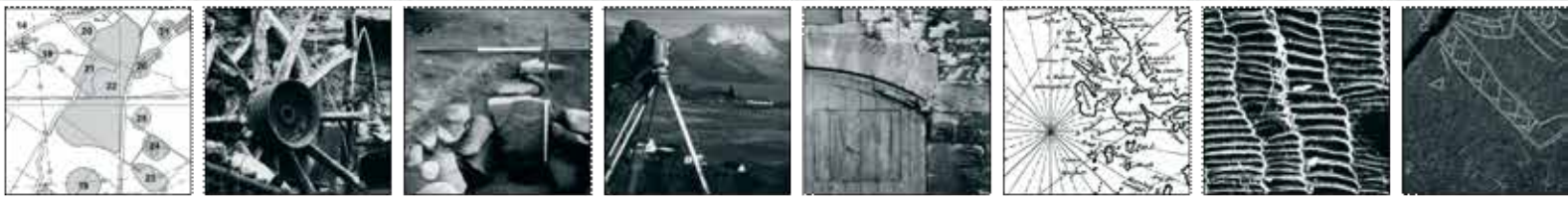


NMSE/01



# NIDDRIE MILL PRIMARY SCHOOL, EDINBURGH

Archaeological Evaluation  
Historic Building Recording

commissioned by CCG (Scotland) Ltd

14/01820/FUL

January 2015



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project info

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**PARISH** Edinburgh  
**LOCAL AUTHORITY** City of Edinburgh  
**OASIS REF.** Headland1-185936

project team

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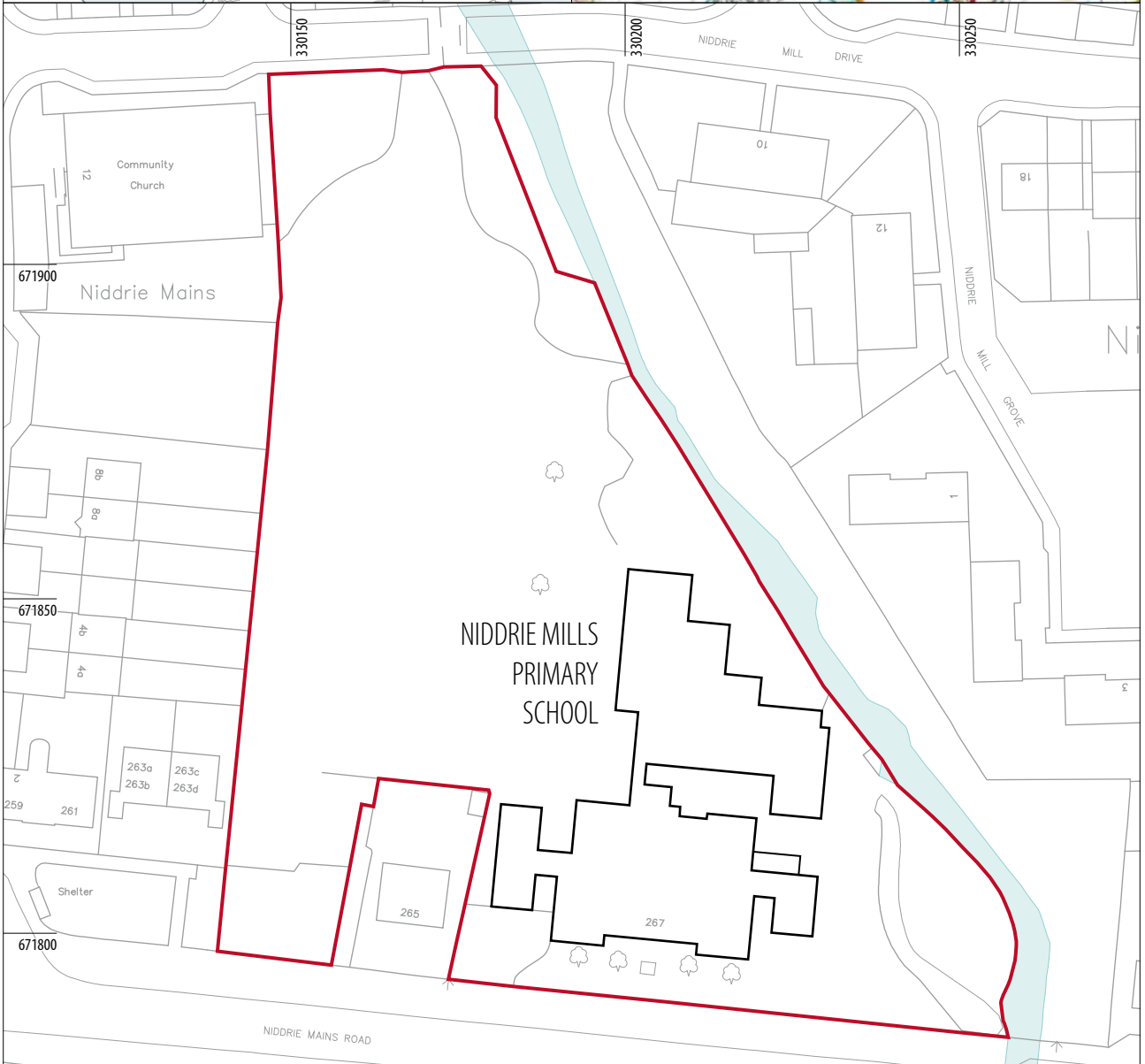
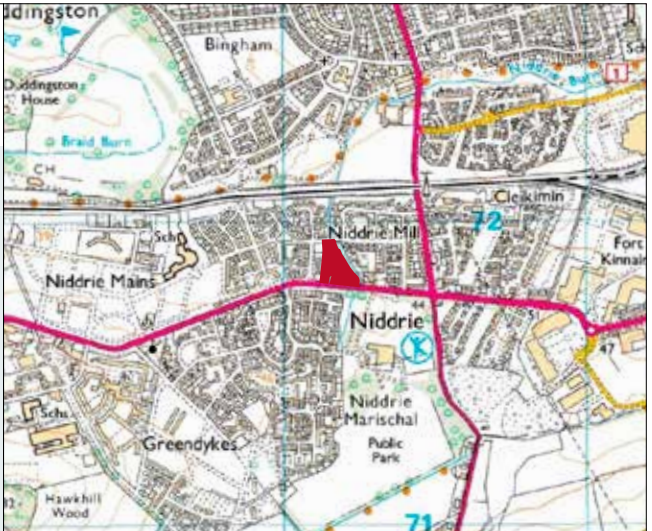
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NIDDRIE MILLS PRIMARY SCHOOL  
land at 267 Niddrie Mains Rd  
Edinburgh  
City of Edinburgh



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ILLUS 1  
Site location

# NIDDRIE MILL PRIMARY SCHOOL, EDINBURGH

## Archaeological Evaluation Historic Building Recording

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological works that included trial trenching and historic building recording at Niddrie Mill Primary School, Edinburgh. It has been prepared on behalf of CCG (Scotland) Ltd in order to evaluate the site's archaeological potential and record the upstanding building prior to redevelopment. The proposed site takes in land that is considered to have some potential for early historic, medieval and post-medieval remains due to its location close to the Niddrie Burn. One undated linear ditch cut into the geological subsoil was recorded during the evaluation. A section excavated through this feature provided no datable material from which an indicative date and purpose could be gained. It may represent anything from a prehistoric or medieval ditch to the remains of a post-medieval or later water channel. The building assessment identified several phases of construction of the school building that had 19th century origins. A photographic record was also taken of a listed memorial cross that is located to the front of the school. A number of late 20th century brick foundation walls were recorded as part of the evaluation.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by CCG (Scotland) Ltd to carry out a programme of archaeological works at Niddrie Mill Primary School, Edinburgh. The work included archaeological evaluation and historic building recording. The work was undertaken in order to satisfy a condition of the planning consent.

The work adhered to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd and agreed with the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeological Service (CECAS) on behalf of City of Edinburgh Council (the Local Planning Authority).

This report presents the results of the programme of works which incorporated the excavation of approximately 265m of trenching and a photographic and written survey of the existing buildings. The fieldwork was undertaken between 7th and 9th July 2014 in good weather conditions.

## 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located at Niddrie Mill Primary School, Edinburgh NGR: NT 3021 7179, directly north of Niddrie Mains Road (illus 1). It is bound

to the east by Niddrie Mill Burn, to the west by modern housing, to the north by Niddrie Mill Drive and to the south by Niddrie Mains Road. The area to the north of the upstanding school buildings had been covered in tarmac with grass verges to the edges. To the front (south) of the school a number of large trees and bushes were present along the perimeter of the site. Part of the modern school buildings had already been demolished by the time of the site visit with only the rubble foundations visible.

The school complex comprises the original two storey brick constructed school building along with a number of later phase 20th century buildings associated with the expansion of the school in the mid 1900s.

In front of the school is a carved memorial cross, erected in 1900, dedicated to Major General Andrew Gilbert Wanchop of Niddrie Marchial house.

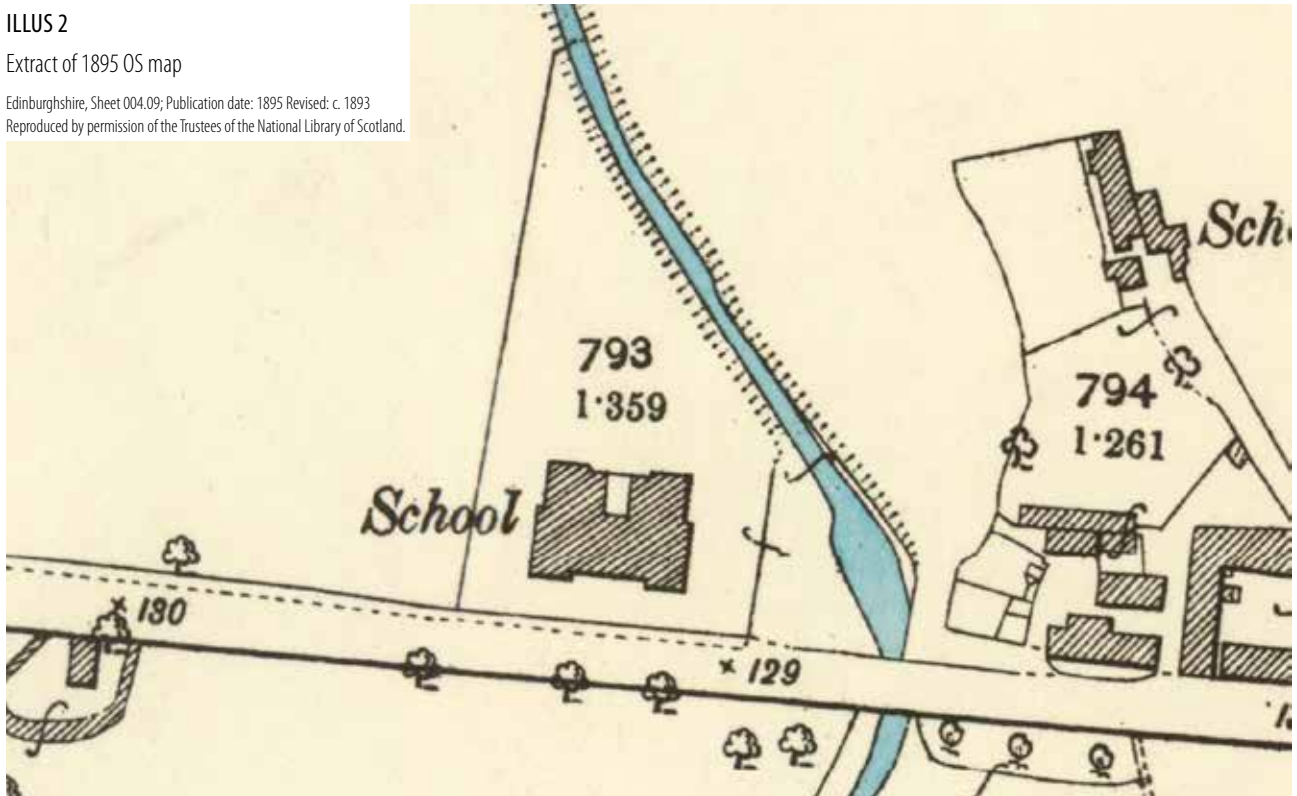
The site lays around 35m OD and is underlain by superficial glaciofluvial deposits made up of sand and gravel formed during the Quaternary period. These overlie sedimentary rock cycles of the Strathclyde group formed approximately 326 to 335 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. (British Geological Survey website; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).



## ILLUS 2

Extract of 1895 OS map

Edinburghshire, Sheet 004.09; Publication date: 1895 Revised: c. 1893  
Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The School buildings at Niddrie Mill School in their current form comprise the original late 19th school building with a number of later phase additions, and a number of modern structures. At the date of the site visit the buildings were derelict and poorly maintained.

The school has a single entry in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) NT37SW 471 as does the memorial cross located to the front of the school NT37SW 471.01. This cross is also a listed monument (Historic Scotland Ref: 52147).

The school is situated within the important medieval estate of Niddrie Marischal which was centred upon the former house situated to the south of Niddrie Mains Road. Niddrie is recorded from the 12th century onwards with the Marischal element added in 1363. Importantly the site lies on the opposite bank to the estate's historic mill (Niddrie Mill), first mapped in 1753 (Roy) but thought to date back to the medieval period.

The former late Victorian school occupies the western bank of the Niddrie Burn and dates to the second half of the 19th century. The building was constructed in the Renaissance style by the architect Robert Wilson with a slated roof incorporating a large slatted wooden bell tower copula. The School is first depicted on the OS Edinburghshire 1895 map (Illus 2). Slight development of the site was depicted on the 1908 OS with the addition of new entrances to the sides. By the time of the 1947 OS mapping significant change to the school had taken place with the addition of numerous buildings to the north of the original building.

Significantly the site also incorporates a relatively rare war memorial to the Boer War situated at the front of the school (Illus 3). This important memorial, erected in 1900, was designed by TT Paterson in the form of carved stone 'Celtic' style cross on a stepped base. It is dedicated to Major General Andrew Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie Marischal House and is inscribed: 'In sacred memory of Major General Andrew Gilbert Wauchope of Niddrie Marischal who fell in battle at Magersfontein, South Africa, 8th December 1899 while gallantly leading The Highland Brigade' 'Erected by the miners of Niddrie, the Tenants of Niddrie Estate and by other friends...' (Illus 4).

### 4 OBJECTIVES

In general, the purpose of the work was to provide an appropriate record to mitigate the loss and alteration of historic standing structures through demolition/conversion (following Scottish Planning Policy, Planning Advice Note 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology, The Scottish Government 2011).

The work also included an archaeological evaluation designed to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the archaeological significance and potential of the proposed development site.

The results of the evaluation will be used to inform a strategy for further archaeological mitigation if appropriate.

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited in the NMRS; to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.



ILLUS 3

Memorial cross to the front of the school building



3

ILLUS 4

Detail shot of inscription on memorial cross to the front of the school building



4

## 5 METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 EVALUATION

The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven trenches. All trenches were opened with a JCB 3CX equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. All trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision. Excavation was undertaken in controlled spits of approximately 0.15m. Machine excavation terminated at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stored beside the trench.

Where safe to do so, and in order to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation, excavation of archaeological deposits and features were continued by hand. On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trenches that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools where required. The stratigraphic sequence was recorded in full in each of the trenches, even where no archaeological deposits were identified.

A sufficient quantity (to adequately evaluate the site) of identified features were investigated and recorded. Features not suited to excavation in evaluation trenches were investigated in plan only. This typically applied to areas of complex, intercutting features such as structures with in-situ floor surfaces, and other 'special' features, all of which benefit from open area investigation and suffer when excavated during trial trench evaluations. No features were wholly excavated; similarly, structures and features worthy of preservation were not unduly excavated.

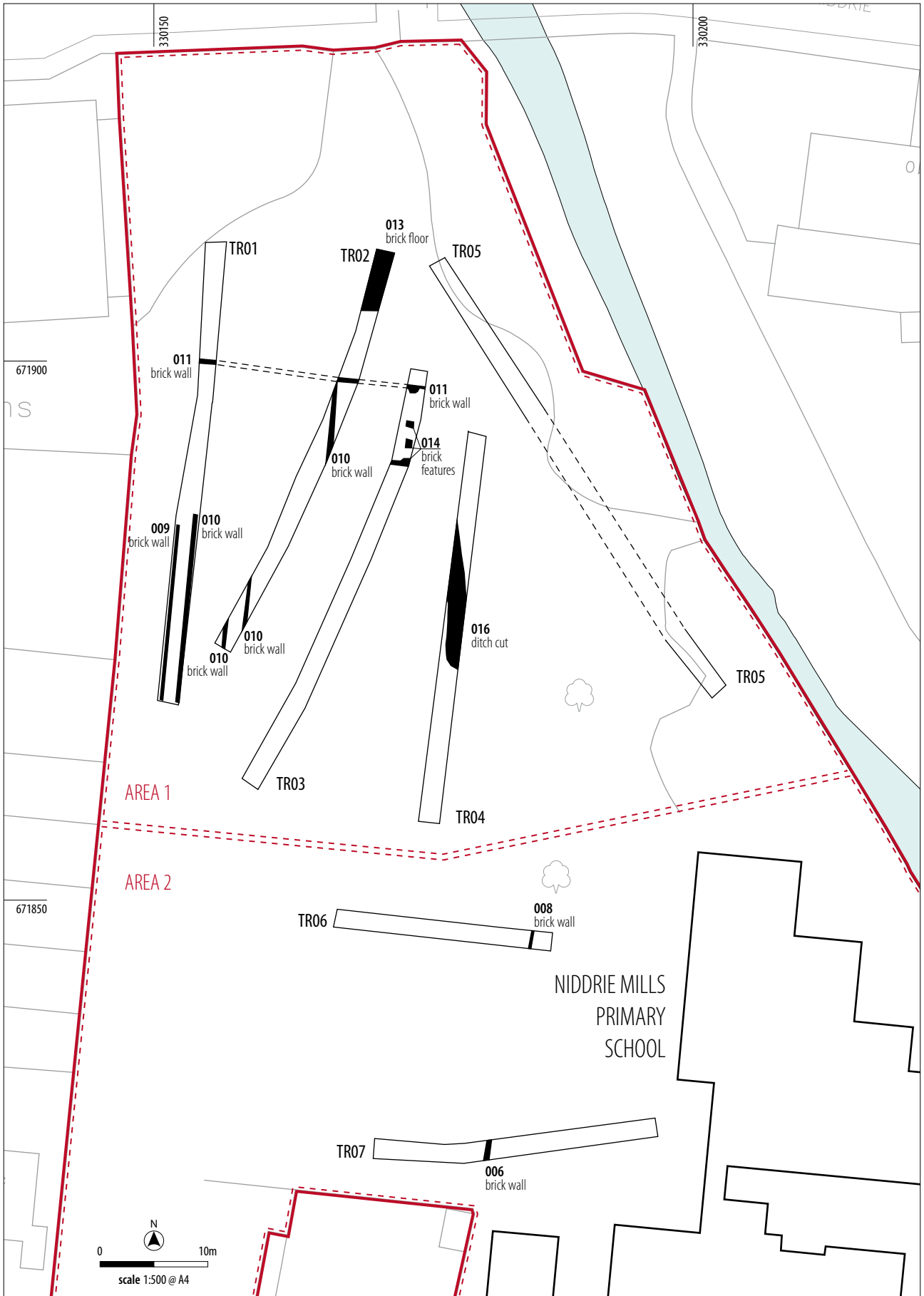
### 5.2 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

In line with the requirements of a Level 2 record ([www.english-heritage.org](http://www.english-heritage.org) 1996) the staged surveys included:

- an archive assessment, including map regression;
- a general descriptive summary of the structures, including building type, its place in the wider topographic landscape,

materials used in construction and any visible changes in build/additions;

- digital photographs including photographs of the buildings in their setting and external elevation photographs;
- an annotated ground plan (to scale) of all the main floors (supplied by the client), with additional detail added by Headland Archaeology. Plans show the form and location of structural features of historic significance (e.g. blocked doors & windows, former fireplace openings, masonry joints, changes in



ILLUS 5

Plan of the evaluation trenches

internal level, variations in wall-lines or thickness in plan or in the vertical plane). Where only a façade or limited historic fabric survives the modern building will only be shown in outline.

The written or descriptive record including the precise location of the buildings. The date the record was made and the name of the recorders. An expanded summary statement describing each building's type, purpose, materials and possible date(s). An outline account of the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known. A note of each building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example, its part in a larger functional group of buildings.

### 5.3 RECORDING

All recording followed ClFA Standards and Guidance for conducting historic building recording (www.archaeologists.net 2013) and archaeological evaluations (www.archaeologists.net 2008).

All trenches and contexts have been given unique numbers. A full list of these can be found in Appendix 1 at the end of this report. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards. Digital photography was used with all record shots taken with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. A full photographic record can be found in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

A site plan including all identified features, areas of excavation and other pertinent information were recorded digitally. The site plan has been accurately linked to the National Grid and heights to OD. Digital recording was undertaken using a differential GPS.

### 5.4 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

On completion of the fieldwork Headland will produce a site archive and an archive report that includes all relevant specialist assessments of excavated material. An online OASIS report will be completed and will be accompanied by a PDF report and boundary file – headland1-185936. A summary report will be submitted for inclusion in Discovery and Excavation Scotland a copy of which can be found in Appendix 2.

The project archive will be compiled in accordance with the guidelines published by the Institute for Archaeologists on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2007). The documentary and digital archive will be submitted to RCAHMS within six months of completion of all work on this project.

## 6 RESULTS

### 6.1 EVALUATION

A total of seven evaluation trenches were excavated across the site (Illus 5). These were mainly located to the rear (north) of the school. A further three planned trenches were unexcavated, two of which were due to difficulties with access and a third due to health and safety issues.

The majority of the trenches were excavated down to the geological subsoil which comprised either orange sand and gravel or softer yellow sand with occasional stone inclusions. This corresponds to the glaciofluvial deposits known to be present in the area. These deposits were found to be between 0.35m and 1.25m below the existing tarmac surface (approximately 35m OD).

Only one archaeological feature was recorded within the trenches. This feature, identified in Trench 4, comprised a linear ditch cut [016] aligned NNW/SSE turning to the south-east at its south end (Illus 6). The ditch had steep sloping sides 0.5m deep and a flat base 1.5m wide and contained three distinct fills (Illus 7). The basal fill (019)

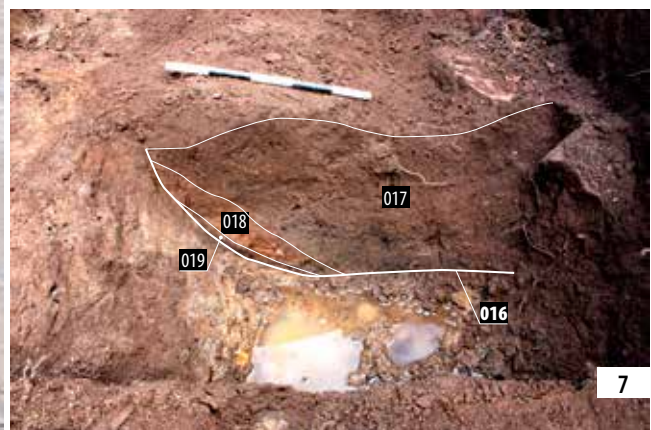


ILLUS 6

N facing view of ditch cut [016] in Trench 4

ILLUS 7

Detail of the S facing section through ditch cut [016]





**ILLUS 8**

Trench 2 from the SW end showing the foundation walls

**ILLUS 9**

Brick floor at NE end of Trench 2

comprised a very shallow layer of mid-grey silty sand no more than 0.04m thick. Above this was a further shallow layer of soft orange clayey sand (018) that appeared quite organic in nature. This layer mainly formed at the edges of the cut. This was overlain by a more substantial layer of soft orange brown loam (017) that included occasional animal bone fragments and charcoal flecks. The makeup of this material was similar to the overlying subsoil (012) that was recorded across trenches 2 to 5.

The subsoil recorded in trenches 2 to 5 comprised a dark greyish brown sandy loam with frequent small stone inclusions. This layer was between 0.2m and 1m thick and recorded 0.35m below the present surface. It was mainly overlain by modern levelling layers of brick rubble (002) and tarmac (001). In trenches 1 to 4 a series of brick walls (009), (010) and (015) set in concrete foundations were recorded either cutting the subsoil (012) or overlaying it (Illus 8). The walls only survived to a maximum height of 0.3m and formed the foundations to a large 21st century building. A number of the bricks were stamped 'SHOTTS'.

Associated with the walls was an uneven brick floor recorded at the north end of Trench 2 (Illus 9). This comprised frogged bricks set in a zigzag pattern and bonded with a sandy mortar. Again this was recorded 0.3m below the tarmac surface. In Trench 3 a further brick wall and two cement bonded square brick pillar foundations, both 0.65m<sup>2</sup>, formed further evidence of the same structure.

A change in the makeup of the subsoil was recorded in the two trenches located closest to the rear (north) of the school building. In Trench 7 the subsoil (005) comprised dark greenish brown sandy loam with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. A small number of 19th century pottery shards were noted within this layer. This layer had a maximum thickness of 0.35m and was recorded 0.55m below the present surface. Further to the north Trench 6 revealed a dark grey brown sandy loam subsoil (007) with heavy root bioturbation up to 0.65m thick that also included further 19th century pottery shards. A north/south aligned brick wall (006) and (008) set on a concrete foundation cut through both these subsoils.



A number of modern services were also recorded running through several trenches. At the north end of Trench 1 an area of waterlogged disturbed ground was encountered that included rubble demolition material indicating recent disturbance.

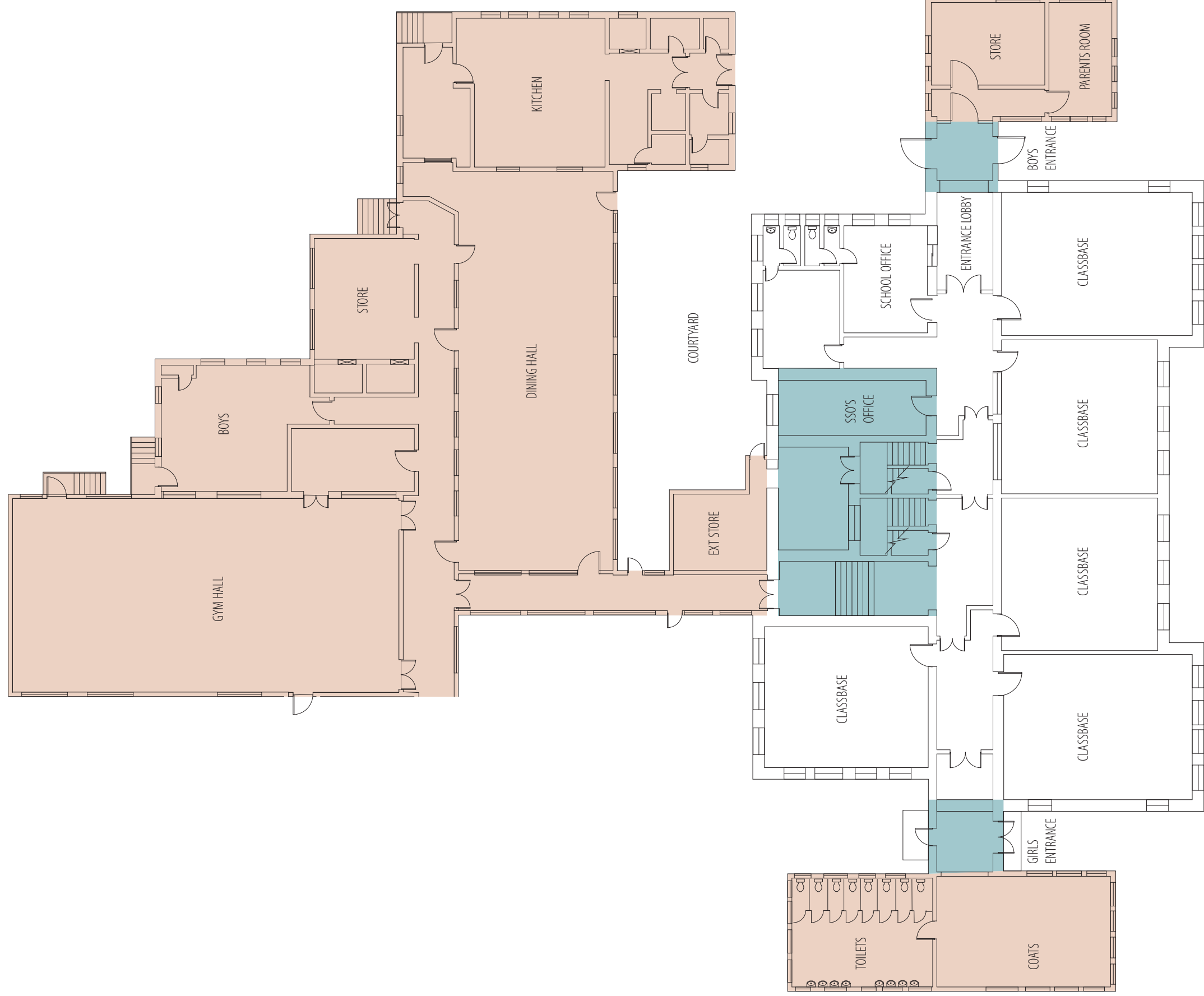
## 6.2 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

### Introduction

A total of four buildings were present within the study area. This comprised the original brick constructed school building plus a number of later modifications and three later 20th century buildings that formed a further expansion of the school (Illus 10 & 11).

The original school building formed a large H-shaped structure over two storeys with a slate roof that included a slatted wooden bell tower (Illus 14). The brick built school was constructed in the Renaissance style with stone lintels at the windows and doors and moulded pediments adding a degree of decoration to the front facia of the building (Illus 12). The building was flanked on both sides by a later phase single storey brick constructed entrances that linked the school (see Illus 25) building to two later 20th century ancillary buildings.

The construction to the rear of the building was more complex with a series of brick constructed extensions and alterations making the identification of the original structure difficult (Illus 13). The addition of a steel staircase leading to a rear entrance was one of the many modern features on this elevation. The ground level to the rear of the building was also slightly lower than the front and presented a basement level below the rear entrance.

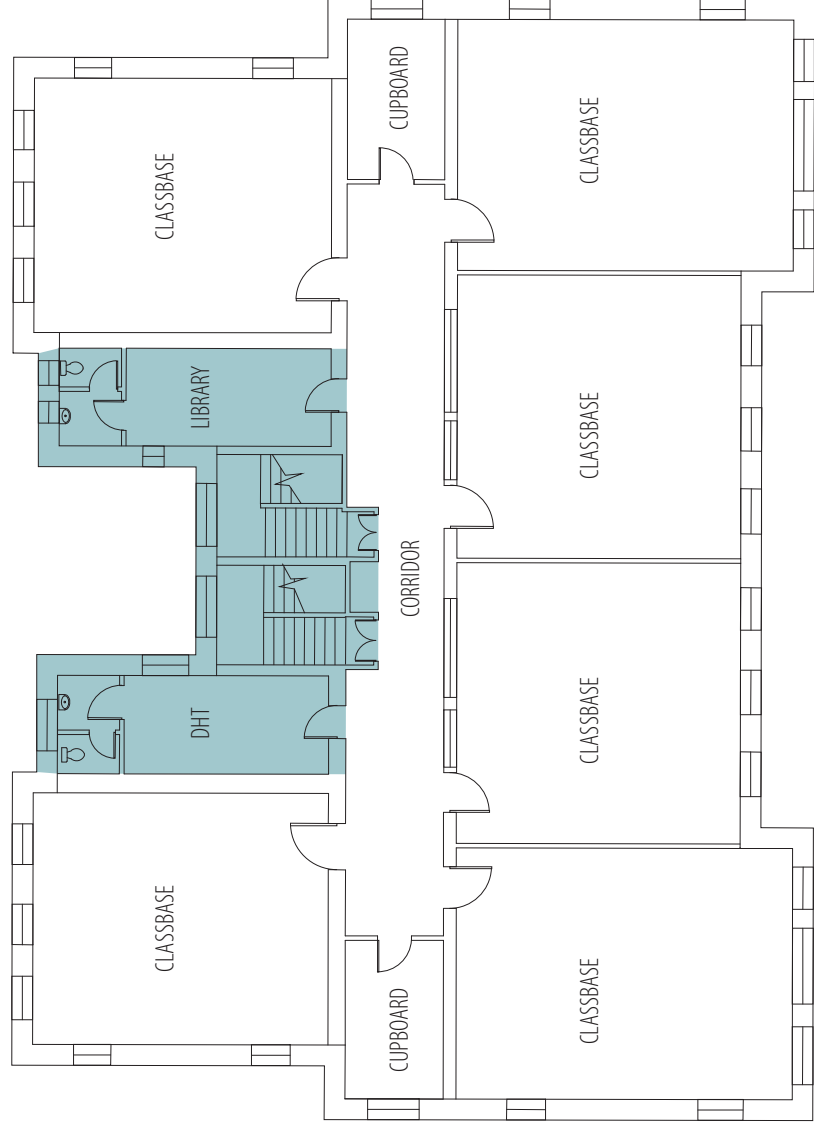


Based on architect drawings: Haldley Fraser Munro,  
provided by CCG Construction Group.

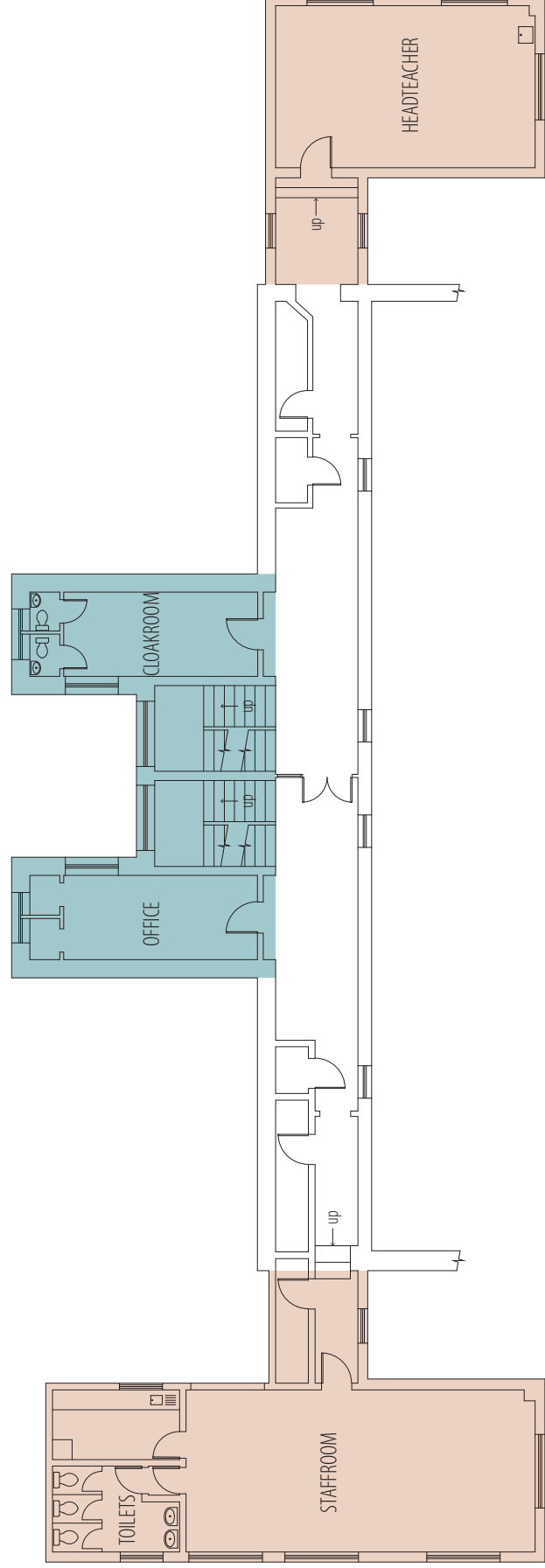
- KEY
- 19th C phase
  - early 20th C phase
  - mid/late 20th C phase







FIRST FLOOR



MEZZANINE FLOOR



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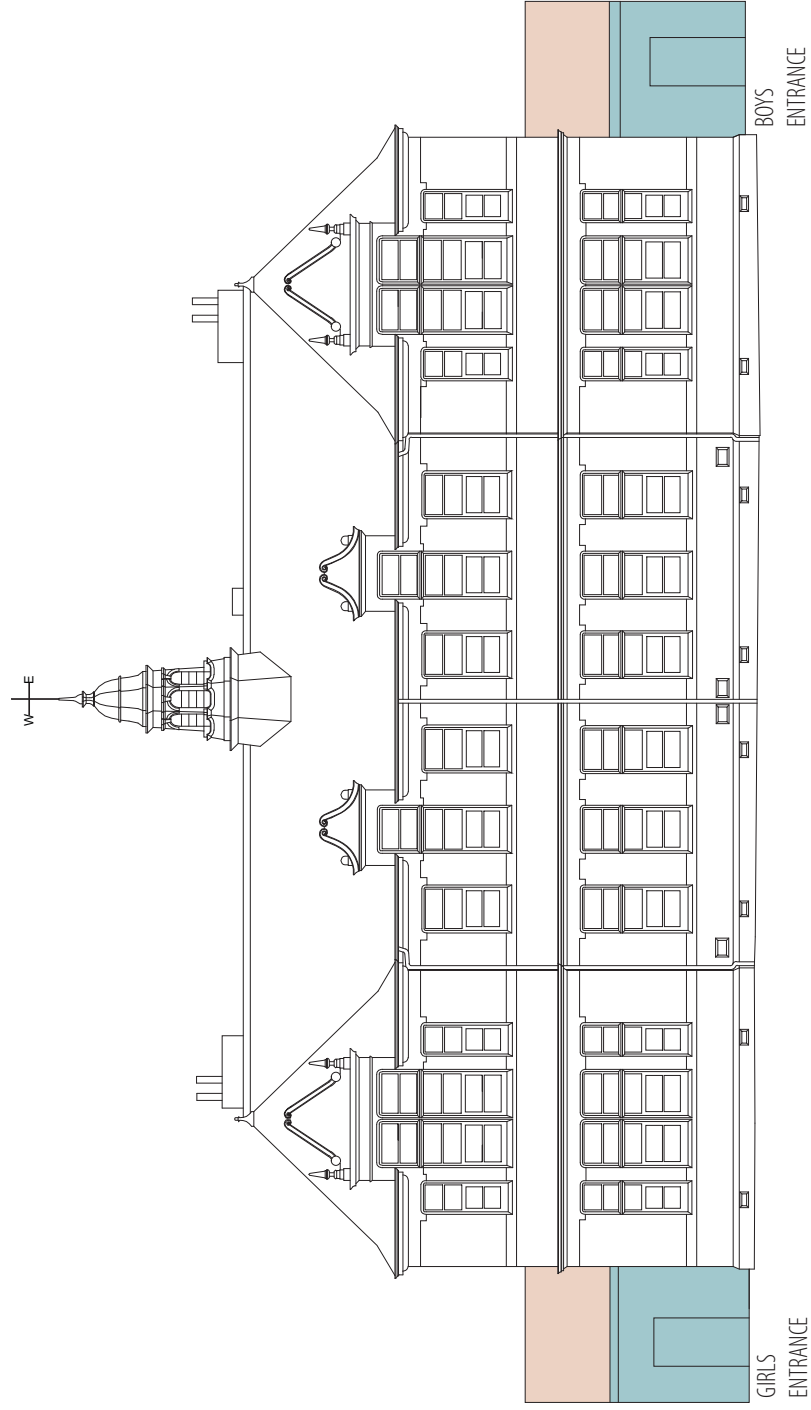
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  - early 20th C phase
  - mid/late 20th C phase





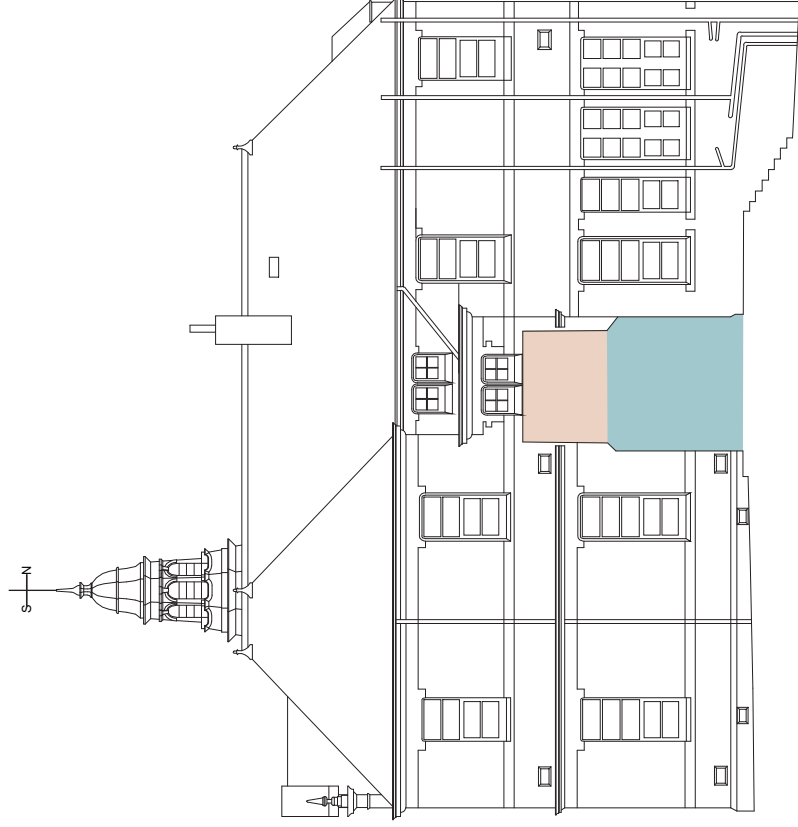




SOUTH ELEVATION



NW facing view of the S and E side of the school building



EAST ELEVATION



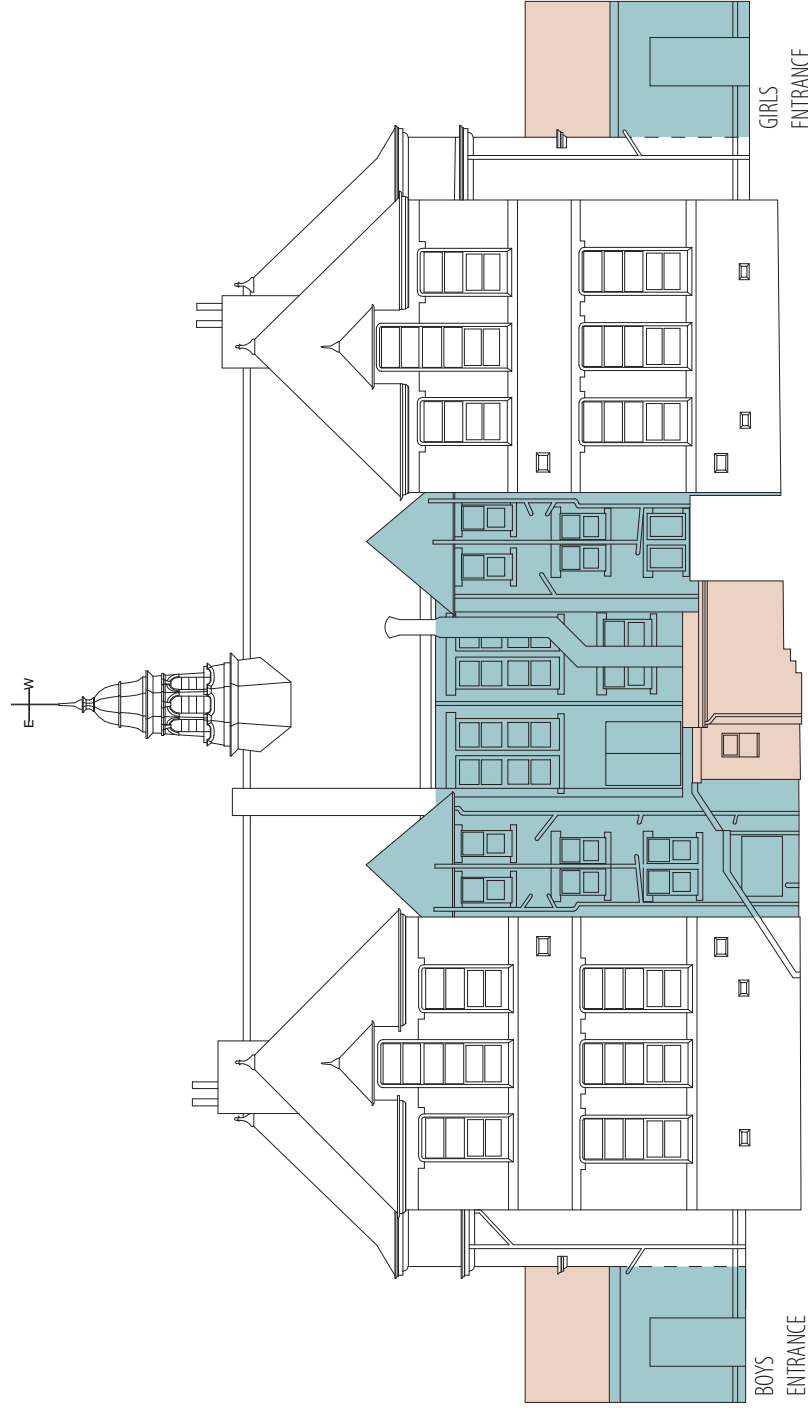
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- KEY
- 19th C phase
  - early 20th C phase
  - mid/late 20th C phase



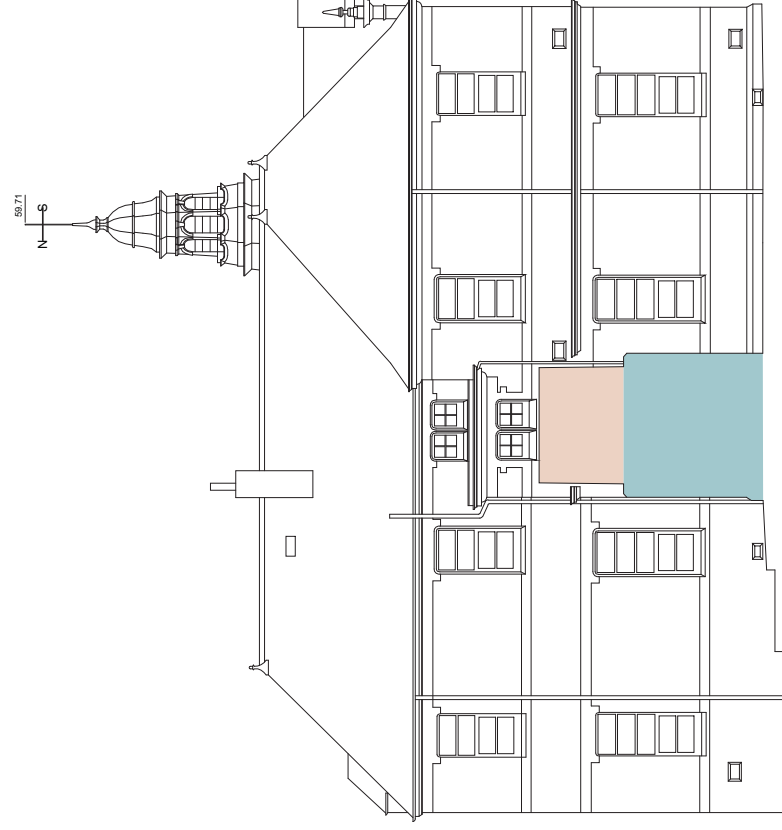




NORTH ELEVATION



SE facing view of the N side of the school building



WEST ELEVATION



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Based on architect drawings: Haldley Fraser Munro,  
 provided by CCG Construction Group.

- KEY
- 19th C phase
  - early 20th C phase
  - mid/late 20th C phase

0  10m  
 scale 1:200 @ A3





14

ILLUS 14

N facing view of bell copula



15

ILLUS 15

SE facing view of the rear of the school building



16

ILLUS 16

N facing view of the front of the S elevation



17

ILLUS 17

Detail of the pediment above the first floor window

The three additional buildings to the north of the school formed a gym hall, kitchen and dining hall. These were all part of the same mid-20th century expansion of the school that also included a series of additional classrooms and hallways that had been demolished prior to the site visit.

### Phase 1 – original school building c.1895

The original building was established in the late 19th century and was constructed of brick with an English Garden Bond throughout. Although the bond was the same on all four elevations the type of bricks used altered to the sides and rear of the building. The bricks used on the main front elevation along with the ground floor of the sides and rear of the building were not identical being several shades of red forming a random pattern to the wall. The upper floor of the side and rear walls was constructed of identical coloured red brick (Illus 15). All four elevations also displayed stone string courses along the tops and bottoms of both the ground floor and upper floor windows with additional moulded cornices above both sets

of windows. All the ventilation slots on both ground and first floor levels included stone surrounds.

The south facing elevation provided the only original elevation of the building that had not been altered or added to. The H-shaped plan of the building was not immediately obvious on this elevation as the end projections were only very slight. The south elevation presented four window bays with two slightly forward projecting wing bays (forming the H shaped plan) flanking two central bays (Illus 16). The two wing bays were identical both displaying two narrow casement windows flanking two wider central windows to each floor. The two larger windows on the upper floor were raised slightly above the level of the roofline cornice and were topped with a decorated curved pediment (Illus 17). The two central bays also



**ILLUS 18**

N side of the E elevation of the school

**ILLUS 19**

Central area of the rear elevation of the school

**ILLUS 20**

W side of the rear elevation of the school



**ILLUS 21**

General view of ground floor classroom showing wainscott panelling



**ILLUS 22**

View of central corridor of ground floor showing the arched openings



**ILLUS 23**

Detail of the supports for the bell tower



mirrored each other with three tall windows to each floor. As with the wing bays the central window on each bay of the upper floor was raised above the roof line and was capped with a decorated pediment.

The east and west side elevations (See **Illus 12** and **13**) were both partially masked by later phase buildings. These later phase buildings, include entranceways which replace the original entrances to the school. A raised cornice was present above the later extensions on both sides along with a number of small windows indicating evidence of the original entrances. Further windows were present on both side elevations with each elevation almost identical. The only change was to the ground floor of the east elevation. This elevation included an additional two windows to the north half of the wall (**Illus 18**). No later phase construction lines could be seen here indicating that these were probably original windows.

The development of the north elevation of the school building was more complicated as the central area had been masked by a number of later phase additions (**Illus 19**). The two original wing bays were the most predominant feature of this elevation. The two wings were identical, both displaying three large windows to each floor with the same stone string course decoration and moulded cornice (**Illus 20**). The central upper floor window on each wing were raised above the roof line forming a slight dormer style window covered with a hipped slate roof. As mentioned above the brickwork on this elevation comprised of two different brick makes, with red brick to the upper floor and multiple shades of red brick to the ground floor.

The interior of the main school building was in a poor condition at the time of the site visit. All the windows had been blocked up and most of the internal door windows had been broken or damaged. The general plan of the building comprised five large classrooms and two smaller rooms including an office on the ground floor, a long corridor on the mezzanine level and six classrooms on the upper floor (see **Illus 10 & 11**).

Very little architectural detail was present within the school buildings. Most of the classrooms included wainscott panelling (**Illus 21**), painted brick partition walls and high ceilings. Some of the internal walls facing into the corridor included glass panel windows above the wainscoting. The entrances into the stairwells included large arched timber surrounds that had been boarded with single



## ILLUS 24

Extract of 1908 OS map

Edinburghshire, Sheet 004.09; Publication date: 1908 Revised: c. 1906  
Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



timber doors inserted. The timber arch surrounds were also seen on the upper floor level both along the corridor and at the entrances to the classrooms to the south side of the building (Illus 22).

On the ground floor a central east/west aligned corridor led to four classrooms on the south side of the building a single classroom on the north-west and an office and WC to the north-east with staircases leading to the upper floors and basement centrally located on the north side of the corridor.

The mezzanine level comprised a single long east/west aligned corridor leading to the upper floor levels of the two modern buildings attached to each side of the school. This level was clearly part of the original school building and led to a small cloakroom and office situated either side of the main staircase on the north side of the building. These may be part of the early 20th century alterations as noted below.

The first floor had a very similar layout to that found on the ground floor with four large classrooms on the south side of a central corridor and two further classrooms on the north side flanking two smaller rooms (a library and office) located either side of the staircase. The only features of note were the timber supports for the bell tower. (Illus 23) These were visible in the ceiling of the two central classrooms on south side of the building. The corridor included a skylight and a hatch/skylight located in the library for access to the roof and bell tower.

### Phase 2 – early 20th century

The 1908 ordnance survey (Illus 24) depicts a small number of changes to the site. These include the addition of the two entrances to the sides of the building. These comprised of single storey brick constructed rooms with decorated stone door surrounds with the west entrance marked 'GIRLS' (Illus 25) and the east entrance marked 'BOYS' above the doors (Illus 26).

It is possible that at this time additional rooms and staircases were added to the rear of the building. This is identified by the two narrow brick structures abutting the inner walls of the rear wing bays of the original building. These two additions displayed double windows on the the ground and upper floors plus a third set on the north facing elevation of the mezzanine floor (see Illus 14). The slate roofs were hipped with a tall brick chimney on the roof of the eastern extension. A number of windows were also present on the upper and mezzanine levels of the east and west facing elevations of the additions. The two structures were linked by a central north facing wall with large double windows to the first floor and a short window and door to the ground level, all with stone lintles and cills. It was not clear if this elevation represented part of the original north elevation of the school building or was part of the modification. Given the window surrounds did not match the design of the original building and the brick work was identical to that of the extensions it was assumed these represented part of the early 20th century alterations. What was clear was that the door had been converted from an early window. This was identified by the edge of the brickwork at the base of the door being much rougher than the upper part.

### Phase 3 – late 20th century

A number of additional school buildings had been added by the mid 1900s. This included additional ancillary rooms attached to the outer side of the two early 20th century entrances located to sides of the original building. These two storey buildings had been built with an effort to replicate the design of the original school. The ground floor of both buildings were brick constructed with a stone string line above and below the windows. The roofs of both buildings are built in the mansard style and covered with slate.

Further buildings had been added to the rear of the school. These were all brick built buildings that had been covered in a painted render. These formed a gymnasium, kitchen and dining hall along with a number of ancillary rooms (Illus 27).





ILLUS 25

Detail of stone surround of the early 20th century phase girls entrance



ILLUS 26

Detail of stone surround of the early 20th century phase boys entrance

ILLUS 27

View of the modern mid 20th century school buildings to the north of the main school



A number of additional classrooms attached by a long hallway had been demolished prior to the site visit. These were all part of the same late 20th century phase as the buildings mentioned above

## 7 CONCLUSION

The evaluation identified the remains of a ditch cutting the geological subsoil 1.1m below the current surface. This feature included three distinct fills. The two basal fills were very shallow and indicative of slow silting up of the ditch. The purpose of the ditch was uncertain and a section excavated through this feature provided no positive indications as to its date or purpose. The shallow basal fill

of the feature was evidence of slow silting and may be indicative of a water channel or ditch. The features proximity to the Niddrie Burn and its alignment (turning to the south-east towards the burn) may help in its interpretation. Unfortunately no dating material was recovered from the fills. The rudimentary nature of the feature may date it to anything from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods, although even this is uncertain. It is known a mill existed close to this site from at least the mid 18th century, although this



has constantly been mapped on the opposite side of the burn. The lack of evidence for a mill on the west side of the burn from the 18th century onwards could in fact indicate that this feature pre-dates this period.

The map evidence and historical evidence indicates the school was established in the last decade of the 19th century. By the publication of the 1908 ordnance survey (See **Illus 24**) the new entrances to the sides of the building were depicted and the extensions to the rear had been constructed. The 1908 OS depicting the two entrances suggest these had been added at a slightly later date than main structure. Observations made during the site visit seemed to indicate that they may have been original features. They both include the same brickwork along with a stone string line continuing along from the main elevation (see **Illus 25**). The decorated cornice and door surround are also indicative of an original build. Without more detailed plans a definitive answer to this phasing cannot be given.

A north/south aligned wall running from the rear of the school is also depicted on the 1908 OS map. This was represented by the wall identified in Trenches 6 and 7. By the mid 20th century the later buildings that formed part of the modern school were constructed. The brick walls and foundations recorded in trenches 1 to 3 clearly represent 21st century buildings that post-date this period.

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## 9 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

#### Photographic register

Photo	Facing	Description
001	—	Site registration shot
002	various	Pre-excavation views
003	various	Pre-excavation views
004	various	Pre-excavation views
005	various	Pre-excavation views
006	various	Pre-excavation views
007	various	Pre-excavation views
008	various	Pre-excavation views
009	various	Pre-excavation views
010	W	Trench 1 showing the depth of soil
011	NW	Trench 1 showing the depth of soil
012	N	Trench 1 showing brick walls (009) and (010)
013	N	Trench 1 showing detail of brick walls (009) and (010)
014	W	East end of Trench 7
015	S	N facing section of Trench 7 at the E end
016	S	N facing section of Trench 7 at the middle
017	S	N facing section of Trench 7 at the W end
018	E	West end of Trench 7
019	W	Wall (006) in trench 7
020	S	Wall (006) in trench 7
021	W	Trench 6 from the E end
022	E	Trench 6 from the W end
023	W	Brick wall in trench 6
024	S	Brick wall in trench 6
025	S	Detail of brick wall in trench 6
026	S	N facing section of trench 6 at E end
027	S	N facing section of trench 6 at W end
028	NE	Trench 2 from the SW end SE
029	NW	SE facing section 18m from the S end of trench 2
030	SW	N end of brick walls in trench 2
031	NW	SE facing section of trench 2 at 31m

Photo	Facing	Description
032	N	Brick floor at NE end of trench 2
033	NE	Brick floor at NE end of trench 2
034	SW	Brick floor at NE end of trench 2
035	NE	Trench 3 from the SW end
036	NW	Trench 3 section 30m from the SW end
037	NE	Foundations at the N end of trench 3
038	W	Detail of wall in trench 3
039	W	Detail of brick foundation in trench 3
040	SW	wall and foundations in trench 3
041	N	View of S facing section through ditch cut 016
042	N	Detail of S facing section through cut [016]
043	N	View of ditch cut [016] in trench 4
044	N	View of ditch cut [016] in trench 4
045	N	Trench 4 from the S end
046	W	E facing section at S end of trench 4 at the S end
047	W	E facing section at S end of trench 4 22m from S end
048	W	E facing section at S end of trench 4 at the N end
049	SE	Trench 5 from the NW end
050	NE	Section of trench 5 3m from the NW end
051	NE	Section of trench 5 16m from the NW end
052	NE	Section of trench 5 at the NW end
053	NW	View of front of school building
054	NW	Detail of bell copula
055	N	View of front of school building
056	NE	View of front of school building
057	NE	Detail of E side of school building
058	N	Detail of E side of school building
059	N	Detail of pediment above windows
060	N	Detail of bell copula
061	N	General view of upper floor of front elevation
062	N	Detail of upper floor window on front elevation
063	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
064	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
065	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
066	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
067	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
068	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
069	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building



Photo	Facing	Description
070	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
071	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
072	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
073	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
074	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
075	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
076	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
077	various	Memorial cross to the front of the school building
078	N	Ground floor of front elevation W side
079	N	Upper floor of front elevation W side
080	N	Detail of pediment over the upper floor window
081	N	Central window bays of the front elevation ground floor
082	N	Central window bays of the front elevation upper floor
083	N	Detail of pediment over the upper floor window
084	N	Detail of ventilation holes at base of front elevation
085	N	East side of front elevation ground floor windows
086	NW	South side of the east elevation of the school
087	N	South elevation of the modern extension to east of school
088	SW	South elevation of the modern extension to east of school
089	W	North side of the east elevation of the school
090	W	Detail of the ground floor on the east elevation
091	SW	east elevation of the school showing later entrance
092	S	north elevation of the later entrance and modern extension
093	S	Detail of north elevation of the later entrance
094	SW	Detail of the moulded cornice on the east elevation
095	S	East side of the rear north elevation of the school
096	S	Detail of ground floor of rear elevation
097	SW	East side of the rear north elevation of the school
098	S	Central part of rear north elevation
099	S	Central part of rear north elevation upper floor
100	S	Central part of rear north elevation ground floor
101	SE	General view of the rear of the school building
102	SE	General view of the rear of the school building
103	S	West side of the rear north elevation
104	S	West side of the rear north elevation
105	SE	central area of the rear elevation of the school
106	S	West side of the rear elevation of the school
107	S	later phase rear entrance to west side of building

Photo	Facing	Description
108	S	later phase rear entrance to west side of building
109	SE	North side of the west elevation
110	SW	View of the modern extension to west side of building
111	S	West elevation of the extension to the west side of the building
112	N	South elevation of the modern extension to west of school
113	N	View of the front later phase entrance to west side
114	N	Detail of stone surround of later phase entrance
115	N	detail of GIRLS sign above entrance
116	N	View of the front later phase entrance to east side
117	N	Detail of BOYS sign above entrance
118	NE	View of modern school buildings to north of main school
119	NE	View of Gymnasium
120	NE	View of Dining Hall/kitchen
121	E	Doors in to the west side of the building
122	N	Panelling and window walls in the main corridor
123	SE	General view of ground floor classroom showing wainscot panelling
124	N	General view of ground floor classroom showing wainscot panelling
125	N	General view of ground floor classroom showing window bay
126	W	View of central corridor of ground floor and arched openings
127	—	View of wall of ground floor classroom to the hall
128	S	Detail of wainscot panelling in classroom
129	S	View of main window bay in ground floor classroom
130	W	Ground floor hallway
131	W	Ground floor hallway
132	N	First aid room on ground floor
133	NW	Arched entrance to the stairwell on the ground floor
134	SE	View of modern classroom on east side extension
135	SW	Timber arch on the south side of upper floor corridor
136	NE	Timber arch on the north side of upper floor corridor
137	E	View of hallway on upper floor
138	NE	Detail of the timber support for the bell tower in the upper floor central classroom
139	N	View of upper floor classroom
140	N	Opening at the top of the stairwell for access to bell tower
141	W	View of upper floor corridor

Photo	Facing	Description
142	W	Skylight in corridor of upper floor
143	N	Stairwell if school
144	E	Post-ex view of evaluation
145	SE	Post-ex view of evaluation
146	N	Post-ex view of evaluation
147	NE	Post-ex view of evaluation
148	E	View of the W side of the school building
149	SE	View of the N and W side of the school building
150	SE	View of the N and W side of the school building
151	N	View of the girls entrance
152	NE	View of the S and W side of the school building
153	N	View of the boys entrance
154	N	View of the boys entrance
155	N	Detail of BOYS sign above entrance
156	NW	View of the S and E side of the school building
157	W	View of the East side of the school building
158	S	View of the N side of the school building
159	SE	View of the N side of the school building
160	S	View of the N side of the school building
161	NE	View of the Front S side of the school building
162	N	View of the Front S side of the school building
163	N	View of the W side of the front elevation of the school building
164	N	Central part of the front elevation of the school building
165	N	View of the front elevation of the school building
166	NW	View of the front elevation of the school building
167	NW	View of the front elevation of the school building
168	NW	E side of the front elevation of the school building
169	N	Detail of the bell copula
170	NW	View of the front elevation of the school building

## Context register

Context	Area	Description
001	all	Tarmac surface across the entire area to the north of the school approx. 35m OD.
002	all	A layer of rubble made ground below the tarmac.
003	Tr 7	A thin layer of mixed yellow sand below layer 002.
004	Tr 7	A thin layer of ash/rubble and stone made ground.
005	Tr 7	A dark green-brown firm sandy loam with oyster shell fragments and frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Occasional 19th century pottery shards-mixed agricultural soil up to 0.35m deep and 0.65m below the surface.
006	Tr 7	N-S aligned wall foundation made up of large flat stones up to 0.45 x 0.25 x 0.1m. Recorded 0.3m below the surface cut into the natural. Same as wall (008) in Tr 6.
007	Tr 6	A layer of dark greyish brown firm loamy sand with frequent small stone inclusions and with heavy root bioturbation. Below the made ground and up to 0.6m thick becoming shallower to the W end.
008	Tr 6	A N-S aligned brick wall on a stone foundation. The wall is double lined and 4 courses high. The bricks are machine made but unfrogged bonded in a soft sand rich cement. The wall cuts (007) and is below the made ground.
009	Tr 1	N-S aligned brick wall running through Tr 1 0.2m below the surface. The wall is double bonded with red frogged bricks bonded with cement. Same as wall (010). Part of 21st century building.
010	Tr 1	N-S aligned brick wall running through Tr 1 0.2m below the surface. The wall is double bonded with red frogged bricks bonded with cement. Same as wall (009). Part of 21st century building.
011	Tr 1	E-W aligned brick wall running across Tr 1 0.2m below the surface. The wall is located at the N end of walls (009) and (010) with red frogged bricks bonded with cement. Part of 21st century building. Same as (015) in Tr 3.
012	Tr 2	A layer of dark greyish brown sandy loam subsoil that increases in depth from 0.2m at the SW end to 0.6m at the NE end. Below rubble made ground and overlying the natural. Also recorded in Tr 3 to Tr 5. included 20th century pottery shards.
013	Tr 2	A brick floor at the NE end of Tr 2 formed of uneven frogged bricks in a zigzag pattern. The floor is below 002 and above 012.
014	Tr 3	Three features representing 20th century structure formed of a brick wall bonded with cement and two square brick pillar foundations 0.65m x 0.6m. Recorded immediately below the tarmac surface.
015	Tr 3	E-W aligned brick wall running across Tr 1 0.2m below the surface. The wall is same as (011) in Tr 1 with red frogged bricks bonded with cement. Part of 21st century building.
016	Tr 4	A linear cut aligned NNW-SSE turning the east at the southern end. The cut has steep sides 0.5m deep and a flat base 1.2m wide filled with (017), (018), and (019). It cuts the natural 1.1m below the surface. Possible mill lade or water channel.
017	Tr 4	A soft dark brown silty loam with occasional animal bone and charcoal fleck inclusions plus very occasional large stones. Upper fill of cut [016].
018	Tr 4	A soft orange clayey sand forming a basal fill of cut [016]. Recorded at the edges of the cut above (019) and below (017). Appeared organic in nature but no more than 0.2m thick.
019	Tr 4	A very thin layer of mid grey/orange silty sand at the base of cut [016] below (018). Possibly represents silting of the cut.



## Trench register

### *Trench 1*

<b>Aligned</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>max D</b>	<b>min D</b>
N-S	44m	0.7m	0.25m

Recorded brick wall foundations (009) – (011) and contaminated ground (012) at N end

### *Trench 2*

<b>Aligned</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>max D</b>	<b>min D</b>
NE-SW	42m	1m	0.45m

Recorded brick walls and brick floor (013)

### *Trench 3*

<b>Aligned</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>max D</b>	<b>min D</b>
NE-SW	44m	0.9m	0.4m

Recorded brick wall (015) and foundations (014)

### *Trench 4*

<b>Aligned</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>max D</b>	<b>min D</b>
NNW-SSE	38m	1.23	0.9m

Recorded possible lade cut [016]

### *Trench 5*

<b>Aligned</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>max D</b>	<b>min D</b>
NW-SE	48m	1.1m	1m

Recorded modern services and mixed disturbed ground.

### *Trench 6*

<b>Aligned</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>max D</b>	<b>min D</b>
E-W	21m	1m	0.35m

Recorded brick wall (008) and subsoil (007)

### *Trench 7*

<b>Aligned</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>max D</b>	<b>min D</b>
E-W	28m	0.9m	0.3m

Recorded brick wall (006) and subsoil (005)

## APPENDIX 2 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	City of Edinburgh
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Niddrie Primary School
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	NMSE13
<b>PARISH:</b>	Edinburgh
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Donald Wilson
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Headland Archaeology
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	HBR and evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NT37SW 471 and NT37SW 471.01
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	School and memorial cross
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NT 3019 7179
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	7th July 2014
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	9th July 2014
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	none
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)</b>	Archaeological works that included trial trenching and historic building recording at Niddrie Mill Primary School, Edinburgh were undertaken by Headland Archaeology. The proposed site takes in land that was considered to have some potential for early historic, medieval and post-medieval remains due to its location close to the Niddrie Burn. One undated linear ditch cut into the geological subsoil was recorded during the evaluation. This feature may represent the remains of a mill lade or water channel. A number of late 20th century brick foundation walls were also recorded as part of the evaluation. The building assessment identified several phases of construction of the school building that had 19th century origins. A photographic record was also taken of a listed memorial cross that is located to the front of the school.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	Unknown
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	CCG (Scotland) Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
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<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	RCAHMS









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