

Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh

Archaeological Evaluation & Historic Building

Recording

Report

AOC 22595
31st March 2014



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh: Archaeological Evaluation & Historic Building Recording Report

On Behalf of:	Morrison Construction Ltd Grange House West mains Road West Mains Industrial Estate Grangemouth FK3 8YE
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT 24126 71120
OASIS No:	175893
AOC Project No:	22595
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Date of Fieldwork:	24 th – 26 th March 2014
Date of Report:	31 st March 2014

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

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Date: 31st March 2014

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Date: 31st March 2014

Draft Report Stage: Draft

Date: 31st March 2014

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Contents

	Page
List of Figures.....	3
List of Plates.....	3
List of Appendices.....	3
Summary	4
1 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Project Background.....	5
1.2 Site Location	5
1.3 Historical background	5
2 OBJECTIVES	8
3 METHODOLOGY	8
4 RESULTS.....	9
4.1 Archaeological Evaluation.....	9
4.2 Historic Building Recording	9
5 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS	16
6 REFERENCES	16
6.1 Bibliographical references	16
6.2 Cartographic references.....	16
APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER	17
APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARIES	19
APPENDIX 3: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND (DES) REPORT	24

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Site location map, including site plan showing buildings subject to historic building recording
Figure 2: Extract from Kirkwood's map, 1817
Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1852
Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1897
Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1909
Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1944
Figure 7: Detailed site plan of Phase 1 development area showing the position of the evaluation trenches

List of Plates

- Plate 1: Trench 2, general post-excavation shot from the NNW
Plate 2: Trench 3, detail of the south-east facing section
Plate 3: Trench 5, general post-excavation shot from the south-west
Plate 4: Trench 13, west facing section showing buried soil
Plate 5: Trench 10, post-excavation from north
Plate 6: Bowling Club Pavilion, general view from the north-east
Plate 7: Bowling Club Pavilion, general view from the south
Plate 8: Bowling Club Pavilion, general view from the north-east showing later extension
Plate 9: Bowling Club Pavilion, general view from the east showing later extension
Plate 10: Scottish Ambulance Centre, general view of the west wing from the south-west
Plate 11: Scottish Ambulance Centre, general view of the west wing from the SSE
Plate 12: Scottish Ambulance Centre, general view of the modern 1990s east wing from the south-east

List of Appendices

- Appendix 1: Photographic Register
Appendix 2: Trench Summaries
Appendix 3: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' (DES) Entry

Summary

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Morrison Construction Ltd to undertake a programme of works consisting of an archaeological evaluation and historic building recording on the Phase 1 re-development of the Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh. The development area associated with this phase consists of open land situated on the remains of the previous hospital grounds.

The development area was 5 ha in size and a 10% archaeological evaluation was required equating to 5,500 linear metres (5000 m²). However this area was reduced by 50% due to the presence of live services, mature trees, a mature orchard, allotments and buildings currently in use. A total of 1,472m² was therefore evaluated. The trenching revealed that the north of the site was built up with made ground and an original agricultural top-soil was present through the majority of the site. This was overlain by a more recent garden soil related its use as hospital grounds. No archaeological remains were discovered.

Concurrent with the evaluation, an historic building recording exercise was undertaken on two buildings due to be demolished as part of this phase of works. They included the bowling club pavilion, constructed between 1948 – 1969, with a later addition by 1972, and the Scottish Ambulance centre, the west wing of which was constructed between 1965 – 1972, with a later 1990s extension to the east.

No further archaeological works or historic building recording is required as part of this phase of development.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Morrison Construction Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works consisting of an archaeological evaluation and historic building recording at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Morningside, Edinburgh. The works were to be undertaken ahead of the Phase 1 re-development of the hospital. The proposed development lies within the administrative area of the City of Edinburgh Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the City of Edinburgh Archaeology Service (CECAS). A programme of archaeological works had been specified by CECAS in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology* (2011).

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The development area is located at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Morningside, and occupies around 20.5 hectares. It contains a number of buildings varying in date from 1839 to the present day. It is accessed via Tipperlinn Road through Morningside Place and Morningside Park to the west of the A702 (Morningside Road). The hospital is centred on NGR: NT 24126 71120 (Figure 1).

1.3 Historical background

- 1.3.1 A lunatic asylum was constructed to the east of the present Royal Edinburgh Hospital in 1813, and it can clearly be seen in Kirkwood's 1817 map (Figure 2). The site to the immediate west of this (the position of the future Royal Edinburgh Hospital) is open farmland. Tipperlin Chemical Works is shown to the north of the site.
- 1.3.2 The Royal Edinburgh Hospital was constructed between 1839 and 1842 to a design by the renowned architect of the time, William Burn, and can clearly be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1852 (Figure 3). It was constructed as a three-storey lunatic asylum with an additional service court to the north-west side. The original asylum 1813 still existed to the east. By the time of the 1897 Ordnance Survey map, the H-plan of the new hospital had been completed (Figure 4).
- 1.3.3 The hospital retained much the same layout into the 20th century and up to the 1940s, although additional wings and departments were slowly added to the site; these appear on maps from 1909 - 1944 (Figures 5 & 6).
- 1.3.4 The present-day site plan shows the level of expansion of the site in the later 20th century (see Figure 1). There has been huge expansion of the site to the north, west, south and south-east, with the addition of a number of pavilions. This site plan also shows the two buildings that will be demolished as part of this phase of development (shaded in red), which includes the bowling green pavilion to the west and the Scottish Ambulance Centre to the east. Both are post-1944 buildings.

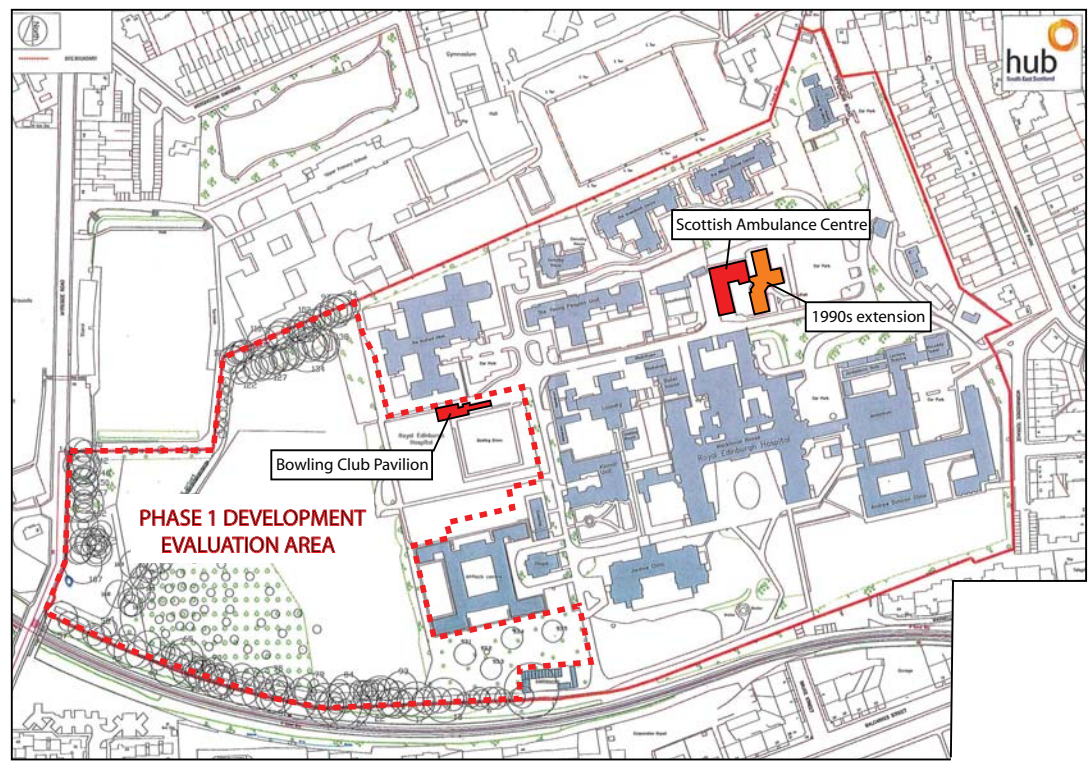
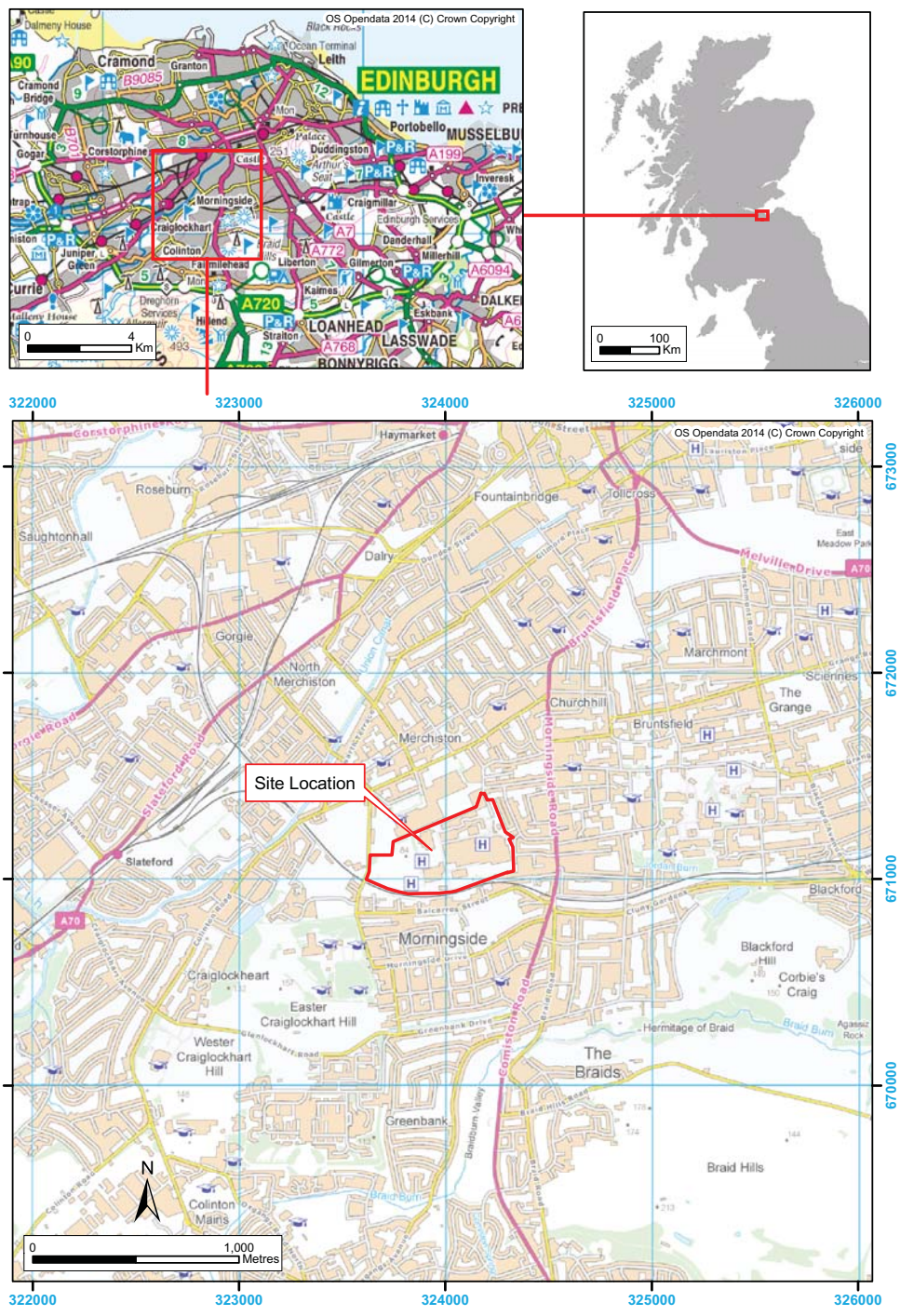


Figure 1 Site location plan and site plan showing buildings subject to historic building recording



Figure 2: Extract from Kirkwood's map, 1817 (The area of the present Royal Edinburgh Hospital is to the west of the building annotated 'Lunatic Asylum')



Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1852
(The earlier 1813 asylum is to the east, annotated 'E Division')

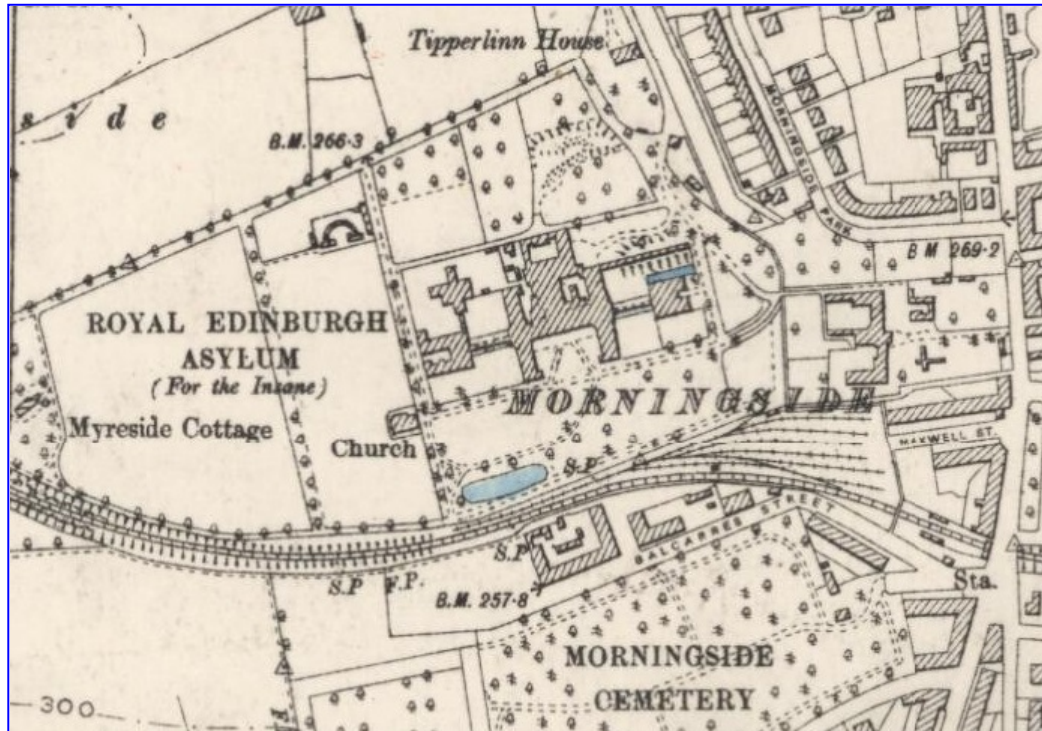


Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1897
(The H Plan is complete and several more additions and a church are depicted)

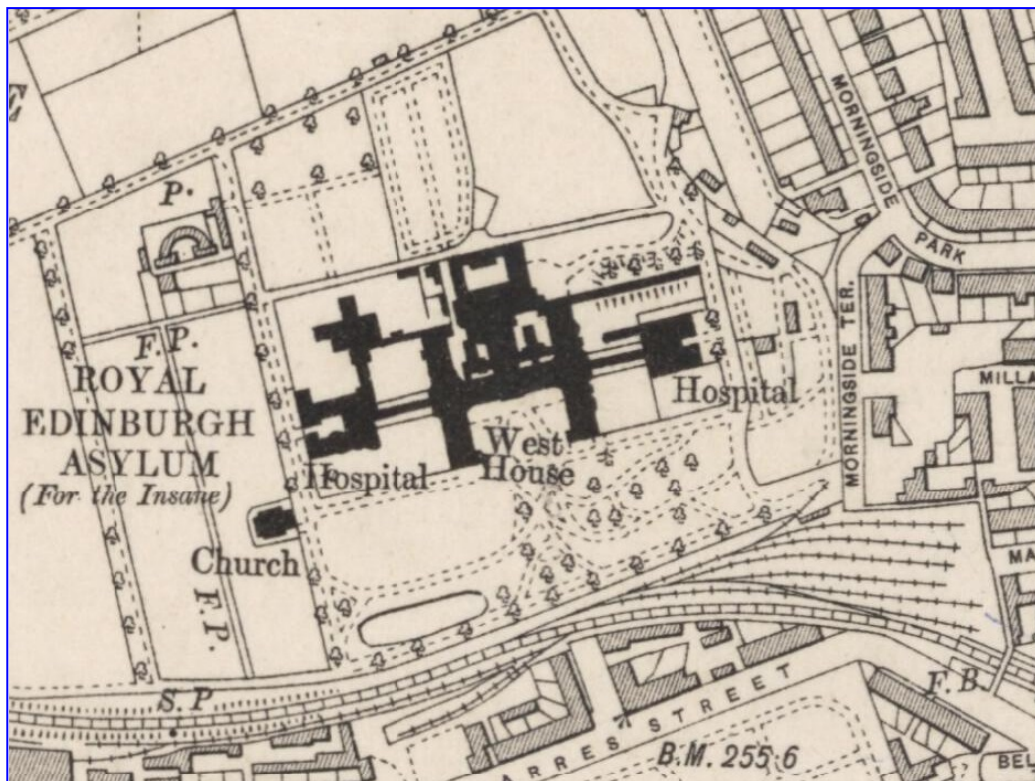


Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1909
(Morningside Terrace has been established to the east of the hospital, separating it from the site of the former 1813 building, which has been demolished to make way for new housing)

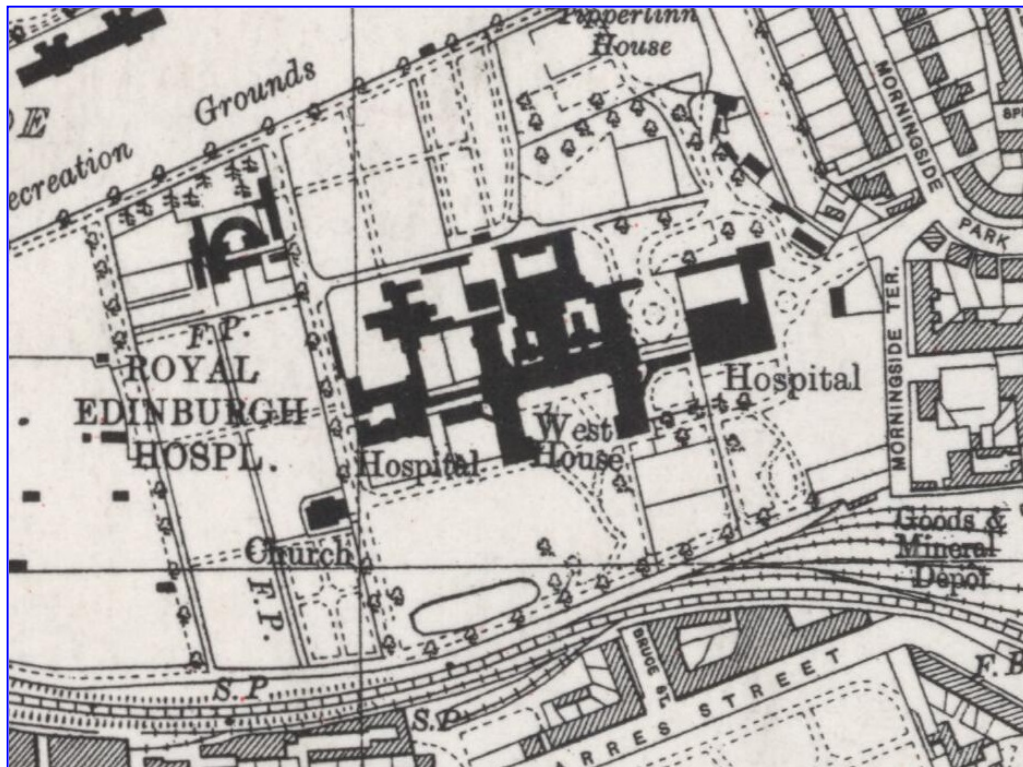


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1944

(This shows the expansion of the hospital in the first half of the 20th century: alterations include a large wing to the east adjoining the Refractory Ward)

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any sub-surface archaeological remains within the development area and, should significant archaeological deposits be discovered, to prepare a mitigation strategy compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology* (2011).
- 2.2 The objective of the historic building recording was to undertake the 'preservation by record' of the two buildings to be demolished (as highlighted in Figure 1) through written and photographic record.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2014) was agreed with CECAS which proposed the excavation of trenches equating to a 10% sample of the development area. The site initially covered approximately 5 ha resulting in evaluation trenching with a total basal area of 2,500m². However, this was reduced by approximately 50% due to the presence of live services, mature woodland and orchard and areas in current hospital use. Nevertheless a 10% evaluation (1,472 linear metres) of the accessible areas was achieved.
- 3.2 All trenches were excavated with a 20 tonne tracked excavator using a 2.2m wide ditching bucket. The trench details are summarised in Appendix 2. Machine excavation was conducted in shallow units/spits through topsoil/overburden to the upper surface of the underlying geological deposits. Deeper pits were excavated within each trench in order to test the correct level of the sub-soil. The evaluation trial trenching was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures as detailed in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2013).

- 3.3 The two buildings (the Bowling Club Pavilion and the Scottish Ambulance Centre) which were to be demolished were subject to a Level 1 historic building survey, which included a photographic and written record of the buildings referenced to the site plan. A general photographic survey was undertaken in black and white print and colour digital using a 35mm SLR and digital SLR respectively. A 2m or 1m ranging pole was used for scale where access and health and safety allowed. A running register of photographs were made on site and will be included in the report as Appendix 1.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 4.1.1 The works were conducted between the 24th - 26th March 2014. The weather conditions during the evaluation were clear and dry and overall archaeological visibility was good. In total 19 trenches were opened totalling 1,472m² (see Figure 7; Plates 1 - 5).
- 4.1.2 With the exception of Trench 19, the site was covered with a dark organic garden soil 0.20m - 0.40m in depth. Within the extreme north side of the site this deposit had been removed due to modern construction activity.
- 4.1.3 The north part of the site appeared to have been built up with a deposit of made ground 0.30m – 0.70m in depth immediately underlying this garden soil. The deposit consisted of demolition material and re-deposited topsoil and was visible within Trench 1 and the northern ends of Trenches 3 – 5 (Plates 1 - 3). This in turn overlay the natural subsoil.
- 4.1.4 The southern portions of Trenches 3 – 5 and the Trenches 2 & 6 – 18 revealed a buried agricultural soil of pale brown sandy silt 0.10m - 0.30m in depth (Plate 4). This soil was most probably the original ground surface prior to the area being developed as hospital grounds. Occasional white ceramics and glass was observed within this deposit. Occasional plough scars and stone drags were also in evidence within the underlying sub-soil within these trenches.
- 4.1.5 The natural sub-soil consisted of a sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstone boulders.
- 4.1.6 No archaeology was observed within any of the trenches.

4.2 Historic Building Recording

4.2.1 *The Bowling Club Pavilion*

The Bowling Club Pavilion was located to the west of the hospital grounds and first appears on Ordnance Survey map of 1969 as a single rectangular block giving it a construction date of 1948 – 1969. This earlier section was timber clad with vertical timbers with a shallow pitched roof and timber-framed casements (Plates 6 & 7).

The Pavilion was then extended between 1969 – 1977 with a long L-shaped wing to the west side (Plates 8 & 9). This, too, had a shallow pitched roof and was covered in a roughcast render.

4.2.2 *The Scottish Ambulance Centre*

The earlier phase of this building (1948 – 1969, also first appearing on the 1969 Ordnance Survey map) was to the west, comprising a single-storey dark brown brick construction with horizontal timber boards and a flat roof (Plates 10 & 11). The later extension to the east was constructed between 1990 – 1996 (Plate 12).

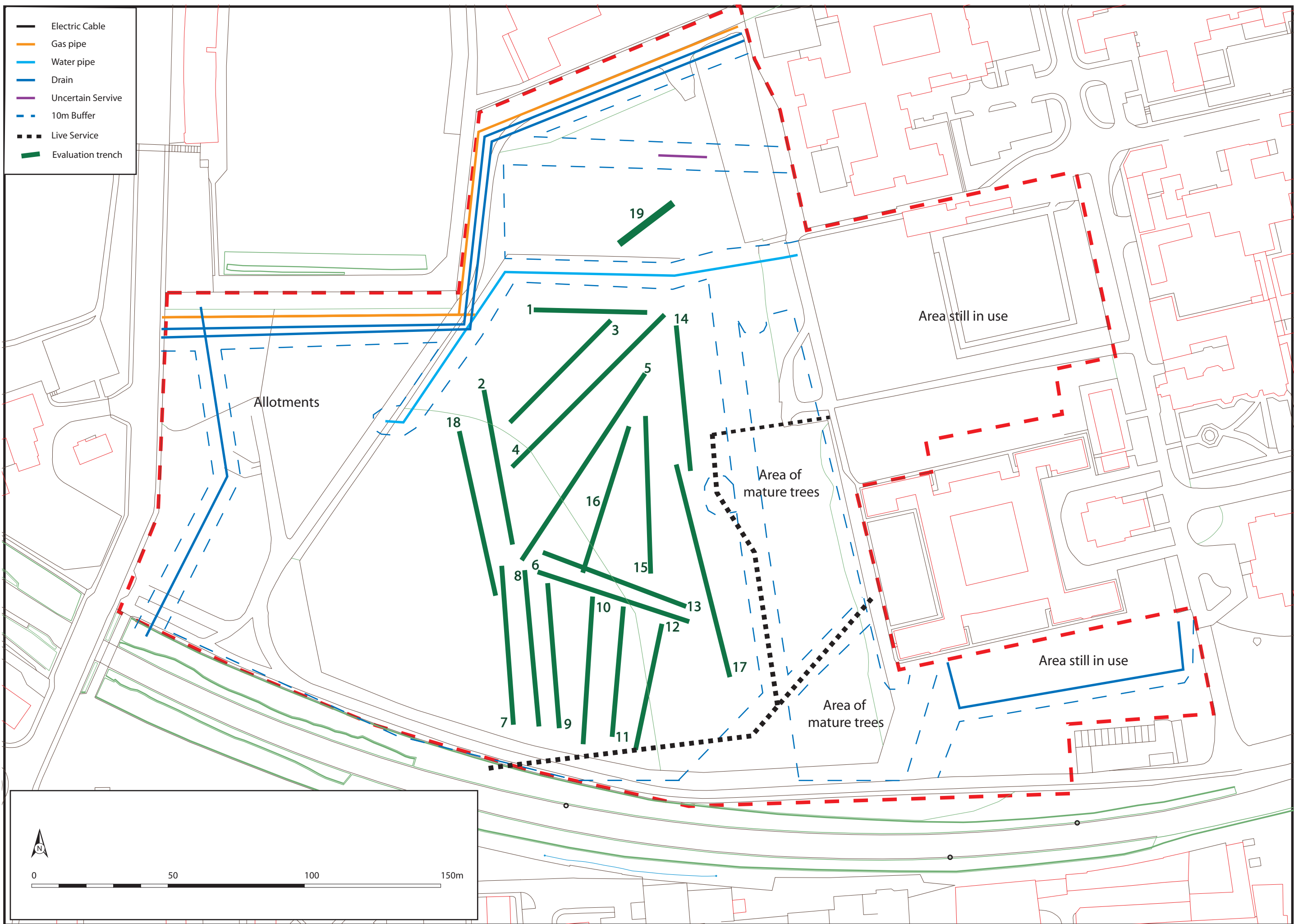


Figure 7: Site plan of Phase 1 development area showing position of evaluation trenches



Plate 1: Trench 2, general post-excavation shot from the NNW



Plate 2: Trench 3, detail of the south-east facing section



Plate 3: Trench 5, general post-excitation shot from the south-west



Plate 4: Trench 13, west-facing section showing buried soil



Plate 5: Trench 10, post-excitation shot from the north



Plate 6: Bowling Club Pavilion, general view from the north-east



Plate 7: Bowling Club Pavilion, general view from the south



Plate 8: Bowling Club Pavilion, general view showing later extension from the north-east



Plate 9: Bowling Club Pavilion, general view from the SWW showing the later extension



Plate 10: Scottish Ambulance Centre, general view from the south-west



Plate 11: Scottish Ambulance Centre, general view from the SSE



Plate 12: Scottish Ambulance Centre, general view of modern 1990s extension to the east, from the south-east

5 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The evaluation revealed that the area had undergone a significant degree of truncation at the northern and end of the site. This truncation had removed the original agricultural soil recorded across the remainder of the area. The northern part of the site had been built up through a deposition of made ground including building materials and re-deposited natural and top-soil. No significant archaeology was revealed during the evaluation. Therefore, no further archaeological investigations are recommended within the development area. This will require confirmation by, and be at the discretion of, John Lawson of CECAS.

6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliographical references

AOC Archaeology 2014 *Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh: Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation*. Client Method statement.

Scottish Government 2010 *Scottish Planning Policy*.

Scottish Government 2011 *PAN 2/2011 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology*.

6.2 Cartographic references

Kirkwood, R 1817 *Plan of the City of Edinburgh & Environs*

Ordnance Survey:

1852	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet 6</i>
1897	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet III.SE</i>
1909	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet III.SE</i>
1920	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet III.SE</i>
1935	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet III.SE</i>
1944	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet III.SE</i>

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Colour Digital (Archaeological Evaluation):

Ref	Trench	Description	Taken From
1	-	Registration	-
2	T1	Trench North facing section	N
3	T1	Trench North facing section at 20m	N
4	T1	Post excavation	W
5	T2	Trench North-East facing section	NE
6	T2	Post excavation	NNW
7	T3	Trench South-East facing section	SE
8	T3	Post excavation	SW
9	T4	Trench South-East facing section	SE
10	T4	Post excavation	SW
11	T5	Trench South-East facing section	SE
12	T5	Post excavation	SW
13	T6	Trench North facing section	N
14	T6	Post excavation	E
15	T7	Trench West facing section	W
16	T7	Post excavation	N
17	T8	Post excavation	S
18	T9	Post excavation	S
19	T10	Post excavation	S
20	T11	Trench West facing section	W
21	T11	Post excavation	S
22	T12	Post excavation	S
23	T13	Trench North facing section	N
24	T13	Post excavation shot	W
25	T14	Trench East facing section	E
26	T14	Post excavation shot	S
27	T15	Post excavation shot	S
28	T16	Post excavation shot	SW
29	T17	Post excavation shot	S
30	T18	Post excavation shot	S
31	T19	Post excavation shot	S

Black & White Print (Film 1) & Colour Digital (Historic Building Recording):

Frame/Ref	Building	Description	Taken From
1 – 11	-	Unassigned	-
12	Bowling Club Pavilion	General view	W
13	Bowling Club Pavilion	General view	NE
14	Bowling Club Pavilion	General view of W wing gable	E
15	Bowling Club Pavilion	General view	SW
16	Bowling Club Pavilion	General view	S
17	Bowling Club Pavilion	General view	SE
18	Bowling Club Pavilion	General view	NE
19	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view	SW
20	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view - E elevation	NNE
21	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view	NW
22 – 23	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view - W end	N
24	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view	NW
25	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view	W
26	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view - W elevation	SW
27	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view - W wing (S elevation)	SSE
28	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view - central wing (S elevation)	S
29	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view - E wing	SW
30	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view - E wing	NE
31	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view - E wing	NE
32	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view - E wing	SEE
33 – 35	Scottish Ambulance Centre	General view - E wing	SE
36	-	Registration	-

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench 1

Dimensions	60.0 m x 2.2 m
Orientation	W-E
Depth of Topsoil	0.20 m
Made Ground	0.30 m
Depth of excavation	1.2 m -2.0 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	None

Trench 2

Dimensions	60.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	NNW-SSE
Depth of Topsoil	0.20 m – 0.30 m
Made Ground	N/A
Depth of excavation	1.20 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

Trench 3

Dimensions	60.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	SW-NE
Depth of Topsoil	0.20 m – 0.30 m
Depth of 'B' Horizon	0.20 m
Made Ground	0.40 m
Depth of excavation	0.40 m – 0.70 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	Occasional 19 th - 20 th century white ceramics

Trench 4

Dimensions	80.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.20 m – 0.30 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.10 m – 0.20 m
Depth of excavation	0.5 m – 1.0 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	Occasional 19 th - 20 th century white ceramics

Trench 5

Dimensions	80.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m - 0.40 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.30 m - 0.40 m
Depth of excavation	0.50 m – 1.0 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

Trench 6

Dimensions	60.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	W-E
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.20 m
Depth of excavation	0.50 – 1.0 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

Trench 7

Dimensions	60.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m – 0.50 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.30 m - 0.50 m
Depth of excavation	0.40 m – 1.0 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	19 th - 20 th century white ceramics

Trench 8

Dimensions	60.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	S-N
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m – 0.40 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.20 m
Depth of excavation	0.50 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

Trench 9

Dimensions	60.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m – 0.40 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.20 m - 0.30 m
Depth of excavation	0.40 m – 0.60 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

Trench 10

Dimensions	60.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.20 m
Depth of excavation	0.50 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

Trench 11

Dimensions	60.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.20 m
Depth of excavation	0.50 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

Trench 12

Dimensions	60.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.20 m
Depth of excavation	0.50 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	Live power cable 35.0 m from wall
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

Trench 13

Dimensions	70.0m x 2.20 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.20 m
Depth of excavation	0.60 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	19 th - 20 th century white ceramics

Trench 14

Dimensions	80.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.20 m
Depth of excavation	0.70 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

Trench 15

Dimensions	60m x 2.20 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.20 m – 0.40 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.20 m
Depth of excavation	0.40 m – 0.60 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

Trench 16

Dimensions	60m x 2.20 m
Orientation	NNE-SSW
Depth of Topsoil	0.20 m – 0.40 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.20 m
Depth of excavation	0.40 m – 0.60 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	None

Trench 17

Dimensions	70.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.30 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.10 m
Depth of excavation	0.40 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

Trench 18

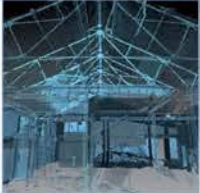
Dimensions	70.0 m x 2.20 m
Orientation	N-S
Depth of Topsoil	0.20 m - 0.30 m
Depth of B-Horizon	0.20 m – 0.30 m
Depth of excavation	0.50 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

Trench 19

Dimensions	20.0 m x 4.40 m
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth of Topsoil	0.20 m
Depth of B-Horizon	N/A
Depth of excavation	0.20 m
Features	N/A
Modern features	N/A
Subsoil	Sandy red boulder clay with numerous sub-angular sandstones
Finds	N/A

APPENDIX 3: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND (DES) REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Morningside, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 22595
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Rob Engl & Diana Sproat
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation & Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Hospital
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 24126 71120
START DATE (this season)	24 th March 2014
END DATE (this season)	26 th March 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Morrison Construction Ltd to undertake a programme of works consisting of an archaeological evaluation and historic building recording on the phase 1 re-development of the Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh. The development area associated with this phase consists of open land situated on the remains of the previous hospital grounds.</p> <p>The development area was 5 ha in size and a 10% archaeological evaluation was required equating to 5,500 linear metres (5000 m²). However this area was reduced by 50% due to the presence of live services, mature trees, a mature orchard, allotments and buildings currently in use. A total of 1,472m² was therefore excavated. The evaluation revealed the north of the site to have been built up with made ground. An original agricultural top-soil was present through the majority of the site. This was overlain by a more recent garden soil related to the hospital grounds. No archaeological remains were discovered.</p> <p>Concurrent with the evaluation, an historic building recording exercise was undertaken on two buildings due to be demolished as part of this phase of works. They included the bowling pavilion, constructed between 1948 – 1969, with a later addition by 1972 and the Scottish Ambulance centre, the west wing of which was constructed between 1965 – 1972, with a later 1990s extension to the east.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Morrison Construction Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group; Edgefield Road Industrial Estate; Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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