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ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



**CLEARBELL CAPITAL LLP**

**CRAIGHOUSE  
CRAIGHOUSE ROAD  
EDINBURGH**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

**May 2016**

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**CLEARBELL CAPITAL LLP**

**Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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## **PLATES (APPENDIX 2)**

*Plate 1; Trench 12 oblique shot of north facing section*

*Plate 2; Trench 13a looking west*

*Plate 3; trench 14 looking west*

*Plate 4; Trench 15 looking east*

*Plate 5; Trench 16 looking east*

## **FIGURES (APPENDIX 3)**

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

Figure 3: Plan and section of trench 12

## SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) was commissioned by the client, Clearbell Capital LLP, to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh, EH10 5LG, (NGR: NT 234 706). The evaluation was required as a condition of planning consent. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in response to a advice given by John Lawson acting as the archaeological planning advisor on behalf of the City of Edinburgh Council.

Five trenches were opened over two days to investigate a large sample area of the proposed development site (figure 2). Four of the five trenches opened contained no archaeological features. Trench 12, which was excavated in the wooded area to the north of New Craig, contained the remains of a Victorian rubbish pit, with layers of ash presumably from the nearby boiler house. A number of post-medieval finds were recovered from contexts within this trench, which was recorded to a maximum safe depth of 1.2m before natural was encountered at approximately 2m.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) thanks the client Clearbell Capital LLP for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WAA thank John Lawson, Archaeology Officer, at City of Edinburgh Council for their assistance.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology also thanks Gordon Bow Plant Hire Ltd, for their help during this project.

The evaluation was supervised by Damion Churchill and the report written by Ruby Neale. Finds assessment was by Megan Stoakley. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, who also edited the report.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background**

1.1.1 In April 2016, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) undertook an archaeological evaluation at Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh (NGR: NT 234 706) It was commissioned by the Client who intends to convert the existing complex of buildings into residential dwellings, as well as the construction of new dwellings within the grounds, for which a planning consent has been granted by the City of Edinburgh Council (planning reference: 12/04007/SCH3).

1.1.2 The grant of planning permission by the City of Edinburgh Council, 18th November 2014 stated that:

*'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Planning Authority, having first been agreed by the City Archaeologist.'*

This planning condition was in line with advice provided to the City of Edinburgh Council by John Lawson.

1.1.3 The proposed development is thought to contain a Victorian rubbish dump to the north of New Craig, adjacent to the boiler house, the heritage significance of which may be affected by the application. No other known archaeological features were specifically targeted by this investigation.

### **1.2 Project Documentation**

1.2.1 The project was prepared in consultation with the John Lawson, Archaeology Officer at the City of Edinburgh Council. A WSI (WAA 2016) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for a programme of archaeological evaluation trenches. This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

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

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Standards and guidance**

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014a), and in accordance with the WAA fieldwork manual (2012).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

### **2.2 Documentary Research**

2.2.1 An archaeological conservation plan was prepared by Simpson and Brown Architects (2012), which set out the archaeological and historical background of the site, and provided an assessment of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets within the project area.

### **2.3 The Field Evaluation**

2.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trenches measuring between 17m and 25m in length by 1.6m in width across the proposed development area that measured 20.57ha. The trenches were placed using a random array, which provided a broad sample of the overall site. The general aims of these investigations were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site;
- 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.

And specifically to:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains that could predate or relate to Old Craig



2.3.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible features were inspected and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WAA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WAA 2012).

2.3.3 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Carlisle office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WAA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (Ibid). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- unstratified material;
- modern pottery;
- material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

On completion the evaluation trenches were backfilled with the excavated material.

2.3.4 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with RCHAMS in Edinburgh, with the material archive being assessed and a repository decided at a later date. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA16 CP11703 CES-B.

2.3.5 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (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 WAA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-250011.

### **3 BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Location and Geological Context**

- 3.1.1 The site is located at NT 234 706 (figure 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 1). It is in the immediate vicinity of Old Craig House which is a 16<sup>th</sup> century tower house with later 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century additions. The area of investigation lies at a height of c.124m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) with the land sloping down from c.128m aOD in the south to c.107m aOD in the north.
- 3.1.2 The site is approximately 20.57 hectares in size and is currently derelict. The site comprises of seven buildings and the surrounding grounds associated with the Craighouse complex, which was originally used as a psychiatric hospital, and most recently utilised as part of Edinburgh Napier university campus.
- 3.1.3 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 2016) with an outcrop of younger volcanic tuff north west of Queen's Craig. The natural substrate observed during the current phase of works comprised boulder clay with huge sandstone boulders in some areas which is consistent with the mapped geologies above.

#### **3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.2.1 A conservation plan was produced by Simpson and Brown Architects (2012) which summarised the known historical and archaeological background of the site. It is not intended to repeat that information here and what follows is a brief overview, for further details please refer to the original document.
- 3.2.2 This report identified that there were seven designated heritage assets within the site boundary, all of which are the Grade A listed buildings associated with the Craighouse complex. The desk-based assessment concluded that there was a reasonable likelihood that the proximity of the evaluation trenches to these historical buildings suggests that remains of post-medieval date may be present within the proposed development site.
- 3.2.3 A number of previous archaeological interventions have taken place within the development area. An enhanced building survey was carried out on all the buildings

within the Craighouse complex (WAA 2015), followed by the first phase of archaeological evaluation (WAA 2015).

- 3.2.4 **Prehistoric:** 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.
- 3.2.5 **Roman (c.AD 72 – c.410):** There were no Roman HER records for the study area.
- 3.2.6 **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’.
- 3.2.7 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.
- 3.2.8 **Post-Medieval and Modern (c.1540 – present):** A sketch from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century depicts the 16<sup>th</sup> century tower house, and an 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> and the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. After renovations in the early 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> April 201, with five trenches excavated across the proposed development site (Figure 2). The trenches were placed using a random grid array to investigate a representative area of the proposed development, with one trench (trench 12) targeting the location of a Victorian rubbish dump.

### **4.2 Results**

4.2.1 **Trench 12** was situated to the north of New Craig in a wooded area next to the boiler house. It was positioned to investigate a Victorian Rubbish pit known to be in the area.

4.2.2 The trench was aligned east to west and was 1.6m wide and 17m long. The trench was excavated to the maximum safe depth of 1.2m below current ground level, and was then recorded (figure 3; plate 1). Once recording was complete, a small sondage was excavated by machine and the natural substrate (1223) was eventually seen at a maximum depth of 2m below current ground level. Overlying this were various deposits associated with the Victorian rubbish dump known to be present in this area. The majority of the deposits in the western end of the trench consisted of ash and coal deposits, such as contexts (1210) and (1206) respectively, and were most likely associated with the adjacent boiler house. Towards the centre and the east of the trench, it appeared that these older deposits were overlain by a later rubbish pit which consisted mainly of silty and ashy deposits containing more domestic detritus such as glass bottles and pottery. Context (1212) contained the highest concentration of waste, especially bottles and pottery. This was below a possible subsoil layer (1211), which only appeared in the east of the trench, below the trees, and may be associated with vegetation. The material that was recovered from these deposits has firmly been dated as late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, supporting the idea that this area was used as a rubbish dump. The trench was partially sealed by a thin layer of root disturbed overburden (1200), which contained high levels of modern waste.

4.2.3 **Trench 13a and 13b** (plate 2) were located in the area of open grassland to the south-east of New Craig. They were not positioned to target any specific archaeology, but resulted from trench 13 being positioned over existing services, so that it needed to be moved slightly to the north and separated into two smaller trenches.

- 4.2.4 Trench 13a measured 13m in length by 1.6m in width and was aligned east to west. Trench 13b was 9m in length by 1.6m and was also aligned east to west. The natural substrate (1302) was seen at a maximum depth of 0.83m (123.37m aOD) and consisted of a compact reddish brown boulder clay with areas of sandstone bedrock. This was sealed by a brown clay silt subsoil (1301) 0.4m thick and by a dark grey brown silty topsoil (1300) 0.18m thick. No archaeological features were encountered within either trench 13a or 13b.
- 4.2.5 **Trench 14** (plate 3) was located to the west of trenches 13a and 13b and was not positioned to target any known archaeological remains. Trench 14 was aligned east to west and measured 22.3m in length and 1.6m in width. The natural substrate (1402) consisted of a reddish brown boulder clay with areas of sandstone bedrock, and was encountered at a maximum depth of 1.10m (126.09m aOD). A soft brown clay silt subsoil (1401) measuring 0.36m in thickness overlay the natural, and was sealed by 0.28m of dark grey brown silty topsoil (1400). No archaeological features were encountered within this trench.
- 4.2.6 **Trench 15** (plate 4) was located in a previously wooded area to the west of trench 14. It was not positioned to target any known archaeological remains. Trench 15 measured 25m in length by 1.6m in width and was aligned east to west. The natural substrate (1502) was uncovered at a maximum depth of 0.55m (131.36m aOD) and consisted of a reddish brown boulder clay. Overlaying this was 0.22m of soft brown subsoil (1501), which was sealed by a dark grey brown silt topsoil (1500), 0.20m in thickness. No archaeological features were encountered within this trench.
- 4.2.7 **Trench 16** (plate 5) was located to the west of trench 15 and was not targeting any known archaeology. The original position of trench 16 was found to be over a live service pipe, so was split into two trenches (16a and 16b), but these were recorded together because of the very small size of trench 16a.
- 4.2.8 The trenches were aligned east to west and measured 23m in length by 1.6m in width. The natural substrate (1602) was seen at a maximum depth of 0.8m (131.84m aOD) and consisted of the same reddish brown boulder clay seen throughout the evaluation. This was overlain with 0.25m of soft brown subsoil (1601) which was sealed by 0.22m of dark grey brown silty topsoil (1600). No archaeological features were encountered within this trench.

#### 4.3 **Archaeological Finds and Environmental Sampling**

- 4.3.1 No environmental samples were retained during the groundworks. The archaeological finds that were found consisted of post-medieval pottery and glass items, all recovered from the rubbish dump in trench 12.

## 5 FINDS

### 5.1 Finds Assessment

- 5.1.1 A total of fourteen artefacts, weighing 5989g, were recovered from five contexts during an archaeological mitigation on land at Craig House, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- 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 (2015b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011) and RCAHMS, Edinburgh.
- 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 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley and quantification of finds by context is visible in Table 1.

| Cxt  | Material | Qty | Wgt (g) | Date        | Comments  |
|------|----------|-----|---------|-------------|---|
| 1206 | CBM      | 1   | 5000    | PM?-<br>Mod | Hand-made brick, 19th C, associated with industrial activity?   |
| 1212 | CBM      | 1   | 19      | Mod         | Kitchen or bathroom tile, from the hospital?  |
| 1210 | Ceramic  | 1   | 22      | Mod         | Early 20th C, refined white earthenware rim of jar, possibly part of a toothpaste pot                     |
| 1212 | Ceramic  | 5   | 117     | Mod         | Early 20th C, refined white earthenware : rim of teacup, 3 bowl fragments, 1 x plate sherd, all plain     |
| 1212 | Glass    | 3   | 343     | PM?-<br>Mod | 3 complete bottles including a pill bottle, cough syrup bottle & a jar for powder salts (?)               |
| 1215 | Glass    | 1   | 373     | Mod         | Complete amber bottle with cork stopper intact: "The Drambuie Liqueur Co. Ltd, Edinburgh Scotland", 1940s |
| u/s  | Glass    | 2   | 115     | PM?-<br>Mod | 1 x complete ointment dropper bottle, clear glass, likely medicinal / pharmaceutical; 1 x                 |



|              |  |           |             |  |  |
|--------------|--|-----------|-------------|--|--|
|              |  |           |             |  | virtually complete milk glass cold cream jar,<br>fluted with blank crest |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |  | <b>14</b> | <b>5989</b> |  |  |

*Table 1: Quantification of Bulk Finds by Context*

## 5.2 Post Medieval Ceramics

5.2.1 Six sherds of early modern ceramics, weighing 139g, were recovered from two contexts (Table 1). The sherds are in good condition.

5.2.2 Identification of post-medieval pottery fabrics follows guides by Laing (2003), Draper (2001), Poole (1995) and Mankowitz & Haggar (1968).

5.2.3 All of the ceramic sherds comprise plain refined white earthenware of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date (possibly dating to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century at the latest). The vessel types comprise a possible toothpaste jar, a rim of a teacup, three shallow bowl sherds and a plate sherd. It is possible that this small assemblage represents mass-produced pottery associated with the hospital.

5.2.4 No further analysis is necessary on this assemblage.

## 5.3 Ceramic Building Material

5.3.1 Two fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 5019g, were recovered from two deposits (Table 1). The artefacts are in good condition.

5.3.2 The fragment from deposit (1212) comprises modern plain kitchen or bathroom tile.

5.3.3 A complete hand-made brick, weighing roughly 5000g+, was recovered from deposit (1206). The brick is not frogged and no stamps are evident. The brick is likely to be of possibly 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Its weight would suggest that it would have been used in some sort of industrial building or boiler room, and would have been associated with the hospital.

5.3.4 No further analysis is necessary on these fragments.

## 5.4 Glass

5.4.1 Six near-complete/complete early modern glass bottles, weighing 831g, were recovered from three deposits (Table 1). The artefacts are in good condition.

5.4.2 Bottles from an unstratified deposit comprise a milk glass cold cream jar and a clear glass ointment dropper bottle. Bottles from deposit (1212) comprise a clear glass

cough syrup bottle, an amber pill bottle with an intact metal lid and a possible amber powder salts jar (Licence 2015, 89).

5.4.3 A complete amber Drambuie liqueur bottle was recovered from deposit (1215). Dated to the 1940s, the bottle has the inscription "*The Drambuie Liqueur Co. Ltd Edinburgh Scotland*" and "*Federal Law Forbids Sale or Re-Use of This Bottle*" on the body of the vessel. The inscription on the base reads "*Bottle Made in United Kingdom*".

5.4.4 The Drambuie bottle comprises refuse associated with the hospital, although it is unclear whether this bottle and its contents were used for medicinal purposes only.

5.4.5 No further analysis is necessary on these fragments

## 5.5 **Statement of Potential**

5.5.1 The finds assemblage provides dating evidence for the deposits and also provides material evidence for activity associated with the hospital on the site. No further analysis is recommended on the assemblage.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Interpretation**

- 6.1.1 Archaeological remains were only found in one trench, trench 12. These remains were concentrated in the northern area of the site, adjacent to the boiler house. The data recovered indicated past activity on the site dating to the post-medieval period. This activity was represented by a large Victorian rubbish dump in the north of the evaluation area, a large part of which is associated with the dumping of ash from the nearby boiler house. The preservation of the archaeological features and material was good because of the recent nature of the archaeological remains. The finds that were collected from the trench suggest that the rubbish dumped in this area was definitely associated with the running of the hospital, including medicine bottles and ash from the boiler house. As this was to be expected, it is clear that the archaeological significance of the areas investigated in this phase of evaluation remains low.

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27<sup>th</sup> April 2016

## 7 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

### Trench 12

Length: 17m Width: 1.6m Orientation: east-west

Average Depth: 1.2m Maximum Depth: 2.0m (in sondage)

| Context Number | Context Type       | Description   | Height/Depth | Discussion  |
|----------------|--------------------|---|--------------|---|
| 1200           | Topsoil/overburden | Loose, dark grey silt with moderate amounts of stone  | 0.18m        | Heavily disturbed by root activity  |
| 1201           | Deposit            | Loose mid to light grey ash with frequent coal and fired stone, occasional pottery and slag | 0.58m        | Waste deposit possibly associated with nearby boiler house  |
| 1202           | Deposit            | Loose dark grey to black coal deposit with occasional fragments brick                       | 0.12m        | Deposit of coal mixed slightly with the above layer (1203)  |
| 1203           | Deposit            | Loose yellowish brown sand with lime mortar inclusions                                      | 0.2m         | Waste deposit, possibly associated with a building or demolition phase due to presence of lime mortar |
| 1204           | Deposit            | Compact mid brown sandy clay with no inclusions   | 0.07m        | Very thin deposit underlying (1203)   |
| 1205           | Deposit            | Friable mixed deposit of sand and ash with occasional pieces of coal and slag               | 0.48m        |   |
| 1206           | Deposit            | Loose black coal with slag, brick, ash and clinker inclusions                               | 0.35m        | Very probably associated with the nearby boiler house   |
| 1207           | Deposit            | Loose light brown coarse sand with occasional stone, ash and coal                           | 0.2m         |   |
| 1208           | Deposit            | Compact reddish brown clay with minimal inclusions  | 0.25m        | May be a small layer of redeposited natural   |
| 1209           | Deposit            | Friable light yellow coarse sand with occasional stones                                     | 0.4m         | Sandy deposit at the west end of trench 12  |
| 1210           | Deposit            | Loose mid to light grey ash with frequent coal and fired stone, occasional pottery and slag | 0.7m         | Very similar to (1201)  |
| 1211           | Deposit            | Soft reddish brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions                                     | 0.4m         | Silty subsoil like layer only seen in eastern area of trench. Moderately root disturbed               |

|      |                   |  |       |   |
|------|-------------------|--|-------|---|
| 1212 | Deposit           | Hard grey brown clay silt with frequent stone and domestic debris    | 0.3m  | High concentration of glass bottles and pottery                                   |
| 1213 | Deposit           | Soft dark brown silt layer with occasional gravel inclusions         | 0.2m  | Relatively 'pure' layer with no rubbish   |
| 1214 | Deposit           | Hard orange brown clay silt with frequent large stones and gravel    | 0.2m  |   |
| 1215 | Deposit           | Soft mid brown clay silt with a moderate amount of stone inclusions  | 0.22m | Deposit only seen in eastern end of the trench                                    |
| 1216 | Deposit           | Soft grey silty ash deposit with occasional gravel                   | 0.04m | Very thin layer of ashy material  |
| 1217 | Deposit           | Moderately firm dark brown clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions | 0.3m  |   |
| 1218 | Deposit           | Loose grey ash deposit with occasional gravel inclusions             | 0.4m  | Another layer likely deposited from the nearby boiler house                       |
| 1219 | Deposit           | Moderately firm pale brown clay silt with frequent large stones      | 0.36m |   |
| 1220 | Deposit           | Hard orange brown silt with frequent stone inclusions                | 0.16m | Only just uncovered at the 1.2m safe depth  |
| 1221 | Deposit           | Hard black gravelly silt with frequent larger stones throughout      | 0.41m | Very dark layer between two ash layers, probably associated with the boiler house |
| 1222 | Deposit           | Loose grey ash with occasional gravel                                | 0.18m |   |
| 1223 | Natural substrate | Reddish brown boulder clay with sandstone bedrock                    | N/A   | Natural encountered in 2m deep sondage  |
| 1224 | Deposit           | Loose dark grey ash with occasional gravel inclusions                |       | Recorded in plan at the 1.2m safe depth. Not excavated below this                 |
| 1225 | Deposit           | Loose dark grey ash with frequent stone inclusions                   |       | Recorded in plan at the 1.2m safe depth. Not excavated below this                 |

### Trench 13 (a and b)

Length: 13m/9m

Width: 1.6m

Orientation: east-west

Average Depth: 0.7m

Maximum Depth: 0.87m

| Context Number | Context Type | Description  | Height/Depth | Discussion |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------|------------|
| 1300           | Topsoil      | Grey brown silt with moderate amounts of gravel inclusions | 0.18m        |            |

|      |                   |   |      |  |
|------|-------------------|---|------|--|
| 1301 | Subsoil           | Soft brown clay silt with minimal stone inclusions        | 0.4m | As the trench is situated on a hill, this may be an alluvial deposit |
| 1302 | Natural substrate | Hard red brown clay with large areas of sandstone bedrock | N/A  |  |

#### Trench 14

Length: 22.3m      Width: 1.6m      Orientation: east-west  
 Average Depth: 0.7m      Maximum Depth: 0.65m

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description  | Height/Depth | Discussion   |
|----------------|-------------------|--|--------------|--|
| 1400           | Topsoil           | Grey brown silt with moderate amounts of gravel inclusions | 0.28m        |  |
| 1401           | Subsoil           | Soft brown clay silt with minimal stone inclusions         | 0.36m        | As the trench is situated on a hill, this may be an alluvial deposit |
| 1402           | Natural substrate | Hard red brown clay with large areas of sandstone bedrock  | N/A          |  |

#### Trench 15

Length: 25m      Width: 1.6m      Orientation: east-west  
 Average Depth: 0.47m      Maximum Depth: 0.55m

| Context Number | Context Type      | Description  | Height/Depth | Discussion   |
|----------------|-------------------|--|--------------|--|
| 1500           | Topsoil           | Grey brown silt with moderate amounts of gravel inclusions | 0.2m         | Heavily rooted   |
| 1501           | Subsoil           | Soft brown clay silt with minimal stone inclusions         | 0.22m        | As the trench is situated on a hill, this may be an alluvial deposit |
| 1502           | Natural substrate | Hard red brown clay with large areas of sandstone bedrock  | N/A          |  |

#### Trench 16

Length: 23m      Width: 1.6m      Orientation: east-west  
 Average Depth: 0.58m      Maximum Depth: 0.8m

| Context Number | Context Type | Description  | Height/Depth | Discussion     |
|----------------|--------------|--|--------------|----------------|
| 1600           | Topsoil      | Grey brown silt with moderate amounts of gravel inclusions | 0.22m        | Heavily rooted |



|      |                   |   |       |  |
|------|-------------------|---|-------|--|
| 1601 | Subsoil           | Soft brown clay silt with minimal stone inclusions        | 0.25m | As the trench is situated on a hill, this may be an alluvial deposit |
| 1602 | Natural substrate | Hard red brown clay with large areas of sandstone bedrock | N/A   |  |

## 8 APPENDIX 2: PLATES

*Plate 1; Trench 12 oblique shot of north facing section*



*Plate 2; Trench 13a looking west*





*Plate 3; trench 14 looking west*



*Plate 4; Trench 15 looking east*



*Plate 5; trench 16 looking east*



## **APPENDIX 3: FIGURES**








|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
|  <p>Wardell Armstrong<br/>Archaeology<br/>2016</p> | <p>PROJECT: Craighouse, Craighouse Road,<br/>Morningside, Edinburgh</p> <p>SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11703</p> <p>CLIENT: Clearbell Capital LLP</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p> | <p>KEY:</p> <div data-bbox="949 1870 1145 1937">  Site location </div> |  <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey<br/>on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's<br/>Stationery Office. © Crown copyright.<br/>All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p> |
|---|---|--|---|

Figure 1: Site location.



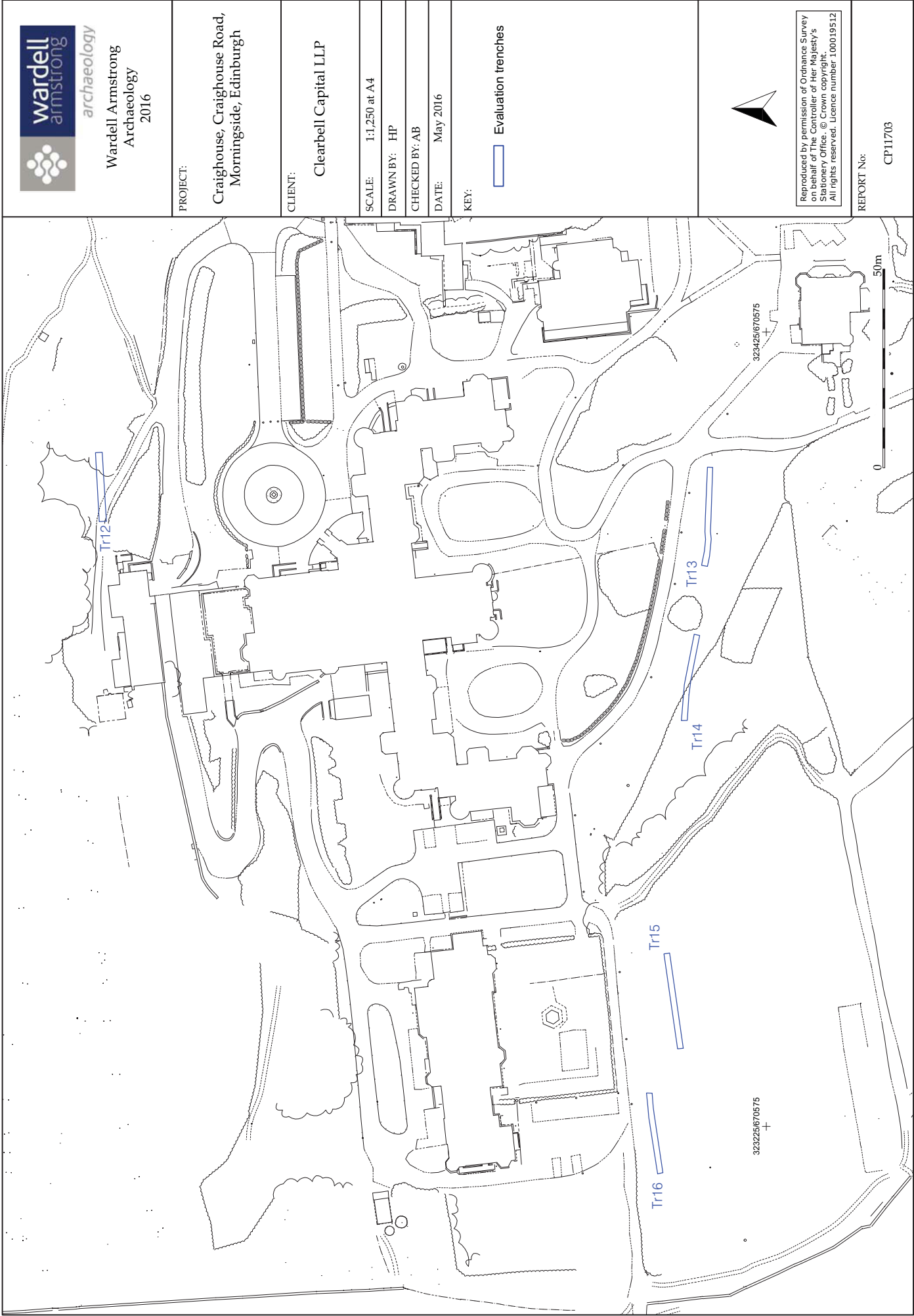


Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches.

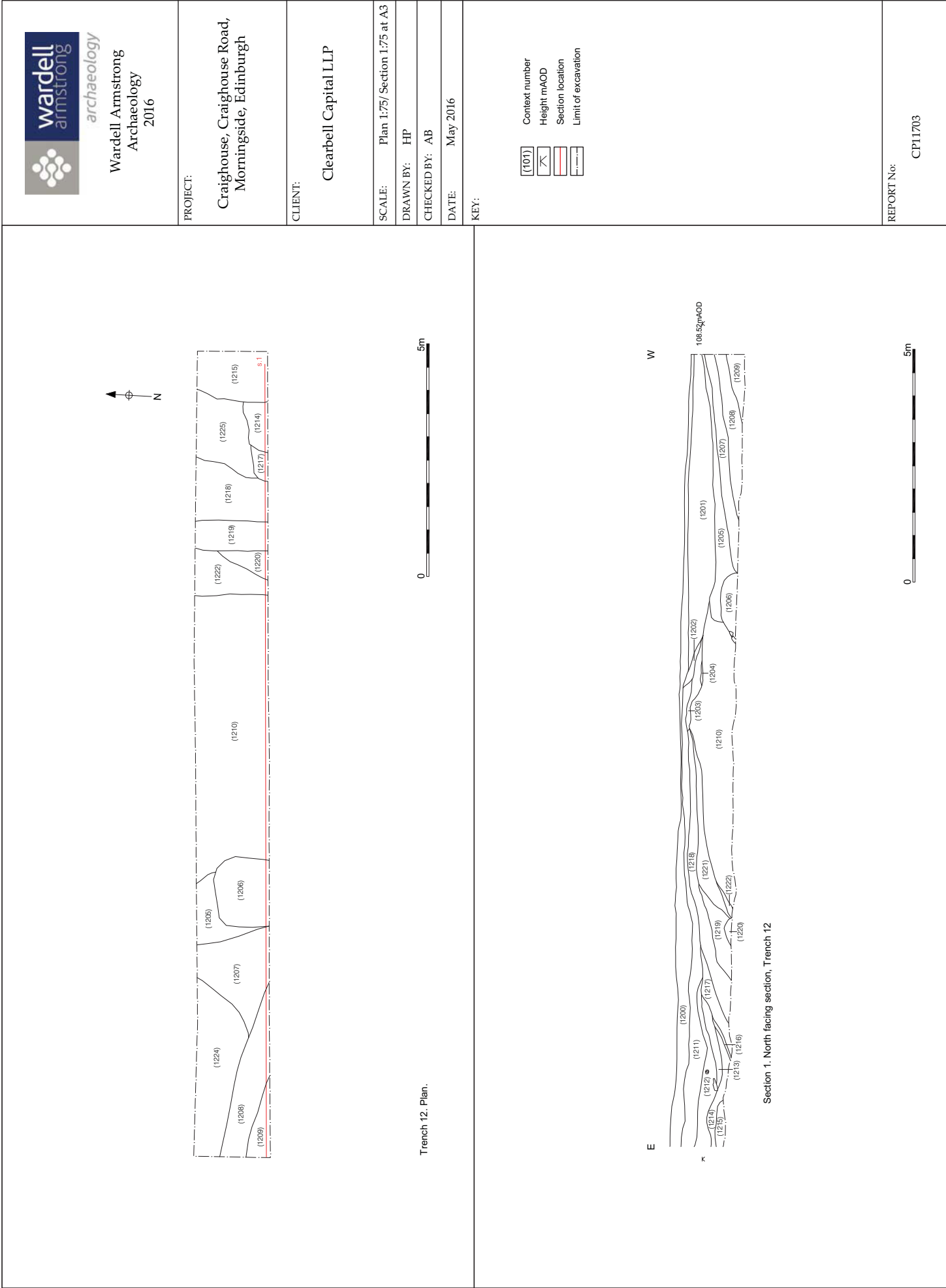


Figure 3: Trench 12; plan and section.



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