

Mavisbank Estate

Loanhead, Midlothian

Archaeological Watching Brief

for

The Mavisbank Trust

February – April 2014



Excavating the path around the walled garden



Addyman Archaeology

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Mavisbank Estate
Loanhead, Midlothian

Archaeological Watching Brief

Data Structure Report

AA 1230

by Ross Cameron

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Mavisbank Estate

Loanhead, Midlothian

Archaeological Watching Brief

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology were appointed by the Mavisbank Trust to oversee all ground breaking works associated with the installation of a path network in the policies of the 18th century Mavisbank House. Primarily this involved the removal of c.0.30m of topsoil across the path network where this lay within the limits of the Scheduled Monument.

In the area known as the cricket pitch around the walled garden, excavation revealed a firm deposit of predominantly red blaise. Bricks dateable to the early 20th century were recorded within the deposit. It is likely that the levelling in this area is associated with the recorded use of the cricket pitch for horses, with stables built against the external face of the nearby walled garden.

North of the cricket pitch, a localised spread of industrial detritus likely relates to the mining, or industrial usage of the area. A linear bank noted, and crossed by the path at the northern end of the policies is likely to be upcast from a now much degraded drainage ditch.

A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addyman1-174575) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.



*Plate 1 Pre-excavation view of the path route, snaking around the outside of the walled garden
(Photograph 002)*

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned by The Mavisbank Trust (contact Lesley Kerr) to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during the excavation of a new path network to increase access to Mavisbank House and the associated estate and policies. The path was excavated along the eastern side of the walled garden in an area known as the cricket pitch, linking up and formalising existing path routes and providing access to the house itself (*Figure 1*). Only certain sections of the path network are located within the Scheduled Monument and thus required archaeological monitoring.

The route of the path was agreed with Historic Scotland (contact George Findlater) and The Mavisbank Trust following a visual topographical assessment completed by Addyman Archaeology in November 2013. This previous assessment included a consideration of available historical sources, early maps, and review of previous research initiatives including a systematic gazetteer assessment of the Mavisbank policies (Addyman Associates, 2003).

Whilst on site, Addyman Archaeology also undertook a limited monitoring of drainage investigations commissioned by the Mavisbank Trust.

This report contains several maps reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, see www.nls.uk/.

The watching brief was maintained by Ross Cameron over five days between 28th February and 15th April 2014. On the whole the weather was dry, bright and sunny, with occasional showers.

ii. Designations

The area through which the new path network crosses is part of the Policies associated with Mavisbank House and as such is protected as a Scheduled Monument (Number 4921, January 1991) under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The area is also included in the Historic Scotland Inventory of Gardens and designed Landscapes.

Mavisbank House itself lies uphill to the west of the new path and is protected as a Category A Listed Building (Number 7404) under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Associated buildings around the House also have Listed Building status. The most relevant of these is the Walled Garden, protected as a Category A Listed Building (Number 44166, January 1991), which lies immediately to the west of the proposed path route.

The various designations associated with the site demonstrates that the area is considered to be of national importance and required the permission of Historic Scotland before any work relating to the monument can be carried out.

iii. Setting and Geology

Mavisbank House lies in Midlothian to the southeast of Loanhead, between the towns of Loanhead and Polton. The House is centred on NT 28723 65138, but access to the structure currently runs along the River North Esk to the south, skirting the eastern side of the walled garden in an area known as the cricket pitch. It is this access track that is to be formalised into part of a new path network. The area of most concern from an archaeological perspective will fall where the path crosses the cricket pitch. This area can be roughly centred on NT 28934 65113.

The bedrock geology across almost the entire development area is remarkably homogenous. This is categorised as Passage Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles of the Clackmannan Group Type. This is a sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 312 to 322 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period and is characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.

The superficial geology comprises alluvium, or clay, sands and gravels. These were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and are characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by rivers.¹

¹ www.bgs.ac.uk – 19/09/13

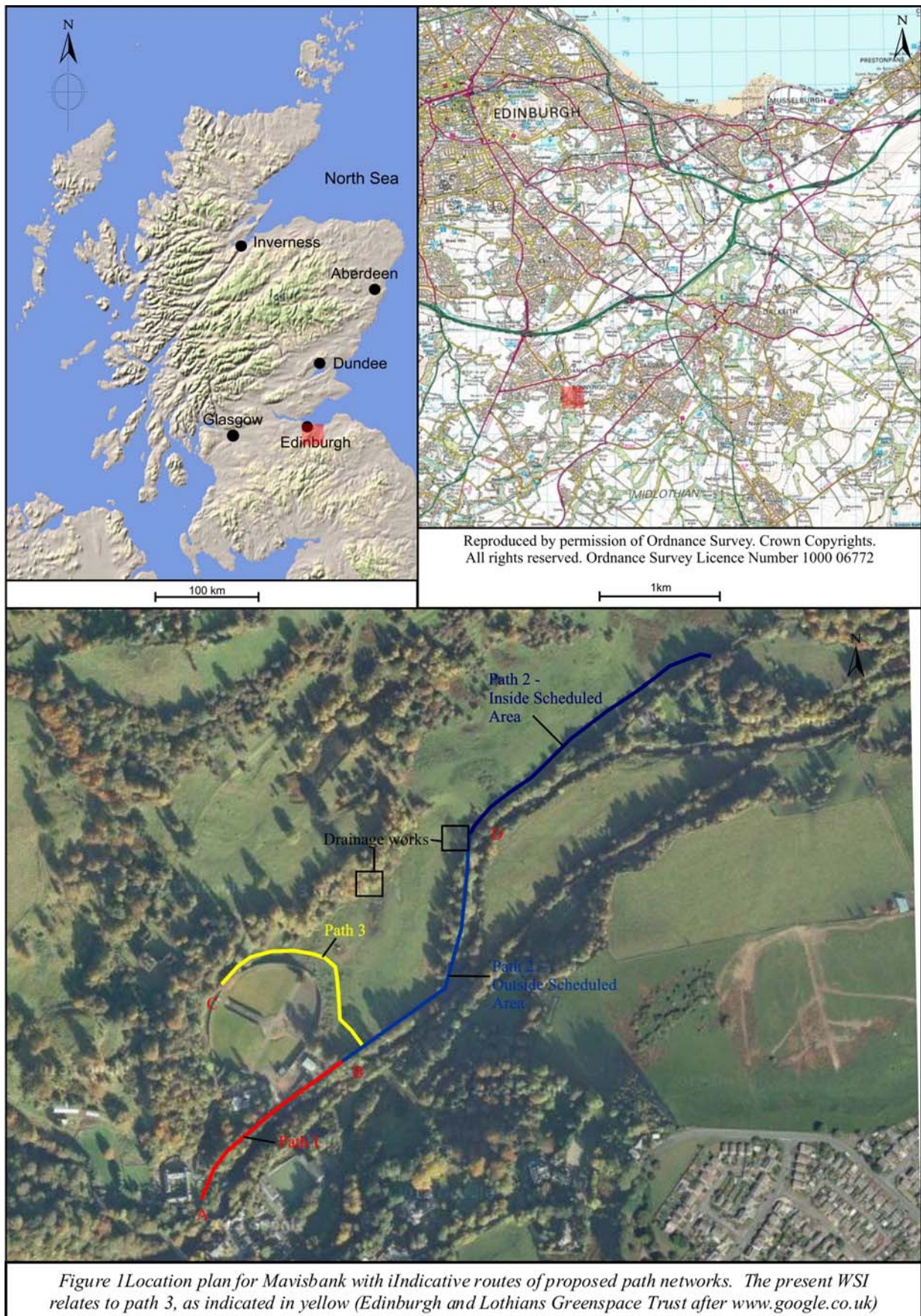


Figure 1 Site location

2. *Historical Assessment*

For a detailed historical assessment of Mavisbank House and Estate the reader is referred to the *Mavisbank Conservation Plan: Landscape Report, February 2005* by Mark Turnbull Landscape Architect and *Mavisbank House and Policies: Conservation Plan, January 2005* by Simpson & Brown Architects. The following brief synopsis will focus upon how an understanding of the historic development of Mavisbank Estate may affect the placement of the route of the proposed path network.

Mavisbank House was constructed between 1723 and 1727 by Sir John Clerk Maxwell in conjunction with the architect William Adam. The House was placed within a carefully constructed designed landscape, of which the walled garden upon the floor plain below and to the S of the main house was an integral part – completed in 1724.

William Roy's *Great Map* of c.1750 is the first clear depiction of the house set within the designed landscape. This map shows the walled garden as perfectly circular and not the sub-oval shape it appears today. Previous assessment of the walled garden by Tom Addyman as part of the 2005 conservation plan (see gazetteer) concluded that the original walled garden circuit had actually been oval on plan, this confirmed by the surviving sections of the original circuit on the north side of its principal cross-axis. It was suggested that the garden was designed to appear circular when viewed from the principal apartment of Mavisbank House, and had been assumed as such by Roy.² The area immediately to the north east of the Walled Garden, where Path Three is proposed, is shown as heavily wooded on Roy's map.

The first accurate depiction of the estate is the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1852. Unfortunately the 25 inch to 1 mile OS series did not cover the area of Mavisbank, but the 6 inch to 1 mile version shows the land north east of the Walled Garden to have been cleared of trees and also shows that the course of the River Esk had been considerably straightened by this stage, evidently in response to the river works the perimeter wall bounding the south side of the walled garden was realigned further north and its curvature somewhat 'flattened'. This work is also clearly evident on site, where the walling of the southern parts of the garden is clearly of a different build. This realigned wall is the one that currently borders the route of Path One and Path Two. No major subsequent modifications to this area of the Mavisbank policies seem to have taken place, other than the placement of a footbridge over the river by the publication of the 1894 OS 6 inch to 1 mile.

A plan of Mavisbank produced in 1877 shows a small building attached to the rear of the Walled Garden. By the production of the 1892 OS map (*Figure 2*), a cricket pavilion has replaced this structure and the area to the north east of the Walled Garden has become a 'cricket ground'. Small ancillary structures have also appeared north of the pavilion.

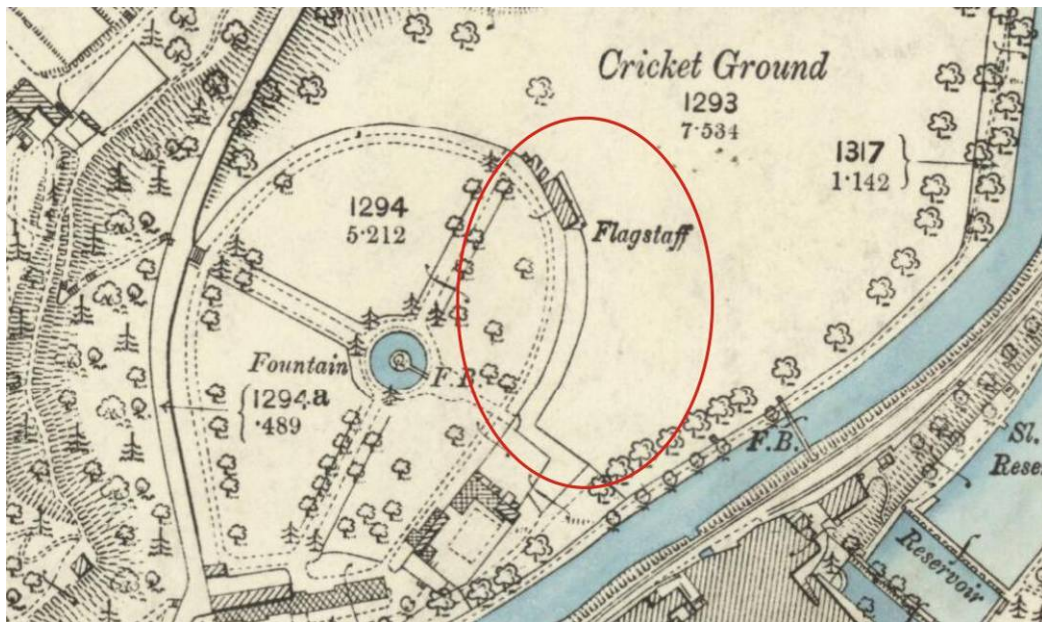


Figure 2 Extract from OS 25 inch to 1 mile Edinburgh 008.09, Surveyed 1892-93, Published 1895. This is the first map to show the cricket pavilion with associated smaller ancillary structures to the N (indicated red) (NLS)

By the latter half of the 20th century the cricket pavilion has been demolished and in the 1980s a stable block has been constructed (Figure 3). This appears to have been built to the south of the site of the cricket pavilion, the placement of which may be indicated in the image below by a large rectangle of grey concrete.



Figure 3 Detail of aerial (c.1980s) looking south west showing stables and ancillary buildings on the east side of the Walled Garden. Note these are not attached to the boundary wall and the existence of the concrete 'plinth' to the right of the structures (Ian Parsons Architect as provided by Lesley Kerr)

No features are recorded elsewhere across the proposed development area.

3. *Methodology*

i. *The Path network*

The excavations associated with the installation of the new path network (see *Figure 1*) at Mavisbank House were necessarily limited in scope, with the aim of revealing a firm base upon which to construct the path surface. All excavation was completed under close archaeological supervision and to the depths required by the ground works team. This essentially involved the mechanical removal of topsoil to a depth of c.0.20-0.30m, using a toothless, or bladed bucket. In places the excavation was taken deeper to allow the archaeologist to assess the underlying deposits although in practice the required depth often did not extend beyond the topsoil itself.



Plate 2 Working shot looking west. Note the red blaze (107) being revealed across the route of the path (Photograph 015)

Any features identified were marked and investigated when excavation ceased. A detailed photo record was maintained throughout and all contexts were recorded according to established Addyman Archaeology and Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) standards.

ii. *Drainage Investigations*

In addition to the installation of the new path network, Brian Coughlin of Millard Consulting was undertaking a series of investigations into the drainage network in the Mavisbank Policies, with the aim of better understanding how it functioned and when the various parts had been put in place. With this information it is hoped that it will be possible to better understand the flooding issues on the site and how these can be remedied.

At this stage the archaeological involvement involved monitoring during the opening of a large brick lined drainage tank which had been covered with a large Fe plate (*Plate 3*). This was lifted by the mechanical excavator and the water filled interior cleared by use of the machine's bucket. The feature was then photographed.



Plate 3 Removing the Fe plate from atop the brick lined drainage feature (Photograph 037)

A further drainage ditch was also dug as a temporary measure to alleviate flooding at the northern end of the cricket pitch.

4. Results

i. Path 2

At the northern end of the cricket pitch, Path 2 crossed back into the Scheduled Area and required archaeological monitoring as it extended northwards towards Lasswade.

Excavation across Path 2 involved the removal of around 0.20-0.30m of topsoil (103). The path had an average width of 1.60-1.70m. Often the depth of topsoil itself was not realised, meaning the natural subsoil (104) was not inspected. Where seen, this was shown to be a moderately to firmly compact deposit of mid brown silty gravel.



Plate 4 Route of Path 2 looking SSW (Photograph 077)

At the southern end of Path2 where it met the cricket pitch, a deposit of firmly compact mid black and grey ash and grit was recorded below the topsoil. This was recorded as (109) and contained a quantity of un-frogged, red bricks and fragments of Fe slag. This industrial deposit extended c.15m northwards, into the field beyond the cricket pitch before petering out at the top of a small rise. It likely relates to landscaping or levelling of a quantity of dumped mining material from nearby workings.



Plate 5 Working shot showing the industrial deposit (109) being revealed at the start of Path 2 within the policies (Photograph 052)

At the northern limit of Path 2 just prior to the route once again crossing out of the Scheduled Area, the path crossed a linear bank (*Plate 6*). This feature had been visible alongside the path on its south east side for c.26m, with a maximum height of up to 0.20m. For some of the length, a ditch could be discerned on the south east side, but it is unclear whether this is a drainage feature or related to some form of designed landscaping. The location on the edge of the site, mirroring the field boundary to the south east makes the former seem more likely.

As the path crossed (*110*), it only required the removal of some 0.10m of topsoil, essentially leaving the feature intact. (*110*) was comprised of firmly compact orange brown silty sand, clearly a re-deposited natural subsoil. At its highest point (*110*) was c.0.20m high with a width that seems to have slumped to c.1.50m.



Plate 6 Looking along (110) to the south west (Photograph 084)

No negative cut features or archaeological features of note were recorded during the excavation of Path 2. Excavations were completed on the 9th, 11th and 15th of April.

ii. Path 3

Path 3 was excavated on 28th February 2014.

The excavations across the cricket pitch (Path 3) at Mavisbank essentially involved the removal of around 0.20-0.30m of topsoil. This very quickly revealed a series of firmly compact grit and gravel levelling layers. Initially it was thought that these may represent the remains of earlier path networks, but it quickly became apparent that a major landscaping event had occurred across the route of the pathway, with firm deposits of stone, grit and gravel packed across the area. Much of this deposit comprised red blaise (107) into which five white bricks were clearly set (Plate 7).



Plate 7 Detail of bricks stamped 'Hood' set within the red blaise deposit (107) (Photograph 022)



Plate 8 Detailed view of bricks stamped 'Hood' within (107) (Photograph 024)

At the south eastern end of the path route, a possible feature was noted, but upon investigation this clearly contained a large quantity of modern detritus and was not recorded further.

No significant archaeological features or artefacts were discovered during the excavation of Path 3.

iii. Drainage works

a. North end of the cricket pitch



Plate 9 Temporary drainage in the north eastern corner of the Cricket Pitch (Photograph 049)

Proposals to complete work on the stone lined drain, known to exist at the northern end of the Cricket Pitch, had been held up, and as a result it was agreed to excavate a temporary drainage ditch in a north-south direction in this area, to facilitate drainage of the Cricket Pitch and to allow the area east of this to dry out in preparation for future work.

Dug with a bladed bucket, the drainage trench quickly filled with standing water, making it near impossible to assess for archaeological features.

b. Brick lined Drainage tank

As part of their investigations into the drainage network at Mavisbank, Brian Coughlin of Millard Consulting and Bill Barr of Historic Scotland required to open a large, brick lined drainage tank located at the bottom of the slope that lines the western edge of the cricket pitch. This was covered in a large Fe plate, which when removed revealed a large brick lined chamber, full of water.

The chamber had sides of 1.50m length and once the water was removed, proved to have a depth 0.60-0.80m before the silty accumulated fill was reached. An opening, clogged with silt was revealed in the north side of the chamber, lining up with the visible drainage ditch running north eastwards along the base of the slope. Although it was not possible to remove all the water and silt from the feature, probing with arranging rod revealed a further aperture beneath the water line along the western side. It was not possible to identify any names stamped on the bricks.



Plate 10 Opening the brick lined chamber (Photograph 042)

It was assumed that this feature acted as a settlement tank for water drained off the hill, with the water entering via the lower aperture on the west side, and the cleaner water exiting on the higher drain to the north, with the silt settling in the base.

5. Discussion

The watching brief at Mavisbank House demonstrated that a major landscaping event had been completed in the vicinity of the Walled Garden, with a compact surface of red blaise spread across much of the route of the path. The presence of bricks marked 'Hood' within this deposit indicates the date at which this was likely to have taken place. These bricks were produced by the Whitehill Fireclay Works in Rosewell Midlothian by Archibald Hood. Hood operated between 1871 and 1983 with these bricks likely to have been produced in the early 20th century.³ If the bricks date the landscaping event to the 20th century, it is likely this was related to the use of the area for horses.

The excavations also demonstrated that a deposit of industrial detritus had been spread in the field just north of the cricket pitch, likely relating to the mining undertaken nearby at Mavisbank.

The linear bank, cut by the path at the northern end of the policies, is likely related to modern drainage, and is upcast of an old drainage ditch.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

The watching brief on the cricket pitch at Mavisbank revealed no indication of important archaeological features. It is possible that features associated with the policies and designed landscape may have survived the 20th century levelling event in the area of the walled garden, but these will be buried beneath the topsoil and the overlying red blaise deposit.

Although any future work on the Scheduled Monument will require archaeological supervision, no further work is recommended as part of this phase of works in relation to the installation of the paths around the cricket pitch.



Plate 11 Post-excavation view of the route of the path across the cricket pitch taken from the hill to the north west (Photograph 030)

³ Macfadyen, K., Addyman Archaeology (*pers comm.*)

7. Acknowledgements

Addyman Archaeology would like to thank the Mavisbank Trust and in particular Lesley Kerr, for their dedication to the project. Charlie Cumming of Edinburgh and Lothians Greenspace Trust was important in planning the route of the path while Drew, Stevie and George of MV Groundworks were helpful and efficient in completing the work.

Addyman Archaeology would also like to acknowledge Brian Coughlin of Millard Consulting for the exhaustive investigations into the drain network at Mavisbank, and Bill Barr of Historic Scotland for his help and insight while working on the drains.

Bibliography

Mark Turnbull Landscape Architect 2005 *Mavisbank Conservation Plan: Landscape Report*

Simpson and Brown Architects 2005 *Mavisbank House and Policies: Conservation Plan*

www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience

www.nls.uk

www.rcahms.gov.uk

Appendix A:
Context Register; 1230 Mavisbank – Archaeological Watching Brief

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
101	Path 3	Deposit	28/02/14	RC	<0.10m of accumulated organic material and leaf mold	Accumulated organic material
102	Path 3	Deposit	28/02/14	RC	Firmly compacted mid grey brown grit and gravel	Old path surface
103	Path 3	Deposit	28/02/14	RC	c.0.10m of mid grey brown loam	Topsoil
104	Path 3	Deposit	28/02/14	RC	Firmly compact mid brown gravel	Natural subsoil
105	Path 3	Deposit	28/02/14	RC	Compact small to medium stones and gravel	Possible levelling
106	Path 3	Deposit	28/02/14	RC	Organic loam including hay	Organic material relating to equestrian use
107	Path 3	Deposit	28/02/14	RC	Firmly compact red blaise	Levelling deposit
108	Path 3	Deposit	28/02/14	RC	Dark gravel of small to medium stones	Levelling deposit
109	Path 2	Deposit	09/04/14	RC	Firmly compact spread of industrial detritus/ black grey ash and grit. Contains fragments of un-frogged bricks and fe slag. Localised location at southern end of field north of cricket pitch. Depth unrealised.	Levelling deposit or dump
110	Path 2	Deposit	15/04/14	RC	Linear bank visible above ground and running NE-SW along the side of the Scheduled Monument/ Field boundary. There is a ditch alongside. The mound is composed of firmly compact orange brown re-deposited natural silty sand. The feature is c.1.50m wide and 0.20m high at highest point.	Upcast of drainage ditch.

Appendix B:
Photographic Register; 1230 Mavisbank – Archaeological Watching Brief

Shot Num.	Direction facing	Trench	Contexts	Description	Date	Initial
001	NE	Path 3		Pre-excavation view of path route	28/02/14	RC
002	SW	Path 3		Pre-excavation view of path route	28/02/14	RC
003	NE	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
004	NE	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
005	SW	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
006	S	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
007	S	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
008	SW	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
009	SW	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
010	SW	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
011	SE	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
012	SE	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
013	SE	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
014	SE	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
015	S	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
016	W	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
017	W	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
018	E	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
019	S	Path 3		Working shot – excavating path	28/02/14	RC
020	NW	Path 1 & 3		Working shot – Access from Path 1	28/02/14	RC
021	NW	Path 1 & 3		Working shot – Access from Path 1	28/02/14	RC
022	SW	Path 3	(107)	Details of bricks in (107)	28/02/14	RC
023	NW	Path 3	(107)	Details of bricks in (107)	28/02/14	RC
024	NW	Path 3		Details of bricks in (107)	28/02/14	RC
025	NW	Path 3	(107)	Details of bricks in (107)	28/02/14	RC
026	NE	Path 3	(107)	Details of bricks in (107)	28/02/14	RC
027	N	Path 3		Possible feature	28/02/14	RC
028	S	Path 3		Possible feature	28/02/14	RC
029	SE	Path 3		Post-excavation view of Path 3	28/02/14	RC
030	W	Path 3		Post-excavation view of Path 3	28/02/14	RC
031	SE	Path 3		General view of Path 3	28/02/14	RC
032	SE	Path 3		General view of Path 3	28/02/14	RC
033	SE	Path 3		General view of Path 3	28/02/14	RC
034	SW	Drainage		Pre-excavation view of drainage sump	08/04/14	RC
035	W	Drainage		Pre-excavation view of drainage sump	08/04/14	RC
036	E	Drainage		Working shot – removing turf from Fe cover of drainage sump	08/04/14	RC
037	E	Drainage		Working shot – removing turf from Fe cover of drainage sump	08/04/14	RC
038	NW	Drainage		Working shot – removing turf from Fe cover of drainage sump	08/04/14	RC
039	N	Drainage		Working shot – removing turf from Fe cover of drainage sump	08/04/14	RC
040	SE	Drainage		Working shot – removing turf from Fe cover of drainage sump	08/04/14	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
041	N	Drainage		Working shot – removing turf from Fe cover of drainage sump	08/04/14	RC
042	NW	Drainage		Working shot – removing turf from Fe cover of drainage sump	08/04/14	RC
043	NW	Drainage		Working shot – removing turf from Fe cover of drainage sump	08/04/14	RC
044	W	Drainage		Working shot – removing turf from Fe cover of drainage sump	08/04/14	RC
045	W	Drainage		Detail of brick from structures in drainage network	08/04/14	RC
046	NE	Crater		Detail of the ‘crater’ area of subsidence	08/04/14	RC
047	NE	Crater		Detail of the ‘crater’ area of subsidence	08/04/14	RC
048	SW	-		View towards Mavisbank House	08/04/14	RC
049	NE	Cricket pitch		Excavating drainage at the NE corner of the cricket pitch	09/04/14	RC
050	NE	Path 2		Pre-excavation shot of Path 2	09/04/14	RC
051	NE	Path 2		Pre-excavation shot of Path 2	09/04/14	RC
052	NNE	Path 2	(109)	Working shot – excavating Path 2	09/04/14	RC
053	NE	Path 2	(109)	Working shot – excavating Path 2	09/04/14	RC
054	SE	Path 2		Working shot – excavating Path 2	09/04/14	RC
055	SE	Path 2		Working shot – excavating Path 2	09/04/14	RC
056	SE	Path 2		Working shot – excavating Path 2	09/04/14	RC
057	NE	Path 2		Working shot – excavating Path 2	09/04/14	RC
058	N	Path 2		Working shot – excavating Path 2	09/04/14	RC
059	NE	Crater		Detail of the ‘crater’ area of subsidence	09/04/14	RC
060	NE	Crater		Detail of the ‘crater’ area of subsidence	09/04/14	RC
061	N	Crater		Detail of the ‘crater’ area of subsidence	09/04/14	RC
062	N	Crater		Detail of the ‘crater’ area of subsidence	09/04/14	RC
063	NE	Crater		Detail of the ‘crater’ area of subsidence	09/04/14	RC
064	SW	House		Vegetation clearance to rear of Mavisbank House	09/04/14	RC
065	NW	House		Vegetation clearance to rear of Mavisbank House	09/04/14	RC
066	NW	House		Vegetation clearance to rear of Mavisbank House	09/04/14	RC
067	NE	House		Vegetation clearance to rear of Mavisbank House	09/04/14	RC
068	NE	House		Vegetation clearance to rear of Mavisbank House	09/04/14	RC
069	NW	House		Vegetation clearance to rear of Mavisbank House	09/04/14	RC
070	N	Path 2		Working shot – Excavating Path 2	11/04/14	RC
071	SW	Path 2		Working shot – Excavating Path 2	11/04/13	RC
072	S	Path 2		Working shot – Excavating Path 2	11/04/14	RC
073	N	Path 2		Working shot – Excavating Path 2	15/04/14	RC
074	S	Path 2		Working shot – Excavating Path 2	15/04/14	RC
075	S	Path 2		Working shot – Excavating Path 2	15/04/14	RC
076	S	Path 2		Working shot – Excavating Path 2	15/04/14	RC
077	S	Path 2		Working shot – Excavating Path 2	15/04/14	RC
078	SW	Path 2		Working shot – Excavating Path 2	15/04/14	RC
079	NE	Path 2	(110)	Post-excavation view of Path 2, NE terminus, showing (110)	15/04/14	RC
080	W	Path 2	(110)	Post-excavation view of Path 2, NE terminus, showing (110)	15/04/14	RC
081	SSW	Path 2	(110)	Post-excavation view of Path 2, NE terminus, showing (110)	15/04/14	RC

<i>Shot Num.</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
082	SSW	Path 2	(110)	Post-excavation view of Path 2, NE terminus, showing (110)	15/04/14	RC
083	SSW	Path 2	(110)	Post-excavation view of Path 2, NE terminus, showing (110)	15/04/14	RC
084	SSW	Path 2	(110)	Post-excavation view of Path 2, NE terminus, showing (110)	15/04/14	RC
085	NNE	Path 2	(110)	Post-excavation view of Path 2, NE terminus, showing (110)	15/04/14	RC

Appendix C:
Photographic Thumbnails; 1230 Mavisbank - Archaeological Watching Brief



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Appendix D:
Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) entry; 1230 Mavisbank - Archaeological Watching Brief

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Midlothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Mavisbank House
PROJECT CODE:	AA 1230
PARISH:	Lasswade
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NT26NE 54, NT26NE 54.03
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Scheduled Monument – Policies associated with Mavisbank House
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 28923 65127
START DATE (this season)	28/02/14
END DATE (this season)	15/04/14
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Unknown
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology were appointed by the Mavisbank Trust to oversee all ground breaking works associated with the installation of a path network in the policies of the 18th century Mavisbank House. Primarily this involved the removal of c.0.30m of topsoil which revealed isolated firm deposits of predominantly red blaize, a spread of industrial detritus and a linear earthen bank.</p> <p>Bricks dateable to the early 20th century were recorded within the red blaize deposit. It is likely that the levelling in this area is associated with the recorded use of the cricket pitch for horses, with stables built against the external face of the nearby walled garden. The linear feature was likely upcast from a drainage ditch.</p> <p>No features of archaeological significance were recorded.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Mavisbank Trust
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS and East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (intended)