) formed part of the property boundary wall with the north-east to south-west aligned buildings A and B tied into the northern property boundary wall (021) Three areas of degraded possible mortar floors were revealed across the western part of the site.
- 7.4 **Building A** (Figure 3, Plates 1 and 2)
- 7.4.1 Building A was aligned NE-SW and comprised five lime mortar bonded walls (006), (009), (010), (014) and (020) aligned NE-SW and four walls (011), (012), (013) and (022) aligned NW-SE. Walls (010) and (014) forming the external walls at the north end of Building A tied into the property boundary wall (021). The more substantial load bearing walls which measured 0.6 m wide were built off the sandy clay subsoil (005) with the less substantial internal walls which measured 0.4 m wide built of the agricultural soil (002). A small concrete pad (007) was located towards the south-east end of the building. Construction cuts were visible for some of the load bearing walls which were generally built off a sandstone footing that projected 0.15 m beyond the width of the base of walls which survived to a height of approximately 0.5 m. A small area of mortar floor (008) was recorded to the north of wall (006) The complete footprint of the building was not recorded due to the walls forming the south end of the building continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the south. The overall dimensions of the excavated building was 12.5 m long x 7.8 m wide.



Plate 1: General view of Building A from the north-east.



Plate 2: General view of Building A from the south-east.

7.5 Building B and C (Figure 3, Plates 3-7)

- 7.5.1 Building B comprised six lime mortar bonded walls (015), (024), (025), (027), (028) and (031) aligned NE-SW and two walls (023) and (026) aligned NW-SE. As with Building A the wider load bearing walls were built off a projecting wall footing over the natural subsoil (005) with the narrower internal walls built off the relict agricultural soil (002). The building appeared to be sub-divided in two by a very truncated wall (024) aligned NE-SW in the middle of the building. A wall (030) on the same alignment to wall (024) to the north of Building B effectively divided

the courtyard area into respective east and west halves. The southern and eastern extents of Building B continued beyond the limit of the excavation area. The overall dimensions of the building as excavated was 12.5 m long x 6.2 m wide.



Plate 3: General view of Building B from the south-east.



Plate 4: General view of Building B from the north-west.

- 7.5.2 A degraded mortar floor (029) was recorded in the courtyard area to the north and west of Building B this covered an area measuring 4.9 m long N-S x 5.6 m E-W and was 0.06 m thick. Two patchy remnants of mortar flooring (034) and (035) were visible to the north and east of Building B, these measured 6 m long E-W x 4.2 m long N-S x 0.04 m thick and 1.8 m long x 0.6 m wide x 0.03 m thick respectively. The very truncated remains of a wall (036) formed part of a putative Building C. The wall abutted the east side of wall (030) and only the south face of the wall survived and extended for a distance of 2 m.



Plate 5: General view of mortar floor (029) on the north-west side of Building B from the south-east.



Plate 6: General view of mortar floors (034) and (035) on the north-east side of Building B and wall (036) part of Building C, from the north-west.



Plate 7: General view of Buildings A, B and C from the north-east.



Figure 3: Plan of parts of buildings A,B and C.

Discussion

- 8.1 Buildings are first recorded in this area on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1852 as a series of four detached buildings, while the Ordnance Survey map published in 1934 depicts a series of six semi-detached buildings suggesting that the site has been remodelled in this period. The building remains recorded during the archaeological work most closely match the series of buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1895 and probably originated as buildings, perhaps tied cottages, attached to Niddrie Mains Farm, part of the Niddrie Estate owned by the Wauchope's who eventually gave their land to the city. As a family, the Wauchopes were long established at Niddrie, which borders the estate of Edmonstone to the north. Around 1400, Robert III (1390-1406) gave charter of the lands of Nudry to a Gilbert Wauchop (Thomson (ed) 1912, 644).

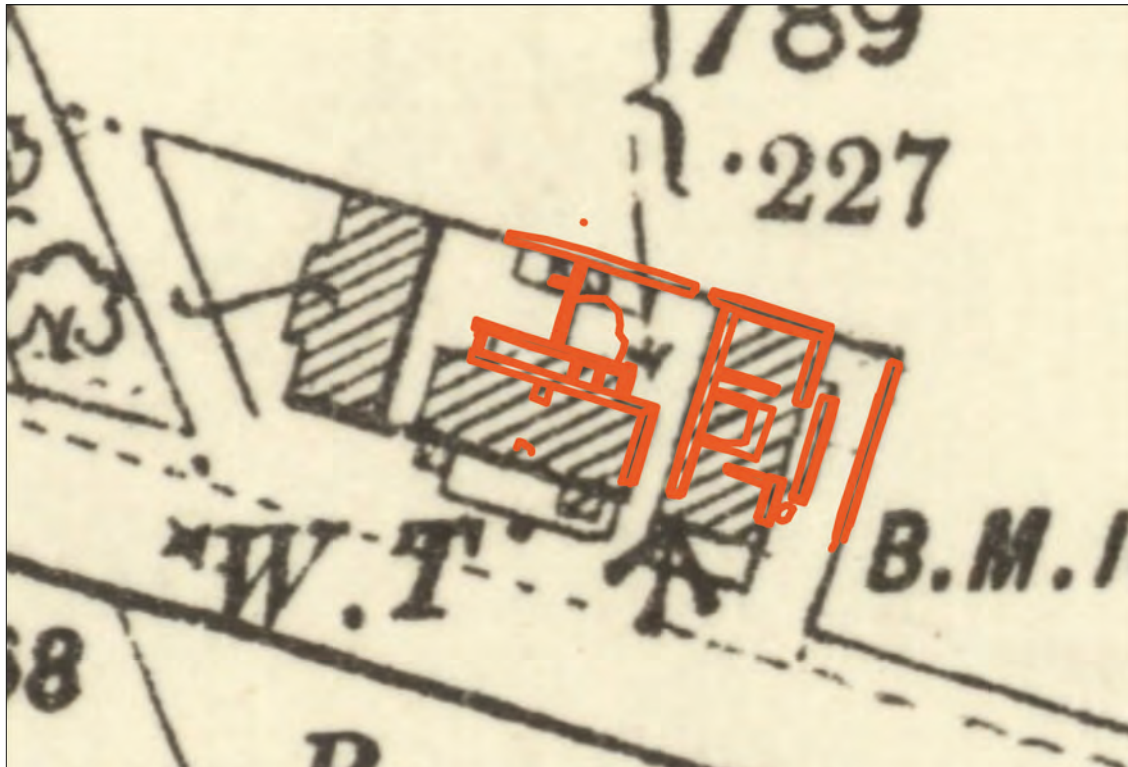


Plate 8: Ordnance Survey map published 1895 with site plan overlaid onto it.

- 8.2 Following completion of the fieldwork the walls forming the buildings were protected and left in situ. During later landscaping two trees were planted adjacent to the walls which required slight reduction of the walls. Where possible the walls were avoided during planting (Figure 4).

Conclusions

- 9.1 The watching brief recorded parts of three buildings and recovered finds that all suggest a predominance of late 19th to 20th century activity across the development area.
- 9.2 The proposed development is unlikely to impinge greatly on the building remains as the areas around the walls are to be infilled with ballast up to formation level. Some down taking of the walls may be required if they rise above the base of the formation level and tree planting will have a limited impact on several walls.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1 – 285676) 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 archaeological advisor to Edinburgh Council will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.



Figure 4: Archaeology overlaid onto the Tree Location Plan.

Acknowledgements

10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank and Andy Given and Declan Rae of Luddon Construction and John Lawson of CECAS for their assistance. Plant and driver were supplied by Luddon Construction. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and Clark Innes, with administration from Jen Cochrane. The project was directed by Alan Hunter Blair with assistance from archaeologists Dave McNicol, Kenneth Green, Maureen Kilpatrick, Erica Villas and John James Atkinson. The project was managed for GUARD by Bob Will.

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Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: 4092 Map regression exercise

Roy, W 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland.

The Site is enclosed agricultural fields. A farm named as Karm Toroer (Cairntows on later maps) lies to the west of the Site, and Niddry [sic] estate is mapped.

Laurie, J 1763 A plan of the county of Mid-Lothian.

No change from Roy's map.

Laurie, J 1766 A plan of Edinburgh and places adjacent. Edinburgh.

The Site is enclosed agricultural fields.

Knox, J 1816 Map of the shire of Edinburgh. Edinburgh.

No change from Laurie's map.

Kirkwood, R 1817 A map of the environs of Edinburgh. Edinburgh: Kirkwood & Son.

No change from Laurie's map.

Thomson, J & Johnson, W 1821 Edinburgh Shire. Edinburgh: J Thomson & Co.

No change from Laurie's map.

Hunter, W & Anderson, J 1834 Plan of the Environs of Edinburgh. Edinburgh: W Hunter & J Anderson.

The Site remains as enclosed cultivated fields.

Ordnance Survey 1852 (Published 1855) *Edinburghshire, Sheet 6*. First Edition 6" to the mile map series

Collection of four small buildings (Site 1) at:-

NT 27207 71662

NT 29222 71664

NT 29219 71653

NT 29233 71653

Two field boundaries running NNW to SSE across site (as annotated on plan)

Ordnance Survey 1877 (Published 1885) *Edinburghshire, Sheet 6*. Second and later editions 6" to the mile map series.

Fenced enclosure centred (Site 2) at:-

NT 29333 71753

Ordnance Survey 1893 (Published 1895) *Edinburghshire, Sheet 004.09*. Second and later editions 25" to the mile map series.

Fenced enclosure has gone. No other changes from 1877 6" map.

Ordnance Survey 1906 (Published 1908) *Edinburghshire, Sheet 004.09*. Second and later editions 6" to

the mile map series.

Raeburn Brewery is in existence. No other changes.

Ordnance Survey ca.1913 (Published 1914) *Edinburghshire, Sheet 004.09*. Second and later editions 6" to the mile map series.

No changes from previous maps.

Ordnance Survey ca.1932 (Published 1934) *Edinburghshire, Sheet 004.09*. Second and later editions 6" to the mile map series.

Collection of buildings on 1852 map still in existence.

The following streets (with housing to either side) have been constructed:-

Harewood Road

Harewood Drive

Harewood Crescent

Niddrie Mains Terrace

Niddrie Mains Drive

Wauchope Crescent

Wauchope Terrace

Wauchope Avenue

Wauchope Place

Ordnance Survey 1959 NT27. 1:25,000 maps of Great Britain.

All of the features mapped in 1932 are in existence. No changes on the site.

Appendix B: Bibliography

Thomson, J M (ed) 1912 *The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland AD 1306-1424*, (HM General Register House, Edinburgh).

Appendix C: List of Contexts

| Context No. | Area | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------|------------|---|---|
| 001 | Site | Deposit: A mid-brown sandy loam with occasional small angular stones and modern detritus. Measured up to 0.35 m deep | Modern landscaping topsoil deposit overlies walls; demolition debris 004 and relict agricultural soil 002 |
| 002 | Site | Deposit: A dark brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of broken brick, fragments of fireclay drainpipe, window and bottle glass fragments, slate fragments, angular sandstone fragments and occasional rusty iron objects. All from towards the surface of this deposit. Measured up to 0.72 m deep | Relict agricultural soil below modern landscaping topsoil deposit 001 |
| 003 | Building A | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NE-SW. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 266 mm x 220 mm x 180 mm <>. Built off a sandstone footing that extended up to 0.15 m beyond either side of the edges of the wall and measured 0.15 m deep. The wall measured 11.3 long x 0.46 m wide and survived up to a height of 0.42 m a maximum of four course of stone. Built off natural subsoil 005 | Property boundary wall enclosing a series of demolished buildings of likely nineteenth century date. |

| Context No. | Area | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------|------------|---|---|
| 004 | Site | Deposit: A yellow/brown sandy clay with frequent sandstone fragments, lime mortar fragments, slate and concret fragments and occasional short lengths of rusty service pipes. Measured 0.3 m deep. | Demolition debris associated with the demolition of the remnants of part of three buildings. |
| 005 | Site | Deposit: A yellow/brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments and boulders, stone inclusions become more frequent with depth. | Natural subsoil |
| 006 | Building A | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NE-SW. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 280 mm x 240 mm x 160 mm <>. Built off a sandstone footing that measured 0.9 m wide. Wall measured 6.4 m long x 0.65 m wide x 0.15-0.70 m in height. Built off natural subsoil 005 | One of a series of external building walls forming part of the remains of Building A. |
| 007 | Building A | Structure: A concrete pad. Roughcast concrete sub-square in plan, aligned N-S. Measured 1 m long x 0.76 m wide x 0.2 m deep. Built off ploughsoil 002 | Concrete pad associated with Building A |
| 008 | Building A | Deposit: Pale yellow/brown lime mortar with frequent inclusions of very small yellow sandstone fragments. Measured 1.2 m long x 0.6 m wide x 0.07 m deep | Fragmentary remains of a mortar floor associated with Building A. |
| 009 | Building A | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NE-SW. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 610 mm x 230 mm x 160 mm <. Built off a sandstone footing that was visible projecting 0.18 m beyond the base of the wall on the east side. Wall measured 2.28 m long x 0.62 m wide x 0.68 m in height. Built off natural subsoil 005 | One of a series of external walls forming part of the remains of Building A. Abutted by internal wall 011 to the west |
| 010 | Building A | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NE-SW. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 400 mm x 250 mm x 120 mm <. Built off a sandstone footing that was visible projecting 0.10 m beyond the base of the wall on the east and west sides. Wall measured 4.9 m long x 0.60 m wide x 0.4 m in height. Tied into wall 021 at the north end. Built off natural subsoil 005 | One of a series of external walls forming the remains of Building A. |
| 011 | Building A | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NW-SE. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 250 mm x 200 mm x 100 mm <. Wall measured 2.8 m long x 0.50 m wide x 0.25 m in height. abuts wall 009 to the east and would have abutted wall 014 to the west but was completely truncated at the west end. Built off ploughsoil 002 | One of a series of internal walls forming the remains of Building A. |
| 012 | Building A | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NW-SE. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 240 mm x 220 mm x 170 mm <. Wall measured 2.7 m long x 0.42 m wide x 0.3 m in height, two courses. abuts wall 020 to the east and 014 to the west. Built off ploughsoil 002 | One of a series of internal walls forming part of the remains of Building A. |
| 013 | Building A | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NW-SE. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 240 mm x 220 mm x 170 mm <. Wall measured 2.7 m long x 0.39 m wide x 0.3 m in height, two courses. abuts wall 020 to the east and 014 to the west. Built off ploughsoil 002. | One of a series of internal walls forming part of the remains of Building A. |
| 014 | Building A | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NE-SW. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 550 mm x 290 mm x 170 mm <. Wall measured 12.70 m long x 0.6 m wide x 0.66 m in height, two courses. Abutted by walls 011, 012 and 013 to the east, tied into wall 021 at the north end. Built off natural subsoil 005. | One of a series of external walls forming the remains of Building A. |
| 015 | Building B | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NE-SW. Built off a basal course of stone that projects 0.11 m beyond the base of the wall from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 300 mm x 220 mm x 150 mm <>. Wall measured 4.8 m long x 0.59 m wide x 0.51 m in height, four courses. Abutted by walls 025, 027 and 028 to the north, tied into wall 023 at the north end. Built off natural subsoil 005. | One of a series of external walls forming the remains of Building B |

| Context No. | Area | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------|------------------------|--|---|
| 016 | Building A | Cut: Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Measured 6.25 m long x 0.9 m wide. | Construction cut for wall 006 |
| 017 | Building B | Cut: Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Measured 4.95 m long x 0.78 m wide. | Construction cut for wall 015 |
| 018 | Building A | Fill: A mid-grey, orange/brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of gravel. Measured up to 0.7 m deep. | Fill of construction cut for wall 006 |
| 019 | Building B | Fill: A pale grey/brown yellow/brown sandy clay with frequent mortar and yellow sandstone fragments. Measured 0.51 m deep. | Fill of construction cut for wall 015 |
| 020 | Building A | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NE-SW. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 700 mm x 500 mm x 300 mm <. Wall measured 3.1 m long x 1 m wide x 0.53 m in height. Abutted by walls 012 and 013 to the west. Built off natural subsoil 005 | Internal load bearing wall associated with Building A |
| 021 | Structures A, B and C. | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NW-SE. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 420 mm x 380 mm x 300 mm <. Wall measured 21 m long x 0.55-0.9 m wide x up to 0.3 m in height. Abutted by walls 010, 014 and 030 to the south. Built off natural subsoil 005 | Wall forming the north end of Building A and in conjunction with wall 003 formed the property boundary wall of Structures A, B and C. |
| 022 | Building A | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NW-SE. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 430 mm x 430 mm x 200 mm <. Wall measured 3.65 m long x 0.45 m wide x 0.3 m in height. Abuts wall 014 to the west. Built off relict agricultural soil 002. | One of a series of internal walls forming part of the remains of Building A. |
| 023 | Building B | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NW-SE. Built off a wall footing that projects 0.15 m beyond base of wall on the south side from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 360 mm x 200 mm x 200 mm <. Wall measured 11.52 m long, truncated at west end, x 0.62 m wide x 0.56 m in height. Abutted by wall 024 to the south and wall 025 to the north along with short walls 027, 028 and 031. Tied into wall 015 at the east end. Built off natural subsoil 005. | One of a series of walls forming part of the remains of Building B. |
| 024 | Building B | Structure: Truncated lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NE-SW. Built off a wall footing that projects 0.12 m beyond base of wall from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 400 mm x 400 mm x 280 mm <. Wall measured 0.56 m long at south end x 0.68 m wide x 0.72 m in height and 1.04 m long at the north end x 0.9 m wide x 0.16 m in height. Abuts wall 023 to the north, continued below edge of trench to the south. Built off natural subsoil 005. | One of a series of walls forming part of the remains of Building B. In conjunction with wall 030 may divide Building B into two properties. |
| 025 | Building B | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NE-SW. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 320 mm x 200 mm x 180 mm <. Wall measured 1.9 m long x 0.4 m wide x 0.25 m in height. Abuts wall 023 to the south. Tied into wall 026 at the north end. | One of a series of walls forming part of the remains of Building B. |
| 026 | Building B | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall brought to course with pinning and choking stones aligned NW-SE. Built from sub-rectangular and sub-angular quarried stone, stone size 300 mm x 210 mm x 160 mm <. Wall measured 9.7 m long, truncated at west end x 0.4 m wide x 0.20 m in height. Abutted by walls 027, 028 and 031 to the south. Tied into wall 025 at the east end. | One of a series of walls forming part of the remains of Building B. |
| 027 | Building B | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall, aligned NE-SW built with red sandstone. Stone size 330 mm x 320 mm. Abuts wall 026 to the north and wall 023 to the south. Measured 1.3 m long x 0.29 m wide | One of a series of walls forming part of the remains of Building B. |
| 028 | Building B | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall, aligned NE-SW built with red sandstone. Stone size 490 mm x 290 mm. Abuts wall 026 to the north and wall 023 to the south. Measured 1.3 m long x 0.32 m wide | One of a series of walls forming part of the remains of Building B. |
| 029 | Building B | Deposit: A pale grey/brown mortar screed with inclusions of small sandstone fragments. Measured 4.9 m long N-S x 5.6 m E-W x 0.06 m deep. | Truncated mortar floor. |

| Context No. | Area | Description | Interpretation |
|-------------|--------------|--|---|
| 030 | Building B/C | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall, aligned NE-SW built with red sandstone. Stone size 470 mm x 260 mm x 100 mm. Abuts wall 026 to the north. Measured 5.3 m long x 0.38m wide, wall heavily truncated in central area. Abuts wall 026 to south and wall 021 to north. Abutted by mortar floors 029, 034 and 035. | Wall associated with Building B and C. |
| 031 | Building B | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall, aligned NE-SW built with red sandstone. Stone size 460 mm x 200 mm x 150 mm. Abuts wall 026 to the north and wall 023 to the south. Measured 1.3 m long x 0.29 m wide | One of a series of walls forming part of the remains of Building B. |
| 032 | Building A | Cut: Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Measured 5 m long x 0.13 m wide. Only visible over a distance of 5 m on the west side of wall 014. | Construction cut for wall 014 |
| 033 | Building A | Fill: A pale grey/brown yellow/brown sandy clay with frequent mortar and yellow sandstone fragments. Unexcavated. | Fill of construction cut for wall 014 |
| 034 | Building B | Deposit: A pale red/pink mortar degraded mortar screed. Measured 6 m long E-W x 4.2 m long N-S x 0.04 m deep. Abuts wall 012, 032 and 033. | Remnant of mortar floor associated with Building B |
| 035 | Building B | Deposit: A pale grey/brown mortar screed with inclusions of small sandstone fragments. Measured 1.8 m long x 0.6 m wide x 0.03 m deep | Remnant of mortar floor associated with Building B |
| 036 | Building C | Structure: Lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble wall, aligned NW-SE built with yellow sandstone. Stone size 220 mm x 180 mm x 150 mm. Abuts wall 030 to the east, only S edge of wall survived. Measured 2 m long x 0.3 m wide x 0.15 m in height. | Wall remnant associated with Building C. |

Appendix D: List of Finds

| Find No. | Context No. | No. of Pieces | Material | Type | Description |
|----------|-------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 004 | 6 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherds |
| 2 | 002 | 3 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherds |
| 3 | 020 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherds |
| 4 | 014 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 5 | 004 | 1 | Shell | Marine | Oyster shell fragment |
| 6 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 7 | 018 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 8 | 018 | 4 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 9 | 003 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 10 | 003 | 2 | Shell | Marine | Oyster shell fragments |
| 11 | 003 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 12 | 003 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 13 | 004 | 1 | Glass | Bottle | Clear bottle glass fragment |
| 14 | 004 | 1 | Glass | Bottle | Bottle glass fragment |
| 15 | 004 | 1 | Shell | Marine | 1 small oyster shell fragment |
| 16 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 17 | 004 | 1 | Metal | Iron | 1 nail |
| 18 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 19 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 20 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Clay pipe | Clay pipe stem inscribed |
| 21 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 22 | 004 | 1 | Glass | Glass | Bottle glass fragment |
| 23 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 24 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 25 | 004 | 3 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherds |
| 26 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 27 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 28 | 003 | 1 | Ceramic | Clay pipe | Clay pipe stem |
| 29 | 003 | 1 | Ceramic | Clay pipe | Clay pipe stem |
| 30 | 003 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |

| Find No. | Context No. | No. of Pieces | Material | Type | Description |
|----------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|--|
| 31 | 003 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 32 | 003 | 1 | Industrial waste | CBM | Small lump of possible CBM |
| 33 | 003 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 34 | 003 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 35 | 003 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 36 | 003 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 37 | 003 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 38 | 003 | 1 | Bone | Animal | Small bone fragment |
| 39 | 003 | 1 | Glass | Bottle | Clear glass bottle fragment |
| 40 | 002 | 2 | Shell | Marine? | Shell fragments |
| 41 | 002 | 2 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 42 | 002 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 43 | 002 | 1 | Ceramic | Clay pipe | Clay pipe stem |
| 44 | 002 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 45 | 007 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 46 | 002 | 69 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherds |
| 47 | 002 | 2 | Ceramic | Clay pipe | Decorated bowl and stem fragment |
| 48 | 002 | 3 | Glass | Bottle | 1 neck and 2 base fragments |
| 49 | 004 | 1 | Glass | Window | Window glass fragment |
| 50 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Clay pipe | Clay pipe stem stamped Tho. White & Co |
| 51 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 52 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 53 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |
| 54 | 004 | 1 | Bone | Animal | Small bone fragment |
| 55 | 004 | 1 | Ceramic | Pottery | Modern industrial sherd |

Appendix E: List of Drawings

| Drawing No. | Area | Sheet No. | Context no. | Subject | Scale |
|-------------|------|-----------|-------------|--|-------|
| 001 | - | - | - | Plan of walls forming Buildings A, B and C | 1:50 |
| 002 | - | - | - | North facing section through deposits 001, 002 and 006 | 1:10 |

Appendix F: List of Photos

| Film No. 1 SHT 1 | Subject | Taken from |
|------------------|---|------------|
| Frame | | |
| 1 | Registration | - |
| 2 | General view of area pre-excavation. | E |
| 3 | General view of area pre-excavation. | E |
| 4 | N facing section through topsoil 001 and relict agricultural soil 002 | N |
| 5 | Wall 003 | E |
| 6 | Wall 003 | SE |
| 7 | Wall 003 | NE |
| 8 | Wall 003 | NE |
| 9 | Wall 003 | SW |
| 10 | Wall 003 | SW |
| 11 | Wall 003 | SE |
| 12 | Wall 003 | SE |
| 13 | Wall 003 | SSE |
| 14 | Wall 003 | SSE |
| 15 | Wall 003 | NE |
| 16 | Wall 003 | NE |
| 17 | General view of site after removal of spoil. | E |
| 18 | General view of mortar floor remnant 008 | SE |

| Frame | Subject | Taken from |
|-------|---|------------|
| 19 | General view of mortar floor remnant 008 | NE |
| 20 | Wall 006 showing construction cut 016 | E |
| 21 | General view during stripping | E |
| 22 | General view during stripping | E |
| 23 | Wall 015 construction cut 017 and fill of construction cut 019 | NE |
| 24 | Wall 015 construction cut 017 and fill of construction cut 019 | NE |
| 25 | General views during excavation | W |
| 26 | General views during excavation | W |
| 27 | General views during excavation | W |
| 28 | General views during excavation | W |
| 29 | Wall 006 | NE |
| 30 | Wall 006 | NE |
| 31 | Wall 006 | ENE |
| 32 | Wall 006 | ENE |
| 33 | Wall 006 | E |
| 34 | Wall 006 | E |
| 35 | Wall 006 | W |
| 36 | Wall 006 | W |
| 37 | Wall 006 | W |
| 38 | Wall 006 | W |
| 39 | Wall 006, showing whitewashed stones | W |
| 40 | Wall 006, showing whitewashed stones | W |
| 41 | Wall 006 | N |
| 42 | Wall 006 | N |
| 43 | Wall 006 | SE |
| 44 | Wall 006 | SE |
| 45 | Wall 006 | SW |
| 46 | Wall 006 | SW |
| 47 | General view during removal of relict agricultural soil 002 at the east end of site | E |
| 48 | Wall 010 | SE |
| 49 | Wall 010 | SE |
| 50 | Wall 010 | E |
| 51 | Wall 010 | E |
| 52 | Wall 010 | E |
| 53 | Wall 010 | E |
| 54 | Wall 010 and wall 021 | E |
| 55 | Wall 010 and wall 021 | E |
| 56 | Wall 010 | SW |
| 57 | Wall 010 | SW |
| 58 | Wall 010 | SW |
| 59 | Wall 010 | SW |
| 60 | Wall 010 | W |
| 61 | Wall 010 | W |
| 62 | Wall 010 | W |
| 63 | Wall 010 | W |
| 64 | Wall 010 and wall 021 | W |
| 65 | Wall 010 and wall 021 | W |
| 66 | Wall 010 and wall 021 | NE |
| 67 | Wall 010 and wall 021 | NE |
| 68 | General view of the east part of Building A | NE |
| 69 | General view of the east part of Building A | NE |
| 70 | General view of walls 003 and 006 | NE |
| 71 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 72 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 73 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |

| Frame | Subject | Taken from |
|-------------------------|---|------------|
| 74 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 75 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 76 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 77 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 78 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 79 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 80 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 81 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 82 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 83 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 84 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 85 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 86 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 87 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 88 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 89 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 90 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 91 | NW facing elevation of wall 003 from south to north end | NW |
| 92 | Wall 003 | NE |
| 93 | Wall 003 | NE |
| 94 | General view of Concrete block 007, and walls 006, 009, 011, 013, 014 and 020 that form the south end of Building A | SE |
| 95 | General view of Concrete block 007, and walls 006, 009, 011, 013, 014 and 020 that form the south end of Building A | SE |
| 96 | Concrete block 007 | NE |
| 97 | Concrete block 007 | NE |
| 98 | Wall 009 | ENE |
| 99 | Wall 009 | ENE |
| 100 | Wall 009 showing projecting footing | NE |
| 101 | Wall 009 showing projecting footing | NE |
| 102 | Walls 020, 011, 013, 022 and 014 | SE |
| 103 | Walls 020, 011, 013, 022 and 014 | SE |
| 104 | Elevation of wall 020 | NE |
| 105 | Elevation of wall 020 | NE |
| 106 | Elevation of wall 020 | NE |
| 107 | Wall 020 | NE |
| 108 | Wall 020 | NE |
| 109 | Walls 009 and 011 | NE |
| 110 | Walls 009 and 011 | NE |
| 111 | Truncated wall 011 | NW |
| 112 | Truncated wall 011 | NW |
| 113 | Elevation of wall 009 | NW |
| 114 | Elevation of wall 009 | NW |
| 115 | Wall 009 | SE |
| 116 | Wall 009 | SE |
| Film No. 1 SHT 1 | | |
| Frame | Subject | Taken from |
| 1 | Registration | - |
| 2 | Truncated wall 011 | ESE |
| 3 | Truncated wall 011 | ESE |
| 4 | Truncated wall 011 | SW |
| 5 | Truncated wall 011 | SW |
| 6 | SW facing elevations wall 011 from west to east | SW |
| 7 | SW facing elevations wall 011 from west to east | SW |
| 8 | SW facing elevations wall 011 from west to east | SW |

| Frame | Subject | Taken from |
|-------|---|------------|
| 9 | SW facing elevations wall 011 from west to east | SW |
| 10 | SW facing elevations wall 011 from west to east | SW |
| 11 | SW facing elevations wall 011 from west to east | SW |
| 12 | SE facing elevation of wall 014 | SE |
| 13 | SE facing elevation of wall 014 | SE |
| 14 | NE facing elevation of wall 012 | NE |
| 15 | NE facing elevation of wall 012 | NE |
| 16 | NW facing elevation of wall 020 | NW |
| 17 | NW facing elevation of wall 020 | NW |
| 18 | Wall 013 SW facing elevation | SW |
| 19 | Wall 013 SW facing elevation | SW |
| 20 | SE facing elevation of wall 014 abutted by walls 011 and 012 | SE |
| 21 | SE facing elevation of wall 014 abutted by walls 011 and 012 | SE |
| 22 | NE facing elevation of wall 022 | NE |
| 23 | NE facing elevation of wall 022 | NE |
| 24 | NE facing elevation of wall 022 | NE |
| 25 | NE facing elevation of wall 022 | NE |
| 26 | NE facing elevation of wall 022 | NE |
| 27 | NW facing elevations of wall 014 | NW |
| 28 | NW facing elevations of wall 014 | NW |
| 29 | NW facing elevations of wall 014 | NW |
| 30 | NW facing elevations of wall 014 | NW |
| 31 | NW facing elevations of wall 014 | NW |
| 32 | NW facing elevations of wall 014 | NW |
| 33 | SE Facing elevation of wall 015 | SE |
| 34 | SE Facing elevation of wall 015 | SE |
| 35 | SE Facing elevation of wall 015 | SE |
| 36 | SE Facing elevation of wall 015 | SE |
| 37 | General views of excavation area | NE |
| 38 | General views of excavation area | NE |
| 39 | General views of excavation area | NE |
| 40 | General views of excavation area | NE |
| 41 | General views of excavation area | NE |
| 42 | General views of excavation area | NE |
| 43 | General views of excavation area | NE |
| 44 | General views of excavation area | NE |
| 45 | General views of excavation area | NE |
| 46 | Walls forming part of Building A | NE |
| 47 | Walls forming part of Building A | NE |
| 48 | Building A and Building B | SE |
| 49 | Building A and Building B | SE |
| 50 | Building A and Building B | ENE |
| 51 | Building A and Building B | ENE |
| 52 | Walls 010, 014, 021 and 022 | SE |
| 53 | Wall 014 | NW |
| 54 | Wall 014 | NW |
| 55 | Wall 014 | WNW |
| 56 | Walls 015, 024, 026, 026, 027, 028 and 031 forming Building B | ESE |
| 57 | Walls 015, 024, 026, 026, 027, 028 and 031 forming Building B | ESE |
| 58 | Walls 015, 024, 026, 026, 027, 028 and 031 forming Building B | WNW |
| 59 | Walls 015, 024, 026, 026, 027, 028 and 031 forming Building B | WNW |
| 60 | Working shots during planning | SW |
| 61 | Working shots during planning | SE |
| 62 | Wall 011 | SE |
| 63 | Walls 023 and 024 | E |

| Frame | Subject | Taken from |
|-------------------|---|------------|
| 64 | Walls 023 and 024 | E |
| 65 | Wall 023 showing footing on south side of wall | NW |
| 66 | S facing elevation wall 023 | - |
| 67 | General views of site from the north | N |
| 68 | General views of site from the north | N |
| 69 | General views of site from the north | N |
| 70 | General views of site from the north | N |
| Film No. 2 | | |
| Frame | Subject | Taken from |
| 1 | Registration | - |
| 2 | Walls 027 and 028 | N |
| 3 | Walls 023, 024, 026, 027 028 and 031 | ESE |
| 4 | Walls 023, 024, 026, 027 028 and 031 | WNW |
| 5 | Wall 031 | NE |
| 6 | Wall 015 NW facing elevation | NW |
| 7 | Wall 015 NW facing elevation | NW |
| 8 | Construction cut 017 for wall 015 | NE |
| 9 | Wall 024 N end | SE |
| 10 | Wall 024 N end | SE |
| 11 | Wall 024 N end | NW |
| 12 | Wall 023 SE facing elevation | SE |
| 13 | Wall 023 SE facing elevation | SE |
| 14 | Wall 023 SE facing elevation | SW |
| 15 | Wall 023 SE facing elevation | SW |
| 16 | Wall 023 SE facing elevation | SE |
| 17 | Wall 023 SE facing elevation | SW |
| 18 | Wall 024 central section truncated | SE |
| 19 | Wall 024 S end | NE |
| 20 | Wall 024 S end | SE |
| 21 | Wall 024 S end | NW |
| 22 | General view of Building B | SE |
| 23 | General view of Building B | SE |
| 24 | NE corner of walls 023 and 025 | SE |
| 25 | NE facing elevation of wall 023 | NE |
| 26 | N end of Building B | ENE |
| 27 | Mortar floor 029 | SE |
| 28 | Mortar floor remnant 034 on the west side of truncated wall 030 | NE |
| 29 | Mortar floor remnants 035 in the NW corner Building C | NW |
| 30 | Wall 021 forming the northern boundary of Buildings A, B and C | NW |
| 31 | Wall 021 forming the northern boundary of Buildings A, B and C | SE |
| 32 | Wall 021 forming the northern boundary of Buildings A, B and C | SE |
| 33 | Wall 021 forming the northern boundary of Buildings A, B and C | E |
| 34 | Wall 021 forming the northern boundary of Buildings A, B and C | E |
| 35 | Building A north end | SE |
| 36 | Wall 022 NE facing elevation | NE |
| 37 | Wall 014 north end SE facing elevation | SE |
| 38 | Wall 021 east end SE facing elevation | SE |
| 39 | Wall 010 NW facing elevation | NW |
| 40 | Wall 010 SE facing elevation | SE |
| 41 | Wall 021 | ENE |
| 42 | General views of site | - |
| 43 | General views of site | - |
| 44 | General views of site | - |
| 45 | General views of site | - |
| 46 | General views of site | - |

| Frame | Subject | Taken from |
|-------|-----------------------|------------|
| 47 | General views of site | - |
| 48 | General views of site | - |
| 49 | General views of site | - |
| 50 | General views of site | - |
| 51 | General views of site | - |
| 52 | General views of site | - |
| 53 | General views of site | - |
| 54 | General views of site | - |
| 55 | General views of site | - |
| 56 | General views of site | - |

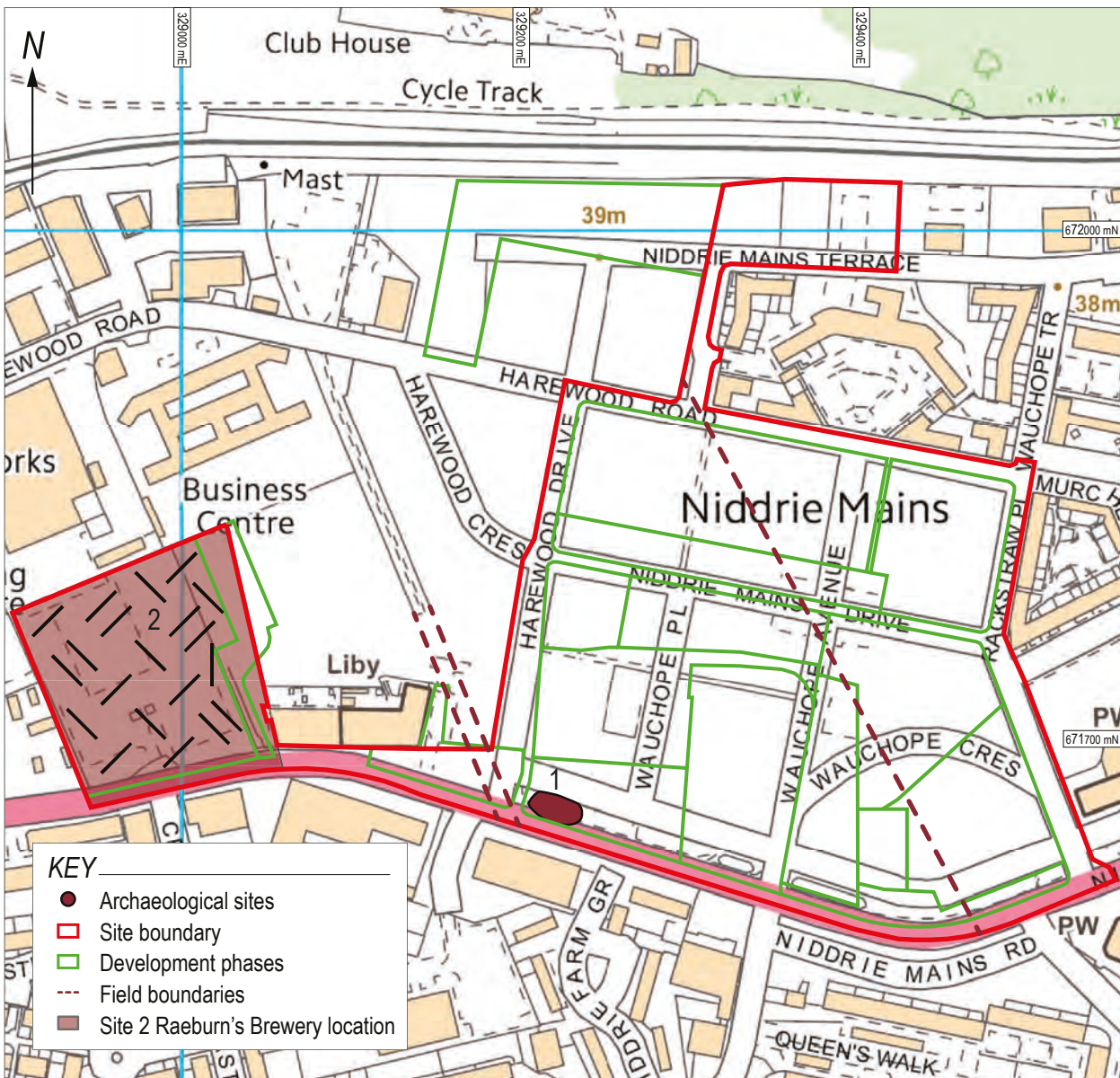
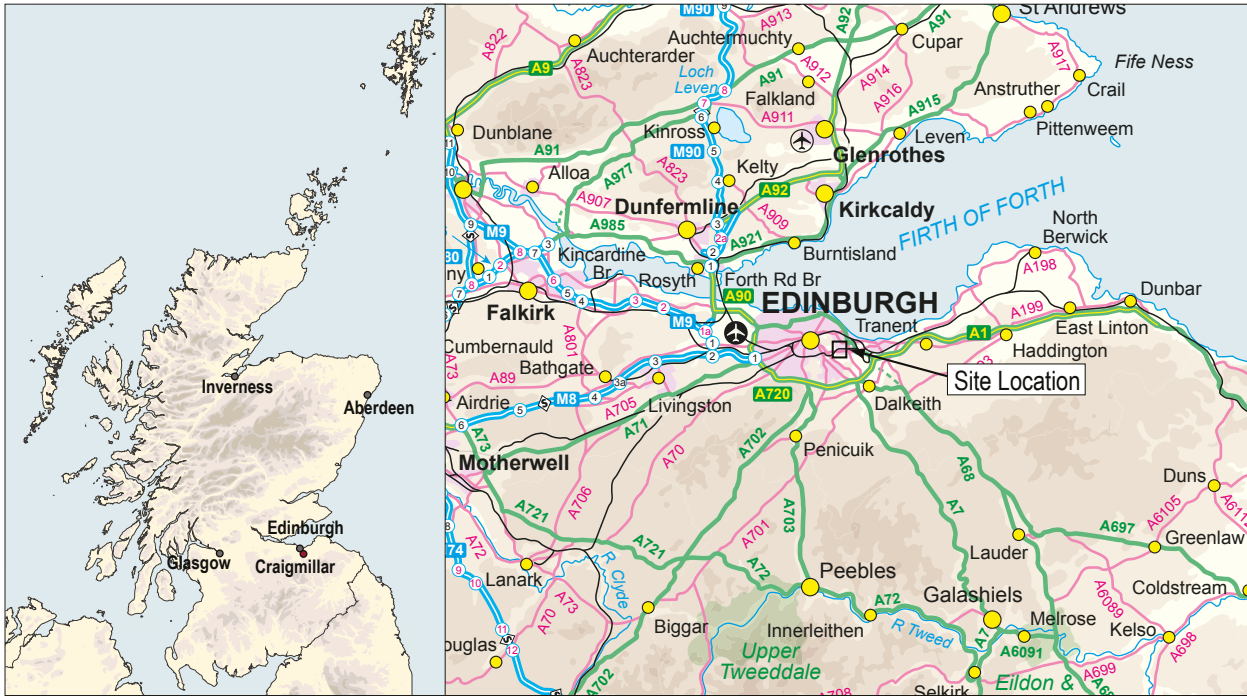
Appendix G: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

| | |
|--|--|
| LOCAL AUTHORITY: | City of Edinburgh |
| PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME: | Craigmillar Town Centre |
| PROJECT CODE: | 4092 |
| PARISH: | Edinburgh |
| NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S): | Alan Hunter Blair |
| NAME OF ORGANISATION: | GUARD Archaeology Ltd |
| TYPE(S) OF PROJECT: | Watching Brief |
| NMRS NO(S): | -- |
| SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S): | -- |
| SIGNIFICANT FINDS: | Nineteenth century Farm Cottages |
| NGR (2 letters, 6 figures) | NT 2898 7173 |
| START DATE (this season) | 2 nd May 2017 |
| END DATE (this season) | 12 th May 2017 |
| PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.) | N/A |
| MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields) | <p>An archaeological watching brief and subsequent strip map and sample programme of archaeological work was carried out by GUARD Archaeology on a proposed development on a brownfield site formerly occupied by post-war housing at Craigmillar in Edinburgh. A total of 19 lime mortar bonded sandstone wall remnants were found below a shallow layer of topsoil. The walls formed parts of three demolished buildings. Patchy remnants of mortar floor surfaces associated with the buildings survived across the western part of site.</p> <p>Buildings first appear in this area of the site on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1852 as a series of four detached buildings, the Ordnance Survey map published in 1934 depicts a series of six semi-detached buildings suggesting that the site has been remodelled during its occupation. The building remains recorded during the archaeological work most closely match the series of buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1895 and probably originated as buildings, perhaps tied cottages, attached to Niddrie Mains Farm, part of the Niddrie Estate owned by the Wauchope's who eventually gave their land to the city.</p> |
| PROPOSED FUTURE WORK: | --- |
| SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY: | Luddon Construction Ltd. |
| CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS: | --- |
| ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR: | 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

CRAIGMILLAR TOWN CENTRE, EDINBURGH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
PROJECT 4092



- KEY**
- Archaeological sites
 - Site boundary
 - Development phases
 - - - Field boundaries
 - Site 2 Raeburn's Brewery location

Figure 1:
Site location.



Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the evaluation and monitoring of the development area for Craigmillar Town Centre in Edinburgh and will require to be approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the Craigmillar Town Centre development site in accordance with condition 2 of the planning permission in principle decision (Ref: 14/03416/PPP). The condition specifies two elements of archaeological work; an archaeological evaluation of the area to the west where an early nineteenth century brewery was located and archaeological monitoring of the remaining development area. This work will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains within the development site. Should significant remains be identified and it is not possible to preserve them *in situ* a further requirement for archaeological works to ensure their preservation through record is likely to be required. Due to the size and nature of the development the work is likely to be undertaken in several construction phases.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing the Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, will be specified in *addenda* to this document. These *addenda*, if required, will be submitted for the approval of the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS), 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 located to the north of Niddrie Main Road, Craigmillar, Edinburgh (centred on NGR: NT 2898 7173). The development area lies within an area of mid-twentieth century municipal housing that has now largely been demolished in advance of re-development. The site of Raeburn's Brewery comprises of 1.0 ha of accessible land (Figure 1).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Most of the development area was occupied by post war housing. The western part of the area includes the site of the Raeburn Brewery, which moved to Craigmillar in 1901 and operated in various capacities until 1960. Elements relating to the brewery may still survive below ground level. The rest of the development area is in close proximity to an extensive area associated with the coal mining industry in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that stretched across Newcraighall, Brunstane, Niddrie and Edmonstone and elements could date back to the sixteenth/seventeenth centuries if not much earlier. Although the site has been affected by modern development there is still potential for the survival of significant archaeological remains associated with the brewery.
- 4.2 During the course of the map regression research a total of 14 historic maps were examined dating from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55 to the Ordnance Survey map of 1959 (see Appendix 1). On the earliest maps the land within the study area was shown as enclosed agricultural fields and the estate of Niddry was shown on Roy's map along with the farm of Karm Toroeer (Cairntows on later maps) which is located to the west of the development area. The development area remained as fields until 1852 when the Ordnance Survey map showed a group of four small buildings on Niddrie Mains Road (Site 1) along with field boundaries. Raeburn's Brewery (Site 2) first appears on a map of 1906 which would fit with its establishment on the development area in 1901. During the map regression research no detailed plans for the brewery were uncovered but there are general locations of the buildings without details of the functions and activities that took place in them. There is a description that states that the brewery had 'a single malt kiln and a circular section brick

chimney' (Hume 1976). The Ordnance Survey map of 1906 does show the main buildings on the east side of the site along with a railway siding and a well on the west. Photographs held by RCAHMS show several of these buildings along with chimneys and yards.



Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55.

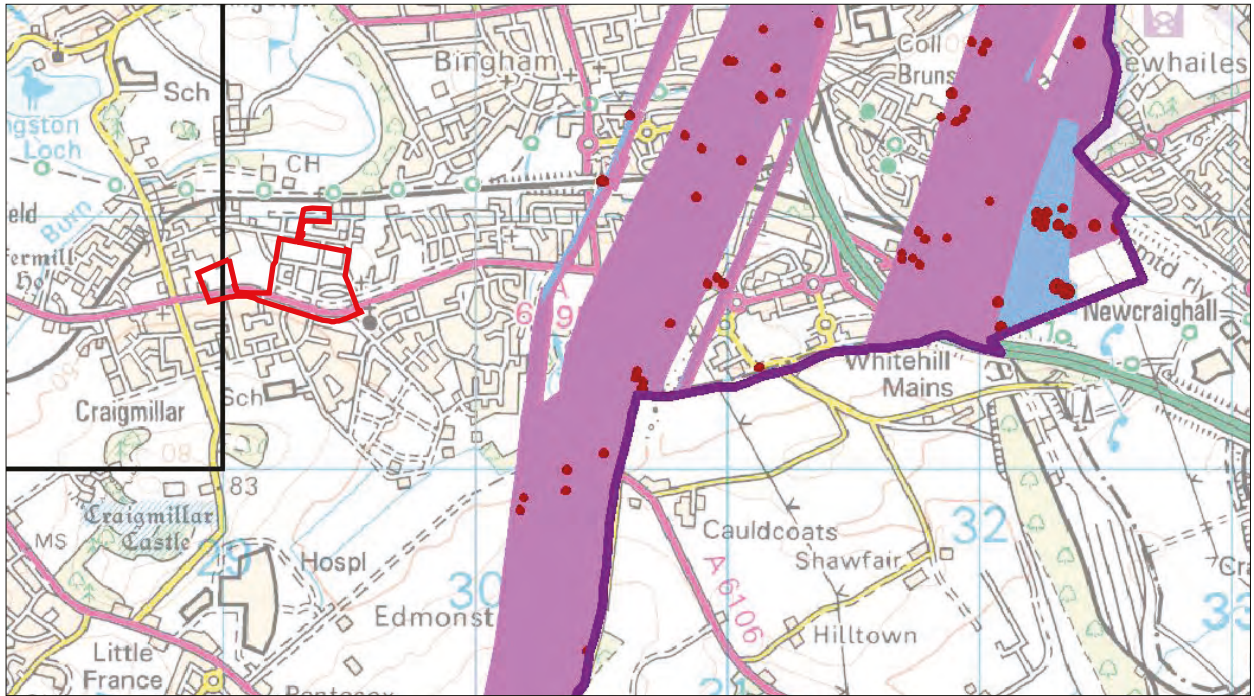


Ordnance Survey map of 1852.



Ordnance Survey map of 1906 showing Raeburn's Brewery.

Figure 2:
 Map Regression Historic Maps



- 4.3 In addition to the historic maps, coal-field maps were consulted which place the development area just outside of the main coal seam and areas of mining activity (Appendix 2). In addition the map research failed to uncover any evidence for mining within the development site (Figure 3).

Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation and monitoring is to identify:
- the extent and nature of archaeological features within the development area;
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation within the western part of the development area to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Carry out archaeological monitoring during ground works across specific parts of the remainder of the development area;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for approval to the City of Edinburgh Council, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

Fieldwork Methodology

Archaeological Evaluation of Raeburn's Brewery Site

- 6.1 An archaeological evaluation of the development area comprising the machine excavation of trenches amounting to 10% (ie 1,000 m²) of that 1.0 ha of the development area out with live services and their buffer areas, in order to evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features.
- 6.2 The evaluation trenches across the development area will comprise 20 trenches each 25 m by 2 m arranged in a cross pattern across the site to provide comprehensive coverage of the development site (Figure 1).
- 6.3 All machine excavation of trenches will be supervised by a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist. The back-acting machine excavator will be fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 6.4 The topsoil at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.5 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample 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 recording 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 trenches will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.
- 6.6 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 appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.7 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.8 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.

- 6.9 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and CECAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and CECAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.10 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Officer to a WSI addendum for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2).
- 6.11 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed, nor will the backfilling of trenches be supervised by the on-site archaeologist.

Archaeological Monitoring

- 6.12 The archaeological monitoring will take the form of an archaeological watching brief, where an archaeologist will be present on site to monitor topsoil stripping operations by a back-acting machine excavator fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket. Monitoring will concentrate in the area of Site 1. Should archaeological remains be uncovered they will be recorded using the same methodology as outlined above (6.4-6.11). If significant archaeological remains are uncovered that can not be fully investigated by a watching brief the extent of additional works will be agreed in a WSI addendum, following discussions with the client and CECAS.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two - four weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client 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 metal detecting survey and evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to ground-breaking works, evaluation trenches, archaeological features and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will be accompanied by an addendum to the WSI for further archaeological post-excavation works (Stage 3), should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 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;
 - discussion of the results of field work;
 - 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;

- recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
 - bibliography.
- 7.4 A pdf copy of the report will be prepared for the client and a further hard copy and a digital PDF copy will be sent to CECAS.
- 7.5 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 Ltd.

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 archaeological fieldwork, 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 3 months 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. If the finds are allocated to the City of Edinburgh Museum, all finds will be marked (on the finds bag) with appropriate CEC accession number and boxed, with boxes marked again with appropriate CEC box number. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: Bob Will
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): TBC

- Survey Archaeologist: Fiona Jackson
- Finds Specialist: Bob Will
- Archaeologist: TBC
- Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
- Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
- Quality Assurance: Ronan Toolis

12.2 The GUARD 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 fieldwork will be confirmed in due course. CECAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the evaluation of 10% of the development area will take four days to complete, with a further two days for the unsupervised backfilling of trenches which will immediately follow the conclusion of the evaluation.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD 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's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

Bibliography

Hume J 1976 *The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland 1. The Lowlands and Borders.*

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