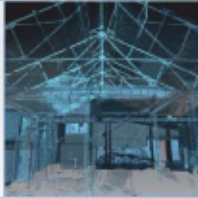
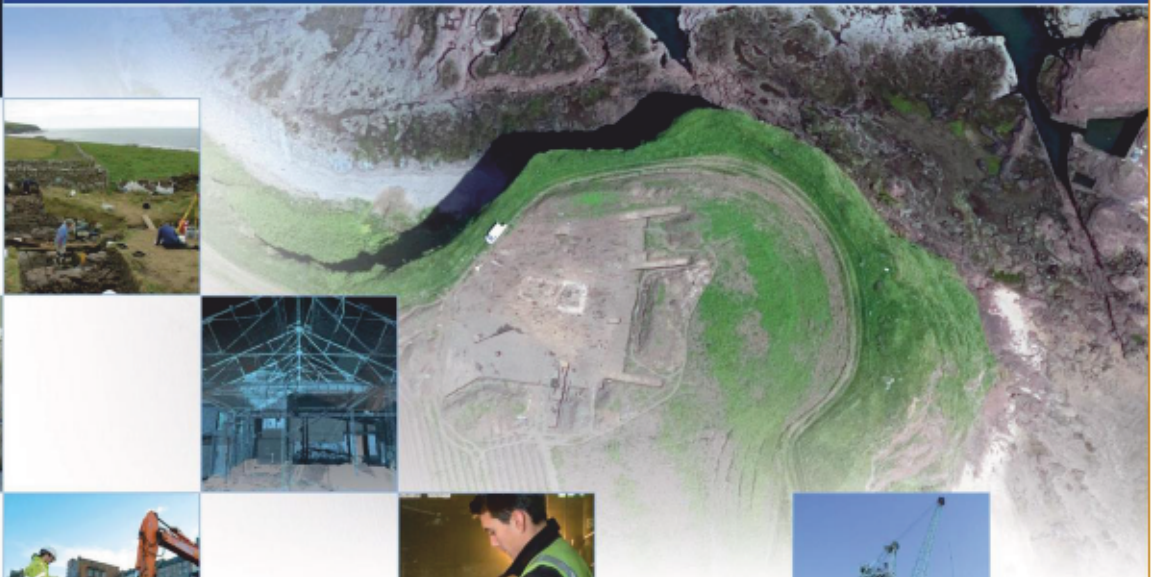


Edmondstone Estate, Walled Garden & 8 Acre Field Edinburgh; Archaeological Monitored Top-soil Strip & Excavation Data Structure Report

OASIS No:1-291723

AOC 23911

14th July 2017



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

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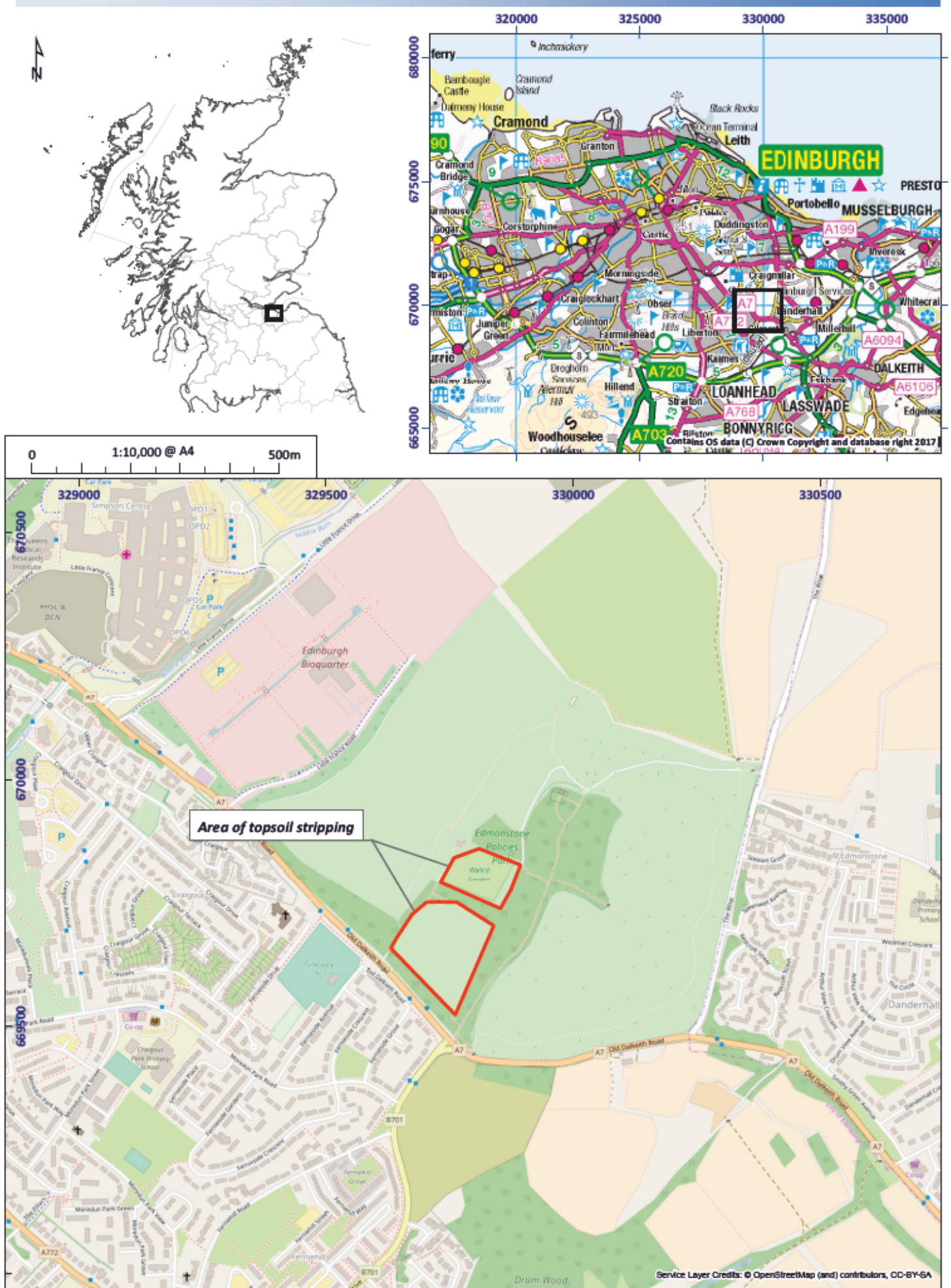


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/23911/WSI/01/01

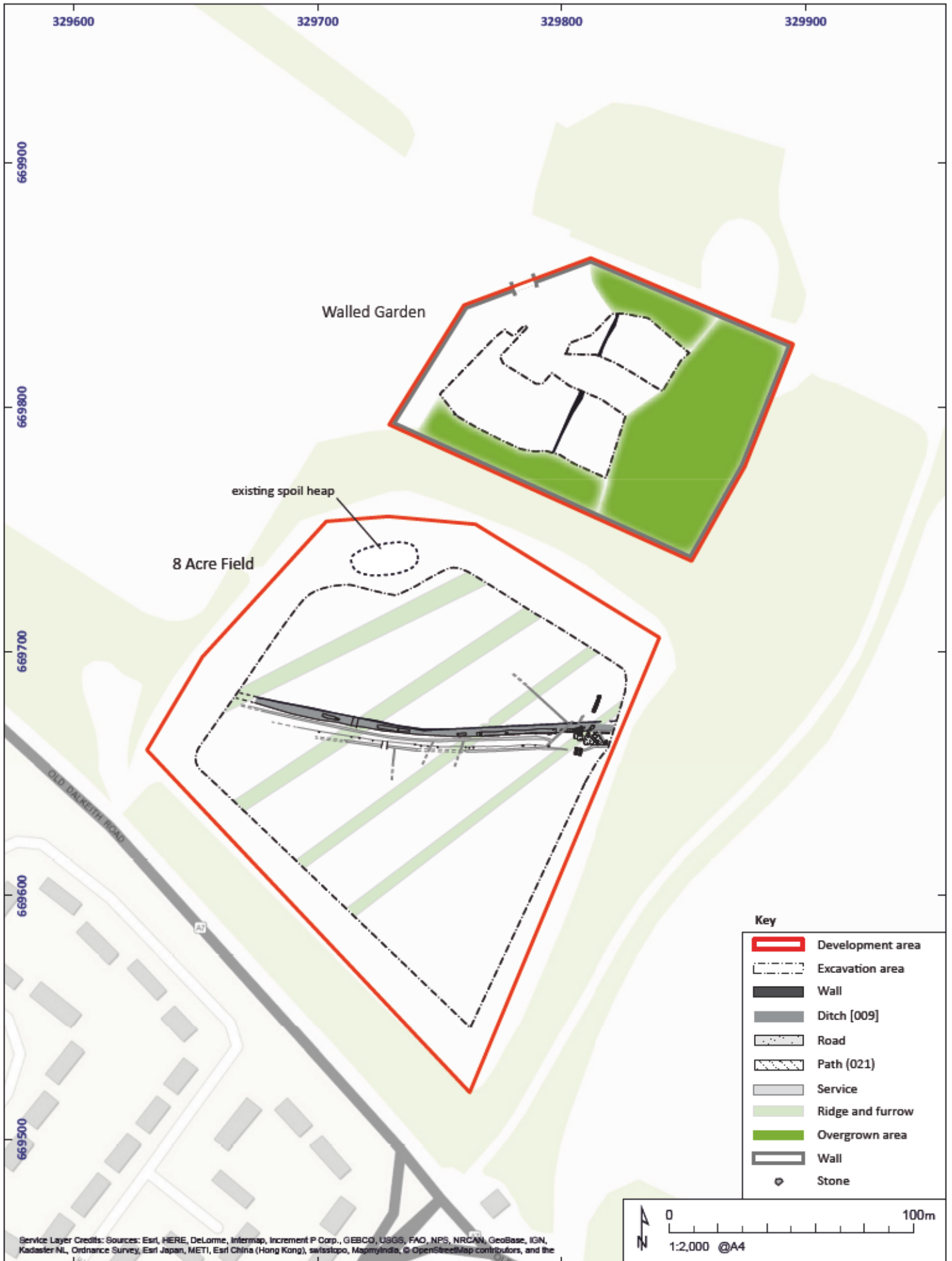


Figure 1: Areas of excavation and features within Walled Garden and 8 Acre Field

01/23911/REP/01/01

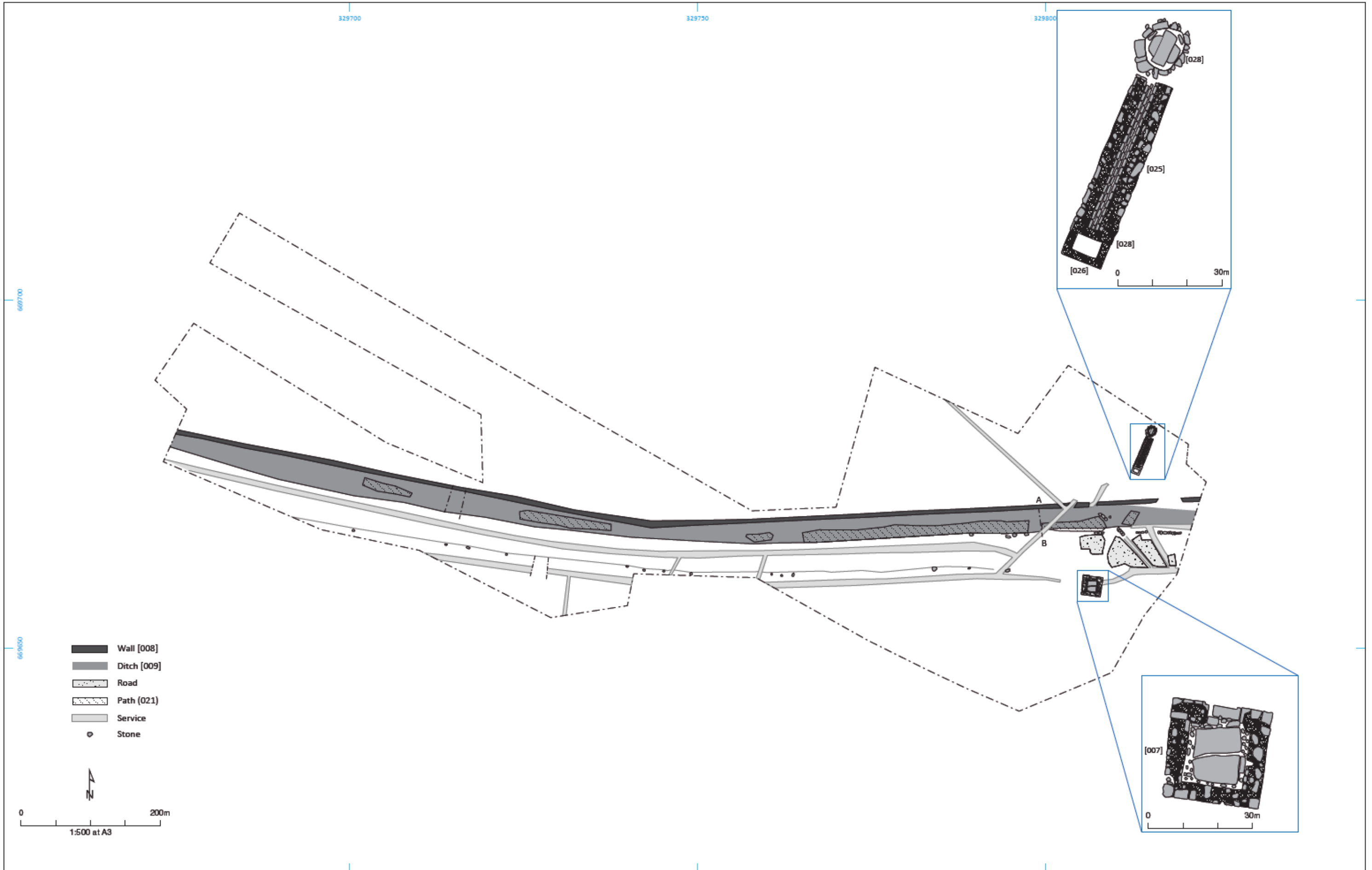


Figure 3: Plan of features in southern area

Abstract

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Miller homes to undertake an archaeological top-soil strip, map and record of land within the former Edmondstone Estate.

The works sought to ascertain the extent of a number of archaeological features that were revealed following an evaluation carried out by GUARD archaeology in 2014.

The top-soil strip within the Eight Acre Field revealed the truncated remains of the Estate Road visible on the Roy map of 1745-47. The road has probable medieval antecedents and could also be the remains of an extension to Dere Street Roman Road (A68). The road was associated with a drainage ditch and a number of drainage features including rubble drains, a sandstone culvert. These flowed into a capped sandstone cistern. A further hand brick made culvert and associated well were also revealed.

The top-soil stripping undertaken within the walled garden revealed the remains of a single track composed of angular stone and red ash.

A small assemblage of white ceramic, stoneware and glass was recovered. A single sherd of post medieval Scottish reduced ware was recovered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 A programme of phased archaeological works was required in advance of a proposed residential development on land within the former Edmondstone Estate, Old Dalkeith Road, 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 as set out in *Scottish Planning Policy (2014)* and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011 (2011)* and consisted of an archaeological monitored top-soil strip, map and record.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The proposed development area is divided into two land parcels (Walled Garden & Eight Acre Field) measuring 1 ha and 3.2 ha respectively. The site is situated to the south-east of Edinburgh, just north of Danderhall and lies within the vestiges of a designed landscape associated with the Edmondstone Estate. The site was currently largely under grass with pockets of established mixed woodland and remnants of the estate. The site is bounded to the south by the A7, to the east by existing woodland and to the north by agricultural fields

1.3 Archaeological Background (taken from GUARD reports 2012 & 2014)

1.3.1 A series of archaeological works have been undertaken in relation to previous proposed developments within the Edmondstone Estate. These consist of Desk Based Assessments (2003, 2004 & 2012) and archaeological evaluations (2004, 2005, 2008 & 2014). All of the previous works were undertaken by GUARD Archaeology.

1.3.2 The assessments found that no known prehistoric or medieval remains survive within the current site boundaries. The possible remains of Dere Street Roman road were recorded during the archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2008. Dere Street, which linked Elginhaugh fort with the forts at Cramond and Trimontium follows the line of the modern A7 that runs along the south-western boundary of the Site. The evaluation suggests its route may have projected across the site, extending from the eastern Ha-Ha, running through the southern extent of the walled garden.

1.3.3 The DBAs and evaluations revealed elements of the designed landscape of Edmondstone House, which has its origins in the late sixteenth century. Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55), depicts the estate of Edmiston as comprising of two roofed structures on either side of an access road which extends from the south, set within six fields, located to the west of the settlement of Edmiston. Thereafter the first map to accurately show details of the Edmondstone estate is the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1854, 1:10560, (Edinburghshire, sheet 7).

1.3.4 The designed landscape included the remains of an unconsolidated ha-ha and other surviving structural features including former gateways, and a possible abandoned well. The evaluation (2008) also revealed the foundations of a possible boiler house lying to the west of the estate's

walled garden. The foundations of a substantial sandstone wall were exposed to the north-west of these foundations.

- 1.3.5 To the south-west of the former site of Edmondstone House, the walled garden, comprising of a sub-rectangular shaped garden with roofed rectilinear structures along the north-western wall, assumed to be either the back sheds or hothouse. The walled garden was shown as early as Greenwood, Fowler, and Sharp 1828 and may have been in place by the late-eighteenth century. It is recorded that the garden had a complex 'hot-wall' system, where hot air was fed through cavities in the walls and through pipes beneath the ground to heat the hothouse, allowing tropical plants to be cultivated (Montgomery 1984, 112). In the 2008 report it was noted that the stoke-houses for the production of the hot air survive abutting the garden wall. Within the interior of the garden there is a network of paths around four central gardening plots. The layout of the garden can still be clearly seen in the 1950 aerial photograph. The walled garden still stands today to wall head height, however the recorded structure attached to the north-western wall has been demolished.
- 1.3.6 In 2005 evaluation revealed the remains of the former Edmondstone House. A decision was taken by CECAS to preserve the remains in situ. Given the nature of the findings produced by the previous archaeological works there is a high potential for elements related to the designed landscape of Edmondstone House structures being encountered during the course of the development.
- 1.3.7 In 2014 a further evaluation undertaken by GUARD in both the 8 Acre Field and the Walled Garden areas revealed a series of features. A series of linear stone and ditch features which may indicate the former estate boundary. This is in line within Johnson's 1777 plan, prior to the re-routing of the road now existing as the A7 to the south.
- 1.3.8 Within the Walled Garden various features associated with the use of the garden were identified, the most significant being the remains of the brick structural features and stone floor surface associated with the former glasshouse structure. It is unclear if the same structure existed since the construction of the Walled Garden, or if this was replaced or altered subsequently. As noted the structural remains correspond to the plasterwork visible on the wall, however this does not correspond exactly with the change from brick to stonework noted during the HBRS, and as suggested, this whole wall may have undergone some alteration with the addition of the curved upper level above the archway. However the glasshouse is depicted in the same location from the first edition OS six-inch map onwards, suggesting that perhaps little alteration took place. Only the six-inch to the mile and 25-inch to the mile maps are detailed enough to show any detail of the shape of the structure; the more detailed 25 inch series shows the same structure on both the earlier 1895 and the later 1934 depictions, with structures on both the interior and exterior of the wall in this location, stretching from the southern extent over the archway area, but terminating before the northern extent.
- 1.3.9 In addition to field-work conducted by GUARD, Headland Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief on an area of land at the Wisp, Edmondstone. This revealed substantial traces of 16th century mining activity (McCarthy 2008).



Plate 1 Edmondstone Roy Map 1752-1755



Plate 2 Edmondstone 1st Edition OS Map 1854

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the recent archaeological works were:

- to conduct a monitored topsoil strip of the both the walled garden and the 8 acre field to expose any potential archaeological features.
- to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the targeted topsoil strip area;
- identification, excavation, soil sampling and recording of all significant archaeological features within the targeted topsoil strip areas;
- the retrieval of a representative artefact assemblage;
- upon conclusion of the excavation, the preparation of a post-excavation research design (*PERD*) to be agreed with CECAS. The scope and appropriateness of the post-excavation analyses to be employed will be decided upon by CECAS. The *PERD* will be pertinent to the quantity, quality, character, date and condition of retrieved small finds and soil samples when considered against the series of research questions raised by the excavated features;
- the post-excavation analysis of recovered material;
- publication of results of the excavation to bring the findings into the public and academic domain.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The methodology for this site as approved by CECAS involved the use of two 360 tracked excavator equipped with toothless ditching buckets to strip the entire site to the subsoil or first archaeological horizon.

3.2 Within the walled garden the limited space required the area to be opened a strip at a time. With any archaeological features obviously left open to be recorded. The 8 acre field was excavated by opening 7-8 m wide strips at a time with 4 m wide bulks left between. Once all potential archaeology had been exposed the remaining bulks were removed to fully expose all features.

3.3 Following the topsoil strip surface, all exposed archaeological features were subject to hand excavation. All features were fully exposed with linear features being excavated to 10%.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Eight Acre Field

4.1.1 The works were conducted throughout late June through to July 2017. The weather conditions during the excavation were variable with periods of sunshine mixed with days of constant rainfall leading to a negative effect on the predominantly clay subsoil meaning that frequent cleaning of the areas with archaeological features was often required.

4.1.2 Topsoil across site consisted of a dark grey brown silty loam ranging between 0.4 m - 0.6 m in depth and revealed mixed clay subsoil ranging from orange/red to light mid grey.

4.2 *The Road*

- 4.2.1 The fragmentary remains of a cobbled road [023] aligned east-west, was uncovered to the east of the Eight Acre Field. The road was partially lined with large rounded kerb stones [015] which measured on average 0.46 m by 0.62 m in size.
- 4.2.2 The base of the road [016] consisted of a highly compacted mix of small angular and sub angular stones embedded in the clay subsoil. This deposit measured 4.2 m wide and continued for approximately 12 m before fading out (Plate 1).
- 4.2.3 The remains of the original road surface were present in the form of patches of compact, flat rounded stones raised 0.22 - 0.23m above (016).
- 4.2.4 Small finds were restricted to a small assemblage of 19th century ceramics retrieved from the base layer of the road. However the road has undergone significant truncation and later material from the overlying top-soil is likely to have become mixed in with the road matrix. The form and location of the road coupled with its appearance on the Roy map of 1747-55 suggest an earlier date for the road. It most probably has its origins in with the early 16th century development of the estate. Given its east-west alignment and metalled surface there is also the possibility of an even earlier Roman date for the structure as an extension of Dere Street.



Plate 1: Overview of road (016)

4.3 *The Ditch*

- 4.3.1 A linear feature (009) was observed running parallel to the road throughout its recorded extent.
- 4.3.1.1 The ditch measured 4.32 m in width with a depth of 0.84 m. the ditch had steeply sloping sides and a broad, u-shaped base. The upper fill of the ditch (014) ran through the entirety of the ditch and consisted of moderately compacted sandy clay. This overlay a very compacted basal deposit (029) of sandy silt/grey clay which ranged from 0.06 m to 0.22 m in depth (Plate 2). In slot 2 a deposit of yellow, mixed clay was found lying between contexts (014) and (029). This measured 0.11 m. This deposit was not encountered in any of the other slots.

- 4.3.2 Directly overlying the surface of [009] lay patches of red gritty crushed sand overlying patches of sub angular rocks, very similar in form to [003]. Though not present within the section, it is possible these patches formed part of a track way parallel to the road.
- 4.2.3 The remains of sandstone wall [008] which measured 0.54 m in width followed the approximate direction of the linear ditch [009]. The wall lay 2.04 m to the northeast of the ditch [009] and ran parallel to it.



Plate 2: Slot 1 through ditch [009]

4.4 *The well/cistern*

- 4.4.1 A probable large square sandstone cistern of indeterminate date was discovered to the immediate south of the road. The cistern was constructed from large rectangular sandstone blocks bonded with concrete. The opening had been sealed using two large rectangular cover stones. These were cracked and therefore the decision to continue with further investigatory works was dismissed due to potential health and safety concerns (Plate 3). Though the capstones were kept in place, water could be seen through cracks in the capping stones revealing a water filled interior.



Plate 3: Cistern/well [007]

- 4.4.2 Two rubble drains were seen running into the cistern including drain [018] running into the feature from the east and a second drain entering it from the west. Two nails were recovered from the top-soil directly overlying the feature.
- 4.4.3 No direct dating evidence was retrieved from the feature and it is also difficult to date regarding form. There remains the possibility that the feature is of an earlier date given its close proximity to the road which is likely to be of Medieval or even Roman date. However, considering the designs of the drains feeding into the feature it is likely the cistern relates to water management associated with the post medieval development of the Edmondstone Estate.
- 4.5 *Brick and Sandstone Cistern [004] and associated Well [005]*
- 4.5.1 A brick covered sandstone cistern [004] and associated well [005] were located to the north of the road. The cistern was covered by an over arching roof of concrete bonded red frogged bricks (Plate 4). A square opening at the southern extent of the feature was filled with a mixture of brick and demolition material and extended to a depth of 0.25 m before water was encountered. Various dumped materials were recovered including branded ceramic bottles and various rusted pieces of metal. The north end demonstrated a degree of damage making it impossible to determine how the well and cistern may have interacted. The structure measured 1.22 m wide by 5.58 m long.



Plate 4: Flue [004]

- 4.5.2 The well [005] lay to the immediate north of the cistern and was constructed using large sub rectangular blocks of unbonded sandstone. The structure was 1.10 m wide and 1.20 m in length. The depth of the well remained unknown as the existing water level prevented further excavation at a depth of 0.52m [Plate 5]. Two large sandstone capstones [028] were found within the well after cleaning which most likely collapsed in sometime after the well was covered over. The well was back filled by loosely compacted black ash. During its removal sherds of white ceramic and branded glass bottles were recovered.



Plate 5: Well [005]

4.6 *Drains*

- 4.6.1 A number of drains were discovered on site. Drains, considered being part of the design of the road or surrounding structures were recorded as these are likely related to prevent flooding across the road.
- 4.6.2 A 'cundy' drain [017] originally identified during the GUARD evaluation (2014 Spence) was found running parallel to the road. The drain measured 0.44 m in width and 0.43 m in depth and consisted of concrete bonded sandstone blocks. This drain appears to feed into the culvert which cuts the road.
- 4.6.3 An open stone lined drain aligned east to west fed directly into the cistern [007]. This drain was lined with moderately sized sub angular stones and a flat stone base.
- 4.6.4 The base of a culvert was found running northwest to southeast through both the road [016] and road [009]. This is likely a later addition as it was found to cut both the road and the ditch. The base consisted of large angular stones measuring on average 0.42 m by 0.51 m.

4.8 *Rig and Furrow*

- 4.8.1 Some evidence of rig and furrow was observed to the Northern extent of the 8 acre field. These were found to be very shallow 0.03 – 0.07 m and often did not survive the stripping process. They ran approximately NE-SW across the site and measured between 1.10 m to 1.17 m approximately wide. These were found to pre-date the road as it was seen to be cutting all furrows. No finds were recovered to provide dating evidence.

4.9 **The Walled Garden**

- 4.9.1 Despite extensive excavation works within the walled garden the only feature revealed was the stone track way [003] previously discovered in the GUARD evaluation in 2014 (Spence 2014). The composition of this track way consisted of small angular stones overlain by a red gritty ash (024). The path measured between 0.65 m to 0.71 m in width and up to 0.20 m in depth. The trackway extended throughout the walled garden and ran between two bricked up entrances.



Plate 6: Stone Track [003] within the Walled Garden



Plate 7: Interior of Walled Garden showing overgrowth

5 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The monitored top-soil strip revealed several features associated with the development of the Edmondstone Estate within the 18th/19th centuries. Cartographic evidence reveals the Estate road to have been in existence during the mid 18th century (Roy 1745-1747) and it is likely that it is in all probability substantially older. The two cisterns, well and culverts reflect that an extensive effort was made in order to drain the Eight Acre Field and the area of the road. The position of both the well and the cisterns close to the walled garden suggest that this water was used for horticulture associated with the garden.
- 5.2 Small finds were relatively sparse and consisted of sherds of white ceramic and stoneware.
- 5.3 No further works are considered necessary though any final decision is dependent on the confirmation of John Lawson Council Archaeologist for Edinburgh City Council.

6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliographical references

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- Dalglis, C. 2003 Edmonstone, Edinburgh; an archaeological desk-based assessment and site inspection. GUARD Report 1414.
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- Francoz, C. 2008 Edmonstone House: an archaeological survey and evaluation, GUARD Report 2607.
- Shaw, C. 2012 Land East of Old Dalkeith Road A7 at Edmondstone, Edinburgh, Desk-Based Assessment, Archaeological Survey and Evaluation.
- Spence, B. 2014 Walled Garden and 8 Acre Field, Edmonstone Estate Data Structure Report. Unpublished Client Report. GUARD Report 3955.
- Will, B & Radley, A. 2005 Edmonstone House: an archaeological Evaluation. GUARD Report 2072.
- Scottish Planning Policy 2014, Archaeology and Planning*, Scottish Government 2014
- Scottish Government 2011, *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011*

6.2 Cartographic references

Ordnance Survey 1854, Edinburghshire, Sheet 7, Six-inch 1st Edition

Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, Lowlands, 1752-55

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Colour Digital

No.	Area	Description	Taken From
1	Walled Garden	Post ex shot of track way [003]	S
2-3	Walled Garden	Post ex shot of track way [003]	S
4	8 Acre Field	Working shot of stripping	W
5	8 Acre Field	Working shot of stripping	W
6	8 Acre Field	Working shot of stripping	W
7	8 Acre Field	Working shot of stripping	W
8	8 Acre Field	Shot showing furrow	W
9	8 Acre Field	Working shot of stripping	W
10	8 Acre Field	S facing section of pit [010]	S
11	8 Acre Field	S facing section of pit [012]	S
12-14	8 Acre Field	Slot 1 through ditch [009]	NE
15-16	8 Acre Field	Slot 2 through ditch [009]	NE
17	8 Acre Field	Pre-ex shot of foundation [007]	NW
18	8 Acre Field	Pre-ex shot of foundation [007]	NE
19	8 Acre Field	Pre-ex shot of foundation [007]	SE
20	8 Acre Field	Post-ex shot of foundation [007]	NW
21	8 Acre Field	Post-ex shot of foundation [007]	SW
22	8 Acre Field	Post-ex shot of foundation [007]	SE
23	8 Acre Field	Post-ex shot of foundation [007]	NE
24	8 Acre Field	Oblique angle of foundation [007]	SW
25-26	8 Acre Field	Post-ex shot of foundation [007]	NW
27	8 Acre Field	Post-ex shot of flue and well [004] and [005]	S
28	8 Acre Field	Post-ex shot of flue and well [004] and [005]	E
29-30	8 Acre Field	Post-ex shot of flue and well [004] and [005]	N
31-32	8 Acre Field	Close up of well [005]	N
33	8 Acre Field	Close up of well [005]	W
34-35	8 Acre Field	Close up of well [005]	E
36	8 Acre Field	Shot showing cordoned off cistern [007]	N
37	8 Acre Field	Shot showing cordoned off cistern [007]	SE
38-39	8 Acre Field	Compacted stony surface/road base [016]	S
40-41	8 Acre Field	Compacted stony surface/road base [016]	SW
42-45	8 Acre Field	Compacted stony surface/road base [016]	W

46-47	8 Acre Field	Compacted stony surface/road base [016]	NW
48-49	8 Acre Field	Compacted stony surface/road base [016]	N
50-51	8 Acre Field	Compacted stony surface/road base [016]	NE
52-56	8 Acre Field	Compacted stony surface/road base [016]	E
57-66	8 Acre Field	General view of road and ditch [009]	E
67-68	8 Acre Field	Base of drain and culvert [019]	N
69-72	8 Acre Field	Close up of road base [016]	E
73-74	8 Acre Field	Possible wall/path [022]	E
75-76	8 Acre Field	Drain [018]	SE
77-78	8 Acre Field	Possible wall and cobbles [015]	E
79-81	8 Acre Field	Possible wall and cobbles [015]	E
82-87	8 Acre Field	Shots of foundation [008]	E
88-89	8 Acre Field	Possible remains of road surface	E
90-91	8 Acre Field	Remains of cobble [015]	S
92-93	8 Acre Field	Possible remains of road surface	W
94-95	8 Acre Field	Slot 3 through ditch [009]	W
96-116	Walled Garden	Shots showing walled garden	VAR
117	8 Acre Field	Shot showing backfilled [007]	N

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Description
001	Topsoil across site measuring between 0.35-0.42m. Dark brown sandy loam Topsoil
002	Orange grey mixed clay with sub angular stones throughout. Subsoil
003	Pathway within walled garden just below topsoil [001] running NE-SW 0.65m in width and appears to cross length of gardens. Mainly flat with occasional voids, no bonding material, angular stones, patches of crushed red gritty material (024) overlying stones. Only approximately 0.20m deep. Trackway in walled garden
004	Possible flue or drainage structure made of frogged orange brick and bonded with concrete. Square opening at south extent measuring 0.72m wide and 0.51m long, clay and angular stone mixture (025) appears to have been added later for support. Unclear how structure relate to the well [005], though it is right up against it. Structure measures 1.22m wide and

	5.58m long. Flue
005	Well immediate north of [004]. Made from moderate to large angular stones. No bonding material, extent of depth unknown due to water and stone blockage. Stone lined. Measures 1.10m x 1.20m. Two large rectangular stones possibly cover stones found inside. Rusty iron tools and white ceramic finds. Well at north end of flue
006	Black ashy material fill of well. Deepest extent unknown, very loosely compacted with no inclusions. Several dumped items found throughout. Black ashy fill of well
007	Sandstone cistem, square in plan buried with concrete, two cracked coverstones. Covered by collapsed material (022) and (023). Material within [007] acting as packing material for coverstone. Sandstone cistern
008	Sandstone foundation wall running NE-SE through site 0.54m wide, running parallel to ditch [009] Sandstone foundation wall
009	Cut for ditch running parallel to road, steep sloping sides onto a wide u-shaped base 4.32m wide and 0.84 m deep. Cut by a drain running through its entire length, likely later. Patchy stone work throughout (021) with crushed red gritty material, possibly forming a path alongside road. Cut for ditch
010	Cut for circular shaped pit, measuring 0.42m long x 0.46m wide x 0.28m deep, Steep sloping sides onto a wide flat base. Cut for pit
011	Fill of pit [010]. Mid brown sandy clay, moderate compaction with no inclusions. Fill of pit
012	Void
013	Void
014	Moderate compacted dark grey sandy clay with moderate sized exclusions throughout >10%. Cut by drain and deposit (021) Upper fill of ditch
015	Large rounded stones forming edge of road, present mainly at east side of road, however isolated patches remain further along. Measures on average 0.40m x 0.62m and are mainly oval shaped with small sub rounded stones acting as packing material. Cobbles lining road
016	Mid red highly compacted base of road consisting of small angular and sub angular stones

	forming base of road. Lying directly over (002) Base of road
017	Cundy drain running NE-SW through site following general track of road. Large angular blocks with a concrete bonding measuring 0.44m wide. It may have joined up with the cistern [007] Cundy drain
018	Open drain running approximately E-W into cistern [007], measuring 0.52m wide Stone lined drain
019	Base of culvert running NW-SE through both road [016] and ditch [009]. Large angular stones on average measuring 0.42m x 0.51m Base of culvert
020	Deposit of yellow mixed clay only seen in slot 2 of ditch [009] above (014). Measuring 0.11m thick, moderate compaction, no inclusions. Yellow mixed clay deposit in (009)
021	Small angular stone patches towards south edge of (009) similar to (003) in walled garden including crushed red gritty material on top, varies in width between 0.42m – 0.61m. Possible path within (009)
022	Cluster of stones forming linear pattern 0.53m wide and only 1.10m in length surviving. Medium sized angular stones with possible orange yellow clay bonding between road [016] and wall foundation [008]. Possible wall foundation
023	Patches of compact, flat surfaces rounded stones overlying (016). No bonding material observed. Raised 0.22-0.30m off of (016). Possible remains of original road surface
024	Crushed red gritty material overlying (003), very patchy and varied in depth from 0.05m to 0.10m. Crushed red gritty material overlying (003)
025	Mixture of concrete and sub angular stones encasing brick archway of flue. Concrete structure associated with (004)
026	Concrete square creating opening at south end of flue measuring 0.22 long and 0.51m wide Concrete structure associated with (004)
027	Concrete rectangular block resting over (026), 0.24m wide. Concrete structure associated with (004)
028	Two large rectangular stones lying in will crossed over each other. 0.62m x 0.32 and 0.58m x 0.34m Possible capstone of well (005)
029	Base deposit of [009] seem in slot 2 and 3. Highly compacted sandy silt, grey clay with sub

	angular stone inclusions throughout. 0.22m in slot 3 and 0.06m in slot 2 Basal fill of (009)
030	Rubble from the collapse of the structure [007]. It was observed covering the structure and extending over the front of wall of [007]. (030) comprised of irregular shaped stones mixed with loose pink sandy mortar. Collapse from (007)
031	Packing context used to wedge two large capstones over a well. (031) comprises of compact pink sandy-clay and stones wedged in between two large capstones. It appears to be a mixture of the collapsed/rubble material (030) and clay. The latter added to make the bond stronger. Packing material from (007)

APPENDIX 3: DRAWING REGISTER

No.	Context	Description	Scale
1	[010]	SE facing section of pit [010]	1:10
2	[010]	Plan of pit [010]	1:20
3	[012]	SE facing section of pit [012]	1:10
4	[012]	Plan of pit [012]	1:20
5	[009] Slot 1	East facing slot through ditch [009]	1:10
6	[009] Slot 2	East facing slot through ditch [009]	1:10
7	Structure 3	Plan of well/cistern	1:20
8	Structures 1 & 2	Plan of flue and associated well	1: 20
9	[009] Slot 3	East facing slot through ditch [009]	1:20

APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER

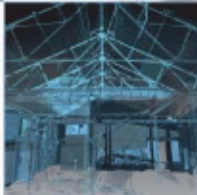
No.	Context	Description
1	(006)	Mixed pottery fragments from well
2	[009]	Glazed pottery fragment from lowest deposit of ditch [009]
3	[009]	Unstratified finds from surface cleaning of ditch [009]

APPENDIX 5: SAMPLE REGISTER

Context	Area	Quantity (Litres)	Notes
(009) Lower fill	8 Acre Field	10L	Lowest fill of ditch cut (009)
(009) Upper fill	8 Acre Field	10L	Upper fill of ditch cut (009)
(011)	8 Acre Field	10L	
(013)	8 Acre Field	10L	

APPENDIX 6: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND (DES) REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Edmondstone Estate, Walled Garden & 8 Acre Field
PROJECT CODE:	23911
PARISH:	Danderhall
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Stuart Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Monitored Topsoil Strip, Map & Record
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Road, Ditch and Wells
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 29802 69813 & NT 2934 69663
START DATE (this season)	23 rd June 2017
END DATE (this season)	7 th July 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	GUARD 2003 Daghish, GUARD 2008 Daghish, GUARD 2014 Spence
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Miller homes to undertake an archaeological top-soil strip, map and record of land within the former Edmondstone Estate.</p> <p>The works sought to ascertain the extent of a number of archaeological features that were revealed following an evaluation carried out by GUARD archaeology in 2014.</p> <p>The top-soil strip revealed that the series of linear stone and ditch features discovered during the original evaluation were actually a road and associated ditch along with a number of drains running parallel. A number of structures were also revealed during the archaeological works including a well and a possible flue.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Miller Homes
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group; Edgefield Road Industrial Estate; Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Stuart.wilson@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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