



**13 Warriston Road, Edinburgh,
Archeological Strip/Excavation, Watching Brief and
Evaluation
Data Structure Report
Project 4917**

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Data Structure Report**

On behalf of: Artisan Cannonmills Limited


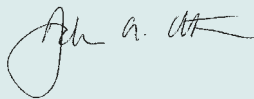
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Project Number: 4917

Report by: Maureen C. Kilpatrick and Juan De Vincente Ojeda

Illustrations: Jennifer Simonson

Project Manager: Warren Bailie

DRAFT 24/04/18	Warren Bailie Project Manager	FINAL 21/05/18	John Atkinson Managing Director
			

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

GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800
Fax: 0141 445 3222
email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk

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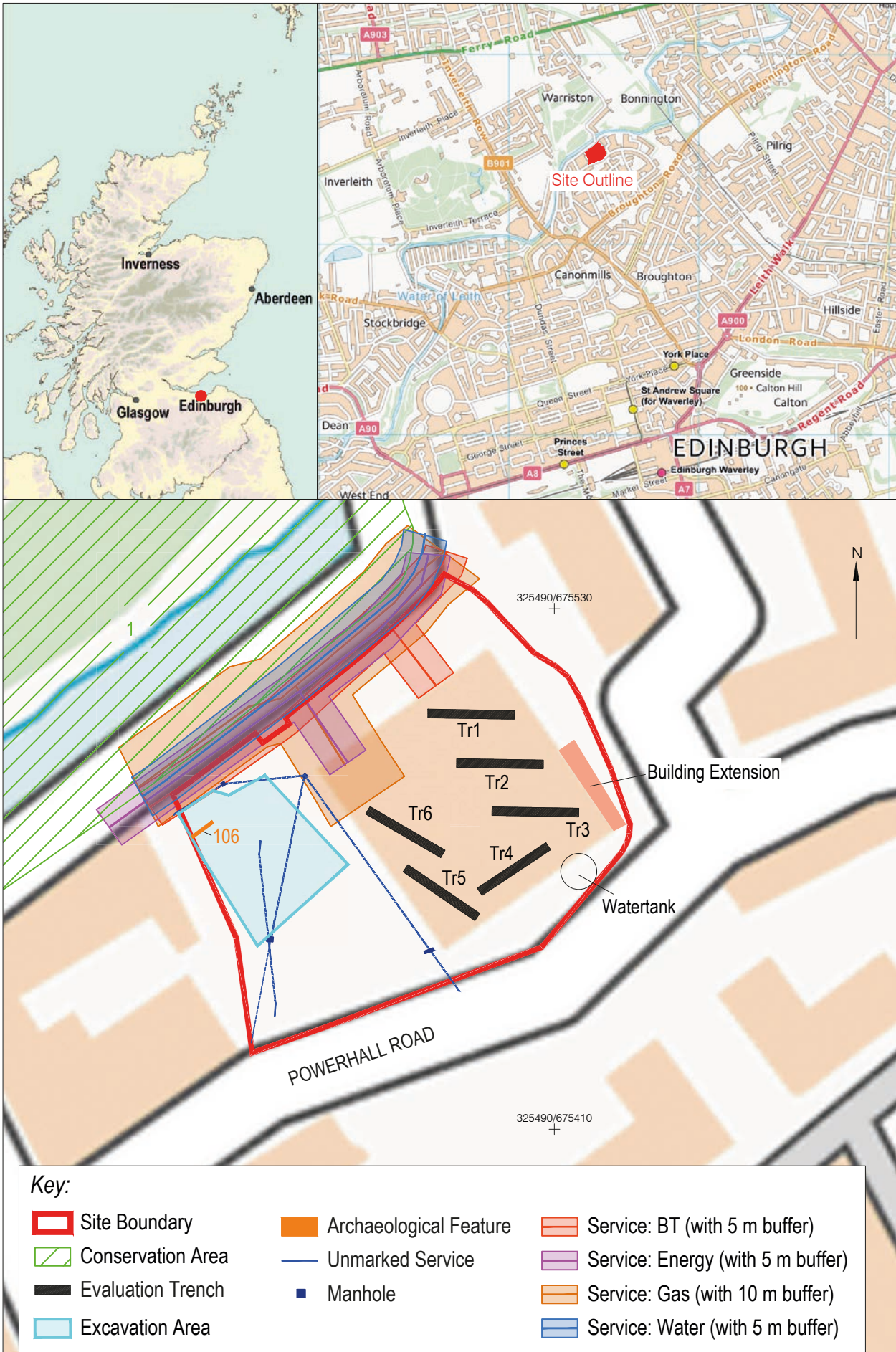


Figure 1:
Site, Evaluation Trench & Excavation Location Plan

0 50 m

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 A programme of archaeological works comprising watching brief, monitored strip/excavation and evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd in advance of development at 13 Warriston Road, Edinburgh (Planning Ref: 16/06264/FUL). The present work followed an initial evaluation which uncovered several features of archaeological potential including the possible footings of a drystone wall/stone platform in the north/west area of the proposed development site (Hunter Blair 2017). The work was carried out to address the relevant planning condition as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and its Addendum, and was submitted and agreed by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS) prior to work commencement.
- 1.2 The work revealed no further features of archaeological potential other than the very degraded wall footing/stone platform discovered during the earlier evaluation phase. Several features including a concrete platform associated with the modern use of the site for dog kennels was also uncovered. Artefacts included one small fragment of prehistoric pottery rim sherd, post medieval pottery fragments and animal bone. Following the submission of the DSR, it was recommended by the CECAS that the prehistoric and Medieval pottery underwent specialist analysis, the results of which are incorporated within this enhanced DSR to satisfy the archaeological condition.

Introduction

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief, monitored strip/excavation and evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited in advance of development at 13 Warriston Road, Edinburgh. The work was carried out on behalf of Artisan Cannonmills Limited and followed an initial evaluation which uncovered several features of archaeological potential.
- 2.2 The present work, outlined in the WSI and WSI Addendum (Bailie 2017), was carried out to fully discharge Stages 1 and 2 of the planning condition attached to the proposed development. The analysis of the prehistoric and Medieval pottery, included within this enhanced DSR report, completes the necessary post-excavation analysis work (Stage 3) for the development. The fieldwork was carried out between 22nd November 2017 and 24th January 2018, and the post-excavation analysis was carried out in March/April 2018.
- 2.3 Both the fieldwork and report were conducted following the guidance and standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (By-laws: Code of Conduct, 2014). An OASIS entry has also been produced (Reference: guardarc1-292828).

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The development area is located on the north side of Edinburgh, close to the southern bank of the Water of Leith, and is centred on NGR NT 25461 75484 (Figure 1). The development area is bounded to the north by Warriston Road and to the south by Powderhall Road. Industrial buildings lie to the west of the development area and housing lies to the east. The development area is a recently demolished DIY store with parking on its west side.
- 3.2 The underlying bedrock deposits across the area are of Gullane Formation Strathclyde Group Sedimentary bedrock formed in the Carboniferous Period, while the drift deposits are Alluvium, Clay, Sand and Gravel formed in the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd previously undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment of the development area to assess evidence for the past human use of the development area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of the development upon the archaeological resource (Rennie 2016). The assessment found that there are no known cultural heritage sites within the development area.

- 4.2 Seven cultural heritage sites, two of which have statutory designation, lie within 100 m of the development area. The designated sites consist of one Conservation Area and one category C Listed Building. None of the seven cultural heritage sites would be directly affected by the development. There is unlikely to be a significant indirect effect on the setting of the Conservation Area or the category C Listed Building.
- 4.3 The development area has had several uses since the mid-eighteenth century, including use as agricultural land and as playing fields. The earliest demonstrable development of the site was in the early twentieth century, when a football ground was constructed. By 1933, the land was the location of three blocks of kennels and, most recently, was the site of a DIY store and associated parking. Given that the development area has been built upon on at least three occasions since the beginning of the twentieth century, there is limited potential for the survival of sub-surface cultural heritage remains within the Site. However, while CECAS concurred with the assessment that the site has a low archaeological significance, CECAS nevertheless considered that the site had the potential to contain archaeological remains (eg post-med mill lade, industrial deposits and football ground), which could require mitigation to be undertaken prior to development.
- 4.4 The initial archaeological evaluation of the external area only took place between the 31st July and 3rd August 2017. It was found that deep make-up layers sealed a buried topsoil horizon that overlay a relict agricultural soil. The remnants of a possible earth and stone flood alleviation bank along with a concrete platform, a brick platform and two pits cut into the relict agricultural soil were recorded on the north-western part of site. A re-worked soil with demolition debris was encountered on the east side of site and below this a relict agricultural soil was visible. In response to the Data Structure Report (Blair 2017) prepared following the evaluation, CECAS stated that further investigation of the north-west area would be required along with a 10% evaluation of the footprint of the existing building following demolition.
- 4.5 Following the completion of all fieldwork on 24th January, and the submission of the DSR for the Watching Brief, Evaluation and Excavation, the CECAS recommended further analysis on the prehistoric and Medieval pottery recovered. Given the small scale of the post-excavation works, It was agreed with the CECAS that the results could be incorporated within an enhanced DSR.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological monitored strip and excavation, watching brief and evaluation were:
- To identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the proposed areas, and
 - To ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the monitored strip, excavation, watching brief and evaluation were recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- conduct a monitored strip and excavation of 1,030 m² in the north-west area of the development;
 - conduct an archaeological watching brief on the slab removal on the existing building;
 - conduct an archaeological evaluation of 10% of the 2,374 m² footprint of the existing building following demolition;
 - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to CECAS on behalf of the City of Edinburgh Council.
 - submit outline arrangements for post-excavation works to the client and the CECAS, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above.

- submit, if further excavations are required following the footprint evaluation, a WSI addendum and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above.

5.3 The scope of the monitored strip and archaeological excavation and evaluation were:

- that once the limit of the archaeology in the north-west of the development was established, and those features have been excavated, no further archaeological fieldwork will be required for this particular area of the development.
- that if no archaeology is encountered during the evaluation of the building footprint, no further archaeological fieldwork will be required for this particular area of the development.

Fieldwork Methodology

6.1 All work was conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:

- *Code of conduct (2014);*
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (2014);*
- *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014);*
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014);*
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014).*

Archaeological Monitored Stripping/Excavation

6.2 An area measuring 1,030 m² to the north of Trench 8 (Figure 1), containing archaeology identified during the evaluation, was machine excavated under archaeological supervision. This area was excavated using a 20T back acting machine equipped with a flat (toothless) bucket and accompanied by a 6T dumper, under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist, who acted as supervisor and banksman.

6.3 The overburden was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. The exposed area was then cleaned to identify any archaeological features by a team of archaeologists working behind the supervising archaeologist.

6.4 Any significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologists. A minimum of 50% of negative cut features was excavated to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context recording 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 trenches were accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.

6.5 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologists. Finds and animal bone were collected as bulk samples by context. 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.

6.6 All excavated feature fills and horizons were sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.

6.7 The excavation area was backfilled on completion of the works. No specialist backfilling took place.

Archaeological Watching Brief

- 6.8 A GUARD Archaeologist monitored the removal of the concrete slab of the footprint for the existing building, following its demolition to ground level.
- 6.9 While a concrete breaker and toothed bucket were used for overlying concrete and aggregate layers, a flat (toothless) bucket was used for any ground reduction below this. The breaking out of slab and foundations was done under the constant supervision of the GUARD Archaeologist.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.10 The building footprint equated to 2,374 m². The 10% evaluation of this area (237 m²) necessitated six trenches (each measuring 2 m wide; 5 x 20 m and 1 x 19 m). All trenches were excavated using a 13T back-acting machine with a flat (toothless) bucket under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.11 The overburden at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.12 A representative section was recorded 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.
- 6.13 All trenches were backfilled on completion of the evaluation. No specialist backfilling took place.

Results

Monitored Stripping/Excavation

- 7.1 Deep overburden deposits comprising demolition rubble and modern hardcore stones (102 and 103) were removed via machine excavation to expose the underlying soil and subsoil layers (Figure 1; Plate 1). The overburden deposits measured between 0.6 m and 0.7 m thick and were truncated by redundant modern services including a tile capped electric cable and clay sewage pipe (Plate 2). Below was found a disturbed soil layer 104 comprising grey/dark brown black sandy silt with building debris fragments including coal and cinder and finds of animal bone and modern pottery fragments SF 5 and SF 6; this layer measured 0.4 m thick. Following its removal an old topsoil deposit 105 was encountered comprising light brown/grey sandy silt which measured between 0.26 m and 0.29 m thick. It contained numerous modern pottery and glass sherds, occasional oyster shells SF 1, animal bone SF 3 and SF 10), and a post-medieval pottery sherd SF 4. Below was found the subsoil which comprised yellow/grey/beige silty sand with gravel spreads 122.



Plate 1: Overburden and soil deposits at open area excavation



Plate 2: Redundant sewer pipe

- 7.2 Several modern shallow pit features (110, 112, 114, 116, 117 and 118) were found truncating disturbed soil deposit 104. These were filled with dark grey/black sandy silt with modern debris

and were deemed non-archaeological in origin. A large flat concrete pad was also encountered 007/008 within the central area of the site and was presumably a hard standing associated with the dog kennels which previously occupied the site (Plate 3).



Plate 3: Concrete pad associated with dog kennels



Plate 4: Degraded stone wall 106 in NW of site

7.3 The remnants of a linear stone wall/stone platform 106 (Figure 2), found during the evaluation phase (Hunter Blair 2017), was uncovered in the north-west corner of the site (Plate 4). Following advice from John Lawson (CECAS) the trench was extended to the north and west in this area to maximum its exposure. It was covered by a silty sand deposit 120 and found at a depth of 1.7 m below the present ground surface. It comprised loosely compacted sub-angular and sub-rounded cobble sized stones and occasional small boulders within light orange/grey/brown silty sand matrix 123 (Plate 5). It measured 6 m in length and varied in width between 0.8 m and 1.4 m in width. This variation in width was probably a result of its degraded state in several areas with several outlying, tumbled stones evident. (Plate 4). Its total length remains unknown due to its truncation at the western trench edge of the development boundary. However, it appeared to continue in this direction. Two slots were excavated through the wall and revealed that it survived to between one and two courses in height (Figures 3 and 4; Plate 6). No bonding or obvious facing stones were evident and it was drystone in construction. Only two artefacts were recovered, a rim fragment from a prehistoric vessel of probable Bronze Age date (see analysis by Beverley Ballin Smithpara. 7.8.; Plates 7 and 8) and a fragment of animal bone SF 9. The wall was located directly on the subsoil surface and was orientated east/west. The subsoil at this end of the site 121 and below the wall differed slightly being clay sand in consistency.



Figure 2: N/S section through stone wall/platform 106

7.4 No other features or finds of archaeological interest was encountered during the present work programme.



Plate 5: Overburden deposits above stone wall 106 at western edge of site



Plate 6: E/W slot through stone wall 106

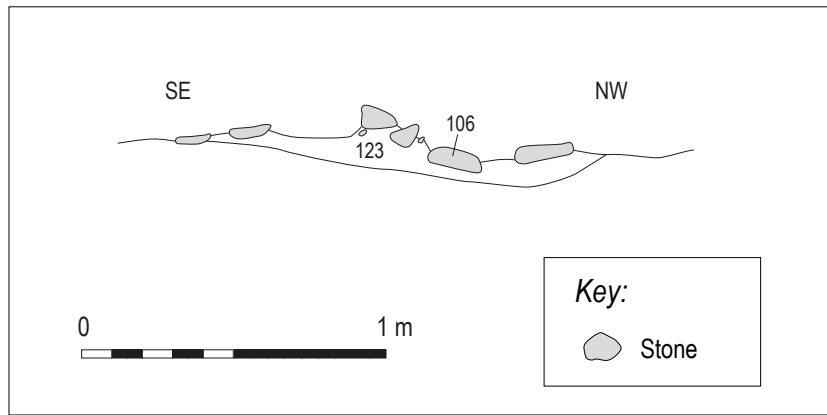


Figure 3: E/W section through stone wall/platform 106

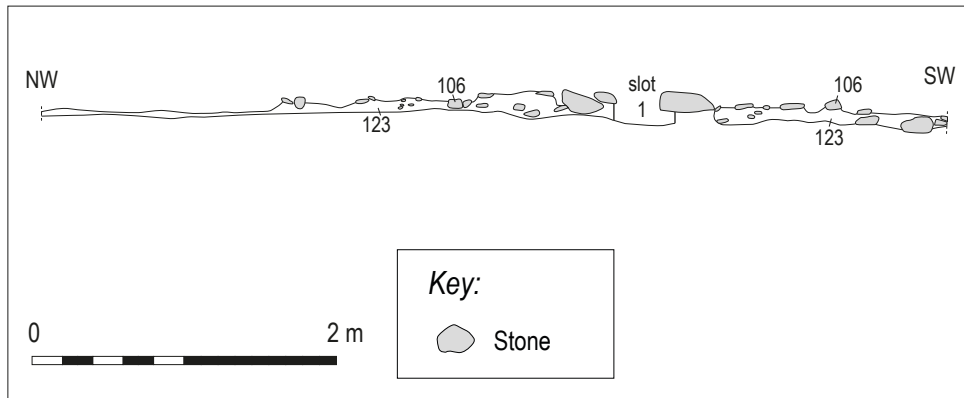


Figure 4: NW section through wall 106



Plate 7: Profile view of prehistoric pot sherd SF7



Plate 8: Rim view of prehistoric pot sherd SF7

Watching Brief

- 7.5 Following the demolition of the pre-existing retail building, a watching brief was conducted during the grubbing out of its foundations and concrete removal. No archaeological features or artefacts were recovered during this phase of work, with only modern overburden deposits observed.

Evaluation

- 7.6 Six trenches measuring between 15 m and 25 m (300 m²) in length were excavated in the footprint of the recently demolished retail building (Figure 1). No archaeological features or finds were uncovered, with most revealing deep modern overburden deposits comprising demolition debris (see evaluation trench and context record, Appendix B), overlying a buried topsoil deposit. Trenches 3 and 4 revealed a concrete pad presumably the base of one of the dog kennel structures which previously occupied the site (Plate 9).



Plate 9: Post-excavation of evaluation trench 006

Post-excavation Analyses

- 7.7 Following the completion of the archaeological fieldwork and the submission of the DSR, it was recommended by the CECAS that further analysis of the prehistoric and Medieval pottery was necessary to satisfy the archaeological condition.

7.8 Prehistoric Pottery Analysis- Beverley Ballin Smith

- 7.8.1 A single piece of pottery SF7 was found on the site. It is from context 106 and is a rim sherd which weighs 22.1 g. The clay is sandy and contains c. 15% coarse grit of a mixture of different rock temper including quartz rock, amphibolite and possibly slate among others. One piece of temper is c. 10.1 mm in length.

- 7.8.2 The pottery is heavily abraded and all surface finishing has been lost, producing a visually and texturally coarse piece. The rim is thick (measuring 20 mm in width) and survives only 21 mm in depth where it has broken away from the body of the vessel. Although there is some doubt as to the orientation of the rim it appears to have been formed on a straight-sided or straightish-sided vessel. The rim top is rounded but it has an internal bevel of c. 17 mm in depth. A patch survives of the abraded interior surface of the vessel measuring 15.5 mm by 9 mm.

- 7.8.3 Although no decoration is present on this sherd it is likely that it formed part of a vessel of the early Bronze Age (2200-1750 BC), possibly a food vessel, as these pots tend to be thick-walled and some of them have gently rounded to straight-sided shapes.

7.9 The Post-Medieval and later Wheel-thrown Pottery Analysis- Bob Will

Introduction

- 7.9.1 Thirteen sherds (195.5g) of post-Medieval and later pottery were recovered from the investigations at Warriston Road, two of the sherds are post-Medieval and the rest are modern factory produced ceramics dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

- 7.9.2 All the sherds retrieved from the excavation were individually examined and weighed with diagnostic features such as rims, handles and bases, and differences in fabric and decoration recorded. The breakdown of all sherd numbers and fabrics present are summarised in Table 1. No scientific analysis was undertaken and the pottery was catalogued according to guidelines and standards produced by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG 1998 and 2001).

Fabric	Sherds	Rims	Bases	Handles	Body sherds	Weight (g)
Scottish Post-Medieval Reduced Wares	2			1	1	166.5
Industrial stoneware	3	1	2			85.8
Industrial white earthenware	5	2	2		1	115.7
Industrial red earthenware	2				2	45.2
Tile	1				1	138.8
total	13	3	4	1	5	552

Table 1: The numbers of the different fabric types

Scottish Post medieval reduced wares

7.9.3 Two sherds of Scottish post-Medieval reduced ware were recovered, one grooved strap handle (4512 SF5) and one thick body sherd (4781 SF105) both have a reduced grey/black fabric and a thick green glaze and are probably from jugs. This fabric was first classified at Stirling Castle (Haggarty 1980) and the pottery dates from the late fifteenth to eighteenth centuries. The only published kiln site for these wares in Scotland is at Throsk on the banks of the Forth just outside Stirling (Caldwell & Dean 1992) but other kiln sites making similar vessels are likely to have been in operation across Scotland. Historical research at Throsk has uncovered details about the potters and their families and links to other parts of Scotland (Harrison). It has been suggested that it was the draining of the carse that led to the development of pottery production as the carse clays were now more easily accessible (Haggarty and Lawson 2013). The best range of vessels so far recovered comes from Throsk and Stirling Castle where platters, bowls, skillets, fish dishes and money boxes or pirlie pigs as well as the more common jugs have been recovered. Scottish post-medieval reduced wares like the ones from Warriston Road tend to be thick-walled and the fabric is usually heavily reduced to grey or black with few inclusions and a thick dark green glaze.

Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Industrial Wares

7.9.4 The modern industrial ceramics consist of white earthenware (5 sherds), red earthenware (2 sherds) and industrial stonewares (3 sherds) that date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.

White Earthenware

7.9.5 The five white earthenware sherds recovered from Warriston Road represent plates, bowls and cups. Only one is decorated (4781, SF 104) a plate rim with a grey transfer printed design. The use of transfer printing was introduced in the 1890s and soon completely dominated the market.

Red earthenwares

7.9.6 The two red earthenware sherds are from a slip-lined dairy bowl, these are large bowls with a white or cream coloured slip on the interior that has then been covered by a clear lead glaze while the exterior remained unglazed. The red earthenware industry was widespread throughout Scotland and many of the white earthenware factories also produced red earthenwares. In addition there were many small potteries that produced red earthenwares for local markets.

Industrial stoneware

7.9.7 Three sherds of Industrial stoneware were recovered and represent three different vessels, the rim of a storage jar with a light brown tan glaze and two small bottles or jars, one with a dark red/brown glaze and the other white with a clear glaze. These types of vessels were made in vast quantities at factories in Glasgow, Newcastle and Portobello, as well as many other locations in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, unfortunately the sherds from Warriston Road are too small to be able to identify the factory.

Conclusion

- 7.9.8 This assemblage of pottery recovered from Warriston Road includes two post-Medieval sherds probably from jugs and would date to the late sixteenth or seventeenth century. The remaining sherds are typical of the factories that operated in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and produced pottery on an industrial scale.

Discussion

- 8.1 The programme of archaeological works at 13 Warriston Road, Edinburgh has uncovered the very degraded remains of a possible drystone wall footing/stone platform 106. The structure was found at a depth of 1.7 m below the present ground surface and covered in a sandy silt deposit, presumably a result of periodic flooding from the Water of Leith located to its immediate north. The date of the feature is difficult to infer due to the only associated datable artefacts recovered, an animal bone fragment and prehistoric rim sherd of early Bronze Age date, were probably transported to site from elsewhere during a flood episode rather than the result of on-site human deposition. Its function is also difficult to interpret. The absence of wall facing stones and a recognisable 'hart' could suggest that the stones do not represent the degraded footings of a wall but a stone platform of unknown use. However, the stone feature is located in similar alignment to the Water of Leith and it could represent the remains of a degraded flood barrier which fell out of use at some unknown point, certainly pre-eighteenth century.
- 8.2 The old topsoil 105 located above the stone feature and across site probably represents an old agricultural soil and contained a mix of finds including Modern and post-Medieval artefacts, principally ceramic sherds and animal bone. The use of the site as agricultural fields prior to the eighteenth century is confirmed via cartographic sources. Most of these artefacts would have been deposited on the fields as domestic waste scatter with the post-Medieval and later pottery representing a date range of late-sixteenth to the early twentieth century.
- 8.3 The recent use of the site as a dog kennels associated with the nearby greyhound racing stadium (now a housing block) was also uncovered during the work, with the survival of large concrete pads.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The present work programme has uncovered a pre-eighteenth century stone structure of unknown use and date which might represent the remains of an early flood prevention barrier along the banks of the Water of Leith. A fragment of early Bronze Age pottery, although found within the stone feature, might represent a residual find from elsewhere, transported and deposited in the area during flooding. Despite this, the single find is significant as very few prehistoric sites or artefacts have been recovered in the locale. Further to the north-east of the site in the Leith area at Victoria Primary School, Newhaven prehistoric cists of Bronze Age date were found suggesting that prehistoric groups were active and living within the area. It would therefore be reasonable to assume that these groups travelled throughout the area, possibly using the water as a transport route. Aside for the prehistoric pottery, the later pottery indicated a date range for activity on this site from the late-sixteenth to early twentieth century.
- 9.2 It is recommended that the post-excavation analyses carried out on the prehistoric and later pottery, and its incorporation within this enhanced DSR, completes all necessary archaeological works to satisfy the planning condition associated with this development. However, GUARD Archaeology Limited would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only and the final decisions on the nature and extent of any further archaeological work rest with the planning authority.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Artisan Cannonmills Limited for commissioning us to do the work and Calum More of Axiom Project Services Limited. It would also like

to thank John Lawson, archaeological advisor to City of Edinburgh Council for his advice and support. The watching brief and evaluation was directed by Juan de Vicente Ojeda and the strip/excavation by Maureen Kilpatrick with assistance from Alistair Branagh, Orla Craig, Clark Innes and Claire Shaw. Plant and drivers was supplied by McMillan Plant. Technical support was provided by Aileen Maule and Clark Innes. The illustrations were produced by Jennifer Simonson. The report was desk top published by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology by Warren Bailie.

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Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

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Appendix B: Strip/Excavation Records

List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
101	-	Tarmac	Modern surface - removed prior to site work commencing
102	-	Deposit; Mid-grey gravelly hardcore at 0.3 m depth	Rubble hardcore below tarmac
103	-	Deposit; Orange blackish grey silty sand with brick fragments situated at 0.38 m depth, truncated by foundations	Brick hardcore deposit
104	-	Deposit; greyish dark brown/black moderately compact sandy silt at 0.4 m depth, truncated by modern foundations (concrete)	Reworked soil deposit containing bone and pot
105	-	Deposit; Light grey-brown moderately compact sandy silt with coal and charcoal inclusions at 0.26 m - 0.29 m depth, truncated by modern ashy deposits	Old topsoil deposit containing mix of modern pot sherds, glass, post-medieval pottery and animal bone
106	-	Structure; East-West aligned linear spread of whinstone rubble, measuring 6m length, 0.8 m - 1.4 m width and 0.26 m depth (observable), comprising sub-round and sub-angular cobbles of varying dimensions	Wall - Possible foundation, survives 1, occasionally 2 courses in height. Constructed of sub-angular/sub-round cobbles within grey/light brown silty sand matrix 123 with 1 prehistoric pot rim sherd and animal bone (possibly bird) recovered
107	-	Structure; Flat concrete platform surrounded by double skin of bricks overlying rubble and a concrete base, aligned N-S measuring 6.4 m by 3 m, rectangular in plan and truncated by an electrical cable	Based on the historical mapping and the orientation of the structure to the nearby building the structure is presumed to be the remains of one of the kennels. Bricks are 'Dougal Winchburgh'

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
108	-	Cut; Dog Kennel remains measuring 6.4 m by 3 m+ (truncated) and 0.3 m deep with foundations, rectangular in plan aligned N-S	Cut for foundation remains of a dog kennel possibly linked with dog racing track previously sited in adjacent land (to NE).
109	-	Deposit; light grey sandy silt measuring 0.59 m by 0.36 m and 90 mm depth, medium compaction with some charcoal/coal flecks	Small pit, most likely modern. Not adjacent to any other features. Fill of 110
110	-	Cut; Sub-oval in plan aligned E-W measuring 0.59 m length by 0.36 m width and 90 mm depth. Shallow U-shape and shallow slope, flat at base. Filled by (109)	Cut for pit filled by 109. Likely modern, not adjacent to any other features.
111	-	Deposit; Dark grey-black friable silty sand with 5% pebbles 0.10 m - 0.15 m in diameter, measuring 0.68 m by 0.62 m and 80 mm depth. Piece of modern blue glass found at base of pit.	Fill of 112. Modern pit confirmed by recovery of modern glass. Cut into modern topsoil layer, adjacent to 114 and 116
112	-	Cut; Sub-circular in plan aligned E-W measuring 0.68 m length by 0.62 m width and 80 mm depth. Shallow sides, no slope and undulating at base.	Cut of modern pit filled by 111. Modern blue glass found at base of pit. Cut into modern topsoil layer. Located around 1m from 114. Roughly aligned with 114 and 116.
113	-	Deposit; Dark grey-black friable silty sand measuring 0.74 m by 0.47 m and 16 mm depth.	Fill of modern pit 114. Roughly aligned with 112 and 116. Located approx 1m from 112, 1.5m from 116. Cut into modern topsoil
114	-	Cut; Sub-oval in plan aligned SW-NE measuring 0.74 m length by 0.47 m width and 16 mm depth. Sides angled steeper to SW side, flat at base.	Cut of modern pit filled by 113. Roughly aligned by 112 and 116. Approx 1m from 112, 1.5m from 116. Cut into modern topsoil
115	-	Deposit; Black silty gravel with charcoal, cinder and brick inclusions.	Fill of posthole modern in date. Filled with Industrial Waste. Sitting above (truncating) old topsoil deposit 105.
116	-	Cut; Rectangular in plan aligned NW-SE measuring 1.2 m length by 0.44 m width and 0.5 m depth with straight sides.	Cut of modern posthole located SE of site and between modern pits 112 and 114. Truncated topsoil deposit. Posthole not fully excavated. Very deep located to immediate N of post (wooden) which has probably replaced posthole 116.
117	-	Deposit; Dark brown silty gravel with rectangular stones dimensions 0.4 m x 0.3 m x 0.38 m. Feature measuring 4.55 m in length by 0.5 m wide and 0.3m deep.	Fill of linear feature. Possible foundation trench for kennels. Contains modern pottery and glass.
118	-	Cut; Linear feature measuring 4.55 m long by 0.5 m wide and 0.3 m deep, aligned NE-SW. Slightly rounded at base.	Linear feature to East of modern pits and postholes 111-116. Filled with sub-angular stones (packing). Clearly modern in date. Possible foundation trench related to kennels structure.
120	-	Deposit; Grey/beige fine/coarse grained silty sand with charcoal and coal flecks at depth of 0.6 m	Sandy deposit located immediately above stones. Similar to 123
121	-	Deposit; Subsoil of light brown clayish sand with gravel and infrequent coal/charcoal inclusions at a depth of 1.91 m	Natural subsoil at wall foundation (N area of site)
122	-	Deposit; Subsoil of yellow greyish beige silty sand with pebbles and gravel spreads.	Natural subsoil across the site except at N end.
123	-	Deposit; Light orange/grey/brown loose silty sandy with frequent stones and gravel and some charcoal flecks. Located at 1.75 m depth, extends 6m (observable) and thickness of 0.15 m.	Charcoal rich sandy fill between large stones and pebbles comprising 106

List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	TR 1 Backfill	U/S	2	Bone	Long animal bone fragments
2	TR 1 Backfill	U/S	1	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem fragment
3		105		Bone	Animal bone fragments
4		105		Ceramic	Pot sherd
5		104		Bone	Animal bone fragments
6		104		Ceramic	Pot Sherd

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
7		106	1	Ceramic	Prehistoric pot rim sherd
8		105	3	Shell	Oyster shells
9		123	1	Bone	Animal bone, possibly bird bone
10		105	3	Bone	Animal bone fragments, possibly cow

List of Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size	Reason for Sampling				Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Botanics	
1		109	1xM					0.5l volume, 30% of deposit, containing C.V.
2		123	1xL					Deposit between and below stone wall 106, 0.3l volume, <2% of deposit, containing C.V.
3		105	1xL					Old topsoil deposit, 0.3l volume, <1% of deposit, containing C.V.
4		120	1xL					Deposit above 106, 0.3l Volume, <1% of deposit, containing C.V.

List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1		1	South facing section of pit 109, 110	1:10
2		1	Post-ex plan of pit 109, 110	1:20
3		1	Post-ex plan of pit 111, 112	1:20
4		1	North facing section of pit 111, 112	1:10
5		1	West facing section of pit 113, 114	1:10
6		1	Post-ex plan of pit 113, 114	1:20
7		1	Pre-ex plan of Wall foundation 106, 123	1:20
8		2	Post-ex Plan of wall 106, 123	1:20
9		2	North East facing section of wall slot 106, 123	1:10
10		2	South West facing section of wall slot 106, 123	1:10
11		3	North facing section of wall foundation 106, 123	1:10
12		3	East facing section of wall foundation 106, 123 and deposits 105, 120, 103	1:10

Appendix C: Watching Brief and Evaluation Records

List of Contexts

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Concrete platform. All trenches	Light grey concrete, 0.2 m depth	Concrete platform base of DIY Store
002	Concrete platform. All trenches	Clear plastic	Plastic layer, separation between concrete 001 and sand 003
003	Concrete platform. All trenches	Deposit. Loose Light greyish brown, gravelly sand with cobbles (0.2 m - 0.3 m depth)	Artificial deposit to prepare platform area for concrete
004	Concrete platform. All trenches	Deposit. Compact reddish brown sand, gravelly sand with cobbles (0.8 m - 1 m depth)	Artificial deposit under 003 to level and compact platform
005	Concrete platform. All trenches	Deposit. Debris of red/yellow bricks and sand	Artificial deposit of bricks and sand/ash. In trench 3 has fragments of modern pottery
006	Concrete platform. Trenches 1-5	Deposit. Dark greyish/ blackish brown sandy clay	Natural deposit, possible remain buried soil horizon
007	Concrete platform. All trenches	Deposit. Mild yellowish/reddish brown sand with outcropping gravel beds	Natural substrate
008	Concrete platform. Trenches 3-4	Structure. Light grey concrete, 1.3 m deep under deposit 004. 2 pillars of concrete with a floor of cement, depth around 0.5 m, width around 8.8 m, length unknown	Possible platform of dog kennel building

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
009	Concrete platform. Trench 4	Deposit. Mid-blackish brown silty sand	Possible construction soil, is the top part of deposit 006 under deposit 005 that was modified for this deposit, fragments of 'china' pottery, concrete and debris.

List of Trenches

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	15	2.5	2.5	001	007	Various layers of artificial deposit. No archaeology
2	20	2.5	3.5	001	007	Various layers of artificial deposit. No archaeology
3	20	2.5	2.6	001	007	Various layers of artificial deposit. No archaeology
4	25	2.5	2.5	001	007	Various layers of artificial deposit. No archaeology
5	20	2.5	2	001	007	Various layers of artificial deposit. No archaeology
6	20	2.5	2	001	007	Various layers of artificial deposit. No archaeology

Appendix D: List of Photographs

Film No.	001			
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1			ID shot	
2			Concrete base to break	S
3			Detail pre-break concrete base-drilling holes-	S
4			Detail pre-break concrete base-drilling holes-	S
5			Start ground break at south	E
6			Post-digging hole to see foundation (out base)	S
7			Inside base depth hole to see how is foundation	E
8			Inside base depth hole to see how is foundation	W
9			How is foundation at West base	W
10			How is foundation at West base	W
11			Gen view works at N-side concrete base	SE
12			Gen view works at N-side concrete base	SE
13		003	Cleaning concrete at W-side base	SW
14		003	E-area base after eliminate concrete	SW
15			Detail spoil at E-side	W
16			NE view area base	S
17			NW view area base	S
18			W-side hole looking form depth pilar concrete platform	SW
19			W-side hole looking form depth pilar concrete platform	E
20			W-side hole looking form depth pilar concrete platform	E
21		003	NW view area after ground breaking	SE
22		003	NW view area after ground breaking	SE
23		003	E view area after ground breaking	W
24		003	South platform area after ground break	N
25		003	South platform area after ground break	N
26	TR1		ID shot	
27	TR1		W-section begin TR	E
28	TR1		W-section middle TR	E
29	TR1		E -section detail	W
30	TR1		Plan	SE
31	TR2		ID shot	
32	TR2		E-facing section	W
33	TR2	001,002,003,004	E-facing section	W
34	TR2	001,002,003,004	E-facing section	W
35	TR2	001,002,003,004	NW-view interior trench	SW
36	TR2	001,002,003,004	Plan view trench	SE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
37	TR3	001,002,003,004	ID shot	
38	TR3	001,002,003,004	Plan view + dig kennel	SE
39	TR3	001,002,003,004	E-facing section	W
40	TR3	001,002,003,004	E-facing section and kennel	W
41	TR3	001,002,003,004	E-facing section at north kennel	W
42	TR3	001,002,003,004	E-facing section at S-kennel	W
43	TR4		ID shot	
44	TR4	003,004	Detail shot of ceramic pipe	SW
45	TR4	003,004,005	Detail shot of ceramic pipe after remove	S
46	TR4	003,004,005,006,007	NW-facing section TR4	S
47	TR4	003,004,005,006,007	Plan gen view TR4	SW
48	TR4	003,004,005,006,007	Dog kennel	
49	TR4	008	Dog kennel	
50	TR4	008	Dog kennel	
51	TR4	008	Dog kennel	
52	TR4	008	Dog kennel	
53	TR4	008	Dog kennel	
54	TR4	008	Dog kennel	
55	TR5		ID shot	
56	TR5	003,004,005,006,007	NW-facing section	SE
57	TR5	003,004,005,006,007	NW-facing section	SE
58	TR5	003,004,005,006,007	Burnt by sun gen view plan TR	SW
59	TR5	003,004,005,006,007	Burnt by sun gen view plan TR	NE
60	TR5	003,004,005,006,007	Burnt by sun gen view plan TR	SW
61	TR6		ID shot	
62	TR6	003,004,005,007	NW-facing section TR6	SE
63	TR6	003,004,005,007	Gen view plan	SW
64	TR6	003,004,005,007	Gen view plan	SW
Film No.	2			
1			ID Shot	
2			General site shot	NE
3			General site shot	SE
4			General site shot	SW
5			General working shot stripping	NE
6			General working shot stripping	NE
7			Electrical cable in TR 2	N
8			Electrical cable in TR 2	N
9			Electrical cable in TR 2	N
10			Electrical cable in TR 2	N
11			Possible stone foundations of (005)	W
12			Possible stone foundations of (005)	W
13			SW End with buried soils	NE
14			Working shot	N
Film No.	3			
1			ID shot	
2		107, 108	107/108 Possible Dog Kennel	N
3		107, 108	107/108 Possible Dog Kennel	N
4		107, 108	107/108 Possible Dog Kennel showing foundation	S
5		101 - 105	General shot showing Trench section East face	E
6			General Shot machine stripping	NE
7			General shot machine stripping	NE
8			Sewer pipe	SW
9		106	Working shot - Alistair	NE
10			Working shot machine stripping NE area	NW
11		106	Pre-ex of stone feature	NE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
12		106	Pre-ex of stone feature	NE
13		105	Stripped area 12/1/18	N
14		105	Stripped area 12/1/18	NW
15		105	Stripped area 12/1/18	SW
16		105	Stripped area 12/1/18	SW
17			General shot NW of site	NW
18			General shot NW of site	N
19			General shot NW of site	NW
20		106	General shot of stone feature	N
21		106	Extension NW area at 106	NE
22		106	Extension NW area at 106	NE
23		106	Post-cleaning	E
24		106	Post-cleaning	E
25		109, 110	Pre-ex shot of pit	SE
26		109, 110	Post-ex shot of pit	SE
27			Working shot in snow	NE
28		105	Modern Debris or pits in 105	NE
29		105	Modern Debris or pits in 105	NE
30			Close up of pit (modern debris)	SW
31			Pits x3 industrial debris	SW
32			Close up of pit/deposit of industrial debris	SW
33			Close up of pit and debris	SW
34			ID shot	
35			General shot	W
36			General shot	NW
37			General shot	NW
38			General shot	N
39		111, 112	Post-ex shot of pit	N
40		111, 112	Post-ex shot of pit	N
41		113, 114	Post-ex shot of pit	NW
42		113, 114	Post-ex shot of pit	NW
43		117, 118	Pre-ex shot of linear feature	SW
44		117, 118	Pre-ex shot of linear feature	SW
45		117, 118	Pre-ex shot of linear feature	SE
46			Excavation shot of modern posthole	E
47		106	Pre-ex shot of wall	NE
48		106	Pre-ex shot of wall	N
49		106	Pre-ex plan shot of wall NE end	NW
50		106	Pre-ex plan shot of wall SW end	NW
51		106	Pre-ex shot of wall	E
52		106	Pre-ex shot of wall	SE
53		106	Pre-ex shot of wall	NE
54		117, 118	Slot through linear feature [118] (117)	NE
55		117, 118	Post-ex of linear feature [118] (117)	NE
56		119	Pre-ex shot of possible linear feature	W
57		119	Pre-ex shot of possible linear feature	S
58		106	Post-cleaning of wall [106]	W
59		106	Post-cleaning of wall [106]	S
60		106, 119	Linear gravel spread and wall	W
61		106, 119	Linear gravel spread and wall	W
62		106, 119	Linear gravel spread and wall	W
63		106, 119	Linear gravel spread and wall	NE
64		106, 119	Linear gravel spread and wall	NE
65		106, 119	Linear gravel spread and wall	E
66		106	W facing section of slot	W

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
67		106	E facing section of slot	E
68		106	Plan shot of slot	N
69			Gravel spread	N
70			Slot through gravel spread	W
71			Slot through gravel spread	E
72			ID Shot	
73			East facing section of deposits	E
74			East facing section of deposits	E
75			East facing section of deposits	E
76			East facing section of deposits	E
77			East facing section of deposits	E
78			Working shot NW end	SW
79			Wall post-excavation	NE
80			East facing section of deposits above wall	E
81			East facing section of deposits above wall	E
82		106	Wall post-excavation	N
83		106	Wall post-excavation	N
84		106	Wall post-excavation	W
85		106	Wall post-excavation	W
86		106	Wall post-excavation	SW
87		106	Slot through wall	N
88		106	Slot through wall	N
89		106	Slot through wall	NW
90		106	Slot through wall	W
91		106	Slot through wall	SW
92		106	Slot through wall	E
93		106	Slot through wall	NE
94		106	Slot through wall	NE
95			Post-ex removal of wall	E
96			Post-ex removal of wall	E
97			Flooded site	NE
98			Flooded site	NE
99			General shot of site	S
100			General shot of site	SE
101			General shot of site	SW
102			General shot of site	SW

Appendix E: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	13 Warriston Road, Edinburgh, Archeological Strip/Excavation, Watching Brief and Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	4781
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Maureen C. Kilpatrick
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Strip/Excavation, Watching Brief, Evaluation & Post-ex Analyses
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Early Bronze Age pottery sherd, post-Medieval pottery sherds
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 25461 75484
START DATE (this season)	22nd November 2017
END DATE (this season)	24th January 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Archaeological Evaluation
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works comprising watching brief, monitored strip/excavation and evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd in advance of development at 13 Warriston Road. The present work followed an initial evaluation which uncovered several features of archaeological potential including the possible footings of a drystone wall/stone platform in the north/west area of the proposed development site.</p> <p>The work revealed no further features of archaeological potential other than the very degraded wall footing/stone platform discovered during the earlier evaluation phase. Several features including a concrete platform associated with the modern use of the site as a dog kennels was also uncovered. Artefacts included one small fragment of prehistoric pottery rim sherd, post medieval pottery fragment and animal bone. The prehistoric pottery was analysed and dated to the early Bronze Age; the later pottery provided a date range of late sixteenth to early twentieth century for activity on the site.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Artisan Cannonmills Limited
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
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 will be deposited with the NMRS

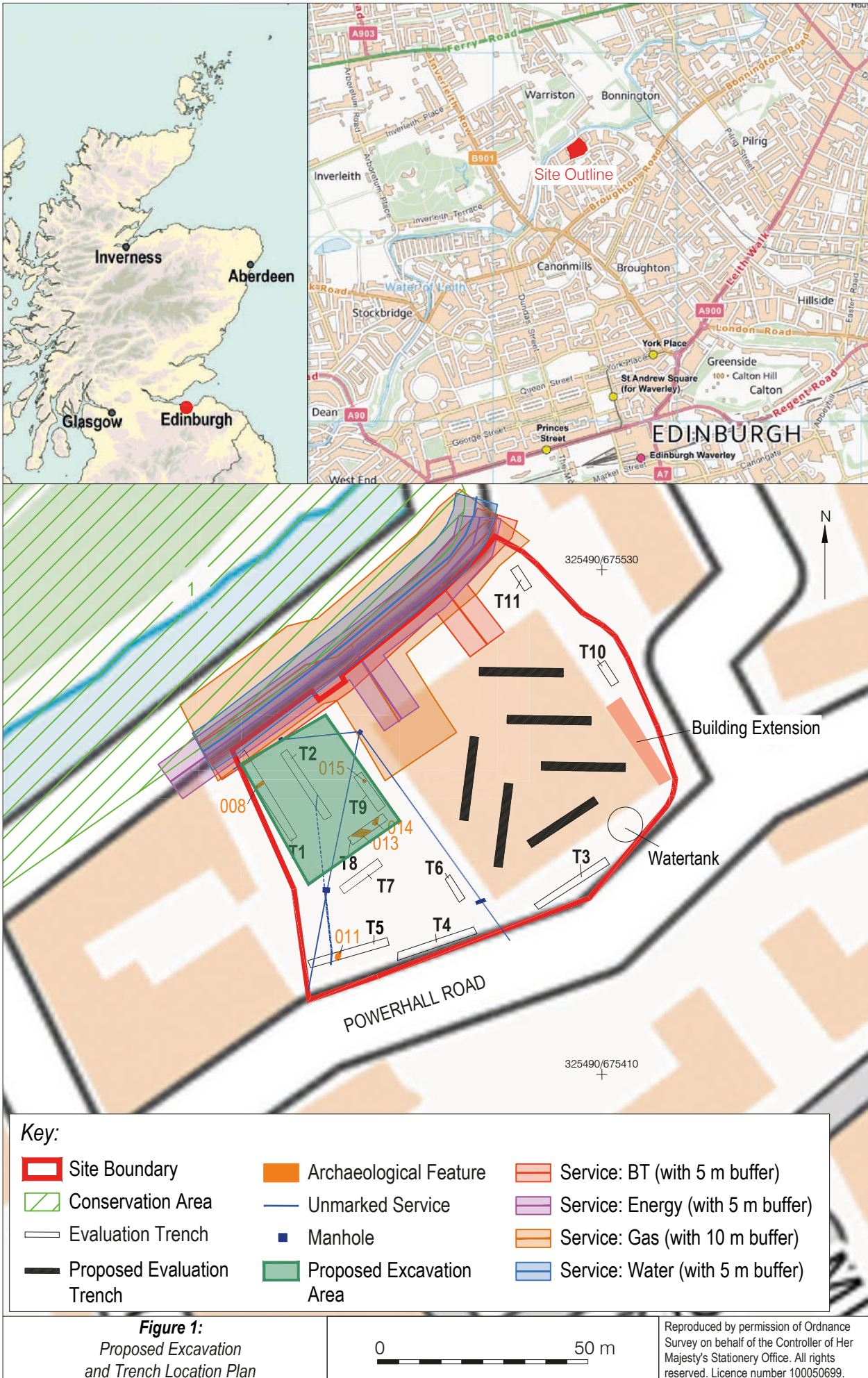
Appendix F: Written Scheme of Investigation**13 WARRISTON ROAD, EDINBURGH**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORED STRIP/EXCAVATION, WATCHING
BRIEF & EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ADDENDUM

PROJECT 4781





Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation Addendum forms the archaeological method statement for the required Monitored Strip/Excavation of the area of archaeological potential highlighted during the initial evaluation at 13 Warriston Road, Edinburgh. In addition, this Addendum also sets out the methodology for any Watching Brief requirement on slab removal and the required 10% Archaeological Evaluation of the existing building footprint at 13 Warriston Road, Edinburgh. These measures are aimed at addressing the relevant planning condition. This Written Scheme of Investigation Addendum will require to be submitted and agreed by City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service prior to the commencement of the works.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation Addendum sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the Warriston Road Development Area in accordance with the relevant condition of planning consent (Planning Ref: 16/06264/FUL). An archaeological strip and excavation of the north-west area of the development (Figure 1) will be undertaken to establish the extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains highlighted during the initial evaluation; such remains will be preserved by record through archaeological excavation. The removal of the concrete slab underlying the existing building, if removed by the demolition contractor, would be monitored under an archaeological watching brief. On removal of the slab of the footprint of the building, a 10% archaeological evaluation would be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains. 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.
- 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 watching brief and evaluation works and Stage 2 excavation. Further Stage 2 excavation (for the building footprint area only) if required 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 on the north side of Edinburgh, close to the southern bank of the Water of Leith, and is centred on NGR NT 25461 75484 (Figure 1). The development area is bounded to the north by Warriston Road and to the south by Powderhall Road. Industrial buildings lie to the west of the development area and housing lies to the east. The development area is currently a DIY store with parking on its west side.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd previously undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment of the development area to assess evidence for the past human use of the development area, its archaeological sensitivity, and the potential impact of the development upon the archaeological resource. The assessment found that there are no known cultural heritage sites within the development area.
- 4.2 Seven cultural heritage sites, two of which have statutory designation, lie within 100 m of the development area. The designated sites consist of one Conservation Area and one category C Listed Building. None of the seven cultural heritage sites would be directly affected by the development. There is unlikely to be a significant indirect effect on the setting of the Conservation Area or the category C Listed Building.

- 4.3 The development area has had several uses since the mid-eighteenth century, including use as agricultural land and as playing fields. The earliest demonstrable development of the site was in the early twentieth century, when a football ground was constructed. By 1933, the land was the location of three blocks of kennels and, most recently, was the site of a DIY store and associated parking. Given that the development area has been built upon on at least three occasions since the beginning of the twentieth century, there is limited potential for the survival of sub-surface cultural heritage remains within the Site. However, while CECAS concurred with the assessment that the site has a low archaeological significance, CECAS nevertheless considered that the site may contain archaeological remains (eg post-med mill lade, industrial deposits and football ground), which will require mitigation to be undertaken prior to development.
- 4.4 The initial archaeological evaluation of the external area only took place between the 31st July and 3rd August 2017. It was found that deep make-up layers sealed a buried topsoil horizon that overlay a relict agricultural soil. The remnants of a possible earth and stone flood alleviation bank along with a concrete platform, a brick platform and two pits cut into the relict agricultural soil were recorded on the north-western part of site. A re-worked soil with demolition debris was encountered on the east side of site and below this a relict agricultural soil was visible. In response to the Data Structure Report (Blair 2017) prepared following the evaluation, CECAS stated that further investigation of the north-west area would be required along with a 10% evaluation of the footprint of the existing building following demolition.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological monitored strip and excavation, watching brief and evaluation are:
- To identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the proposed areas, and
 - To ensure that any surviving archaeological remains encountered during the monitored strip, excavation, watching brief and evaluation are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore:
- conduct a monitored strip and excavation of 1,030 m² in the north-west area of the development;
 - conduct an archaeological watching brief on the slab removal on the existing building;
 - conduct an archaeological evaluation of 10% of the 2,374 m² footprint of the existing building following demolition;
 - submit a report to data structure level for agreement to CECAS on behalf of the City of Edinburgh Council.
 - submit, if post-excavation works are required, an accompanying post-excavation research design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above.
 - submit, if further excavations are required following the footprint evaluation, a WSI addendum and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above.
- 5.3 The scope of the monitored strip and archaeological excavation and evaluation will be:
- that once the limit of the archaeology in the north-west of the development is established, and those features have been excavated, no further archaeological fieldwork will be required for this particular area of the development.
 - that if no archaeology is encountered during the evaluation of the building footprint, no further archaeological fieldwork will be required for this particular area of the development.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 All work will be conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:
- *Code of conduct (2014)*;
 - *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (2014)*;
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014)*;
 - *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014)*;
 - *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014)*.

Archaeological Monitored Stripping/Excavation

- 6.2 An area measuring 1,030 m² to the north of Trench 8 (Figure 1), containing archaeology identified during the evaluation, will be machine excavated under archaeological supervision. This area will be excavated using a 13T back acting machine equipped with a flat (toothless) bucket and accompanied by a 6T dumper, under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist, who will act as supervisor and banksman.
- 6.3 The overburden will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the natural subsoil. The exposed area will then be cleaned to identify any archaeological features by a team of archaeologists working behind the supervising archaeologist.
- 6.4 In the event that archaeological features are noted as continuing outside the initial strip area, further stripping may be required in order to establish the full extent of the features. This will be assessed during the initial strip and resources put in place if required.
- 6.5 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologists. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a minimum of 50% of these features will be excavated 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 Archaeologists. 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 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.
- 6.9 The excavation area will be backfilled on completion of the works. No specialist backfilling will take place.

Archaeological Watching Brief

- 6.10 A GUARD Archaeologist will monitor the removal of the concrete slab of the footprint for the existing building, following its demolition to ground level.
- 6.11 While a concrete breaker and toothed bucket will be used for overlying concrete and aggregate layers, a flat (toothless) bucket will be used for any ground reduction below this. The breaking out of slab and foundations will be done under the constant supervision of the GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.12 If any significant or potential archaeological features are encountered during the watching brief, machine excavation will halt at that level and those archaeological features will be targeted during the subsequent evaluation (see below) by the on-site Archaeologists.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.13 The building footprint equates to 2,374 m². The 10% evaluation of this area (237 m²) will necessitate six trenches (each measuring 2 m wide; 5 x 20 m and 1 x 19 m). All trenches will be excavated using a 13T back-acting machine with a flat (toothless) bucket under constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.14 The overburden 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.
- 6.15 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.
- 6.16 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.
- 6.17 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.18 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.
- 6.19 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.
- 6.20 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the 10% evaluation outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and CECAS on a WSI addendum for an appropriate scope of excavation (Stage 2) and Post-excavation design including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3).
- 6.21 CECAS will be the final judge of significance regarding any findings and may well insist on full excavation for any features to be directly impacted by the development proposals.
- 6.22 All trenches will be backfilled on completion of the evaluation. No specialist backfilling will take place.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological monitored stripping and excavation, watching brief and evaluation will be submitted to the client within two 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 all fieldwork. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the areas subjected to monitored stripping, excavation, watching brief and evaluation with archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include any addenda to this WSI for further archaeological fieldwork and/or post-excavation work, 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 reference 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 Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication (Stage 3);
 - bibliography.
- 7.4 Digital PDF copies of the report will be prepared for the client and also sent to CECAS.
- 7.5 The DSR is to be submitted to the client within 2 to 4 weeks of fieldwork completion, any PERD within 3 months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.
- 7.6 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 Record of Historic Environment 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 January 2016. 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 Ltd until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
 - Project Manager: Warren Bailie
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Alan Hunter Blair
 - Project Archaeologists: tbc
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian Sneddon
 - Quality Assurance: Ronan Toolis
- 12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, 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 for the archaeological fieldwork is October 2017. CECAS require up to 14 days of notice of the commencement of fieldwork. CECAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. The watching brief on the slab removal will take an estimated 2-3 days. The monitored stripping, excavation and evaluation will take a further 4 weeks to complete.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd 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, prepared under the aegis of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 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.

Sources Consulted

Blair, AH 2017 *13 Warriston Road, Edinburgh Archaeological Evaluation*, Data Structure Report, Project 4512, GUARD Archaeology Limited (unpublished report)

<http://maps.nls.uk/>

<http://pastmap.org.uk/>

GUARD Archaeology Limited
52 Elderpark Workspace
100 Elderpark Street
Glasgow
G51 3TR

Tel: 0141 445 8800

Fax: 0141 445 3222

email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



www.guard-archaeology.co.uk