

**62-64 St John's Road,  
Corstorphine,  
City of Edinburgh  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Data Structure Report**







**April 2016**

# Document control sheet

Client: Pink Architects  
Project: 64-65 St John's Road, Corstorphine  
Document Title: Archaeological SBR & Evaluation DSR

Job No: 235

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<b>Document Status: FINAL</b>				

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## Executive Summary

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Pink Architects to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of the proposed development of a former commercial property at 62-64 St John's Road, Corstorphine in the City of Edinburgh.*

*The programme of archaeological mitigation works followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by City of Edinburgh council Archaeology Service. The condition required that all existing buildings on site were subject to a Level II Standing Building Survey, while 10% of the proposed development area be systematically assessed through a programme of archaeological evaluation via trial trenching. Both phases of work were to take place in advance of the proposed development.*

*Prior to the appointment of ARCHAS as archaeological contractors for the project, a number of structures were demolished with no building recording having taken place. The remaining structures and walls on site were subjected to a programme of building assessment, while existing historical and recent images of the site were consulted along with architectural elevations and plans in order to provide a record of the demolished structures.*

*The building recording and assessment showed the demolished buildings to have been constructed during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is suggested that the surviving 'cottage' structure is of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and to have been little altered since at least c.1871.*

*The archaeological evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of 6 evaluation trenches across the footprint of the proposed development.*

*Excavation of the trenches revealed a small number of negatively cut features, all of which were shown to be 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century in date. The site has clearly undergone significant landscaping and disturbance particularly within the footprints of the demolished 20<sup>th</sup> century structures.*

*The building recording exercise and archaeological evaluation failed to reveal any significant archaeological features or deposits. ARCHAS recommend that no further archaeological work is undertaken with regard to the proposed development and the planning condition be discharged.*

*A record of the work has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-246912) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.*

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 General

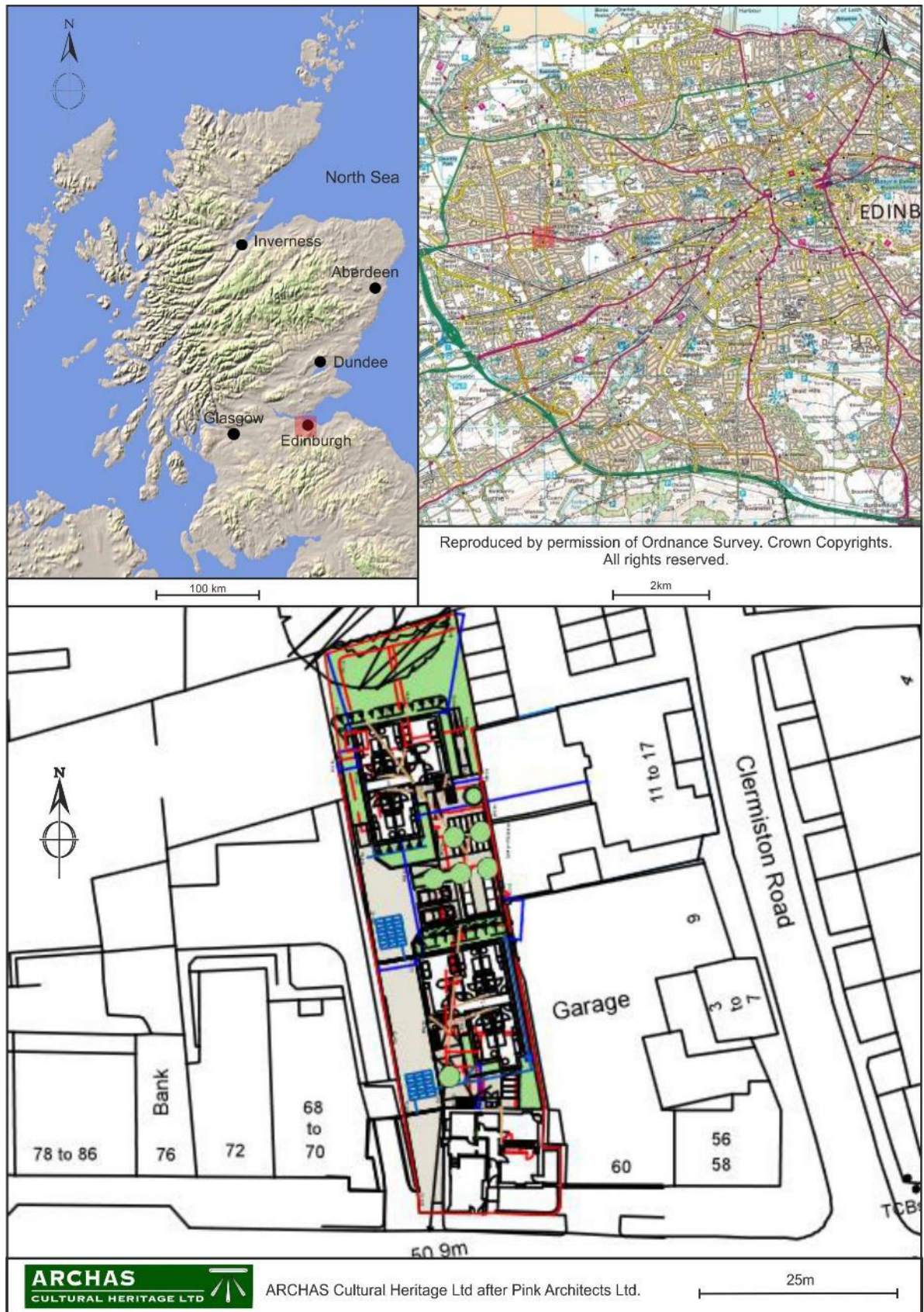
- 1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Mr Mark Morrison of Pink Architects Ltd to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of the proposed development of a former commercial property at 62-64 St John's Road, Corstorphine in the City of Edinburgh (centred NGR: NT 20067 72962). The client proposes to construct a new development comprising student accommodation, a commercial unit, studio apartment and a one bedroom cottage.
- 1.1.2 The site was identified by CECAS as being located in an area considered as having archaeological potential. CECAS provide archaeological advice to the City of Edinburgh Council and through Planning Condition 1 of Planning Application 14/03341/FUL, recommended that a programme of archaeological mitigation be carried out within the proposed footprint of the development.
- 'No development shall take place on the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (historic building survey, excavation, reporting and analysis) in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.'*<sup>1</sup>
- 1.1.3 The developer previously submitted an earlier version of the proposals to Edinburgh City Council through Planning Application 14/01156/FUL. These proposals contained a detailed and comprehensive response from CECAS regarding the archaeological importance of the site, justification for the archaeological condition and the specific expectations required of the appointed archaeological contractor.<sup>2</sup> This response covers the present proposals as outlined under Planning Application 14/03341/FUL.
- 1.1.4 The CECAS response outlined the need for a programme of historic building survey of the existing structures prior to their demolition, as well as the need for archaeological investigation prior to development.
- 1.1.5 Prior to the appointment of ARCHAS as Archaeological Contractors for the project, the existing structures on the site were demolished without the recommended programme of archaeological recording having taken place.
- 1.1.6 Following appointment, ARCHAS liaised with CECAS regarding the level of archaeological work required on site and produced a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) outlining the methodology to be followed and standards maintained during the work. This WSI was accepted by CECAS on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2016.
- 1.1.7 A preliminary visit to site was completed on Thursday 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, with the bulk of the work completed over two days from Monday 16<sup>th</sup> to Tuesday 17<sup>th</sup> May 2016 by Ross Cameron and Jozef Doran. The weather throughout was good, occasionally overcast with periods of bright sunshine.
- 1.1.8 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents produced by the CIfA.

<sup>1</sup> Edinburgh City Council, 14/03341/FUL Decision Notice – 17/02/15

<sup>2</sup> City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service, 14/01156/FUL Comments and Recommendations – 08/04/14 - [http://citydev-portal.edinburgh.gov.uk/idoxpa-web/files/14DE370E10D1602DDF66AC46022050B4/pdf/14\\_01156\\_FUL-ARCHAEOLOGY-1800573.pdf](http://citydev-portal.edinburgh.gov.uk/idoxpa-web/files/14DE370E10D1602DDF66AC46022050B4/pdf/14_01156_FUL-ARCHAEOLOGY-1800573.pdf)



## 1.2 Site Geology and Setting



**Figure 1:** Site location with the indicative site location indicated in red

### *General*

- 1.2.1 The development site is located in the Corstorphine area of Edinburgh (Figure 1). The proposed development area occupies an irregular, but roughly rectangular plot of ground opposite Kirk Loan and fronting onto St John's Road, one of the main thoroughfares into the City of Edinburgh. The proposed development area is centred on NGR: NT 20067 72962 and extends to around 1127m<sup>2</sup>.

### *Study Area*

- 1.2.2 The site is a roughly rectangular plot aligned near north-south, but offset slightly from the perpendicular with the frontage on St John's Road. Existing properties and boundary walls line the site to the west and east. The northern end of the development area is bordered by a small orchard.
- 1.2.3 The site was previously occupied by a bakery, with associated outbuildings and vehicle compound. These have now been demolished.

### *Geology*

- 1.2.4 The drift geology of the proposed development site comprises Till, Devensian - Diamicton. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and are characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions.
- 1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology comprises Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Strathclyde Group Type of the Gullane Formation. These were formed 335-352 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period and are characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – 30/03/16



## 2 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 2.1 General

- 2.1.1 Readily accessible historical and archaeological records were consulted in order to gain an understanding of the history of the development area and the area around it. The consulted resources include the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), the Map Library as held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and the Statistical Accounts of Scotland. Consultation of these resources for the wider area allowed the archaeological team to more accurately assess the likelihood for the survival of archaeological deposits in the area.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological and historical evidence of the local area is discussed below by general period. Particular attention has been paid to the cartographic evidence in order to provide as accurate a picture as possible of the demolished structures to the rear of 62-64 St John's Road.

### 2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 There is limited evidence of prehistoric occupation in the vicinity of the proposed development area.
- 2.2.2 There is an alleged hillfort on Corstorphine Hill (NMRS Number: NT 27 SW 23) in the vicinity of the proposed development. This was reported as existing and described in 1933, but no trace of the site has subsequently been identified.

### 2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 There is circumstantial evidence that the historic St John's Road trunk road utilised an earlier Roman Road. Possibly an extension of Dere Street.<sup>4</sup>

### 2.4 Medieval

- 2.4.1 As discussed above, the proposed development site lies adjacent to St John's Road. If the Roman origins of this route are unproven, this historic routeway is likely to date from at least the early medieval period.
- 2.4.2 St. John's Road lies to the north of the historic medieval village of Corstorphine and in particular Edinburgh Kirk Loan (or Corstorphine Parish Church) (NMRS Number: NT 27 SW 3). The current edifice on site dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, but a church on the site dates from 1128 when Corstorphine Church was dedicated to Holyrood Abbey by David I.

### 2.5 Post-Medieval

#### *Pre-Ordnance Survey*

- 2.5.1 The first cartographer to map the area around Corstorphine in any detail was Timothy Pont at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Pont's maps of the area do not survive, but his work was acknowledged as the basis for subsequent works, including 'A new description of the shyres of Lothian and Linlithgo' by Timothy Pont and Hendrik Hondius, surviving in an imprint of 1639, some 16 years after Pont's death (Figure 2). This map clearly shows St John's Road as the main route westwards from Edinburgh, showing the village of Korstorphin (*sic.*) on the road and north of Korstorphin (*sic.*) Church.

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<sup>4</sup> City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service, 14/01156/FUL Comments and Recommendations – 08/04/14



**Figure 2:** Extract from 'A new description of the shyres of Lothian and Linlitquo' by Timothy Pont and Hendrik Hondius showing Korstorphin on the main road westwards from Edinburgh. NLS

2.5.2 William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' conducted between 1747 and 1756 provides a more detail of the landscape (Figure 3). Roy's map revolutionised map making in Scotland, containing a lot more terrain detail than previously. Although the map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey'<sup>5</sup>, the various inaccuracies can be forgiven in providing us with the first cartographic view of Scotland with any level of detail.



**Figure 3:** Extract from William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland from c.1750 showing occupation of the development area highlighted red. © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

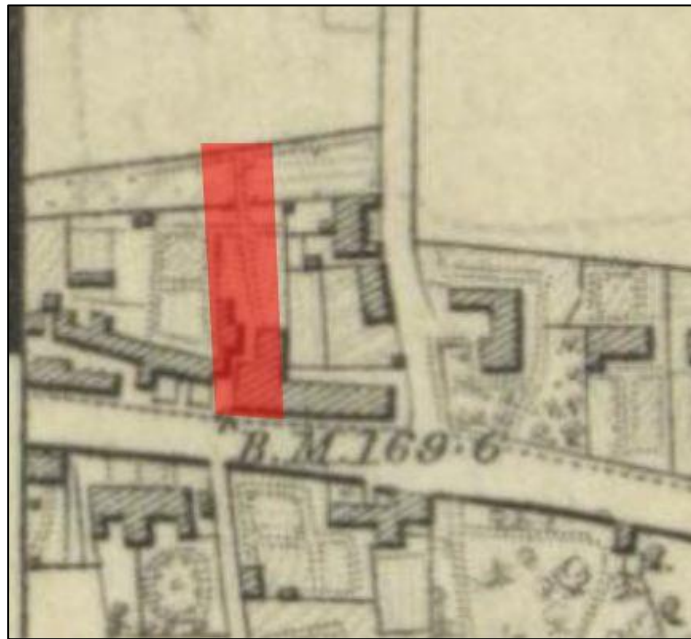
2.5.3 Roy's map shows a street plan clearly comparable to the modern Corstorphine. The High Street runs roughly west to east, with the historic Kirk at the eastern end. A road, modern day Kirk Loan, runs north to meet the main west to east trunk road, the modern St John's Road. The location of the proposed development site to the north west of Kirk Loan and adjacent to St John's Road is clearly shown as occupied by at least one substantial structure c.1750. The immediate vicinity is surrounded by ploughed fields and agricultural land.

<sup>5</sup> Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 *Scotland – Mapping the Nation*, 88

2.5.4 Two clear structures are also clearly shown on the site in 'Map of the Three Lothians' by Andrew and Mostyn Armstrong in 1773. This is substantiated by George Taylor and Andrew Skinner's Surveys of the Roads of Northern Britain.

#### Ordnance Survey Maps

2.5.5 By the production of the Ordnance Survey (hereafter OS) 1st edition 6 inch to 1 mile Edinburghshire Sheet 2 (Figure 4), Corstorphine still maintains its independent identity, separate from Edinburgh, but a substantial row of buildings occupy the site, fronting onto St John's Road, with a back court area beginning to resemble the modern layout of the site.



**Figure 4:** Extract from the 6 inch to 1 mile Edinburghshire, Sheet 2 from 1852 showing occupation of the site as indicated red. NLS

#### Documentary and other Records

2.5.6 The first image of the cottage fronting St John's Road is dated c.1871 and is labelled 'Adam Dunn's Bakery at Corstorphine'.<sup>6</sup> This image shows the cottage prior to the addition of the modern shop unit on the south eastern corner, with the main façade clearly appearing as one single build.

2.5.7 Historical drainage records from 16<sup>th</sup> March 1927 show the presence of the Bakery on the site, with a small sketch diagram also describing those buildings built against the western perimeter of the plot as a 'Stable' and a 'Garage'.

## 2.6 Conclusions

2.6.1 Clearly the development site had significant potential to reveal archaeological deposits, particularly dating from the first use of St John's Road as the main westwards route from Edinburgh from at least the medieval period. By the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century the development site is clearly occupied with the current cottage fronting St John's Road dating to at least c.1871.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.scran.ac.uk/database/record.php?usi=000-000-464-377-C> - Scran ID: 000-000-464-377-C

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Standing Building Record

#### *General*

- 3.1.1 Following assessment of planning applications 14/03341/FUL, an archaeological planning condition was placed upon the development, part of which involved a Level II Standing Building Recording exercise.
- 3.1.2 The accepted definition of a Level II Standing Building Survey is that outlined by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS – now part of Historic Environment Scotland). They define a Level II survey as a ‘Visual and Descriptive Record’, with specific guidelines requesting:

*“detailed photography, descriptive and/or analytical text, supplemented as appropriate by measured site plans and/or block plans.”<sup>7</sup>*

#### *Buildings Demolished on site*

- 3.1.3 As discussed above, a number of buildings were demolished on site prior to Building Recording taking place. Although it was not possible to complete a record of these structures to the level initially requested by CECAS, every attempt was made to collate existing images and information retrieved from the architect in order to provide as comprehensive a record as possible in the circumstances.
- 3.1.4 The oldest structure on site, the ‘cottage’ fronting onto St John’s Road remained extant. This was recorded to Level II standard as per the CECAS Planning Condition. Detailed notes were also be made of the structural remains surviving on site related to the demolished structures.

#### *Photographic Survey*

- 3.1.5 The plot of 62-64 St John’s Road was recorded by a comprehensive photographic survey comprising 64 photographs. Detailed images were taken of external elevations of buildings and boundary walls, surviving fragments of demolished buildings, as well as key architectural features.
- 3.1.6 Photos were taken using a Nikon D3100 Digital SLR and a detailed Photographic Register can be viewed in Appendix B. All images are available in CD format upon request.

### 3.2 Field Evaluation

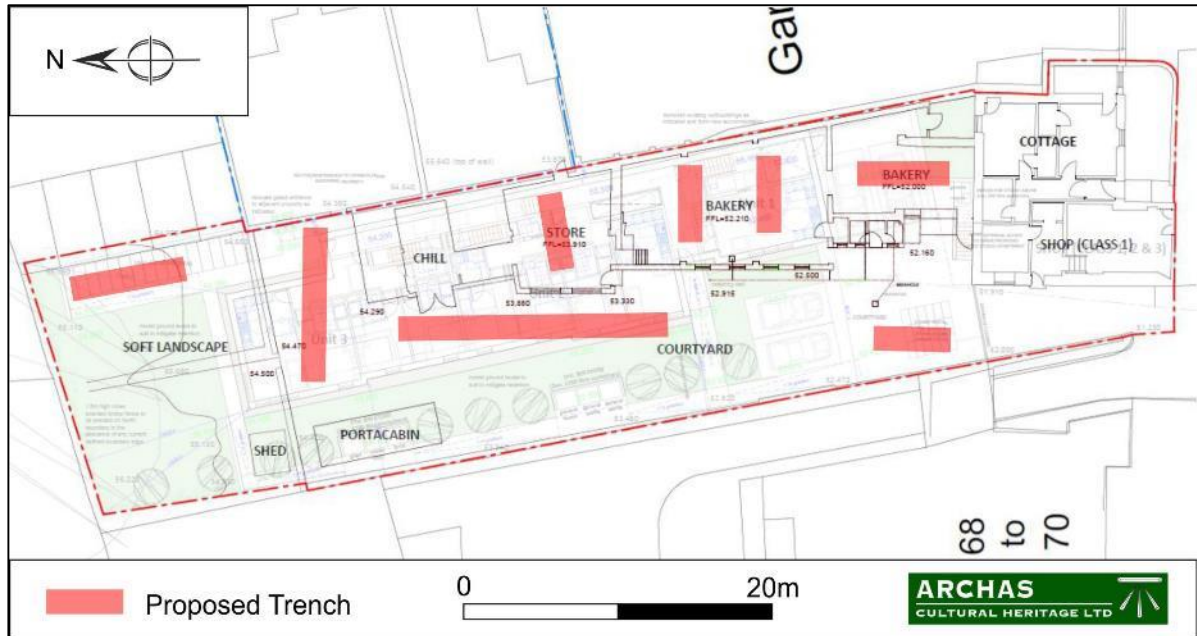
- 3.2.1 The purpose of archaeological field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site by investigating a previously agreed percentage of the overall area. The results of these investigations allow the archaeological team to assess the presence, absence, potential and importance of archaeological deposits surviving across the site whilst ensuring that the requirements of the Planning Condition as outlined by CECAS were complied with. In practice, this requires a number of trenches to be opened across the site. These will typically be plotted in a systematic manner to ensure good spatial coverage in order to assess the survival and further potential of any archaeological deposits identified on the site.

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<sup>7</sup> RCAHMS



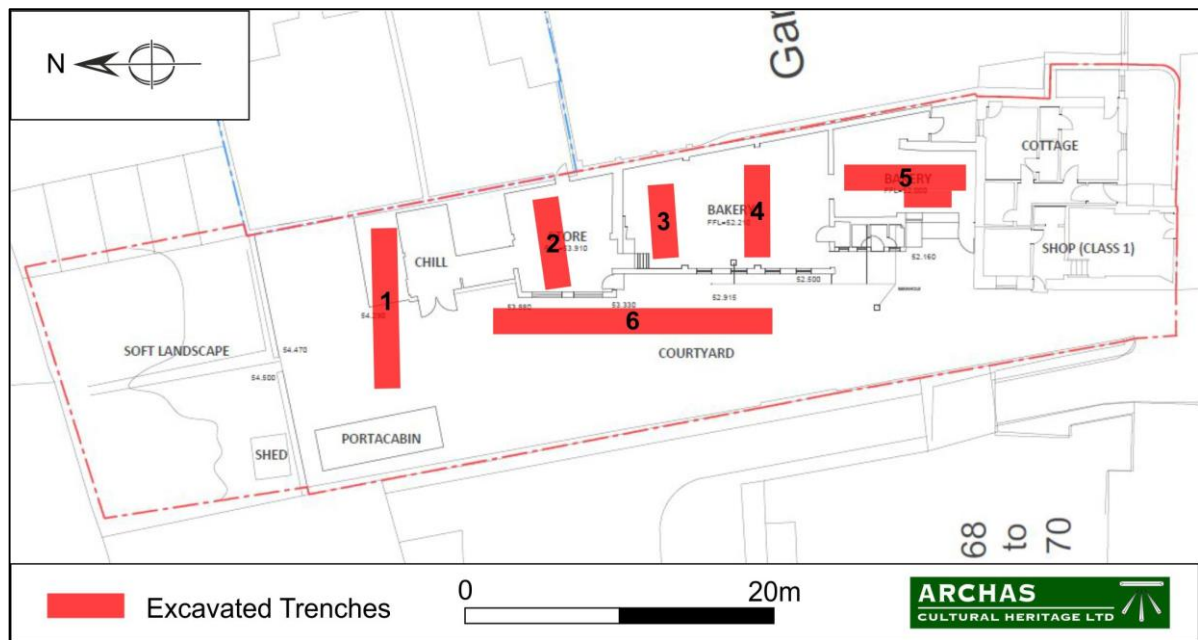
- 3.2.2 The results of this phase of works and subsequent recommendations by ARCHAS allow CECAS to make an informed decision as to whether the site should be investigated further. ARCHAS will make recommendations relating to future mitigation, but the final decision for any further archaeological intervention ultimately rests with City of Edinburgh Council through CECAS.
- 3.2.3 An archaeological evaluation investigates only a certain percentage of the development area through a series of carefully placed trenches.



**Figure 5: Proposed trench locations. ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd after Pink Architects**

- 3.2.4 8 linear trenches were proposed in the WSI, providing good spatial coverage of the proposed development area and whilst targeting the footprint of the development in those areas where it had been assessed that the least disturbance had been caused by earlier buildings (Figure 5). In the event, 6 trenches were excavated, with two of the proposed trenches abandoned due to logistical issues. The trench plan as excavated (Figure 6) maintained comprehensive coverage of the site, allowing for a good evaluation of the preservation, presence and distribution of any archaeological remains that might potentially be affected by the proposed development.





**Figure 6: Trench locations as excavated. ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd after Pink Architects**

- 3.2.5 All trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. All trenches were opened under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- 3.2.6 In all excavated trenches, natural subsoil was identified. Where any features of archaeological potential were encountered these were investigated by the ARCHAS on site team. Any archaeological deposits or artefacts recovered were recorded to ARCHAS Ltd and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*CIfA*) standards and relevant details noted down on ARCHAS *pro forma* sheets.

## 4 Results - Standing Building Record

### 4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The planning condition stipulated a Level II Standing Building Survey, but due to the particular circumstances of this project, it was not possible to complete this.
- 4.1.2 The study aimed to identify the chronology of the building complex, both those demolished structures and the extant 'cottage' fronting St John's Road.

### 4.2 The Demolished Structures

#### *Chronology through maps*

- 4.2.1 As discussed above (Section 2.5), the earliest detailed view of the development site appears to show occupation on the area fronting St John's Road. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6 inch to 1 mile Edinburghshire Sheet 2 from 1852 (Figure 4) is the first to show the site in real detail and shows a more complex structure stretching northwards into the back court.
- 4.2.2 The scale of the 1852 6 inch to 1 mile OS is insufficient to provide any detail as to the phasing and makeup of the buildings on site, but it is likely that the building fronting onto St John's Road is the 'cottage' present on the site today. This has the appearance of having been extended into the back court, with possible additions stretching back towards the north. A number of small outbuildings occupy the western perimeter of the proposed development site, and a path runs from the rear of the main building to the northern end of the plot.
- 4.2.3 25 inch to 1 mile OS mapping of the Corstorphine area was completed in 1895 with the production of Edinburghshire 003.09 (Figure 7). Although there is no real change to the structures, the level of detail provided shows the phasing to some degree, and confirms the indications provided by the 1<sup>st</sup> edition that buildings to the rear of the 'cottage' fronting St John's Road are separate builds, almost certainly constructed after the 'cottage' itself. The back court area has been divided into three separate sections, the northernmost of which survived until the walls were demolished as part of the present project.



**Figure 7:** Extract from the 25 inch to 1 mile Edinburghshire 003.09 from 1895 showing occupation of the site as indicated red. NLS

4.2.4 25 inch to 1 mile OS maps published in 1908 and 1913 show little further, substantive change. However, the 25 inch to 1 mile Edinburghshire 003.09 from 1933 reveals significant change to the back court area. The 'cottage' fronting onto St John's Road remains in position, but all the buildings to the rear have been demolished and rebuilt or altered. The large building to the north of the 'cottage' corresponds with that which stood on the site until recently.



**Figure 8:** Extract from the 25 inch to 1 mile Edinburghshire 003.09 from 1933 showing occupation of the site as indicated red. NLS

#### *Architectural records*

- Existing Images

4.2.5 In absence of the opportunity to examine the buildings themselves, images taken by the architects were consulted in order to better understand and characterise the buildings. The images (Plate 2 - Plate 5) show a series of what appear to be early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century brick built buildings, the northernmost of which is dry cast, with a corrugated roofed, timber structure extant in the return between the 'cottage' and the brick built structures.



**Plate 1:** Looking north east across the demolished structures Image courtesy of Pink Architects



**Plate 2:** Looking south across the demolished structures Image courtesy of Pink Architects



**Plate 3:** Looking north east across the demolished structures Image courtesy of Pink Architects





**Plate 4:** Looking north east across the demolished structures Image courtesy of Pink Architects



**Plate 5:** Looking south west across the demolished structures Image courtesy of Pink Architects

#### - Architectural Elevations

- 4.2.6 Pink Architects completed architectural drawings of the west facing elevations of the now demolished buildings. These drawings can be viewed in Appendix A. These measured drawings provide a record of the buildings elevations.

#### *The Physical remains*

- 4.2.7 The buildings to the rear of the 'cottage' had been comprehensively removed (Plate 6), but enough building debris and structural elements, particularly along the eastern perimeter wall (Plate 7 and Plate 8), survived to give an indication as to their build and nature of construction.





**Plate 6:** View of site looking south post-demolition of structures to the rear of the plot (Photograph 003)



**Plate 7:** Detail of eastern perimeter showing remains of 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings (Photograph 030)



**Plate 8:** Detail of eastern perimeter showing remains of 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings (Photograph 032)

4.2.8 No evidence of significance or antiquity of the demolished buildings was noted, instead it was demonstrated that the buildings were of 20<sup>th</sup> century origin and negligible interest.

### **4.3 The 'Cottage'**

#### *General*

4.3.1 The historical assessment and map regression has shown that the surviving structure on site, the 'cottage' is likely to be the only building in the complex constructed prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.3.2 Examination of physical and map evidence suggests that while the 'cottage' was originally part of a row of similar sized buildings extending from the obscured east gable, the building was likely to have been constructed as a stand-alone structure with the east gable standing free. This is certainly indicated in the picture of c.1871 (see Section 2.5.6). This is now obscured by the proximity of the 20<sup>th</sup> century structure neighbouring the site to the east.

4.3.3 Both the front of the 'cottage' and a portion of the rear have been whitewashed at some point in the past, although this is now much degraded and neglected.

*Exterior*

- Rear (North facing) external elevation

4.3.4 The rear façade of the cottage (Plate 9) was the only one which showed any signs of alteration, but none of this was considered significant or considered a key feature that provided new information.



**Plate 9:** Rear (North facing) external elevation of the 'cottage' (Photograph 022)

4.3.5 The eastern end of the rear facade remains unaltered, with the original window opening extant (**Error! Reference source not found.**), looking into what would have been a very small, obscured and inaccessible open space due to the proximity of the 20<sup>th</sup> century structures demolished as part of this project.

4.3.6 The map evidence (Section 2.5.5 and Section 4.2) was inconclusive about whether the small protruding part of the structure to the rear of the 'cottage' was an addition or part of the primary build. Assessment of the rear façade shows the latter to be the case. Although there are clear indications that this part of the structure was tied into the main build (notably the broken lintel which would have supported the former roofline and possible upper level), these are likely to be insertions as the tying in is not extensive (Plate 10). This is particularly evident along the scar showing the location of the eastern wall where the stonework of the 'cottage' is still shown to be intact, with only one hole created in the façade for a tie in stone of the new wall. Access to the extension would have been through the opening in the rear of the 'cottage', now bricked up.

4.3.7 It is not possible to date the creation of this small extension. A protuberance from the rear wall of the 'cottage' is visible on all the OS maps from 1852 (Figure 4) onwards, although the detail of the earliest OS map is insufficient to confirm this represents the same structure as survives today.





**Plate 10:** Middle of rear façade showing scars from secondary (now demolished) additions to the 'cottage' (Photograph 024)

4.3.8 At the western end of the rear façade, the main primary window has been blocked by lightweight cinder bricks. A smaller, narrow, secondary window has been inserted into the fabric just to the west of this (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Anecdotal evidence from discussions with the owner suggests that this window was installed within memory to allow the occupant of the 'cottage' to see past the extension buildings to the rear towards the end of the yard.



**Plate 11:** Detail of east end of rear facade (Photograph 025)

**Plate 12:** Detail of west end of rear façade (Photograph 023)

- The West Gable

4.3.9 The western gable has very little alteration or repair of note, appearing to be one homogenous build of medium sized, roughly dressed and coursed sandstone blocks (Plate 13).



**Plate 13:** West facing external gable of the 'cottage' (Photograph 020)

4.3.10 The build to the north of the attic window on the top half of the gable appears noticeably different, with the stones more rounded and proud of the pointing (Plate 13 – top left). However, this is clearly due to a different pointing material and technique applied during repairs to the structure.

4.3.11 The ground floor window to the north of the entrance is also likely to be a very well executed insertion into the original fabric. This is noticeable due to the lack of quoins around the edges of the opening and the way the lintel has been inserted through *in situ* sandstone blocks in the gable.

4.3.12 Both the upper window and the entrance are surrounded by dressed quoin stones, indicating these to be primary openings. The actual doorway within the entrance has been reduced somewhat as shown by the wooden panel above.

- St John's Road – The frontage

4.3.13 The location of the 'cottage' along one of the main arterial routes into Edinburgh made photographing the frontage in its entirety problematic (Plate 14 and Plate 15).





**Plate 14:** Main entrance in external façade (South facing) fronting onto St John's Road (Photograph 037)



**Plate 15:** Oblique view looking north east across the external façade fronting onto St John's Road. Note the small room (right) (Photograph 038)

- 4.3.14 The south west corner of the building is now occupied by a modern shop extension which until recently housed the bakery service area.
- 4.3.15 Other than the modern extension, the frontage shows no signs of alteration. It is unclear whether the small room on the eastern edge of the building is primary, or a secondary addition. This was clearly part of the structure, bridging the gap between it and its neighbour, in the photograph of c.1871.

#### *The Interior*

- 4.3.16 The interior of the building still contains fittings and fixtures and although access was gained and a photographic record compiled, it was not possible to assess the fabric of the structure.

#### **4.4 Conclusions**

- 4.4.1 Although it was not possible to complete a comprehensive, Level II Standing Building Survey of the proposed development site at 62-64 St John's Road, the oldest structure on site was shown to be the 'cottage' fronting onto St John's Road, and this was sufficiently recorded.
- 4.4.2 Critical assessment of the evidence available demonstrated that the buildings demolished on site can be dated to post-1913, with the largest immediately adjacent to the cottage being built before 1933. The remaining buildings to the north and adjoining this were constructed sometime thereafter.
- 4.4.3 The age of the buildings as shown in the map regression was borne out by a critical assessment of existing images and the remains on the ground.



- 4.4.4 In spite of the likely 20<sup>th</sup> century date of these buildings, the possibility does remain that they preserved earlier structural remains and features within their fabric, although on the whole this does not seem likely.
- 4.4.5 The 'cottage' itself is likely to be an early- mid 19<sup>th</sup> century construction, although built upon a site previously occupied from at least the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. Analysis of the fabric of the building failed to reveal any significant, notable alterations to the primary build or relict features preserved therein. The small protruding part of the building on the northern side to which the post-1913 building was attached, was also seen to be a later addition to the 'cottage', only roughly tied into the fabric of the north elevation.

## 5 Results - Evaluation

### 5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at 62-64 Corstorphine Road failed to reveal archaeological deposits of significance.
- 5.1.2 The area proposed for development comprises 607m<sup>2</sup>. In the WSI ARCHAS committed to investigating at least 10% of this area, while maintaining good spatial coverage. Although the logistics of working in such a constrained area meant it was not possible to excavate all of the anticipated trenches, six trenches were opened during the evaluation (Plate 16) covering a total of 84m<sup>2</sup> or 14% of the overall area.
- 5.1.3 A description of all trenches and the key deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. All context numbers for layers and feature fills are recorded within curved parentheses (**xxx**) and clear cuts are recorded within squared brackets [**xxx**]. In each case the initial letter applied to a context define the trench in which it was located. For example (**101**) would be the first deposit recorded in Trench 1. All context numbers, feature numbers and finds numbers are recorded in **bold**.



Plate 16: Working shot showing trenches being opened across site (Photograph 074)

- 5.1.4 Details and dimensions of trenches excavated can be viewed in Appendix D.

### 5.2 Trenches

#### *Trench 1*

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 was excavated at the northern end of the site, running across west to east in the area of the site covered by the proposed development.

- 5.2.2 The tarmac surface and bedding material (**101**) was removed by mechanical excavator, to reveal a deposit of firmly compact made ground – a dark brown and black brown heavy clay with occasional charcoal flecks (**102**).
- 5.2.3 Below (**102**), the natural subsoil (**103**) was revealed and shown to be a very firmly compact mottled and mixed mid yellow brown and grey brown clay – (**103**).
- 5.2.4 Within the natural subsoil (**103**), two features were recorded. A NE-SW aligned rubble drain (**104**) cut across the trench and was filled with tightly compacted angular rubble.
- 5.2.5 At the western end of Trench 1 a shallow pit (**105**) was identified, abutting and extending beyond the northern trench edge of the trench. Excavation of (**105**) showed the feature to be very shallow (0.11m deep) with gently sloping sides and a roughly flat base (Plate 17). The feature fill contained frequent flecks of charcoal and post-medieval ceramic sherds, pipe stem and bottle glass.



**Plate 17: Post-excitation view of (105) (Photograph 109)**

#### *Trench 2*

- 5.2.6 Trench 2 ran near parallel to Trench 1, located a short distance to the south, but within the footprint of the now demolished 20<sup>th</sup> century structures.
- 5.2.7 Removal of the made ground and demolition rubble (**201**) revealed the natural subsoil (**202**), shown to be the same as (**103**) in Trench 1.
- 5.2.8 A N-S aligned rubble drain (**203**) ran across Trench 1. This was not on the same alignment as (**104**) but is likely to be part of the same drainage complex. Excavation of (**203**) (Plate 18) revealed 19-20<sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic.





**Plate 18:** Mid-excavation view of rubble drain (203) (Photograph 108)

### *Trench 3*

5.2.9 Trench 3 was excavated south of Trench 2. This area was also in the footprint of the demolished 20<sup>th</sup> century structures, but in an area where the ground stepped down significantly, indicating the likelihood of terracing.

5.2.10 In the event, this interpretation was borne out by the results which showed a deposit of demolition rubble and made ground (301) overlying undisturbed natural subsoil (302). (302) comprised boulder clay nearing bedrock. A further indication of deeper terracing in this area.

### *Trench 4*

5.2.11 As anticipated, like Trench 3, Trench 4 was also archaeologically sterile with demolition rubble (401) overlying natural subsoil (402) (Plate 19 and Plate 20).



**Plate 19:** Post-excavation view of Trench 4 (Photograph 084)



**Plate 20:** S facing section of Trench 4 showing (401) (Photograph 085)



## Trench 5

5.2.12 Trench 5 was located immediately adjacent to the 'cottage', aligned north to south within the area immediately north of the 'cottage' in the area previously occupied by the demolished 20<sup>th</sup> century structures.

5.2.13 Most of Trench 5 was found to be archaeologically sterile. Like the trenches to the north, Trench 5 contained a quantity of made ground and demolition rubble (**501**) overlying a natural subsoil – here a heavy, firm mid brown clay (**502**) (Plate 21 and Plate 22). The topography of the site and the nature of the natural subsoil in comparison to Trenches 3 and 4 indicated that any terracing or landscaping in this area had not been so extensive.



**Plate 21:** Post-excitation view of Trench 5. Note (503) against the west baulk (left) (Photograph 086)



**Plate 22:** W facing section of Trench 5 (Photograph 087)

5.2.14 One feature was noted against the east facing baulk, seeming a small stone lined depression (**503**). As a result Trench 5 was extended by 3m<sup>2</sup> to the west in order to fully reveal the feature (Plate 23).



**Plate 23:** Mid-excitation view of (503) looking west (Photograph 112)



5.2.15 What had initially appeared as small and stone lined was demonstrated to be the edge of a much larger feature packed with medium sized stones and slabs. The mechanical removal of (501) in order to extend the trench also revealed a salt glazed ceramic drainage pipe running into (503), while cleaning the surface of the feature large quantities of 19<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> century brick, ceramic and glass were revealed.

5.2.16 Excavation into (503) showed the deposit to lie within a sharply cut pit [504]. The deposit was very mixed comprising grubby mid brown clay, re-deposited natural subsoil and a black brown gritty ash. Large sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century red ceramic drain recovered from the fill led to the termination of the excavation.

5.2.17 (503/504) is clearly related to the drainage of the 'cottage' and the former buildings on site.

#### *Trench 6*

5.2.18 Trench 6 was the largest trench excavated, and during the planning phase was considered the most promising archaeologically. Running down the gradual slope from the north of the south of the site, there was no indication of terracing or landscaping while Trench 6 also lay outside the footprint of the 20<sup>th</sup> century structures on site.

5.2.19 As elsewhere, the tarmac and bedding material (601) overlay a deep deposit of made ground (602). This was removed to show the natural subsoil (603) (Plate 25).

5.2.20 The southern end of the trench was dominated by a deposit of compact demolition rubble (607).

5.2.21 The natural subsoil seemed to be uneven and rutted, with a number of darker areas. After investigation, three features were recorded cut into the natural subsoil (Plate 24).



**Plate 24:** Mid-excitation view of Trench 6 looking S (Photograph 092)



**Plate 25:** E facing section of Trench 6 showing (601) and (602) (Photograph 094)

5.2.22 Although all three features are geographically separate, it is suggested that all are contemporaneous as they form a regular alignment (see Plate 24). This was interpreted as perhaps the result of the movement of water down the natural slope of the site.

5.2.23 Both the irregular deposit (604) at the northern end of the trench and the linear (606) at the southern end contained dark grey silty clay set within shallow depressions with gradual sides and roughly irregular base. These deposits were interpreted as fills of natural depressions and both contained sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic.

5.2.24 Irregular deposit (**605**) across the centre of Trench 6 also contained 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic, and had a fill very similar to (**604**) and (**606**). It was also similarly shallow (Plate 26). However, this deposit also contained a quantity of animal bone **SF005**.



**Plate 26:** S facing section of (605) (Photograph 103)

## 6 Summary and Discussion

### 6.1 General

6.1.1 Although located in close proximity to a historic routeway to Edinburgh, on the fringes of medieval Corstorphine and on a site shown to have been occupied from at least the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, 2-64 St John's Road was shown to be devoid of significant buried or extant archaeology.

### 6.2 Building Recording and Assessment

6.2.1 Assessment of the structural and historical evidence showed the demolished building complex to the rear of the 'cottage' fronting St John's Road to be of negligible archaeological interest and dateable to the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

6.2.2 The 'cottage' was the oldest building on site and assessment of the fabric has shown this to comprise little altered 19<sup>th</sup> century construction, with no evidence of earlier relict features. This building is to be renovated and retained as part of the proposals.

### 6.3 Evaluation Trenches

6.3.1 It is unclear how much excavation and landscaping was completed as part of the demolition process, but negatively cut features did survive across the site, particularly in Trench 5 where extensive demolition had taken place.

6.3.2 The 20<sup>th</sup> century structures along the eastern part of the compound were clearly terraced into an existing southwards running slope. Those trenches (3 and 4) excavated at the northernmost part of this terrace were located at a significantly lower level than Trench 6 which ran down the slope along the access road. Had any previous archaeological evidence existed in the areas of Trenches 2- 5, these would have been affected to some degree by this terracing.

6.3.3 However, negatively cut features do survive in Trenches 2 and 5, and if earlier features had been present, it is felt evidence of these too would have survived.

6.3.4 Trenches 1 and 6 were the only trenches excavated in areas previously undisturbed by earlier buildings. These trenches revealed a number of possible pits, although all contained 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century evidence and were felt to be collations of material in natural depressions.

6.3.5 The lack of any *ex situ* artefactual material pre-dating the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is also indicative of an absence of earlier significant archaeology on this disturbed site.

## 7 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 7.1 General

- 7.1.1 The results of both the archaeological evaluation and the building assessment revealed no evidence of deposits or features pre-dating the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.1.2 Due to the variations in the natural subsoil and current topography of the site, it seems certain that extensive landscaping took place when the buildings to the rear (north) of the 'cottage' were built in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This is particularly the case in the vicinity of Trenches 2, 3 and 4.
- 7.1.3 A series of negatively cut features and depressions were noted on the higher ground covered by Trenches 1 and 6, but all of these contained 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds.
- 7.1.4 The main body of the 'cottage' was shown to be essentially one single build, with little sign of significant alteration and no evidence of features (relict or otherwise) dateable to before the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.1.5 Although it was not possible to complete the Standing Building Survey as requested by the Planning Condition, the study (both on site and in the research phase) has shown the demolished buildings to have been of negligible archaeological interest while no features were recorded which pre-date the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.1.6 ARCHAS recommend that the proposed development be allowed to proceed and the planning condition be accepted as having been met.
- 7.1.7 While ARCHAS can provide recommendations as to any future work on site, the final decision for any further archaeological mitigation rests with City of Edinburgh Council as advised by CECAS.



## Acknowledgements

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd would like to thank Mr Mark Morison of Pink Architects Ltd. for commissioning us to undertake the work.*

*Thanks are also due to Brian Sinclair of Sinclair Plant Hire, who completed excavations efficiently, promptly and in his usual good humour.*

*We are also grateful to the owner of the property, Mr James Donnachie, who was generous with his time and enthusiasm for the project.*

*We must also note the assistance and understanding provided by John Lawson of City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Unit in the planning phase of the project.*

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Sources consulted include:

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# Appendix A Architectural Plans



Figure 9: West facing external elevations of the building complex at 62-64 St John's Road. Courtesy of Pink Architects

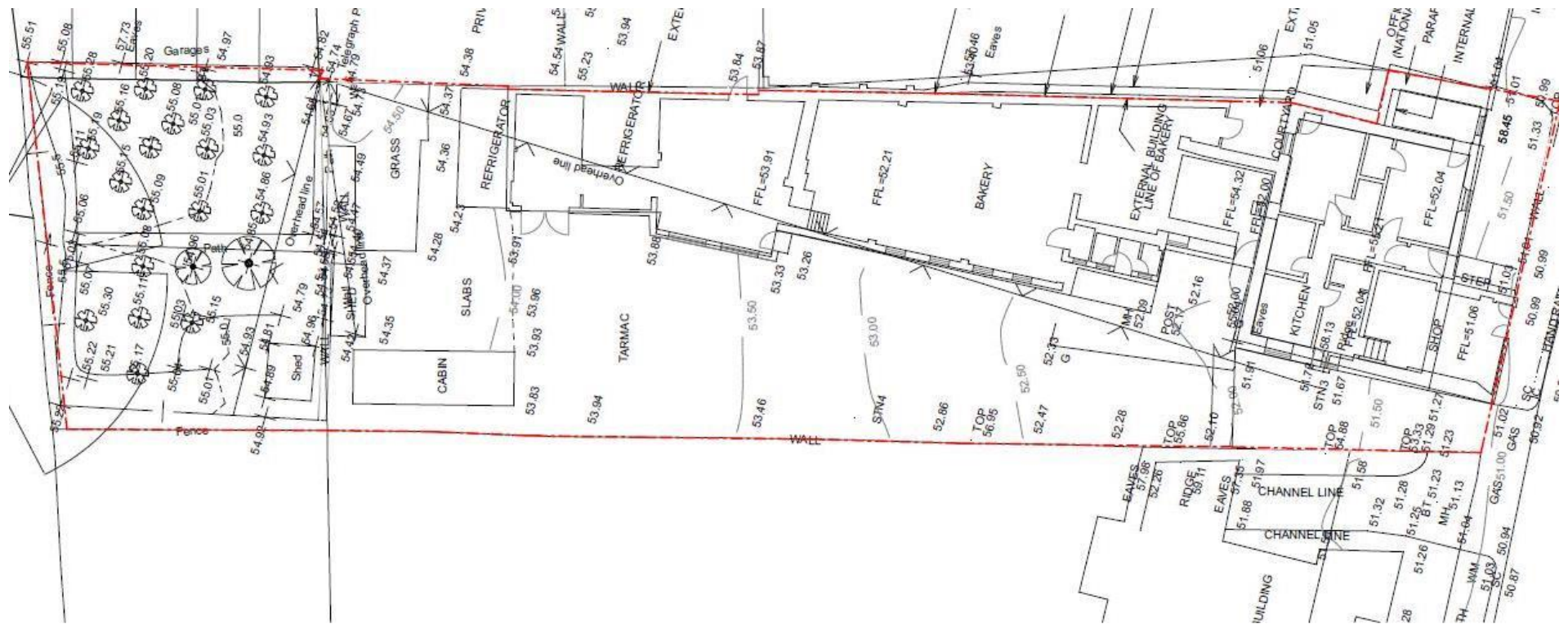


Figure 10: Plans of the building complex at 2-64 St John's Road prior to development

## Appendix B

## Context Register

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
101	1	Deposit	Tarmac surface and bedding material of red cinders and bricks	D: <0.30m	Modern surface	16/05/16	RC
102	1	Deposit	Mottled and mixed dark brown and black brown heavy clay with occasional charcoal flecks	D: <0.30m	Made ground	16/05/16	RC
103	1	Deposit	Firmly compact mottled and mixed mid yellow brown and grey brown clay with occasional flecks of manganese	-	Natural subsoil	16/05/16	RC
104	1	Feature	NE-SE aligned rubble drain filled by medium sized angular rubble stones	W: 0.45m, L: >2.15m	Rubble drain	16/05/16	RC
105	1	Deposit	Half oval (against baulk) deposit of firmly compact dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Sits within a shallow pit with gradual sides and an irregular base.	L: 1.3m W-E, W: >0.9m N-S, D: 0.11m	Contained post-medieval ceramic, pipe stem and bottle glass	16/05/16	RC
201	2	Deposit	Mottled and mixed dark brown and black brown heavy clay with occasional charcoal flecks	D: c.0.50m	Made ground and demolition rubble. Same as (102)	16/05/16	RC
202	2	Deposit	Firmly compact mottled and mixed mid yellow brown and grey brown clay with occasional flecks of manganese	-	Natural subsoil. Same as (103)	16/05/16	RC
203	2	Feature	N-S aligned rubble drain with near vertical sides and roughly flat base filled by medium to large angular stones.	W: c.0.40m, L: >1.6m, D: >0.32m	Rubble drain. Possibly the same as (104)	16/05/16	RC
301	3	Deposit	Mottled and mixed dark brown and black brown heavy clay with occasional charcoal flecks	D: c.0.50m	Made ground and demolition rubble. Same as (102)	16/05/16	RC
302	3	Deposit	Firmly compact mottled dark grey brown and mid brown clay. Near bedrock.	-	Natural subsoil. Same as (103)	16/05/16	RC
401	4	Deposit	Mottled and mixed dark brown and black brown heavy clay with occasional charcoal flecks	D: c.0.50m	Made ground and demolition rubble. Same as (102)	16/05/16	RC



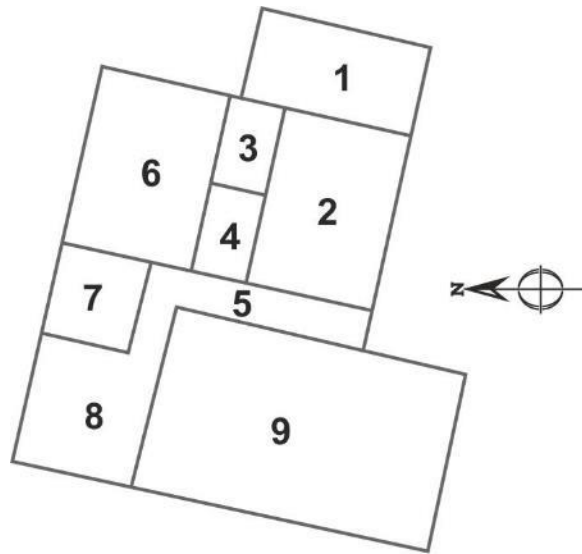
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>
402	4	Deposit	Firmly compact mottled dark grey brown and mid brown clay. Verging on bedrock.	-	Natural subsoil. Same as (103)	16/05/16	RC
501	5	Deposit	Mottled and mixed dark brown and black brown heavy clay with occasional charcoal flecks	D: c.0.50m	Made ground and demolition rubble. Same as (102)	16/05/16	RC
502	5	Deposit	Heavy, firmly compact mid brown clay with flecks of manganese	-	Natural subsoil. Same as (103)	16/05/16	RC
503	5	Fill	Moderately compact black brown, very gritty clay an abundant medium sized angular stones, many pressed against the edge.	W: >1.60m W-E, L: >2.70m N-S, D: >0.30m	Contains a quantity of 19th - 20th century ceramic, brick and glass. Fill of [504]	16/05/16	RC
504	5	Cut	Irregular shaped, sub-angular feature with sharp sides.	W: >1.60m W-E, L: >2.70m N-S, D: >0.30m	Drainage cut filled by (503)	16/05/16	RC
601	6	Deposit	Tarmac surface and bedding material of red cinders and bricks	D: <0.30m	Modern surface	16/05/16	JD
602	6	Deposit	Mottled and mixed dark brown and black brown heavy clay with occasional charcoal flecks	D: c.0.30-0.45m	Made ground and demolition rubble. Same as (102)	16/05/16	JD
603	6	Deposit	Very firmly compact mid yellow brown clay with occasional and patches	-	Natural subsoil. Same as (103)	16/05/16	JD
604	6	Deposit	Dark grey clay with frequent flecks of charcoal within an irregular depression with gradual sides and a concave and irregular base.	L: 1.80m, : W:0.90m, D: 0.06m	Likely a depression filled in prior to the making up of the ground. Contained post-medieval ceramic sherds and CBM	16/05/16	JD
605	6	Deposit	Dark grey clay with frequent flecks of charcoal within an irregular oval depression.	L: 2.10m, : W:1.10m, D: 0.07m	Likely a depression filled in prior to the making up of the ground. Contained post-medieval ceramic sherds, occasional CBM and frequent animal bone	16/05/16	JD
606	6	Deposit	N-S aligned linear with very irregular sides and base, filled by dark grey clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	L: >4.40, W: <0.60m, D: 0.09m	Possibly a depression filled in prior to the making up of the ground or a water course running down the natural slope. Contained post-medieval ceramic sherds, occasional CBM and frequent animal bone	16/05/16	JD

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>
607	6	Deposit	Firmly compact dark grey silty clay and sand with brick fragments and occasional concrete.	-	Extends from southern extent of trench. Demolition debris from previously demolished building.	16/05/16	JD

# Appendix C

# Photographic Register

## Building Recording



**Figure 11:** Indicative 'cottage' plan showing room numbers as referred to in the Photographic Register

Image No.	Direction facing	Trench / Building part	Context No.	Description	Date	Initial
001	SW	W Gable	-	Pre-excavation view of site - NE corner of W gable	31/03/2016	RC
002	NW	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site	31/03/2016	RC
003	SE	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site	31/03/2016	RC
004	NW	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site	31/03/2016	RC
005	S	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site	31/03/2016	RC
006	SE	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site	31/03/2016	RC
007	NE	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site - N end	31/03/2016	RC
008	N	-	-	Pre-excavation view of site - N end	31/03/2016	RC
009	S	N boundary wall	-	N facing elevation of N boundary wall (remnants - W end)	31/03/2016	RC
010	N	N boundary wall	-	S facing elevation of N boundary wall (remnants - W end)	31/03/2016	RC
011	W	W boundary wall	-	E facing elevation of W boundary wall - N end	31/03/2016	RC
012	W	W boundary wall	-	E facing elevation of W boundary wall - N part	31/03/2016	RC
013	W	W boundary wall	-	E facing elevation of W boundary wall	31/03/2016	RC
014	W	W boundary wall	-	E facing elevation of W boundary wall	31/03/2016	RC
015	W	W boundary wall	-	E facing elevation of W boundary wall	31/03/2016	RC



<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Direction facing</b>	<b>Trench / Building part</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>
016	W	W boundary wall	-	E facing elevation of W boundary wall	31/03/2016	RC
017	W	W boundary wall	-	E facing elevation of W boundary wall showing relict gable of demolished building	31/03/2016	RC
018	W	W boundary wall	-	E facing elevation of W boundary wall - S part	31/03/2016	RC
019	W	W boundary wall	-	E facing elevation of W boundary wall - S end (damaged)	31/03/2016	RC
020	E	W gable	-	W facing external elevation (gable) of 'cottage'	31/03/2016	RC
021	S	S facing elevation	-	S facing external elevation of 'cottage'	31/03/2016	RC
022	S	S facing elevation	-	S facing external elevation of 'cottage'	31/03/2016	RC
023	S	S facing elevation	-	S facing external elevation of 'cottage' - detail of W end showing blocked primary window opening and secondary window insertion	31/03/2016	RC
024	S	S facing elevation	-	S facing external elevation of 'cottage' - detail of middle area showing area of demolished extension to 'cottage'	31/03/2016	RC
025	S	S facing elevation	-	S facing external elevation of 'cottage' - detail of E end	31/03/2016	RC
026	E	E boundary wall	-	W facing elevation of E boundary wall - S end	31/03/2016	RC
027	E	E boundary wall	-	W facing elevation of E boundary wall - S part	31/03/2016	RC
028	E	E boundary wall	-	W facing elevation of E boundary wall	31/03/2016	RC
029	E	E boundary wall	-	W facing elevation of E boundary wall	31/03/2016	RC
030	E	E boundary wall	-	W facing elevation of E boundary wall	31/03/2016	RC
031	E	E boundary wall	-	W facing elevation of E boundary wall	31/03/2016	RC
032	E	E boundary wall	-	W facing elevation of E boundary wall	31/03/2016	RC
033	E	E boundary wall	-	W facing elevation of E boundary wall - N part	31/03/2016	RC
034	E	E boundary wall	-	W facing elevation of E boundary wall - N end	31/03/2016	RC
035	N	N boundary wall	-	S facing elevation of N boundary wall (remnants - E end)	31/03/2016	RC
036	S	N boundary wall	-	N facing elevation of N boundary wall (remnants - E end)	31/03/2016	RC

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Direction facing</b>	<b>Trench / Building part</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>
037	N	S facing elevation	-	Main entrance in S facing external elevation of the 'cottage'	31/03/2016	RC
038	NW	S facing elevation	-	Oblique view looking across the S facing external elevation of the 'cottage'	31/03/2016	RC
039	N	Room 1	-	Interior of Room 1	19/05/2016	RC
040	N	Room 1	-	Interior of Room 1	19/05/2016	RC
041	S	Room 1	-	Interior of Room 1	19/05/2016	RC
042	SE	Room 2	-	Interior of Room 2	19/05/2016	RC
043	S	Room 2	-	Interior of Room 2	19/05/2016	RC
044	E	Room 2	-	Interior of Room 2	19/05/2016	RC
045	N	Room 3	-	Interior of Room 3	19/05/2016	RC
046	NW	Room 2	-	Interior of Room 2	19/05/2016	RC
047	W	Room 2	-	Interior of Room 2	19/05/2016	RC
048	N	Room 5	-	Interior of Room 5 from the front door	19/05/2016	RC
049	NE	Room 6	-	Interior of Room 6	19/05/2016	RC
050	E	Room 6	-	Interior of Room 6	19/05/2016	RC
051	N	Room 6	-	Interior of Room 6	19/05/2016	RC
052	NW	Room 6	-	Interior of Room 6	19/05/2016	RC
053	W	Room 6	-	Interior of Room 6	19/05/2016	RC
054	SE	Room 4	-	Interior of Room 4	19/05/2016	RC
055	NE	Room 7	-	Interior of Room 7	19/05/2016	RC
056	N	Room 7	-	Interior of Room 7 - skylight	19/05/2016	RC
057	N	Room 7	-	Room 7 - Doorway	19/05/2016	RC
058	W	Room 5	-	View along Room 5 into Room 8	19/05/2016	RC
059	NW	Room 8	-	Interior of Room 8	19/05/2016	RC
060	N	Room 8	-	Interior of Room 8	19/05/2016	RC
061	SW	Room 8	-	Interior of Room 8	19/05/2016	RC
062	S	Room 8	-	View across Room 8 into Room 9	19/05/2016	RC
063	W	Room 9	-	Interior of Room 9	19/05/2016	RC
064	E	Room 9	-	Interior of Room 9	19/05/2016	RC

### Evaluation

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Direction facing</b>	<b>Trench / Building part</b>	<b>Contexts No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>
065	W	Trench 1	-	Working shot - Opening Trench 1	16/05/2016	RC
066	NW	Trench 1	-	Working shot - Opening Trench 1	16/05/2016	RC
067	SW	Trench 1	-	Working shot - Opening Trench 1	16/05/2016	RC
068	W	Trench 2	-	Working shot - Opening Trench 2	16/05/2016	RC
069	SW	Trench 2	-	Working shot - Opening Trench 2	16/05/2016	RC
070	NW	Trench 2	-	Working shot - Opening Trench 2	16/05/2016	RC
071	S	-	-	Working shot - General view across site	16/05/2016	RC
072	S	-	-	Working shot - General view across site	16/05/2016	RC
073	S	-	-	Working shot - General view across site	16/05/2016	RC
074	SW	Trench 6	-	Working shot - Opening Trench 6	16/05/2016	RC
075	SW	Trench 6	-	Working shot - Opening Trench 6	16/05/2016	RC
076	SW	Trench 6	-	Working shot - Opening Trench 6	16/05/2016	RC
077	W	Trench 1	(103)	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	16/05/2016	RC
078	N	Trench 1	(101), (102)	S facing section of Trench 1	16/05/2016	RC

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Direction facing</b>	<b>Trench / Building part</b>	<b>Contexts No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initial</b>
079	W	Trench 2	(202)	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	16/05/2016	RC
080	N	Trench 1	(201)	S facing section of Trench 2	16/05/2016	RC
081	N	Trench 1	(201)	S facing section of Trench 2	16/05/2016	RC
082	W	Trench 3	(302)	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	16/05/2016	RC
083	N	Trench 3	(301)	S facing section of Trench 3	16/05/2016	RC
084	W	Trench 4	(402)	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	16/05/2016	RC
085	N	Trench 4	(401)	S facing section of Trench 4	16/05/2016	RC
086	N	Trench 5	(502)	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	16/05/2016	RC
087	E	Trench 5	(501)	W facing section of Trench 5	16/05/2016	RC
088	W/V	Trench 5	(503)	Pre-excavation view of feature (503) against E facing baulk of Trench 5	16/05/2016	RC
089	W/V	Trench 5	(503)	Pre-excavation view of feature (503) against E facing baulk of Trench 5	16/05/2016	RC
090	W	Trench 5	(503)	Pre-excavation view of feature (503) against E facing baulk of Trench 5	16/05/2016	RC
091	N	Trench 6	(603)	Post-excavation view of Trench 6	16/05/2016	RC
092	S	Trench 6	(603)	Post-excavation view of Trench 6	16/05/2016	RC
093	W	Trench 6	(601), (602)	E facing section of Trench 6	16/05/2016	RC
094	W	Trench 6	(601), (602)	E facing section of Trench 6	16/05/2016	RC
095	S	Trench 6	(604)	Pre-excavation view of (604)	16/05/2016	JD
096	S/V	Trench 6	(604)	Pre-excavation view of (604)	16/05/2016	JD
097	S	Trench 6	(605)	Pre-excavation view of (605)	16/05/2016	JD
098	S	Trench 6	(606)	Pre-excavation view of (606)	16/05/2016	JD
099	N	Trench 6	(604)	S facing section of (604)	16/05/2016	JD
100	N	Trench 6	(604)	S facing section of (604)	16/05/2016	JD
101	N	Trench 6	(604)	S facing section of (604)	16/05/2016	JD
102	N	Trench 6	(604)	S facing section of (604)	16/05/2016	JD
103	N	Trench 6	(605)	S facing section of (605)	16/05/2016	JD
104	N	Trench 6	(605)	S facing section of (605)	16/05/2016	JD
105	N	Trench 6	(606)	S facing section of (606)	16/05/2016	JD
106	N	Trench 6	(606)	S facing section of (606)	16/05/2016	JD
107	W/V	Trench 2	(203)	Post-excavation view of (203)	16/05/2016	RC
108	W/V	Trench 2	(203)	Post-excavation view of (203)	16/05/2016	RC
109	E	Trench 1	(105)	E facing section of (105)	16/05/2016	JD
110	E	Trench 1	(105)	E facing section of (105)	17/05/2016	JD
111	N	Trench 5	(503)	Mid-excavation view of (503)	17/05/2016	RC
112	W	Trench 5	(503)	Mid-excavation view of (503)	17/05/2016	RC
113	S	Trench 5	(503)	Mid-excavation view of (503)	17/05/2016	RC
114	E	Trench 5	(503)	Mid-excavation view of (503)	17/05/2016	RC
115	NE	Trench 5	(503)	Mid-excavation view of (503)	17/05/2016	RC

## Appendix D Finds Register

<i>Finds No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
001	203	2	Ceramic	White glazed ceramic fragment	Post-medieval	16/05/2016	RC
002	604	1	Ceramic	White glazed ceramic fragment	Post-medieval	16/05/2016	JD
003	605	1	Ceramic	White glazed ceramic fragment	Post-medieval	16/05/2016	JD
004	606	1	Ceramic	White glazed ceramic fragment	Post-medieval	16/05/2016	JD
005	605	-	Bone	Fragments of animal bone	-	16/05/2016	JD
006	504	1	Ceramic	Red pipe fragment	19th-20th century drainage	16/05/2016	RC

## Appendix E Trench Register

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Orientation</i>
1	10.3	1.6	16.48	W-E
2	5.8	1.6	9.28	W-E
3	4.7	1.6	7.52	W-E
4	5.9	1.6	9.44	W-E
5	7.8	1.6	12.48	N-S
6	18	1.6	28.8	N-S



## Appendix F Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	City of Edinburgh Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	62-64 St John's Road, Corstorphine
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	235
<b>PARISH:</b>	Corstorphine
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Ross Cameron
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation and Standing Building Recording
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 42027 02895
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	16/05/16
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	17/05/16
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Pink Architects to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of proposed development of a former commercial property at 62-64 St John's Road, Corstorphine in the City of Edinburgh.</p> <p>The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by City of Edinburgh council Archaeology Service. The condition required that all existing buildings on site were subject to a Level II Standing Building Survey, while 10% of the proposed development area be systematically assessed through a programme of archaeological evaluation. Both phases of work were to take place in advance of the proposed development.</p> <p>Prior to the appointment of ARCHAS as archaeological contractors for the project, a number of structures were demolished with no building recording having taken place. The remaining structures and walls on site were subjected to a programme of building assessment, while existing historical and recent images of the site were consulted along with architectural elevations in order to provide a good picture of those structures demolished.</p> <p>The building recording and assessment showed the demolished buildings to have been constructed in the first half of the 20th century. The remaining 'cottage' structure on site is likely to be of 19th century date, and shown from pictorial evidence to be in its current state from at least c.1871. No older or relict features were noted while the 'cottage' displayed no significant alteration.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of 6 evaluation trenches across the footprint of the proposed development.</p> <p>Excavation of the trenches revealed a small number of negatively cut features, all of which were shown to be 19th-20th century in date. The site has clearly undergone a significant deal of landscaping, particularly in the footprint of the demolished 20th century structures.</p> <p>The building recording exercise and archaeological evaluation failed to reveal any significant archaeological features or deposits. ARCHAS recommend that no further archaeological work is undertaken with regard to the proposed development and the planning condition be discharged.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	n/a

<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Pink Architects Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd Suite B2 Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	NMRS and City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Unit (intended)