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CRAIGHOUSE LIMITED

**LAND AT CRAIGHOUSE
CRAIGHOUSE ROAD
EDINBURGH**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

September 2016

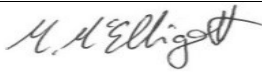
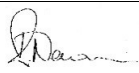



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CRAIGHOUSE LIMITED

Land at Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh

Archaeological Excavation

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) was commissioned by Craighouse Limited, to undertake an archaeological excavation at Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh (NGR: NT 2342 7067). This work was undertaken as part of a phased programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of a proposed residential development at the site (planning reference 12/04007/SCH3). This was requested by the City of Edinburgh Council as part of a planning condition.

The proposed development area is located within the vicinity of Old Craig; a 16th century tower house with later 17th and 18th century additions.

A previous phase of trenching within the immediate vicinity of Old Craig, recorded remains relating to an 18th century range of buildings that were demolished in the late 19th century. This work revealed significant remains relating to the western wing of Craighouse and possible service buildings, dating from at least the late 18th century. Because of the archaeological potential of the remains, John Lawson, Archaeology Officer at the City of Edinburgh Council, recommended that an archaeological excavation be undertaken within the vicinity of Old Craig as part of a phased programme of archaeological mitigation.

The archaeological work was undertaken over 26 days, between the 12th May and the 17th June 2016, and comprised an initial topsoil strip (CES-C) within an area immediately to the west and northwest of Old Craig. The area measured approximately 850m². Following the positive identification of archaeological remains during the topsoil strip, a full excavation was initiated in order to fully investigate and record those remains (CES-D).

In general, the archaeological resource comprised a number of structural remains, some of which provided evidence for separate building phases. It is probable that some of these structures date to the earliest phases of the existing building, whilst some of the other remains represent external structures associated with later building phases.

The earliest identified activity comprised the limited remains of potentially two separate structures. Limited artefactual evidence suggested that these structures dated to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. These remains were replaced by a substantial east to west aligned structure. Although only the western end of the structure survived, it was clear that the building would have had a north facing entrance and a substantial internal slabbed floor. No dating evidence associated with this building was recovered during the investigation, although map evidence indicates that the structure post-dated 1682.

The final phase identified during the investigation witnessed a major rebuilding programme. Significantly, many of the remains associated with this final phase of activity correspond with buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893. These remains included a substantial boundary wall with an entranceway forming an access point between the grounds of New Craig to the west and Old Craig to the east.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

The work was undertaken by Mike McElligott, Charles Rickaby, Ron Brown and Dagmar Richardson. The report was produced by Mike McElligott, with the assistance of David Jackson. Finds assessment was undertaken by Megan Stoakley and Sue Thompson, and palaeoenvironmental assessment by Don O'Meara. The project was managed by Frank Giecco and the report was edited by Richard Newman.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) was commissioned by Craighouse Limited, to undertake an archaeological excavation at Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Edinburgh (NGR: NT 2342 7067; Figure 1). This work was undertaken as part of a phased programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of a proposed residential development at the site 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, dated 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.'

1.1.3 This planning condition is in line with government advice as set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (June 2014).

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The project was prepared in consultation with John Lawson, Archaeology Officer at the City of Edinburgh Council. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for a programme of controlled topsoil stripping and archaeological excavation (WAA 2016a). This was approved by John Lawson prior to the fieldwork taking place.

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 excavation* (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 excavation* (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 Excavation

2.3.1 The archaeological work comprised the removal of topsoil/modern overburden over an area of approximately 850m² and the subsequent excavation of that area. The general aims of the investigation were to:

- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of archaeological deposits and their potential significance;
- investigate and record all deposits and features of archaeological interest within the areas to be disturbed by the current development;
- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

The specific aims of the investigation were to:

- Record the surviving remains of the 18th century western range at Old Craig.
- Recover evidence for ancillary buildings that may have once occupied the site.
- Discover evidence for pre 17th century occupation that is known through documentary sources to have been present somewhere on the Craighouse site.
- Understand the function of the structures revealed.

- To allow a fuller chronology to be developed for the Craighouse site
- 2.3.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The investigation area was 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 2015a).
- 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.
- 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-D**.
- 2.5.2 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: wardella2-262686

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) (NGR: NT 2342 7067; Figure 1). It is in the immediate vicinity of Old Craig House which is a 16th century tower house with later 17th and 18th century additions.

3.1.2 The proposed development site is approximately 20.57 hectares in size and is currently derelict. The site comprises 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 a mixture of boulder clay and sandstone bedrock, 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 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 2015b), followed by two phases of archaeological evaluation (WAA 2015c & 2016b). The first phase of trenching targeted

the immediate vicinity of Old Craig and recorded remains related to an 18th century west range of buildings that was demolished in the late 19th century.

- 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 HER records of Roman remains for the study area.
- 3.2.6 **Post-Roman/Early Medieval (c.410 - 1092):** There are no HER records of this period for the study area.
- 3.2.7 **Medieval (1092 – 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. 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’.
- 3.2.8 The earliest surviving building on the site is Old Craig which was built as a tower house. The earliest still extant 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 19th century depicts the 16th century tower house, with a later extension. The extension can be dated to 1746. The buildings fell into a derelict state when 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.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological work was undertaken over 26 days, between the 12th May and the 17th June 2016, and comprised an initial topsoil strip (CES-C) within an area immediately to the west and northwest of Old Craig. The area measured approximately 850m² (Figure 2). The area was stripped of topsoil (**100**) and overlying modern deposits (**102**) by mechanical excavator, under constant archaeological supervision.

4.1.2 Following the positive identification of archaeological remains during the topsoil strip, a full excavation was initiated in order to fully investigate and record the revealed remains. In general, the archaeological resource largely comprised a number of structural remains, some of which provided evidence for separate building phases (Figure 3). It is probable that some of these structures date to the earliest phases of the existing building, whilst some of the other remains likely represent external structures associated with later building phases.

4.1.3 The area had been severely disturbed by post-medieval activity and numerous modern services which traversed the site. The archaeological remains overlay the natural substrate, which comprised boulder clay with outcrops of bedrock (**101/111**).

4.2 Results

4.2.1 The investigation revealed a number of structural remains, distributed throughout the easternmost three quarters of area. The entire western quarter of the site produced no archaeological remains, although this was likely to be the result of the severe disturbance which had taken place within the area. The most intensive area of activity was located centrally within the site and comprised a series of structural remains, representing several phases of buildings (Plate 1).

4.2.2 **Phase 1 (Figure 3):** The earliest activity within this area appeared to be a heavily truncated levelling layer, which comprised a mid-reddish brown silty clay deposit (**114**). This deposit had been cut by a construction trench for the earliest identified structural remains on site. The east to west aligned construction cut [**115**] measured over 2.4m in length, 0.72m in width and 0.3m in depth, and retained a vertical sided profile with a flat base. The limited remains of the associated east-west aligned wall

{116} survived to a maximum height of 0.3m. The c.2.4m long section of wall {116} measured 0.72m in width and comprised three courses of roughly hewn stone blocks with mortar bonding (Plate 2). Although no direct dating evidence was associated with this wall, the remains had been sealed by a stony clay deposit (124) which produced 25 sherds of late medieval/early post-medieval pottery.

4.2.3 Twelve metres to the east of these structural remains, further evidence of a building, Structure {134}, were identified. Structure {134} comprised the entire south wall, as well as the remains of the east and west walls (Figure 4). Based upon these remains, Structure {134} would have had an internal length of over 3m and an internal width of approximately 2m. The walls measured 0.25m in width and comprised up to two courses of roughly hewn blocks, surviving to a height of 0.36m (Plate 3). Possibly associated with this structure were the remains of a cobble surface (162), which measured c.2m in length and c.0.7m in width. Based on only three sherds of associated late medieval/early post-medieval pottery, it is possible that Structure {134} was contemporary with the structural remains represented by wall {116}.

4.2.4 **Phase 2 (Figure 3):** The second phase of activity identified on site comprised the construction of a large east to west aligned building {198}, which completely truncated the earlier wall {116}. Although only the western end of Structure {198} survived, it was unusual as the northwest and southwest corners of the structure were rounded (Plate 4). Only the north, south and west sides of Structure {198} survived which comprised in the first instance, a foundation cut [117] which measured 0.76m in width, 0.55m in depth and retained a vertical-sided profile with a flat base. The cut had been initially filled by a single course of rough stones {123}, which formed the foundation for more substantial mortar bonded roughly hewn blocks {118} (Figure 5). These more substantial stones only remained within the northwest corner of the structure and survived to a maximum height of 0.35m and a maximum width of 0.76m. Based upon the surviving remains of Structure {198}, the building would have had an internal length of over 9.5m and an internal width of c.7m.

4.2.5 Located approximately 6.5m east along the north wall of Structure {198}, two small parallel walls were noted to project northwards from the north elevation of the structure. Both of these walls (190 & 191) retained a maximum observed extent of 1m, a width of 0.55m and survived to a height of c.0.4m (three courses). The walls were constructed from un-bonded roughly dressed blocks, which had been laid within

foundation cuts (**188 & 189**). It is possible that these walls formed the remains of a north facing porch or entrance, which would have measured c.1m in width. Located immediately south of the possible entrance, the remains of internal stone slab surface (**181**) were revealed which measured c.4m in length and c.1.5m in width. Further limited remains of a slabbed floor which may be associated with surface (**181**) were revealed at the western extent of Structure {**198**} and beyond the eastern extent of the building (**132 & 164** respectively; Plate 5).

4.2.6 **Phase 3 (Figure 3):** the third phase identified during the investigation witnessed a major rebuilding programme. Of particular note is that many of the remains associated with this phase correspond with several former buildings related to Old Craig, which are clearly visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Figure 6).

4.2.7 The most substantial structural element associated with this phase comprised a major north to south aligned wall {**119**}, although it is possible that this wall had some contemporaneity with Structure {**198**} as it had no direct impact upon the Phase 2 building. The wall {**119**} had an observed length of c.16m, extending beyond the northern limit of excavation and being completely absent at its southern extent. The wall retained an average width of 0.6m, an average height of 0.7m and comprised roughly hewn stone blocks with mortar bonding (Figure 5; Plate 6). Two areas of the wall, located centrally and towards its northern extent, were much more substantial than the rest of the structure, extending to widths of 1m (Figure 4; Plate 7). It is possible that these two areas {**108**} formed the foundations for pillars marking an entranceway, which would have measured c.5.8m in width. Significantly, the 1893 OS map shows a break within a possible boundary wall in the same location. This appears to have formed an access point between the grounds of New Craig to the west and a pathway between two buildings associated with Old Craig to the east (Figure 6).

4.2.8 A total of four east to west aligned walls were noted abutting the substantial north to south wall {**119**}. These possibly represent the only surviving remains of former out buildings associated with Old Craig and shown on the 1893 OS map. Towards the southern end of this area, two parallel east - west aligned walls were noted abutting wall {**119**}. Both of these walls (**120 & 121**) cut directly across the western wall of Structure {**198**}, highlighting that this building had gone out of use by this time (Plate 8 and Plate 9). The walls comprised roughly hewn stone blocks with mortar bonding and measured c.1.9m in length, c.0.5m in width and survived to a maximum height of

0.48m. These two features were not as substantial as the other walls within the area and may have formed internal dividing structures.

- 4.2.9 A further east to west aligned wall was identified approximately 1.9m north of wall {121}. This wall {122} measured 7.6m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.6m in height, and comprised roughly hewn blocks with mortar bonding (Figure 5; Plate 10). Given the location of this wall {122} it probably formed part of the north wall of a small recessed structure immediately south of the entranceway and identifiable on the 1893 OS map (Figure 6). Located approximately 9.8m north of this point, a further east to west aligned wall was observed projecting from the east elevation of pillar (108). This wall {109} measured over 3.2m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.6m in height, and comprised roughly faced blocks with mortar bonding (Figure 4; Plate 7). This wall {109} likely formed the south elevation of a large square building, located immediately north of the entranceway on the 1893 OS map (Figure 6).
- 4.2.10 Also identified associated with this phase were the scant remains of a wall and cobbled surface towards the southern extent of the investigation area. The wall {168} was aligned east to west and survived to a length of c.3m. The wall measured c.0.5m in width and comprised roughly hewn stone blocks. Given the location of this feature, it is probable that it formed part of the north elevation of the former west wing of Old Craig, which is now demolished. Located approximately 3m north of the wall, the remains of a cobbled surface were revealed. The cobbled surface (152) had a maximum length of 3.3m, a maximum width of 1.2m and probably represents the remains of a former external yard.
- 4.2.11 The final feature of note identified during the investigation, was a well which was partially exposed within the eastern section of the excavation area. The well {113}, which consisted of roughly hewn stone blocks, measured c.2m in diameter and had an observed extent of 1.2m, although the base of the feature was not observed (Figure 4; Plate 11). In terms of dating, the proximity of the well so close to the west elevation of Old Craig House and the similarity of the building material to the other remains identified on site, would suggest that the feature was contemporary with at least some of these structural remains. However, the upper seven deposits which were used to backfill the well and several deposits surrounding the upper portion of the structure appeared to be of modern origin, suggesting that the well remained partially open until relatively recently.

5. FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A total of 296 artefacts, weighing 12035g, were recovered during an initial topsoil strip at Craig House, Edinburgh (site code CES-C) (Table 1). The artefacts were in good condition, with little evidence of post depositional damage.
- 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 assessed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011) and RCAHMS.
- 5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and for its potential to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.
- 5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley and Sue Thompson.

Context	Material	Qty	Wgt(g)	Date	Comments
u/s	CBM	27	3125	PM-Mod	Includes 9 fragments of modern land drain, weighing 1170g plus 1 fragment of modern kitchen/bathroom tile weighing 58g
u/s	Ceramic	6	136	Med	5 x green glaze reduced ware, 1 x oxidised ware rim
u/s	Ceramic	89	2627	PM	Includes Delftware, 1 x SG stoneware, 3 x teapot handle, 3 stoneware bottles, incomplete; CRE x 23; TP & RWE x 59
u/s	Clay Pipe	1	7	PM	2.08mm internal diameter
u/s	Glass	161	4942	PM	Complete bottle with stopper "DALRYMPLE & CO, EDINBURGH", coffee essence 19th century, wine bottle glass, 1 x cosmetic bottle base
u/s	Iron	11	940	PM-Mod	
u/s	Lead	1	258	PM-Mod	Cube of lead, industrial / structural use, 19th-20th century?
TOTAL		296	12035		

Table 1: Quantification of topsoil strip finds

5.2 Ceramics

- 5.2.1 A total of 96 sherds of pottery, weighing 2763g, were recovered from unstratified deposits (Table 1). The sherds are in good condition, although the medieval sherds display some evidence of abrasion and post-depositional damage.

5.3 Medieval/Early Post-Medieval

5.3.1 A total of six sherds of late medieval ceramics, weighing 136g, were recovered during the archaeological topsoil strip, all from unstratified deposits (Table 2). A single rim sherd is a fine redware oxidised to mid orange throughout with a thin red coating, probably a result of the firing process (Haggerty 2013), and a splashy clear glaze. The vessel was wheel thrown and retains part of a pinched spout, representing a jug or pitcher. Four of the sherds are reduced to a mid-grey, with a darker grey interior, and light grey external margin beneath an olive green glaze. The sherds include a rim fragment and a body sherd with the scar of a handle base. The remaining body sherd is a uniform reduced grey fabric and has a green glaze both internal and externally. The sherds are all likely to be jug fragments.

Fabric	Date	Sherds	Wgt(g)	Glaze	Form	Rim	Body	Comments
SPMOW	15 th -18 th century	1	43	1	Jug	1	1	Splashy glaze above thin red coating
SPMRW	15 th -18 th Century	5	93	5	Jug	1	4	Handle scar x 1
Total		6	136					

Table 2: Quantification of late medieval pottery

5.3.2 The fabrics are finer than the earlier Scottish gritty wares, and comprise Scottish Post Medieval Oxidised Ware (SPMOW) and Scottish Post Medieval Reduced Ware (SPMRW), dating from the late 15th into the mid-18th century (Haggerty 2013).

5.3.3 No further analysis is necessary on this assemblage.

5.4 Post Medieval/Modern

5.4.1 A total of 89 sherds of post-medieval pottery, weighing 2627g, were recovered during the archaeological topsoil strip (Table 1). Fabric types include salt-glazed stoneware (4.4%), refined white earthenware and Transfer Print (66.2%) as well as Buckley-type coarse red earthenware (25.8%). Vessel types include incomplete bottles, large storage jars, teapot handles, cups, saucers, plates and bowls. Of note was the recovery of a Delftware plate sherd.

5.4.2 The overall date for the post-medieval pottery assemblage spans the 19th to 20th century, with the exception of the Delftware sherd, which dates to the 18th century.

5.4.3 No further analysis is warranted on this assemblage.

5.5 Clay Pipe

5.5.1 A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from an unstratified deposit during the archaeological topsoil strip, weighing 7g (Table 1). A measurements of the internal stem diameter was taken and compared to Binford's Pipestem Chronology table (Table 3) in order to provide an approximate date for the artefact.

5.5.2 The internal stem diameter measured 2.08mm, giving an approximate date of 1720-1750 for this artefact.

5.5.3 No further analysis is warranted.

Stem-Hole \emptyset (in/XX)	Conversion (mm) 1 inch = 25.4mm 1/64 (inch) = 0.4mm	Dates
9/64	9 x 0.4mm = 3.6	1590 – 1620
8/64	8 x 0.4mm = 3.2	1620 – 1650
7/64	7 x 0.4mm = 2.8	1650 – 1680
6/64	6 x 0.4mm = 2.4	1680 – 1720
5/64	5 x 0.4mm = 2	1720 – 1750
4/64	4 x 0.4mm = 1.6	1750 - 1800

Table 3: Binford's Pipestem Chronology (Kipfer 2008, 8)

5.6 Ceramic Building Material

5.6.1 Twenty-seven fragments of late post-medieval to modern ceramic building material, weighing 3125g, were recovered during the archaeological topsoil strip (Table 1). These figures include nine fragments of modern land drain, weighing 1170g plus a 20th century kitchen / bathroom tile weighing 58g (Table 1).

5.6.2 Seventeen fragments comprise abraded miscellaneous artefacts, including some partial brick fragments and roof tile in a hard, mid-orange fabric. The artefacts are plain and no decoration or manufacturing stamps are visible on any of the fragments.

5.6.3 No further analysis is warranted on this assemblage.

5.7 Glass

- 5.7.1 A total of 161 fragments of post-medieval bottle glass, weighing 4942g, were recovered during the archaeological topsoil strip (Table 1). The shards are in moderate to good condition, although the iridescent coating on many of the shards is flaking.
- 5.7.2 The vast majority of the assemblage (93%) comprises 18th to 19th century wine / beer bottle glass, including bases, necks and body shards. The base of a small cosmetic bottle was recovered as well as a Codd bottle stopper.
- 5.7.3 Of note was the recovery of a complete glass bottle and intact stopper with "DARYLMPL & CO, EDINBURGH" visible on the exterior. This bottle dates to the 19th century and would have been used for coffee essence (NMS online 2016).
- 5.7.4 No further analysis is warranted on this assemblage.

5.8 Lead

- 5.8.1 A single fragment of lead, weighing 258g, was recovered during the archaeological topsoil strip (Table 1). The fragment is in good condition.
- 5.8.2 The artefact comprises a miscellaneous cube of lead, most likely associated with structural or industrial use. It is likely to be of 19th to 20th century date.

5.9 Iron

- 5.9.1 A total of eleven fragments of iron, weighing 940g, were recovered during the topsoil strip (Table 1). The artefacts are in poor condition and display heavy rust corrosion on all surfaces.
- 5.9.2 The artefacts comprise miscellaneous fragments and nails of post-medieval to modern date.
- 5.9.3 No further analysis is warranted on the iron assemblage.

5.10 Statement of Potential

- 5.10.1 In general, the overall significance of the finds assemblage from the topsoil strip is low, with the exception of the late medieval pottery, 18th century Delftware and a small percentage of the glass assemblage (including the wine bottle shards and coffee essence bottle) which are of archaeological interest on a local level.
- 5.10.2 The finds were retained with the archive.

5.11 Main Excavation Phase: Introduction

5.11.1 A total of 820 artefacts, weighing 39,206g, were recovered during the archaeological excavation at Craighouse, Edinburgh (site code CES-D) (Table 4). The condition of the artefacts ranges from poor to very good.

Context	Material	Qty	Wgt(g)	Date	Comments
169	Bronze	1	3	PM	Button? Very heavily corroded
U/S	Bronze	2	14	PM-Mod	Miscellaneous fragments
126	CBM	9	1488	PM	Includes brick and modern tile
127	CBM	1	77	PM	Roof tile
128	CBM	33	7141	PM	
168	CBM	1	23	PM	Tile
175	CBM	1	154	PM	Roof tile
177	CBM	2	52	PM	
182	CBM	3	209	PM	
192	CBM	2	106	PM	
U/S	CBM	24	1044	PM	Miscellaneous fragments
128	Cement	1	139	PM	Mortar / cement, glass shard adhered to fragment
161	Cement	1	395	PM	Cement or mortar, glass adhered to object
103	Ceramic	6	98	PM	
103	Ceramic	2	44	Med	
104	Ceramic	1	4	PM	
112	Ceramic	130	2239	PM	Includes tureen
124	Ceramic	25	2073	Med	
126	Ceramic	5	365	PM	
126	Ceramic	2	16	Med	
127	Ceramic	12	174	PM	
127	Ceramic	1	72	Med	
128	Ceramic	58	1433	PM-Mod	Buckley-type CRE, mostly with yellow lead glaze; also includes modern flower pots
128	Ceramic	6	227	Med	
134	Ceramic	3	57	Med	
161	Ceramic	1	7	PM	Mocha ware
168	Ceramic	2	7	PM	Delftware, CRE
169	Ceramic	3	26	PM	18th C Delftware
172	Ceramic	1	79	Med	Base sherd
177	Ceramic	1	34	PM	Brown salt-glazed stoneware
192	Ceramic	1	40	Med	
U/S	Ceramic	260	4852	PM	Buckley-type CRE, Mocha ware, Salt-glazed stoneware - small measuring / liquid bottles

U/S	Ceramic	3	68	Med	
112	Clay Pipe	1	6	PM	3.65mm
128	Clay Pipe	1	5	PM	2.02mm
169	Clay Pipe	3	11	PM	3.44mm, 2.53mm, 2.57mm
U/S	CuA	1	6	Mod	Nail
103	Glass	2	40	PM	
112	Glass	14	212	PM	
114	Glass	15	226	PM	
124	Glass	7	245	PM	
127	Glass	1	3	PM	
128	Glass	33	1480	PM	
161	Glass	74	802	PM	
169	Glass	1	15	PM	
175	Glass	2	252	PM	
177	Glass	5	51	PM	
U/S	Glass	31	564	PM	Window glass, bottle, wine glass
112	Iron	1	11	PM	Nail
126	Iron	1	121	PM	Nail
127	Iron	1	48	PM	Nail
128	Iron	3	1746	PM	Masonry objects, including screw, chain link, iron bar
161	Iron	3	198	PM	2 nails, chain link
168	Iron	1	314	PM	Horseshoe
169	Iron	1	1087	PM	Part of a pulley? Heavily corroded
U/S	Iron	2	15	PM	Miscellaneous fragments
124	Slate	1	460	PM	Roof slate
126	Slate	1	62	PM	Roof slate
127	Slate	3	2319	PM	Roof slates
128	Slate	2	200	PM	Roof slate
177	Slate	1	106	PM	Roof slate
U/S	Slate	4	841	PM	Partial roof slates
U/S	Stone	1	5000+	PM	Sandstone roof tile
TOTAL		820	39206		

Table 4: Quantification of finds

5.12 Medieval/Early Post-Medieval Ceramics (Sue Thompson)

Context	Fabric	Date	Sherds	Wgt(g)	Glaze	Rim	Base	Body	Dec	Comments
103	SPMRW	15th-18th	2	44	2		1	1		Glazed internal and external. 1 x handle scar
124	SPMRW	15th-18th	25	2073	25	4	5	16	5	Glaze internal and external. Wavy groove and thumbled decoration

126	SPMOW	15th-18th	2	16	2					Flaking orange/ light green glaze. Conjoining
127	SPMRW	15th-18th	1	72	1			1		Dull olive green brown glaze
128	SPMOW	15th-18th	2	111			1			1 x handle. Internal sooting x 1
128	SPMRW	15th-18th	4	114	4			4	1	Glossy internal and external. Wavy grooves
134	SPMRW	15th-18th	2	44	2	1		1		Dull olive green brown glaze
134	SPMOW	15th-18th	1	13	1			1		Glazed internally
172	SPMRW	15th-18th	1	79	1			1		Patchy olive external glaze, not on base
192	SPMRW	15th-18th	1	40	1				1	Shoulder/neck olive green external glaze
U/S	SPMRW	15th-18th	3	68	3				3	Green glaze internal and external
	Total		44	2674	42	6	8	27	6	

Table 5: Late medieval/early post-medieval ceramics

- 5.12.1 A total of 44 sherds of late medieval/early post-medieval ceramics, weighing 2674g, were recovered from eight deposits (Table 5). The sherds are generally in good condition and display little evidence of post-depositional damage.
- 5.12.2 The fabrics are finer than the earlier Scottish gritty wares, and comprise Scottish Post Medieval Reduced Ware (SPMRW), also known as reduced grey ware or reduced green ware (Hall 1996), dating from the late 15th into the mid-18th century (Haggerty 2013), and a small amount of Scottish Post Medieval Oxidised Ware (SPMOW) from the same period (Table 2).
- 5.12.3 No complete profiles survive, but vessel types could include both jugs and jars, although the fully reduced SPMRW sherds from Dalmeny and Stirling with similar wavy grooving and thick dark olive green lead glaze were almost exclusively from large jugs dating to the 17th century (Haggerty 2013). Reduced fabrics were exclusively glazed, while only two of the oxidised sherds were unglazed. Decoration is sparse but consists of wavy grooving and a single example of a thumbled strip.
- 5.12.4 Further analysis would be warranted on the late medieval/early post-medieval ceramics, in which case diagnostic sherds should be drawn.

5.13 Post-medieval Ceramics

5.13.1 A total of 479 sherds of post-medieval ceramics, weighing 9239g, were recovered from eleven deposits (Table 4). The sherds are in good condition and display little evidence of post-depositional damage.

5.13.2 Fabric groups include Buckley-type coarse red earthenware, brown salt-glazed stoneware, refined white earthenware, Mocha ware and China. Three sherds of abraded 18th century Delftware were recovered from deposit (169). Sherds of modern flower pots are included in the assemblage.

5.13.3 Vessel types include cups and saucers, a tureen, plates, large storage jars and bowls plus ink bottles.

5.13.4 The assemblage spans the 18th to 20th centuries.

5.13.5 No further analysis is warranted.

5.14 Clay Pipe

5.14.1 Five fragments of undecorated clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 22g, were recovered from three deposits during the excavation (Table 4). Measurements of the internal stem diameter were taken and compared to Binford's Pipestem Chronology table (Table 6) in order to provide an approximate date for this assemblage.

Stem-Hole Ø (in/XX)	Conversion (mm) 1 inch = 25.4mm 1/64 (inch) = 0.4mm	Dates
9/64	9 x 0.4mm = 3.6	1590 – 1620
8/64	8 x 0.4mm = 3.2	1620 – 1650
7/64	7 x 0.4mm = 2.8	1650 – 1680
6/64	6 x 0.4mm = 2.4	1680 – 1720
5/64	5 x 0.4mm = 2	1720 – 1750
4/64	4 x 0.4mm = 1.6	1750 - 1800

Table 6: Binford's Pipestem Chronology (Kipfer 2008, 8)

5.14.2 The measurements ranged from 2.02mm to 3.65mm, giving an approximate date range of 1590 to 1750.

5.14.3 No further analysis is warranted.

5.15 Ceramic Building Material, Slate, Stone & Cement

- 5.15.1 A total of 76 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 10,294g, were recovered from nine deposits (Table 4). The fragments are in moderate to good condition. The artefacts comprise partial brick and tile fragments.
- 5.15.2 Two fragments of cement / mortar, weighing 534g, were recovered from two deposits (Table 1). The artefacts are in moderate condition. Fragments of bottle glass are welded to both artefacts.
- 5.15.3 Twelve partial roof slates, weighing 3988g, were recovered from six deposits (Table 1). The slates are in good condition.
- 5.15.4 A single sandstone roof tile, weighing over 5000g, was recovered from an unstratified context (Table 1). The tile is in moderate to good condition.
- 5.15.5 All of the aforementioned artefacts are of late post-medieval to modern date and will almost certainly be related to structures / buildings either on the site and / or within its immediate environs.
- 5.15.6 No further analysis is warranted.

5.16 Glass

- 5.16.1 A total of 185 fragments of post-medieval to modern bottle glass, weighing 3890g, were recovered from eleven deposits (Table 4). The fragments are in moderate condition. Many of the shards have a flaking iridescent coating on the exterior.
- 5.16.2 The vast majority of the shards comprise bottle glass, some of which would have contained liquid (e.g. gin / wine). These are likely of 18th to 19th century date.
- 5.16.3 The stamp "CD" is visible on one of the shards. An identical stamp was recovered on a fragment of 18th century onion bottle glass during an evaluation on this site in August 2015 (McElligott 2015, 22). This stamp would relate to a gin distillery or wine / spirits merchant present in Edinburgh or Leith during the 18th century.
- 5.16.4 Shards of post-medieval to modern window glass are present in the assemblage as well as two fragments of wine glass stem and cup.
- 5.16.5 No further analysis is warranted.

5.17 **Metal**

- 5.17.1 Thirteen fragments of iron, weighing 3540g, were recovered from eight deposits (Table 4). The artefacts are in very poor condition and display evidence of heavy rust corrosion on all surfaces.
- 5.17.2 The artefacts comprise five nails, a horseshoe, miscellaneous masonry / industrial objects plus part of a pulley chain and an iron bar.
- 5.17.3 A single copper alloy nail, weighing 6g, was recovered from an unstratified deposit (Table 1).
- 5.17.4 Bronze artefacts include a heavily corroded button from (169) and some miscellaneous fragments.
- 5.17.5 All of the metal finds are of probable late post-medieval to modern provenance and no further analysis is warranted.

5.18 **Statement of Potential**

- 5.18.1 The finds assemblage from the excavation phase is of interest on a local level and shows evidence of domestic and commercial activity on the site and in its environs from the late 15th century onwards. However, despite the stratified finds providing dating evidence, a large proportion of the assemblage is unstratified (40%) and as such does not contribute to the stratigraphic phasing of the site.
- 5.18.2 In general, the finds assemblage is of low archaeological potential with the exception of the late medieval/early post-medieval pottery, 18th century Delftware pottery and the 18th century wine bottles.
- 5.18.3 The finds were retained with the archive.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During the course of the archaeological excavation, eleven samples were taken for the purposes of archaeobotanical analysis. The samples were taken to extract material that may aid in the understanding of the depositional history of these contexts, as well as understanding the levels of organic preservation found within the excavated area; as per recognised best practice recommendations (English Heritage 2011).

6.2 Archaeobotanical Analysis

6.2.1 The samples were 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 samples were flotted over a 1mm plastic mesh and the washover collected in a 250-micron geological sieve. The heavy fraction was then air-dried and sorted by eye for any material that may aid our understanding of the deposit; in this case, only a single fragment of glass (2x3mm) was recovered from this element. 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 the formal guidelines for the analysis of such material (Historic England 2015). This mainly recovered naturally occurring magnetic minerals, though evidence of metal working waste was recovered from sample <10> (186).

6.2.2 The washover was dried slowly and scanned at x40 magnification for charred and uncharred botanical remains. Identification of these 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).

6.3 Discussion of the Remains

6.3.1 The ecofactual evidence recovered from the soil samples all contained low amounts of both wild and domestic plant remains. A small number of charred cereals were recovered, consisting of some indeterminate heavily charred grains, as well as two

barley grains and bread wheat type grains.

- 6.3.2 The recovered wild plant remains consisted only of desiccated seeds of common wild species such as goosefoots (*Chenopodiaceae* species), but never in high frequencies. An unidentified member of the Solonaceae family was also recovered in relatively high numbers (19 seeds) from sample <3>. These seeds were almost 4mm long and much larger than other common examples from this family, such as henbane or deadly-nightshade. If the Solonaceae are from an exotic species then it is also possible that this one was introduced as a garden ornamental in the 19th century and therefore, may post-date this period.
- 6.3.3 The most notable element of the environmental samples was the flot matrix, which was dominated by charcoal, cinder and coal fragments. This may point to remains which largely incorporate post-medieval domestic refuse. This is interpreted on the basis that from the later medieval period onwards, but particularly in urban areas in the post-medieval period, activities such as grain drying and flour milling move from activities which took place on a household level, to activities which are increasingly industrialised. On this basis, charred grain is less likely to be a part of the household archaeobotanical record, while coal ash, post-medieval pottery and glass fragments would become part of the archaeological record for domestic waste activities. This might be characterised as the 'background noise' of the post-medieval domestic setting. Only sample <10> (186) produced remains from a specific activity, in this case ironworking activity; probably smithing rather than smelting.
- 6.3.4 No further work is recommended on these samples at this time.

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Context	148	114		169	170	171	124	179	194	186	180
Volume processed (litres)	20	20	20	20	10	10	20	20	30	40	20
Volume of retent(ml)	6.1	6.1	9		1.4	0.4	4	1.8	2.6	3.4	1.4
Volume of flot (grams)	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10
<u>Residue contents (relative/absolute abundance)</u>											
Bone/teeth, burnt bone	1	1					1		1		1
Coal	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
Charcoal/Clinker						1				1	
Slag (Grams)											1
Glass (Number of fragments)	3	5	6								
Magnetic Residue (Low/High)	L		L								H
Metal work (Fe Nail; total counts)			1								
Pottery; post-medieval (Fragment count)	5	1							1	1	
Plaster	1	1	2		2	2	2			1	
<u>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</u>											
Snail shell	1	1									
Charcoal	1	1		1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Bone								1			
Coal	2			3	2	2		2		2	2
Ericaceae wood (Heather wood)										1	
Cinder								2	2	2	2
Fuel ash						1					
Modern roots woody		2					2	2			
Modern roots	2	2					2	1	1		1
<u>Charred plant remains (total counts)</u>											
<i>Hordeum</i> sp (Barley; indeterminate)										1	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. Cf. hulled type (barley)										1	
<i>Triticum</i> species grain (Bread wheat type)										1	
Indeterminate cereal	1	2		1							
<u>Other plant remains (Total counts)</u>											
<i>Chenopodium/Atriplex</i> (Goosefoots/oraches)	2							1		5	
<i>Lamium</i> species (Deadnettle)			1								
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> (Common Gromwell)				1							
<i>Solonaceae</i> family			19								
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (Dandelion)								1			
(x) Unidentified sp.										1*	

Table 7: Summary of archaeobotanical assessment

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 During the excavation, archaeological remains were identified within several areas of the investigation area. It must be noted however, that only small islands of archaeological remains survived across the area because of the development of the Old Craig complex from the 16th to 19th century. Later disturbance for the construction of the Craighouse hospital complex and more recently, infrastructure for Napier University, further fragmented the remains. In general, the archaeological resource comprised a number of structural remains, some of which provided evidence for separate building phases. It is probable that some of these structures date to the earliest phases of the extant building, whilst some of the other remains represent external structures associated with later building phases.
- 7.2 The earliest identified activity comprised the limited remains of potentially two separate structures. The artefactual evidence from the site does not indicate any activity pre-dating the later 15th century. Consequently, as the tower house is likely an architectural form to have dated from the 15th to 16th century and retains a datestone of 1565, it is likely that the earliest building remains date to this period meaning that they were likely contemporary with the tower house. Pottery of 15th – 18th century date was contained within deposits overlying these structural remains.
- 7.3 The earliest structures were replaced by a substantial east to west aligned structure, which retained a length of over 9.5m and a width of c.7m. Although only the western end of the structure survived, it was clear that the building would have had a north facing entrance and a substantial internal slabbed floor. Unusually, the western gable end of this structure had rounded external and internal corners. As no evidence was recovered to suggest the type of activities which may have taken place within the structure, the reason behind this unusual architectural form remains unclear. Further research may highlight contemporary structures with similar architectural attributes. No dating evidence directly associated with this building was recovered during the investigation. It is possible that this building phase was part of a larger remodelling of the Old Craig tower house, when a new north wing was added by Sir James Elphinstone in 1746 (WAA 2015b).
- 7.4 The final phase identified during the investigation witnessed a major rebuilding programme. The remains associated with this final phase of activity are almost

certainly associated with a number of out buildings and other structural features, which are shown on maps of the area from the mid-19th century onwards. Significantly, many of these remains correspond exactly with the structures shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893. These remains included a substantial boundary wall with an entranceway, forming an access point between the grounds of New Craig to the west and Old Craig to the east. Also identified were the remains of out buildings associated with Old Craig House and remains associated with the former west wing of the extant building. It is most likely that these structures relate to a documented early 19th century refurbishment of Old Craig (WAA 2015b).

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APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1; Overall view of site looking east with Old Craig house in background



Plate 2; Wall {116} (bottom left) below later wall {118}



Plate 3; View northwest of wall {134}



Plate 4; Northwest curving corner of Structure {198} looking east



Plate 5; View south of slabbed floor (164)



Plate 6; West facing elevation of wall {119} with Structure {198} in background

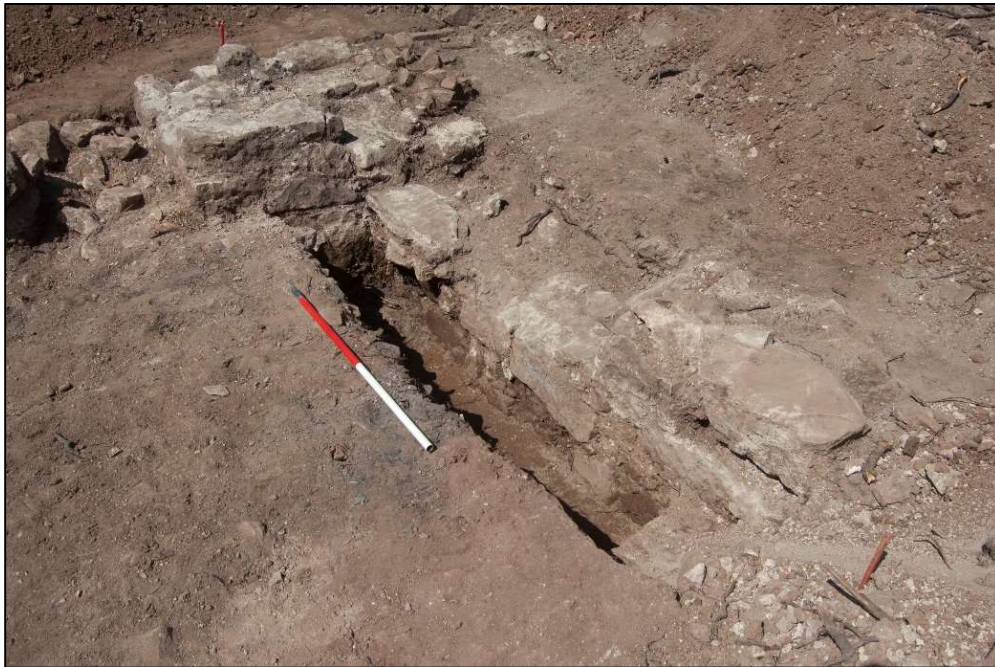


Plate 7; View northwest of pillar {108} with wall {109} in foreground



*Plate 8; View west of walls {120} (left) and {121} (right)
overlying wall {118}, with wall {119} in background*



Plate 9; View north of wall {120} overlying wall {118}

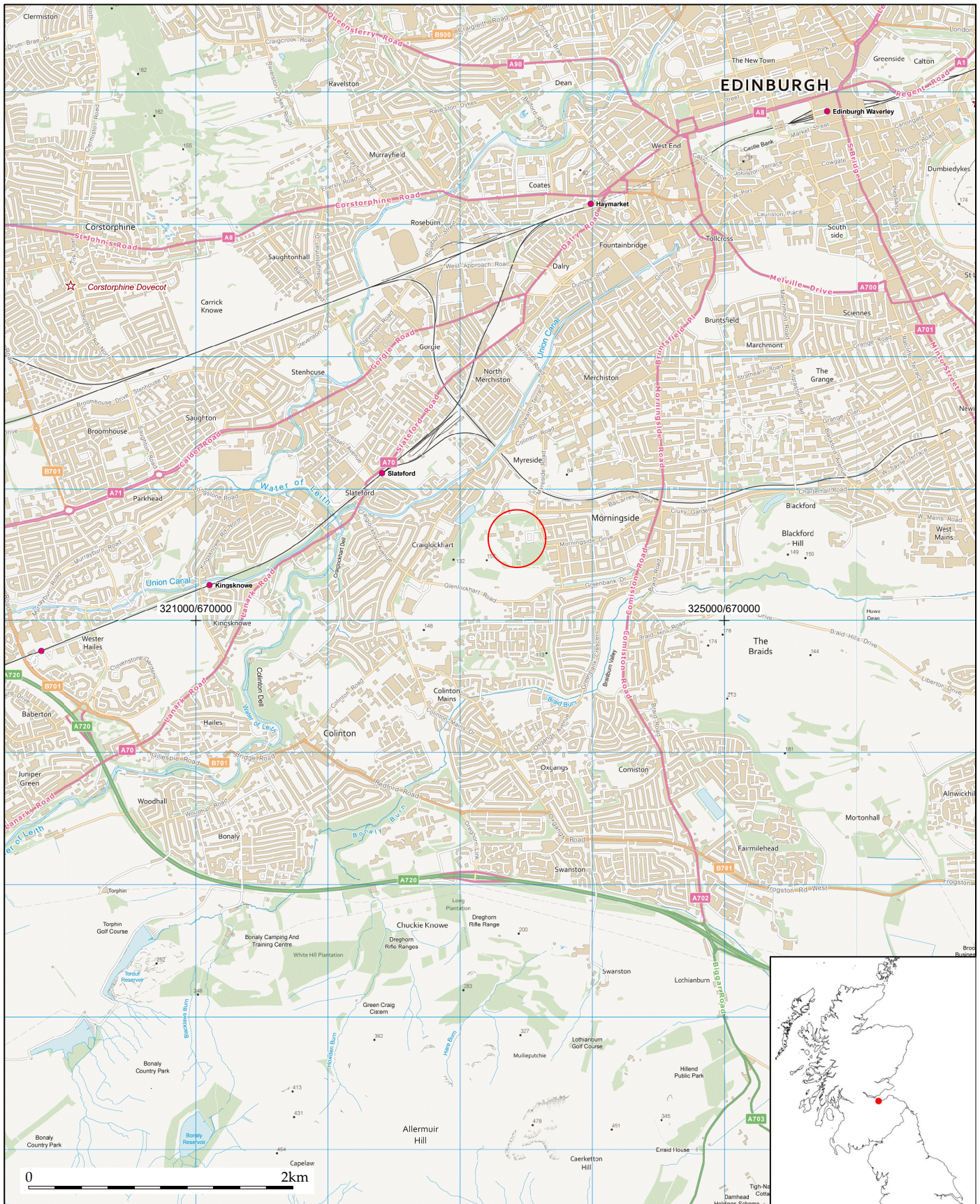


Plate 10; South facing elevation of wall {122}



Plate 11; View southeast of well {113}

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES






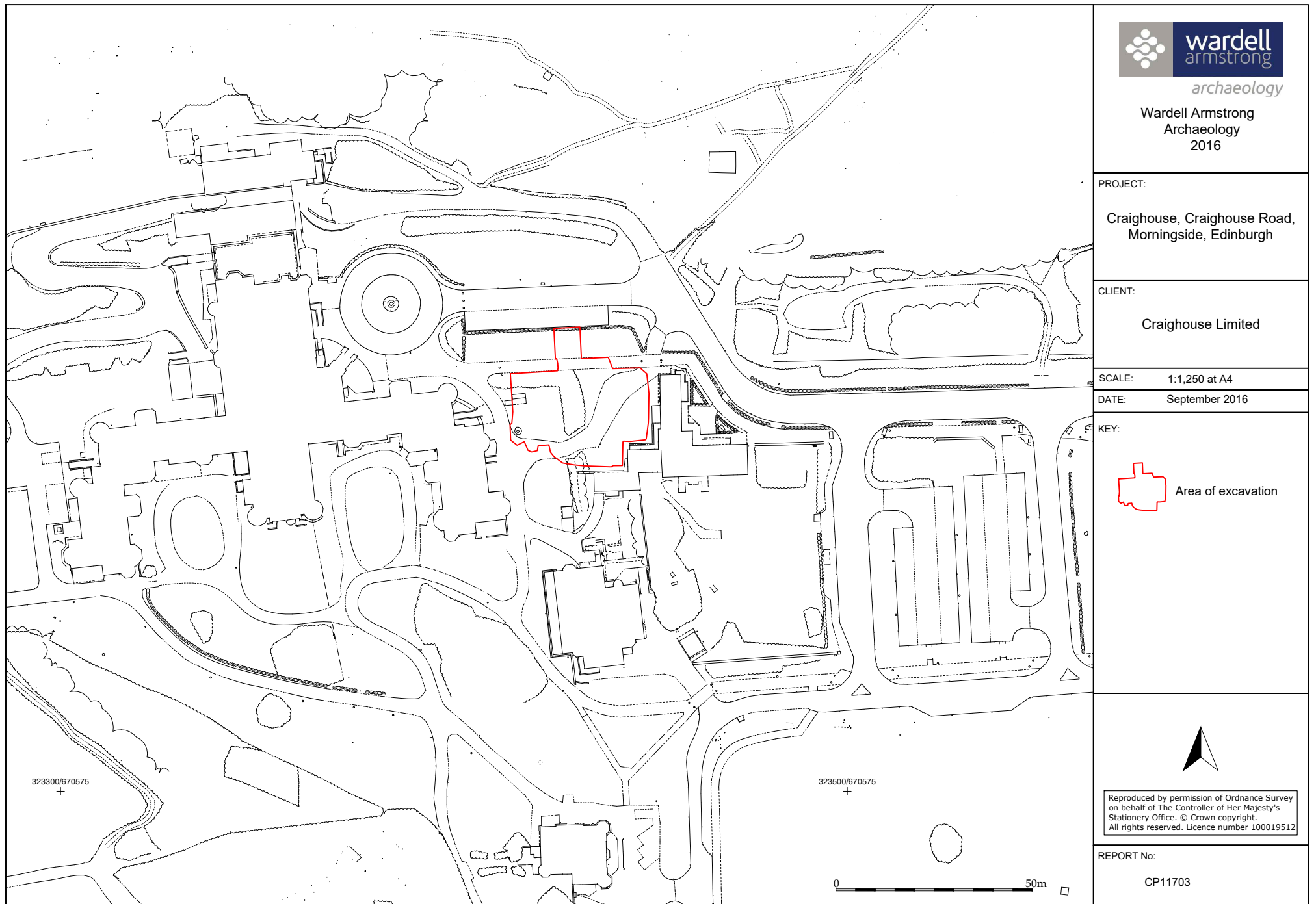
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Craighouse, Craighouse Road, Morningside, Edinburgh</p> <p>SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11703</p> <p>CLIENT: Craighouse Limited</p> <p>DATE: September 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.




Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2016

PROJECT:
Craighouse, Craighouse Road,
Morningside, Edinburgh

CLIENT:
Craighouse Limited

SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4
DATE: September 2016

KEY:
 Area of excavation



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REPORT No:
CP11703

Figure 2: Area of excavation.

PROJECT:
Craighouse, Craighouse Road,
Morningside, Edinburgh

CLIENT:
Craighouse Limited

SCALE: 1:125 at A3

DATE: September 2016

KEY:

- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3



REPORT No:
CP11703

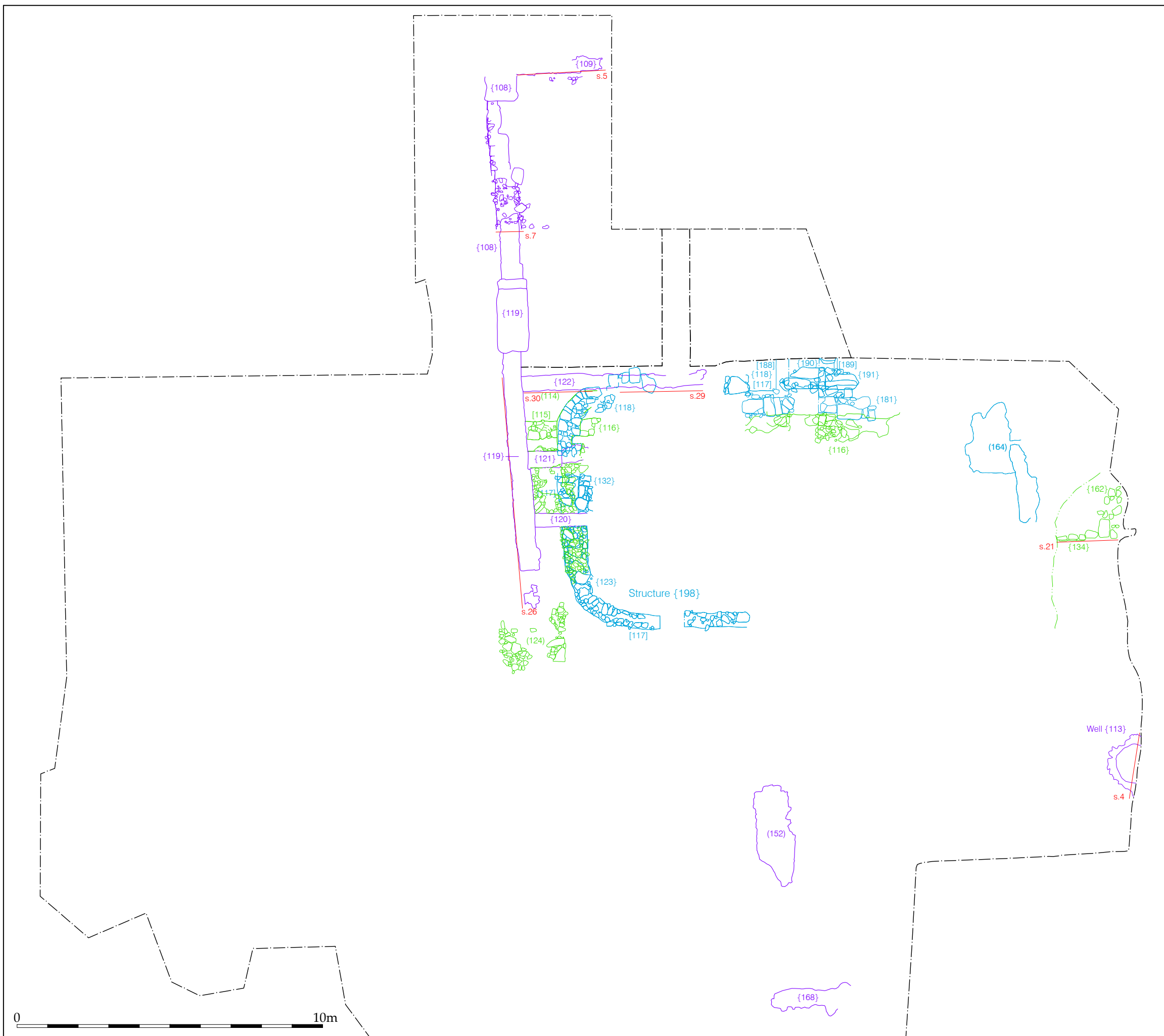


Figure 3: Overall phased plan of the archaeological remains.

PROJECT:

Craighouse, Craighouse Road,
Morningside, Edinburgh

CLIENT:

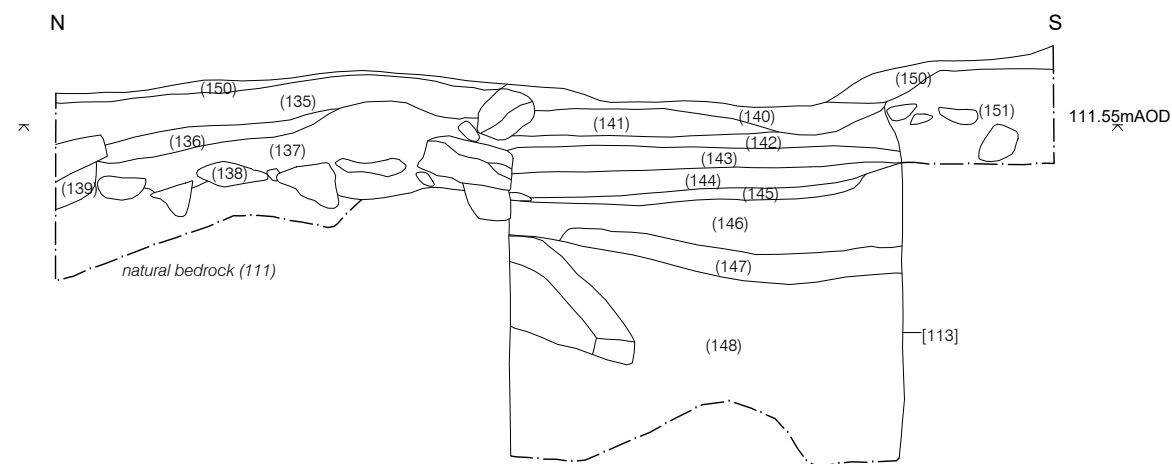
Craighouse Limited

SCALE: 1:25 at A3

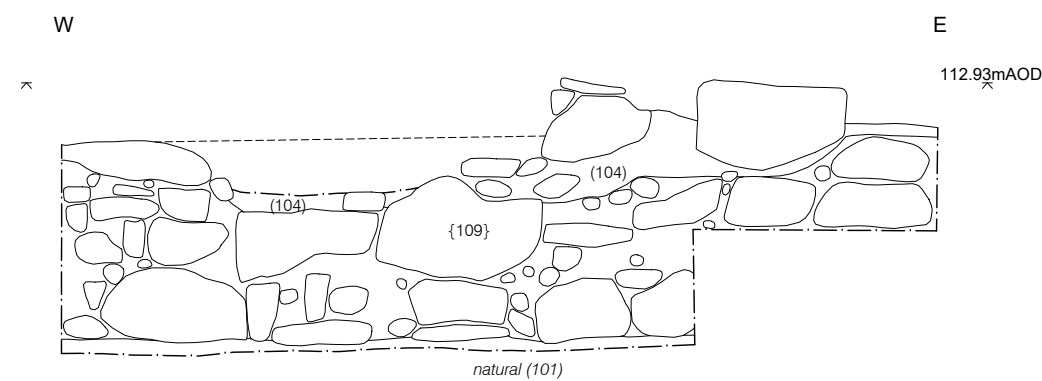
DATE: September 2016

KEY:

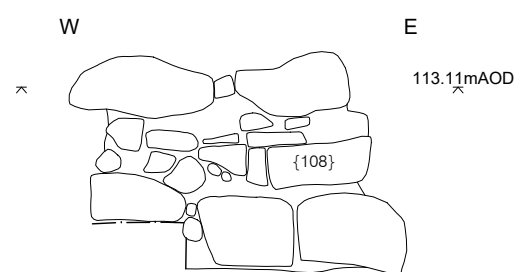
- (101) Context number
- Height mAOD
- Limit of excavation



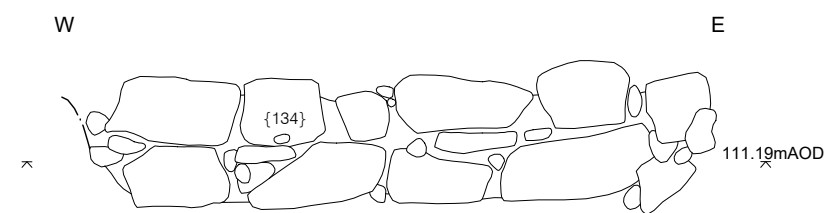
Section 4. West facing section across well {113}.



Section 5. South facing elevation across wall {109}.



Section 7. South facing elevation across wall {108}.



Section 21. South facing elevation across wall {134}.



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Figure 4: Sections and elevations (1).

PROJECT:
Craighouse, Craighouse Road,
Morningside, Edinburgh

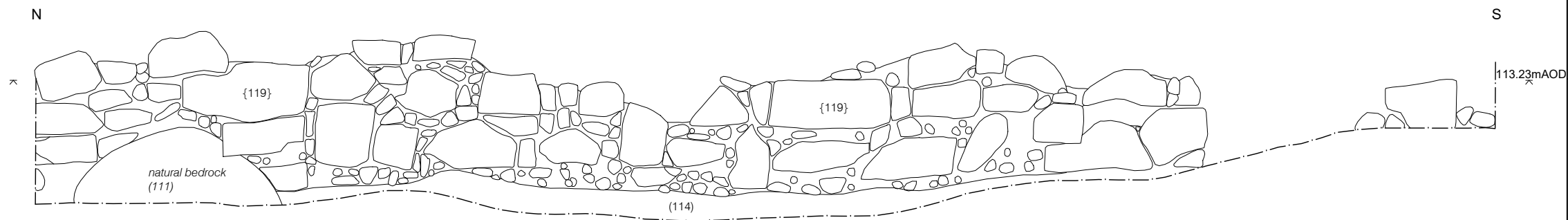
CLIENT:
Craighouse Limited

SCALE: 1:25 at A3

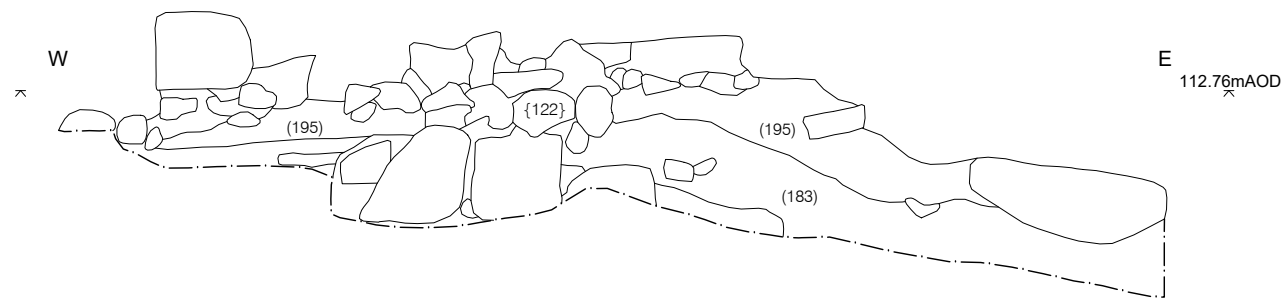
DATE: September 2016

KEY:

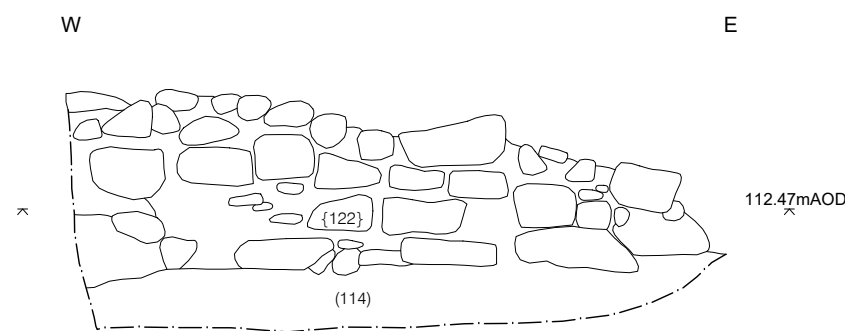
- (101) Context number
- x Height mAOD
- Limit of excavation



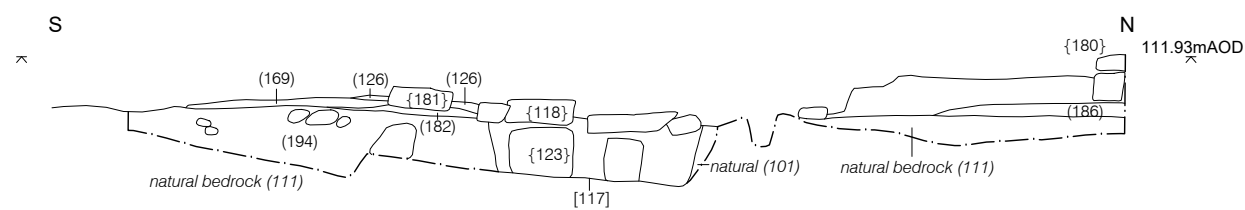
Section 26. West facing elevation across wall {119}.



Section 29. South facing section across wall {122}.



Section 30. South facing elevation across wall {122}.

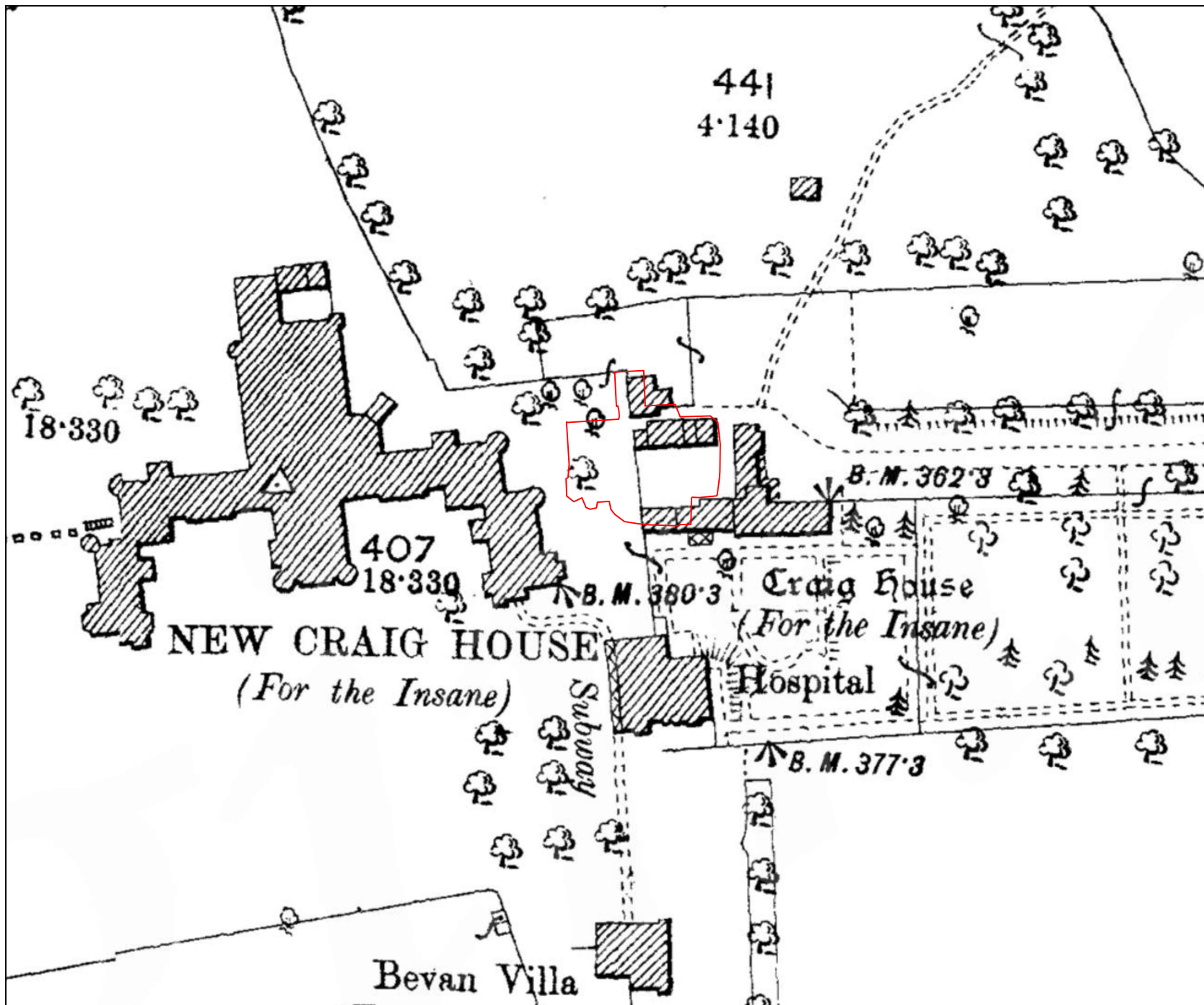


Section 34. East facing elevation across foundation cut [117] and walls {118} and {123}.



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Figure 5: Sections and elevations (2).




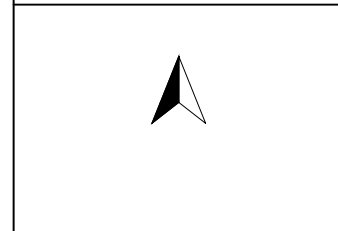
PROJECT:
 Craighouse, Craighouse Road,
 Morningside, Edinburgh

CLIENT:
 Craighouse Limited

SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4

DATE: September 2016

KEY:
 Area of excavation



REPORT No:
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Figure 6: Area of excavation placed upon Ordnance Survey Map, 1893.

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