

MHSE17



# MUIRHOUSE SILVERLEA, EDINBURGH

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

commissioned by City of Edinburgh Council

June 2018



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### PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **MHSE17** / NGR **NT 2133 7642** / Parish **Edinburgh** / Local Authority **City of Edinburgh** / OASIS Ref. **headland1-299419**

### PROJECT TEAM:

Project Manager **Eddie Bailey** / Author **Donald Wilson** / Fieldwork **Donald Wilson** / Graphics **Rafael Maya-Torcelly**

Approved by **Eddie Bailey**



Headland Archaeology Scotland  
13 Jane St | Edinburgh EH6 5HE  
t 0131 467 7705  
e scotland@headlandarchaeology.com  
w www.headlandarchaeology.com





## PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching prior to a new social housing development at Muirhouse, Edinburgh. The site is the location of a former Silverlea Nursing Home, constructed in the 1960s. Previous to this the site formed part of the site of Muirhouse House, a 16th century manor house partially demolished in the early 19th century, and contained the site of the estates late 18th century (home) farmstead. This farmstead was converted in the 1960s into a riding school subsequently demolished in recent years. A total of 10 trial trenches were excavated revealing deep deposits of made ground across much of the evaluated area. Although no remains of the original Muirhouse House were uncovered elements of the houses' estate and ground were discovered including the remains of the pond depicted on the 1853 1st Edition map, post-medieval-19th century estate track and probable boundary wall plus two stone drains were exposed. The site of the historic farmstead/riding school was not evaluated at this stage though the visible remains of concrete floors and brick foundation walls were noted.

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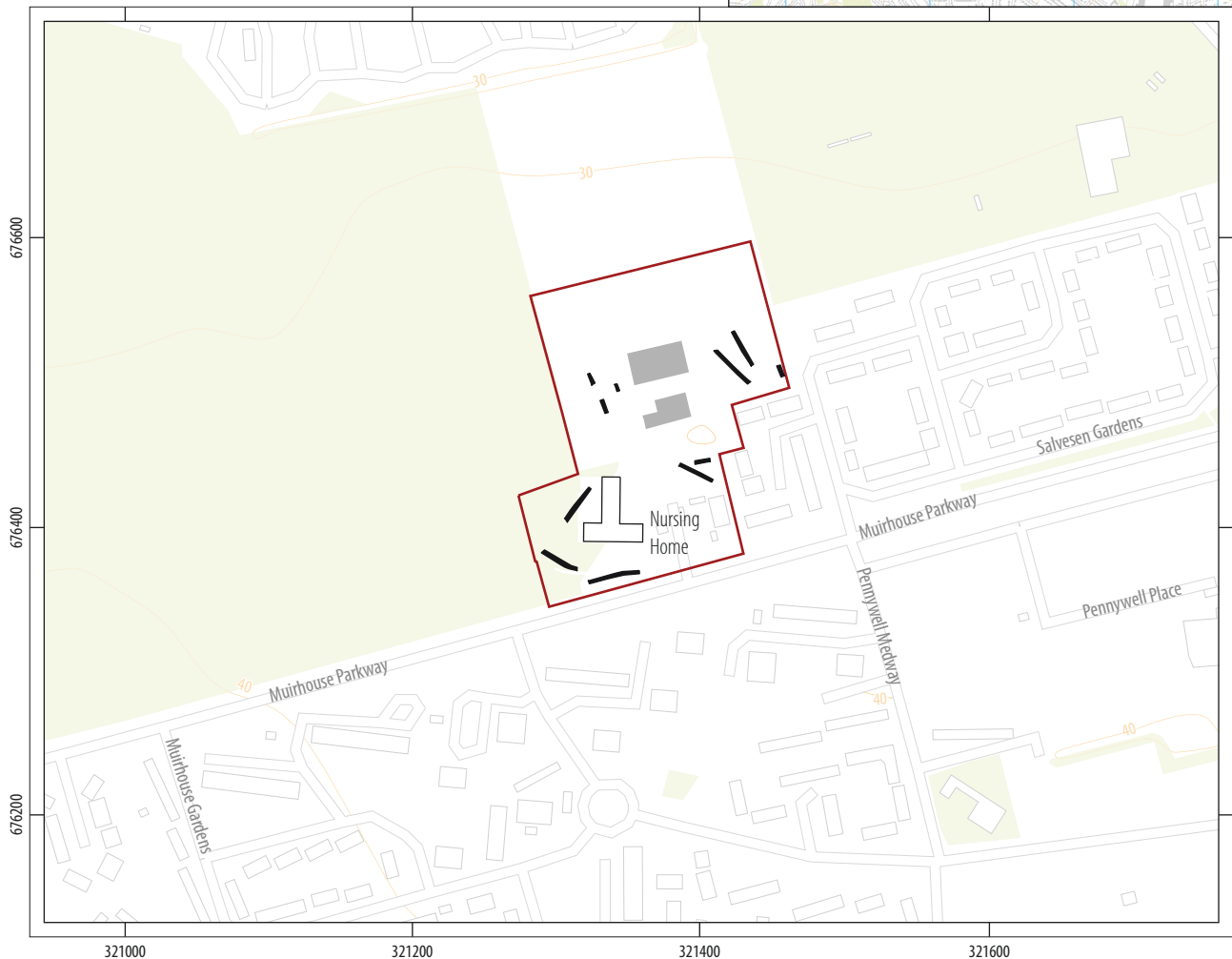
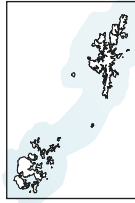
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Muirfield Seadfield  
Muirhouse Parkway  
Edinburgh  
Midlothian

0 200km  
1:10,000,000 @ A4



0 100m  
1:5,000 @ A4

- development boundary
- trench location
- concrete floor foundations



Headland Archaeology Scotland  
13 Jane St | Edinburgh EH6 5HE  
t 0131 467 7705  
e scotland@headlandarchaeology.com  
w www.headlandarchaeology.com



# MUIRHOUSE SILVERLEA, EDINBURGH

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by the City of Edinburgh to undertake a programme of archaeological works comprising trial trenching and a watching brief prior to the redevelopment of the site of the former Silverlea Nursing Home, at Muirhouse Parkway, Edinburgh. The existing property was built during the 1960s and has been demolished as part of the re-development of the site for social housing. The work was undertaken as part of a pre-planning exercise in order to better inform the City of Edinburgh Council's project team of the potential archaeological issues associated with the proposed development. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd and approved and managed by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service. The fieldwork was undertaken between October 2017 and March 2018.

### 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site of the proposed development lies to the south side of Muirhouse Parkway Edinburgh (Illus 1). It is centred on OS National Grid Reference NT 2133 7642. The area proposed for development comprises approximately 3ha and is currently a mix of scrub land, tree cover, building foundations including concrete flooring and the extant nursing home. The site is bounded to the south by the Muirhouse Parkway road and to the east by housing. To the west is the Silverknowes golf course and to the north are two football pitches.

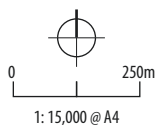
The site lies approximately 500m south of the Firth of Forth on ground that slopes down gently to the north. The superficial geology within the site is Devensian raised marine deposits, comprising sand and gravel formed in the Quaternary Period. The Local environment would previously have been dominated by shallow seas with the sedimentary deposits being detrital, generally coarse-grained material forming beaches and bars in a coastal setting. The sedimentary deposit overlies bedrock of the Gullane Formation, a sedimentary rock

of the Strathclyde Group. It formed in the Carboniferous Period with the local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. (National Environmental Research Council website).

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

No previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the development area itself and the site is presently occupied by the former CEC Silverlea House care home. This modern care home is believed to have been built on part of the site of the important medieval house of Muirhouse. This medieval estate is thought to date from early 14th century (though an earlier origin cannot be discounted) and stood on this site until being replaced by the current Muirhouse House located to the north in 1830.

The medieval house is depicted on the contemporary Petworth map of the siege of Leith in 1559–60 which depicts the site as a castellated structure probably a towerhouse surrounded by buildings. The fact that it was singled out indicates its prominence and importance at the time. General Roy's military map (1747–55) (Illus 2) depicts the house at the center of walled garden/enclosure with an associated home farm Muirhouse Mains (now demolished) situated to the north-east. The 1853 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Illus 3) provides a more detailed plan depicting the farm and a large associated pond on the eastern boundary. By the publication of this map the majority of Muirhouse House had been demolished to provide material for the construction of the new mansion. In its place the western half of the enclosure had been transformed into a walled garden with a small building at its center. The remains of the house comprising two ruined towers which stood on the site until they were demolished in the 1950s. Photographic evidence (SCRAN web page) shows these ruins as two stone built rounded towers four storeys high. These towers may be of 15th/16th century origin based on the architectural style of the remains. The eastern half of the area also included a tree-lined track cutting diagonally across the area leading to the new house to the north. The layout of the area remained the same until the 1960s when the nursing home was constructed.



**ILLUS 2** Extract from Roy's military map 1747–55

It seems the home farm continued in use throughout this time, although by the 1892 ordnance survey some of the central buildings were no longer present. This map also depicted a pump to the east side of the farm. On later ordnance survey maps this was depicted as a well. The remaining buildings were eventually re-used or replaced by a riding school in the 1960s. A number of modern concrete floors and brick walls survive within the present scrub and tree cover. Mapping evidence suggests these partially overlie the remains of the farmstead and riding school and likely represent the partial remains of the latter building (Illus 4). The concrete floors, thought to represent part of the riding school, overlie part of the footprint of the farmstead. It is possible that the foundations of this earlier building survive below this floor. A manège for training horses had also been added to the west of the riding school at a later date.

## 4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the archaeological works were to provide sufficient evidence for a confident prediction of the archaeological significance and potential of the proposed development site. More specifically, aims of the evaluation and watching brief included:

- › monitoring all ground breaking works relating to the removal of the foundations of the nursing home;

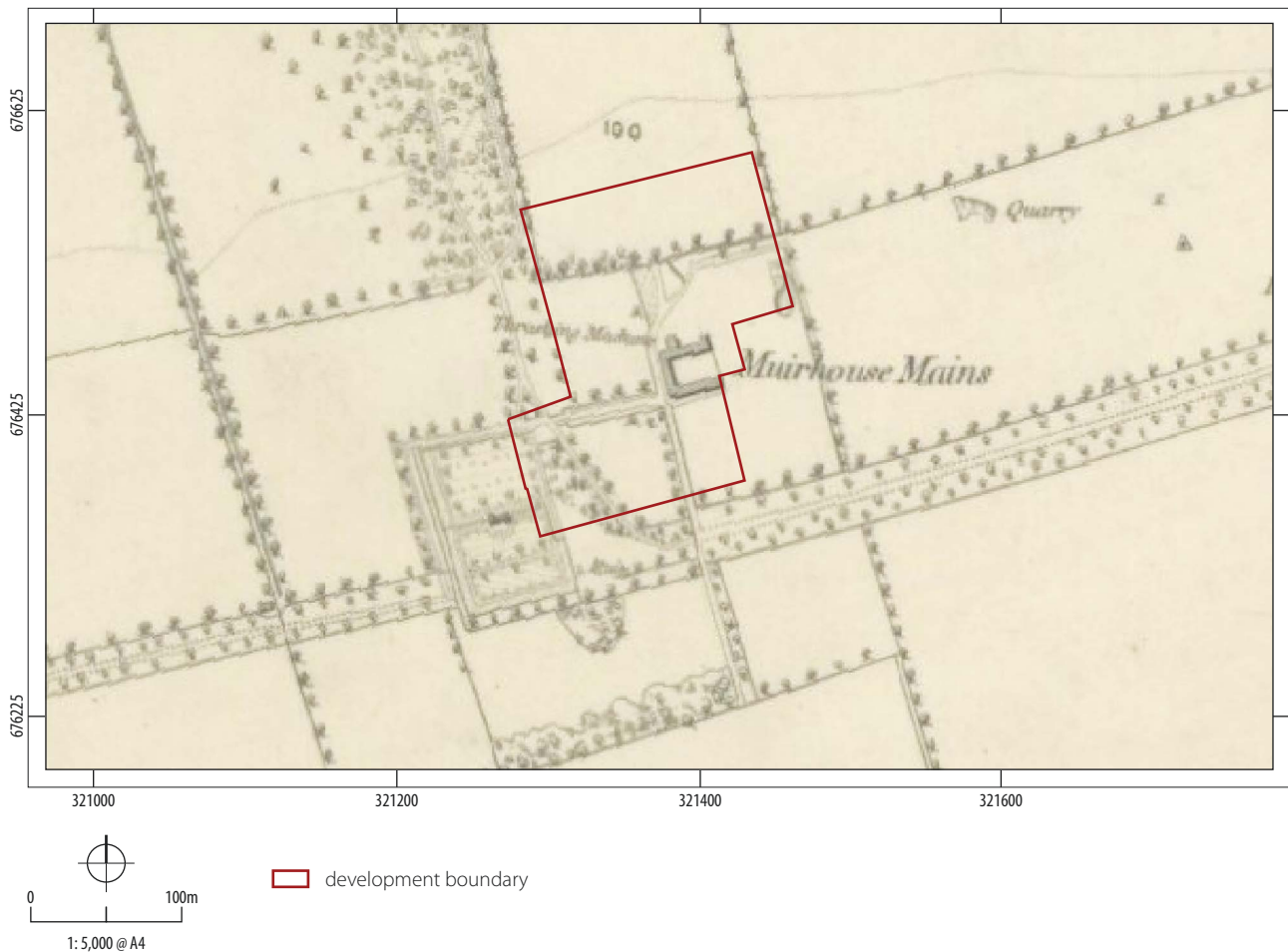
- › establishing the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas targeted for trenching and;
- › establishing the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present.

## 5 METHOD

The evaluation was carried out using a 20 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. This was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. The excavation continued until either archaeological deposits or natural geology was encountered. The resulting surfaces were cleaned and investigated and all archaeological features were recorded.

The main contractor undertook all ground breaking associated with the demolition of the nursing home and more specifically the removal of the foundations of this building. These works were undertaken under direct archaeological supervision. The foundations were removed using a tracked excavator using a large toothed ditching bucket.

The recording followed standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). All contexts



ILLUS 3 Extract from the 1853 1st edition Ordnance Survey

were given unique numbers. Digital photographs were taken and recorded in a register, and metric scales were clearly visible in all record photographs. A full photographic record, detailed trench descriptions and context records can be found in Appendix 1.

An overall site plan was recorded and related to the National Grid. All negative features, deposits and ground surfaces were surveyed in plan. All recording was done on pro-forma record sheets.

## 6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (Appendix 2) and the OASIS database (headland1-299419).

The complete project archive will be deposited with Historic Environment Scotland within six months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum (2011).

## 7 RESULTS

The trial trench evaluation was conducted on the 24th and 25th October 2017 in dry and bright conditions. A trench plan was approved

as part of the WSI and this comprised 12 trenches, positioned across the site in order to maximise the coverage of the development area whilst not disturbing the known services. Three of the trenches (Trenches 6, 10 and 11) had to be abandoned due to large areas of concrete hard standing and brick walls (the remains of the riding school and the location of the home farm). The well was also still extant to the east of the hard standing, although this had been capped with concrete. Due to the heavy tree cover and thick scrub in a number of areas some of the remaining trenches had to be shortened or moved from the agreed location. An additional trench was included to increase the coverage where possible. A total of 10 evaluation trenches were excavated across the site providing coverage amounting to 415m<sup>2</sup> (Illus 5).

Trenches 1 and 2 were located over the manège. This was a large parcel of land that had been raised to over 2m above ground level at the northern end (Illus 6) in order to form a level surface for the training of horses. The two trenches were excavated to the clay geological subsoil at a maximum depth of 2.9m revealing several layers of made ground (Illus 7). In trench 2 this included a layer of stone and timber demolition material, possibly remains associated with the home farm.

Trenches 3 to 5 were located to the west and south of the nursing home within an area of moderate tree cover. Due to this the trenches had to be shortened and moved from their proposed locations. An





**ILLUS 4** View of the remains of the riding school with the tree cover

east/west aligned stone-lined culvert 0.6m [028] wide was recorded in Trench 3 (Illus 8), 0.8m below the surface. The culvert had a stone capping and sides plus an earthen base forming a channel 0.13m wide and 0.16m deep. A rubble stone drain [033] on a similar alignment was also recorded in Trench 4. This was 0.7m wide and recorded at a depth of 0.75m cutting the clay geological subsoil. Oyster shell was noted within the topsoil that may represent midden material in the general area.

At the east end of Trench 5 two features of interest were recorded. The most prominent was a 2.1m wide compact stone surface [039] 0.4m below the topsoil (Illus 9). This was aligned north-west/south-east and presented the remains of the track depicted on the 1st edition ordnance survey leading to the new house to the north. To the eastern side of the road surface was a shallow gully [037] 0.62m wide and 0.1m deep, filled with small stone and lime mortar fragments. As it reached the east side of the track a row of five larger sub-rectangular stones [038] were present within the cut (Illus 10). It was unclear what these larger stones represented although they may signify the remains of a boundary wall, the cut probably representing the base of this wall. Within the deposits to the west side of the trench a 0.25m layer of discarded and broken garden pottery was recorded presenting one of a number of re-deposited layers of material found at this end of the trench. This also included frequent large stones to the base of the cut. These were loose and did not form the remains of a structure.

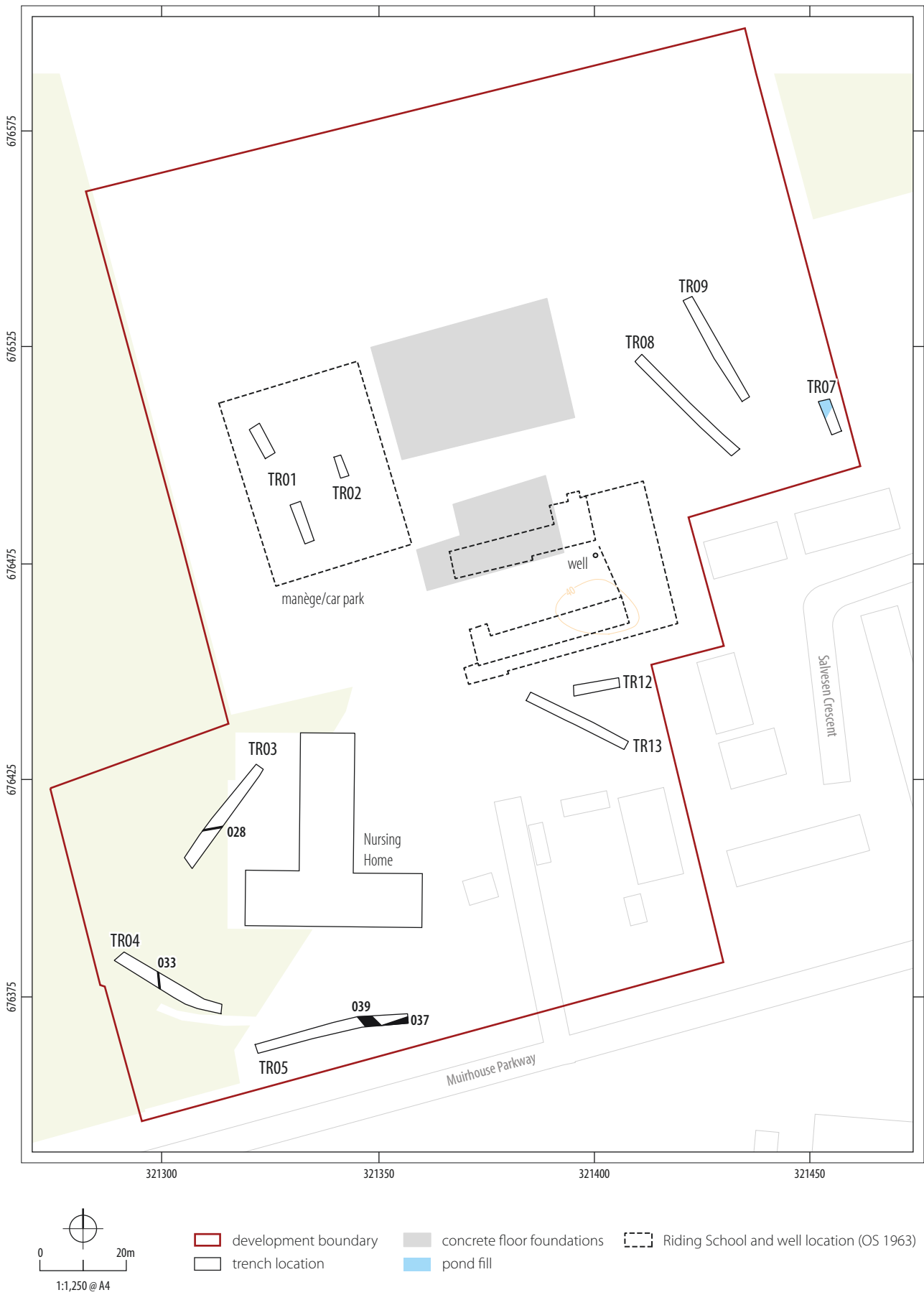
Trenches 7, 8 and 9 were located to the eastern extent of the site and were situated on scrub land on a slight north facing slope.

Trenches 7 and 8 revealed bands of bedrock at a maximum depth of 0.7m overlain by subsoil and topsoil. Trench 9 was positioned to target the pond depicted on the 1st edition ordnance survey. Only a short length of the trench could be excavated due to tree cover but this exposed the southern edge of the pond 0.8m below the surface level. The pond cut was steep (Illus 11) although the base was not encountered as the trench excavation could not continue beyond a depth of 2.9m. The pond cut was filled with a deposit of ash and cinder with a moderate amount of 20th century pottery and glass bottles recorded throughout (not collected). Evidence from the 1912 ordnance survey indicates the pond was still in use in the early 20th century therefore it could not have been backfilled before this date.

Trenches 12 and 13 were located to the south of the riding school remains. Trench 12 revealed layers of made ground 1.5m deep covering a modern service (not exposed). The final trench exposed the clay geological subsoil at a depth of 0.7m below layers of topsoil and subsoil.

## 1.1 DEMOLITION PHASE WATCHING BRIEF

Subsequent to the evaluation a watching brief was carried out in March 2018 during the demolition works of the nursing home. More specifically the demolition works included the grubbing up of all the wall foundations and the removal of any basement areas and services. These works were monitored by Headland Archaeology



ILLUS 5 Trench location plan





**ILLUS 6** View of the raised bank of the manège facing south

in order to record any earlier structures or features associated with either Muirhouse House or later activity.

The majority of the wall foundations removed were free standing walls approximately 0.5m below the surface. These generally comprised brick walls sat over a wide concrete foundation slab, a typical modern building technique. The foundations were sat within a layer of made ground in most cases although due to health and safety measures it was not always possible to investigate the base of the foundation trenches. In the central area of the building a large basement area was exposed to a depth of approximately 2m below surface level (Illus 12). The floor of this basement was construed of concrete slab. The removal of this exposed disturbed ground below, although this was likely associated with the construction of the basement rather than any earlier intervention. No evidence of Muirhouse House or any more recent archaeological features were identified during the watching brief.

## 8 DISCUSSION

One of the primary aims of the archaeological evaluation was to identify the location and extent of any remains associated with the 16th century Muirhouse House and estate. The historical mapping evidence was reliant on pre ordnance survey data and was therefore not reliable for accurately locating its position. It is clear from General Roy's military map (1747–55) that the building was present towards the centre of a large enclosure. This is now roughly below or slightly west of the nursing home, within the tree cover at the western

boundary of the site. The two trenches located in this area (Trench 3 and 4) did not identify any remains relating to this building although there is still potential for it to survive either further to the west or below the footprint of the nursing home. The tree cover at the present time restricted machine access to much of the western area. The culvert, drain and potential midden material in this area may be contemporary with the manor house although no dating material was identified and they are as likely to represent 18th century activity in the area.

The track located in Trench 5 is clearly the remains of the roadway shown on the 1st Edition OS map. The origins of the road are unknown though it may relate to a 19th century re-configuration of the site once Muirhouse House had been demolished. There was slight ambiguity as to the nature of the wall foundation to the east of the track, although given the narrow width of the cut in which it was placed it is unlikely to have been a foundation for a major building. Therefore, it was more likely to be the remains of a boundary wall of unknown date.

The fact that a number of features have survived the construction of the nursing home suggests that the truncation of the site may just be limited to the building footprint. This implies the remainder of the area was probably only subject to minor landscaping leaving any potential archaeology in situ. Further to this it may be that the construction of the nursing home only comprised the excavation of the wall foundations. Therefore there is reasonable potential for archaeological remains to survive under the extant building.





**ILLUS 7** Trench 1 from the south    **ILLUS 8** The stone-lined drain in Trench 3    **ILLUS 9** The road surface in Trench 5, facing west    **ILLUS 10** The linear cut and stone fill in Trench 5    **ILLUS 11** East facing section of the pond cut in Trench 9

The brick and concrete surfaces in the approximate location of the 18th century farmstead imply that the original building was demolished and these remains represent the location the riding school, constructed in the 1960s. These remains only overlie part of the location of the farmstead and there is potential that remains are still present within the heavy scrub to the south side of the concrete floors and potentially below the floors.

The historic pond depicted in the 1st Edition OS map to the east of the farmstead had been backfilled in the early 20th century and contained midden material of this date. The Pond was not bottomed out and therefore its origins and function are as yet unknown. As such it may date back to the post-medieval operations of the

Muirhouse Estate and have the potential for containing important environmental and artefactual evidence.

## 9 REFERENCES

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Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) 2017 *British Geological Survey* <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> accessed 22 Nov 2017

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Ordnance Survey (OS) 1962 *'Sheet NT2176SW – D' (Includes Edinburgh) [map] (Edinburgh, 1:1,250 revised and published 1962)* <http://maps.nls.uk/view/102732653> accessed 22 November 2017

SCRAN 'Muirhouse Towers being demolished' [photo] (The Scotsman Publications Ltd, Scran ID 000-000-038-746) <https://www.scran.ac.uk/database/record.php?usi=000-000-038-746&searchdb=scran&scache=1y1mh6kb6u> accessed 14 December 2017



## 10 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

#### Appendix 1.1 Trench register

TR	Orientation	Dimensions	Description
1a	N/S	10 x 2m	Located in the manège and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m through made ground deposits
1b	N/S	3 x 1.4m	Located to the north side of the manège and excavated to a maximum depth of 2.6m through made ground deposits including demolition material
2	N/S	5 x 2	Located within the manège and excavated to 2.3m through made ground deposits
3	NE/SW	25 x 2m	Located to the west side of the home within the tree cover. Several layers of made ground and subsoil were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. An E/W aligned stone lined drain was exposed cutting the natural at this depth.
4	NW/SE	25 x 2m	Located to the west side of the home within the tree cover. Mainly topsoil and subsoil with an ash layer between the two in some areas. Excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m exposing a rubble filled drain.
5	E/W	37 x 2	Located to the south side of the home. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m at the west end. Deposits of made ground including layers of garden pottery and rubble stone encountered to the western half of the trench. At the east end a 2.1m wide compact stone track was exposed 0.4m below the surface. To the east of the track was a 0.62m wide and 0.1m deep linear cut. This was aligned E/W up to the track. It was filled with compact small stones and mortar although at the west end it included 5 large sub-rounded stones.
6	–	–	No trench excavated due to concrete hard standing
7	NW/SE	30 x 2m	Topsoil and subsoil excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m exposing the natural clay and bands of bedrock. No archaeology recorded
8	N/S	29 x 2m	Topsoil and subsoil excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m exposing the natural clay and bands of bedrock. No archaeology recorded

TR	Orientation	Dimensions	Description
9	N/S	5.5 x 2m	Trench located to the eastern limit of the development area. Was reduced in length due to tree cover. Revealed the south bank of the pond which had been backfilled with ash and cinder to a depth of 2.9m. The natural was not exposed as sides of the trench collapsed.
10	–	–	No trench excavated due to concrete hard standing
11	–	–	No trench excavated due to concrete hard standing
12	NW/SE	23 x 2m	Located to the south/west area of the site and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m. Only a small area of natural was exposed at each end of the trench. The central area was the location of a water pipe. All deposits exposed in the section relate to the backfilling of the service.
13	E/W	7 x 2m	Located to the south-east area of the site. Topsoil and subsoil excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m exposing the natural geology

#### Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	TR	Descriptions
001	1	A modern fine gravel surface 0.1m thick
002	1	Layer of crushed brick blaze 0.1m thick below 001
003	1	A dark orange brown mixed clay/sand forming a re-deposited made ground layer to 1.5m
004	1b	Demolition material - stone/tile/timber below 003
005	1b	A dark brown organic peaty loam 1.5m thick overlying the natural and 1.3m below the surface. Below 004. 19th century pottery fragments identified.
006	1	Natural, a light yellow clay to blue grey clay 1.5m depth at the S end 2.6m in trench 1b
007	2	Mottled dark brown clay plus occasional stone inclusions with frequent stones to the base. Below 002 and 2m deep overlying the natural
008	2	Natural, a dark blue/yellow clay at 2.3m
009	9	Topsoil, a dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small stone inclusions 0.3m deep
010	9	Made ground, a mid yellow brown stone rich clayey sand 0.4m thick below 009
011	9	Pond fill - A fill of cinder and ash with frequent 19th century pottery and glass fragments over 2m deep below 010
012	9	Natural, a mottled mid yellow clay with moderate stone inclusions
013	7 & 8	Topsoil, a dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small stone inclusions 0.3m deep

Context	TR	Descriptions
014	7 & 8	Subsoil, a dark yellow brown clayey sand with frequent small stone inclusions up to 0.45m thick below 013
015	7 & 8	Natural, a mid-yellow mottled clay plus outcrops of bedrock at 0.7m deep
016	13	Topsoil, a dark brown soft clay rich sand up to 0.4m deep
017	13	Subsoil, a mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate stone inclusions 0.3m deep below 016
018	12	Turf/topsoil, 0.3m deep
019	12	Made ground, a sandy gravel 0.1m thick below 018
020	12	A compact gravel layer, made ground 0.1m thick below 019
021	12	Redeposited subsoil, very mixed dark brown sandy clay with moderate stone inclusions. Probably back fill of a service cut. Excavated to 1.5m
022	12	Natural, a orange brown sandy clay at the SE end of the trench
023	3	Topsoil, a dark grey brown loam 0.3m thick
024	3	Subsoil, a mid-brown sandy clay with moderate stone inclusions 0.35m thick below 023
025	3	Natural, a light yellow brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions
026	3	A layer of gravel below 023 to the middle of the trench
027	3	A layer of brick blaise below 026 and above 024 to the middle of the trench
028	3	A stone-lined drain aligned E-W with stone capping and a turf base. The drain OS 0.8m below the surface and was 0.5m wide with a channel 0.13m wide and 0.16m deep
029	4	Topsoil 0.35m deep
030	4	Subsoil, a mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate stone inclusions 0.3m deep below 029
031	4	Natural, a mid/light brown sandy clay with moderate stone inclusions
032	4	A layer of cinder and ash below the topsoil at 20m 0.1m thick and above 030
033	4	A NE/SW aligned rubble drain filled with sun angular stone 0.7m wide and 0.75m below the surface
034	5	Topsoil, a dark brown clayey loam with frequent small stone inclusions 0.4m deep
035	5	Subsoil, a compact mid yellow brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions up to 0.5m deep below 034
036	5	Natural, a mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions up to 1.4m deep
037	5	A linear cut aligned E/W and 0.68m wide and 0.1m deep filled with compact stone and mortar fragment. At the W end a row of five larger stones are present as it reaches the stone road surface 039. Possibly associated with the road but not certain. Sides are gradual and uneven with an uneven base. Possibly the base of a boundary wall.

Context	TR	Descriptions
038	5	A row of five stones associated with 037. stones up to 0.35 x 0.30 x 0.30 running into the S extent of the trench
039	5	Compact stone road surface 2.1m wide aligned NW/ SE. Made up of small angular stones in a sand matrix.
040	5	Layer of garden pottery 0.25m thick below the topsoil towards the W end of the trench, 3m long in the section. Dumped material.
041	5	Re-deposited topsoil, a dark grey brown compact loam with moderate small stone and ash fleck inclusions 0.35m thick below 040
042	5	Mixed layer of ash and stones and dark brown sandy matrix 0.8m below the surface and 0.4m thick below 041 and above 036

### Appendix 1.3 *Photographic register*

Photo	Direction	Description
MHSE17-01	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-02	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-03	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-04	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-05	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-06	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-07	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-08	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-09	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-10	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-11	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-12	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-13	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-14	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-15	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-16	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-17	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-18	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-19	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-20	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-21	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-22	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-23	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-24	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-25	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-26	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area

Photo	Direction	Description
MHSE17-27	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-28	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-29	–	Pre-excavation shots of the area
MHSE17-30	N	Trench 1 from the south
MHSE17-31	W	East facing section of Trench 1
MHSE17-32	W	East facing section of Trench 2
MHSE17-33	W	East facing section of Trench 3
MHSE17-34	S	Trench 1 from the north end
MHSE17-35	W	East facing section of Trench 1b
MHSE17-36	W	East facing section of Trench 1b
MHSE17-37	E	West facing section of Trench 1b
MHSE17-38	E	West facing section of Trench 1b
MHSE17-39	N	South end of Trench 1b
MHSE17-40	S	North end of Trench 2
MHSE17-41	W	East facing section at the N end of Trench 2
MHSE17-42	W	East facing section at the N end of Trench 2
MHSE17-43	W	East facing section at the N end of Trench 2
MHSE17-44	–	Shot of tile removed from Trench 1b
MHSE17-45	–	Shot of tile removed from Trench 1b
MHSE17-46	–	Working shot
MHSE17-47	–	Working shot
MHSE17-48	N	South end of Trench 9
MHSE17-49	W	East facing section of Trench 9
MHSE17-50	W	East facing section of Trench 9
MHSE17-51	W	East facing section of Trench 9
MHSE17-52	–	An example of the pottery recovered from the ash fill of Trench 9
MHSE17-53	N	South end of Trench 7
MHSE17-54	W	East facing section at the S end of Trench 7
MHSE17-55	W	Section of Trench 7 showing the bedrock
MHSE17-56	W	Section at the N end of Trench 7 showing the cracked bedrock
MHSE17-57	S	North end of Trench 7
MHSE17-58	N	South end of Trench 8
MHSE17-59	N	South end of Trench 8
MHSE17-60	W	East facing section at the S end of Trench 8
MHSE17-61	–	void

Photo	Direction	Description
MHSE17-62	W	East facing section at the S end of Trench 8
MHSE17-63	W	East facing section at the S end of Trench 8
MHSE17-64	SW	NW end of Trench 12
MHSE17-65	NW	SE end of Trench 12
MHSE17-66	SE	NE facing section of Trench 12
MHSE17-67	SE	NE facing section of Trench 12
MHSE17-68	SE	NE facing section of Trench 12
MHSE17-69	–	Post excavation view of trenches 7 and 8
MHSE17-70	W	Working shot of exposed pottery in Trench 12
MHSE17-71	W	Working shot of Trench 12 excavation
MHSE17-72	W	Working shot of Trench 12 excavation
MHSE17-73	SW	NE end of Trench 3
MHSE17-74	NW	SE facing section of Trench 3
MHSE17-75	W	View of culvert drain in Trench 3
MHSE17-76	N	Culvert drain in Trench 3
MHSE17-77	NE	Culvert drain in Trench 3
MHSE17-78	E	SE facing section in Trench 3
MHSE17-79	SE	NW facing section at the SW end of Trench 3
MHSE17-80	SE	NW facing section at the SW end of Trench 3
MHSE17-81	NE	SW end of Trench 3
MHSE17-82	NE	Culvert drain in Trench 3
MHSE17-83	W	East end of Trench 4
MHSE17-84	N	South facing section of Trench 4
MHSE17-85	NW	View of rubble drain in Trench 4
MHSE17-86	NE	SW facing section of Trench 4
MHSE17-87	SE	NW end of Trench 4
MHSE17-88	W	East end of Trench 5
MHSE17-89	W	East end of Trench 5
MHSE17-90	W	Detail of the stone filled cut in Trench 5
MHSE17-91	S	North facing elevation in Trench 5
MHSE17-92	W	View of the stone road surface in Trench 5
MHSE17-93	W	View of the stone road surface in Trench 5
MHSE17-94	N	View of the stone road surface in Trench 5

Photo	Direction	Description
MHSE17-95	S	North facing elevation in Trench 5 showing the garden pottery
MHSE17-96	S	North facing elevation in Trench 5 showing the garden pottery
MHSE17-97	S	North facing elevation of Trench 5 showing the stones at the base
MHSE17-98	S	North facing elevation of Trench 5 showing the stones at the base
MHSE17-99	E	West end of Trench 5
MHSE17-100	S	Detail of stones in the stone filled cut in Trench 5
MHSE17-101	–	void
MHSE17-102	W	East end of Trench 13
MHSE17-103	E	Stone filled cut in Trench 5
MHSE17-104	W	Stone filled cut in Trench 5
MHSE17-105	SW	Stone filled cut in Trench 5
MHSE17-106	S	Stone filled cut in Trench 5
MHSE17-107	–	Post-excavation shots
MHSE17-108	–	Post-excavation shots
MHSE17-109	–	Post-excavation shots
MHSE17-110	–	Post-excavation shots
MHSE17-111	–	Post-excavation shots
MHSE17-112	–	Post-excavation shots
MHSE17-113	–	Post-excavation shots
MHSE17-114	–	Post-excavation shots
MHSE17-115	–	Post-excavation shots
MHSE17-116	–	Post-excavation shots

## APPENDIX 2 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Muirhouse Silverlea, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	MHSE17
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT
START DATE (this season)	October 2017
END DATE (this season)	October 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching prior to a new social housing development at Muirhouse, Edinburgh. The site is the location of a former Silverlea Nursing Home, constructed in the 1960s. Previous to this it had been the location of Muirhouse House, a 16th century manor house demolished in the early 19th century. A late 18th century farmstead and a 1960s riding school had also been present within the proposed development area. A total of 10 trial trenches were excavated revealing deep deposits of made ground across much of the evaluated area. The partial remains of a pond, a 19th century track and boundary wall plus two stone drains were exposed within the trenches. The concrete floors and brick foundation walls of the riding school were also present on the site. No remains of the original Muirhouse house or the farmstead were recorded during this work.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	City of Edinburgh Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh. EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	office@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Historic Environment Scotland











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**Headland Archaeology South & East**  
Building 68C | Wrest Park | Silsoe | Bedfordshire MK45 4HS  
t 01525 861 578  
e southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology Midlands & West**  
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR  
t 01432 364 901  
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology North**  
Unit 16 | Hillside | Beeston Rd | Leeds LS11 8ND  
t 0113 387 6430  
e north@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology Scotland**  
13 Jane Street | Edinburgh EH6 5HE  
t 0131 467 7705  
e scotland@headlandarchaeology.com

[www.headlandarchaeology.com](http://www.headlandarchaeology.com)