

Loanhead Road, Loanhead, Midlothian: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

AOC24331
26th June 2018



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Loanhead Road, Loanhead, Midlothian

Archaeological Evaluation: Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: Dandara Ltd,

National Grid Reference (NGR): NT 27880 66399

AOC Project No: 24331

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

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Summary

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned to conduct an archaeological evaluation at Loanhead Road, Loanhead, Midlothian ahead of a residential development.

Due to onsite limitations only 957 of an expected 1,525 linear meters was excavated. The trenches revealed a variable soil matrix of fluvial deposits.

Two trenches revealed features likely associated with Mayshade/Ashgrove House and its associated cottages. This included brickwork floor surfaces and a truncated sandstone wall. Both features likely relate to the later 19th C remodeling of the 19th century bothy building into cottages.

A brickwork and cement rectangular structure likely associated with the later piggery was also encountered. This is likely to be a later 20th century development. The surrounding land appeared to have had attempts to improve it in the presence of land drains likely associated with the piggery.

The base of a 18th/19th century sundial was recorded and left in situ.

Further archaeological works may be necessary, a decision that will be determined by ELCAS.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 A programme of archaeological works comprising an archaeological evaluation was required by Dandara Ltd prior to the construction of a proposed residential development at land between Loanhead Road and Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian (Planning Ref: 17/00273/S42). The need for, and scope of, the archaeological works has been determined by the Midlothian Council who are advised on archaeological matters by Helena Gray of the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS).
- 1.1.2 The programme of archaeological works was required in keeping with best practice requirements outlined in current planning guidelines *Scottish Planning Policy (2014) & Planning and Archaeology 2/2011 (2011)* in order to record the extent and significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the development area. This *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* details how the requirements outlined in this brief will be met. The first part is site specific while the Appendices detail AOC Archaeology Group's operating procedures and standards.
- 1.1.3 A *Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2018)* was submitted detailing the requirements of the archaeological works.

1.2 Site location

- 1.2.1 The proposed development covers approximately 4.3ha of land situated between Loanhead Road and Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian (NGR: NT 27880 66399). The site is bounded to the east by the new Edgefield Relief Road, and to the south and north by new housing developments. Mayburn Terrace bounds the site to the west. by the Edgefield Road Industrial Estate. The northern boundary of the site is formed by the May Burn (**Figure 1**).

1.3 Archaeological Background (Taken from AOC Archaeology WSI 2018; AOC Archaeology DBA 2008)

- 1.3.1 For full figures and map regressions see AOC Archaeology DBA 2008.
- 1.3.2 Several sites of known historical or archaeological significance are known to exist within the site boundary associated with the former Mayshade/Ashgrove House. Eight urban, residential and industrial sites (**Figure 1**) have been identified in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.
- 1.3.3 Mayshade/Ashgrove House (**Site 6**) and an adjacent former bothy (**Site 8**) are located to the immediate north of the site. Mayshade House is a Category C(S) Listed Building which was built in 1753 by Edinburgh Master Mason John Baxter as his own residence. The house was later remodelled and contains 19th century alterations. The site subsequently burnt down in November 2014.

- 1.3.4 Four sundials have been recorded at Mayshade House:
1. Horizontal sundial on carved round plinth, c. 1755, listed, NT26NE 184.01 (MS 5741/9/20).
 2. Horizontal sundial on square plinth, no date (MS 5741/9/21).
 3. Cube with horizontal on top, date given as 1703 (MS 5741/5/12).
 4. Cube with 'cherubs' heads', 1736 (MS 5741/5/13).
- 1.3.5 The house and its surrounding environs extend to the nearby Mayburn Bridge. The date of its construction is set within the house and this is confirmed by cartographic evidence as the house is not present on Roy's map of 1747-1755 (**Figure 4**) but appears on Laurie's 1766 map of Edinburgh and its surround (**Figure 5**). Both of these maps indicate former field systems within the proposed development area. This field system correlates with a series of crop-marks located in the field north and east of Mayshade House which are visible on aerial photographs. The crop-marks have the appearance of an earlier form of ridge and furrow and therefore may be post medieval in date. Several of the former outbuildings are still present on the grounds, including a rubble garden cottage. The whole has since been renamed The Ashgrove Estate.
- 1.3.6 There are a series of further crop-marks located in the field south-east of the house roughly between two small rises. These are also visible on aerial photographs and though indistinct, could relate to a larger park system associated with Mayshade House. Additional alterations to the house and its surrounds are present on the 1852 OS map (**Figure 6**). It is also at this time that the Northern Sewage Works appears to the north-east of Mayshade House. The former industrial railways which bound the proposed development area to the north and the east are first shown on the 1913 OS map as are Edgefield Candle works and Eldin Chemical Works.
- 1.3.7 The Reformed Presbyterian Church (**Site 5**) and St. Margaret's Church (**Site 4**) are both located in Fountain Place to the south of the development area and retain their original fabric. The Midlothian Council offices (**Site 7**) and the former Ramsay (or Loanhead) Colliery (**Site 1**) are also located nearby. The colliery was owned by Shotts Iron Company Limited from 1865 and remained open until 1965 (M K Oglethorpe 2006). Two shafts remain in the vicinity.
- 1.3.8 Straiton No. 7 Oil Shale Mine (**Site 3**) is located to the west of the proposed development area. A series of machinery plinths remain and many of the foundations date from the time of Clippens Oil Company which owned the mine from 1881-1897. The company closed in 1897 (Kerr 1999). Cartographic evidence shows a former Mineral Railway running from Straiton along the eastern border of the proposed development area. This was likely associated with the former Oil Works and other industry of the area which emerged by 1913. However, by 1968 the railway had been dismantled and subsequently converted to a track by 1991. This trackway remains visible on aerial photographs though the former railway system had been cleared by 1971.

- 1.3.9 The final site adjacent to the development area is the Peel Park Centre (**Site 2**). This site comprises cropmarks in several fields south of Peel Park Centre with a possible rectangular enclosure, later ditches, concentric circular ditches and further indistinct features (RCAHMS 1998).



Figure 4 Roy Map 1745-1755



Figure 5 Laurie J. A plan of Edinburgh and places adjacent



Figure 6 Excerpt OS Map 1852

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works are:

- i) to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area through evaluation trenching;
- ii) to advise and implement an appropriate form of mitigation, such as excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication, given the infeasibility of preserving the archaeological material *in situ*, should significant archaeological remains be encountered.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 ELCAS initially requested a 7% (1,525 linear metres – with a further 2% contingency) evaluation of the proposed development area (4.3ha) to be undertaken as per the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC Archaeology 2018). However, the presence of live services, extensive mature tree cover, giant hogweed, asbestos contamination and building rubble (**Plate 1; Figure 1**), restricted the scope of the evaluation. Nevertheless, good coverage of the area was achieved and a total of 957m of trenching was undertaken.

3.2 The evaluation was conducted using a 360 tracked excavator utilising a bladed ditching bucket. Trenches were excavated in shallow spits until the natural was reached or the first archaeological horizon, whichever was first. This was undertaken in accordance with AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures as detailed with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2018).

4 RESULTS

4.1 The evaluation was carried out on the 19th to 21st June 2018. The various detailed data gathered from the evaluation is presented as a series of appendices:

- Appendix 1 Trench Record
- Appendix 2 Photographic Register;
- Appendix 3 Context Register



Plate 1 Demolition rubble over Mayshade/Ashgrove House

4.2 In total twenty-six trenches were excavated (**Figure 2**) across the available area, varying in size and orientation for maximum coverage.



Plate 2 General post-excitation view of Trench 3 (left) and Trench 19 (right)

- 4.3 None of the four sun dials said to be present on site were encountered during the evaluation. However, the decorated base of one of the dials (**Plate 4**) was observed close to the former house. This base is to be incorporated within the proposed development.
- 4.4 Twenty-four of these trenches exhibited varying depths of fluvial deposits. The topsoil (001) consisted of a medium-brown silty loam and ranged from 0.40m to 0.65m in depth. Natural (002) was reached in all trenches and varied from sandy gravels to clay silts.
- 4.5 Extensive drainage in the form of ceramic tile drains and occasional rubble drains was encountered across the proposed development. No immediate dating was available for there. However given their overall size and quality of material they were likely fairly modern, prior to Mayshade House's demolition. They probably acted as land improvement for the piggery.
- 4.6 Trench 24 (**Figure 2-3**) was located beside the cottages associated with Mayshade House. This trench contained the remains of a severely truncated sandstone wall [2402] (**Plate 2**). The wall survived as a single course with dimensions of 2.0m x 0.7m and appeared to be cut into the natural (2400). No cut was apparent for [2402]. Two brickwork surfaces (**Plate 3**). [2403-2404] (total dimensions as exposed 3.0m x 2.0m) were revealed next to the wall. The surface [2403] was constructed using purely red brick, while [2404] (dimensions as exposed 2.5m x 2.0m) utilised a mix of yellow and red brick. Both surfaces appeared to be constructed on top of natural (2400). All was overlain by topsoil and demolition (2401), with a depth of 0.2m.



Plate 3 View of [2402]



Plate 4 View of [2403] and [2404]



Plate 4 Base of sundial

- 4.6 Trench 25 (**Figure 2-3, Plate 5**), contained the remains of a froged red-brick and cement structure [2503]. The total dimension as exposed was 7.0m x 5.0m x 0.2-04m with the structure lying on an E-W orientation. This was overlain by topsoil (2501) with a depth of 0.3m. This feature does not appear to correlate with any building on any of the maps, suggesting a more temporary/short lived structure.



Plate 5 View of [2503]

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The evaluation at Loanhead Road successfully recorded remains associated with Mayshade/Ashgrove House's cottages.
- 5.2 The remains in Trench 24 (**Figures 2-3**) likely relate to the external wall [2403] and possibly external flooring of the dwelling [2403, 2404]. The external wall is possibly part of the later extension when the 18th century bothy was converted, based on the map evidence (**Figure 3**). The flooring possibly relates to an external courtyard or path (**Figure 3**). These appear to have been severely truncated after the fire that destroyed Mayshade House with the demolition material left immediately overlying these features. Both features are most likely part of the 19th century redevelopment.
- 5.3 Walls found in Trench 25 (**Figure 2 and 3**) likely appear to a smaller structure associated with the piggery, or possibly a later garden building associated with the house. Given its construction of modern brickwork and concrete base it is a later feature that does not seem to appear on the historic or modern maps. Therefore unlikely to be a substantial or long lived structure. **Figure 3** appears to suggest this further with the building not appearing on either the 1894 or 1958 maps and so likely a later 20th century development. The extensive land improvements noted in the form of land drainage are likely associated again with the piggery.

- 5.4 Due to onsite limitations (**Figure 2**), no further trenches could be excavated to determine the full extent of survival. With the exception of the sun dial base, no significant archaeological finds or features were uncovered within the rest of the development area.
- 5.5 Further archaeological works may be considered necessary, this decision shall be determined by ELCAS.

6 REFERENCES

AOC 2008 *Straiton Park Road, Edgefield, Loanhead: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* Unpublished Client Report

AOC 2018 *Loanhead Road, Loanhead, Midlothian Archaeological Evaluation WSI*, Unpublished Client Report

Scottish Government 2010 *Scottish Planning Policy*.

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

1747-1755 Roy *Military Survey of Scotland*

1766 Laurie J. *A plan of Edinburgh and places adjacent*

1817 Kirkwood R *A map of the environs of Edinburgh*

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Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid brown silty loam – 0.45-0.6 m
<i>Natural</i>	Mid orange, mottled grey gravelly sand
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid brown silty loam – 0.45m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid orange, mottled grey gravelly sand
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	40m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	80m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Light brown sandy loam – 0.4m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid orange, mottled grey sandy gravel
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	SI pit
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	65m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	130m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Light brown sandy loam 0.4m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid grey-orange clayey silt
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic drain
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	30m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	60m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Light brown sandy loam 0.4-0.45m Made Ground at 16m – Mixed demolition red brick/sandstone 0.4m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid grey-orange clayey silt
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 6

<i>Dimensions</i>	40m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	80m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W-E
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid grey-brown silty loam with some mixed demolition material 0.45-0.6m B-horizon – Mid brown compact silt – 0.25-0.4m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid orange clayey silty, mottled grey with patches of blue/grey clay

Significant Features None
Other Features Sewer Cut – Trench abandoned then
Finds None

Trench 7

Dimensions 45m by 2.0m
Excavated Area 90m²
Excavated Orientation E-W
Soil make-up Topsoil – Mid grey-brown silty loam – 0.5m
 Made Ground – at 45m red blaise material in topsoil
Natural Subsoil Mid orange silty gravel
Significant Features None
Other Features None
Finds None

Trench 8

Dimensions 30m by 2.0m
Excavated Area 60m²
Excavated Orientation NW-SE
Soil make-up Topsoil – Mid grey-brown silty loam -0.5m
Natural Subsoil Mid orange silty gravel
Significant Features None
Other Features Blue water pipe at 16.4m
Finds None

Trench 9

Dimensions 30m by 2.0m
Excavated Area 60m²
Excavated Orientation S-N
Soil make-up Topsoil – Mid grey-brown silty loam – 0.45m
 B-Horizon – Mid browns sily – 0.3m
Natural Subsoil Mid brown clay mottled grey turning to grey gravel and stone
Significant Features None
Other Features Ceramic drains
Finds None

Trench 10

Dimensions 30m by 2.0m
Excavated Area 60m²
Excavated Orientation N-S
Soil make-up Topsoil – Mid grey-brown silty loam – 0.4 -0.5m
 B-Horizon – Mid browns sily – 0.4m
Natural Subsoil Mid brown clay mottled grey turning to grey gravel and stone
Significant Features None
Other Features Ceramic drains
Finds None

Trench 11

Dimensions 30m by 2.0m
Excavated Area 60m²
Excavated Orientation S-N
Soil make-up Topsoil – Mid grey-brown silty loam – 0.7m
Natural Subsoil Mid black-grey clay changing to orange gravel-silt
Significant Features None
Other Features None
Finds None

Trench 12

Dimensions 35m by 2.0m
Excavated Area 70m²

<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW-Ne
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid grey-brown silty loam – 0.45-0.6m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid orange gravel-silt changing to grey-black clay
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None
Trench 13	
<i>Dimensions</i>	60m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	120m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SE-NW
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid brown sandy silt – 0.35 – 0.7m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid grey sandy clay
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None
Trench 14	
<i>Dimensions</i>	55m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	110m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	WSW-ENE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid brown sandy silt – 0.35 – 0.7m
	Made ground – Mixed silty, slate and sandstone – 0.4m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid orange silty
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None
Trench 15	
<i>Dimensions</i>	40m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	80m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid brown sandy silt – 0.35-0.80m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid orange silty clay changing to mid grey silty clay with gravel
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None
Trench 16	
<i>Dimensions</i>	60m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	120m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	W-E
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown sandy silt – 0.5-0.7m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid grey silty clay
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Rubble and Ceramic drains
<i>Finds</i>	None
Trench 17	
<i>Dimensions</i>	60m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	120m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW-Ne
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid brown sandy silt – 0.40-0.65m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid grey black clay
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Rubble and ceramic drains
<i>Finds</i>	None
Trench 18	
<i>Dimensions</i>	60m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	120m ²

Excavated Orientation WSW-ENE
Soil make-up Topsoil – Mid brown sandy silt – 0.35-0.80m
Natural Subsoil Mid grey-black clay onto mid orange silty with frequent stone inclusions
Significant Features None
Other Features Ceramic drains
Finds None

Trench 19

Dimensions 50m by 2.0m
Excavated Area 100m²
Excavated Orientation SW-NE
Soil make-up Topsoil – Mid brown sandy silt – 0.35-0.80m
Natural Subsoil Mid orange grey compact sand
Significant Features None
Other Features Ceramic drains
Finds None

Trench 20

Dimensions 25m by 2.0m
Excavated Area 50m²
Excavated Orientation NW-SE
Soil make-up Topsoil – mid grey brown silty clay loam – 0.36m
Natural Subsoil Mid orange mottled grey clay sand
Significant Features None
Other Features Ceramic drains
Finds None

Trench 21

Dimensions 25m by 2.0m
Excavated Area 50m²
Excavated Orientation SE-NW
Soil make-up Topsoil – Dark black-brown clayey loam – 0.36-0.40m
Natural Subsoil Mid grey brown clayey silt
Significant Features None
Other Features None
Finds None

Trench 22

Dimensions 15m by 2.0m
Excavated Area 30m²
Excavated Orientation SW-NE
Soil make-up Topsoil – Dark black-brown clayey loam – 0.25-0.36m
Natural Subsoil Mid grey brown clayey silt
Significant Features None
Other Features None
Finds None

Trench 23

Dimensions 17m by 2.0m
Excavated Area 34m²
Excavated Orientation SE-NW
Soil make-up Made Ground – Mixed red blaise and demolition material – 0.6m
Natural Subsoil Mid yellow orange sand
Significant Features None
Other Features None
Finds None

Trench 24

Dimensions 9.0x6.0m by 2.0 x 3.0m
Excavated Area -m²
Excavated Orientation W-E

<i>Soil make-up</i>	Made Ground – Mixed red blaise and demolition material – 0.25m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid yellow orange sand
<i>Significant Features</i>	Sandstone wall, Red and yellow brick cobble surface
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 25

<i>Dimensions</i>	12.0 x 7.0m by 2.0 x 3.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	-m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	N-S/W-E
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid brown silt loam – 0.25-0.40m
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid yellow orange sand
<i>Significant Features</i>	Redbrick and cement wall
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 26

<i>Dimensions</i>	5m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	10m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid brown silt loam mixed with demolition material
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Mid yellow orange sand
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Digital

Frame	Description	From
1	Registration	-
2-4	Pre-excavation views	SW
5	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	NE
6	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	NE
7	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	NE
8	Post-excavation view of Trench 4 before tree	NE
9-10	Post-excavation view of Trench 4 after tree	NE
11	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	NE
12-16	Pre-excavation views of Field Area	Various
17-18	Post-excavation view of Trench 6	S
19	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	E
20	View of burst pipe	-
21	Post-excavation view of Trench 8	SE
22	Post-excavation view of Trench 9	NW
23	Post-excavation view of Trench 10	SE
24-27	Views of probably sewer route	Various
28-31	Views of where buildings were – demolition rubble on top	Various
32-37	Views of sundial pedestal	Various
38-42	Views of Northern Area	Various
43	Post-excavation view of Trench 11	SE
44	Post-excavation view of Trench 12	NE
45	Post-excavation view of Trench 13	N
46	Post-excavation view of Trench 14	NE
47	Post-excavation view of Trench 15	N
48	Post-excavation view of Trench 16	NE
49	Post-excavation view of Trench 17	N
50	Post-excavation view of Trench 18	W
51	Post-excavation view of Trench 19	N
52-55	Views of north area showing hogweed	Various
56	Post-excavation view of Trench 20	SE
57	Post-excavation view of Trench 21	S
58	Post-excavation view of Trench 22	E
59-61	Hogweed behind Mayshade House	Various
62	Post-excavation view of Trench 23	NW
63	Post-excavation view of Trench 26	N
64-70	Views of [2503]	Various

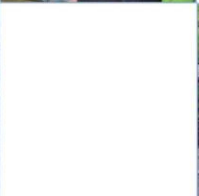
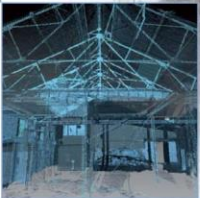
71-77	Views of [2402]	Various
78-81	Views of [2404]	Various
82-85	Views of [2403]	Various
86	Views of [2403] and [2404]	E
87-88	Post-excavation view of Trench 24	Various
89	Post-excavation view of Trench 24	S
90-93	Views of Trench 24	Various
94-100	Post-excavation views of site	Various
101-103	Views of Sundial Pedestal	Various

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Description and interpretation
001	Topsoil
002	Natural
2400	Natural
2401	Topsoil
2402	Rough sandstone blocks, irregular in shape on SE-NW alignment. Severely truncated. As exposed in trench 2.0m x 0.7m. Single course survives. Truncated base of sandstone wall – likely associated with cottages
2403	Red brick surface with small walled platform. Wall 2 skins thick, c. 2 courses survive. Surface laid on-top going east out of trench. C. 3m x 0.5 m exposed in trench. Possibly adjoining [2404] truncated. Red brick surface – courtyard for cottages
2404	Mixed red and yellow brick surface. As exposed 2.0m x 2.5m. Bricks roughly square in shape. Mixed brick surface – courtyard for cottages
2501	Topsoil
2502	Natural
2503	Redbrick and cement building. Rectangular in plan. Truncated to south. Probably same as southernmost 'Former' building on plan. As exposed c. 7m x 5m x 0.2m Former piggery building

APPENDIX 4: 'DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND' (DES) REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Midlothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Loanhead Road, Loanhead
PROJECT CODE:	24331
PARISH:	Lasswade
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Steven Watt
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NT26NE 184, NT26NE 184.00 27855 66421, NT26NE 184.01 27816 66418, NT26NE 184.02
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Listed Buildings & Designed Landscape
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	18 th Century Cottage, Industrial Building
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 27880 66399
START DATE (this season)	19 th June 2018
END DATE (this season)	21 st June 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN DESCRIPTION: (NARRATIVE) (May include information from other fields)	<p>AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned to conduct an archaeological evaluation at Loanhead Road, Loanhead, Midlothian ahead of a residential development.</p> <p>Due to onsite limitations only 957 of an expected 1,525 linear meters was excavated. The trenches revealed a variable soil matrix of fluvial deposits.</p> <p>Two trenches revealed features likely associated with Mayshade/Ashgrove House and its associated cottages. This included brickwork floor surfaces and a truncated sandstone wall. Both features likely relate to the later 19th C remodeling of the 19th century bothy building into cottages.</p> <p>A brickwork and cement rectangular structure likely associated with the later piggery was also encountered. This is likely to be a later 20th century development. The surrounding land appeared to have had attempts to improve it in the presence of land drains likely associated with the piggery.</p> <p>The base of a 18th/19th century sundial was recorded and left in situ.</p> <p>Further archaeological works may be necessary, a decision that will be determined by ELCAS.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Dandara 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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