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EIA AND HERITAGE CONSULTANCY

CLEARBELL CAMPBELL LLP

LAND AT CRAIGHOUSE, CRAIGHOUSE ROAD, EDINBURGH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

AUGUST 2015

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archaeology

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Clearbell Capital LLP

Land at Craighouse, Criaghouse Road, Edinburgh, Scotland

Archaeological Evaluation Report

August 2015

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Susan Davison of Clearbell Capital LLP, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land at Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh (Centred on NT23437062). This work was required as a condition of the planning consent for a proposed residential development at the site.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in two phases. The first phase took place over nine days from the 27th April to the 8th May 2015 and involved the excavation of eight trenches (2, 4, 5A, 5B, 10, 11A, 11B and 11C). Archaeological remains were identified in Trenches 2, 4, 5A and 5B, 10, 11A and 11B. The remains of a substantial stone wall were observed within trenches 2 and two walls within trench 4 that appeared to be sections of the northern and southeast parts respectively of a structure located to the northwest of Old Craig House and was possibly contemporary with it. The structure appeared, based on 19th century OS maps, between 1882 and 1893 was altered from a single L-shaped structure into two separate structures. Also within trench 4, the remains of a stone culvert and inner stone surface were observed along with an outer cobble surface with a later cobble surface above it. This later cobble surface was observed in trenches 5A and 5B along with the remains of an outer stone wall in 5B and an inner stone wall in 5A. There was also evidence of a hearth in trench 5A that had been constructed after the removal of a section of the cobble surface. A buried soil was observed in trenches 10, 11A and 11B and this soil was cut by a small posthole located in the northern end of trench 11A. Trench 11C was devoid of any archaeological features.

The second phase of the evaluation took place between the 13th and 17th of July and involved the excavation of six trenches (1, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9), including the investigation of the remains of a partially extant dovecote (Trench 1). Wall footings were discovered in trench 7 immediately to the south of Old Craig but were not dated conclusively. Trench 9 uncovered the remains of the property boundary wall associated with Old Craig directly to the north of the extant retaining wall.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) thank Susan Davison of Clearbell Capital LLP for commissioning the project, and for all her assistance throughout the work. Thanks also to John Lawson, Archaeology Officer, City of Edinburgh Council, for all his assistance throughout the project.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology also thanks Cappers Plant Hire Ltd and their staff for their help during this project.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Mike McElligott and Ric Buckle assisted by Tom Lally, Chris Tubman, Karolina Siara, Helen Phillips and Ed Johnson. The report was written by Mike McElligott, Ric Buckle and Ruby Neale and the drawings were produced by Helen Phillips. The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley, WAA Finds Officer. The environmental assessment was undertaken by Don O'Meara, WAA Environmental Officer.

The report was edited by Richard Newman, Post excavation Manager for WAA. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for WAA.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 In April 2015, WAA was invited by Clearbell Capital LLP to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh (Centred on NT23437062; Figure 1), prior to the development of residential buildings. This was due to a condition attached to the planning consent (ref. 12/04007/LBC). As a result of this condition, John Lawson, Archaeology Officer, at the City of Edinburgh Council requested a programme of archaeological investigation, prior to the development taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (June 2014).

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following approved standard and guidance (CIfA 2014), and was consistent with the specification provided by Frank Giecco (2015).

1.1.3 This report outlines the evaluation works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project Design

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by WAA in response to a request by Clearbell Capital LLP, for an archaeological evaluation of the study area. Following acceptance of the project design by John Lawson, Archaeology Officer, City of Edinburgh Council, WAA was commissioned by the client to undertake the work.

2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and in accordance with the WAA Excavation Manual (2013).

2.2 The Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 14 trenches within the proposed development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity, with the evaluation trenches located to target the remains of 17th and 18th century buildings that have been since demolished and apparently 'sterile' areas.

2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains that could predate Old Craig and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains that relate to Old Craig and are illustrated on Johnson's map of Edinburgh dated 1888;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.2.3 Topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recorded according to the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2013).

2.2.4 All finds encountered were retained and were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of Megan Stoakley, WWA Finds Officer.

2.2.5 The 14 evaluation trenches were backfilled following excavation and recording.

2.3 The Archive

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited within the National Monuments Record Scotland held by the RCAHMS, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at the museum of Edinburgh, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA15 CES-A, CP 11334/15. It is understood that once the report has been signed off and accepted by the City of Edinburgh Archaeologist the report will become a publically assessable document on the Historic Environment Record and CEC Planning Portal.

2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology and the City of Edinburgh Council, support the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S** (**OASIS**) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, as a part of this national project. The unique OASIS identification number for this archive comprises wardella2-220140.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The proposed development site is situated on Easter Craiglockhart Hill in the southwestern outskirts of Edinburgh, approximately 3km from the city centre, to the west of Morningside Road (A702) (Figure 2). It is in the immediate vicinity of Old Craig House which is a 16th century tower house with later 17th and 18th century additions. The land slopes from *c.*115m aOD in the west to *c.*101m aOD in the east.

3.1.2 The underlying solid geology of the area consists of sandstone of the Kinnesswood Formation deposited during the Carboniferous Period (385 – 352 million years ago) (BGS 2015) with an outcrop of younger volcanic tuff north west of Queen's Craig.

3.2 Historic and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 ***Introduction:*** This background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and the records consulted during the desk-based assessment. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the study area, in order to assess the archaeological potential.

3.2.2 ***Prehistoric (up to c.AD 72):*** There were no Prehistoric HER records for the study area. An Iron Age domestic and defensive settlement which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument was located on Wester Craiglockhart Hill, to the southwest of the study area.

3.2.3 ***Roman (c.AD 72 – c.410):*** There were no Roman HER records for the study area.

3.2.4 ***Medieval (c.410 – c.1540):*** The earliest record of the lands of Craighouse dates from the 12th century, and they appear to have formed part of the extensive landholdings of Newbattle Abbey. The fact that the property is referred to as Craighouse suggests that there was a building, although no evidence of this is known. A charter dating from 1528 from Edward, Abbot of Newbattle, refers to a transaction with Hugh Douglas, burgess of Edinburgh, of 'the lands commonly called Craighouse, between the lands of the Laird of Braid called the Plewlands'.

3.2.5 The earliest surviving building on the site is Old Craig which was built as a comparatively small tower house. The earliest still existent fabric is part of the three storey tower, with the datestone of 1565 possibly giving an approximate date of its construction. The initials LS CP point to the owners of this time,

Laurence Symson and Catherine Pringle. The house may have been built on an L or T plan, with small first and second floor windows and a crow-stepped gable. Old Craig house is designated a category A listed building (HB No. 27736), by Historic Scotland.

3.2.5 ***Post-Medieval and Modern (c.1540 – present):*** A sketch from the late 19th century depicts the 16th century tower house, and an 18th century extension. The extension can be dated to 1746. The buildings fell into a derelict state when the Old Craig was left empty in the late 18th and the early 19th century. After renovations in the early 19th century, the first edition OS map shows that Old Craig was a 'T' shaped structure with a variety of outbuildings. In 1878 Old Craig and the surrounding grounds were purchased by the Commissioners of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, who made alterations to suit the new purpose of the building. This included adding a wooden veranda and porch to the east and another porch and stairs on the south, as well as a number of internal alterations. By 1908, the western half of the west wing had been demolished, as well as the walls of the eastern walled garden. The formal entrance from Craighouse road was also removed and was then blocked with outbuildings. The NHS sold the Craighouse complex to Edinburgh Napier University in 1994, who reopened the aforementioned main entrance to allow greater access, and turned the site of the walled garden into a car park.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

3.3.1 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on this site. A conservation plan was undertaken on the site by Simpson and Brown in 2012 (Simpson and Brown 2012), which set out the historical background of the site and assessed the heritage significance. This was undertaken in order to inform policy decisions on the significance of the buildings and grounds.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken in two phases. The first phase took place between the 27th April and the 8th May 2015 and comprised the excavation of eight trenches (2, 4, 5A, 5B, 10, 11A, 11B and 11C). The second phase took place between the 13thof July and the 17thof July 2015 and comprised the excavation of six trenches (1, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9) (Figure 2). The stone surface and tarmac was stripped by a JCB 3CX with a breaker and toothless bucket to the level of the natural substrate or first archaeological horizon. The areas under investigation were subsequently cleaned by hand and investigated and recorded fully. The summaries of the trenches are included in Appendix 1.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 ***Trench 1:*** Trench 1 was located through the centre of a former dovecote to the north of Old Craig (Figure 3) (Plate 1). The trench was hand dug with the aim of finding any evidence relating to the date of the structure. The structure {**1200**} was rectangular shaped and measured 6.7m by 5.54m. Partial remains of the wall {**1208**} were observed of which the north and east sides were the best preserved. The west and south sides were in a poorer condition, though evidence of a doorway was observed in the southern wall. The wall consisted of roughly worked stone blocks and measured 0.60m – 0.75m thick by *c.*1.10m high. The outer and inner sides of the walls were rendered with a thin layer of concrete {**1209**}.

4.2.2 Within the interior of the structure there was a concrete floor {**1202**} that was sealed by a loose blackish/dark brown mix of redeposited soil, debris and rubble (**1201**) that measured *c.*6m by *c.*4.5m by 0.32m – 0.59m. The concrete floor and its construction cut [**1203**] were not fully excavated. The centre of the north side wall appeared to have been filled in with courses of brick and stone. At the base of the wall there were two courses of bricks {**1207**} that projected out from it and was abutted by {**1202**}. It measured 0.25m wide by 0.20m high. Above it, was a cement filler layer {**1206**} that was 0.10m thick. There were three rough courses of dressed stone blocks {**1205**} which were laid on top of {**1206**} that measured 0.3m high. This had a large concrete slab {**1204**} was placed on top of it that appeared to be a window sill. On the outer side of the north wall, the bottom courses of {**1200**} were observed. The stone base {**1210**} consisted of a

single course of flat, roughly dressed stone blocks that measured 0.07m high. Two courses of large, roughly dressed stone blocks {**1211**} were laid on top of the base and measured 0.3m high. There were small stones {**1212**} packed in around the stone blocks and may have been remains of the bonding material.

4.2.3 The trench did not uncover any evidence of the structure's original form. The trench did, however, reveal a date of 1913 carved into a window sill, suggesting the building was modified for use as something other than a dovecote in the early 20th century. The dovecote can be seen on OS maps from 1896. It was recorded in the early 20th century as being constructed in the 18th century (RCAHMS 1929) but the style is not unlike 17th century examples (Simpson and Brown 2012). In 1945, it was observed that the roof had collapsed, but there was still evidence of crowsteps and nest holes (Robertson 1945). This documentary evidence suggests that this building was a dovecote up until its abandonment, an idea which conflicts with the archaeological evidence uncovered during this evaluation. The window sill with '1913' carved into its top suggests that the building was altered in the early 20th century to have windows, something a dovecote doesn't require. There was also no evidence of any nest holes within the remaining structure, also suggesting the building was altered at some point and was therefore not a dovecote at the time of abandonment. The remains examined archaeologically, however, comprised only the lowermost courses of the structure and nest boxes could have survived at a higher level in the 1940s.

4.2.4 ***Trench 2:*** Trench 2 was located to the northwest of Old Craig, in the small car-park on the southern side of the road that leads up to New Craig and was aligned east-west (Figure 4) (Plate 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m, revealing firm mid purple/brown sandy clay (**209**) with a patch of purple/brown bedrock (**208**) below *c.*0.5m of loose mid brown hardcore/backfill (**205**). This deposit contained pottery, glass, bone, CBM and coal waste and *c.*0.18m of loose light brown hardcore (**204**). These deposits were on the northern side of the trench, separated by a thin concrete footing (**203**) which ran the length of the trench below the tarmac. This footing, which originally had kerb-stones laid above it, separated deposits (**204**) and (**205**) from a later deposit laid down during the construction of the car-park. At the western end of the trench, there was a thin concrete footing which was aligned north to south and measured 0.5m in height. It appeared to be part of the construction of the car-

park. This was below *c*.0.4m of loose mid grey stone hardcore (**201**). All of these deposits were sealed by *c*.0.20m of black tarmac (**200**).

4.2.5 At the eastern end of the trench, was the remains of stone wall {**207**} which was aligned north-south. The wall consisted of the bottom course of large roughly hewn sandstone blocks bonded with light grey/brown lime mortar (**210**) (Plate 3). The wall measured 0.65m in width and 0.35m in height. Its construction cut [**213**] retained very steep to near vertical sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. A buried soil (**211**)/(**215**) was visible next to both sides of the wall, which consisted of a soft mid brown sandy clay silt that contained occasional small stones, mortar and coal pieces. It varied in thickness from 0.25m to the east of the wall, to 0.12m on the west side of the wall. The wall {**207**} was sealed beneath a demolition layer (**214**), which consisted of a firm mid grey mix of sandy clay silt, ash, mortar and rubble that contained occasional late 19th century pottery, glass and CBM. There were traces of a thin layer (**212**) that sealed the buried soil (**211**) on the eastern side of the trench. This consisted of a *c*.0.05m moderately compact light grey/brown to mid brown mortar with a silty clay mix and contained occasional stone and frequent fragments of mortar. This mortar layer is likely to be associated with demolition layer (**214**) resulting from the leveling of the ground surface, after the building was demolished. The demolished building appeared on OS maps from 1847 but only one of two walls expected, have survived, revealing that the area has been subject to substantial truncation during 20th century development of the site and fiber optic cable runs.

4.2.6 ***Trench 3:*** Trench 3 was excavated as part of the second phase of the evaluation and was deliberately positioned in order to target the remains of the building discovered within trenches 2 and 4 during the first phase of the evaluation. Unfortunately, after excavating to a depth of 0.40m, the discovery of electric service cables running in several directions meant that further excavation had to be ceased due to the number of services and the direction they were running, it was impossible to excavate this trench and still target the remains of the western side of the structure to the northwest of Old Craig that was observed in trenches 2 and 4. It is possible that remains associated with this structure could still survive beneath the modern services.

4.2.7 ***Trench 4:*** Trench 4 was located to the west of the northern end of Old Craig and to the north of trenches 5A and 5B (Figures 2 & 6). The trench, which was sub-

square in plan, measured 5m by 5m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m revealing firm mid red/orange/yellow clay (**435**) with mid red/orange/grey bedrock (**436**) in the northern side of the trench. On the western side, the upper layer of the trench was comprised of black tarmac (**400**), which measured 0.1m in thickness. A layer of topsoil (**403**) covered the eastern edge of the tarmac road and sloped down to a stone gravel layer (**409**). This was on the eastern side of the trench and was a continuation of (**500**), observed in both trenches 5A and 5B. The tarmac was laid on a bedding layer (**404**), which was comprised of compacted greenish grey/brown sand gravel and measured 0.05m in thickness. The bedding layer and topsoil (**403**) were above a further layer (**407**), which consisted of loose dark brown/red sandy clay, mortar and brick mix, and measured 7m by 3.5m by 0.15m – 0.6m. This deposit contained sherds of pottery, glass, metal, CBM and frequent stone fragments, and appears to have been a demolition layer that was laid down to raise the ground up for the road. Below the stone gravel layer (**409**) was a bedding layer (**410**), which was comprised of loose light brown sand that was 0.03m thick and appeared to be a continuation of (**501**) noted in trenches 5A and 5B.

4.2.8 Below the demolition layer (**407**) and bedding layer (**410**), was layer (**412**) that may have been a continuation of (**504**) observed within trenches 5A and 5B. The deposit was comprised of friable dark brown/black sandy clay, mortar and ash mix, which measured 4.2m by 3m by 0.08m and contained occasional stone. This deposit (**412**) sealed layer (**433**) which in turn, sealed the remains of cobble surface {**411**}. Layer (**433**) was a friable mid red/brown sandy clay/ash mix that contained moderate stone and measured 2.32m in width and 0.07m in thickness. Surface {**411**} consisted of un-worked sub-rounded medium to large sized cobbles laid irregularly in a single layer. It measured 3.4m by 2.6m by 0.18m and appeared to be a continuation of {**516**} observed within trench 5B. The surface was laid on top of (**434**), which consisted of friable dark/black sandy clay that measured 3.9m by 2.6m by 0.05m and contained frequent crushed slate fragments, moderate coal pieces and occasional small stone. Several sherds of pottery and a piece of lead were also recovered.

4.2.9 A surface {**413**} was sealed below (**434**) and consisted of un-worked rounded and sub-rounded cobbles and five larger flat slabs (Plates 4 & 5). The cobbles were irregularly laid in a single layer with the flat slabs laid in a rough curving line in the southwest corner forming a possible path and measured 4m by 2.6m by

0.12m. The northern end of the cobble surface ended with a line of roughly squared stones that abutted the southern edge of wall {**419**}, which was part of structure {**430**}. These stones and part of the surface were cut by one of two service trenches that ran east to west through the centre of the trench. The second service trench was aligned north to south and ran along the eastern edge of the trench. The cobbles were laid on a bedding layer (**427**), which was comprised of a compact mid grey/brown mix of stone and sandy clay that measured 0.07m in thickness and produced a single sherd of late medieval pottery. The five flat slabs were laid on bedding layer (**428**), which was comprised of a loose light grey to mid brown mortar/sandy clay mix that measured 0.6m in width and 0.03m in thickness. These two layers were above (**426**), which consisted of a moderately compact greenish grey/brown sandy gravel that was 0.03m thick and was above the natural clay (**435**).

4.2.10 A structure {**430**} was partially visible within the northern half of the trench. It is probable that these remains represent the southeast corner of a demolished structure that appeared on 19th century OS maps (Plates 4 – 7). The construction trench [**438**] for the structure was L-shaped in plan with sharp, near vertical sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 6m by 0.62m – 0.7m by 0.2m – 0.4m. The construction trench was cut into the natural bedrock (**436**) for wall {**418**} on the east side of the trench and through the natural clay (**435**) in the centre for wall {**419**}. The structure was sealed by layer (**424**), which was comprised of friable dark brown/black sandy clay that contained moderate stone, ash, mortar and coal pieces. This deposit measured 7m by 3.5m by 0.13m, and was sealed under demolition layer (**407**). The wall {**418**} (Plate 6) was aligned north to south and measured 2.6m by 0.8m by 0.3m . It consisted of medium to large sandstone slabs placed end to end of which, only a single course remained. Mortar also survived in patches along the wall. The stone was roughly hewn and appeared to be part of the footings. Its southern end was damaged by a robber trench [**415**] that removed a section of the corner of the building. The wall was partially covered by layer (**425**), which was comprised of friable mid reddish brown sandy clay that contained frequent small stone with moderate charcoal, coal and mortar fragments. The deposit measured 2.6m by 1.8m by 0.11m.

4.2.11 A layer (**408**), which was sealed below (**424**) and (**425**), was comprised of a friable mid brown/light grey sandy clay/mortar mix that contained occasional small stone and one very large dressed sandstone block. The deposit measured 4m by

2.6m by 0.27m and produced some sherds of pottery and CBM. It appeared to be a demolition layer that was within structure {**430**}. The wall {**419**} (Plate 7) was aligned east to west and measured 2.2m by 0.7m by 0.4m. It consisted of several sandstone boulders placed sideways against the edges of the construction cut at its eastern end, but changed to smaller sandstone slabs laid flat at the western end. The stones were all roughly hewn and only a single course remained, forming the footing of the wall. Small patches of a whitish grey mortar were visible on some of the stones. Its eastern end was damaged by a robber trench [**415**] where it joined to the southern end of wall {**418**}.

4.2.12 Parts of a surface {**429**} (Plate 4) making up the inner stone floor of structure {**430**} remained, abutting walls {**418**} and {**419**}, which was visible in section in the northwest corner with the central part missing. It consisted of roughly hewn sandstone slabs laid flat and side by side and measured 2.3m by 1.8m. The floor was above layer (**414**), which consisted of friable mid red/brown sandy clay that contained occasional mortar fragments, coal pieces and stone along with some sherds of pottery. This deposit measured 3.05m by 1.88m by 0.07m and it appeared to have been used as a bedding layer for the stone surface. In the northwest corner of the trench there was the remains of a stone culvert {**431**} that had been cut into the natural clay. The cut [**432**] for the culvert, which was aligned north to south, measured 2.1m by 0.52m by 0.32m, with sharp, very steep sloping sides, a narrow rounded base and a V-shaped profile. The culvert was made up of roughly hewn sandstone slabs that were placed flat against the sides of the cut and covered over by stone slabs that were part of surface {**429**}. The narrow channel was filled with a deposit (**437**), which was comprised of loose mid brown sandy clay that contained several sherds of pottery.

4.2.13 Robber trench [**415**] was located at the junction between the southern end of wall {**418**} and the eastern end of wall {**419**} (Plate 6). It was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.65m by 0.6m by 0.44m with sharp near vertical sloping sides and a flat base. The primary fill (**416**) of the robber trench comprised friable mid/dark brown sandy clay with occasional stone and coal pieces. This deposit measured 0.6m by 0.4m by 0.1m and produced some sherds of pottery and pieces of glass. This was sealed below a secondary fill (**420**), which was comprised of loose mid brown sandy clay that contained occasional stone and mortar fragments. The deposit measured 0.65m by 0.6m by 0.25m that produced several pieces of glass.

It was sealed by demolition layer (**408**), suggesting that the robbing of the walls occurred as part of the demolition process.

4.2.14 ***Trench 5A:*** Trench 5A was located to the west of the southwest corner of Old Craig and measured 3.3m in length and varied between 1.6m to 2.2m in width (Figures 2 & 6). The east to west aligned trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m revealing natural mid reddish pink silty clay (**515**) below *c*.0.03m of a loose light grey/brown yellow sand bedding layer (**501**) and *c*.0.05m of loose mid grey stone gravel (**500**).The trench was separated from trench 5B to the north by a modern service trench that cut across the area in a rough east to west alignment.

4.2.15 A stone surface {**507**} (Plates 8 & 9) was observed across the centre and east side of the trench. It consisted of medium to large sized un-worked sub-rounded cobbles that were irregularly placed on top of the natural substrate. The surface measured 2.2m by 1.6m by 0.17m and continued beyond the limits of excavation on the north, south and east sides of the trench. The bonding material between the cobbles was a loose mid yellow sand (**512**) which measured 0.15m in thickness. The surface appeared to be an inner floor for an earlier, demolished structure that originally extended westwards from the existing boiler room. On the west side of the trench, the remains of a stone wall {**508**} were observed (Plate 9). The wall consisted of the bottom course of un-worked and roughly hewn sandstone blocks that were randomly laid and bonded with a firm mid brownish red/light grey clay mortar mix (**509**) that measured 2m by 0.3m by 0.1m and contained occasional small stones. Some animal bone fragments and pieces of glass were also recovered from this deposit. The stone wall {**508**} was aligned north to south and measured 2m by 0.6m by 0.25m with its western edge pressed into the natural clay. The wall appeared to be an internal wall of the demolished structure and was contemporary with the cobble surface {**507**}. There was a 0.48m wide gap between the eastern edge of the wall and the edge of the cobble surface. Some of the sandstone blocks appeared to have fallen into this gap, presumably when the structure was demolished.

4.2.16 The wall remains {**508**} and the cobble surface {**507**} were sealed by a series of thin layers below the top stone gravel layer (**500**). The lowest layer (**514**) was a loose black clay/coal waste mix which measured 0.15m in thickness and was observed throughout the trench. This was sealed by a spread (**513**) which was

located on the western side of the trench, covering part of the wall. This spread consisted of friable mid yellow mortar that varied between 0.02m to 0.08m in thickness. A further layer (**502**) was spread across the trench and was visible in trench 5B to the north. The deposit was comprised of firm purple sandy clay and measured 7.8m by 2.4m by 0.05m. This was a burnt clay layer which was visible in patches on the eastern side of the trenches.

4.2.17 In the eastern side of the trench, an area of cobbles were removed which revealed a sub-circular shaped depression [**511**] that measured 0.9m by 0.7m and 0.2m in depth (Plate 8). The depression was vertically sided with an undulating base and contained a layer of loose greyish red clayey ash (**510**), which measured 1.2m by 1.1m and 0.1m in thickness, filling the depression and covering some of the surrounding cobbles. It appears that the feature [**511**] may have been a hearth. Above deposits (**510**) and (**513**), was a layer (**504**) which consisted of a firm dark grey/black ash/clay mix that measured 3.3m by 1.6m by 0.05m – 0.1m. This deposit, which was also visible within trench 5B, was sealed by layer (**500**).

4.2.18 ***Trench 5B:*** Trench 5B was located to the west of the southwest corner of Old Craig and measured 4m by 2.5m and was aligned north to south (Figures 2 & 7). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.37m revealing friable mid reddish pink silty clay natural (**515**) below *c.*0.03m of a loose light grey/brown yellow sand bedding layer (**501**) and *c.*0.05m of loose mid grey stone gravel (**500**).

4.2.19 A cobble surface {**503**} (Plate 10) was observed in the southern end of the trench and consisted of un-worked sub-rounded cobbles that were irregularly laid on top of the natural substrate and measured 2.5m by 0.6m by 0.25m. The surface was sealed by layers (**502**) and (**504**) as discussed above (paragraphs 4.2.15 & 4.2.16). The surface appeared to be a continuation of {**507**} that was observed in trench 5A. It was cut by a modern ceramic land drain that was next to, and ran parallel with wall {**518**}. The wall {**518**} (Plates 10 & 11) consisted of a bottom course of un-worked and roughly hewn sandstone blocks that were laid in a random course and measured 2.5m by 0.67m by 0.19m. It was bonded with a sandy loose mortar and a small lead pipe was found to extend under the wall. The wall followed the line of the northern wall of the existing boiler room and was part of an earlier section of Old Craig that appears on 19th century OS maps.

The cobble surface {**503**} abutted the southern edge of the wall while a further surface {**516**} abutted its northern edge. A layer (**517**) was located on the northern side of the trench, which was below the wall {**518**} and surface {**516**}. The deposit (**517**) was comprised of friable mid brown silty clay, which measured 2.95m by 2.5m by 0.17m and appeared to have been used as a bedding layer for wall {**518**} and surface {**516**}. Surface {**516**} (Plate 11) consisted of irregularly laid sub-rounded un-worked cobbles that measured 2.85m by 2.5m by 0.15m and was sealed by deposit (**504**).

4.2.20 ***Trench 6:*** Trench 6 was aligned northwest-southeast across the field to the south of Old Craig (Figure 2) (Plate 12). The trench measured 15m by 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5 revealing loose light brown/grey clay silt natural (**602**) below *c*.0.25m of loose mid brown silty sand subsoil (**601**) and *c*.0.25m of a mid greyish brown silty topsoil (**600**). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

4.2.21 ***Trench 7:*** Trench 7 was located directly to the south of Old Craig, aligned east to west (Figure 2 & 8) (Plate 13). The trench measured 15m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m revealing orange/brown silty natural clay (**703**). At the east end of the trench, the natural substrate was sealed by a *c*.0.8m deposit of mid brown loose sandy silt (**702**) whilst at the western end, the ground became more rubble filled. The rubble contained significant boulders and rounded cobbles with patches of white mortar.

4.2.22 At the western end of the trench a significant wall footing/foundation {**700**} was found at a depth of 1.1m (Plate 14). This end of the trench was subsequently extended by 5m to record as much of the feature as possible. The north to south aligned wall foundation was comprised of large boulders, rounded cobbles and sandstone fragments and measured over 1m in length by approximately 1.5m in width. The stones were undressed and un-bonded. No dating evidence was retrieved in order to accurately date the feature.

4.2.23 ***Trench 8:*** Trench 8 was located within the field to the south of Old Craig and was aligned north to south (Figure 2) (Plate 15). The trench measured 15m by 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m, revealing natural orangey brown silty natural clay (**802**) below *c*.0.6m of redeposited mid brown sandy silt (**801**) with modern plastic inclusions and *c*.0.5m of greyish brown silty topsoil

(**800**). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this trench.

4.2.24 ***Trench 9***: Trench 9 was positioned in order to discover the remains of the boundary wall associated with Old Craig (Figures 2 & 9); its location known to be in the vicinity of the current extant retaining wall. What appeared to be the remains of the original wall was located to the north of the retaining wall at a depth of *c*.2m. The northwest to southeast aligned wall {**902**} (Plate 16) measured over 2.7m in length by *c*.10m in width and was comprised of densely concentrated undressed and un-bonded cobbles of varying sizes set into the natural orange/brown clay (**901**). The wall was sealed by a thick deposit of greyish brown silty topsoil (**900**). No finds were recovered within this trench.

4.2.25 ***Trench 10:*** Trench 10 was located in the western car park to the east of Old Craig and was aligned east to west (Figure 2) (Plate 17). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.3m revealing firm mid reddish brown sandy clay natural (**1004**) below a plastic mesh (**1002**) with *c*.0.50m of loose mid grey stone hardcore (**1001**)/(**1006**), *c*.0.09m of greenish grey sand bedding layer (**1005**) and *c*.0.08m of black tarmac (**1000**). A thin layer (**1003**) was observed in the western side of the trench that consisted of soft reddish brown sandy clay and contained occasional coal flecks. This deposit, which measured 0.12m in thickness, was visible in trenches 11A and 11B and appears to have been a buried subsoil.

4.2.26 ***Trenches 11A & 11B:*** Trenches 11A (Plate 18) and 11B were located in the western carpark to the southeast of Old Craig and to the southwest of trench 10 (Figure 2). Trench 11A was aligned north to south and 11B was aligned east to west, which adjoined the eastern side of 11A, roughly 5m from its northern end. The trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m revealing firm mid reddish brown/yellow sandy clay natural (**1104**) below a black plastic mesh (**1102**) with*c*.0.6m of loose mid grey stone hardcore (**1105**), *c*.0.08m of greenish grey sand bedding (**1101**) and *c*.0.1m of black tarmac (**1100**).

4.2.27 A thin bedding layer (**1103**) was observed in both trenches and consisted of soft reddish brown sandy clay that contained occasional coal flecks. This deposit measured 0.12m in thickness and was also visible in trench 10. A small posthole was cut into this buried layer, which was partially visible in the northwest corner of trench 11A. The posthole [**1111**] was rectangular shaped and measured 0.28m by 0.18m and 0.34m in depth, with sharp vertical sides, a flat base and a 90°

inclination of axis. It was filled by a deposit of soft mid brown sandy silt (**1110**). Several sherds of 19th century pottery, glass and some animal bone were recovered.

4.2.28 ***Trench 11C:*** Trench 11C was located in the eastern carpark to the southeast of Old Craig and was aligned east to west (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m revealing firm mid orange red/brown yellow sandy clay natural (**1109**) below a plastic mesh (**1108**), *c*.0.33m of loose mid grey stone hardcore (**1107**) and *c*.0.09m of black tarmac (**1106**). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

5 FINDS

5.1 Finds Assessment

5.1.1 A total of 217 artefacts, weighing 4931g, were recovered from 18 contexts during an archaeological evaluation on land at Craighouse, Edinburgh.

5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011).

5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.

5.1.4 Quantification of finds by context is visible in Table 1.

Context	Trench	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Date	Notes
205	2	CBM	8	192	Mod	Bathroom tile
408	4	CBM	1	36	Mod	Tile
408	4	CBM	4	131	PM-Mod	
500	5	CBM	4	109	PM-Mod	
205	2	CBM	18	963	PM-Mod	
414	4	CBM	2	119	PM-Mod	
500	5	CBM	2	28	PM-Mod	
434	4	CBM	1	8	PM-Mod	
205	2	Ceramic	2	84	Med	2 rim sherds
416	4	Ceramic	1	20	Med	Body sherd
427	4	Ceramic	1	15	Med	Rim fragment
434	4	Ceramic	1	11	Med	Rim fragment
800	8	Ceramic	2	20	Med	1 x red-pink fabric; 1 x PRG
511	5	Ceramic	1	42	Mod	Flowerpot sherd
110	1	Ceramic	2	5	PM	Tiny body sherds
214	2	Ceramic	1	15	PM	Base sherd
416	4	Ceramic	1	7	PM	Staffordshire slipware

						tankard - rim fragment
434	4	Ceramic	5	25	PM	
500	5	Ceramic	19	204	PM	18 frags of ceramic figurine
513	5	Ceramic	1	4	PM	Tiny fragment
800	8	Ceramic	1	12	PM	Buckley-type CRE
205	2	Ceramic	102	2032	PM	
308	3	Ceramic	3	137	PM-Mod	Land drain x 1
504	5	Ceramic	1	58	PM-Mod	Egg - possibly used as a dummy egg for chickens
1108	11	Clay pipe	1	8	PM	Undecorated stem fragment
800	8	Clay pipe	1	5	PM	Undecorated stem fragment
205	2	Slag	1	40	PM	
205	2	Glass	5	227	PM	
408	4	Glass	1	77	PM	Base shard
205	2	Glass	3	36	PM	
420	4	Glass	1	56	PM	18th or 19th century wine bottle neck
500	5	Glass	2	36	PM	Includes stamp 'CD' from possible onion bottle
513	5	Glass	3	54	PM	
509	5	Glass	11	89	PM	
416	4	Glass	2	8	PM	
427	4	Glass	1	16	PM	
517	5	Glass	1	2	PM	
TOTAL			**217**	**4931**		

Table 1: Quantification of Bulk Finds by Context

5.2 Medieval ceramics

5.2.1 A total of seven sherds of medieval ceramics, weighing 150g, were recovered from five sherds (Table 1). The sherds are in good condition but display some evidence of post-depositional damage.

5.2.2 The small assemblage comprises largely reduced greenwares; a small buff-pink sherd was recovered from deposit (**800**).

5.2.3 This small assemblage is likely of late medieval date; a tentative date of 15th to 16th century is suggested for these sherds.

5.2.4 Further analysis may be recommended on this small assemblage.

5.3 Post-medieval Ceramics

5.3.1 A total of 136 sherds of post-medieval ceramics, weighing 2499g, were recovered from ten deposits (Table 1). The sherds are in good condition and display little evidence of post-depositional damage.

5.3.2 Fabric types comprise Staffordshire slipware, Buckley-type coarse red earthenware, refined white earthenwares, Sponge wear and Transfer Print.

5.3.3 A ceramic egg was recovered from context (**504**) (Table 1). This object likely comprises a dummy egg used for encouraging chickens to lay eggs. A broad date of late 19th to 20th century has been attributed to this artefact.

5.3.4 No further analysis is warranted on the post-medieval pottery assemblage.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.4.1 A total of 40 fragments of post-medieval and modern ceramic building material, weighing 1586g, were recovered from six contexts (Table 1). The ceramic building material is in moderate to good condition.

5.4.2 The vast majority of the ceramic building material comprises tile fragments.

5.4.3 No further analysis is necessary on these fragments.

5.5 Glass

5.5.1 A total of 30 shards of glass, weighing 601g, were recovered from nine deposits (Table 1). The artefacts are in moderate condition and some edges display evidence of post-depositional damage.

5.5.2 The vast majority of the glass assemblage comprises green bottle glass of 19th century date. Of interest was the recovery of a possible 18th / 19th century green bottle neck from deposit (**420**) and a possible 18th century onion bottle / flagon stamp embossed with the initials "CD" recovered from deposit (**500**). The port of Leith was a major economic centre for the wine and distillation trade in the 18th century and several major distillation companies (both from and outside of) Edinburgh traded at Leith. The stamped circular bottle fragment may relate to a wine trader or distillation company in Edinburgh.

5.5.3 No further analysis is necessary on this assemblage, although it may be of interest to research the stamped circular bottle fragment from deposit (**500**).

5.6 **Slag**

5.6.1 A single fragment of slag, weighing 40g, was recovered from context (**205**) (Table 1).

5.6.2 This fragment is likely of post-medieval to modern date and likely comprises iron-working archaeometallurgical waste.

5.6.3 No further analysis is necessary

5.7 **Statement of Potential**

5.7.1 The recovery of late medieval pottery is significant, as it provides evidence of domestic activity of this period in the vicinity. The recovery of post-medieval and modern pottery, ceramic building material, glass and slag most likely relates to 18th to 20th century domestic activity possibly associated with Old Craig House and its surrounding properties in the vicinity.

5.7.2 Further analysis / research may be warranted on the late medieval pottery and the stamped onion bottle fragment.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During the course of the archaeological evaluation nine samples were taken for the purposes of archaeobotanical analysis and bone was hand collected for the purposes of zooarchaeological analysis. This material was taken to extract material that may aid the understanding the depositional history of these contexts, as well as understand the levels of organic preservation found within the excavated area (English heritage 2011). Due to the context of the evaluation and the nature of the recovered artefacts it was believed that all material would relate to the later medieval or post-medieval periods. One of the key questions was to establish whether the sampled contexts contained medieval, post-medieval or mixed material.

6.2 Archaeobotancial Analysis

6.2.1 The sample was processed using standard procedures for archaeobotanical analysis. The methodology employed required that the whole earth samples be broken down and split into their various different components: the flot, the residue, the clay-silt and the sand-silt. The sample was manually floated and sieved through a 'Siraf' style flotation tank. In this case the residue and the flot are retained while the sand-silt-clay components are filtered out. The sample was flotted over a 0.5mm plastic mesh, into which the residue was collected, then air-dried and sorted by eye for any material that may aid our understanding of the deposit. The residue samples were also scanned with a hand magnet to retrieve forms of magnetic material. This was done to retrieve residues of metallurgical activity, in particular hammer scale, spheroid hammer scale, fuel-ash slag and vitrified material which might be indicative of other high temperature non-metallurgical processes. Processing procedures and nomenclature follows the conventions set out by English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines publication (2015).

6.2.2 The washover was collected in a 250-micron geological sieve, dried slowly and scanned at x60 magnification for charred and uncharred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Wardell-Armstrong Archaeology and by reference to relevant literature (Cappers et al. 2010) (Jacomet 2006). Plant

taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The remains are summarised in Table 2.

6.3 Discussion of the Remains

6.3.1 The bulk of the archaeobotanical flot was dominated by coal and coal ash fragments, as was a significant proportion of the heavy residue. Some of the heavy residues, specifically <2> (**511**), <3> (**504**) and <5> (**514**), were dominated by coal and coal ash fragments. The only pottery recovered, from <6> (**437**), was a fragment of post-medieval tin glazed ware. Magnetic residues consisted of fuel ash material, as well as very infrequent hammer scale. This material may not be indicative of iron working, and instead be a by-product of the use of coal fuel. Only two indeterminate charred grains were recovered from sample <9> (**414**).

6.4 Conclusions

6.4.1 The remains recovered from this site suggest that medieval material was not present in the samples analysed. The presence of large deposits of coal ash, modern pottery, glass, and apparently post-medieval nails suggest that only post-medieval material has been represented. No further work is recommended on these samples at this time.

Sample	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Context	551	504	513	514	437	427	408	414	425
Volume processed (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
Volume of retent(grams)	4400	4500	3500	5100	1700	3200	4400	800	3500
Volume of flot (grams)	>10	>10	>25	>20	>25	>10	>20	>10	>10
Samples suitable for radiocarbon dating	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Residue contents (relative abundance 1-3)									
Bone/teeth, burnt bone								1	
Charcoal	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Pottery					1				
Stones/gravel			2		2	2	2	2	2
Glass (Fragment count)		2							1
Metal work (Fe; Fragment count))			1		1				
Flot matrix (relative abundance 1-3)									
Charcoal	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Modern roots			2						
Small mammal bone							1		
Slag?									
Fuel ash	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Snail shell							1		

Charred plant remains (Total counts)									
Indeterminate charred grain								2	
Other plant remains (Total Counts)									
Lapsanacommunis (Nipplewort)						1		1	
Rubusidaeus (Raspberry)								1	
Taraxacumofficinale(common dandelion)		1				1			
Unidentified									

Table 2: Summary of Archaeobotancial Remains

6.5 Zooarchaeological Analysis

6.5.1 A small quantity of mammal bone was recovered by the excavation team. This consisted of c.100 grams of sheep and cattle bones. Saw cuts on the sheep bones suggest that this material is also post-medieval in origin. The cattle bones consisted of rib and vertebra fragments, which the sheep bones consisted of scapula fragments, a tibia fragment and a metatarsal fragment. The remains are of little further zooarchaeological interest due to the sparse nature of the remains. On a general point, however, it can be noted that though fragmentary the remains are generally quite well preserved suggesting that if other work should take place in the area relatively good bone preservation is to be expected.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Results

7.1.1 During the archaeological trial trench evaluation at land at Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh, 14 trenches were excavated.The purpose of phase one of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains that could predate and/or relate to Old Craig that are illustrated on Johnson's map of Edinburgh dated 1888. The evaluation trenches were located to target the possible locations of former buildings in order to assess their below ground preservation, as well as investigating some supposedly 'sterile' areas. There was also a trench dedicated to the investigation of a supposed dovecote which still partially survived above ground. All trenches were excavated to the top of the natural substrate.

7.1.2 Eight trenches uncovered structural evidence, most of which complied with documentary evidence. Trenches 2 and 4 revealed substantial evidence for a building to the north of Old Craig House, seen on Johnson's 1888 map of Edinburgh as well as the 1857 and 1896 OS maps. These are likely to be post medieval outbuildings, probably demolished sometime in the late 19th / early 20th century during the construction of the New Craig complex. Trenches 5A and 5B were excavated over the now demolished western extent of the western wing and revealed a number of stone surfaces and walls. This was, again a post medieval extension to the original 16th century building. Trench 9 investigated the old boundary wall and trench 1 was hand excavated over the former dovecot (discussed below). Only two trenches revealed structural evidence which was not formerly recorded: trench 7 and trench 11B. Trench 7 contained a possible wall footing or part of a foundation (**700**), a previously unknown feature. No dating evidence was found, and it is likely that this was some form of garden wall or garden feature as it lies within the boundaries of the walled garden although it could potentially predate the current building and relate to an earlier phase of occupation. Trench 11B contained one square posthole (cut [**1111**]), containing 19th century pottery and glass, likely a fence post or another garden feature.

7.2 INTERPRETATION AND SIGNIFICANCE

7.2.1 The hand dug trench (Trench 1) through the dovecote proved one of the most interesting and raises questions about the nature of the building when it fell out of use. It is obvious from previous photographs and documents that this

structure was originally a dovecote; however, this evaluation has established that there were some significant alterations to the building prior to its abandonment. One key feature uncovered was a large stone window sill on the north of the building with the year 1913 carved into its surface. This suggests that at least one window was inserted into the building before the early 20th century. As a traditional dovecote has no need for windows, it may also suggest that the building had a different use by this point. As no photos exist to show the north of the building, it is difficult to know whether or not this window existed prior to 1913 and the carved date was simply graffiti. Nest holes reportedly were still in existence in the 1940s after the building was abandoned. This evaluation revealed no evidence of any nest holes within the remaining structure. Another purpose of this trench was to see if there was any remaining evidence for the original floor surface. It was discovered that the floor consisted of a later concrete scree. At the same time as this was laid it would appear that the outside of the walls had concrete rendering applied. It seems likely that this building was renovated shortly before the First World War and was no longer a dovecote when it was abandoned, even if it still retained some of the features of its earlier use.

7.2.2 The evaluation at Craig House, Edinburgh, revealed a number of structures, many of which have previously been noted from various documents. The excavation of these structures has furthered our understanding of the developmental chronology of Craig House. The artefactual material recovered further supports the documentary evidence. Medieval pottery is broadly consistent with the documented origins of the building, and the bottle glass found within the demolition rubble gives a 19th– early 20th century date for the demolition of parts of Old Craig which fits into the date range of 1896 – 1908 when all traces of this former range is removed. The environmental analysis also supports the post medieval dates of the structures, perhaps suggesting that it was only the later structural and demolition layers that were investigated. With this in mind, it is possible that there is earlier remains, possibly relating to earlier phases of occupation, sealed by the later remains discovered in the course of this evaluation.

7.2.3 Overall, the evaluation at Craig House has established that the preservation quality of below ground remains is variable, with some areas showing a high level of structural preservation, especially the dovecote, and the former range to

the northwest of Old Craig and the walls and cobbled surfaces on its western side and the retaining wall foundations . The excavated remains to the northwest of Old Craig and the remnants of the retaining wall to the northeast, may be contemporary with the 16th century house, with the structure appearing as a single L-shaped structure and based on OS maps, was altered between 1882 and 1893 into two separate structures. However, this was not clear due to truncation of the earlier layers caused by later renovations and modern works. The excavated remains to the west appeared not to be linked to the 16th century and were a later post-medieval extension.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Length: 7.25m
Width: 5.76m
Maximum Depth: 0.56m
Minimum Depth: 0.36m
Orientation: E-W
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323464 (N) 670735
(E) 323471 (N) 670735

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
{1200}	Structure #	Dovecote	1.14m (high)
(1201)	Deposit	Demolition layer	0.59m
{1202}	Surface	Concrete	**N/A**
[1203]	Cut	Construction cut for {1202}	**N/A**
{1204}	Masonry	Stone lintel	0.25m
{1205}	Masonry	Dressed stone	N/A
{1206}	Masonry	Cement filler	0.10m
{1207}	Masonry	Brick	0.10m
{1208}	Masonry	Roughly dressed stone	0.25m
{1209}	Masonry	Concrete	0.35m
{1210}	Masonry	Stone base	0.07m
{1211}	Masonry	Large stone layer	0.12m (high)
{1212}	Masonry	Small stone layer	0.10m

Trench 2

Length: 18.5m
Width: 1.80m
Maximum Depth: 1m
Minimum Depth: 0.80m
Orientation: E-W
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323416 (N) 670695
(E) 323434 (N) 670696

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
(200)	Surface	Tarmac	0.20m
(201)	Deposit	Hardcore – southside of trench	0.40m
202	-	VOID	-
(203)	Deposit	Concrete footing	0.15m (high)
(204)	Deposit	Light brown hardcore layer	0.18m
(205)	Deposit	Mid brown made ground	0.50m
{206}	Structural	Concrete	0.50m
{207}	Structural	N – S sandstone wall	0.25m (high)
(208)	Natural Substrate	Bedrock	**N/A**
(209)	Natural Substrate	Firm mid purple brown sandy clay	**N/A**
(210)	Deposit	Mortar layer on {207}	0.03m
(211)	Deposit	Buried soil = (215)	0.25m
(212)	Deposit	Demolition layer	0.05m
[213]	Cut	Construction cut of wall {207}	0.35m

(214)	Deposit	Demolition layer	0.12m
(215)	Deposit	Buried soil = (211)	0.12m

Trench 3

Length: 5m
Width: 5m
Maximum Depth: 0.44m
Minimum Depth: 0.35m
Orientation: N-S
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323425 (N) 670672
(E) 323425 (N) 670677

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
(300)	Topsoil	Loose mid grey brown clay loam	0.19m
(301)	Subsoil	Loose mid reddish brown sandy clay	0.18m
(302)	Natural Substrate	Loose mid reddish brown gravel	**N/A**

Trench 4

Length: 5m
Width: 5m
Maximum Depth: 1.10m
Minimum Depth: 0.25m
Orientation: N-S
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323444 (N) 670677
(E) 323444 (N) 670672

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
(400)	Deposit	Deposit	0.20m
(401)	Deposit	Kerb	0.30m
(402)	Deposit	Concrete footing	**N/A**
(403)	Deposit	Topsoil	0.23m
(404)	Deposit	Bedding layer	0.05m
[405]	Cut	Modern service trench	0.40m
(406)	Deposit	Backfill in [405]	0.40m
(407)	Deposit	Demolition/Rubble layer	0.60m
(408)	Deposit	Sandy clay/mortar/ash layer	0.27m
(409)	Deposit	Stone gravel = (500)	0.05m
(410)	Deposit	Sand bedding layer = (501)	0.03m
{411}	Structural	Cobble surface	0.18m
(412)	Deposit	Black sandy clay/mortar/ash layer	0.08m
{413}	Structural	Cobble surface	0.12m
(414)	Deposit	Brown/red/pink sandy clay layer	0.07m
[415]	Cut	Robber trench	0.44m
(416)	Deposit	Lower fill of [415]	0.10m
417	-	VOID	-
{418}	Structure	N-S wall – part of {430}	0.30m
{419}	Structure	E-W wall – part of {430}	0.40m
(420)	Deposit	Middle fill of [415]	0.25m
[421]	Cut	Modern service trench	0.37m

(422)	Deposit	Backfill in [421]	0.37m
423	-	VOID	-
(424)	Deposit	Black sandy clay layer	0.13m
(425)	Deposit	Red/brown sandy clay layer	0.11m
(426)	Deposit	Greenish grey brown sand gravel	0.03m
(427)	Deposit	Stone bedding layer	0.07m
(428)	Deposit	Sandy clay/mortar layer	0.03m
{429}	Structural	Stone surface within {430}	0.10m
{430}	Structure #	Consists of {418}, {419} & {429}	-
{431}	Structure	Stone culvert within {430}	0.32m
[432]	Cut	Construction cut for {431}	0.32m
(433)	Deposit	Reddish brown sandy clay/mortar layer	0.07m
(434)	Deposit	Black/dark brown sandy clay	0.05m
(435)	Natural Substrate	Firm mid red/orange/brown clay	N/A
(436)	Natural Substrate	Mid red/orange/brown bedrock	N/A
(437)	Deposit	Fill in the channel of culvert {431}	0.25m
[438]	Cut	Construction cut for {430}	0.40m

Trench 5A

Length: 3.30m
Width: 2.05m
Maximum Depth: 0.55m
Minimum Depth: 0.40m
Orientation: E-W
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323438 (N) 670658
(E) 323441 (N) 670658

Trench 5B

Length: 4m
Width: 2.50m
Maximum Depth: 0.40m
Minimum Depth: 0.20m
Orientation: N-S
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323440 (N) 670662
(E) 323441 (N) 670669

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
(500)	Deposit	Stone gravel = (409)	0.05m
(501)	Deposit	Sand bedding = (410)	0.03m
(502)	Deposit	Burnt sand/clay	**N/A**
{503}	Structural	Cobble surface = {507} & {411}	0.25m
(504)	Deposit	Ash	0.1m
[505]	Cut	Service trench	**N/A**
(506)	Deposit	Backfill in [505]	**N/A**
{507}	Structural	Cobble surface	0.17m
{508}	Structure	N-S stone wall	0.25m high
(509)	Deposit	Layer above {508}	0.10m
(510)	Deposit	Reddish ash	0.10m

[511]	Cut	Hearth within cobble surface {507}	0.20m
(512)	Deposit	Sand bedding in [511]	0.15m
(513)	Deposit	Mortar layer	0.08m
(514)	Deposit	Coal waste layer	0.15m
(515)	Natural Substrate	Mid friable reddish silty clay	**N/A**
{516}	Structural	Cobble surface = {411}	0.15m
(517)	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	0.17m
{518}	Structure	E-W stone wall	0.19m high

Trench 6

Length: 25m
Width: 1.80m
Maximum Depth: 0.60m
Minimum Depth: 0.30m
Orientation: NW-SE
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323453 (N) 670642
(E) 323470 (N) 670625

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
(600)	Topsoil	Soft mid brown grey silt	0.25m
(601)	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand	0.25m
(602)	Natural Substrate		**N/A**

Trench 7

Length: 15m
Width: 1.8m
Maximum Depth: 0.40m
Minimum Depth: 0.36m
Orientation: E-W
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323466 (N) 670648
(E) 323481 (N) 670648

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
{700}	Structure	Stone footing	0.20m
(701)	Topsoil	Loose light grey brown	0.20m
(702)	Subsoil	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.8m
(703)	Natural Substrate	Compact mid orangey brown silty clay	**N/A**

Trench 8

Length: 18m
Width: 1.8m
Maximum Depth: 1.20m
Minimum Depth: 1.11m
Orientation: N-S
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323489 (N) 670640
(E) 323489 (N) 670622

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth

(800)	Topsoil	Loose greyish brown silty clay	0.50m
(801)	Subsoil	Redeposited mid brown sandy silt	0.60m
(802)	Natural Substrate	Firm light orangey brown silty clay	**N/A**

Trench 9

Length: 3.09m
Width: 3m
Maximum Depth: 2m
Minimum Depth: 1.90m
Orientation: NE-SW
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323483 (N) 670689
(E) 323482 (N) 670686

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
(900)	Topsoil	Loose mid brown grey silty clay	0.25m
(901)	Natural Substrate	Firm mid red/brown/orange clay	0.15m
{902}	Structural	Stone wall	**N/A**

Trench 10

Length: 15.94m
Width: 1.8m
Maximum Depth: 1.30m
Minimum Depth: 0.60m
Orientation: E-W
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323510 (N) 670648
(E) 323526 (N) 670648

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
(1000)	Deposit	Tarmac	0.10m
(1001)	Deposit	Stone hardcore	0.50m
(1002)	Deposit	Plastic mesh matting	N/A
(1003)	Deposit	Buried soil = (1103)	0.12m
(1004)	Natural Substrate	Firm mid reddish brown sandy clay	N/A
(1005)	Deposit	Bedding layer	0.09m
(1006)	Deposit	Hardcore layer	0.50m

Trench 11A

Length: 25m
Width: 1.8m
Maximum Depth: 0.80m
Minimum Depth: 0.62m
Orientation: N-S
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323515 (N) 670615
(E) 323514 (N) 670640

Trench 11B

Length: 11m
Width: 1.8m
Maximum Depth: 1m
Minimum Depth: 0.70m
Orientation: E-W
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323516 (N) 670631

(E) 323527 (N) 670631

Trench 11C

Length: 14m
Width: 1.8m
Maximum Depth: 1.10m
Minimum Depth: 0.42m
Orientation: E-W
OS Co-ordinates: (E) 323531 (N) 670628
(E) 323545 (N) 670628

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Maximum Thickness/Depth
(1100)	Deposit	Tarmac = (1000)	0.10m
(1101)	Deposit	Bedding layer	0.08m
(1102)	Deposit	Plastic mesh matting	**N/A**
(1103)	Deposit	Buried soil = (1003)	0.12m
(1104)	Natural Substrate	Firm reddish brown/yellow sandy clay	**N/A**
(1105)	Deposit	Hardcore layer	0.60m
(1106)	Deposit	Tarmac	0.09m
(1107)	Deposit	Hardcore layer	0.33m
(1108)	Deposit	Plastic mesh matting	**N/A**
(1109)	Natural Substrate	Firm brown/orange/yellow sandy clay	**N/A**
(1110)	Deposit	Fill of [1111]	0.34m
[1111]	Cut	Posthole	0.34m

APPENDIX 2: PLATES

Plate 1: Structure {1200}; Trench 1, looking north

Plate 2: Trench 2, looking west

Plate 3: Wall footing {207}; Trench 2, looking north

Plate 4: Structure {430}, surfaces {429} & {413}; Trench 4, looking south

Plate 5: Surface {413} and structure {430}; Trench 4, looking northeast

Plate 6: Walls {418} & {419} – Structure {430}; Trench 4, looking west

Plate 7: Walls {419} & {418}; Trench 4, looking east

Plate 8: Surface {507}, hearth {511} & wall {518}; Trench 5A, looking west

Plate 9: Wall {508} & surface {507}; Trench 5A, looking east

Plate 10: Wall {518} & surface {503}; Trench 5B, looking south

Plate 11: Surface {516}, Wall {508} & surface {503}; Trench 5B, looking south

Plate 12: Trench 6, looking northeast

Plate 13: Trench 7, looking west

Plate 14: Wall footing {700}; Trench 7, looking west

Plate 15: Trench 8, looking south

Plate 16: Wall {902}; Trench 9, looking south

Plate 17: Trench 10, looking east

Plate 18: Trench 11A, showing trench 11B, looking south

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015

PROJECT:	Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh
SCALE:	1:40,000 at A4
REPORT No:	CP11334
CLIENT:	Clearbell Capital LLP
DRAWN BY:	AB
DATE:	August 2015
FIGURE:	1

KEY:

Site location

Figure 1: Site location.

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015

PROJECT:

Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: August 2015

KEY:

Evaluation trenches

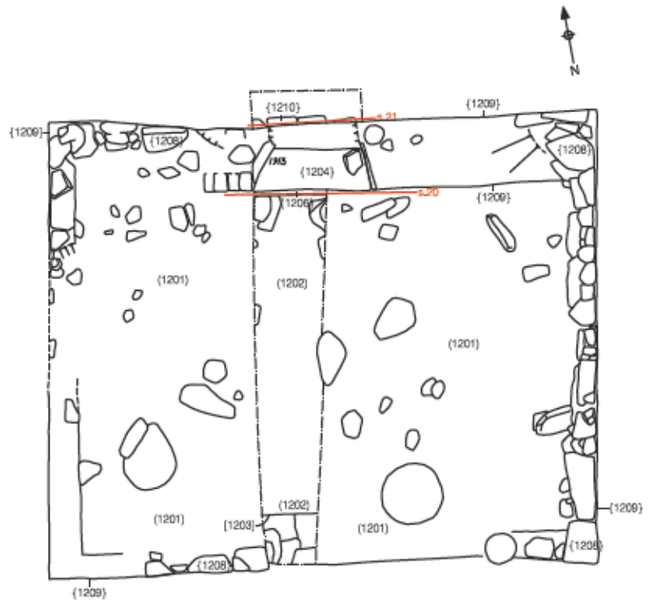
REPORT No:

CP11334

FIGURE:

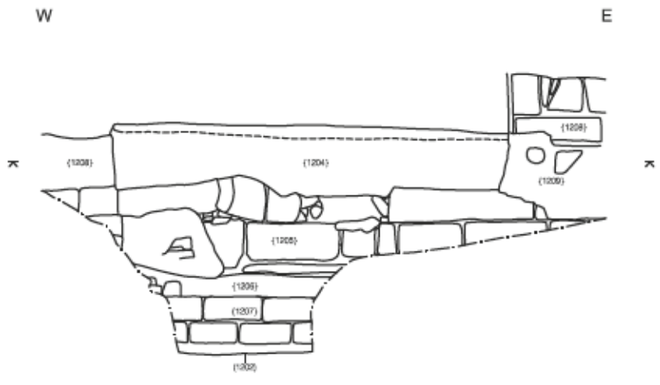
2

Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches.

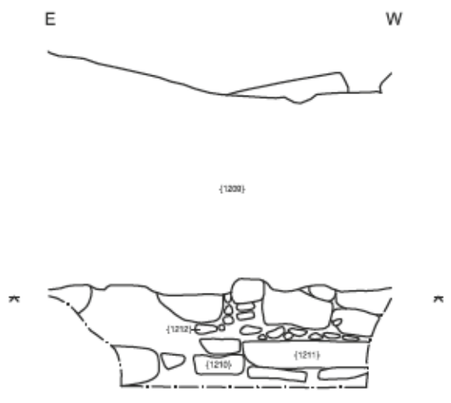


Trench 1. Plan.

0 5m



Section 20. South facing elevation of {1200}.



Section 21. North facing elevation of northern wall of {1200}.

0 1m

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015

PROJECT:

Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: Plan 1:75/Sections 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: August 2015

KEY:

(101) Context number

Height mAOD

Section location

Limit of excavation

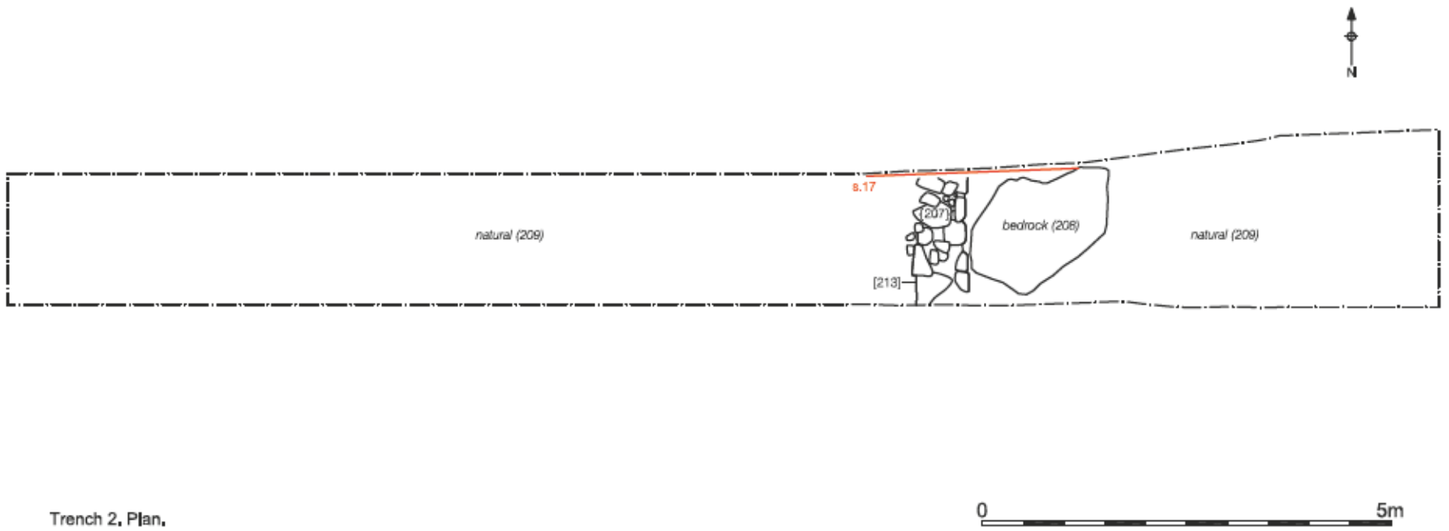
REPORT No:

CP11334

FIGURE:

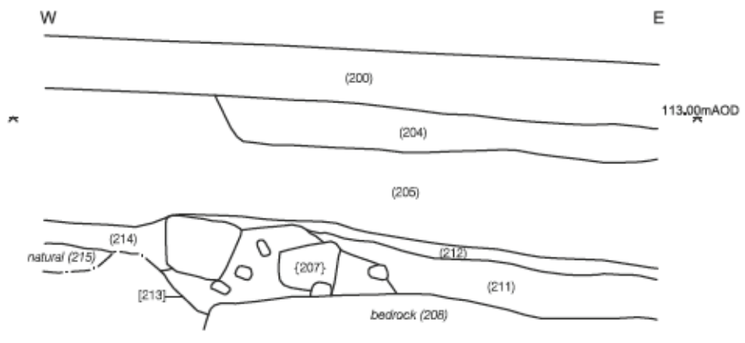
3

Figure 3: Trench 1; plan and sections.



Trench 2, Plan.

0 5m



Section 17. Trench 2. South facing section.

0 1m

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PROJECT:

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SCALE: Plan 1:75/Section 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: August 2015

KEY:

(101) Context number
Height mAOD
Section location
Limit of excavation

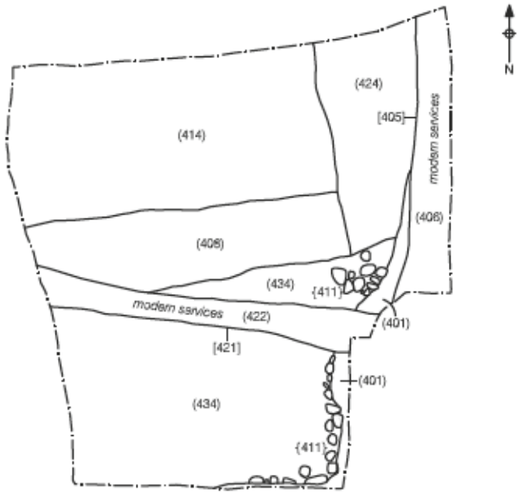
REPORT No:

CP11334

FIGURE:

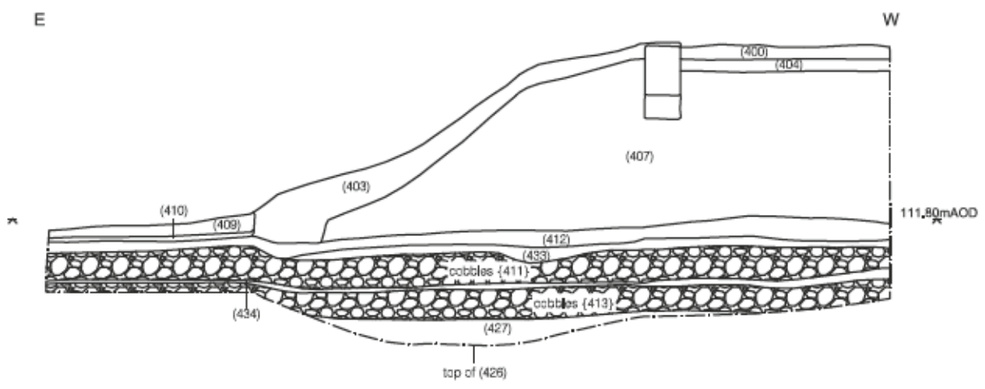
4

Figure 4: Trench 2, plan and section.

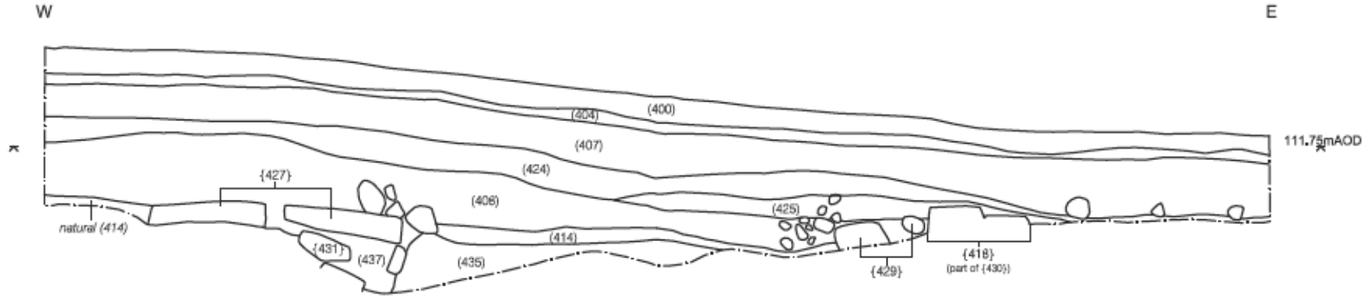


Trench 4. Plan.

0 5m



Section 14. Trench 4. North facing section.



Section 15. Trench 4. South facing section.

0 1m

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PROJECT:

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SCALE: Plan 1:75/Sections 1:25 at A3

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DATE: August 2015

KEY:

(101) Context number

Height mAOD

Section location

Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CP11334

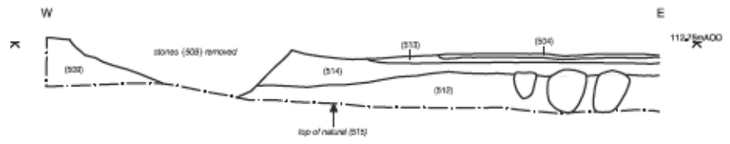
FIGURE:

5

Figure 5: Trench 4, plan and sections.

Trench 5a. Plan.

0 5m



Section 10. South facing section.

0 1m

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PROJECT:

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CLIENT:

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SCALE: Plan 1:75/Section 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: August 2015

KEY:

(101) Context number

Height mAOD

Section location

Limit of excavation

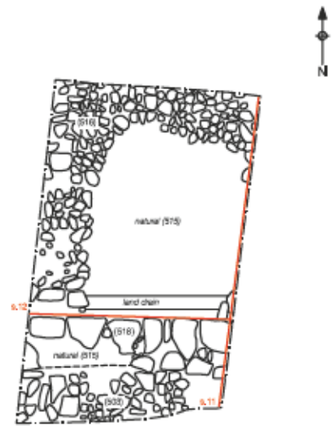
REPORT No:

CP11334

FIGURE:

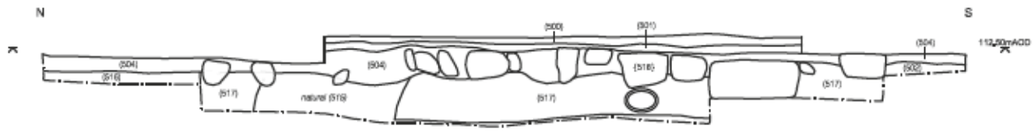
6

Figure 6: Trench 5a; plan and section.

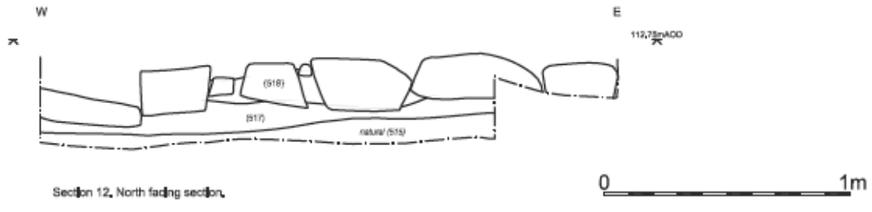


Trench 5b. Plan.

0 5m



Section 11. West facing section.



Section 12. North facing section.

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PROJECT:

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CLIENT:

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SCALE:	Plan 1:75/Sections 1:25 at A3
DRAWN BY:	AB
DATE:	August 2015

KEY:

(101) Context number
Height mAOD
Section location
Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CP11334

FIGURE:

7

Figure 7: Trench 5b; plan and sections.

Trench 7. Plan.

0 5m

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PROJECT:

Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh

CLIENT:

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SCALE: 1:75 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: August 2015

KEY:

(101) Context number

Limit of excavation

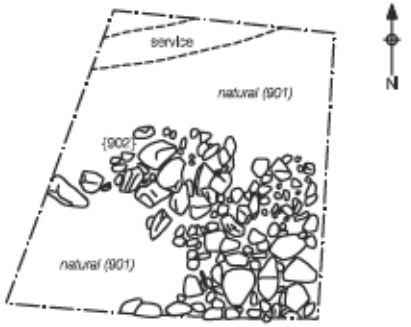
REPORT No:

CP11334

FIGURE:

8

Figure 8: Trench 7; plan.



Trench 9. Plan.

0 5m

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015

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CLIENT:

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SCALE: 1:75 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: August 2015

KEY:

(101) Context number

Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CP11334

FIGURE:

9

Figure 9: Trench 9; plan.

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