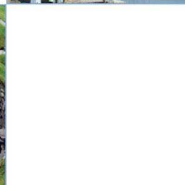
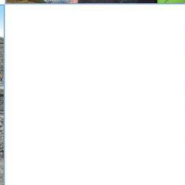
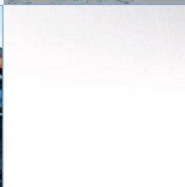
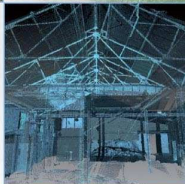
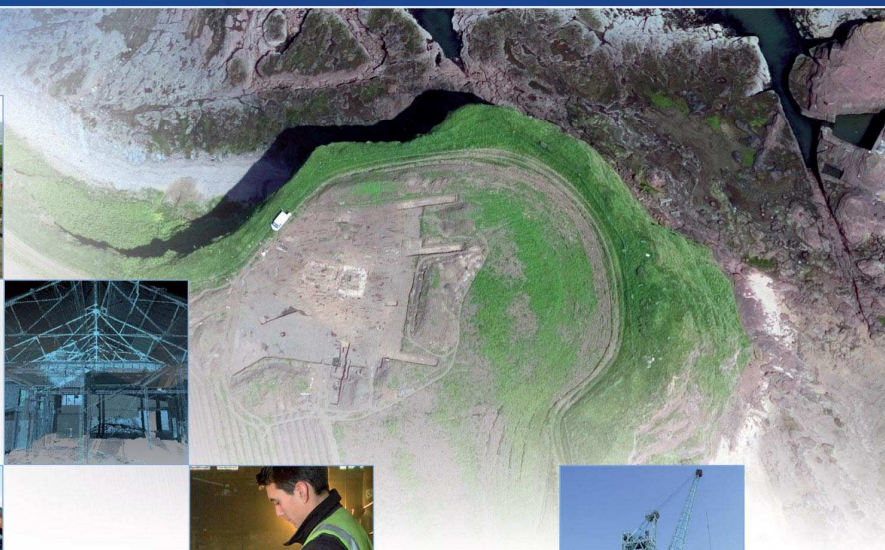
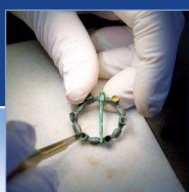


Craigie's Farm, Edinburgh

Archaeological Watching Brief & Metal Detecting Survey: Data Structure Report

AOC 24692
18th March 2019



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Craigie's Farm, Edinburgh: Archaeological Watching Brief & Metal Detecting Survey Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Craigie's Farm Deli & Cafe West Craigie Farm, South Queensferry Edinburgh EH30 9AR
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT 15730 76325 to NT 15703 76109
AOC Project No:	24692
Oasis No.	1-346020
Planning Application No:	18/03441/FUL
Prepared by:	Samuel Kinirons
Date:	15/03/19

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

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Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft	Date: 18/3/2019

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Summary

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Craigie's Farm Deli and Cafe to undertake an archaeological watching brief and metal detecting survey ahead of the proposed construction of a new access road serving Craigie's Farm, South Queensferry, Edinburgh.

The metal detecting survey uncovered a number of metal finds, some of which may be 18th or 19th century in date and possibly relating to activity at the nearby farm or the stone quarry. Small finds included a cast copper rein guide of 18th/19th century date.

The watching brief revealed a number of archaeological features. These included of two truncated stone surfaces and a stone linear feature, all of indeterminate date. Also recorded was a linear ditch. All archaeological features were preserved in situ.

A fully costed PERD shall be provided. No further fieldwork is considered necessary. This will need to be confirmed by John Lawson of CECAS.

1 Introduction

1.1 Development background

1.1.1 A programme of archaeological works consisting of a watching brief and metal detecting survey was required ahead of the construction of a new access road serving Craigie's Farm, South Queensferry, Edinburgh (Planning Ref. 18/03441/FUL). The site lies within the administrative area of the City of Edinburgh Council (CEC), 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)*.

1.1.2 City of Edinburgh Council's archaeological advisors, City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS), advised that the following condition should be attached to the original consent:

'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Planning Authority, having first been agreed by the City Archaeologist'.

1.2 Site location

1.2.1 Craigie's Farm lies between the village of Dalmeny and Edinburgh and is a working farm with associated farm shop and café. The farm lies at the eastern foot of Craigie Hill and is bounded to the south by Burnshot Road and to the north and east by the A90. The proposed new access road development is to link the farm's existing car-park with a new exit onto the existing farm access road linking Burnshot Road to the south. This will include the creation of a new junction and an 8m wide access road. The road will cross agricultural land from NGR NT 15730 76325 in the north to NT 15703 76109 to the south-west (Figure 1). The new road cuts through a relatively modern field boundary wall associated with the farm approximately 75m to the south of the farm.

2 Objectives

2.1 The objective of the archaeological works was to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any sub-surface archaeological remains within the development area and, should significant archaeological deposits be discovered, to prepare a mitigation strategy compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy (2014)* and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011 (2011)*.

3 Archaeological Background

3.1 Craigie's Farm lies in a rich archaeological landscape with significant sites ranging from the prehistoric to the early historic. In 1853 a gold ornament, shaped like a truncated pyramid, with a bronze core, and decorated with filigree and garnet inlay, was found on the farm at NGR (NT 157 764) and was purchased for the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) (Accession no: FE 30) (PSAS 1855). The artefact probably dates from the 7th century. Its shape is similar to the sword-harness mounts from Sutton Hoo, while the filigree is reminiscent of the products of Kentish and East Anglian workshops (Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1855; NMAS 1892; L R Laing 1975).

- 3.2 The farm lies at the eastern foot of Craigie Hill. This includes a stone fortified settlement (R W Feachem 1963) occupying the summit of a steep-sided ridge. The fort measures 750' x 150' internally. The eastern side relies on its natural defensive position, but along the western edge are the remains of three stone walls. Within the interior is a series of hut platforms varying from 20' to 28' in diameter. (Simpson excavated to examine the construction of the walls, and also uncovered the stone walls of a number of hut circles).
- 3.2.1 A secondary stone-walled fort, measuring internally 148' x 50', is located at the northern end, overlying the three walls of the earlier work. This is almost identical to that at Dalmahoy Hill (NT16NW 1, which is considered to be of Dark Age date).
- 3.3 In 1831 several cists (Canmore ID 50401) were found to the immediate west of Craigie Hill (Muirhead 1831). These are considered to be of early Historic date (7th century AD).
- 3.4 Another cist was again found to the west of the farm at Standingstone (Canmore ID 50536) when making the branch railway line to Queensferry. Apart from being aligned N-S, it appears to have been identical with those found at the long cist cemetery at the Catstane (NT17NW 2, datable to the 6th century) (Hutchison 1868).
- 3.5 to the south of the farm at Craigiehall, aerial photography (RCAHMS 1995) has revealed the cropmarks of a possible barrow (Canmore ID 144780), measuring approximately 8m in diameter, 310m NW of Craigiehall. There appears to be a pit, which may represent a burial, centrally placed in the interior.
- 3.6 In 2017 archaeological works undertaken by AOC Archaeology at Bankhead Road, Dalmeny revealed a series of early historic stone structures and cut features again dating to the 6th century AD (Marot 2017)

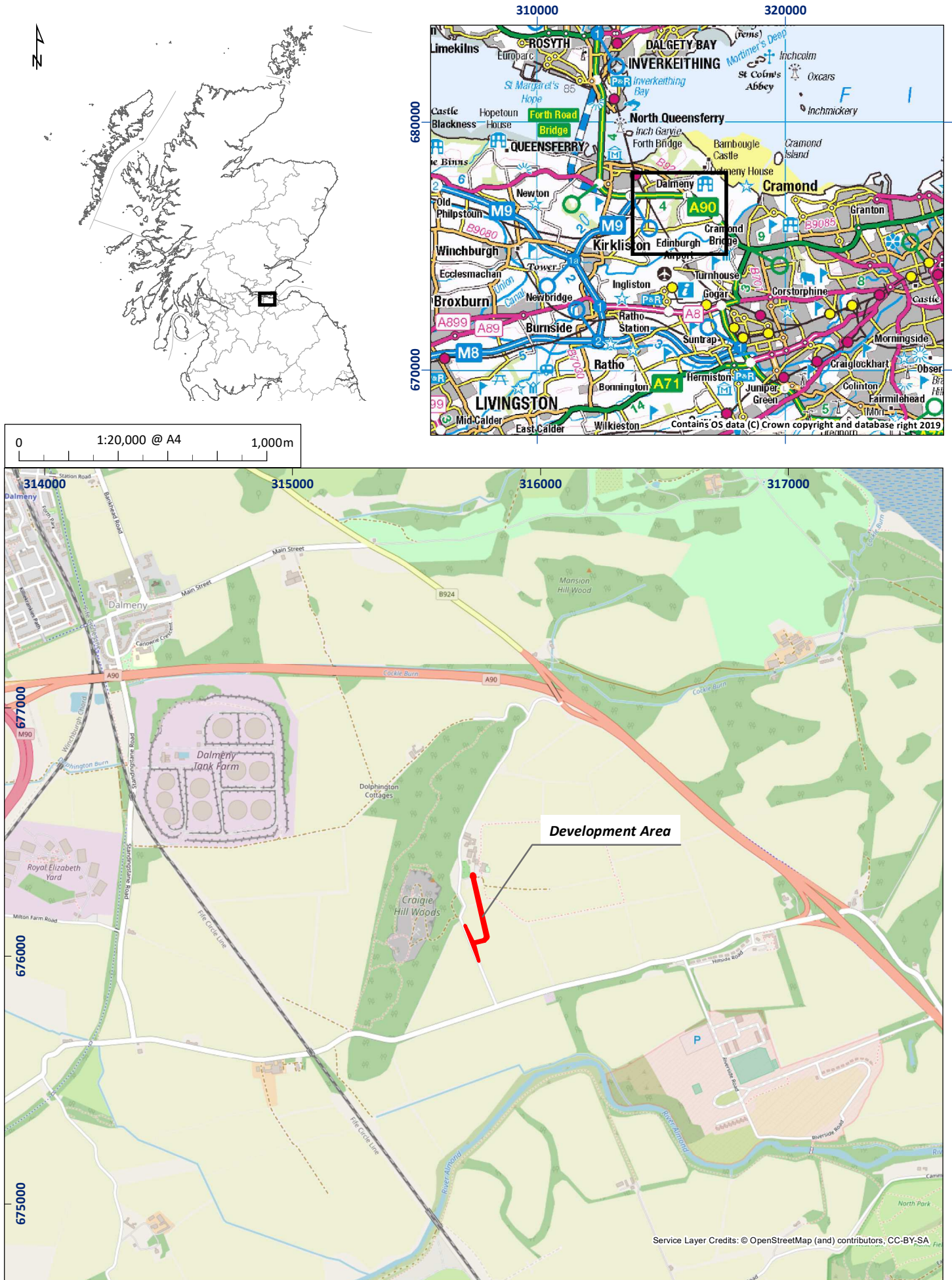


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/24692/DSR/01/01

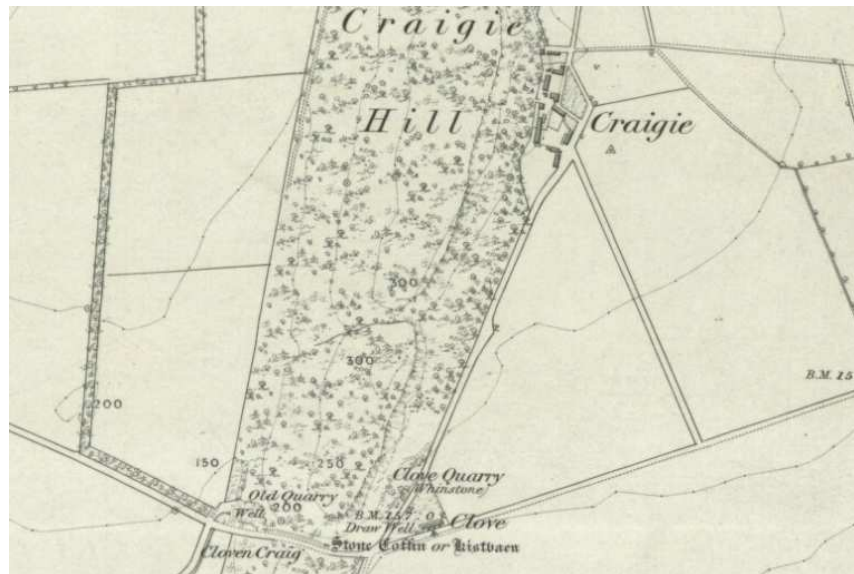


Figure 2: Extract from 1st Edition OS 6 inch Map showing Craigie Farm.

4 Methodology

4.1 Metal Detecting Survey

- 4.1.1 The proposed development area was located within an archaeologically rich landscape and there was therefore potential for early historic artefacts to be found within the development area. The metal detecting survey was restricted to the area in which the access road is to be constructed.
- 4.1.2 The metal detector survey was undertaken using Minelab x terra 705. The metal detecting area was walked in transects no greater than 2m wide. This allowed for a degree of overlap between transects to ensure ground was not missed.
- 4.1.3 Find spots were marked and surveyed to allow accurate plotting of find densities and artefact types.
- 4.1.4 A limited examination of artefacts was undertaken as an element of the report.

4.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

The Watching Brief involved the monitoring of the topsoil strip/ground reduction necessitated by the development. The access road is approximately 250m in length by 8.0m in width. Machine excavation was in shallow units/spits and ceased on the first significant archaeological horizon, formation level or natural subsoil, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was scanned and metal detected for artefacts. Monitoring in any one area ceased once an archaeological sterile natural subsoil surface was been observed.

5 Results

The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken from the 5th to the 8th of March and on the 11th of March. The relevant data is collected below in the following appendices.

- Appendix 1- Photographic Record
- Appendix 2- Context Register
- Appendix 3- Small Finds Register
- Appendix 4- Drawing Register
- Appendix 5- Sample Register
- Appendix 6- *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* entry

5.1 Metal Detecting Survey

- 5.1.1 A number of metal objects were discovered during the metal detecting survey. Most of the artefacts were made of iron and were related to 20th century farming. Though their presence was recorded, these 20th century finds were not retained, and their find spots were not recorded.
- 5.1.2 Three metal small finds were retained and surveyed as they appeared to have potential archaeological significance. The first of these was a cast copper rein guide, probably 18th or 19th century in date (Find No. 01). The second was an iron object, possibly some type of hand tool (Find No. 04). This was retained as it was found in the topsoil directly above the stone surface [007] (see details below). It is possible that it is not associate with this feature and was ploughed in. Finally, Find No. 06 was retained as despite it being an iron object that was found in the topsoil, it did have an unusual figure of eight shape that made it distinct from the clearly modern pieces of iron that were found nearby.



Plate 1: Cast copper rein guide, probably 18th or 19th century in date. Find No. 01. (Photo no.39).

5.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

- 5.2.1 A land take measuring approximately 250m x 8m was stripped over the course of the watching brief. The topsoil consisted of mid-brown loamy soil ranging between 0.3 and 0.6m deep. The subsoil was generally firm clay and was orange-brown in colour with areas of dark brown. The natural contained numerous large stones.
- 5.2.2 Large cut features were observed on the inside of the modern field wall running along the edge of the current access road and along the modern field wall running between the two fields through which the new access road was being built. The fills of these features consisted of sterile dark brown soil. The fact that these negative features followed the exact course of these walls proves that they are related to the construction of these walls and are thus not deemed to be of archaeological significance.
- 5.2.3 A linear negative feature [003], was observed running NE-SW just to the NE of the southern junction of the new access road. The feature was 1.1m wide and only 0.15m deep and extended beyond the confines of the excavation. Its fill, (004), consisted of sterile, mid- brown loamy soil. This suggests that [003] is probably a drainage cut and is not of archaeological significance.
- 5.2.4 A stone surface, [005], was uncovered to the east of the southern junction of the new access road. The stone surface was composed of stones of varying sizes. The centre was composed of large flat slabs that appear to have been carefully arranged. The SE corner was composed of densely packed small to medium stones. At the extremities of the surface the stones were generally smaller and seemingly less deliberately fitted together, though this latter observation may be result from plough truncation. The area of stones exposed measured approximately 9m in length and 6m wide and was 0.3m deep.



Plate2: Stone surface [005] from the WSW (Photo no.35).

- 5.2.5 As the stone surface [005] was below the formation layer of the road it was preserved in situ. it is probable that [005] extends beyond the eastern edge of the excavation area.



Plate 3: Close shot of the large deliberately placed slabs at the centre of [005] from the SSE (Photo no. 34).

- 5.2.6 To the north of [005] a linear negative feature was observed running E-W across the excavation area. This cut, [006], was approximately 0.9m deep and varied between 2m and 3.4m wide. The edges of the cut were very mottled and difficult to distinguish. The top of the feature was probably heavily truncated by ploughing and the feature may originally have been much more substantial. The cut was gently sloping to a relatively broad base.



Plate 4: Cut feature [006] in plan from the west (Photo no. 30).

- 5.2.7 Excavation of the ditch revealedThe fill of [006] was composed of loose dark brown/black sandy silt. This fill, (008), contained charcoal and burnt bone. The top of the fill also contained two very large stones in the NE corner. A single piece of undiagnostic prehistoric ceramic was also recovered from the fill.



Plate 5: Piece of ceramic recovered from (008). Find no. 03 (Photo no. 4).



Plate 6: Slot showing the east-facing section of [006] (Photo no. 20).

- 5.2.8 To the north of [006] lay a second un-bonded stone surface, [007]. This was very similar to [005], measuring 3.4m long, 3.6m wide. The stones varied considerably in size, many being quite large. Again, it is possible that parts of this surface extend out-with the road strip.



Plate 7: Stone surface [007] from the east. Note the linear stone feature [010] in the background (Photo no. 28).



Plate 8: Close shot of [007] from the SSE (Photo no. 50).

- 5.2.9 To the east of [007] was a small linear stone feature, [010]. This ran west to east and was 0.4m wide and a total length of 3.4m of it was exposed, though it almost certainly continued beyond the eastern edge of the excavation. It was composed of small to medium stones. It was visibly distinct from the stone surface [007], which was generally formed of larger stones. However, it was almost certainly related to [007] as it runs directly off from the stone surface. Again, it was preserved in situ.



Plate 9: Shot showing linear stone feature [010] in the foreground and stone surface in the background. Taken from the east (Photo no. 24).



Plate 10: Shot showing relationship between [007] and [010]. Taken from the north (Photo no. 53).

5.2.10 In between the stones of [010] a fragment of a perforated disc of haematite was found. This was possibly used to mark sheep fleeces.



Plate 11: Fragment of a perforated disc of haematite recovered from (002), in between stones of [010]
(Photo no. 40).

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 It is difficult to determine the date and function of the stone surfaces [005] and [007], though the similarity in their construction indicates that they are possibly contemporaneous. It seems likely that they were originally more substantial but have been damaged as a result of continuous ploughing of the field over a number of centuries. Given that there is no indication of these features on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey Map, it is probable that they are at least 16th-18th century in date (see Plate 1). It is possible that they represent features relating to agricultural practice from the late medieval or early modern period. Alternatively, the possibility that they relate to one of the two hillforts, which are located to the west of the site, cannot be discounted. The larger of the two is thought to possibly date from the Iron Age while the smaller one probably dates to the early medieval period (RCAHMS 1929; RCAHMS 1950-9). The earlier hillfort was excavated in the 1860s and was found to contain roundhouses with stone foundations (Simpson, J Y. 1868).
- 6.2 It appears that the stone linear feature [010] is contemporary with [007] and by extension contemporary with [005]. Again, dating it is difficult as the one associated find, the perforated disc of haematite, is difficult to date accurately. It is possible that [010] represents the remains of a slight boundary wall. It appears to be too insubstantial to be a structural wall.
- 6.2.6 The negative linear feature, [006], is probably a ditch. The material in its fill suggests that it is possibly of considerable antiquity. The piece of ceramic recovered appears to be prehistoric in date. Post-excavation analysis of this sherd and the two soil samples collected from the fill will hopefully allow this feature to be dated.
- 6.4 Whether the stone features uncovered during the course of the works are contemporary with the probable ditch [006] is again uncertain. It does, however, remain a distinct possibility, as [006] runs between [005] and [007].

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Four features of potential archaeological interest were uncovered during the course of the topsoil strip for a new access road to Craigie's Farm. These consisted of three stone features and a negative linear feature, all of indeterminate date. The features were recorded and then covered in terram and type 2. This allowed for the features to be preserved in situ.
- 7.2 No further fieldwork is considered necessary. However, a limited programme of post-excavation work will be required. A fully costed PERD shall be provided. All recommendations shall need confirmation by John Lawson of CECAS.

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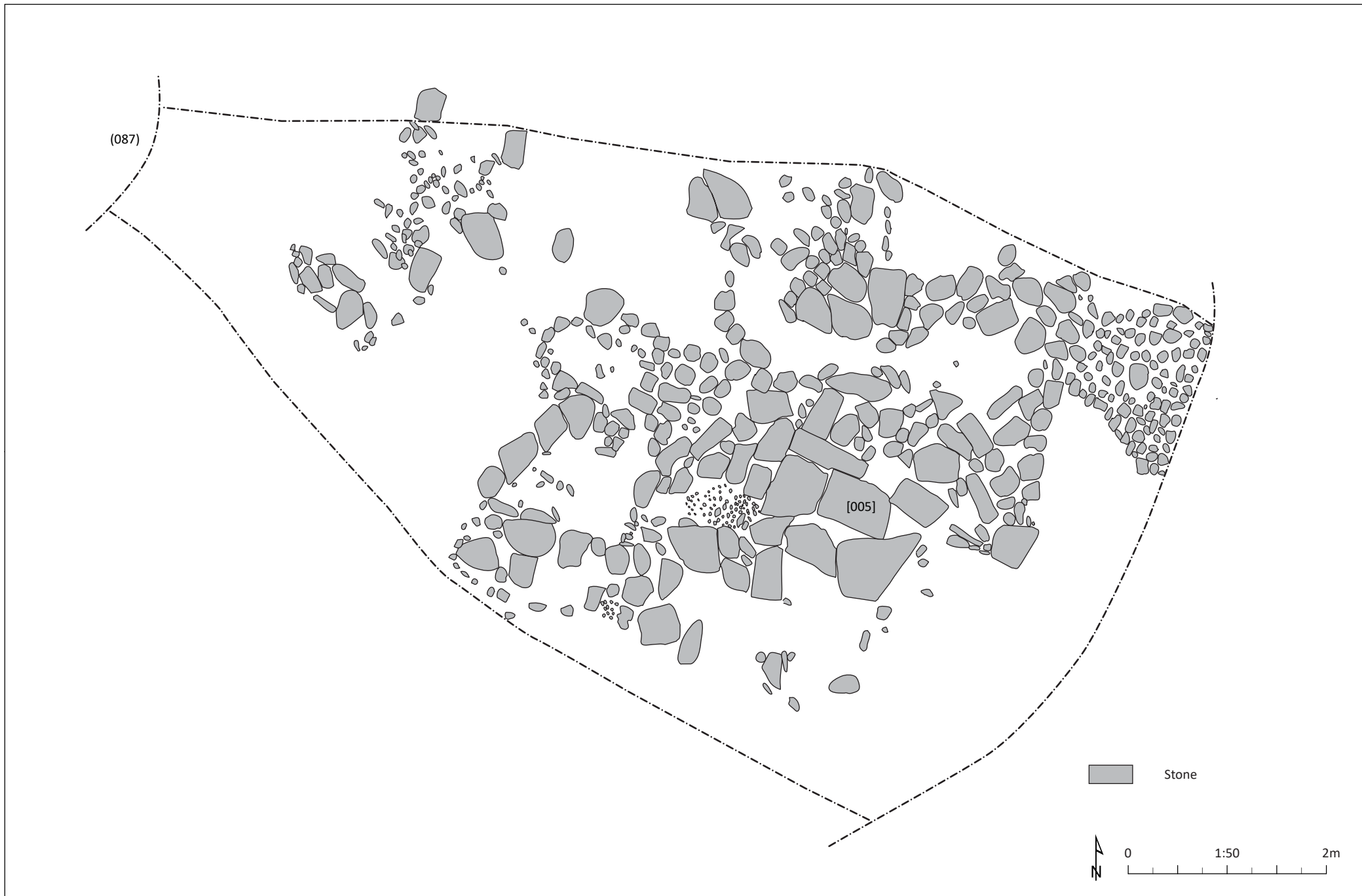


Figure 3: Plan of stone feature [005]

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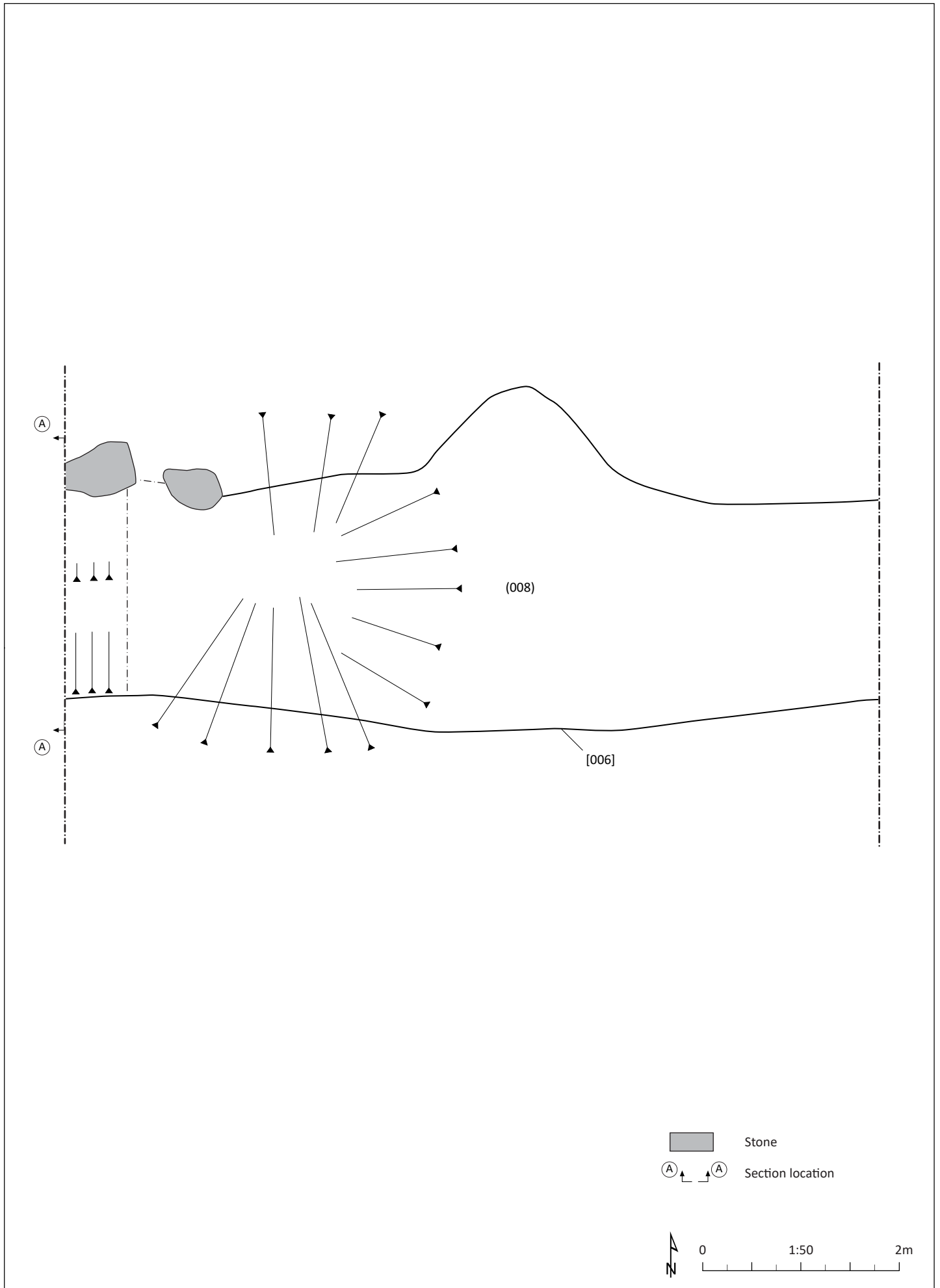


Figure 4: Plan of ditch [006]

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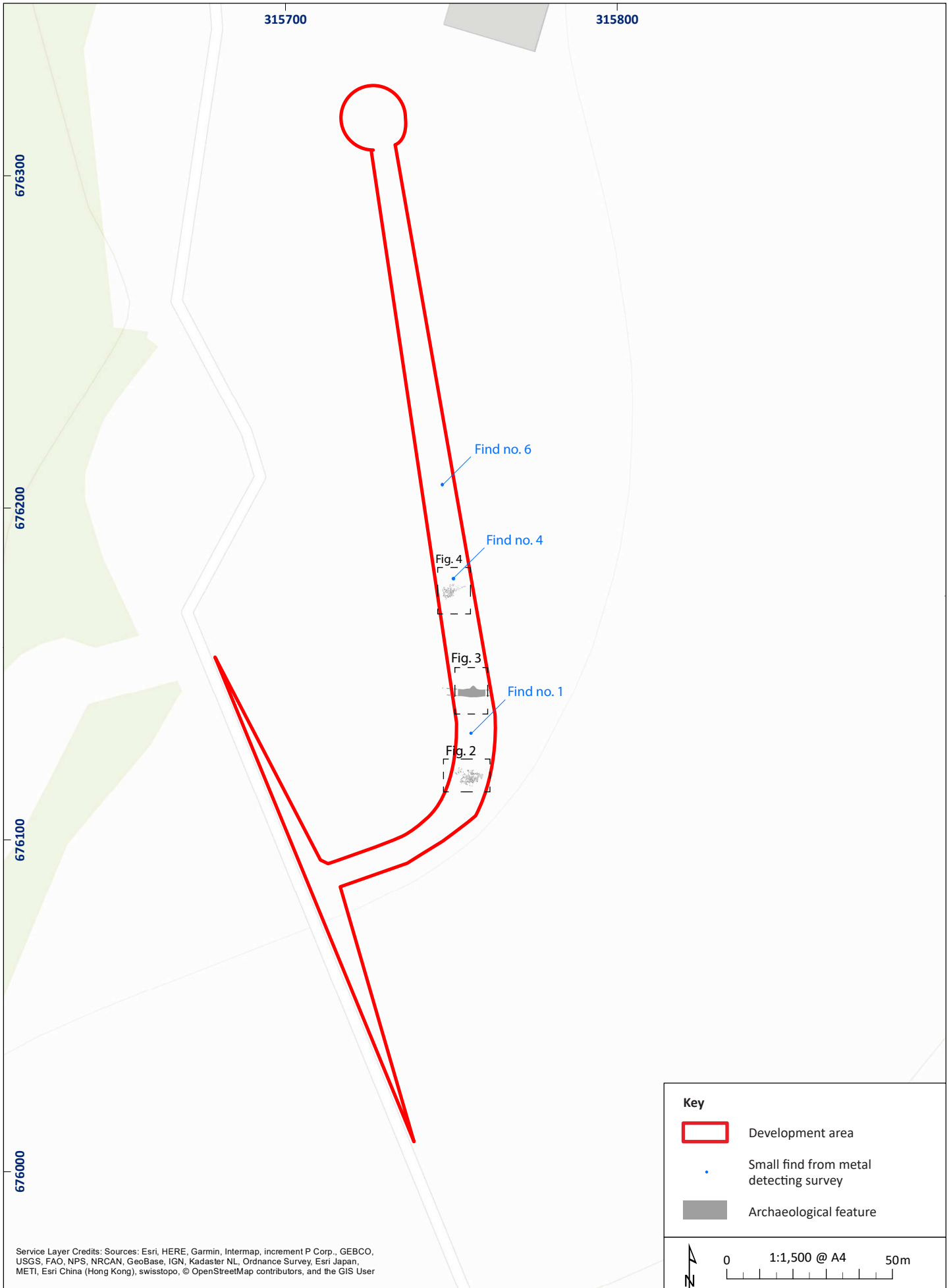
Figure 5: Plan of stone features [007] and [010]

01/24692/DSR/05/01



Figure 6: Section of ditch [006]

01/24692/DSR/06/01



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Figure 7: Map showing area stripped

01/24692/WSI/07/01

Craigie's Farm, Edinburgh Data Structure Report

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Photo	Description	From	Date
	Camera 1		
01	General shot of site	SE	05/03/19
02	Shot of top of ditch [006] as it first appeared during topsoil strip	S	05/03/19
03	General shot of area stripped after day 1	E	05/03/19
04	General shot of area stripped after day 1	S	05/03/19
05	Working shot of stones [007]	S	06/03/19
06	Working shot of stones [007]	N	06/03/19
07	Shot of completed northern end of excavation	S	06/03/19
08	Shot of completed northern end of excavation	N	06/03/19
09	Shot of excavation at the southern end showing cut for modern ditch running along the base of the wall	N	06/03/19
10	Shot of stone surface [007]	N	07/03/19
11	Shot of stone surface [007]	NE	07/03/19
12	Shot of stone surface [007] with linear stone feature [010] in foreground	E	07/03/19
13	Shot of stone surface [007]	NE	07/03/19
14	Shot of stone surface [007] with linear stone feature [010] in background	SW	07/03/19
15	Shot of stone surface [007] with linear stone feature [010] in background	W	07/03/19
16	Shot of stone surface [007] with linear stone feature [010] in background	W	07/03/19
17	[003] pre-excavation shot	SW	08/03/19
18	SW facing section of [003]	SW	08/03/19
19	E facing section of ditch [006]	E	08/03/19
20	E facing section of ditch [006]	E	08/03/19
21	Stone surface [005]	SE	08/03/19
22	Ditch [006] in plan	W	11/03/19
23	Ditch [006] in plan	E	11/03/19
24	Shot of stone surface [007] with linear stone feature [010] in foreground	E	11/03/19
25	Shot of stone surface [007] with linear stone feature [010] in foreground	E	11/03/19
26	Shot of stone surface [007]	S	11/03/19
27	Close shot of [007]	S	11/03/19
28	Shot of stone surface [007] with linear stone feature [010] in background	W	11/03/19
29	[007] to the right and [010] to the left	N	11/03/19

30	Ditch [006] in plan	W	11/03/19
31	[005] stone surface	NNW	11/03/19
32	[005] stone surface	N	11/03/19
33	[005] stone surface	SSE	11/03/19
34	Close shot of the large carefully placed slabs at the centre of [005]	SSE	11/03/19
35	[005] stone surface	WSW	11/03/19
36	General location of [005]	S	11/03/19
37	General location of [006]	S	11/03/19
38	[005] after being covered with hard core	N	11/03/19
39	Cast copper alloy rein guide found with the metal detector. 18 th or 19 th century in date.	-	05/03/19
40	Fragment of a perforated disc of haematite found in (002) between stones of [010]	-	07/03/19
41	Piece of ceramic found in (008) the fill of ditch [006]. Possibly early medieval in date.	-	08/03/19
	Camera 2		
42	[003] pre-excavation shot	SW	08/03/19
43	[003] post-excavation shot	SW	08/03/19
44	E facing section of ditch [006]	E	08/03/19
45	Stone surface [005]	SE	08/03/19
46	E facing section of ditch [006]	E	11/03/19
47	E facing section of ditch [006]	E	11/03/19
48	Shot of stone surface [007] with linear stone feature [010] in foreground	E	11/03/19
49	Shot of stone surface [007] with linear stone feature [010] in foreground	E	11/03/19
50	Close shot of [007]	SSE	11/03/19
51	Shot of stone surface [007] with linear stone feature [010] in background	W	11/03/19
52	[007] to the right and [010] to the left	N	11/03/19
53	[007] to the right and [010] to the left	N	11/03/19
54	Ditch [006] in plan	W	11/03/19
55	[005] stone surface	NNW	11/03/19
56	[005] stone surface	N	11/03/19
57	[005] stone surface	SSE	11/03/19
58	Close shot of the large carefully placed slabs at the centre of [005]	SSE	11/03/19
59	[005] stone surface	ESE	11/03/19
60	General location of [005]	S	11/03/19
61	General location of [006]	S	11/03/19

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Description and Interpretation
001	Topsoil covering entirety of site Mid brown, medium to firm loamy soil (somewhat clayey) 0.3m-0.6m deep Some stone inclusions of varying sizes (>5%)
002	Subsoil into which [007] and [010] are set Orangey brown with patches of dark brown and yellow, firm silty clay Some stone inclusions (>5%) Similar to deposits (009) and (011)
003	Cut for base of heavily ploughed ditch/ drainage feature Shallow linear cut feature Cut into subsoil Running NE-SW Located at the NE entrance of road (logged on Garmin as point 083) Gently curving edges, relatively flat base 1.1m wide, 0.15m deep
004	Fill of [003] 1.1m wide, 0.15m deep Mid brown, uncompacted loamy soil Some small stone inclusions (>5%)
005	Possible stone surface or trackway. Similar to [007] Collection of deliberately placed stones forming a rough surface Stones vary considerably in size In the centre is a carefully arranged concentration of large flat slabs At the extremities stones smaller Approx. 9m long and 6m across but not fully exposed Approx. 0.3m deep
006	Cut for probable ditch Based on the finds and nature of fill (008) it is possible that [006] represents a heavily ploughed ditch that might be early medieval in date Worth noting that edges are very mottled and that it was probably heavily ploughed. As such it is difficult to be certain as to the extent of the ditch 0.9m deep, width between 2m-3.4m, length uncertain as it traverses trench. Very gently sloping cut
007	Possibly a surface or trackway Similar to [005] Not all of it was exposed Collection of deliberately placed stones forming a rough surface Vary considerably in size, some on the southern side being quite large Approx. 0.4-0.6m depth, 3.4m long, 3.6m wide Related to but distinct from [010] which, although it leads off it, is composed of much smaller stones and has a distinct linear shape
008	Fill of probable ditch [006] Dark brown/black, loose sandy silt 0.9m deep, width between 2m-3.4m, length uncertain as it traverses trench. Two very large rounded stones in the top of the fill in the NE corner. Some burnt bone and charcoal inclusions (>10%)
009	Subsoil (though possibly natural) into which [005] is set orangey brown with spreads of dark brown, firm silty clay small number of stone inclusions (<5%) similar to (002) and (011)
010	Possible boundary field wall. Not substantial enough to be a structural wall Linear stone feature running off [007] to the east Approx. 0.5m deep Composed of small to medium stones 3.4m of length exposed but it continues to run east of excavation Runs E-W 0.4m width

011	<p>Subsoil (though possibly natural) into which [006] is cut</p> <p>Similar to deposits (002) and (009) Orangey brown, firm silty clay small number of stone inclusions (<5%) similar to (002) and (009)</p>
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APPENDIX 3: SMALL FINDS REGISTER

No.	Context	Description	Material Code
1	001	Cast copper rein guide, probably 18 th or 19 th century in date	Cu
2	002	Fragment of a perforated disc of haematite. Possibly a spindle whorl but more likely used to make smit for marking the sheep of fleece.	St
3	008	1 piece of ceramic.	Ce
4	001	Iron object. Possibly some type hand tool. Found above [007]. Probably modern and ploughed down.	Fe
5	001	Found above [007]	Slag
6	001	Iron object found in topsoil with metal detector. Unusual figure of eight shape	Fe

APPENDIX 4 : DRAWING REGISTER

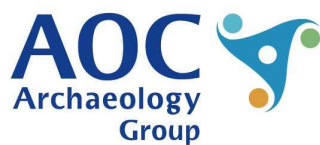
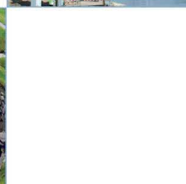
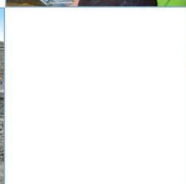
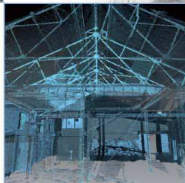
Sheet No.	Drawing No.	Context	Description	Scale
1	1	[005]	Plan of stone feature [005]	1:20
2	2	[006]	East facing partial section of ditch [006]	1:20
2	3	[006]	Plan of ditch [006]	1:20
3	4	[007] + [010]	Plan of stone features [007] and [010]	1:20

APPENDIX 5: Sample Register

Context	Quantity (Litres)
008	20L

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

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Craigie's Farm, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	24692
PARISH:	Dalmeny
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Samuel Kinirons
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief & Metal Detecting Survey
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Linear ditch and stone surface
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	2 undated stone surfaces, 1 undated stone linear feature, 1 ditch which is possibly medieval or earlier in date.
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 15730 76325 to NT 15703 76109
START DATE (this season)	5th March 2019
END DATE (this season)	11th March 2019
PREVIOUS WORK (inc DES)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Craigie's Farm Deli and Cafe to undertake an archaeological watching brief and metal detecting survey ahead of the proposed construction of a new access road serving Craigie's Farm, South Queensferry, Edinburgh.</p> <p>The metal detecting survey uncovered a number of metal finds, some of which may be 18th or 19th century in date and possibly relating to activity at the nearby farm or stone quarry. Small finds included a cast copper rein guide of 18th/19th century date.</p> <p>The watching brief revealed a number of archaeological features. These included of two truncated stone surfaces and a stone linear feature, all of indeterminate date. Also recorded was a linear ditch. All archaeological features were preserved in situ.</p> <p>A fully costed PERD shall be provided. No further fieldwork is considered necessary. This will need to be confirmed by John Lawson of CECAS.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	To be confirmed.
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRATIONS:	---
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Craigie's Farm
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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