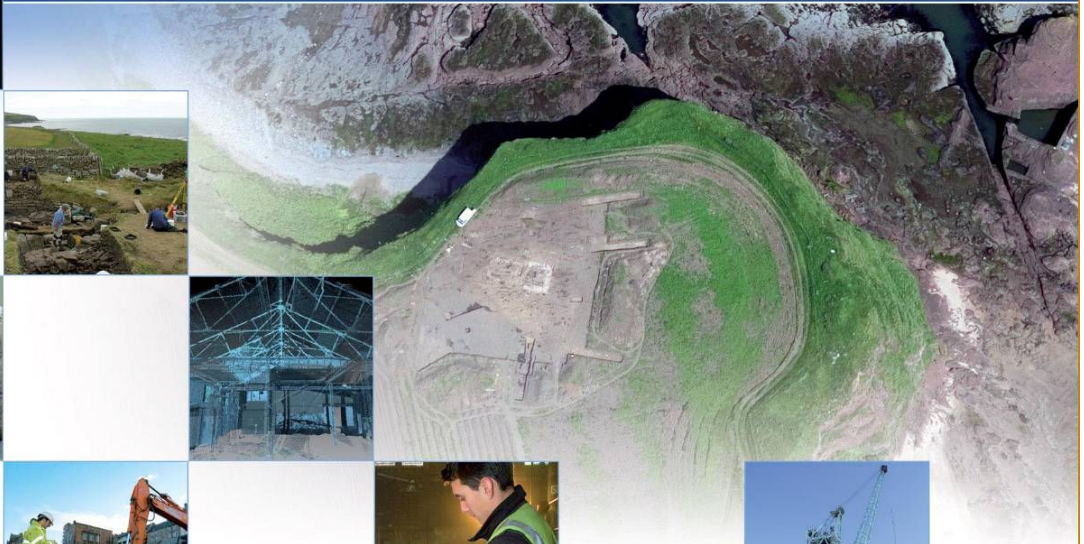


James Gillespie's Primary School, Edinburgh: Phase 1 Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation & Watching Brief Data Structure Report

AOC 22383

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April 2013



James Gillespie's Primary School, Edinburgh:
Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation & Watching Brief
Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: **Services for Communities**
The City of Edinburgh Council
G5 Waverly Court
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Edinburgh
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National Grid Reference (NGR): **NT 2509 7216**

AOC Project No: **22383**

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation, subsequent excavation and watching brief undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Services for communities, City of Edinburgh Council prior to and during the re-development of the buildings comprising James Gillespie's Primary School, Edinburgh.

The evaluation demonstrated that the potential for survival was highest in an area of raised ground close to the current school buildings; elsewhere the evaluation area had been heavily scarped, very close to bedrock limiting the potential for archaeological preservation. Subsequent to the evaluation, an area was opened for archaeological excavation focussed on this ridge of higher ground.

The excavation revealed features relating to the 17th century designed landscape surrounding the tower house of Bruntsfield House. These garden features comprised a parallel pair of retaining walls that would have formed a raised path or track and the base of a flowerbed. Set into one of the walls facing Bruntsfield House was a recessed niche or grotto.

Preserved below the garden features was an earthen bank, part of an estate or field boundary. Underlying this was the badly truncated remains of a medieval structure comprising two walls along with pits cut into the natural subsoil.

Further works will be required in the form of on site monitoring and post-excavation analyses.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation, subsequent excavation and watching brief were required by Services for Communities, City of Edinburgh Council prior to and during the re-development of the buildings comprising James Gillespie's Primary and Secondary Schools, Edinburgh. The scope of the works was determined by the City of Edinburgh Council as advised on archaeological matters by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). The works were conducted according to the terms of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2013) approved on behalf of City of Edinburgh Council by CECAS and in accordance with *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning And Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011).

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The development area lies wholly within the boundary of James Gillespie's School and is centred on NT 2509 7216. The site is bounded to the north by Warrender Park Road, to the east by Lauderdale Street, to the west by Whitehouse Loan and to the south by housing fronting onto Thirlestane Road. Prior to the commencement of works the area was in use as car parking and a playground for the school.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development area lies within the current James Gillespie's School complex, which has occupied the site since 1966. The site encompasses the tower house of Brunsfield House, an A Listed building, which was established in the 16th century by the Lauders of Haltoun and was substantially rebuilt by John Fairlie in 1605 with his initial appearing over some of the windows.
- 2.2 The lands and mansion of Brunsfield are recorded as belonging to Richard Browne as early as 1381, before passing to the Lauder family. The original house was destroyed in 1544 during the 'rough wooing' when the English attempted to force a marriage between Mary, Queen of Scots and Prince Edward of England.



Plate 1: Extract from Kirkwood's map of the City of Edinburgh and Its Environs, 1817

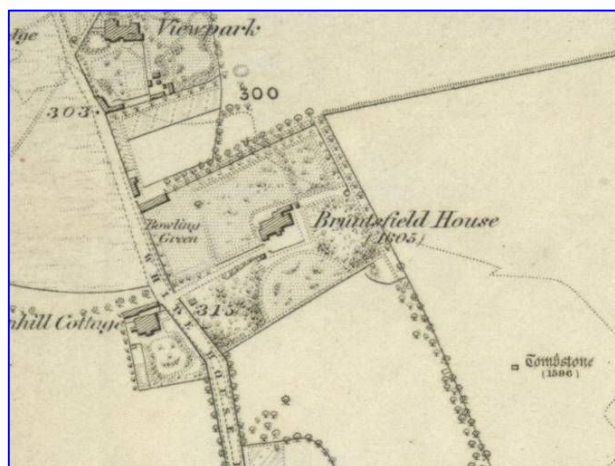


Plate 2: Extract from Ordnance Survey map (Edinburghshire Sheet 6), 1855

- 2.3 Until the development of the school in the 1960s, the house stood within private grounds, as can be seen by the detailed historic mapping from the early 19th century to the mid-20th century (Plates 1 – 3).



Plate 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey map (Edinburghshire Sheet III.SE), 1944

3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area through evaluation trenching. The subsequent excavations fully excavated and recorded any archaeological remains.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Archaeological evaluation (Areas 1 and 2)

- 4.1.1 The development area comprised four main land parcels (Areas 1 to 4), measuring 4,952 m² in total area. A 10% sample of each area was to be subject to machine excavation to uncover the nature and extent of any archaeological remains which may be present on the site. In the event it was not possible to excavate a 10 % sample of Areas 1 & 2 due to the presence of a number of live services restricting the area available for trenching.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation phase of Areas 1 and 2 consisted of 8 trenches being excavated by a JCB 3CX with a flat bladed ditching bucket operating under the constant supervision of an experienced field archaeologist. Each trench was recorded using AOC *pro forma* trench record sheets and any potential features investigated further to assess their character and date.
- 4.1.3 The trenches were placed to ensure comprehensive coverage of the development area and to investigate areas of potential better survival of archaeological deposits, especially a ridge of higher ground in Area 2, close to the school building.
- 4.1.4 Areas 3 and 4 were not evaluated during this phase of works. Area 3 was monitored by a Watching Brief (See Section 4.3) during ground breaking works and it was agreed in consultation with Mr. John Lawson that no further works would be required here. Area 4 was evaluated during the Phase 2 works and is reported on separately (Kdolska 2013).

4.2 Archaeological excavation

- 4.2.1 The identification of significant archaeology in Area 2 during the evaluation required a larger excavation phase comprising an area measuring 34 m by 20 m (Area A). The remit of the works was agreed in consultation with Mr. John Lawson (AOC 2013b). The open area excavations were undertaken by an excavator utilising a flat bladed ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an experienced field archaeologist. All features and structures revealed were then cleaned by hand before being recorded by digital and Black & White photography, drawn to an appropriate scale and a written record produced using AOC *pro forma* context sheets.

4.3 Archaeological watching brief

- 4.3.1 As per the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2013a), all ground breaking works were to be monitored in Areas 5 and 6. In addition, due to the identification of significant archaeological features and at the request of Mr. John Lawson ground breaking works were monitored in Areas 1 and 3.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 All archaeological works were conducted between the 23rd February 2013 and the 22nd March. Weather conditions were variable through the course of the work conducted the archaeological visibility was however good.
- 5.1.2 The various data gathered from the evaluation and excavations are presented as a series of appendices:

Appendix 1: Evaluation trench descriptions
Appendix 2a: Evaluation Context Register;
Appendix 2b: Excavation Context Register;

Appendix 3a: Evaluation Photographic Register;
Appendix 3b: Excavation Context Register;
Appendix 4: Drawing Register;
Appendix 5: Finds Register;
Appendix 6: Samples Register;
Appendix 7: Harris Matrix
Appendix 8: reproduces the '*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*' entry

5.2 Evaluation

5.2.1 Area 1

5.2.1.1 The evaluation in this area comprised two trenches with a total area of 26 m² (Trenches 7 & 8 see Appendix 1 for details; Figure 2). Trench 8 had to be abandoned at a depth of 0.20 m due to the presence of a live service. Trench 7 revealed 0.40 m of made ground overlying 0.15 m of buried topsoil onto natural clay and bedrock. The depth of the made ground suggests that this area has been heavily scarped and landscaped during the construction of the car park. The presence of buried topsoil under this made ground implies that there is the potential for survival of archaeological features.



Plate 4: Post-excavation shot of Trench 5

5.2.2 Area 2

5.2.2.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of six trenches with a total area of 141 m² (Trenches 1-6, see Appendix 1 for details; Figure 2). Trenches 1, 3, 5 & 6 were excavated in a playground area and revealed up to 0.50 m of gravel hardcore lying directly on natural clays and degraded sandstone bedrock (Plate 5). Trench 6 revealed a poorly preserved sandstone wall foundation [603] as well as a linear feature [601] both oriented north-west to south-east. Wall foundation [603] was constructed of sandstone blocks and had been heavily truncated with only the basal course surviving. The foundation was within a construction cut [604], 0.65 m wide and 0.10 m deep cut into the natural clay and backfilled with compact dark brownish grey sandy clay [605]. Ditch [601] lay on the same north-west to south-east alignment as the foundation wall [603] 5.8 m to the south-east. This feature was 3.19m wide and 0.25 m deep with the base cut into the natural pinky red sandstone bedrock. Ditch [601] comprised three parallel channels each 1.10m wide and with rounded bases and steeper sides to the south-east than the north-west. Ditch [601] was filled with compact dark greyish brown sandy clay containing occasional animal bone [602]. The animal bone probably derives from midden material being dumped in the ditch.



Plate 5: Post-excavation shot of Wall [603]

5.2.2.2 Trenches 2 and 4 were excavated in a ridge of higher ground at the east of Area 2 running parallel to the current school building (Figure 2). Trenches 2 and 4 revealed the same wall [201] & [401] oriented north-west to south-east (Plate 6). This area was subsequently the subject to a programme of archaeological excavation and the features identified are discussed as part of this below (Section 5.3).



Plate 6: Post-excavation shot of Wall [201]

5.2.2.3 Trenches 2 and 4 demonstrated that the ridge of raised ground near the school was the original ground level in this area, with the fragmentary remains in Trench 6 suggesting that this is close to the original ground surface level. This suggests that the ground naturally sloped gently from west to east and that the areas of lower ground in the west, nearest the current school building have been reduced in level removing any potential archaeology.

5.2.3 Area 3

5.2.3.1 The site construction work required ground breaking works to be undertaken within Area 3 in advance of the proposed evaluation. As such, this work was monitored under a watching brief and the evaluation was not required.

5.2.3.2 The excavation of a service track was monitored in Area 3. Neither significant archaeological features nor artefacts were identified in this area during the watching brief.

5.2.4 Area 4

5.2.4.1 Area 4 was evaluated in the second phase of works and is reported separately (AOC 2013).

5.3 Excavation

5.3.1 Introduction

5.3.1.1 The identification of significant archaeology in Trenches 2 and 4 during the evaluation, led to the requirement of a subsequent excavation phase, comprising an area measuring 34 m by 20 m (Area A; Figures 2 and 3) to be opened. This excavation was designed to investigate and record an area of higher ground running NW-SE across the SE end of Area 2 and was intended to include the footprint of the new school building to be built within the area. The limit of excavation to the north, south and west was determined by modern concrete retaining walls, the ground level beyond these walls having been lowered during some stage of earlier development at the school. The limit of excavation to the east was to have been the extent of the building footprint, but the presence of electric cables meant the entire building footprint could not be excavated. A pathway running east to west across the site proved to have gravel hardcore foundations to the level of the natural subsoil to the west of wall [201] truncating the archaeological remains in this area.

5.3.2 Phase I

5.3.2.1 The earliest remains comprised two wall fragments [018 & 021] and two pits [023 & 029] (Figure 3). These early features were preserved in this area but not elsewhere on the site as they were located in a hollow within the natural subsoil. Wall [018] was oriented approximately north to south and was constructed of sandstone blocks forming two facing courses with a rubble core, all bonded with clay. Wall [018] was 4.11 m long by 0.78 m wide and the single course survived 0.23 m high. Wall [021] was oriented north-east to south-west and was similarly constructed of two facing courses of sandstone blocks with a rubble core, all bonded with clay. Wall [021] was 2.35 m in length by 1.08 m wide and the single course surviving was 0.15 m high. The relationship between walls [018] & [021] is not clear as the point where they would have abutted was truncated by the later Phase 2 wall [011]. However it is possible that two walls may have formed a structure with the more substantial wall [021] being an external wall and the slighter [018] an internal division.

5.3.2.2 Two pits cut into the orange sandy clay glacial till natural [034]. Pit [023] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.28 m by 1.27 m and 0.18 m deep (Figure 3). This was filled with a dark brown loose sandy clay fill [024]. Pit [029] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.39 m by 0.38 m and 0.13 m deep. This was filled with dark brown silty clay [030]. Both of these pits are interpreted as clay quarry pits, possibly for bonding material for walls [018] & [021] that have then been backfilled with midden material. If walls [021] & [018] are the remains of a structure then pits [023] & [029] would have lain within that structure.



Plate 7: Post-excavation shot of Bank [019] and Walls [018] and [019]

5.3.3 Phase II

- 5.3.3.1 Overlying both the walls [018] & [021] and the pits [023] & [029] was an earthen bank [019] measuring 11.95 m by 4.09 m and surviving 0.58 m high (Plate 7 and Figure 3). Bank [019] was composed of reddish brown silty clay and survived as a bank oriented north-west to south-east with a broad flat top 2.30 m wide sloping away to either side. The bank [019] was truncated by later wall [011] and a modern gravel path running across the excavation area.

5.3.4 Phase III

- 5.3.4.1 The most substantial features of this phase were two parallel walls [011] & [201] with the area between them built up with a thick layer of made ground [007] (Plate 7). Recessed off wall [201] was a grotto or niche [005], while the base of a flowerbed [009] was located to the north-east of wall [201] towards Brunsfield House.



Plate 8: Post-excavation shot of niche [005]

5.3.4.2 Walls [011] & [201] were of similar construction being composed of roughly squared red sandstone blocks laid as two facing courses with a rubble core, all bonded with creamy white sandy lime mortar. Both the walls varied between 0.65 m and 0.70 m wide and were on the same north-west to south-east alignment separated by a distance of 5.10 m. Wall [011] where overlying the earthen bank [019] was cut into this feature but elsewhere walls [011] & [201] were constructed directly on either buried topsoil [017] or on the natural glacial till and sandstone bedrock [034]. Set back from wall [201] was a recessed area [005] 1.10 m wide and 1.30 m deep that was contemporary with the original construction of wall [201]. This niche area [005] was constructed of the same red sandstone as walls [011] & [201] with a flagstone base and sides a single course thick all bonded with creamy white sandy lime mortar (Plate 8 and Figure 3). This niche in the wall is probably an ornamental feature in the wall or a small grotto.

5.3.4.3 Walls [011] & [201] acted as retaining walls for a deposit of silty clay and building rubble made ground [007] between 0.60 m and 0.96 m deep dumped between walls [011] & [201] after their construction to raise the level of the ground between walls [011] & [201]. The made ground deposit [007] also overlay the recess [005] further suggesting this was constructed at the same time as wall [201].

5.3.4.4 Parallel to walls [011] & [201] and to their north-east, towards Bruntsfield House, was a linear cut feature [009] 9.78m long by 1.98 m wide and 0.21 m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base cut into the natural glacial till [034]. This was filled with a mixture of red sandstone rubble and sandy lime mortar [010]. This combination of building rubble and lime mortar would have aided drainage and decreased acidity and so this feature is thought to be the base of a flowerbed.

5.3.5 Phase IV

5.3.5.1 During this phase the recessed area [005] was filled in and a staircase [008] built over it and two small pits [001] & [003] were excavated. The recessed area [005] was in-filled with a deposit of red

sandstone rubble and lime mortar [006] that originated from the demolition of the upper courses of structure [005]. On top of the demolition deposit [006] a stone staircase [008] was constructed (Plate 9 and Figure 3). Staircase [008] comprised four sandstone stairs with rounded front edge to the treads. The steps of the staircase were flanked by sloping edging stones. Overall the staircase measured 2.21 m by 1.35 m and was 0.55 m high.



Plate 9: Post-excavation shot of [008]

5.3.5.2 Two small shallow pits [001] & [003] were also excavated in this phase. Pit [001] was sub-circular in plan 1.10 m in diameter and cut into the fill [010] of flowerbed [009]. Pit [001] was filled with a deposit of midden material composed of clayey silt [002]. Pit [003] was oval in plan, measuring 1.72 m by 0.92 m and 0.13 m deep and was cut into made ground deposit [007]. Pit [003] was filled with a deposit of midden material composed of silty clay [004].

5.4 Watching Brief

5.4.1 Area 1

5.4.1.1 The presence of live services within Area 1 limited the amount of trenching that could be completed. However, due to the identification of a building within this area on the Kirkwood's Map (Plate 1), Mr John Lawson requested a watching brief on all ground breaking works. A series of walls were subsequently identified during the works.

5.4.1.2 Structure [040] comprised the south-east corner of a building and associated internal walls. The structure was aligned north to south and built in close proximity to the school property boundary wall (Figure 4). Measuring 3 m east to west by 2.64 m north to south, the building was constructed of two courses of mortar bonded undressed sandstone [046]. A contemporary internal wall [044] was aligned north to south from the external wall [046]. No other internal features such as floor levels were identified. The structure was located in the north-west corner of the area, within the proposed location of the building first identified on Kirkwood's map (Plate 1) and is likely to represent this structure.



Plate 10: Post-excavation shot of Structure [040]

5.4.1.3 Wall [049] comprised a north to south aligned mortar bonded undressed sandstone foundation, overlying a deposit of made ground [055] (Plate 11 and Figure 4). The wall measured 3 m in length by 0.35 m in width and up to 0.28 m in depth. The wall was located in the north-west corner of the area, but to the south of Structure [040] and probably represents the later building identified on the 4th Edition OS Map (Plate 3).



Plate 11: Post-excavation shot of Wall [049]

5.4.1.4 Wall [034] was aligned east to west across the southern edge of Area 1 (Plate 12 and Figure 4). The wall was identified underlying a modern earthen bank/flower bed and built over earlier made ground [020]. The wall measured approximately 5 m in length by 0.84 m in width by up to 1.26 m in depth.

The wall is located on the same position and alignment as a boundary wall recorded on the 4th Edition OS Map (Plate 3).



Plate 12: West facing section through Wall [034]

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Evaluation

- 6.1.1 The evaluation in Area 1 showed that there was the potential for the preservation of archaeological remains in this area despite previous development during the creation of the car park. While the area has been truncated to a degree during this construction process the presence of buried topsoil at the base of Trench 7 implies that there is the potential for buried archaeological features to survive, despite the fact that none of these were revealed during the evaluation.
- 6.1.2 The evaluation in Area 2 demonstrated that outwith the ridge of high ground to the east of this area that there had been severe truncation to this area during the construction of the playground. Despite this heavy truncation archaeological features did survive, in a poor state of preservation.

6.2 Excavation

- 6.2.1 The earliest features in the excavation area comprised two pits and two wall fragments. The relationship between walls [018] & [021] was obscured by the fact that the point where they would have joined was truncated by the later wall [011]. These walls [018] & [021] in all likelihood formed part of a structure with the larger wall [021] being an external wall and the smaller [021] an internal division to the building. This building is probably associated with an earlier incarnation of Bruntsfield House, with records recording that the mansion and lands of Bruntsfield belonged to Richard Browne as early as 1381.
- 6.2.2 The construction of the earthen bank [019] over the probable building formed by walls [018] & [021] implies that there is quite a change in the arrangement of the property at this date with the remains of a building becoming the location of an estate or field boundary. This change in the organisation of the estate may imply a change in management or ownership of the property. The retaining walls [011] & [201], grotto [005] and flowerbed [009] relate to gardens associated with the current

Bruntsfield House and were possibly created during one of the episodes of rebuilding recorded during the history of the site and not part of the original scheme for the house. Walls [011] & [201] appear to have formed the edges of a raised track or pathway, probably leading from one part of the estate to another.

- 6.2.3 The latest features on the site, the staircase [008] overlying the grotto [005] probably relates to the municipal use of the site with a bowling green being depicted on the 1851 and 1877 Ordnance Survey Town Plan of the area. The staircase must be a relatively short lived structure however as it is not depicted on the 1851, 1877 or the 1894 Town Plan and must have been built and fallen out of use between editions.

6.3 Watching Brief

- 6.3.1 The watching brief identified evidence for at least two buildings previously identified from the cartographic evidence. No dating evidence was identified but their location suggests that they both date to the 19th century.

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

- 7.1 The archaeological works completed at James Gillespie's have been hugely successfully, demonstrating both the survival of structures relating to the post-medieval designed landscape of Bruntsfield House and the earlier medieval occupation of the site. All archaeological features identified during this phase of works have been fully excavated and recorded.
- 7.2 No further works on site works will be required in Areas 1 and 2 where all significant archaeological remains have been fully recorded. However, the re-development of the site is on-going, with a second phase of works being completed during ground breaking works associated with the infrastructure of the site (Kdolska 2013). In addition, further works will be required in Area 6 and in the immediate vicinity of Bruntsfield House. This will of course depend on the proposed development plans and the requirements of Mr. John Lawson. In addition, further post-excavation works will be required on the material recovered from this phase of works.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliographic References

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AOC Archaeology 2013b *James Gillespie's Primary School, Edinburgh Archaeological Excavation: Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished AOC Project Design

Kdolska, H & Cook, M 2013 *James Gillespie's Primary School, Edinburgh Archaeological Evaluation, and Watching Brief: Data Structure Report*. Unpublished AOC Report

Scottish Government 2010 Scottish Planning Policy.

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8.2 Cartographic References

Kirkwood, 1817, Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its environs.

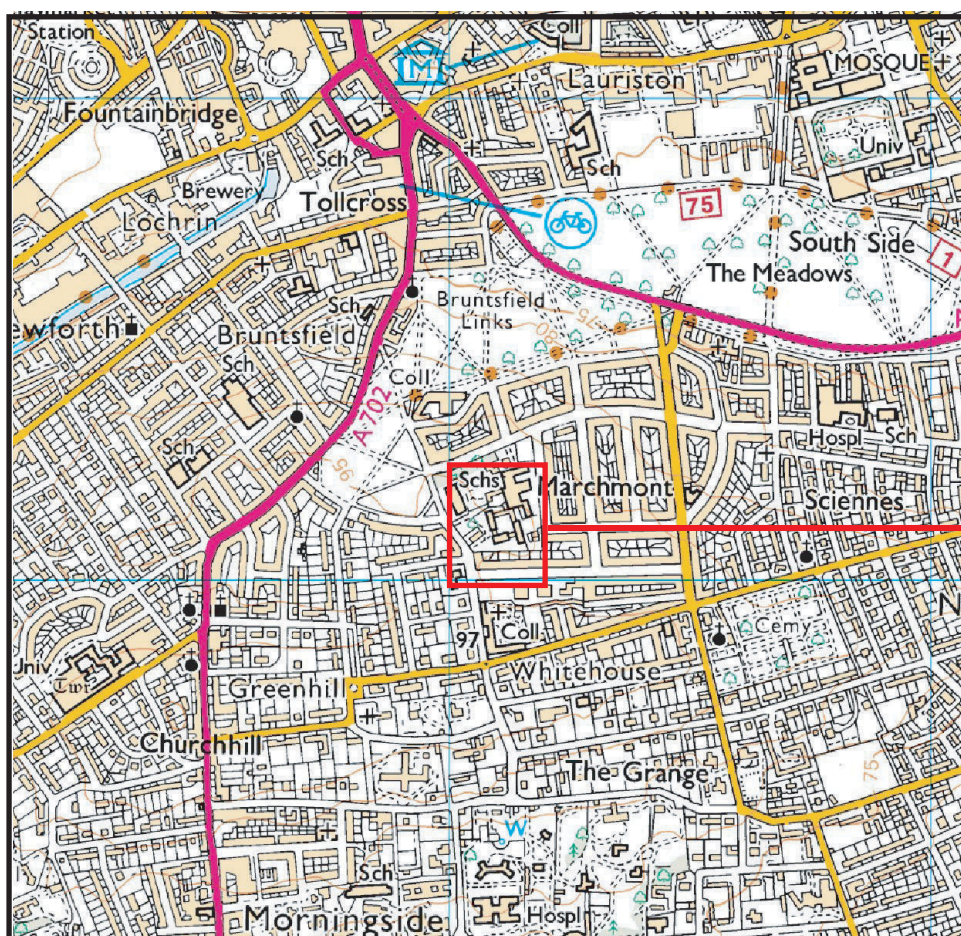
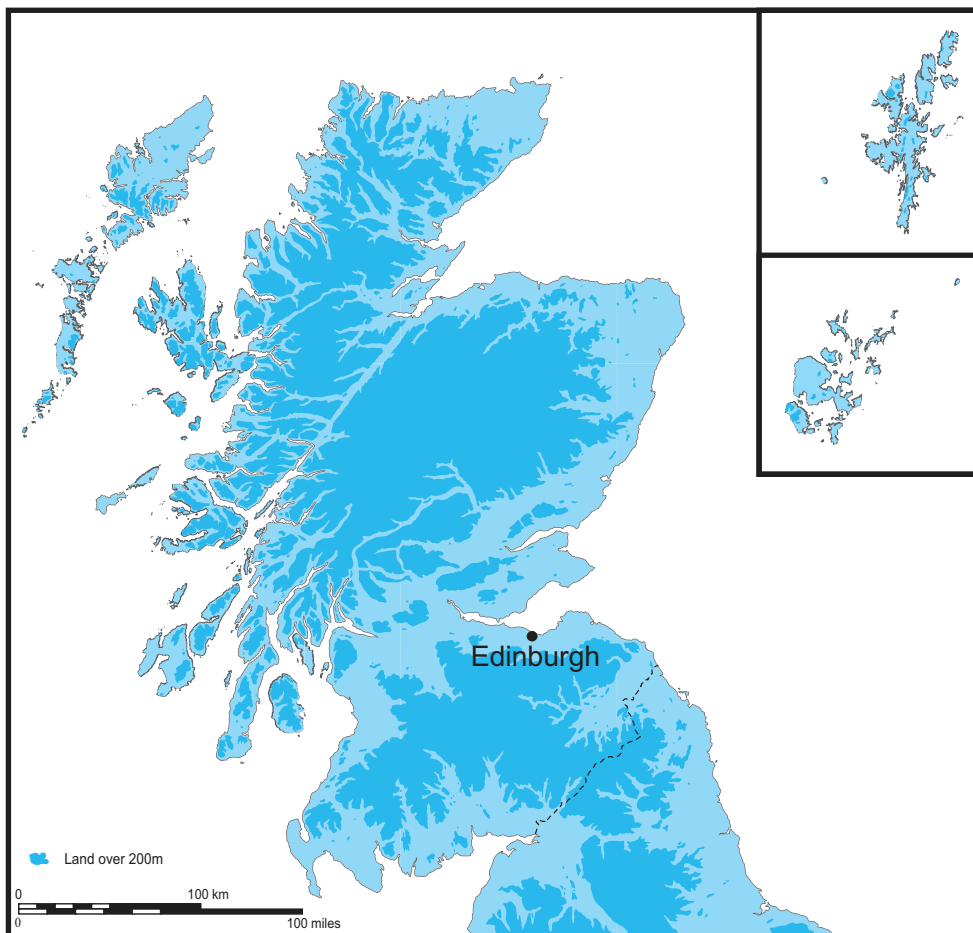
Ordnance Survey, 1851, Large Scale Town Plan, Sheet 43

Ordnance Survey, 1855, Edinburghshire, Sheet 6

Ordnance Survey, 1877, Large Scale Town Plan, Sheet 43

Ordnance Survey, 1894, Large Scale Town Plan, Sheet III.11.14

Ordnance Survey, 1944, Edinburghshire, Sheet III, SE

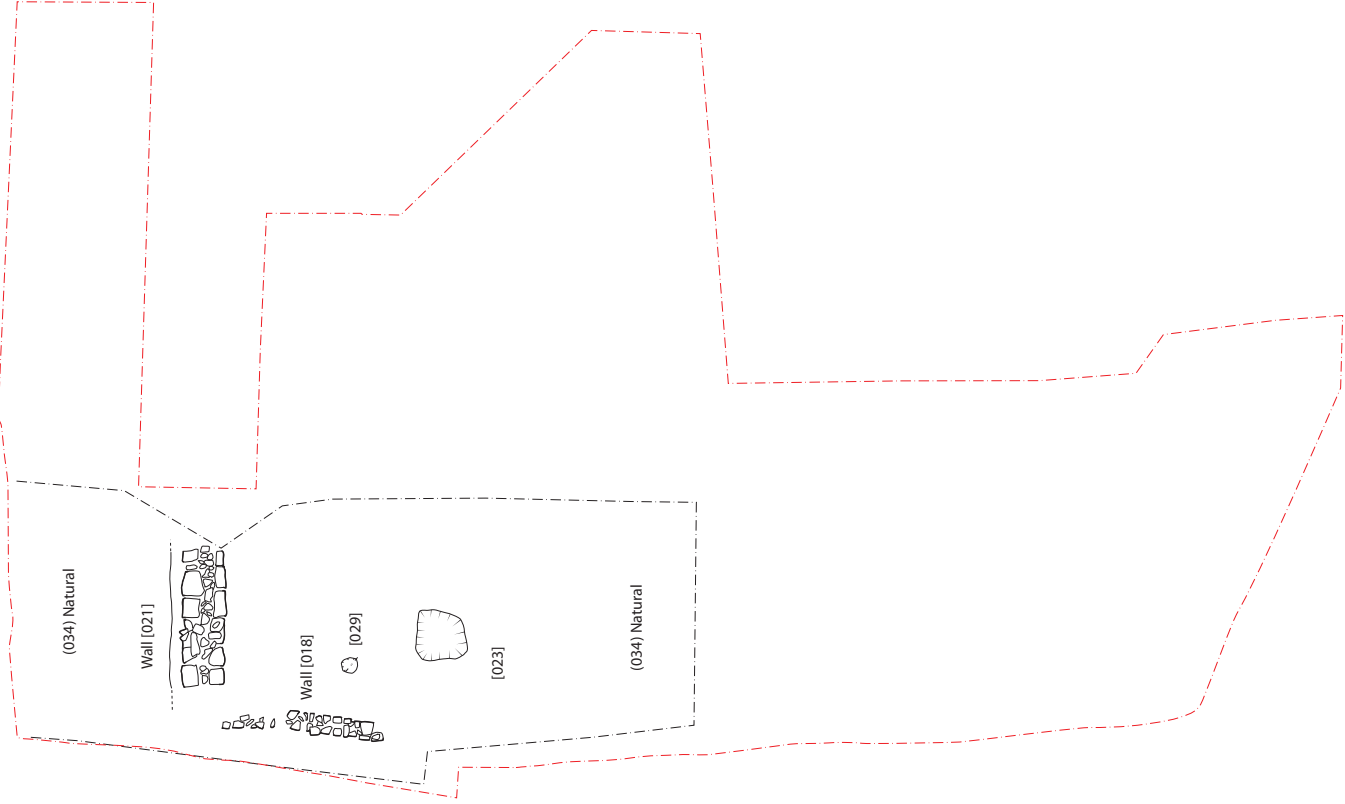


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Figure 1: Location of the site at James Gillespies



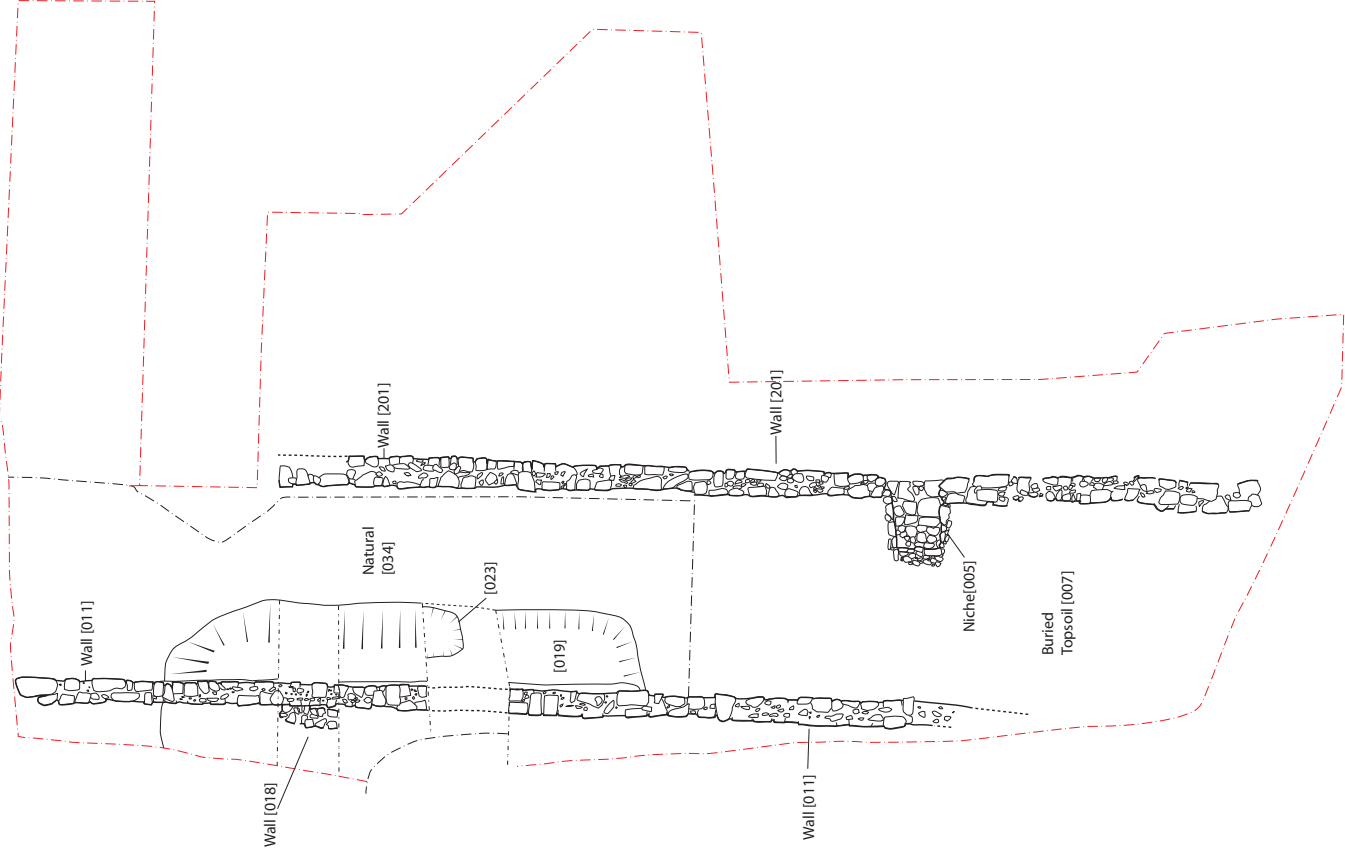
0 5m



Phase 1



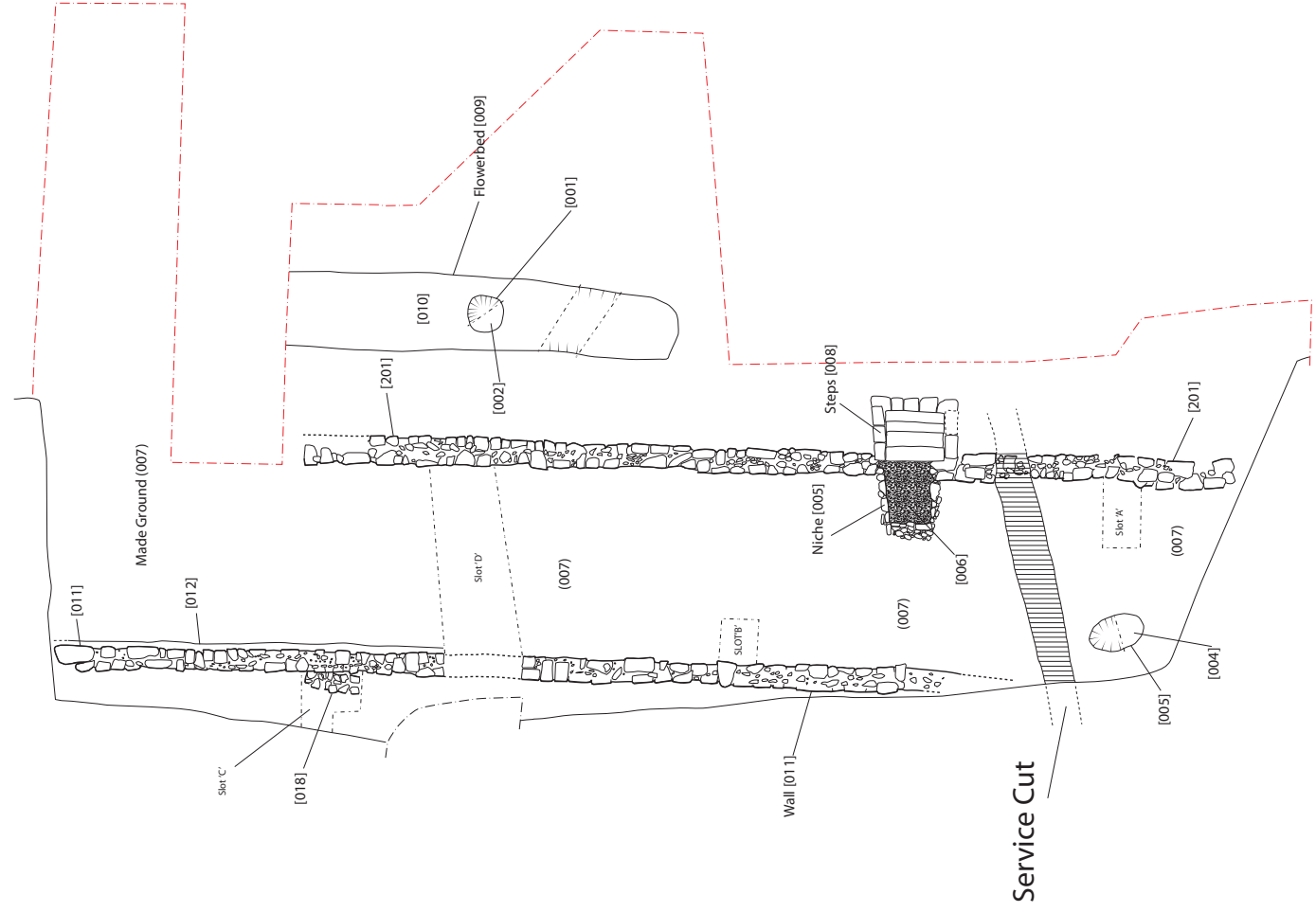
0 5m



Phase 2



0 5m



Phases 3/4

Figure 2: Phase Plans of Excavated 'Area A'

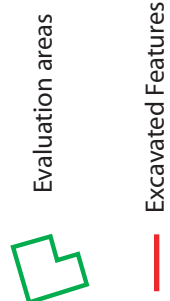


Figure 3 - Location of Archaeological Features

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Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: EVALUATION TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	13m by 2m
<i>Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.55m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Soil make-up</i>	0.50m of paving slabs underlain by gravel hardcore onto pinky orange degraded sandstone bedrock
<i>Natural</i>	Degraded sandstone bedrock
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	4m by 2m
<i>Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.9m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Sandstone wall [201] running NE-SW
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil onto buried topsoil onto orange sandy clay natural
<i>Natural</i>	Orange sandy clay
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	12m by 2m
<i>Orientation</i>	SE-NW
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.50m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Rubber matting underlain by 0.45m of gravel hardcore onto brownly pink sandy clay and degraded sandstone natural
<i>Natural</i>	Brownly pink sandy clay and degraded sandstone
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	3.5m by 2m
<i>Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.45m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Sandstone wall [401] running NE-SW
<i>Soil make-up</i>	0.40m Dark brown humic sandy clay topsoil over pinkish red degraded sandstone bedrock
<i>Natural</i>	Pinkish red degraded sandstone bedrock
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	25m by 2m
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Soil make-up</i>	0.30m Tarmac and gravel hardcore over pinkish red degraded sandstone bedrock
<i>Natural</i>	Pinkish red degraded sandstone bedrock
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 6

<i>Dimensions</i>	13m by 2m
<i>Orientation</i>	SE-NW
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40
<i>Significant Features</i>	Shallow ditch [601] and sandstone wall foundation [603] running NE-SW
<i>Soil make-up</i>	0.35m red crushed brick and gravel hardcore onto pinkish red degraded sandstone bedrock
<i>Natural</i>	Pinkish red degraded sandstone bedrock
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 7

<i>Dimensions</i>	11m by 2m
<i>Orientation</i>	NW-SE
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.60
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Soil make-up</i>	0.40m Tarmac and gravel hardcore over 0.15m dark brown humic sandy clay buried topsoil onto brownish pink sandy clay and degraded pinky red sandstone
<i>Natural</i>	Brownish pink sandy clay and degraded pinky red sandstone
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 8

<i>Dimensions</i>	2m by 2m
<i>Orientation</i>	NW-SE
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.2m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Excavation stopped at 0.2m due to presence of live service
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Dark brown humic sandy clay topsoil
<i>Natural</i>	Not seen
<i>Finds</i>	None

APPENDIX 2a: EVALUATION CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
201	Tr 2	Sandstone wall foundation aligned NE-SW constructed of roughly dressed sandstone blocks with two facing courses and a rubble wall core bonded with a creamy white sandy lime mortar. Measures 0.55m wide by 0.47m high. Same as wall [401] trench 4. Sandstone wall foundation
202	Tr 2	Linear cut oriented NE-SW to NE of sandstone wall [201]. Measures 0.25m wide with vertical sides. Filled by [203]. Further excavation showed this not to be a real feature
203	Tr 2	Mixed dark brownish red deposit of sandy clay with abundant lime mortar and charcoal and cinder. Fills cut [202]. Further excavation showed this not to be a real feature
204	Tr 2	Red sandstone rubble and creamy white sandy lime mortar to SE of sandstone wall foundation [201]. Measures 1.19m wide by 0.29m deep. Deposit associated with demolition of wall [201]
205	Tr 2	Cut partially exposed in SW corner of Tr 2. Filled by [206]. Not investigated as only partially exposed. Further excavation showed this not to be a real feature
206	Tr 2	Dark grey sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks. Fills [205]. Further excavation showed this not to be a real feature
401	Tr 2	Fragmentary sandstone wall foundation aligned NW –SE constructed of sandstone boulders bonded with creamy white sandy lime mortar. Measures 0.65m wide by 0.10m high. Same as wall [201] trench 2. Sandstone wall foundation
601	Tr 6	Linear cut oriented NE-SW measuring 3.19m by 0.25m. Steep side to SE, gentler at NW. Filled by [602]. Cut of ditch oriented NE-SW
602	Tr 6	Compact dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional angular stone and animal bone. Fill of [601]. Midden material filling ditch [601]
603	Tr 6	Basal course of sandstone wall foundation oriented NE-SW constructed of red sandstone blocks. Measures 0.54m wide by 0.10m high. Foundation [603] has been heavily truncated by later concrete foundations and by landscaping of the area during the construction of the current playground. Sandstone wall foundation
604	Tr 6	Linear cut oriented NE –SW to SE of wall foundation [603] Steep sides and flat base. Measures 0.65m wide by 0.10m deep. Filled by [605]. Construction cut for wall [603]
605	Tr 6	Compact dark brownish grey sandy clay. Fills cut [604]. Backfill of construction cut [604]

APPENDIX 2b: EXCAVATION CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
001	A	Circular cut 1.10m in diameter and 0.15m deep, cut into [010]. Gently sloping sides and flat base. Filled with [002]. Cut of post-medieval midden pit.
002	A	Mid brownish black friable clayey silt. White ceramic pottery sherds and glass. Fill of pit [001].
003	A	Sub-oval pit cut into [007] with gently sloping sides and flat base. 1.72m by 0.92m and 0.13m deep. Cut of post-medieval midden pit.
004	A	Dark brown compact silty clay with frequent inclusions of lime mortar, coal/cinder and gravel. Fill of pit [003].
005	A	Sandstone structure built into wall [201], constructed of red sandstone blocks bonded with pale brownish yellow lime mortar, base composed of flat slabs. Internal dimensions 1.10m by 1.30m with walls 0.30-0.40m thick. Truncated by later staircase [008]. Recessed seating area or grotto built into wall [201].

006	A	Deposit of red sandstone rubble and pale brownish yellow lime mortar within structure [005]. 1.30m by 1.10m and 0.32m deep. Demolition deposit from destruction of upper layers of [005] backfilling the structure and forming a foundation for [008].
007	A	Dark brownish orange compact silty clay and angular sandstone rubble with frequent coal/cinder and lime mortar. 32m by 5.50m and 0.60m-0.96m deep. Made ground deposit between walls [201] and [011].
008	A	Sandstone staircase composed of 4 stairs with rounded protruding front edge flanked by sloping edging stones. 2.21m by 1.35m and 0.55m high. Staircase rising over wall [201].
009	A	Linear cut oriented NW-SE parallel to and to the NE of wall [201] measuring 9.78m by 1.98m and 0.21m deep. Steep sides and flat base. Cut of flowerbed base, part of formal gardens associated with Bruntisfield House.
010	A	Pale whitish pink deposit of crushed sandstone, lime mortar and silty clay. Fill of [009], bedding for a flowerbed with rubble and lime mortar designed to increase drainage and decrease acidity in the flowerbed.
011	A	Sandstone wall oriented NW-SE, parallel to and to the SW of wall [201]. 24.2m in length, 0.63m wide and surviving 0.73m high. Constructed of roughly squared red sandstone blocks forming two facing courses with a red sandstone rubble core bonded with creamy white sandy lime mortar. Retaining wall associated with wall [201] and made ground [007] forming a raised area, part of the formal gardens of Bruntisfield House.
012	A	Linear cut running NW-SE, 11m by 1.21m by 0.65m deep with steep sides and flat base. Construction cut for wall [011] where it overlies earthen bank [019].
013	A	Dark orangey brown silty clay with abundant charcoal and coal/cinder. Backfill of construction cut [012].
014	A	Service cut for cable
015	A	Dark orangey brown compact silty clay to SW of wall [011]. Measures 6m by 1.30m by 0.32m. Soil deposit banked against wall [011] part of formal gardens associated with Bruntisfield House.
016	A	Fill of service cut [014]
017	A	Dark reddish brown compact silty clay underlying made ground [007] 0.12m thick. Identified in slot through [007] so full dimensions unknown. Buried topsoil underlying made ground [007].
018	A	Sandstone wall oriented N-S underlying bank [019]. Constructed of red sandstone blocks up to 0.40m by 0.20m by 0.20m laid with two facing courses and a rubble core bonded with clay, survives 1 course high. 4.11m by 0.78m and 0.23m high Wall, possibly a field boundary or part of a structure with wall [021].
019	A	Mid reddish brown compact silty clay with moderate charcoal and cinder/coal. 11.95m by 4.09m and 0.58m thick. Earthen bank oriented NW-SE forming property or land division.
020	A	Dark brown humic silty clay with frequent angular building rubble, across whole site up to 0.6m thick. Topsoil and made ground.
021	A	Sandstone wall oriented NE-SW underlying bank [019]. Constructed of sandstone blocks up to 0.65m by 0.40m by 0.15m laid as two facing courses with a rubble core bonded with clay, survives one course high. 2.85m by 1.08m by 0.15m. Wall, possibly a field boundary or part of a structure with wall [018].
022	A	VOID
023	A	Sub-circular cut measuring 1.28m by 1.27m and 0.18m deep cut into natural clay [034] with steep sides and flat base. Cut of clay quarry pit.
024	A	Dark brown loose sandy clay with abundant charcoal, coal/cinder and frequent sandstone rubble. Fill of pit [023].
025	w/b	Steep sided linear cut oriented NW-SE 0.78m wide running across width of cable trench. Construction cut for wall [026].
026	w/b	Sandstone wall oriented NW-SE running across cable trench. Dry-stone construction 0.70m wide. Truncated by modern services. Dry-stone wall, possibly a small garden wall.
027	w/b	Orange sandy clay, cut into by construction cut [025] of wall [026].

		Glacial till natural.
028	w/b	Grey brown mixed deposit of demolition rubble and charcoal and sandy clay with frequent coal/cinder overlying wall [026]. Backfill of service cuts.
029	A	Sub-circular cut measuring 0.39m by 0.38m and 0.13m deep cut into natural clay [034] with gently sloping sides and rounded base. Cut of clay Quarry pit.
030	A	Dark brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and coal/cinder. Fill of pit [029].
031	A	Mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and coal/cinder. 4.10m by 0.45m by 0.12m thick. Buried topsoil below wall [018].
032	A	Linear cut oriented NE-SW to 0.39m NW of wall [021]. 3.35m by 0.92m and 0.12m deep with steep sides and flat base. Construction cut for wall [021].
033	A	Mid orangey brown compact silty clay with frequent charcoal and coal/cinder. Backfill of construction cut [021].
034	A	Orange compact sandy clay with degraded sandstone bedrock outcrops. Glacial till natural.
201	A	Sandstone wall foundation aligned NE-SW constructed of roughly dressed sandstone blocks with two facing courses and a rubble wall core bonded with a creamy white sandy lime mortar. Measures 0.55m wide by 0.47m high. Same as wall [401] trench 4. Sandstone wall foundation.

APPENDIX 2c: WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
034	1	East to west aligned red sandstone wall, measuring 5 m by 0.84 m in width by up to 1.26 m in depth. Built over made ground [055] and underlying modern flower bed.
035	1	Modern bank/flower bed overlying wall [034].
036	1	Same as wall [034].
037	1	Possible foundation deposit of wall [034] comprising red sandstone stones. Measuring 0.28 m in depth.
038	1	Deposit of loose stone comprising wall tumble.
039	1	Tumble associated with wall [034].
040	1	General structure number given to the south-east corner of a building identified on cartographic evidence. Comprising [041] to [049].
041	1	Foundation cut of Structure [040] measuring 3 m by 2.70 m.
042	1	Fill of cut [041] comprising sandstone walls and associated eroded material.
043	1	Deposit of made ground
044	1	Internal wall of Structure [040], measuring 1 m in length by 0.36 m in width.
045	1	Internal facing of Structure [040].
046	1	Deposit of made ground associated with Structure [040]. Post-depositional.

APPENDIX 3a: EVALUATION PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Digital Photographs 1

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From	Date
1	Tr 1	-	Trench 1 post-excavation	SW	24/2/13
2	Tr 3	-	Trench 3 post-excavation	SE	24/2/13
3	Tr 6	601	Ditch [601]	SE	24/2/13
4	Tr 6	603	Sandstone wall foundation [603]	SE	24/2/13
5	Tr 6	601	Ditch [601] NE facing section	NE	24/2/13
6	Tr 7	-	Trench 7 post-excavation	NW	24/2/13
7	Tr 5	-	Trench 5 post-excavation	SW	24/2/13
8	Tr 6	-	Trench 6 post-excavation	SE	24/2/13
9	Tr 2	201	Sandstone wall foundation [201]	NE	24/2/13
10	Tr 2	201	Sandstone wall foundation [201]	NE	24/2/13
11	Tr 2	201	Sandstone wall foundation [201]	SW	24/2/13
12	Tr 2	-	Trench 2 SE facing section	SE	24/2/13
13	Tr 2	201	Sandstone wall foundation [201]	NE	24/2/13
14	Tr 2	201	Sandstone wall foundation [201]	SW	24/2/13
15	Tr 2	201	Sandstone wall foundation [201]	SE	24/2/13
16	Tr 4	401	Sandstone wall foundation [401]	SE	24/2/13
17	Tr 4	401	Sandstone wall foundation [401]	NE	24/2/13
18	2	-	Moulded stone in courtyard wall	NE	24/2/13
19	Tr 2	201	Wall foundation [201] and moulded stone in courtyard wall	NE	24/2/13
20	1	-	Stone panels in courtyard wall	NE	24/2/13
21	1	-	Stone panel (SE) in courtyard wall	NE	24/2/13
22	1	-	Stone panel (central) in courtyard wall	NE	24/2/13
23	1	-	Stone panel (NW) in courtyard wall	NE	24/2/13
24	1	-	Entrance gates	SE	24/2/13

APPENDIX 3b: EXCAVATION PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black & White and Digital Film No. 2

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From	Date
1+2	A	-	Registration	-	5/3/13
3+4	A	019	Earthen bank [019] pre-excavation	SE	5/3/13
5+6	A	019	Earthen bank [019] pre-excavation	SE	5/3/13
7+8	A	019	Earthen bank [019] pre-excavation	NW	5/3/13
9+10	A	019/023	SE facing section through [019] showing [024]	SE	5/3/13
11+12	A	021	Sandstone wall [021]	NW	5/3/13
13+14	A	021	Sandstone wall [021]	NE	5/3/13
15+16	A	021	Sandstone wall [021]	SW	5/3/13
17+18	w/b	026	Wall [026] in cable trench	SE	5/3/13
19+20	w/b	026	Wall [026] in cable trench	SE	5/3/13
21+22	A	005	Post-excavation of grotto [005] in wall [201]	E	6/3/13
23	A	005	Post-excavation of grotto [005] in wall [201] (Digital only)	N	6/3/13
24	A	005	Detail of wall [201] with grotto [005] (Digital only)	S	6/3/13
25	A	005	General view of grotto [005] (Digital only)	NE	6/3/13
26	A	019	Slot through bank [019] (Digital only)	N	6/3/13
27	A	019	Slot through bank [019] (Digital only)	S	6/3/13
28	A	019	Slot through bank [019] (Digital only)	N	6/3/13
29	A	019	Slot through bank [019] (Digital only)	S	6/3/13
30+31	A	019	Slot through bank [019] (Digital only)	S	6/3/13
32+33	A	018/021	Walls [018] & [021]	SE	6/3/13
34+35	A	018/021	Walls [018] & [021]	NE	6/3/13

36+37	A	018/021	Walls [018] & [021]	N	6/3/13
38+39	A	023	Pit [023] SE facing section	SE	6/3/13
40+41	A	029	Pit [029] N facing section	N	6/3/13
42+43	A	021	Wall [021]	NE	6/3/13
44+45	A	018	Wall [018]	S	6/3/13
46+47	A	019	N facing section through bank [019]	N	6/3/13

APPENDIX 3c: WATCHING BRIEF PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black & White and Digital Film No. 3

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From
1-2	1	-	Registration	
3-18	1	-	Working shots during watching brief	Var
19-31	1	034	Details of boundary wall	Var
32-33	1	-	General shot of pipes overlying wall	E
34-8	1	034	Detail of wall	E
39-40	1	034	Detail of wall	W
41-46	1	-	Working shots during watching brief	

APPENDIX 4: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No.	Area	Feature No.	Details	Scale
1	1+2	-	Evaluation trench location plan	1:1000
2	Tr 6	601 / 603	Trench 6 plan	1:50
3	Tr 6	601	Ditch [601] NE facing section	1:20
4	Tr 2	201	Trench 2 plan	1:50
5	Tr 2	201	Trench 2 SE facing section	1:20
6	Tr 4	401	Trench 4 plan	1:50
7	A	-	Area A plan	1:50
8	A	011 / 012 / 019	Slot D SE facing section	1:10
9	A	015 / 018 / 019	Slot C SE facing section	1:10
10	A	003	NW facing section	1:10
11	A	007	Slot A SE Facing section	1:10
12	A	007 / 017	Slot B SE facing section	1:10
13	A	001	NE facing section	1:10
14	A	009	N facing section	1:20
15	-	026	Plan of wall [026] in cable trench	1:20
16	-	026	S facing section of cable trench	1:20
17	A	-	Area A plan – overlay of drawing 7	1:50
18	A	-	Site plan - overlay of drawing 17	1:50
19	A	029	N facing section	1:10
20	A	015 / 019	NW facing section through bank [019]	1:10

APPENDIX 4b: WATCHING BRIEF DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No.	Area	Feature No.	Details	Scale
1	2	034	North facing section of tree bole	1:20
2	2	034	Plan of wall	1:20
3	2	036	Plan of feature	1:20
4	2	034	Plan of wall	1:20
5	2	034	North facing elevation	1:20
6	2	034/035	West facing section of wall	1:20
7	2	040	Plan of building	1:20
8	2	049	East facing section of wall	1:20
9	2	047	Elevation of wall	1:20

APPENDIX 5: FINDS REGISTER

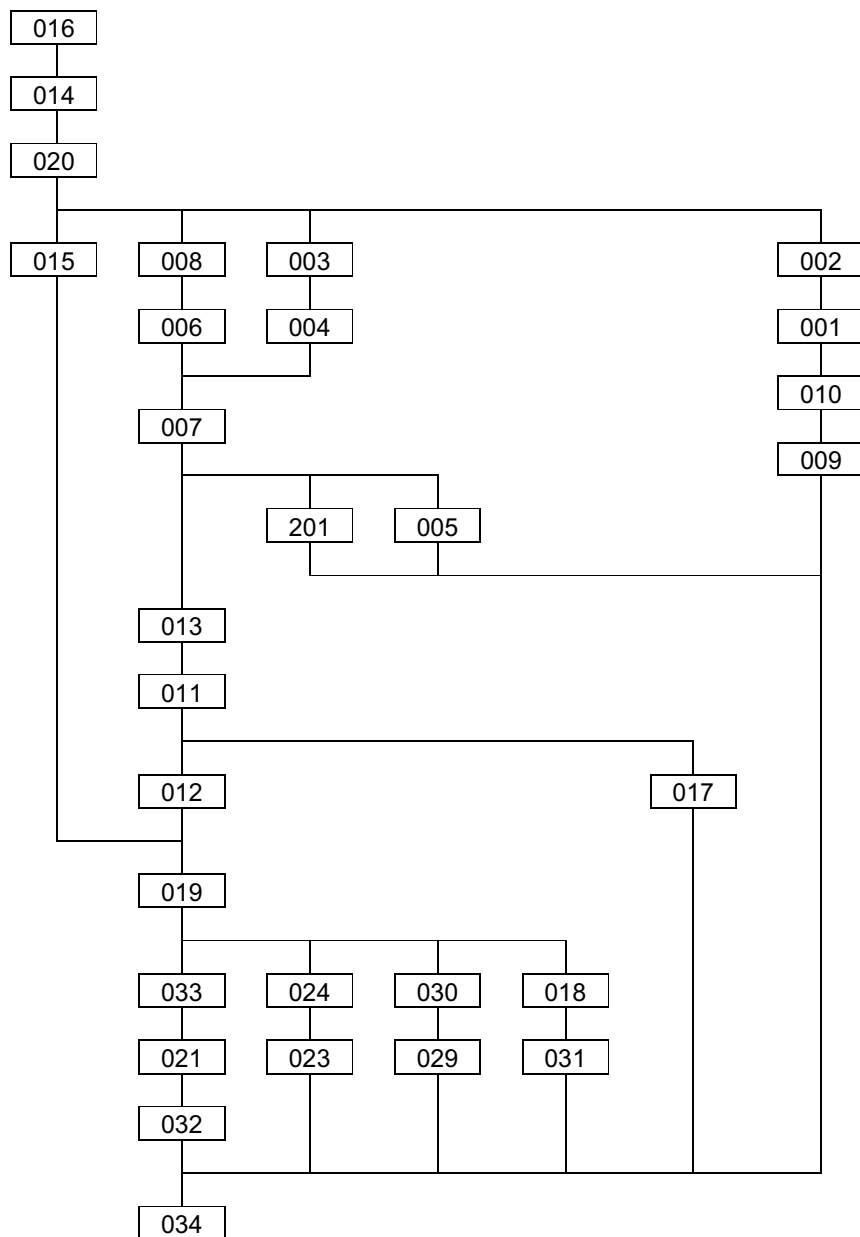
Finds No.	Area	Context No.	Description
1	A	201	Pottery sherds
2	A	010	Animal bone
3	A	007	Large animal bone
4	A	201	Animal bone
5	A	002	Pottery sherds
6	A	002	Glass sherds
7	A	015	Animal bone
8	A	017	Animal bone
9	A	017	Pottery sherds
10	A	007	Animal bone
11	A	007	Iron object
12	A	007	Pottery sherds
13	A	021	Pottery sherds
14	A	021	Animal bone
15	A	007	Pottery sherds
16	A	019	Pottery sherds
17	A	019	Animal bone
18	A	019	Animal bone
19	A	019	Pottery sherds
20	A	007	Animal bone
50	1	U/S	Pottery sherds
51	1	043	Pottery sherds
52	1	043	Animal bone
53	1	043	Clay pipe
54	1	043	Glass
55	1	035	Pottery sherds
56	1	035	Clay pipe
57	1	035	Animal bone
58	1	035	Pottery sherds
59	1	035	Animal bone

APPENDIX 6: SAMPLES REGISTER

Context No.	Area	Quantity (litres)
002	A	10
004	A	10
007	A	20
017	A	10
019	A	20
024	A	10
030	A	10
031	A	10

APPENDIX 7: HARRIS MATRICES

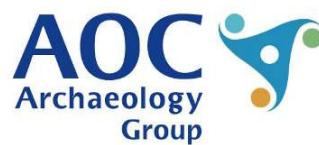
AREA A



APPENDIX 8: 'DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND' REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	James Gillespie's Primary School, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	22383
PARISH:	Edinburgh (Edinburgh, City of)
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Jamie Humble
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation, Excavation and Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Medieval structure, pits & bank (earthwork). Post-medieval Garden wall, grotto & garden features.
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 2509 7216
START DATE (this season)	23 rd February 2013
END DATE (this season)	22 nd March 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (inc DES)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological evaluation, subsequent excavation and watching brief on behalf of Services for communities, City of Edinburgh Council prior to and during the re-development of the buildings comprising James Gillespie's Primary School, Edinburgh.</p> <p>The evaluation demonstrated that the potential for survival was highest in an area of raised ground close to the current school buildings, elsewhere the evaluation area had been heavily scarped, to close to bedrock limiting the archaeological preservation. Subsequent to the evaluation an area was opened for archaeological excavation focussed on this ridge of higher ground.</p> <p>The excavation revealed features relating to the 17th century designed landscape surrounding the tower house of Bruntsfield House. These garden features comprised a parallel pair of retaining walls that would have formed a raised path or track and the base of a flowerbed. Set into one of the walls facing Bruntsfield House was a recessed niche or grotto.</p> <p>Preserved below the garden features was an earthen bank, part of a estate or field boundary. Underlying this was the badly truncated remains of a medieval structure comprising two walls along with pits cut into the natural subsoil.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	To be confirmed
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRATIONS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING	Services for Communities, The City of Edinburgh Council

BODY:	
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ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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