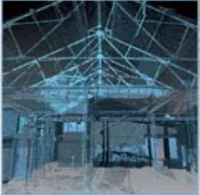
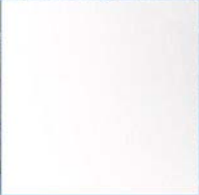


Saughton Hall, Edinburgh: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

AOC Project 22747

5th March 2015



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Saughton Hall, Edinburgh: Archaeological Evaluation

Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	City of Edinburgh Council Parks and Greenspace Services for Communities Waverley Court, Level G.4 East Market Street EH8 8BJ
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT 2195 7187 (eval); NT 2215 7182 (test-pits)
AOC Project No:	22747
OASIS Entry No:	205282
Prepared by:	Kevin Paton & Yvonne Robertson
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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 and series of test-pits on the site of a proposed re-development at Saughton Hall Park, Edinburgh. A 10% evaluation was required of the c. 0.3 ha site involving machine excavated trenches. Alongside the evaluation, ten hand excavated test-pits were also placed to the SE of the development area, between the Saughton Hall garden walls and the Water of Leith.

The evaluation trenches out with the former Saughton Hall boundary wall revealed no archaeological features, with up to 1.5 m of made ground and alluvial deposits overlying the natural geological deposits. Within the walls, several foundations for walls related to the former Saughton Hall were found.

In the test pits, it was revealed that the area had been built up next to the river bank using dredged river gravels and ash/cinders, overlying the alluvial soils and natural geology. To the far SE, the made ground deposits exceeded 1.2 m, and indicated that the area had been built up on more than one occasion.

Furthermore, within two of the test-pits, remains of a large sandstone foundation and a possible truncated sandstone flagstone floor were revealed adjacent to and SE of the weir.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation and series of hand excavated test-pits were undertaken by AOC Archaeology on behalf of the City of Edinburgh Council as part of a programme of archaeological works related to a proposed re-development at Saughton Hall Park, Edinburgh. The site lies within the administrative area of the City of Edinburgh Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the principles set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014) and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (2011).

1.2 Location

1.2.1 The evaluation site is located within the car park and additional compound of Saughton Hall Park (centred on NGR: NT 2195 7187; 48.677 m OD). The test-pits were located to the SE of the evaluation area between the Saughton Hall Park garden and the Water of Leith (centred on NGR: NT 2215 7182; 47.089 m OD). The park lies to the west of the City of Edinburgh. The site is wholly enclosed by Saughton Park, and is bounded by Balgreen Road to the east, the Water of Leith to the south and Stevenson Drive to the north (Figure 1).

1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 A Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by City of Edinburgh Council (2014) describes the archaeological and historic background and identified features of potential heritage significance within the boundaries of the site. Further historical research has been completed by AOC and has informed the archaeological and historical background summary assessment provided below.

Prehistoric period

1.3.2 As with many sites on the outskirts of Edinburgh, prehistoric activity is difficult to detect due to the urban development. A possible prehistoric spindle whorl discovered within the Saughton Park in 1917 (now in the National Museum of Scotland collections) is the only potentially prehistoric find recorded in the immediate vicinity.

Early Medieval period

1.3.3 It is likely that industrial activities were focussed around the Saughton Estate in the early medieval period. The nearby Gorgie Mill was a medieval (and later) mill and it is likely that there may have been other industrial activities in the Saughton Hall park area, possibly to the south of the site where a weir exists within the Water of Leith.

17th century & 18th century

1.3.4 The land that now encompasses Saughton Park and Gardens was part of the ancient Saughton Estate which had its own historic mansion house referred to as 'Sauch' (the name meaning 'willow' in Scots). The Estate is thought to date back to at least the early 17th century and, by the 1660s, the site was in the hands of Robert Baird, who is credited with the construction of the older parts of the mansion which survived until its demolition in 1952. The maps of 1652 and 1682 by Bleau and Adair respectively show the settlement at

‘Saughtonhall’ at this time, the latter showing it to form an estate and mansion house of some significance (Figures 2 & 3).



Figure 2: Extract from Bleau's map, 1654



Figure 3: Extract from Adair's map, 1682

- 1.3.5 The maps throughout the 18th century show the general layout of the estate, including the mansion house and its gardens, with Roy's Military Map of Scotland from ca. 1747 – 55 showing the house and grounds in a rectangular plot of land roughly orientated NNW/SSE (Figure 4). This is clearly a slightly earlier form of layout than is seen later in the 19th century, which stretches to the east and west of the house.



Figure 4: Extract from Roy's map, ca. 1747 - 55

19th century and the 'Private' Lunatic Asylum

- 1.3.6 Into the 19th century, the mansion house and gardens appear much the same. James Knox's 1816 plan even annotates the estate as belonging to Sir Ja[mes]s Baird, indicating that the estate remained in the hands of the Baird family from the 17th century to this time (Figure 5). In 1824, the house was leased to the Institute of the Recovery of the Insane - essentially a 'private' lunatic asylum for those of higher ranks - admitting over 100 patients from 1824 – 1840. The 1855 Ordnance Survey map details the mansion house and estate, including the extent of its outbuildings and the sundial in the garden (Figure 6). The grounds are extensive with pathed walkways bounded by rows of mature trees and with an open expanse of land to the south where the estate meets the Water of Leith. Two large mill complexes have also sprung up to the north-east (Gorgie Mills) and to the south-west (Saughton Mills).



Figure 5: Extract from Knox's plan, 1816

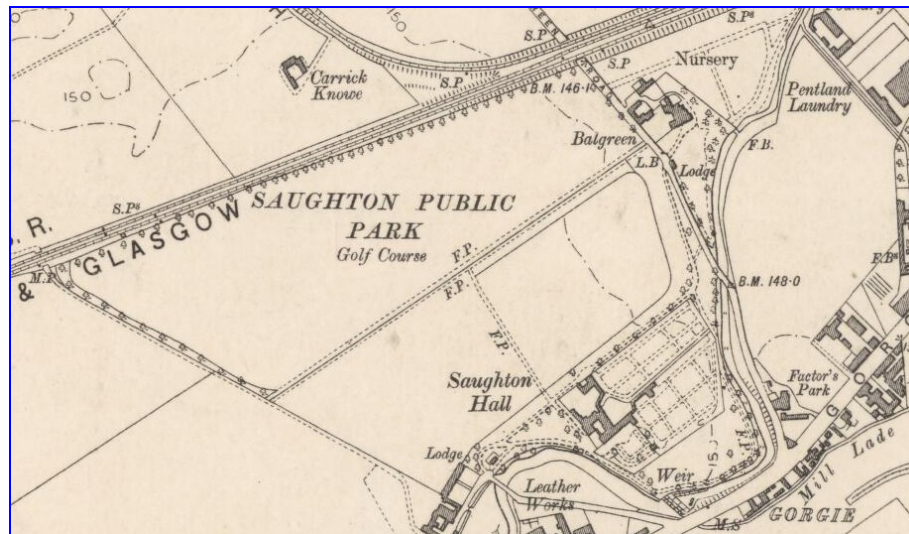


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1855

The Edwardian period and the Scottish National Exhibition

- 1.3.7 By the end of the 19th century, 90 acres of the estate lands were being considered for a public park, following a report in June 1899 by the Town Clerk of Edinburgh. The owner of the estate at the time was Sir William Gardiner Baird who sold the land to the Council in 1900 for £52,900. To the north, a golf course was laid out on the lands, sparking controversy that the new park was not as 'public' as the residents had hoped. However, by 1904, the 7 acre walled garden was acquired together with a further 22 acres of land in 1905, the whole site opening in June 1905 as the city's new public park.
- 1.3.8 In 1907, the mansion house, together with the remainder of the land in its immediate estate, also came into public ownership. It instantly became extremely popular, hosting the Scottish National Exhibition for 6 months starting in May 1908. To encourage city residents to attend, a new railway station – Exhibition Station – was erected at Balgreen Halt. The 1908 Ordnance Survey map shows the estate and house as it was under the new council ownership, the railway line to the north side adjacent to the golf course, with the extensive house, outbuildings and gardens to the south-east (Figure 7). The 1919 Ordnance Survey map (surveyed in 1912) demonstrates that activities undertaken at the park were greatly extended with an athletics ground added to the west of the site (itself bounded by its own line of mature trees), a large band stand to the immediate west of the house as well as some alterations and additions to the buildings themselves (Figure 8). These items remained once the Exhibition closed in October 1908 after around 3.5 million admissions. The bandstand, however, is said to have been relocated to the Marine Gardens at Portobello, although was replaced at the Fords Road entrance in 1909. The gardens were open (free) to the public in June 1910.

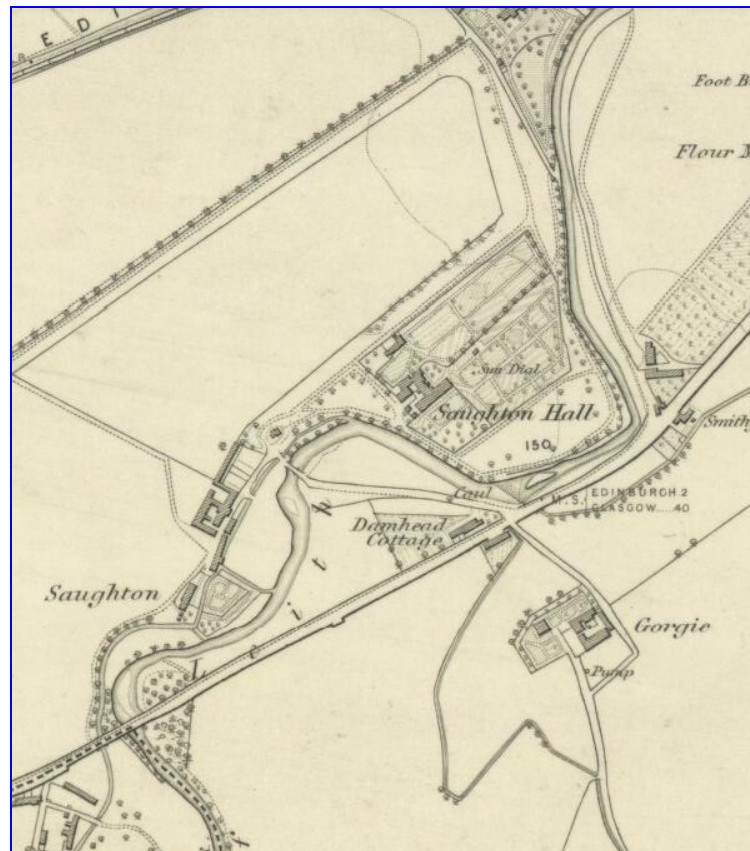


Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1909



Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1919

1.3.9 The Edwardian period was the hey-day of public parks on the outskirts of major cities and Saughton was no exception. Considerable investment was put into maintaining and caring for the gardens throughout the early part of the 20th century. In 1920, it was host to another event, the Royal Highland Show Fair, after which time much of the estate (forming mainly the golf course to the north) was used to construct the Whitson Council Housing Scheme. The 1944 Ordnance Survey map (surveyed in 1938) shows the extent of the neatly laid out new housing estate with Stevenson Drive forming the boundary to the site on the north side (Figure 9).



Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1944 (surveyed in 1938)

The 1930s & 1940s period

- 1.3.10 The house and grounds that remained were still heavily used into the 1930s, the Royal Highland Show taking place there in 1931, and Coronation celebrations in 1937, which included a 40 foot bonfire that attracted 12,000 people.
- 1.3.11 The onset of the Second World War saw Saughtonhall and its grounds – as with so many old country houses at this time – converted for use to aid the war effort. Onion beds were planted to aid the ‘Dig for Victory’ campaign. The house accommodated Land Girls and also served as a convalescence home for members of the Women’s Land Army. However, once the war ended, the future of the house remained uncertain. Due to the age of the building and that parts were not occupied all the time, it was clear that the building would fall into decay if it was not maintained. The dereliction of the house, which included an extensive dry rot problem, together with the high cost of its maintenance, proved too much for the Corporation who sadly instructed its demolition in 1952. The stables and outhouses remained, most probably because they were still in use by the gardeners and maintainers of the park.

The 1950s - 1990s period

- 1.3.12 Despite the loss of the house, the Corporation continued to maintain the gardens to a high standard in the 1950s into the 1980s. A ‘Garden of the Blind’ was laid out in 1952, an Italian Garden in 1957, a display by the Royal National Rose Society in 1967 and a new Winter Garden in a single-span greenhouse in 1984 at a cost of £100,000. A children’s play area was also created, upgraded in the 1980s with a ‘Wild West’ theme. The Saughton Sports Complex was introduced in the 1970s and was upgraded in the 1990s.
- 1.3.13 As tastes changed into the 1980s and public parks became less common as a ‘day out’ for local residents, they also attracted their fair degree of vandalism, which caused the dismantling of the bandstand in the late 1980s. Into the 1990s, however, the park was still used for public display with a bust of Mahatma Gandhi unveiled in 1997 in the Winter Garden.

The 21st century period

- 1.3.14 A Skate Park was created in the park in 2010. However, it had become clear to the Council and members of the public alike that not enough investment was being funnelled to maintain the gardens to their 'former glory' of 30 – 40 years before. Vandalism had caused the removal of many of the freestanding garden ornaments that once inhabited the featured gardens on the site, as well as the aforementioned bandstand. The paddling pool was also no longer in use. Yet, parts of the gardens today are still finely maintained as are the lawns and hedgerows. The park is widely used by local residents. The original outbuildings associated with the house are now fenced off from the public and are clearly in a state of dereliction.
- 1.3.15 In 2014 the City of Edinburgh Council successfully secured a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund to initialise a programme of works to rehabilitate the park and to re-engage the community – which it has served since 1908 – by embracing the rich heritage of the site in the first instance. A programme of archaeological works including evaluation, geophysical survey and building recording, revealed substantial remains of the former Saughtonhall (Engl & Sproat 2014). This included elements of its initial 17th century construction. The project included significant local involvement.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of the archaeological works were:
- i. to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any sub-surface archaeological remains within the development area.
 - ii. should significant archaeological deposits be discovered, to liaise with the client and CECAS in preparing a mitigation strategy compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (2011).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Prior to excavation of the evaluation trenches and the test-pits, the areas were checked for services using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). This revealed that there were two unmarked services within the car park, two unmarked services within the compound, and an unmarked service at the far SE edge of the test-pitting area (Figure 10). The line of these services were marked with paint and were avoided by at least 5 m.
- 3.2 The evaluation was undertaken by an 8-tonne excavator with 1.7 m wide bladed ditching bucket. Initial excavation required the use of a toothed bucket in places in order to remove the hard standing within the car park and compound. After this initial ground breaking, excavation was undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist and according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures, and as per the methodology within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2015). The trenches were backfilled on completion of the evaluation.

- 3.3 The test-pits were excavated by hand, with the turf layer removed prior to excavation with mattocks, shovels and trowels. The excavations were undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was reached. All hand excavation was undertaken by an experienced field archaeologist. All test-pits were backfilled on completion, with the turf replaced.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 The weather during the evaluation and test-pitting was mainly fair allowing for good archaeological visibility. In total, the evaluation excavated 101.5 linear metres, placed throughout the car park and compound, whereas the test-pits excavated a total of 11.25 m² throughout the park area between the garden walls and the river (Figure 10).

4.2 *Trenches 1-3*

- 4.2.1 The uppermost deposit in all three trenches was a layer of hard standing (type 1 stone) covering a mixture of made ground deposits up to 0.8 m thick, overlying an alluvial sandy clay subsoil up to 0.7 m thick in places (Plate 1). Sandstone culvert [001] was revealed cut into the top of this subsoil deposit, aligned N-S and measuring 0.6 m wide with rounded stones on either side of the channel and capped with a sandstone slab (Plate 2).

4.3 *Trench 5&6*

- 4.3.1 Trenches 5&6 were placed within the compound area, on the W side of an underground electric cable. Trench 5 had to be abandoned at a depth of 0.4 m due to the presence of a modern plastic drain that was aligned in the same direction as the trench (Plate 3).

- 4.3.2 Trench 6 consisted of 0.65 m of hard standing and compact clay and ash overlying the natural geology of coarse sand and gravel (Plate 4). In some areas of the trench this gravel appeared to be re-deposited with occasional sandstone rubble present to a depth of 0.8 m.

4.4 *Trench 4&7*

- 4.4.1 Trench 4 was positioned to the E side of the underground electric cable, running parallel to the compounds outer fence (Figure 11). Within the trench several sandstone walls ([006], [008], [009], [011], [014]) of varying thickness were revealed under deposit [004], that relate to the outer and inner walls of Saughton Hall (Plates 5-9). All of the walls were aligned NE-SW, with wall [008] also curving to the W at its SW end before continuing under the limits of excavation (Plate 8). From the widths of the walls it can be interpreted that walls [011] and [014] represent internal support walls whereas [006], [008] and [009] are most likely outer walls. A clay deposit [010], interpreted as a construction deposit, was revealed between walls [008] and [009] (Figure 11).

- 4.4.2 As well as these walls a large rectangular foundation [012] was also revealed at the S end of the trench (Plates 9&10). This structure consisted of three sandstone walls, with two walls aligned NE-SW and a shorter wall joining the NE ends, aligned NW-SE. Indications are that this foundation may be the base of a stairwell related to Saughton Hall.

- 4.4.3 Other features within the trench include a single course of bricks [007] curving SW-NE that may have been part of a drainage channel now truncated (Plate 6). A deposit of demolition

material [005] was also present between the walls [006] and [014] as well as [009] and [012]. Finally, a possible foundation pad [017] consisting of sandstone blocks covered with a sand and lime mortar was revealed to the SE of wall [008], possibly running underneath the foundation (Figure 11; Plate 8).

4.4.4 As for Trench 7, this was positioned approximately 7 m N of Trench 4 and revealed two further sandstone walls ([015] and [016]) (Figure 11; Plate 11). Wall [015] was aligned NW-SE, with a possible return to the NE at its NW end. This was abutted on its SW face by wall [016] aligned NE-SW. Both walls measured 0.6 m wide and are similar in size to the possible outer walls of Trench 4.

4.5 *Test-pits 1, 4 & 6*

4.5.1 Test pit 1 was placed close to the river bank, next to the location of the weir. The trench consisted of 0.2 m of turf and topsoil onto a very compact ash and cinder deposit and re-deposited river gravels overlying a large sandstone wall [106] that was sitting within construction cut [104], abutted by packing deposit [105] (Figure 11; Plate 12). Only the N face of the E-W aligned wall was revealed within the test-pit, measuring over 1.1 m wide by 0.3 m high.

4.5.2 Test-pit 4 was positioned approximately 25 m SE of Test-pit 1, and consisted of 0.2 m of turf/topsoil over re-deposited river gravels. At the base of the test-pit, flat, angular sandstone blocks [107] were revealed covering the majority of the test-pit base (Figure 11; Plate 13). The stones were not tightly knit together but may be part of a truncated floor surface.

4.5.3 Further SE, Test-pit 6 revealed a possible path/surface [108] consisting of 0.02 m of pink sandy mortar overlying compacted ash and cinders (Figure 10).

4.6 *Test-pits 2, 3, 5, 7 & 8*

4.6.1 The remainder of the test-pits consisted of turf and topsoil, overlying re-deposited river gravels/made ground up to a depth of 0.68 m, demonstrating that the area has been subject to levelling during the creation and use of the gardens. All finds from the test-pits consisted of 19th and 20th century ceramics, and modern detritus (not retained).

4.7 *Test-pits 9&10*

4.7.1 The final two test-pits were located to the far SE, across the other side of the raised road leading from the SE gate. Both of these test-pits revealed similar deposits consisting of imported topsoil (0.2 m) covering demolition material (0.4 m), overlying an earlier soil horizon (0.3 m), overlying an earlier made ground (0.3 m +) (Plate 14). The underlying geological deposits were not reached due to the depth exceeding 1.2 m. The presence of concrete fragments within the base deposit indicates that the area had been built up and levelled, most likely in the early 20th century, before being covered with topsoil. This topsoil was then covered by a deposit of levelling material (demolition rubble) and then covered with more topsoil.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The car park area and the majority of the test-pit area are sterile of archaeological features, and have undergone a series of raising and levelling that would require substantial excavations to take place in order to disturb any buried features. However, within the compound, the evaluation indicated that the foundations of Saughton Hall still survive immediately underneath the current ground surface. From cartographic evidence it is likely that these walls relate to the later 19th century extensions of the Hall, but may also include earlier features or buildings that surrounded the original house.
- 5.2 The features within Test-pits 1 & 4, are of unknown origin and date, as no maps from the 18th or 19th centuries indicate the presence of buildings along this side of the river. The large wall may relate to the construction of the weir as a retaining wall, but it could also be part of an unknown structure dating to the 18th or 17th centuries, or even the late medieval period. Only further excavation of a larger area around the test-pit would be able to answer these questions.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 Given the archaeological features and finds recovered during the evaluation, it is recommended that a mitigation strategy be prepared compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014) and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (2011). In line with current planning policy the preservation *in situ* of the archaeological material is the preferred option. However, it is not possible that the archaeological features found can be left in-situ so a further programme of archaeological mitigation works (*preservation by record*) comprising excavation fieldwork and any necessary post-excavation works will be required. The full scope and scale of these works would be defined by City of Edinburgh Council, with the detailed methodology for their undertaking set out in further Written Schemes of Investigation.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 Bibliographic References

Anon, 2014 *Saughton Park and Gardens*. (prepared for City of Edinburgh Council)

AOC Archaeology Group 2015 *Saughton Hall, Edinburgh: Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation*, Unpublished Client Report

Engl, R. & Sproat, D. 2014 *Saughton Hall*

Scottish Government 2014 *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014)

Scottish Government 2011 PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology

6.2 Cartographic References

1654	Bleau	<i>Lothian and Linlithquo</i>
1682	John Adair	<i>Map of Midlothian</i>
ca. 1747 – 55	William Roy	<i>Military Map of Scotland</i>
1816	James Knox	<i>Map of the Shire of Edinburgh</i>
1855	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet 5</i>
1909	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet III.SW</i>
1919	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet III.SW</i>
1944	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet III.SW</i>

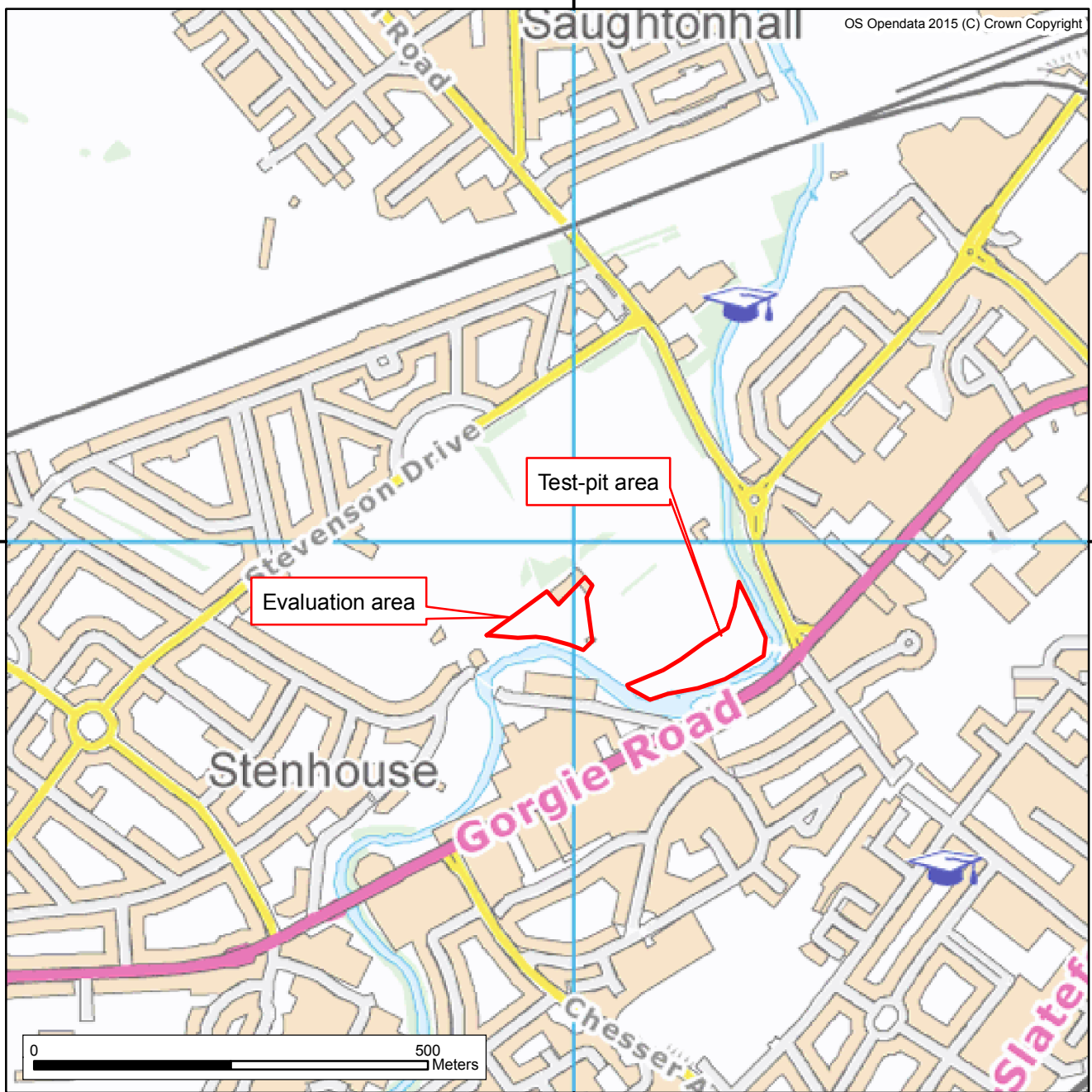
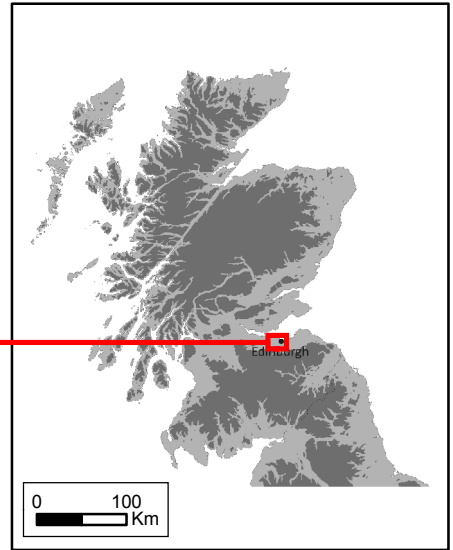
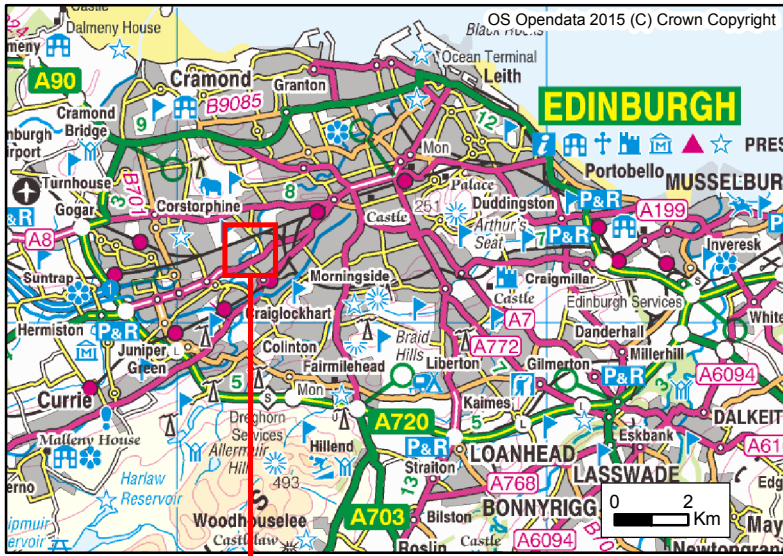


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

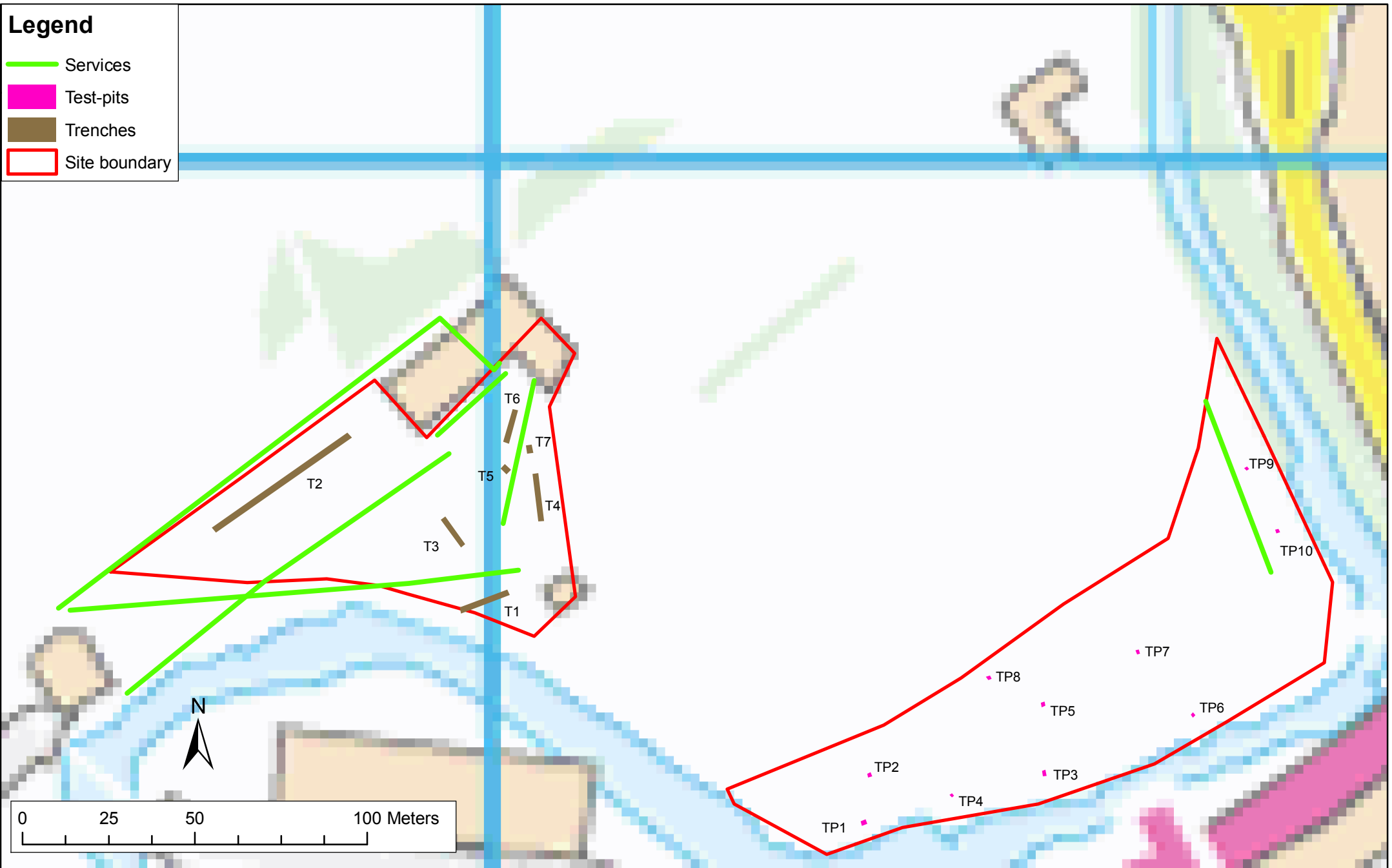


Figure 10 - Evaluation trench and Test-pit locations

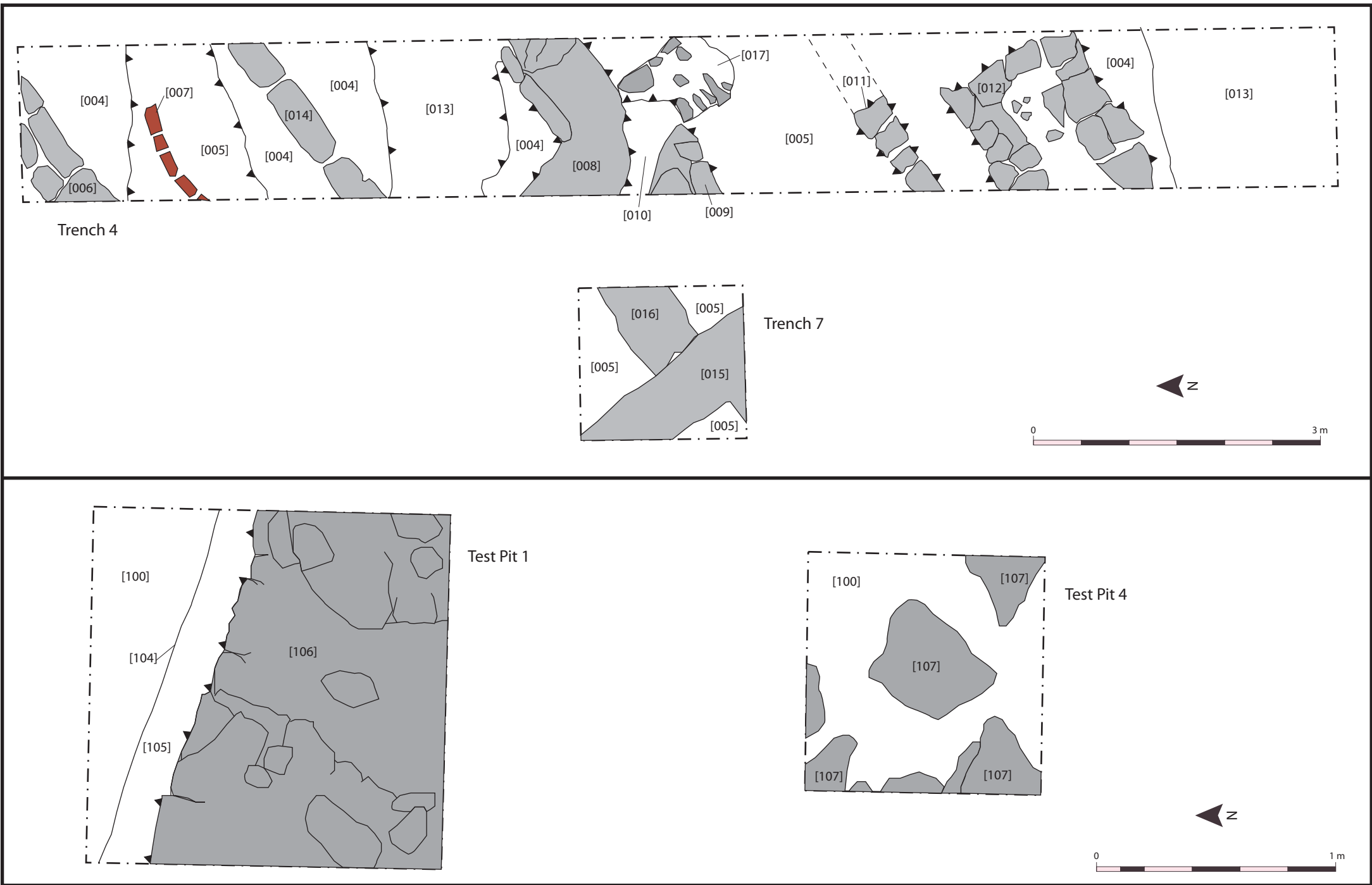


Figure 11 - Detail plans of archaeological features within test-pits and trenches



Plate 1 – Post excavation view of Trench 1



Plate 2 - Culvert [001] in Trench 3



Plate 3 - Modern drain in Trench 5



Plate 4 - NNW-facing section through Trench 6



Plate 5 - General view of Trench 4



Plate 6 - Wall [006] and possible culvert [007]



Plate 7 - Wall [014]



Plate 8 - Walls [008] & [009] with deposit [017]



Plate 9 - Wall [011] and foundation [012]



Plate 10 - Foundation [012]



Plate 11 - Walls [015] and [016] within Trench 7



Plate 12 - Wall [106] within Test-pit 1



Plate 13 - Possible surface [107] in Test-pit 4



Plate 14 - NW-facing section of Test-pit 9

Saughton Hall, Edinburgh: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Trench & Test-pit Descriptions

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	15 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	27 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW to NE
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Hard standing – partially concreted type 1 stone onto very compact ash and clay – 0.26 m; Former topsoil – dark brown clayey sand – 0.5 m Alluvial deposits – Mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional stone and coal flecks – 0.7 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1.5 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Storm drain with sandstone either side of ceramic pipe at 3 m to 5.2 m aligned NNW-SSE
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Large rounded river gravels within a mid brown sandy clay matrix
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	48 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	86.4 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NE to SW
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Hard standing – partially concreted type 1 stone onto very compact ash and clay – 0.42 m; Made ground – dark grey clay and ash – 0.52 m Former topsoil – Mid brown clay loam – 0.4 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1.2 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Ce tile drain 9 m to 16.2 m curving NE-SW
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Large rounded river gravels within a mid brown sandy clay matrix
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	10 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	18 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SSW to NNE
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Hard standing – partially concreted type 1 stone onto very compact ash and clay – 0.4 m; Made ground – dark grey clay and ash – 0.4 m Alluvial deposits – Mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional stone and coal flecks – 0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1.7 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Sandstone culvert aligned N-S (See contexts [001] & [002])
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Yellow brown sandy clay
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	14 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	25.2 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	N to S
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Hard standing – partially concreted type 1 stone onto very compact ash and clay – 0.3 m; Demolition material – yellow sand and mortar with abundant sandstone and brick inclusions (not fully removed throughout the trench) – 0.25 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.75 m

<i>Significant Features</i>	Several wall foundations and other features related to Saughton Hall (see contexts [003] to [017])
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Loose orangey brown sand and gravel
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	2 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	3.6 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SE to NW
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Hard standing – partially concreted type 1 stone onto very compact ash and clay – 0.4 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.4 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Modern plastic duct at 0.4 m depth aligned SE-NW
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Not reached – trench abandoned to avoid damage to drainage
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 6

<i>Dimensions</i>	10 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	18 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NNE to SSW
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Hard standing – partially concreted type 1 stone onto very compact ash and clay – 0.65 m;
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1.5 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Coarse clayey sand and gravel – top 0.3 m of deposit may be re-deposited
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 7

<i>Dimensions</i>	2.5 m by 1.8 m
<i>Total Area</i>	4.5 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	N to S
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Hard standing – partially concreted type 1 stone onto very compact ash and clay – 0.5 m;
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.5 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Two sandstone wall foundations (see contexts [015] and [016])
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Not reached
<i>Finds</i>	None

Test-pit 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	1.5 m by 1.5 m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Turf layer/imported topsoil – dark grey sandy loam – 0.2 m; Made ground – very compact grey/black sand, stone and cinders – 0.2 m Alluvial deposits – mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional coal flecks and stone – 0.4 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.8 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Large sandstone foundation wall aligned E-W and curving slightly SE-NW
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Pale brown orange sand (see context [100])
<i>Finds</i>	None

Test-pit 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	1 m by 1 m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Turf layer/imported topsoil – dark grey sandy loam – 0.2 m;

	Made ground – re-deposited river gravels – 0.1 m
	Alluvial deposits – mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional coal flecks and stone – 0.2 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.6 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Large rounded gravels in a coarse sandy matrix
<i>Finds</i>	None

Test-pit 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	1 m by 1 m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Turf layer/imported topsoil – dark grey sandy loam – 0.2 m; Made ground – re-deposited river gravels with ash – 0.2 m Alluvial deposits – mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional coal flecks and stone – 0.2 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.6 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Large rounded gravels in a coarse sandy matrix
<i>Finds</i>	None

Test-pit 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	1 m by 1 m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Turf layer/imported topsoil – dark grey sandy loam – 0.2 m; Made ground – re-deposited river gravels with ash – 0.2 m Alluvial deposits – mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional coal flecks and stone – 0.2 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.6 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Large, flat, angular sandstone blocks – possible floor (see context [107])
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Large rounded gravels in a coarse sandy matrix
<i>Finds</i>	None

Test-pit 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	1 m by 1 m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Turf layer/imported topsoil – dark grey sandy loam – 0.2 m; Made ground – re-deposited river gravels with ash – 0.2 m Alluvial deposits – mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional coal flecks and stone – 0.28 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.68 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Large rounded gravels in a coarse sandy matrix
<i>Finds</i>	None

Test-pit 6

<i>Dimensions</i>	1 m by 1 m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Turf layer/imported topsoil – dark grey sandy loam – 0.15 m; Made ground – very compact ash and pale pink mortar (possible surface – see [108]) – 0.25 m Former topsoil – dark greyish brown sandy clay loam with frequent coal flecks and occasional 19 th /20 th century ceramics – 0.45 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.85 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Possible surface or path (see context [108])

<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Large rounded gravels in a coarse sandy matrix
<i>Finds</i>	None

Test-pit 7

<i>Dimensions</i>	1 m by 1 m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Turf layer/imported topsoil – dark grey sandy loam – 0.35 m;
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Large rounded gravels in a coarse sandy matrix
<i>Finds</i>	None

Test-pit 8

<i>Dimensions</i>	1 m by 1 m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Turf layer/imported topsoil – dark grey sandy loam – 0.2 m; Made ground – very compact ash and cinders – 0.25 m Alluvial deposits – mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional coal flecks and stone – 0.15 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.6 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Large rounded gravels in a coarse sandy matrix
<i>Finds</i>	None

Test-pit 9

<i>Dimensions</i>	1 m by 1 m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Turf layer/imported topsoil – heavily rooted dark grey sandy loam – 0.2 m; Made ground – mid brown sandy clay with pale brown mortar, stone, rubble, bricks and concrete inclusions – 0.4 m Former topsoil – heavily rooted dark greyish brown sandy loam becoming a dark grey sandy gravel with occasional rubble inclusions – 0.6 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1.2 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Not reached
<i>Finds</i>	None

Test-pit 10

<i>Dimensions</i>	1 m by 1 m
<i>Soil Make-up</i>	Turf layer/imported topsoil – heavily rooted dark grey sandy loam – 0.2 m; Made ground – mid brown sandy clay with pale brown mortar, stone, rubble, bricks and concrete inclusions – 0.45 m Former topsoil – heavily rooted dark greyish brown sandy loam becoming a dark grey sandy gravel with occasional rubble inclusions – 0.35 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Not reached
<i>Finds</i>	None

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context No.	Area	Description and Interpretation
001	Trench 3	Angular and rounded sandstones aligned N/S. Built to support a sandstone cap for drainage possibly for Saughton Hall. Dimensions: 1.90m x 0.60m. At a depth of 0.80m. Cut into natural subsoil. Culvert related to Saughton House
002	Trench 3	Loose orange brown silt matrix and roots. Fill of culvert
003	Trench 4	Partially concreted type 1 stone. Hard standing for the compound
004	Trench 4	Compact mortar and rubble covering the walls in T4. Demolition layer
005	Trench 4	Light brown yellow sandy gravel with frequent stone. Possible natural below [004]
006	Trench 4	One course of sandstone aligned NE/SW at a depth of 0.25m. Dimensions: 1.95m x 0.60m. It is covered by deposit [004] but it is unclear what it sits on and if there are other courses. It is most likely a wall relating to the buildings at Saughton Hall. Sandstone wall related to Saughton House
007	Trench 4	Single line of bricks at a depth of 0.60m and aligned NE/SW. Dimensions: 0.15 x 1.07m. Sits within or at base of deposit (005). Possible culvert remains
008	Trench 4	Large L-shaped sandstone wall. At a depth of 0.4m and aligned NE/SW then SE/NW. Only one course visible. Sandstone wall related to Saughton House
009	Trench 4	Three courses of sandstone wall were exposed at a depth of 0.35m. Dimensions: 1.30m x 0.60m. The wall is aligned NE/SW and could be joined to [008] and [017]. Sandstone wall related to Saughton House
010	Trench 4	Very compact dark grey clay deposit. It partly covers wall [009] and appears to be sterile. It could have been a bonding deposit for walls [008] and [009]. Construction deposit
011	Trench 4	One single course of large angular sandstones at a depth of 0.45m. Dimensions: 1.00m x 0.30m. Follows the same alignment as most of the walls in the trench (NE/SW) and could be related to wall [012]. Sandstone wall related to Saughton House
012	Trench 4	A rectangular structure formed by sandstone walls aligned NE/SW. A layer of mortar (004) covers most of the stones. At a depth of 0.50m. Dimensions: 1.95m x 1.50m. Possible stairwell foundation related to Saughton House
013	Trench 4	Loose light orange brown sandy river gravel. Levelling deposit for construction – re-deposited natural
014	Trench 4	At least two courses of large sub-angular sandstones at a depth of 0.35m, aligned NE-SW. Dimensions: 1.34m x 0.32m. Sandstone wall related to Saughton House
015	Trench 7	Sandstone foundation aligned SE/NW and abutted by wall [016] on the SW face. At a depth of 0.50m there is one course exposed. Dimensions: 1.95m x 0.65m. Sand and lime mortar has been used. The wall is covered by compact ash and clay. Sandstone wall related to Saughton House
016	Trench 7	Sandstone foundation aligned SW/NE and abuts the SW face of wall [015]. There is at least one course with sand and lime mortar at a depth 0.37m. Dimensions: 1.10m x 0.60m. Sandstone wall related to Saughton House
017	Trench 4	Mixed deposit of sandstone blocks and mortar underlying wall [009] and deposit (010) at a depth of 0.75m. Aligned NW/SE. Construction deposit
100	Test-pit 1	Pale brown and orange mottled sand. Geological deposit
101	Test-pit 1	Dark greyish brown sandy clay. Up to 0.2 m thick. Topsoil
102	Test-pit 1	Very compact grey/black sand, stone and cinders up to 0.2 m thick. Made ground
103	Test-pit 1	Mid brown and orange sandy clay with occasional stone and coal flecks.

		Alluvial deposits
104	Test-pit 1	Linear cut aligned E-W to the N edge of wall [106]. And filled with deposit [105] and wall [106]. Construction cut
105	Test-pit 1	Mid brown sandy clay with frequent coal flecks and occasional rubble and stone inclusions. Fill of cut [104]
106	Test-pit 1	Large pink sandstone wall with a sand and lime mortar aligned E-W and curving slightly SE-NW. Measures over 1.1 m wide by 0.3 m high. Only N face exposed within the trench. Sandstone wall
107	Test Pit 4	Large, flat, angular sandstone blocks sitting under made ground of TP 4. Stones are not tightly fitted together. Occur throughout most of the 1 m by 1 m test-pit. Possible floor surface
108	Test Pit 6	Pale brown and pink mortar [0.02 m thick) overlying a very compact cinder and ash deposit. Compactness of deposit suggests it has been rolled with heavy machinery. Possible path/surface

APPENDIX 3: Photographic Register

Digital Images

Frame	Description	From	Date
1-4	Car Park pre-excavation	Various	25/2/2015
5-9	Compound pre-excavation	Various	25/2/2015
10-11	Park pre-excavation	Various	25/2/2015
12	Test Pit 1 under excavation	W	25/2/2015
13-20	Park pre-excavation	Various	25/2/2015
21-22	Trench 1 working shot	S	25/2/2015
23-24	Service conduit for ceramic pipe T1	S	25/2/2015
25	Trench 1 post-excavation	S	25/2/2015
26-28	Test Pit 1 post-excavation	W	25/2/2015
29-30	Test Pit 1 W-facing section	W	25/2/2015
31-34	Wall (106)	Various	25/2/2015
35-36	Test Pit 1 E-facing section	E	25/2/2015
37	Trench 2 post-excavation	S	25/2/2015
38-39	Test Pit 3 post-excavation	W	26/2/2015
40-41	Test Pit 3 W-facing section	W	26/2/2015
42-44	Culvert in Trench 3	Various	26/2/2015
45	Trench 3 post-excavation	NW	26/2/2015
46-49	Test Pit 2 post-excavation	-	26/2/2015
50	Trench 5 post ex showing drainage duct	SE	26/2/2015
51	Trench 5 location shot	N	26/2/2015
52	Trench 6 post ex	SSW	26/2/2015
53	Trench 6 showing WNW facing section	WSW	26/2/2015
54-58	Test Pit 4 post-excavation	-	26/2/2015
59-62	Wall [012]	E	26/2/2015
63-64	Walls [009] [008] [017]	E	26/2/2015
65-66	Walls [007] [014]	E	26/2/2015
67	Wall [006]	E	26/2/2015
68-69	Trench 6 post-excavation	N + S	26/2/2015
70	Walls [015] and [016]	SE	26/2/2015
71	Walls [015] and [016]	SW	26/2/2015

72	Walls [015] and [016] showing return on wall [015] to the NE	NE	26/2/2015
73	Detail of return on wall [015]	SE	26/2/2015
74-77	Test Pit 5 post-excavation	-	26/2/2015
78-85	Test Pit 6 post-excavation	N	26/2/2015
86-90	Areas of car park and compound after trenches backfilled	Various	26/2/2015
91-93	Test Pit 7 post-excavation	E	27/2/2015
94-99	Test pits backfilled and grass reinstated	Various	27/2/2015
100-104	Test Pit 8 post-excavation	W	27/2/2015
105-111	Test Pit 9 post-excavation	W	27/2/2015
112-114	Test Pit 10 post-excavation	S	27/2/2015
115-116	Test Pit 9 backfilled and grass reinstated	S	27/2/2015
117	Test Pit 10 backfilled and grass reinstated	S	27/2/2015

APPENDIX 4: Drawing Register

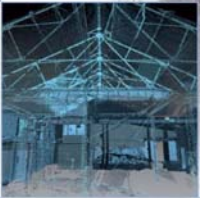
Drawing No.	Details	Scale
1	Plan of Test-pit 1	1:20
2	W facing section of Test-pit 1	1:20
3	Plan of Test-pit 4	1:20
4	W facing section of Test-pit 4	1:10
5	Plan of Trench 4	1:50
6	Plan of Trench 7	1:50

APPENDIX 5: Finds Register

Finds No.	Trench	Context No.	Description
001	6	(004)	Bone fragments
002	6	(004)	Ceramic
003	6	(004)	Glass fragments
004	6	(004)	Ceramic

APPENDIX 6: *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Report*

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Saughton Hall, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	22747
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Kevin Paton
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S)	NT27SW 9
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	House
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 219 719
START DATE (this season)	25 th February 2015
END DATE (this season)	27 th February 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Evaluation of Saughton Hall Gardens over the location of demolished house (Engl & Sproat 2014)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation and series of test-pits were undertaken on the site of a proposed re-development at Saughton Hall Park, Edinburgh. A 10% evaluation was required of the c. 0.3 ha site involving machine excavated trenches. Alongside the evaluation, ten hand excavated test-pits were also placed to the SE of the development area, between the Saughton Hall garden walls and the Water of Leith.</p> <p>The evaluation trenches out with the former Saughton Hall boundary wall revealed no archaeological features, with up to 1.5 m of made ground and alluvial deposits overlying the natural geological deposits. Within the walls, several foundations for walls related to the former Saughton Hall were found.</p> <p>In the test pits, it was revealed that the area had been built up next to the river bank using dredged river gravels and ash/cinders, overlying the alluvial soils and natural geology. To the far SE, the made ground deposits exceeded 1.2 m, and indicated that the area had been built up on more than one occasion.</p> <p>Furthermore, within two of the test-pits, remains of a large sandstone foundation and a possible truncated sandstone flagstone floor were revealed adjacent to and SE of the weir.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	To be confirmed
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The City of Edinburgh Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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