

Niddrie Burn Restoration Project: Excavation Data Structure Report

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Niddrie Burn Restoration Project, Edinburgh: Excavation: Data Structure Report

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Abstract

The results of an archaeological evaluation, carried out prior to the commencement of the Niddrie Burn Restoration Project, Niddrie show that there was significant archaeology that would be directly affected by the scheme. As a result an archaeological excavation was requested by Edinburgh City Council in order to fully record and understand these remains. The evaluation located the remains of an ice house a discrete area of medieval activity and the remains of a possible path or estate road associated with the 17th century Niddrie House.

The excavation found the wider extent of these features and in addition found a number of pits, the remains of a small farm steading comprising buildings, a well, stone tank and industrial hearth dating to the early part of the 17th century. The excavation also identified the presence of estate walls and roads. Finds included ceramics, glass, animal bone and a large amount of metal finds consisting of coins, lead and copper alloy objects.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 As part of the Niddrie Burn Restoration Project, AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by City of Edinburgh Council City Development to undertake a programme of archaeological works. The restoration scheme will involve the creation of a new river channel which will replace sections of the existing Niddrie Burn in the Greendykes and Niddrie area of Edinburgh in providing a new flood attenuation system. A prior evaluation on a portion of the Scheme's land take undertaken located an ice house, medieval features and a possible road associated with the 17th century Niddrie House (Dunbar 2010). This work illustrated that significant archaeological material would be impacted upon by the Scheme. As a result further archaeological works in the form of an excavation were requested by City of Edinburgh Council. This would ensure that these features and any other, as yet, undiscovered features and deposits could be fully recorded before their destruction by the Scheme's construction groundworks.
- 1.1.2 The works were required as a condition of a planning consent required by the local planning authority, City of Edinburgh Council, as advised on archaeological and heritage issues by Mr. John Lawson of City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). The excavation methodology was defined within a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2011) prepared by AOC Archaeology Group and approved by CECAS on behalf of the planning authority and in accordance with the principles inherent in Scottish Planning Policy (Scottish Government 2010) and Planning Advice Note 42 (SOEnD 1994).

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The development site is centred at NGR No NT 301 702 (Figure 1). It lay within the grounds of the Jack Kane Sports Centre, Niddrie occupying an area of predominately parkland, sports pitches and small wooded areas.

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 An initial 'Archaeological Review' of the development area identified a single site of archaeological significance lying within the confines of the development area (WSP 2006). This site was the icehouse associated with Niddrie House (Niddrie House would have been once lain to the west of the development area in an area now under housing).
- 1.3.2 Niddrie House (NMRS NT37SW 28) dated from the early 17th century. It was an L-shaped structure of three storeys and an attic, which was altered and enclosed on all sides except on the south by later 19th century buildings. An even earlier house, destroyed in the late 16th century, previously occupied the same or an adjacent site and its materials were used in the construction of the 17th century house. Niddrie House was semi-derelict in 1953, gutted by fire in 1959 and demolished by 1971. It now lies under 1970s housing. Associated with Niddrie House are the chapel (NMRS NT37SW 27), gardens (NMRS NT37SW 193) and icehouse (NMRS NT37SW 175).
- 1.3.3 The majority of the gardens of Niddrie House fall outwith the development area in ground now lying under late 20th century housing. The icehouse (Figure 2) lies in an area of woodland

associated with the Jack Kane Centre and situated within the development area. An area of former ponds to the south of the House come close to the development land take but does not quite extend into it.

- 1.3.4 Along the south-eastern boundary of the site the 1st Edition and 2nd Edition OS maps from 1854/55 and 1895 show the beginnings of extraction and quarrying. The pits lie close to the edge of the development area, just outwith the land take.
- 1.3.5 The evaluation was undertaken in May and June 2010. The majority of the trenching proved to be archaeologically sterile. However features of significance were unearthed in specific trenches; these included a mining pit, the remains of an ice house (*NMRS NT37SW 175*), together with medieval and post-medieval negative features (pits and linears) and structural remains (cobbled surfaces and stone founded structure/surfaces) (Dunbar 2010).
- 1.3.6 A metal-detector survey of the topsoil removed during trenching yielded quantities of un-stratified metal artefacts of some archaeological significance. The south western part of the site revealed evidence of modern disturbance and at least one relic channel associated with the Niddrie Burn (*ibid* 2010).

2. Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were;
 - i) The identification, excavation, soil sampling and recording of all significant archaeological features within the identified zone of archaeological significance;
 - ii) The retrieval of a representative artefact assemblage;
 - iii) Upon conclusion of the excavation, the preparation of a post-excavation research design (*PERD*) to be agreed with CECAS. This work will begin with an assessment stage of the potential of the materials (soil samples and all artefact categories) recovered from the excavation. This assessment stage being used to determine the scope and appropriateness of the post-excavation analyses to be employed to address issues arising from the excavation. The *PERD* will be pertinent to the quality, character, date and condition of the retrieved small finds and soil samples when considered against the series of research questions raised by the excavated features;
 - iv) The post-excavation analysis of the recovered material;
 - v) The publication of results of the excavation to bring the findings into the public and academic domain.

3. Methodology

- 3.1 Overburden was removed by tracked 360° excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets and supervised by experienced archaeologist. It was reduced to a depth where the either natural subsoil or first significant archaeological horizon was encountered. In total the area subject to overburden stripping amounted to 27,300 m². All archaeological deposits and features encountered were cleaned by hand and recorded according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures. For ease of identification the excavation area was split into three zones, A, B, and C (Figure 2).

4. Results

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The excavation was undertaken between 7th March and 29th April in generally fair weather conditions rendering good archaeological visibility. The various data gathered from the excavation is presented as a series of appendices:

- i) Appendix 1 contains context summaries;
- ii) Appendix 2 contains the drawing register;
- iii) Appendix 3 contains the photographic register;
- iv) Appendix 4 contains the finds register;
- v) Appendix 5 contains the sample register;
- vi) Appendix 6 reproduces the *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* entry.

4.2 Zone A

4.2.1 Introduction

Zone A (Figure 3) occupied the area from where the Niddrie Burn emerges from its culvert at the northern end of the development area to a point in line with the re-discovered ice house. The overburden within this zone consisted of a topsoil (01) of moderately compact dark brown sandy silt, 0.46 m in depth, which overlaid a buried soil (16) of reddish brown silty clay up to 0, 22 m in depth. This deposit infilled the hollows formed between bed rock intrusions. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from this layer which in turn overlaid natural boulder clay (04). Features within this area were constricted to three pits (of which one was modern), wall remains and a single gully.

4.2.2 The Pits (Figures:4)

The largest of the pits (13) was sub-circular in plan with curved sides and base and measured 5.7 m in diameter and 1 m deep. It had a single fill (15) of silty sand rich in shale fragments, possibly derived from quarrying or mining waste. It cut deposit (16). A second pit (34), measuring 3.05 m N-S by 2.85 m E-W with a depth of 0.36 m, had gently inclined sides and a flat, if uneven, base. Its single fill (35) of pale grey sandy silt also possessed frequent shale inclusions. The third pit proved to be of modern origin and of no archaeological significance.

4.2.3 *The Walls (Plates 1 & 2)*

Three discrete sections of drystone wall (11), (12) and (14) would once have formed a single boundary wall, although they were slightly misaligned and showed slight variance in their construction - perhaps due in part to later robbing. All three features consisted of a single foundation course.

Wall (11) was located at the south-eastern end of the alignment and extended for 3.5 m toward the north-west. The remains consisted of a single line of large water-worn boulders along its north-eastern edge with a rubble scatter behind making the wall about 0.5 m in width (Plate 1). Wall (12), which represented the north-eastern extent of the boundary, was 16 m in length and consisted of a double row of large boulders with rubble infill making the wall 1.0 m in width (Plate 2). The third stretch of wall (14) was located at the south-eastern end of boundary wall (12) and appeared as a single line of stone rubble 2 m in length. No edge stones were seen (Plate 2). All three of these walls were sealed below layer (16) and rested above natural subsoil (04).



Plate 1: Wall (11) from the South



Plate 2: Junction of walls (12) & (14)

4.2.4 *The Gully (Figure 4)*

The terminus of a small gully (02) was located extending from the eastern edge of the excavation area toward the north-west for a distance of 2.7 m. It had steep sides and a flat base and contained a single fill of mid grey/brown sandy silt 0.15 m in depth. No finds were recovered from this feature and its function is unknown.

4.3 **Zone B**

4.3.1 *Introduction*

Zone B (Figure 5) occupied the area of ground between the ice house and the Gulliver statue. It was characterised by rising ground forming a small knoll. Removal of modern overburden revealed that the ground had been artificially raised with the dumping of up to 4 m of modern soils. However below the made ground (contexts 05 & 06; Appendix 1) lay a buried turf (07) of black organic silt with remnants of grass roots. This layer was 0.1 m deep and existed below the made ground only. Below this old turf line was a buried soil (08) of moderately compact dark grey sandy silt with a depth of up to 0.1 m directly overlying the natural sands and gravels (09). Pottery was recovered from both these layers. These layers (07 & 08) represent an old ground surface which sloped down toward the west and south.

4.3.2 *Sand Quarrying*

The earliest remains within Zone B, based on the recovered ceramics, possibly relate to sand quarrying. This is represented by a group of four pits (44), (46), (48) and (96) (Figure 7) located at the western fringes of this zone at the base of the sloping ground where the natural subsoil changes from gravels to sand. All these pits apart from pit (46), which may be two intercutting pits, were all sub-circular in plan with steep sides (Figures 5 and 6). The largest of these pits (44) contained three fills. The basal fill (95) of moderately compacted sandy silt contained coal inclusions and was 1.3 m thick. This was overlain by a thin band of broken shale (94) 0.1 m thick, in turn overlying a final fill of dark brown sandy silt, 0.6 m thick. No finds were recovered from any of these fills. Pit (46) differed from the others in that it was kidney-shaped, measuring 4.9 m NE-SW by 1-15 m by 0.35 m deep. Again, no finds were recovered from its fill (47) which was similar to the upper fill (45) of pit (46). The kidney shape may indicate that this was actually two smaller intercutting pits with identical fills similar to intercutting pits (48) and (96), with (96) being the latest. Pit (48) had only one fill (49) which was again similar to (45) as was the upper fill (98) of (96). They both contained ceramic sherds provisionally dated to the 13/14th century as well as a quantity of animal bone and shell fragments. The lower fill (97) of pit (96) consisted of a dump of broken shale, but no finds were recovered.

All of these pits were sealed below the buried soil (08). Although it is not possible to ascertain, at this time, the precise function of these pits their close proximity within a band of sand suggests sand quarrying occurring sometime during the 13/14 century as indicated by the pottery sherds.

4.3.3 *Farmsteading*

The second area of archaeological discovery in Area B was located on higher ground to the east and consisted of various deposits and features forming the remains of a small farm stead. This steading can be broken down into five main elements; a well, a tank, two buildings one of which contained a hearth and a drain, and finally a possible range of byres.

The Well and Tank (Figure 5; Plate 3)

Directly below buried soil (08) was a layer of compact mid grey clay silt (31) containing small to medium sized angular stones covering an area of approximately 10 m by 8 m and 0.12 m in depth. Finds of ceramics animal bone, clay pipe and shell were recovered from this layer. Below soil (08) at its northern extent lay a well (38). Initial hand excavation of the uppermost 1.5 m showed it to be slightly 'D' shaped and constructed from unworked and un-mortared stone laid in random courses. It had an internal diameter of 1.5 m and an external diameter of 2.2 m. The well had been built within a vertical shaft (43) which had been dug through the natural sand and gravel to a depth of 2.0 m where bedrock was encountered and where the well structure stopped. However the shaft continued, albeit narrowing, through the bedrock. Due to safety constraints the base of the well was not found, however this feature will be re-excavated during the watching brief being undertaken on groundworks for the new river channel. The well had been back-filled by loose silty sand (37) containing 50% large angular stones to a depth in excess of 2.5 m. Ceramic, bone, glass, clay pipe and shell were all recovered from this fill. Initial examination of the pottery suggests an early 18th century date for the back-filling of the well.

Immediately adjacent to the well were the remains of a large tank (42) which comprised three main structural components. Firstly, the outer wall built from unworked stone of which a maximum of two mortared courses survived. This wall formed a small rectangular structure measuring 2.9 m N-S by 2.5 m E-W with a maximum height of 0.4 m. No construction cut was seen. The second element of the tank was the floor. This comprised three large flat and faced stone slabs which had been laid on 0.1 m thick compact silty clay. The slabs showed no signs of mortar between their edges with the clay presumably providing its water seal. The slabs extended below the outer wall which was mortared on to the slabs. The final element of the tank was the internal lining. The remains of a single large slab laid end on and directly mortared to the floor was found *in situ* along the inner face of the western wall. It measured 1.6 m in length with a height of 0.3 m above which it had been broken. Traces of mortar at the bases of the other walls indicated that this lining had originally lined the whole tank. The tank had been back filled with a compact black sandy silt containing frequent small and medium angular stones and from which ceramics, animal bone, glass, metal, clay pipe and shell were recovered perhaps indicating its final use as a receptacle for refuse.

The relationship between the tank and the well was not clear. They may be contemporary with water being drawn from the well to fill the tank so that a specific work process(es) could be carried out. However there is an indication that the shaft of the well had cut the tank but this is a tentative observation, the damage could equally be due to collapse of the well at this point. No evidence of a building housing the tank and/or the well was observed and it is likely that they were both open to the elements.

Building 1 (Figure 5; Plate 3)

Surrounding and partially covering the tank and the well and underlying below clay sealant (31) was a deposit of compact dark brown silt (32) containing 90% medium to large angular stones covering an area of 8 m N-S by 5 m E-W. Along the western edge of (32) was a linear spread of compact mid grey sandy silt containing mortar chunks and flecks (123) Upon examination this was seen to be a linear cut (41) with vertical sides and flattish base with a depth of 0.26 m and was aligned N-S for 6.7 m with a 1.75 m long east to west return at its southern end (Figure 8). This appeared to be a robber trench but contained no finds. Abutting this feature to the west was

a small area of stone slabs (50), the possible remnants of a slab floor. The slabs were laid in a single layer and covered an irregular area measuring 2.1 m N-S and 0.85 m E-W. There were faint traces of lime mortar present. These slabs had been laid on a buried soil or levelling material (52) comprised of compact light grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium gravels. The robber trench and the floor remains indicate the eastern end of a building, but given the survival of the structure it is not possible to say whether it served a residential, agricultural other function.

Building 2 (Figure 5; Plate 3)

The northern edge of the second building was marked by a single wall (53) adjacent to the southern side of the tank (42) and consisted of unworked and un-mortared stones surviving to a height of two courses. It was aligned east to west for a distance of 4.9 m with a width of 0.45 m. Running into the base of this wall from the south was an inclined stone lined drain (58) presumably taking waste liquid out of the building toward the north. No other walls or returns were seen. Internally there were the patchy remains of a flagged and cobbled surface (57). This had been laid on a buried soil (61) of compact sandy silt, containing frequent small stones and charcoal flecks. Also contained within the building were the remains of a hearth (56) (Figures 5 & 8; Plate 3). This was represented by an area of bright red scorched sand surrounding a shallow cut (99) through the underlying sand which was also scorched. Hearth (56) was 0.2 m deep with steep sides, a concave base and oval in plan. The base and lowered sides of the hearth had been lined with clay (103) and topped with edge laid angular stones. Debris from the hearth was recovered from the surface and was seen to contain frequent fragments of iron slag. A trail of rakings (102) extended from the hearth in a south-westerly direction. No superstructures or flues to the hearth were found.

Alternatively, the two structural features described above as buildings may be just boundary walls separating floored yards.

The byres (Figure 5; Plate 3)

Situated to the immediate south of Building 2 were three areas of cobbling (053), (054) and (055) in varying states of preservation. The best preserved was (053), an area of tightly packed cobbles covered an area of 8.54 m by 3.4 m and contained a central drain which followed the natural slope to toward the west. The drain was seen to extend the limits of the cobbled surface in the east and had changed from being a double linear alignment of large cobbles, placed with a slight inclination toward the centre, to a more culvert-like structure of edge set stones with stoned base (88).

Cobbled area (54) covered an area of 1.6 m by 2.0 m and set within these cobbles were the remains of a second drain aligned NW-SE and may have converged with the drain in the surface (53). The third and most fragmentary area of cobbles (55) measured 3.4 m by 1.8 m. All three surfaces were built on the natural geology and buried below (08). Although recorded separately all three surfaces may have formed one single multi- roomed building. Pottery recovered from the deposits directly overlying the steading suggest a provisional date of around the early 1700s for abandonment and demolition of the steading.

4.3.4 Other features (Figure 5)

Situated along the eastern and north-east fringes of the steading was a group of four small pits or large post-holes (22), (24), (26) and (28). They ranged in size from 0.56 m to 0.95 m in diameter and depths also ranged from 0.07 m to 0.29 m (Figure 9). With the exception of (26) all the fills:

(23), (25) and (29) were of moderately compact dark brown silty sand and contained no finds. The fill of pit (26), although of the same matrix, contained frequent lenses of charcoal.

The southern edge of Zone B was marked by a slight valley running from east to west. In the base of this valley were two further areas of cobbling ((59) and (60) cut by a recent service trench. Cobbles (59) lay on the southern side of the service trench and consisted of a spread measuring 4.8 m E-W by 1.5 m N-S. The southern edge of this spread was marked by large kerb stones. Cobbles (60) measured 4.8 m E-W by 1.5 m N-S but the kerbing stones were located on the opposite northern side. When taken together it is apparent that these are the remains of a road that once ran along the valley base leading across the burn toward the Niddrie House.

Pottery recovered from the overlying deposits above the steading suggest that it went out of use and was demolished by the 17th century at which time it was buried and Zone B became part of the greater formal landscape of the Niddrie Estate.

4.3.5 *The Ice House (Figures 6; Plates 4, 5 & 6)*

The location of the ice house was re-discovered by the previous evaluation (Dunbar 2010) and although recorded in some detail, further elements were revealed by the excavations showing it to have more than one phase of construction. The main bulk of the ice house (108) forming its southern end, consisted of a stone-built horse-shoe shaped structure measuring 3.8 m E-W by 5.4 m N-S. The stone was laid in lime mortared random courses and only the inner face of the stones was worked. The width of the ice house increased with depth measuring 2.3 m internally E-W at the top and 2.5 m internally E-W at a depth of 2.5 m.

The northern extent of the ice house, again horse shoe shaped, was constructed using a number of different materials. Firstly, the inner face (109) was built from red brick laid as courses of alternating headers and stretchers forming an inner lining one brick length in depth. These bricks appeared to be unfrosted and measured 230 mm by 100 mm by 70 mm. These bricks lined a stone-built wall (118), only seen in plan, but with a width of 0.56 m which in turn was surrounded by a band of clay (119), 0.38 m in width. The outer face of the clay was lined by a single skin of placed, un mortared broken bricks (120). The relationship between the two ends of the main ice house structure could not be easily defined as the two main elements were simply butted together, but alterations to the entrance of the ice house may shed some light on to its phasing.

Access to the ice house would have been from the north and alterations or modifications to the ice house were detected. The original entrance would have been in a position in keeping with the long axis of the ice house and was marked by a short section of a roughly flagged path (113) which was flanked on its western side by the foundations of a drystone wall (112) which had been truncated by a later wall (110). The roughly worked and irregular flag stones had been laid over a layer of moderately compact mid brown sandy silt (122) from which a fragment of a Belamine jug was recovered.

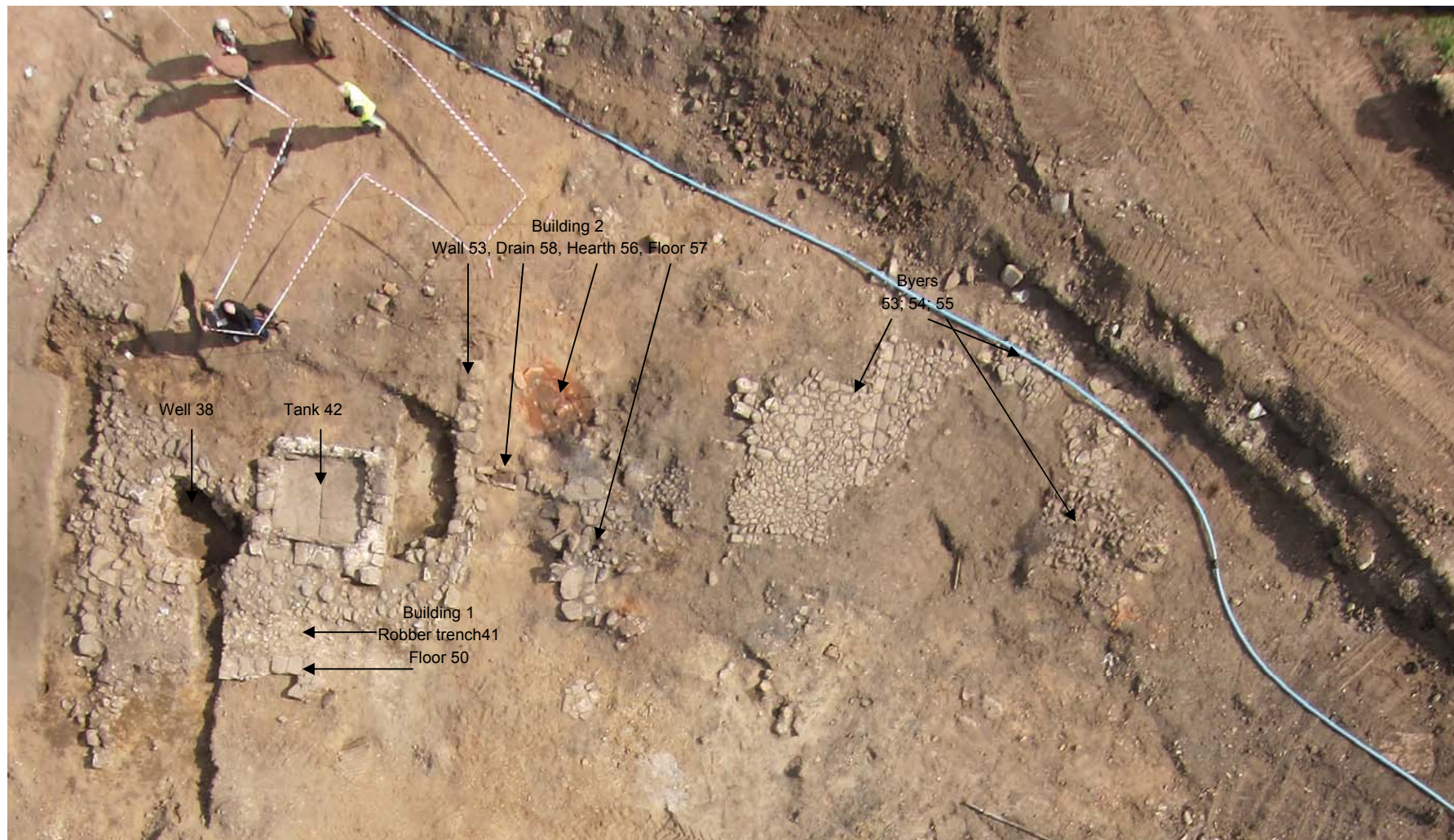


Plate 3; The Steading from the air

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Path (113) became redundant presumably when the brick-built northern extension or repair was constructed with a new entrance. Path (117) was subsequently built changing the direction of entry from the north-east. As noted the new section of walling (110) cut the old wall (112) and was constructed from roughly worked stone laid in random courses with a lime mortar. It measured 2.2 m N-S with a width of 0.9 m and exposed height of 0.65 m. It was tied into the stone work (118) of the ice house extension suggesting that it was part of the same build. Butting the eastern edge of this wall was a small triangular section of stone work built from ashlar blocks (111) tightly fitted together and bonded with lime mortar. The new path (117) was built from a checker board pattern of alternating rectangular patches of brick and stone slabs with a final area of cobbling at the north-eastern edge. The north-eastern edge of these cobbles was marked by a single line of small kerbstones and it is possible that this cobbling is the remains of an earlier path. The edge of the path itself was edged with large upright stones on both its sides. Drilled into the end of the stone on the north-western edge was a small square hole reminiscent of what one may expect if an iron railing fence had once been in place. However the lack of any such evidence on the opposite side may also suggest that the stone was simply reused. The remains of an iron hinge survived remained in worked stone (111) indicating the presence of a door or gate leading into the ice house itself.

Following disuse of the ice house (within living memory) the entrance was bricked up and the remains of this blocking could still be seen (114).



Plate 4: General view of ice house

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Plate 5: Southern end of ice house



Plate 6: Northern end of ice house

4.4 Zone C

- 4.4.1 The northern edge of Zone C was aligned along the top of the southern edge of the valley and here the remains of a wall (79) were found. Running from the southern edge of the excavation area toward the west for 6.6 m, the wall consisted of unworked stones bonded with lime mortar. A second wall (65), located toward the southern end of Zone C, was likewise constructed from lime mortared un-worked stone (up to three course surviving). Orientated east to west it could be traced across the whole width of the excavation area.
- 4.4.2 Other features within this area consisted of a possible medieval quarry pit (64) (date based on ceramic finds) and two further large pits (associated with mining). Historical land use and division has been identified from the aerial photographs in the form of possible Rig & furrow and field boundaries (Plate 7). Only a small section of the rig and furrow was identifiable on the ground (The contrast of the image has been altered to enhance the features) Of these only a small fragment was identifiable in the ground (Figure 10) and when surveyed most had weathered out and of these only one furrow (63) was in a condition such that it could be excavated. It proved to be a shallow being 0.25 m deep with gently angled sides and a flat base. It was filled by poorly compact mid brown sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and infrequent small angular stones. No dateable finds were recovered from this feature. Prior to the weathering of these features it was recorded that they were separated by between 7 m to 8 m.



Plate 7: Zone C Rig & Furrow

5. The Gulliver Statue

- 5.1 The other feature within the development area but of modern origins was the Gulliver statue. This representation of a recumbent Gulliver was designed by Jimmy Boyle in 1976 and completed in 1977. It was constructed by local unemployed adults and youths under a festival society job creation scheme and at 100 feet long was the largest concrete sculpture in Europe. It had recently fallen into a state of disrepair and, unfortunately, due to its location this neglected icon of Niddrie had to be removed to make way for the restoration scheme. Prior to its removal it was fully recorded by laser digital scanning (Figure 11) and photography (Plate 9). The fragile nature of the statue made moving its different elements outwith the development to a place of safety impossible. However the left foot of the Gulliver which was already outwith the development area this survives in situ as a reminder of the former statue.

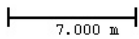


Figure 8: Laser scanned image of Gulliver stature



Plate 9: Gulliver from the air



Plate 10: Gulliver during demolition

6. Discussion

- 6.1 The excavation has revealed the remains of a multi-phased landscape dating from the medieval period to the present day. The earliest features were apparently sand quarry pits possibly dug for the construction of early buildings within the estate. Although the initial building of the steading remains unknown the presence of 17th century pottery from the overlying deposits suggest that it was demolished by this time with the area being brought into a more formalised landscape. The functions of the different elements of the steading are as yet uncertain but further analysis of the finds and soil samples coupled together with historical and comparative research will bring some resolution to these issues and greatly enhance our understanding of the development of the estate. For instance a large quantity of metal-detected finds were recovered from Zone B and this will have to be looked at much more closely to see if this large concentration of such finds is significant (particularly when viewed against the findings of the recent evaluation and metal-detector surveys).

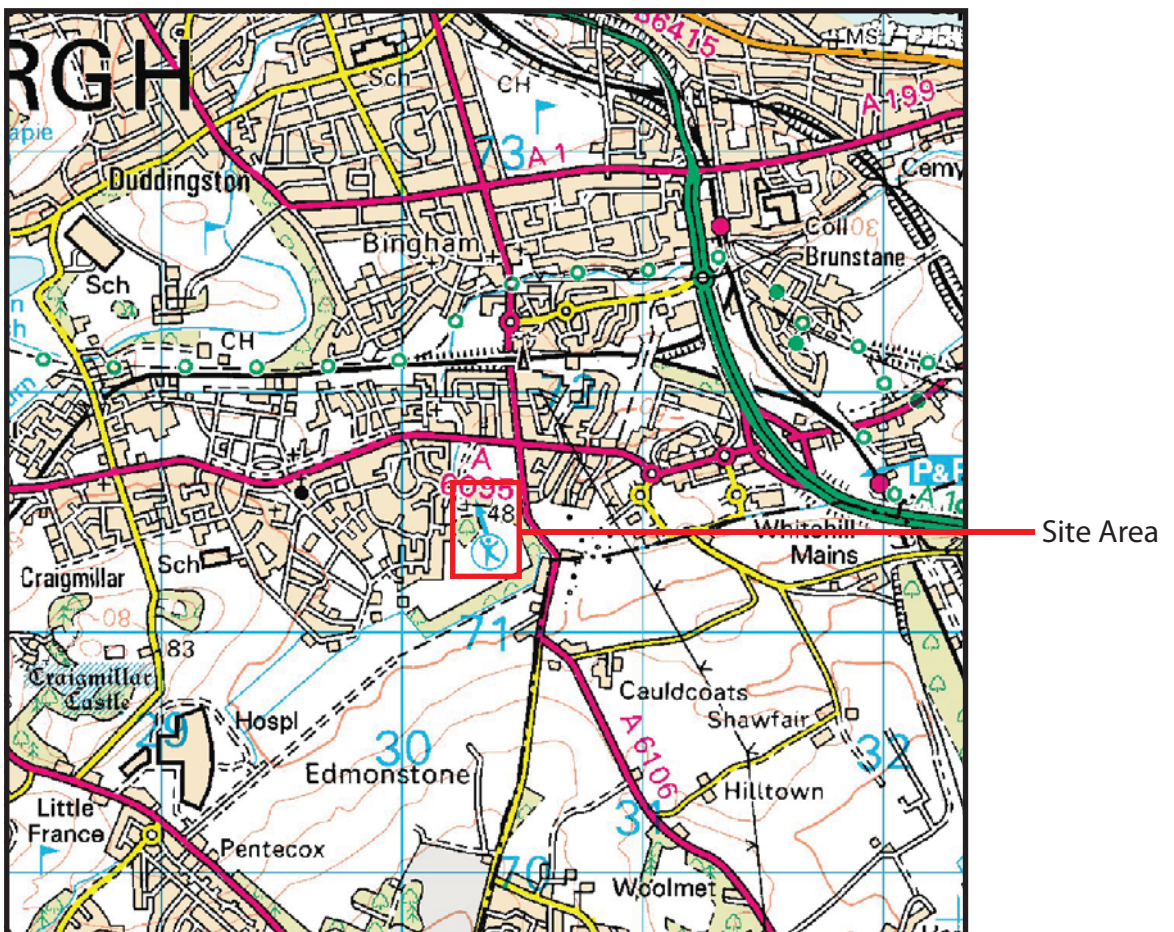
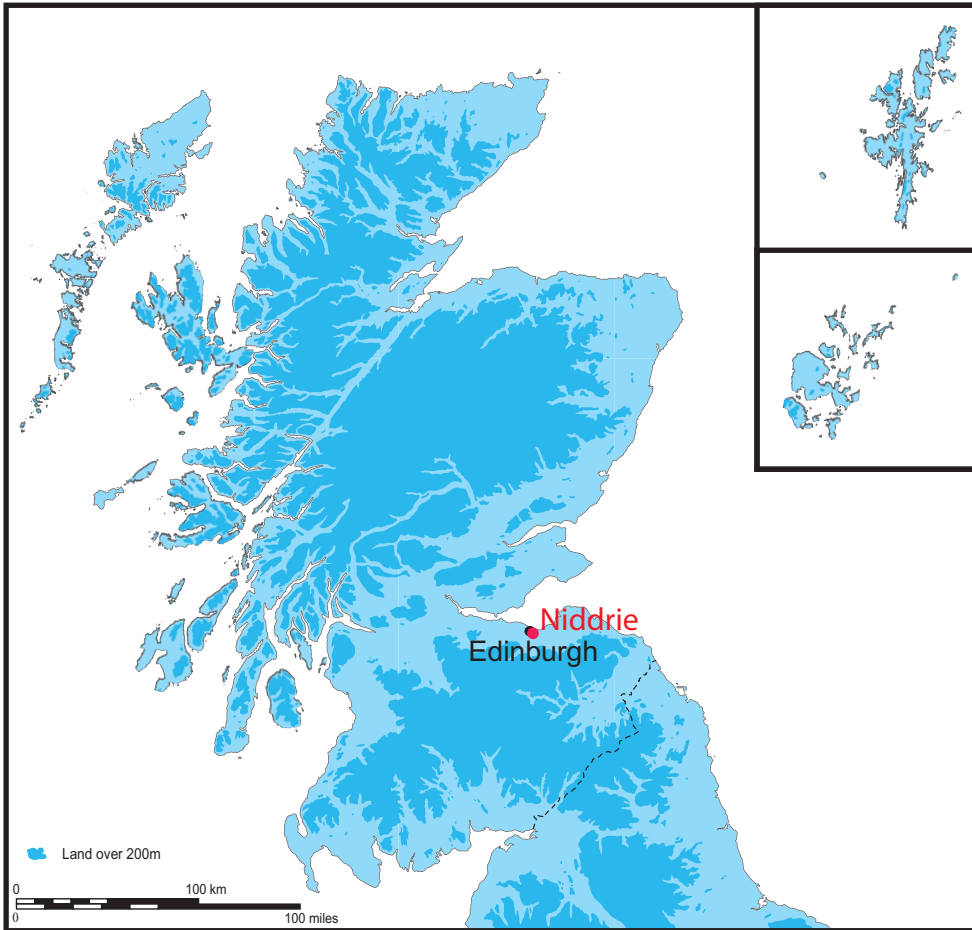
- 6.2 This DSR report is both preliminary and provisional, with many issues raised by the excavation data still to be addressed. In ascertaining a fuller knowledge of the excavation results, a post-excavation research design will be prepared for approval by the planning authority's archaeological advisor. This will describe all necessary and appropriate assessment processes and consequent post-excavation analyses (on material retrieved not only by the excavation but also by the preceded evaluation {Dunbar 2010] and metal-detector surveys) together with publication proposals for the final report. This report will integrate the stratigraphic, contextual and descriptive data from the excavation with specialist post-excavation analyses covering dating, palaeoenvironmental and economic issues, culminating in an article fit for academic publication.
- 6.3 It must be stated here that although these excavations have been complete the Niddrie Burn Restoration Project is still on going at there are further archaeological works are nessasary. These will take the form of a watching brief during further ground reduction works. In addition at such a time when the ground level is reduced further in the vacinity of the well further excavation will take place in order to fully record the well to its full depth. At present the futer of the ice house is unclear and it may be possible that this will also be subjected to futher excavation. The results and findings of these additional works will be included in a revised or separate DSR on completion. Any arising post excavation work will also be included in the final report/publication.

7. Acknowledgements

- 7.1 AOC Archaeology group would like to thank the following people for their assistance and cooperation during these works. Willie Henderson, Project Manager for the Niddrie Burn Flood Prevention Team; John Lawson, Archaeology Project Manager; Karen Reeves & Scott Thomson, CEC Services for the Communities and the staff of the Jack Kane Centre.

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Figure 1: Location of the site at Niddrie Burn

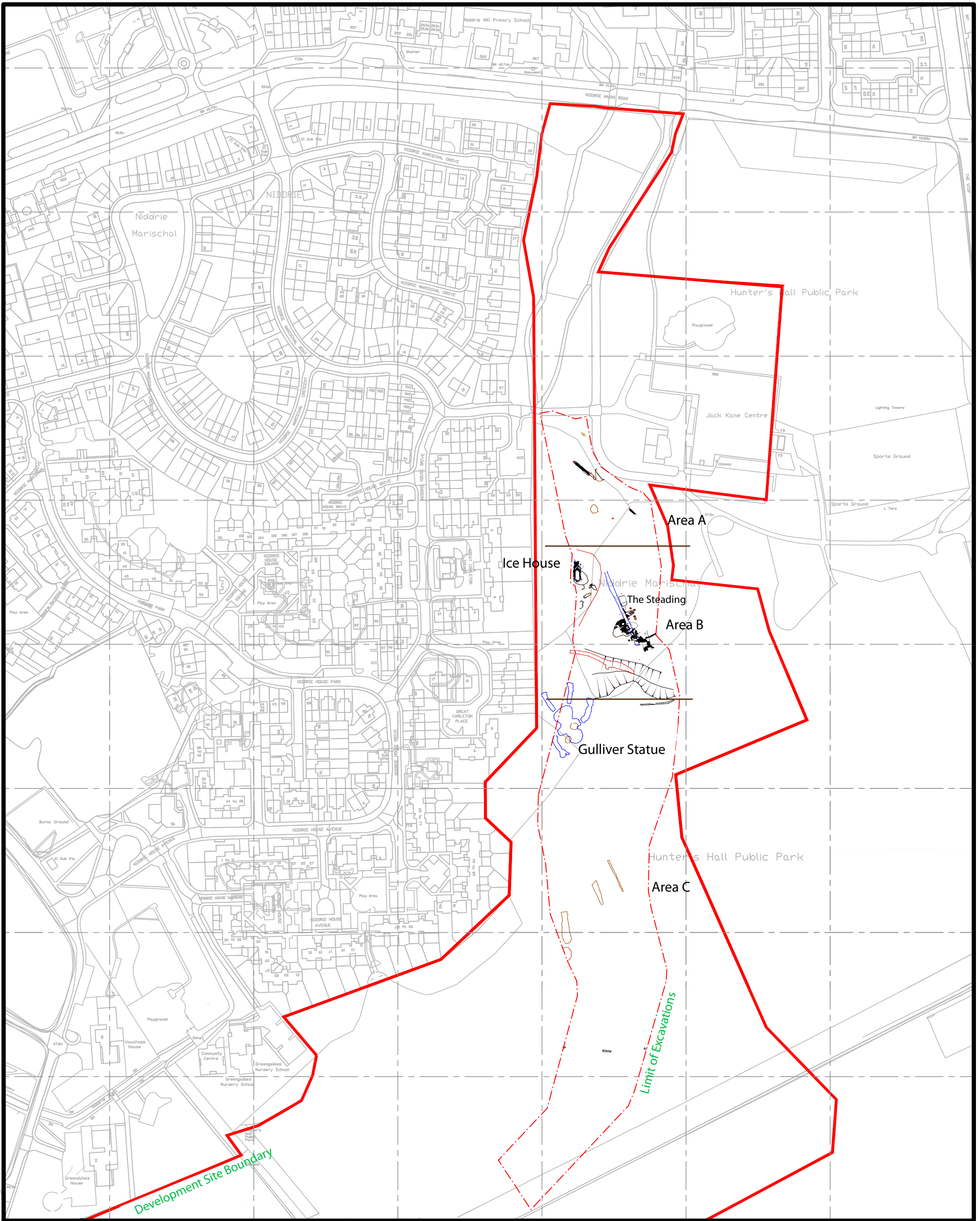


Figure 2: Excavation Area

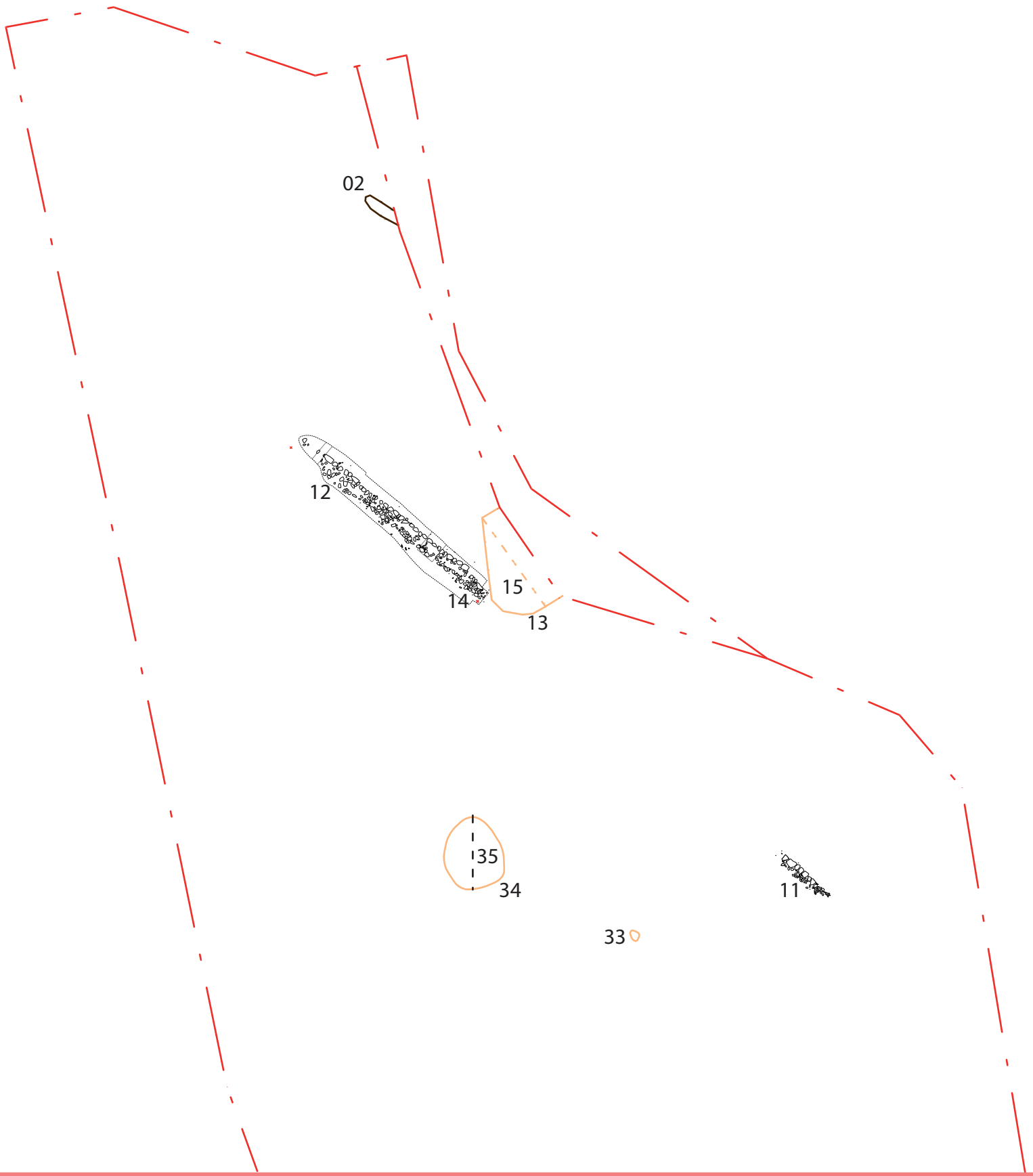
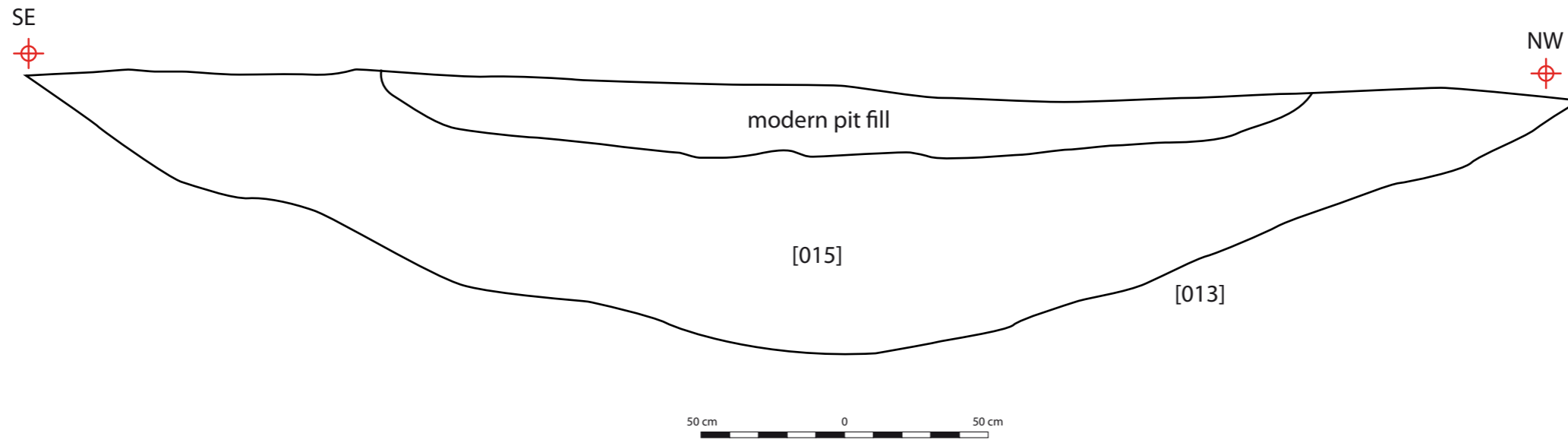
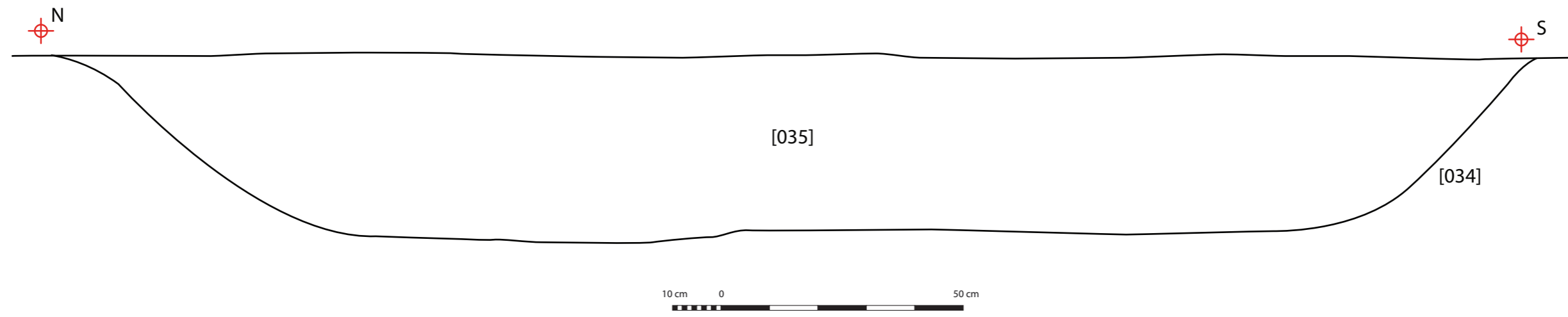


Figure 3: Zone A Detail

NE facing section through [013]



West facing section through [034]



Section through Gully [002]

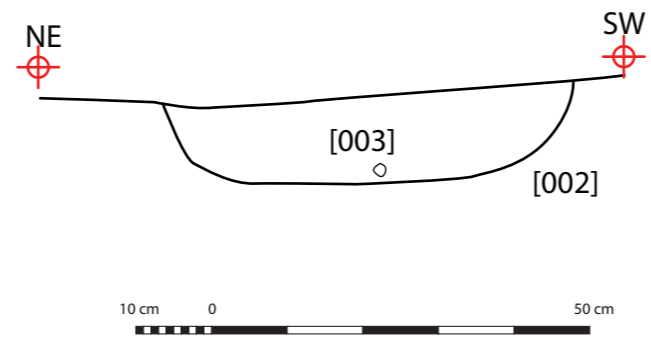


Figure 4: Pit sections Zone A



Figure 5: Plan of the Steading and associated features (Zone B)

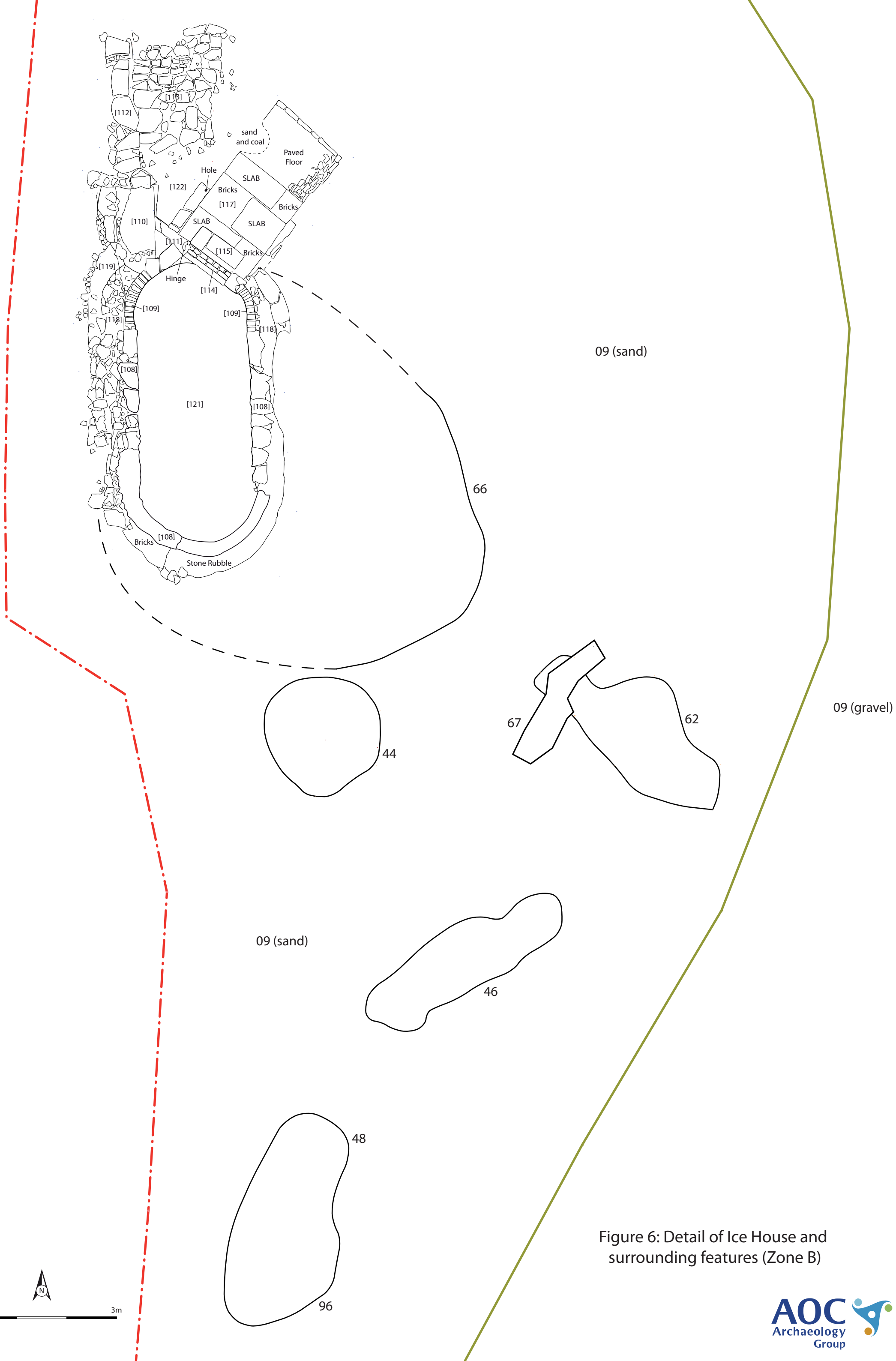


Figure 6: Detail of Ice House and surrounding features (Zone B)

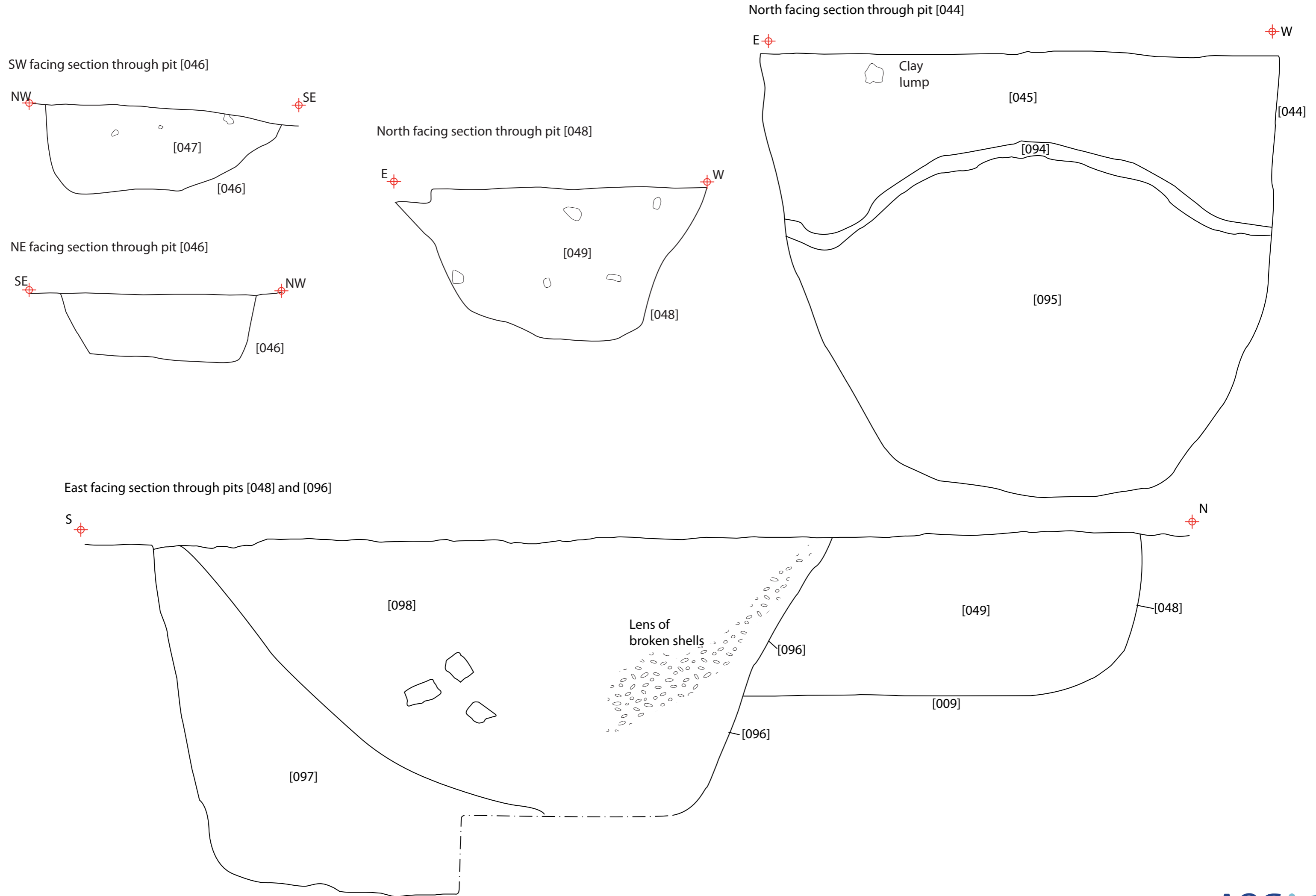
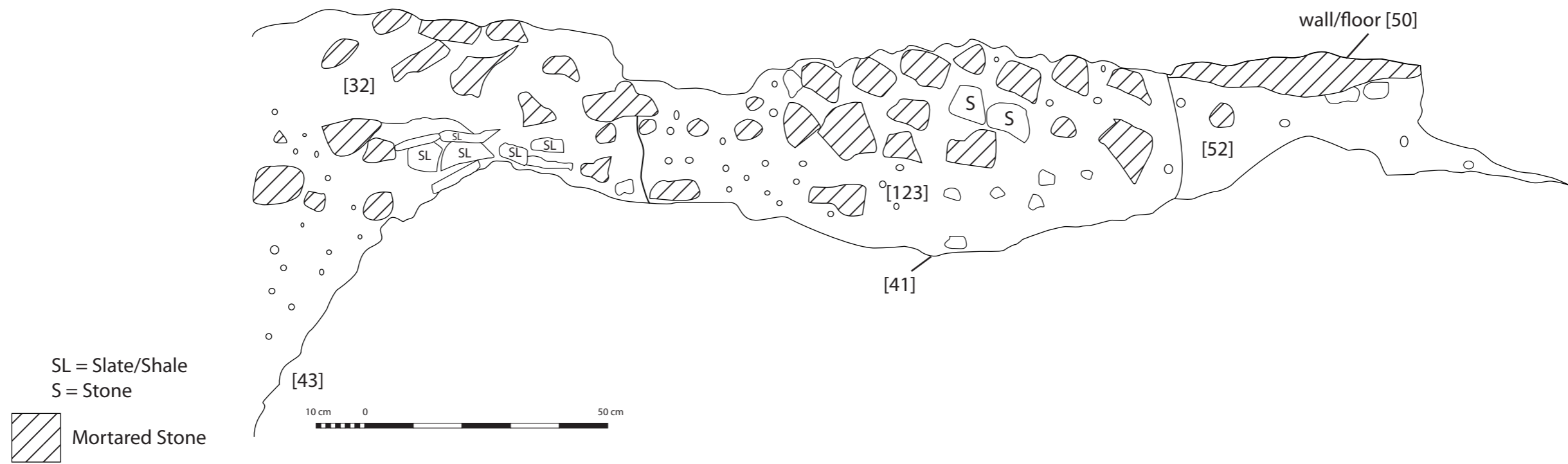


Figure 7: Sections through pits [044], [046], [048] and [096]

Robber trench [41] E

W

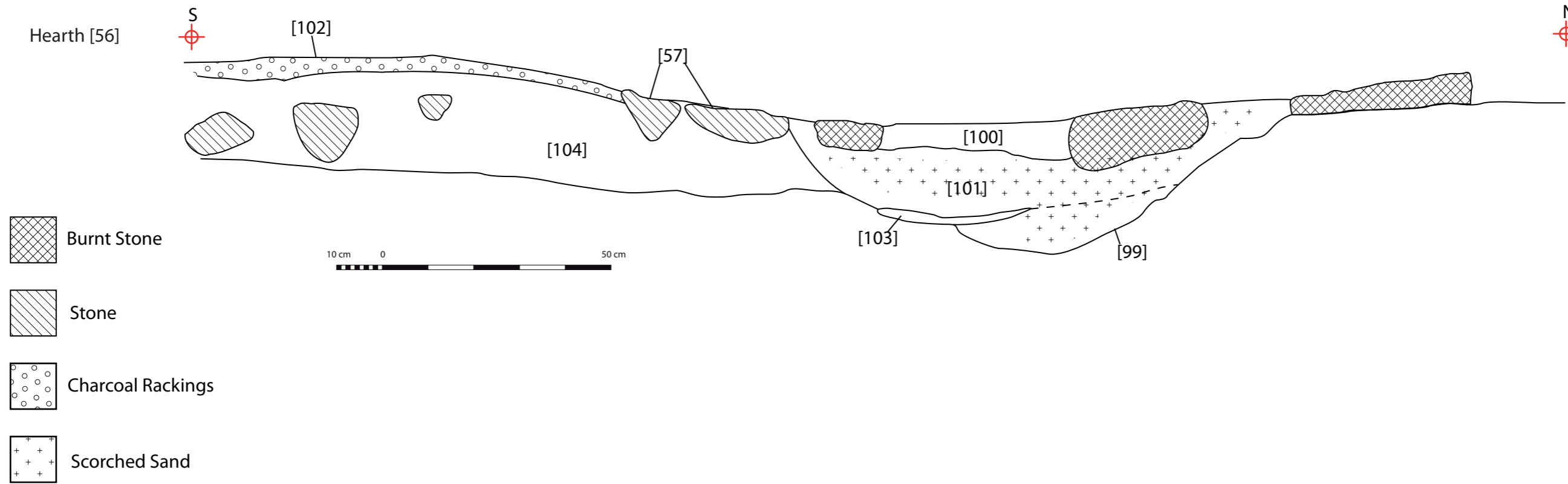


SL = Slate/Shale
S = Stone

Mortared Stone

Hearth [56] S

N



Burnt Stone

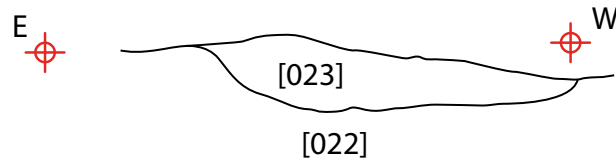
Stone

Charcoal Rackings

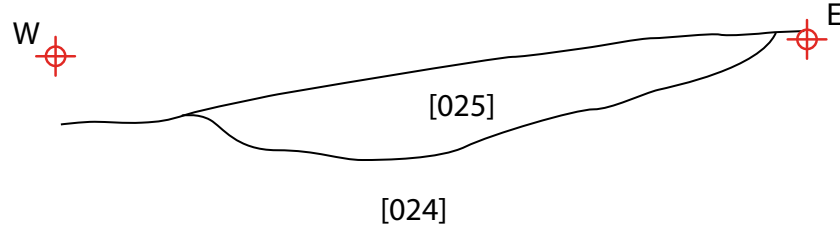
Scorched Sand

Figure 8: Section through robber trench [41] and section through hearth [56]

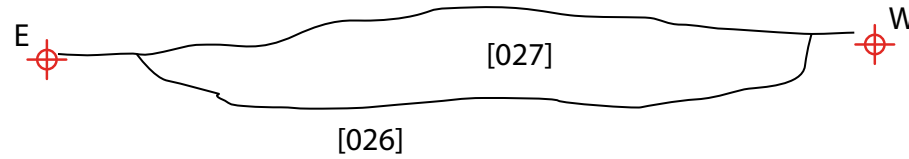
North facing section through post hole [022]



North facing section through post hole [024]



North facing section through post hole [026]



North facing section through post hole [028]

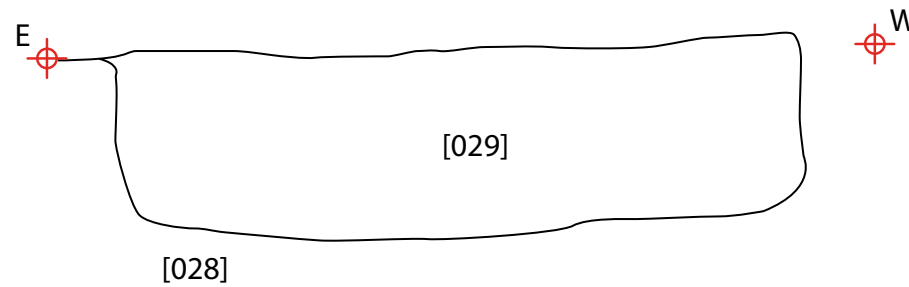


Figure 9: Sections through post holes [022], [024], [026] and [028], Zone B

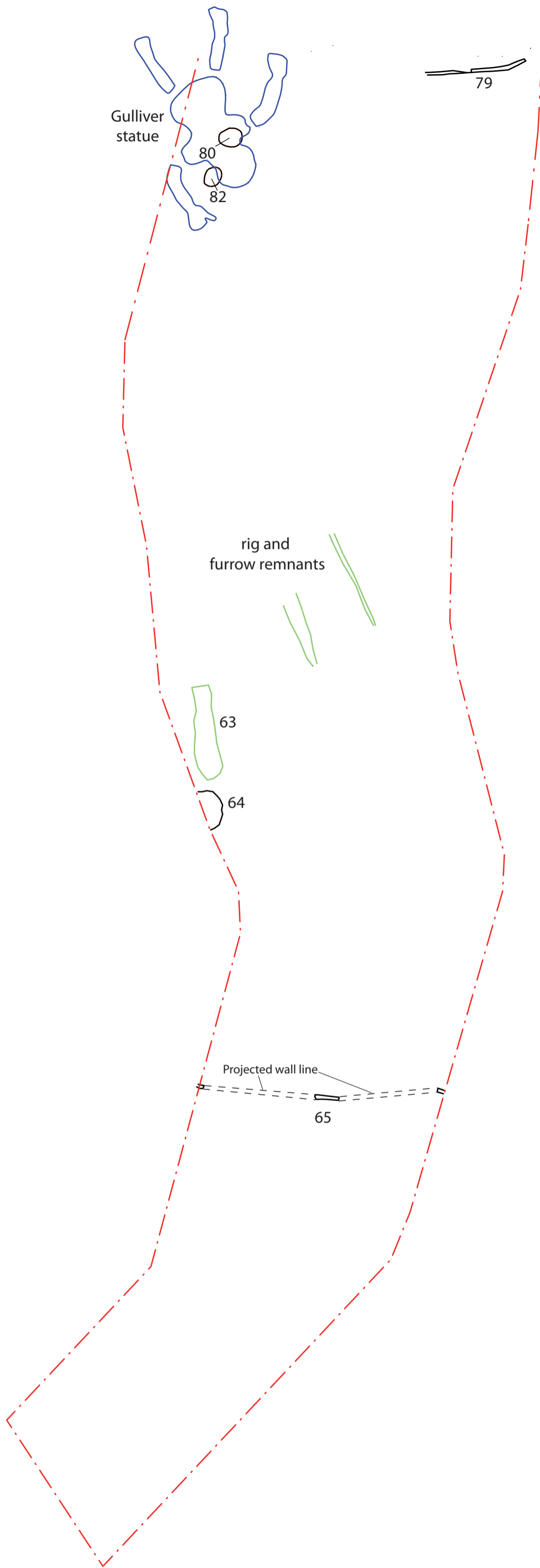


Figure 10: Zone C Detail

Niddrie Burn Restoration Project, Edinburgh Excavation Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

Appendix 1: Context Summaries

Context	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships	
		Below	Above
01	Topsoil Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt. Frequent modern inclusions. Covers whole site.	N/A	Many
02	Cut, Zone A Linear ditch cut into natural subsoil at same level as late medieval features. 2.7 m x 0.55 m x 0.12 m	03	04
03	Fill of (02), Zone A Moderately compact mid grey sandy silt. Inclusions of occasional small stones. Depth 0.12 m	01	02
04	Natural sub soil, Zone A Compact mid brown silty clay. Frequent sandstone		
05	Modern made ground, Zone B Loose grey silt containing much building debris, plastic and other modern material, Max depth 2.0 m	01	06
06	Redeposited natural Zone B Moderately compacted orange silty gravel Up to 1.3 m thick	05	07
07	Buried turf, Zone B Moderately compact black organic silt. Much rooting and turf. Extends from ice house running south. Only exists below (06). Depth 0.1 m Finds of 18 th /19 th pottery	06	08
08	Buried soil, Zone B Moderately compact dark grey sandy silt. Extends below buried turf (07)	07	09
09	Natural boulder clay and sand, Zone B	Many	
10	Upper surface of path, Zone B	01	Many
11	Old estate wall foundation, Zone A Dry Stone built and aligned NE-SW. May be related to walls (12) and (14) Cuts (04) 3.54 m x 0.48 m	16	04
12	Old estate wall foundation, Zone A Dry stone built and aligned NE-SW. May be related to walls (11) and (14) Cuts (04) 16 m x 1 m	16	04
13	Cut of quarry pit, Zone A Sub circular in plane with concave sides and base. Cuts (16) and (04), Sealed by (01) Filled by (015) 5.78 m x 2.5 m (LOE) x 1.01 m	15	16
14	Old estate wall foundation, Zone A Drystone built, Single course remains Aligned NE-SW. May be related to walls (11) and (12) 2.0 m x 1.0 m	16	04

Context	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships	
		Below	Above
15	Fill of pit 13, Zone A Very compact blue grey silty sand containing 75% shale fragments and rare slag and ash 1.01 m deep	01	13
16	Buried plough soil, Zone A Moderately compact reddish brown silty clay containing occasional coal and sandstone fragments Depth variable but approximately 0.22 m deep Contains post medieval pottery	01	11, 12,14
17	Cut of pit, Zone B Ovoid in shape, steep sides and flat base. Cuts (09) and sealed by (08) 1-93 m 1.2 m x 0.35 m	18	09
18	Fill of pit 17, Zone B Moderately compact dark grey brown clay silt, containing occasional small stones and coal fragments. Finds of ceramic, bone and glass. Only fill of pit (17) 0.35 m deep	08	17
19	Cut of small pit, Zone B Sub circular in plan with shallow sides and flat base. Cuts (09) and filled by (20). Only base survives 0.68 m x 0.78 m x 0.08 m	20	09
20	Fill of pit 19, Zone B Moderately compact dark grey brown clay silt containing occasional small stones and coal fragments. Pottery recovered. Only fill of pit (19) 0.08 m deep		
21			
22	Cut of large post hole/small pit, Zone B Circular in plan, concave sides and base Cuts (09) and filled by (23) Ø 0.56 m, 0.07 m deep	23	09
23	Fill of 22, Zone B Moderately compact dark brown silty sand containing occasional small gravels. Only fill of pit (22), No finds 0.07 m deep	08	22
24	Cut of large post hole/small pit, Zone B Steep concave sides, flat base. Cuts (09) and filled by (25) Ø 0.8 m, depth 0.06	25	09
25	Fill of 24, Zone B Moderately compact dark brown silty sand, containing occasional small gravels. Only fill of (24) 0.06 m deep	08	24
26	Cut of small pit, Zone B Ovoid in plan, near vertical sides and flat base Cuts (09) and filled by (27) 0.86 m x 0.6 m x 0.12 m	27	09

Context	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships	
		Below	Above
27	Fill of 26, Zone B Moderately compact dark brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal fragments. Only fill of (26) Depth 0.12 m	08	26
28	Cut of pit, Zone B Sub circular in plan with steep near vertical sides and flat base. Cuts (09) and filled by (29) Depth 0.26	29	09
29	Fill of 28, Zone B Compact dark brown silty sand containing frequent small gravels. Only fill of (28)	08	28
30	Stone spread	08	09
31	Demolition rubble, Zone B Compact mid grey clay silt containing frequent small to medium sized angular stones and charcoal flecks. Covers an area 10 m x 8 m Finds of ceramic, animal bone, glass, clay pipe and shell	07	37, 41
32	Rubble spread, Zone B Compact layer of dark brown silt containing 90% medium to large angular stones up to 0.6 m x 0.4 m x 0.15 m. Cut by (41) and surrounds well (38), Overlies (09) and partial overlies (42). Finds of ceramic and animal bone. Covers an area of 8 m N-S x 5 m E-W depth 0.2 m	41	42
33	Modern pit Zone A	01	
34	Large pit, Zone A Sub circular in plan with gently inclined sides and flat base. Cuts (04) and filled by (35) 3.05 m N-S, 2.85 E-W, depth 0.36 m	35	04
35	Fill of 34, Zone A Moderately compact pale grey sandy silt containing abundant shale fragments. Only fill of (34)	01	34
36	Post use fill of structure (42), Zone B Compact black sandy silt containing frequent small and medium angular stones. Finds of ceramic bone glass metal, clay pipe and shell 0.25 m deep	Path	42
37	Upper fill of well (38), Zone B Loose silty sand containing 50% large angular boulders. Finds of ceramic, animal bone, clay pipe, glass, shell. Depth over 2 m	31	Not yet bottomed
38	Well structure, Zone B Drystone built, stones measuring up to 0.45 m x 0.3 m x 0.2 m. Stones are sub-rounded, unworked and randomly coursed. Structure is 'D' shaped. Extends down wards through natural (09) for approximately 2.0 m where well shaft has been dug through bedrock. Diameter 1.6 m internal, 2.2 m external, depth over 2.0 m	37	43
39	Not used		
40	Kerb stones of path, Zone B Alignment of single stones marking edge of north-eastern edge of path.	08	09

Context	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships	
		Below	Above
	Stone size 0.14 m x 0.24 m x 0.1 m. Stones are unworked and angular existing as a single course with no bonding material. Laid on natural (09) and below (08) Length 2.9 m, width 0.2 m x depth 0.1 m.		
41	Robber Trench, Zone B Vertical-sided linear trench with flat base. Filled by (123), Cuts (32), Abuts floor slabs (50) Length 6.7m N-S, Width 0.7 m depth 0.26 m	123	32
42	Tank structure, Zone B Comprises three elements; <i>i) External wall</i> Stone built and mortared. Stone size up to 0.5 m x 0.35 m x 0.2 m. Stones unworked with up to two courses remaining. Forms small rectangular structure aligned approximately N-S. Length N-S 2.9 m, Width 2,5 m, Height 0.4 m <i>ii) Tank sides</i> Only one side remains in situ placed along internal face of wall. Single broken slab laid edge on and measures 1.6 m x 0.3 m x 0.13 m. Slab has been mortared into place and sits on flab floor. Traces of further slabs can be seen as mortar impressions on other internal faces of the wall <i>iii) Floor</i> Stone slab floor comprising three large stone slabs. The top face has been well worked. Largest slab measures 1.7 m x 1.0 m x 0.8 m Slabs have been laid on a 0.1 m thick silty clay (Bedding material). Structure may have been cut by well (38) but relationship difficult to establish.	36	09
43	Shaft of well, Zone B Sub circular shaft with near vertical sides. 1.8 m to 2 m wide at surface but where bed rock encountered after 2 m shaft narrows to 1.2 m. Cut through natural gravel (09). Hand and machine excavated to a depth of 2.5 m but base not encountered.	38	09
44	Cut of large pit, Zone B Sub-circular in plan with steep near vertical sides. Filled by (45), (94), and (95). Possibly dug for sand extraction 2.3 m x 0.95 m x 2 m	95	09
45	Upper fill of pit 44, Zone B Well compacted dark brown sandy silt containing abundant charcoal flecks. 0.6 m deep. No finds	08	94
46	Cut of large pit, Zone B Oval in plan, with rounded ends and straight concave sides and rounded base. Cuts natural sand (09) and filled by (47). Possible sand quarry.	47	09
47	Fill of 46, Zone B Moderately compact mid-dark brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks and gravels.	08	46
48	Cut of pit, Zone B Oval in plan with near vertical concave sides and a rounded base. Cuts natural (09) and filled by (49), cut by pit 96	49	09

Context	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships	
		Below	Above
	1.6 m N-S, 1.2 m E-W, depth 0.6 m		
49	Fill of pit 48, Zone B Moderately compact mid –dark brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks and gravels. Only fill of pit (48).	96	48
50	Flagged floor remains, Zone B Stone slabs vary in size, Ave 0.4 x 0.3 x 0.08. Unworked and angular. Single course forming possible floor surface. Traces of lime mortar present but not extensive. Covers and area of 2.1 m N-S, 0.85 m E-W. May be associated with robber trench 41	08	52
51	Wall foundation, Zone B Stone built. Stones vary in size up to 0.5 m x 0.4 m x 0.08 m. Mix of angular and rounded stones. Two courses remain with traces of clay bonding in some areas. Aligned E-W. Drain (58) runs into and into wall suggesting that it may have been the northern wall of a building associated with floor remains (57) and hearth (56) but no returns exist. Cuts natural (09) buried by (31). 4.9 m E-W x 0.45 m x 0.04 m.	31	09
52	Buried soil/levelling material, Zone B Compact light grey sandy silt containing frequent small to medium gravels. 0.05 m deep. Directly below floor (50).	50	09
53	Cobbled Surface, Zone B Area of densely packed stone sets. Vary in size averaging 0.23 m x 0.18 m. up to 0.45 m 0.35 m Single layer set above (09) with possible clay bonding. Central drain formed by large sets seen to cross surface from NE-SW. May have converged with second drain seen within cobbles (55). Drain extends beyond eastern edge of cobbles as an open culvert (88), (although may have been closed once) for further 6 m toward NE. Possible floor of byre associated with (54) and (55). 5.4 m W-E, 3.4 m N-S	path	09
54	Cobbled surface, Zone B Fragmented area of densely packed stone sets. Vary in size aver 0.25 m x 0.25 m up to 0.3 m x 0.3 m. Single layer with possible clay bonding laid on to (09). Associated with (53) and (55) 1.6 m E-W x 2.0 m N-S	08	09
55	Cobbled surface, zone B Area of tightly packed stone sets. Vary in size ave 0.25 m x 0.25 m. Drain gully crosses from SE-NW and may have converged with drain/gully in (53). 3.8 m W-E x 1.8 m N-S	08	09
56	Hearth, Zone B A scorched area of stone and sand forming a sub-circular shape. Clay lined (103) and edged with stone. !.1 m N-S x 0.85 m E-W, depth 0.35	100	99
57	Floor surface, Zone B Mix of stone flags and cobbles forming disjointed (damaged) floor surface serviced by drain (58) and associated with wall (51) and hearth (57). Laid	08	61

Context	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships	
		Below	Above
	over (61). 2.7 m x 3.2 m		
58	Drain in floor 57, Zone B Mix of unworked and rounded stones and flanked by edge set flat angular slabs, forming drain within floor surface (57). Drain aligned N-S sloping down toward north and through wall (51).	08	09
59	Cobbled road surface, Zone B Area of cobbling aligned E-W within base of valley cut by modern service trench. Single layer of cobbles flanked by large edging/kerb stones on northern edge. Associated with (60) 4.8 m E-W, 1.5 m N-S	08	09
60	Cobbled road surface, Zone B Fragmented area of cobbling aligned E-W within base of valley and cut by modern service trench. Possible large kerb stones on southern edge. Associated with (59)	08	09
61	Buried soil, Zone B Compact sandy silt containing frequent small stones and charcoal fragments. Restricted to below floor (57). Depth 0.15 m	57	09
62	Dump of iron working waste, Zone B Compact black ash/cinders and slag. Covers and elongated oval area 1.5 m x 1.2 m x 0.1 m	08	09
63	Rig and furrow, Zone C Linear cut feature aligned N-S. Gently sloping sides and flat base. Cuts (09) and filled by (74). Rig and furrow remains associated with (89/ (90), (91/ (92), (105)/ (106) and (107)/ (108). Separation of rig approximately 7 m or multiples of. 18.0 m x 1.8 m x 0.55 m	74	09
64	Cut of large pit, Zone B Sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and flat base. Cuts (09) and filled by (71) 7.45 m N-S, 3.2 m E-W (LOE), 1.4 m deep	71	09
65	Boundary Wall, Zone C Constructed from sub angular/angular stone, measuring from 0.2 m x 0.1 m x 0.05 m up to 0.4 m x 0.15 m x 0.15 m. Seen to cross whole width of excavation area (via test pits). Up to three courses survive with traces of mortar bonding present. Possible shown on 19 th century map	01	09
66	Construction cut of Ice House, Zone B Sub circular cut surrounding main body of ice house. Cuts sand (09) and filled by (93) 2.5 m deep from top of natural (09). Hand and machine excavated	93	09
67	Short section of wall foundation, Zone B Constructed from stone. Stone size 0.35m x 0.35m x 0.25 m. Unworked and only a single course survives. Aligned NE-SW with no bonding material. 2.6 m	08	09
68	Cut of field drain Zone C	69	09

Context	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships	
		Below	Above
69	Stone construction of field drain 68, Zone C	70	68
70	Fill of field drain 68, Zone C	01	69
71	Fill of pit 64, Zone C Moderately compact mid-dark brown sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small angular stones. Only fill of pit (64) Depth 1.4 m	01	64
72	Modern track, Zone C	73	09
73	Fill of 72, Zone C	01	72
74	Fill of 63, Zone C Moderately compact mid grey sandy silt. Only fill of (63) Depth 0.25 m	01	63
75	Not used		
76	Not used		
77	Not used		
78	Not used		
79	Boundary wall Zone B Undressed stones ranging from 0.1 m x 0.1 m x 0.05 m up to 0.8 m x 0.4 m x 0.2 m. Up to two courses survive forming wall foundation with traces of lime mortar. Aligned east to west in two stretches. No clear construction cut From east 6.6 m, 4 m gap, 6.2 m; 0.65 m wide, 0.46 m deep.	05	09
80	Cut of large pit, Zone B Oval in plan with steep sides and flat base. Cuts natural (09) and filled by (81). 2.2 m x 2.2 m x 1 m.	81	09
81	Fill of pit 80, Zone B Moderately compact orange brown clay (redeposited natural). Only fill of (80). Glass recovered from base. Depth 1.0 m	01	80
82	Cut of large pit, Zone B Oval in plan with steep sides and flat base. Appears to have been cut through a coal seam. Cuts (09) and filled by (83) 3.0 m x 3.0 m x 2.3 m	83	09
83	Fill of pit 82, Zone B Moderately compact orange brown clay containing frequent inclusions of clay and rubble and stone. Only fill of pit (82). Pot and bone recovered. 2.3 m deep	01	82
84	Not used		
85	Cut of large pit, Zone B Sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides which partially undercut upper edge and a sloping base. Cuts natural subsoil and filled by (87). 1.3 m N-S x 1.5 m E-W	87	09
86	Not used		
87	Fill of 85, Zone B Very compact mid reddish brown gritty sandy silt. Only fill of (75). Hand and machine dug. Possible quarrying event. Pottery recovered. Depth 1.7 m	32	09

Context	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships	
		Below	Above
88	Stone Gully/drain, Zone B Two linear parallel lines of stone, lain as single course. Stone unworked ave size 0.35 m x 0.15 m x 0.1 m. Stones form open channel 0.15 m wide x 5 m NE/SW and 0.12 m deep. Channel aligned NE-SW and runs into drain within surface of (53)	01	09
89	Un-excavated rig and furrow, Zone C		
90	Not used		
91	Unexcavated rig and furrow, Zone C		
92	Not used		
93	Fill of construction cut of ice house, Zone B Moderately compact mix of gravel, silt and coal (ie. redeposited natural within cut following construction of ice house).	01	108
94	Fill of pit 44, Zone B Thin band of shale within pit (44). 0.1 m thick	45	95
95	Base fill of pit 44, Zone B	94	09
96	Cut of large pit, Zone B Sub-circular in plan with steep near vertical sides and concave base. Cuts pit (48) and filled by (97) and (98) Diameter 2.6 m, depth 1.45 m	97	09
97	Basal fill of pit 96, zone B Moderately compact broken/dumped shale. 0.3 m deep	98	96
98	Upper fill of pit 96, Zone B Moderately compact mid brown silty sand, containing frequent charcoal flecks. Depth 1.1 m	08	97
99	Cut of hearth, Zone B Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and rounded base. 1.9 m N-S, depth 0.2-0.3 m. Cuts natural sand (09)		
100	Hearth Debris, Zone B Compact light grey clay with frequent iron debris/slag infilling upper central portion of hearth (56). Depth 0.05 m	01	103
101	Scorched natural sand, Zone B Moderately compact bright red sand. Seen below and surrounding hearth (56). Depth 0.2 m	103	09
102	Hearth rakings, Zone B Spread of compact black charcoal fragments extending from south side of hearth. 0.05 m thick	57	61
103	Clay and stone lining of hearth 56, Zone B Compact brown and red clay scorched clay lining cut (99) and surmounted by single line of heat exposed stone.	100	99
104	Soil layer below 102, Zone B Moderately compact light grey silt containing frequent small and medium stones and charcoal flecks. Restricted to below rakings from hearth.	102	09

Context	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships	
		Below	Above
	Depth 0.2 m		
105	Un-excavated rig and furrow	01	09
106	Not used		
107	Post pad, Zone B Small group of nine flat angular stones forming a sub-square area one course of stones thick. 0.8 m x 0.8 m	08	09
108	Ice house phase 1, Zone B Constructed from stone. Stones partially worked on inner face and vary in size up to 0.4 m x 0.4 m x 0.4 m. Laid in random courses and lime mortared. Forms southern two thirds of ice house and becomes wider toward base. Length of structure 4.8 m; external width 3.8m; internal width at top 2.3 m; internal width at LOE (2.5m) 2.5 m. Width of wall 0.6 m depth in excess of 3 m. Built within construction cut (66). This main structure is associated with path (113) and wall (112)	Phase 2 of ice house	Phase 1 of ice house
109	Brick built extension/repair. Phase 2 of ice house, Zone B Constructed from un-frogged brick. Bricks measure 230 mm x 100 mm x 70 mm and laid as headers and stretchers, forming 'U' shaped extension to main body of ice house (108). Bricks are bonded with a lime mortar and the extension has an internal length of 1.8 m. (108) and (109) are not tied but are simply butted together. Externally the brickwork is lined by (118), (119) and (120) to full width of wall and is all likely to be of the same build. This extension is served by path (117) also likely to have been built at the same time	Phase 3 of ice house	Phase 1 of ice house
110	Stone wall part of phase 2 of ice house, Zone B Stones vary in size up to 0.5 m x 0.3 m x 0.3 m and are roughly worked and random coursed with a lime mortar. The form is of a short wall aligned N-S which butts (111) to the east and appears to have been tied into the brick work of (109) and outer wall (118). Its relationship with wall (112) is unclear but it appears to have replaced its southern extent. 2.2 m N-S x 0.9 m E-W x 0.65 m high (exposed)	Phase 3 of ice house	Phase 1 of ice house
111	Stone Plinth, part of phase 2 of ice house, Zone B Triangular shaped plinth built from coursed and mortared ashlar blocks forming western edge of new entrance to ice house indicated by remains of door hinge fixed into its eastern edge. 1.0 m x 0.85 m x 0.6 m (exposed)	Phase 3 of ice house	Phase 1 of ice house
112	Wall foundation, part of phase 1 of ice house, Zone B Constructed from unworked and unbonded angular stones measuring up to 0.6 m x 0.5 m x 0.2 m. only a single course remains aligned N-S. Edge wall butting path (113) 2.6 m x 0.6 m x 0.2 m	110	122
113	Stone path, Phase 1 of ice house, Zone B Single layer of unworked flat angular stones varying in size up to 0.45 m x 0.4 m x 0.05 m. No bonding material. Built above (122). Good edges on eastern and western sides and possible on north edge. Southern edge lost. 1.7 m E-W x 2.2 m N-S	01	122

Context	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships	
		Below	Above
114	Modern brick built infilling of ice house entrance, Phase 3 of ice house, Zone B Wall built from broken bricks lain as stretchers across Phase 2 entrance of ice house. Wall two brick widths thick. Built in order to block access to ice house following disuse. Brick size 200 mm x 110 mm x 80 mm and mortared. 1.0 m x 0.32 m x 0.3 m	01	109
115	Function unclear, phase 3 of ice house, Zone B Two well worked stones 0.8 m x 0.3 m x 0.17 m butting (114). Lain as a single course above (116). Built post laid post blocking of ice house and disuse of path as indicated by presence of soil (116).	01	116
116	Buried soil, phase 3 of ice house, zone B Moderately compact mid grey silt containing occasional small stones. Only seen below (115) but may have extended over (117) prior to evaluation.	115	117
117	Brick and slab path, Phase 2 of ice house, Zone B Path built from three materials. i) Stone slabs 1.15 m x 0.73 m and well worked. ii) Bricks 240 mm x 112 mm x 80 mm and unfrogged. iii) Cobbles 0.18 m x 0.12 m x 1.2 m and unworked. Slabs and brick make up southern extent of path covering an area of 2.0 m x 1.6 m. The remains of stone walls made from ashlar blocks mark the edges of this spread A single hole has been drilled into one of the western stones may indicate that a railing style fence once existed. Cobbles make up northern extent covering an area of 1.2 m by 1.6 m and edged. Path is aligned NE-SW deviating from the old path (113). Built on (122).	01	122
118	Inner core of ice house extension, Phase 2, Zone B Rubble built core of ice house wall extension. Stone unworked and mortared. Coursing not seen. Tied into (110)	Phase 3 of ice house	Phase 1 of ice house
119	Deposit of clay sealing ice house extension Compact yellow orange clay. Exists along outer edge of ice house extension. 0.38 m wide depth unknown.	Phase 3 of ice house	Phase 1 of ice house
120	Outer lining of ice house extension Line of single broken bricks lining outer edge of (119). Depth unknown	Phase 3 of ice house	Phase 1 of ice house
121	Back fill of ice house, phase 3 Moderately compact mid brown sandy silt containing frequent small to large stones and modern debris. Depth over 3 m	01	Phase 2 of ice house
122	Buried soil surrounding ice house Moderately compact mid brown sandy silt containing frequent shale fragments and small stones. Depth 0.4 m. Merges with topsoil.	01	09
123	Fill of robber trench 41, Zone B Compact mid grey sandy silt containing 50% mortar fragments and flecks. Fills (41)	31	41

Appendix 2: Drawing Register

Drawing Number	Feature Number	Description	Scale
1	02	NW-facing section of ditch 02	1:10
2	02	Plan of ditch	1:20
3	11	Plan of wall	1:20
4	12/14	Plan of walls	1:20
5	17	NW-facing section of ditch	1:10
6	12	E-facing section through wall 12	1:10
7	17/19	Plan of pits	1:20
8	19	SW-facing section of pit	1:10
9	22	N-facing section	1:10
10	24	S-facing section	1:10
11	26	N-facing section	1:10
12	28	N-facing section	1:10
13	34	W-facing section	1:10
14	Many	Plan of north extent of steading (see also plan 7)	1:20
15	Many	Further extents of steading	1:20
16	44	N-facing section	1:10
17	46	SW-facing section	1:10
18	46	NE-facing section	1:10
19	48	N-facing section	1:10
20		Plan of cobbled area east of steading	1:20
21		Plan of cobbled area south of steading	1:20
22		Not used	
23		Not used	
24	Many	Farmstead D	1:20
25	Many	Farmstead C	1:20
26	Many	Steading western extents	1:20
27	64	E-facing section	1:20
28	63	S-facing section	1:10
29	Many	Ice House	1:20
30	84	Well overlay	1:20
31	88	Plan of drain	1:20
32	84		1:10
33	44	N-facing section	1:10
34	96/48	E-facing section	1:10

Drawing Number	Feature Number	Description	Scale
35	56	E-facing section of hearth	1:10
36	56	Plan of hearth	1:20

Appendix 3: Photographic register

Black and White Film 1

Frame	F. No.	Description	From
1-2		Registration	
3-4	02	NW-facing section of ditch	NW
5-6	02	General view	SE
7-12		Working shots of scanning of gulliver statue	Various
13-14	11	General shot of wall	S
15-16	11	General shot of wall	W
17-18	12	General shot of wall	W
19-20	12/14	Detail of walls	W
21-22	13	General shot of path	SE
23-24	13	General shot of path	NW
25-26	13	General shot of path	N
27-28	13	General shot of path	S

Black and White Film 2

Frame	F. No.	Description	From
1-2		Registration	
3-4	13	SW-facing section of pit/ditch	S
5-6	17	NW-facing section	NW
7-8	19	SW-facing section	SW
9-10	17/19	General shot of pits	W
11-12	12	W-facing section	W
13-14	11/12/14	General shot of pits	W
15-16	22	General shot of pit/post hole	N
17-18	24	General shot of pit/post hole	S
19-20		Pre ex shot of well	SW
21-22		Pre ex shot of well	NE
23	26/28	General shot of pits	E
24	26/28	General shot of pits	W
25		General shot of zone B	W
26		General shot of zone B	S
27		General shot of zone B	N
28		General shot of zone B	E
29-30	44	N-facing section of pit	N
31-32	46	SW-facing section of pit	SW
33-34	48	N-facing section of pit	N
35-36	44/46/48	General shot of pits	NE

Black and White Film 3

Frame	F. No.	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3		Shot of large pit	W
4-5		Shot of large pit	E
6		Head of Gulliver	N
7		Left arm of Gulliver	NE
8		Right arm of Gulliver	SW
9		Left leg of Gulliver	SE
10		Right arm of Gulliver	SW
11		Close up of left hand of Gulliver	NE
12		Close up of right hand of Gulliver	N
13		Close up of right leg of gulliver	N
14		Close up of left leg of Gulliver	N
15		Close up of left side of head of Gulliver	W
16		Close up of right side of head of Gulliver	E
17		Right side of torso of Gulliver	E
18		Left side of torso of Gulliver	W
19		Attempt at moving left hand of Gulliver	N
20		Break in left hand of Gulliver following attempt to move it	W
21/22	53	General shot of cobbles	W
23-24	53	General shot of cobbles	E
25-26	54	General shot of cobbles	W
27-28	55	General shot of cobbles	W
29-30	55	General shot of cobbles	E
31-32	53/55	General shot of cobbles	W
33-34		General shot of cobbles	N

Black and White Film 4

Frame	F. No.	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3	58	General shot of cobbles	N
4-5	59	General shot of cobbles	N
6	51	General shot of wall	NE
7	51	General shot of wall	NW
8	51	General shot of wall and drain	N
9	50	General shot of floor	N
10	50	General shot of floor	S
11	57	General shot of floor	N
12	57	General shot of floor	S
13-20		Demolition of Gulliver statue	Various
21	56	Hearth	N
22	56	Hearth	S
23	69	Wall pre ex	SW
24	69	Wall pre ex	SW
25	69	Wall	NW
26	69	Wall	NW
27	67	Wall	E

Frame	F. No.	Description	From
28	67	Wall	N
29-30	62	Base of pit/ash dump	S
31-32		Ice house old entrance	NW
33-34		Ice house new entrance	NE
35-36		East-facing wall	E

Black and White Film 5

Frame	F. No.	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3		Ice House; south-facing wall	S
4-5		Ice House; west-facing wall	W
6-7		Ice House; west-facing wall	W
8-9		Ice House; south-facing interior	S
10-11		Ice House; west-facing wall	W
12-13		Ice House; east-facing interior wall	E
14-15		Ice House; north-facing interior wall	N
16-17	64	General shot of pit	NE
18-19	84	General shot of well during hand excavation	S
20-21	65	General pre-ex shot of well	S
22-23	65	South-facing elevation of well	S
24-25	41	North-facing section through robber trench	N
26-27	64	Section through pit	E
28-29	64	General shot of pit interior	N
30-31	65	General shot of wall	W
32-33	72	General shot of track	SE
34-35	63	South facing section	S
36-37		General shot of well at depth 1 m	S
38-39		General shot of well at depth 1 m	N

Black and White Film 6

Frame	F. No.	Description	From
1		Registration	
2-3	41	General shot of area around tank	
4-5	79	West end of wall	SW
6-7	79	East end of wall	N
8-9	79	East end of wall	ENE
10-11	79	North elevation	N
12-13	82	Cut of pit	N
14-15	82	Cut of pit	S
16-17	81	West-facing section	W
18-19	79	Elevation of wall	S
20-21	79	General shot of wall	NE
22-23	79	General shot of wall	E
24-25	53	Continuation of drain	SW
26-27	55	Continuation of drain	NE
28-29	84	General shot of pit	SW
30-31	84	General shot of pit	SW
32-33	84	SW-facing section of pit	SW

Black and White Film 7

Frame	F. No.	Description	From
1-2		Registration	
3-4	84	Coal in proximity to pit 84	S
5-6	45	Section through pit	N
7-8	62	General shot of iron pan following removal of (62)	SW
9-10	96/48	East-facing section	E
11-12	56	East-facing section thru hearth	E
13-14	56	Partial excavation of hearth	S
15	107	General shot	E

Black and White Film 8

Frame	F. No.	Description	From
1		Registration	
2	108	General view of main ice house structure	N
3	108/109	Junction of stone and brickwork, main ice house structure	W
4	109	Brick repair/extension of ice house	S
5	110	Wall extending from ice house	W
6	111	Part of entrance of ice house extension	N
7	112/113	Original entrance path to ice house	W
8	109/115	General view of ice house extension	S
9	117	New path leading to entrance of ice house	NE
10	117	Close up of rail fitting on west side of new ice house path	NE
11	111	Door hinge of later ice house entrance	NE
12		Detail of construction of ice house extension	W

Digital Photographs - Download 1

Frame	F. no.	Description	From
1-2	02	NW-facing section of ditch	NW
3-4	02	General view	SE
5-14		General working shots	Various
15-22		General shots of machins working	Various
23-31		General shots of laser scanning of guliver	Various
32-33	11	General shot of wall	S
34-35	11	General shot of wall	W
36	12	General shot of wall	W
37	12/14	Detail of walls	W
38-39	13	General shot of SE edge of pit 13	SE
40-41	13	General shot of NW edge of pit 13	NW
42-43	13/14	General shot of NW edge of pit 13 & 14	N
44-45	13/14	General shot of NW edge of pit 13 & 14	S
46-47	13	SW-facing section of pit/ditch	S
48-49	17	NW-facing section of pit	NW
50-51	19	SW-facing section of pit	SW
52-53	17/19	General shot of pits	W
54	12	West-facing section	W
55	12/14	General shot of walls	W
56	22	General shot of pit/post hole	N
57	24	General shot of post hole/pit	SW
58	38	Pre excavation shot of well	SW
59	38	Pre excavation shot of well	NE
60	26/28	General shot of pits	E
61	26/28	General shot of pits	W
62	26	North facing section	N
63	28	North facing section	N
64		General shot of area B	S
65		General shot of area B	N
66		General shot of area B	E
67		General shot of area B	W
68	53	General shot of cobbles	NE
69	54	Cobble cleaning	E
70	54	Cobble cleaning	E
71	53	General shot of cobbles	E
72		Working shot	E
73	56	Hearth	E
74	42	Working shot, Tank structure	S
75	42	Working shot. Tank structure	N
76	38	Working shot, Well	E
77	38	Working shot, Well	S
78		General working shot	NW
79	Ice house	Ice house entrance	N
80	Ice house	Ice house, northern section	W
81	Ice house	Ice house, central section	W
82	Ice house	Ice house, southern section	W
83	Ice house	Internal view of ice house	N
84	Ice house	Overview of ice house	S

Frame	F. no.	Description	From
85	Guliver statue	Head	S
86	Guliver statue	Head	S
87	Guliver statue	Left arm	NE
88	Guliver statue	Right arm	W
89	Guliver statue	Left leg	S
90	Guliver statue	Right leg	S
91	Guliver statue	Torsp, left side	W
92	Guliver statue	Torso, right side	E
93	Guliver statue	Right hand	N
94	Guliver statue	Right foot	S
95	Guliver statue	Left foot	N
96	Guliver statue	Left Hand	N

Digital Photographs - Download 2

Frame	F. no.	Description	From
1		Registration	
2	44	North facing section of pit	N
3	46	SW facing section of pit	SW
4	48	N facing section of pit	N
5	44, 46, 48	General shot of pits	
6		Shot of large pit	W
7		General shots of vandalised fencing	
8		General shots of vandalised fencing	
9		General shots of vandalised fencing	
10		General shots of vandalised fencing	
11		General shots of vandalised fencing	
12		General shots of vandalised fencing	
13		General shots of vandalised fencing	
14		General shots of vandalised fencing	
15	53	Generals shot of cobbles and drain	W
16	53	General shot of cobbles and drain	E
17	54	General shot of cobbles	W
18	55	General shot of cobbles	W
19	55	General shot of cobbles	E
20	53, 54, 55	Overview of cobbled area	W
21	58	General shot of cobbled road	N
22	59	General shot of cobbled road	N
23	51	Shot of wall	NE
24	51	General shot of wall	NW
25	51, 58	General shot of wall and drain	N
26	50, 41	General shot of floor and robber trench	N
27	50, 41	General shot of floor and robber trench	S
28	57	General shot of floor surface	N
29	57	General shot of floor surface	S
30	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
31	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
32	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
33	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
34	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	

Frame	F. no.	Description	From
35	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
36	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
37	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
38	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
39	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
40	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
41	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
42	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
43	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
44	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
45	Guliver statue	General shot of demolition	
46	56	Hearth	W
47	56	Hearth	S
48	69	Wall detail	SW
49	69	General shot of wall	NW
50	67	General shot of wall	E
51	62	General shot of cinder/ash deposit	S
52	113	Old entrance to ice house	NW
53	117	New entrance to ice house	NE
54	108	Ice house, east facing wall	E
55	108	Ice house, South facing wall	S
56	108	Ice house west facing wall	W
57	110, 118, 119, 120	Ice house, Northern extension	W
58	109	Ice house interior of brick lining	S
59	108, 109	Ice house interior, Junction of stone and brick	W
60	108, 109	Ice house interior, Junction of stone and brick	E
61	64	General shot of pit	NE
62	108	Ice house interior, southern end	N
63		Pit	S
64	65	Detail of south facing elevation of wall	S
65	65	Detail of south facing elevation of wall	S
66	41	North facing section	N
67	64	East facing section through pit	E
68	64	General shot showing depth of pit	N
69	65	General shot of wall	W
70	72	General shot of track/furrow	SE
71	63	South facing section	S
72	85	General shot of pit	S
73	85	General shot of pit	N
74	85	Following removal of 41	S
75	79	West end of wall	SW
76	79	West end of wall	S
77	79	East end of wall	N
78	79	General view of wall	ENE
79	79	North face of wall	N
80	82	Cut of pit	N
81	82	Cut of pit	S
82	81	West facing section	W

Frame	F. no.	Description	From
83	79	Wall elevation	S
84	79	General shot of wall	NE
85	79	Gap in wall	E
86	84	General shot of wall	SW
87	84	Detail of wall	SW
88	84	SW facing section through pit	SW
89		Construction cut of ice house	E
90		Construction cut of ice house	E
91	84	Coal in proximity to pit 84	S
92	45	General shot of pit	N
93	62	General shot of iron pan	SW
94	96/48	East facing section	E
95	55	East facing section	E
96	55	East facing section	E
97	56	General shot of section	S
98	56	General shot of section	S
99	107	General shot	E

Digital film 3

Frame	F. No.	Description	From
1		Registration	
2	108	General view of main ice house structure	N
3	108/109	Junction of stone and brickwork, main ice house structure	W
4	109	Brick repair/extension of ice house	S
5	110	Wall extending from ice house	W
6	111	Part of entrance of ice house extension	N
7	112/113	Original entrance path to ice house	W
8	109/115	General view of ice house extension	S
9	117	New path leading to entrance of ice house	NE
10	117	C,ose up of rail fitting on west side of new ice house path	NE
11	111	Door hinge of later ice house entrance	NE
12		Detail of construction of ice house extension	W

Appendix 4: Finds register

Bone

Find Number	Context	Description / Material
Bone		
7	18	Bone
11	37	Bone
15	30	Bone
18	31	Bone
21	39	Bone
24	32	Bone
27	36	Bone
31	31	Bone
37	49	Bone
40	65	Bone
47	83	Bone
51	37	Bone
59	98	Bone
Ceramic		
1	10	Ceramic
2	07	Ceramic
3	08	Ceramic
4	16	Ceramic
6	18	Ceramic
8	20	Ceramic
9	37	Ceramic
12	38	Ceramic
13	30	Ceramic
16	31	Ceramic
20	39	Ceramic
23	32	Ceramic
26	36	Ceramic
30	31	Ceramic
36	49	Ceramic
38	49	Ceramic
39	65	Ceramic
41	32	Ceramic
44	62	Ceramic
46	64	Ceramic
48	83	Ceramic
50	87	Ceramic
52	37	Ceramic
56	55	Ceramic
57	55	Ceramic
58	98	Ceramic
143	122	Ceramic
Clay Pipe		
28	36	Clay pipe
32	31	Clay pipe

Find Number	Context	Description / Material
55	37	Clay pipe
60	100	Clay pipe
62	39	Clay pipe
Coins		
63	08/09 valley	Coin
64	08/09 valley	Coin
65	08/09 valley	Coin
66	08/09 valley	Coin
67	08/09 valley	Coin
68	08/09 valley	Coin
69	08/09 valley	Coin
70	08/09 valley	Coin
71	08/09 valley	Coin
72	08/09 valley	Coin
73	08/09 valley	Coin
74	08/09 valley	Coin
75	08/09 valley	Coin
109	08/09 Steading	Coin (Cartwheel penny)
113	08/09 Steading	Coin
114	08/09 Steading	Coin
115	08/09 Steading	Coin
116	08/09 Steading	Coin
117	08/09 Steading	Coin
118	08/09 Steading	Coin
119	08/09 Steading	Coin
120	08/09 Steading	Coin
121	08/09 Steading	Coin
122	08/09 Steading	Coin
123	08/09 Steading	Coin (Cartwheel penny)
127	08/09 Steading	Coin
141	08/09 Steading	Coin
Copper Alloy objects		
22	39	Copper alloy (Button)
86	08/09 valley	Copper alloy object (Double 'D' Buckel)
87	08/09 valley	Copper alloy object (Penny ring)
88	08/09 valley	Copper alloy object
89	08/09 valley	Copper alloy object
90	08/09 valley	Copper alloy object (Button)
91	08/09 valley	Copper alloy object (Button)
92	08/09 valley	Copper alloy object (Button)
93	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Thimble)
94	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Millitary Badge)
95	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Millitary Badge)
96	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Similar to F107 & F129)
97	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Buckel)
98	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Button)
99	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Buckle)
100	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Tiger)
104	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object

Find Number	Context	Description / Material
105	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object
106	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Figurine)
107	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Similar to F96 & F129)
108	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object
124	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Double 'D' buckle)
125	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (large spike)
126	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object
128	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy ring (Internal inscription)
129	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Similar to F96 & F107)
130	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Thimble)
131	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Horse leg)
132	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object
133	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Button)
134	08/09 Steading	Copper alloy object (Button)
Glass		
5	18	Glass
10	37	Glass
14	30	Glass
17	31	Glass
29	36	Glass
34	31	Glass
42	41	Glass
49	81	Glass
54	37	Glass
Iron		
35	31	Iron object
Lead		
76	08/09 valley	Lead object
77	08/09 valley	Lead object
78	08/09 valley	Lead object
79	08/09 valley	Lead object
80	08/09 valley	Lead object
81	08/09 valley	Lead object
82	08/09 valley	Lead object (Button)
83	08/09 valley	Lead object
84	08/09 valley	Lead object (Love token)
85	08/09 valley	Lead object
101	08/09 Steading	Lead shot
102	08/09 Steading	Lead object (Loom weight)
103	08/09 Steading	Lead object (With inscription)
110	08/09 Steading	Lead object
111	08/09 Steading	Lead object
112	08/09 Steading	Lead object
135	08/09 Steading	Lead object
136	08/09 Steading	Lead object
137	08/09 Steading	Lead object
138	08/09 Steading	Lead object (weight)
139	08/09 Steading	Lead object (shot)
140	08/09 Steading	Lead object (weight)

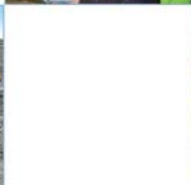
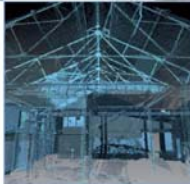
Find Number	Context	Description / Material
Shell		
19	31	Shell
25	36	Shell
33	31	Shell
53	37	Shell
Slag		
43	62	Slag
61	104	Slag
Worked stone		
142	005	Worked stone

Appendix 5: Soil Sample Register

Context	Quantity	Feature discription
03	20 litres	Gully
27	10 litres	Fill of pit
36	30 litres	Layer adjacent to well
45	30 litres	Fill of pit
49	30 litres	Fill of pit
56	10 litres	Hearth fill
61	30 litres	Layer below floor 57
62	30 litres	Slag rich pit
64	30 litres	Ditch
98	30 litres	Fill of pit
102	20 litres	Rakings from hearth 56

Appendix 6: *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Report Entry*

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Niddrie Burn Restoration Scheme Excavation
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 21619
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Erlend Hindmarch
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NT37SW 175
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Ice House, Steading, Well, Walls, Pits
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Ceramic, Bone, Glass, Metal, Clay pipe
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 301 702
START DATE (this season)	7 th March 2011
END DATE (this season)	29 th April 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Evaluation (Niddrie Burn Restoration, Archaeological Evaluation DES 2010)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation, carried out prior to the commencement of the Niddrie Burn Restoration Project, revealed that significant archaeological remains would be directly affected by the Project. The evaluation located the remains of an ice house, a discrete area of medieval activity and the remains of a possible path or estate road associated with the 17th century Niddrie House.</p> <p>The consequent excavation recorded these features and in addition found a number of pits, the remains of a small farm steading, a well, stone tank and an industrial hearth dating to the early part of the 17th century. The excavation also identified the presence of former estate walls and roads. Artefacts included ceramics, glass, animal bone and a large quantity of metal finds consisting of coins, lead and copper alloy objects.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Post Excavation Analyses
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	City of Edinburgh Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Road Industrial Estate Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchoeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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