

396 GORGIE ROAD, EDINBURGH

Archaeological Excavation

For UK Student Accommodation 1 Ltd

Planning Reference: 11/02827/FUL 7th July 2016

FINAL

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396 GORGIE ROAD, EDINBURGH

Archaeological Excavation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological works on a site at 396 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh. The work was required to support a planning application (Planning Ref 11/02827/FUL) for a proposed development. The programme revealed significant archaeological remains that span a period representing the transition of Gorgie from an area of agriculture to one of Edinburgh's industrial centres.

The excavation demonstrated that there were multiple phases of activity on the site starting with small scale agricultural activity in the 17th-18th Century as well as a substantial building with an external tower staircase. A mill was constructed, possibly in the 17th but more likely, in the 18th Century. This was subsequently expanded and more widespread industrial activity took place from the late 18th Century until the 20th Century. This most likely involved the drying of grains and legumes.

This work at Gorgie Road was preceded by trial trenching and excavation work in 2014 (GORE14/003) which is reported elsewhere but the phases identified are cross-referenced throughout this report.

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by UK Student Accommodation 1 Limited (the client) to undertake a programme of archaeological works in connection with the proposed development at 396 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh.

An application for development (Planning Ref. 11/02827/FUL) was submitted to City of Edinburgh Council. Subsequently, Headland Archaeology was commissioned by the client to agree a programme of archaeological work with the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeological Service (CECAS) who advise the Local Planning Authority on archaeological matters. This work comprised a first phase of Trial Trench Evaluation (Headland Archaeology, 2011), Historic Building Recording (Headland Archaeology, 2014) and a second phase of Trial Trench Evaluation and Excavation (Oct 2014). A Desk Based Assessment relating to the development has also been undertaken in connection with a previous planning application for the site (Headland Archaeology, 2007).

The Trial Trench Evaluations undertaken as a pre-demolition phase of work established the presence of significant structural and archaeological remains in some parts of the site. CECAS advised the Planning

Authority that further recording and reporting was required.

In order to fulfil this requirement a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Headland Archaeology (Oct. 2015) setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation.

This mitigation involved a 10% evaluation of an area of the site that had been previously inaccessible due to the presence of standing buildings. The evaluation encountered archaeological remains resulting in an excavation covering c 460m². The WSI was submitted to and agreed with CECAS. This report details the results of the work.

1.1 Site Location and Description (Illus 1)

The development area (DA) is located on the north side of Gorgie Road (NT 2248 7214). Until recently, it was occupied by a number of commercial operations using standing buildings, car parks and yards. These include some stone-built structures, brick buildings and modern industrial units. At the time of this excavation the site had been cleared of all buildings and modern surfaces.

The DA lies around 46m OD and is underlain by clay, sand and gravel, which are either alluvial or lacustrine in origin (British Geological Survey

website). Geological deposits are overlain by 'made ground' containing a variety of material, some of it likely to be modern in origin (brick, 'colliery' spoil); the depth of this varies from 1 m in the southwest of the DA, to over 2 m in the northeast.

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical Background

Records of a mill at Gorgie exist as far back as the 13th century. It is likely that the mill was located along the Gorgie Burn, later augmented by a lade fed by the Water of Leith. It seems that by the 16th century accommodation for the tenants of the mill was associated with the mill buildings, in what has been described as a 'manor house' (Smith 1928: 268-269). The location and nature of the accommodation is not known.

Although 'Gorgymill' is marked on Bleau's 1654 map of the Lothians, it is not shown in detail. The earliest detailed plan of the area (Roy 1747) shows the location of two or possibly three buildings at 'Gorgiehouse' on the eastern bank of the mill lade. The buildings are surrounded by gardens, suggesting a residence was located next to the mill.

A structure known as Gorgie House existed on the site until c.1937, when it was demolished during the construction of the Roxy Cinema to the east (Cant 1995: 28). The date of construction of this structure is uncertain. Smith (1928: 277) dated the structure to 1578. However, on visual assessment the structure was said to date to the 17th century when visited by the RCAHMS in 1929.

All accounts are clear that the building originally took the form of an 'L' shape, which was then added to in the 18th century, to create an oblong structure. In the 19th century, after the house had been bought by the Cox family, a new eastern frontage was added (Smith 1928: 279). First edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1855) shows a structure located close to the mill buildings, on the eastern bank of the lade within the development area. Architect's plans for the glue works held by RCAHMS (Cowie & Seaton collection) and OS mapping from 1905 indicate that this structure was

Gorgie House. Whilst some photographs and drawing of architectural detail within Gorgie House exist (in Smith 1928), no photographs showing the entire structure have been discovered.

Maps from the 18th century onwards (Laurie 1766 & 1786; Kirkwood 1817; Thompson 1821) show a gradual increase in the number of buildings around the site, although little reliable detail of its layout. On Knox's plan of 1816 the lade runs through a building; probably the standing mill building that still exists. The first large scale mapping of the area was the OS 1st Edition of 1855 which depicts a range of structures associated with Gorgie House and the mill buildings. To the south of the site, Cox's glue works, established in 1798, has a substantial presence. By the early 20th century, the glue manufactory has taken over the entire site north of the road, and had installed turbines within the mill building in order to run some of their industrial processes (RCAHMS: Cowie & Seaton collection). The mill lade ran through the building, with an overflow culvert around the western side. When photographed in 1967, the mill was under the ownership of the Didcock Brothers' upholstery business (RCAHMS archive photo SC590225).

2.2 Archaeological Background

Previous archaeological research included a desk-based assessment (Headland Archaeology 2007) 2012), an initial Trial Trench Evaluation (Headland Archaeology 2011) that highlighted the archaeological potential of the DA. Another series of mitigation works took place in late 2014 (GORE14/003). This comprised an evaluation of ground not previously accessible, the results of which led to an area excavation (Headland Archaeology 2015)

Trial Trench Evaluation undertaken in 2011 (Headland Archaeology) placed two trenches on the supposed site of Gorgie House. These trenches contained the remains of a square building present on the 1855 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map that is likely to be associated with the 19th century industrial buildings to the south and west. No trace of a medieval or early post-medieval structure was located and it was thought that Gorgie House was sited to the north-east, out with the development area. The remaining trenches uncovered the remains of an early 19th Century building which had been recently demolished.

The mitigation work in late 2014 established that remains associated with the historic industrial complex survived below ground, comprising wall foundations and associated features (GORE14/003). The subsequent excavation demonstrated that there were multiple phases of activity on the site starting with the construction of a mill wall, lade and operation of timber-lined tanning pits during the early 19th century. The site continued in development with the construction and operation of a set of mill buildings in the mid to late 19th century which were restructured on multiple occasions into the 20th century.

The location of the GORE14/003 trenches and the excavation area is shown in blue on Illus 1. The phases defined within this archaeological investigation (GORE14/004) and GORE14/003 have been cross-referenced in both reports.

3 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

In line with the WSI the main objectives of archaeological works were:

- to record any archaeological and structural remains threatened and exposed by the proposed development works.
- To undertake an appropriate level of analysis and reporting to meet the requirements of the Planning Authority.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

The work was undertaken as specified in the WSI (Headland Archaeology, 2015).

Following an evaluation of 10% of the available area, an open area excavation, covering an agreed portion of the footprint of the proposed development, was undertaken. Overburden was removed using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide flat bladed bucket under direct archaeological control. Mechanical excavation stopped either at the first significant archaeological horizon or when clean geological sediments were reached. As the depth of excavation exceeded 1m below the present ground surface, the edges of the

excavation were stepped to allow safe access as necessary.

Once stripped of overburden the areas were fully hand cleaned to allow the detailed planning and recording of structures and deposits. All archaeologically significant structures and deposits identified were characterised and an appropriate sampling and recording strategy was implemented.

4.2 Recording

All aspects of the work were undertaken in accordance with the ClfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological excavations.

All contexts and environmental samples were given unique numbers and all recording was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards that conform to accepted archaeological norms.

The photographic record comprises high resolution digital images (JPEG at 10mp). A graduated metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs. All photographs were recorded by individual print number alongside information on the context and direction of view.

An overall site plan was recorded using a Total Station and related to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum. Hand-drawn plans, sections and elevations of individual features at a scale of 1:20 were drawn where appropriate.

All artefacts retrieved during the excavation have been catalogued and will be subject to standard Treasure Trove procedures. Bulk finds were collected by context. Finds were stored in appropriate conditions as advised by Headland's Finds Manager.

Archaeological deposits were sampled in accordance with Headland Archaeology Ltd standard environmental sampling practice.

4.3 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 4) and the OASIS database (headland1-195635).

The complete project archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland

(NMRS) 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.

5 RESULTS (ILLUS 2)

5.1 General Stratigraphy

The phasing is based on stratigraphic relationships. Where these were absent, similarities in construction technique and materials were used to identify contemporary horizons within the site.

The DA was vacant at the time of fieldwork, having been levelled following the demolition of buildings. The general overburden consisted variously of crushed concrete, stone, brick, rubble and clinker material to depths of between 0.50m and 1m below the current ground level (46.62m OD). The sequence of deposit from two locations on site can be seen in Illus 8 and 9.

Natural clays (geological subsoil) were encountered at varying levels across the site and were slightly higher to the east, close to Gorgie Road, at 45 m OD. To the west the natural clays were present at 44.3m OD.

The results are presented below by area, firstly with the findings from the SW half termed The Mill and then those from the NE half termed Industrial Area. The phasing of these areas will be describe under these headings.

5.2 The Mill

At the southern end of the excavation area was a rectangular building interpreted as the remains of a mill complex (Illus 10).

Building A was formed by walls [1008] and [1062] and was the earliest structure in the mill complex. It was a rectangular building oriented northwest to south east measuring 3.6m by 4.3m internally.

The walls were constructed of unfinished sandstone bonded with lime mortar. Wall [1008] was 3.5m in length, was 0.7m wide and had three rough courses which survived to a height of 0.6m.

Wall [1062] was not as well preserved and was more degraded especially at the northwest end

where it met Wall [1008]. Wall [1062] was 3m in length, was 0.4m wide and had a single course which survived to a height of 0.15m.

The other two walls that would have formed Building A were absent. The northwest part of the building had been truncated by the construction of a basement (recently removed and filled with hardcore). The southeast wall had been also been removed but the foundation cut [1106] and the remnant of a foundation course [1107] were present.

The interior of Building A contained a well formed cobble and flagstone surface, with the flagstones laid to form a narrow path. The cobbles [1060] were unshaped waterworn cobbles set in to a brown-grey bedding sand (1140). The flagstone path [1063] was oriented northwest to southeast (matching the building's orientation).

Building A had been expanded to the southwest with the additions of Wall [1004], Wall [1012] and Surface [1010]. Wall [1004] had been constructed with well-faced, squared sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar. It was oriented northeast to southwest, was 6.6m long (though the full extent lay outwith the limit of excavation), 0.8m wide and contained 4-5 courses that survived to a height of 1.1m. A circular socket (Illus 11) was located in the southwest facing elevation of Wall [1004] with the fragmented remains of a timber axle still in situ. Another wall [1005] abutted [1004] and was located to the southeast of the axle socket. Wall [1005] was of a similar construction to [1004] and measured 0.7m wide and stood to a height of 0.7m.

The interior of the Building A extension also had a cobbled surface [1010]. Two stone culverts were located within this surface [1009] and [1011]. These were oriented northeast to southwest and were positioned adjacent to and parallel with Walls [1007] and [1008]. The culverts were stone capped with edge-set sides. One [1011] had a stone base, while the other did not.

A flagstone surface [1066] was located to the southwest side of Walls [1004] and [1005], close to the lade, which runs through the development area; it abutted both walls (Illus 12). The flagstone were rectangular and measured up to 0.5m x 0.4m x 0.06m in size; they were laid directly on the geological natural, a red sandy clay. The surface contained two cement mortar pads which may

have been repairs to replace damaged flagstones. The surface had been truncated to the southwest, along the limit of excavation.

Building A may have been contemporary with, or have been a component of, a larger building formed by Walls [1007] and [1186] (Building B). This measured 11.2m across internally from south west to northeast. The northwest limit of the building had been truncated by the same basement as Building A.

Wall [1007] was oriented northeast to southwest, and was constructed of unshaped sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar. The wall was 0.75m wide, 10.9m long and had 2-3 rough courses which survived to a height of 0.46m.

Wall [1186] was oriented northwest to southeast and was constructed with large, rounded boulder and unshaped sandstone bonded with lime mortar. The wall was 0.5m wide, 10.5m long and survived to a height of 0.7m in places. No coursing was noted.

Building B contained several internal structures including a cobbled lane, kiln bases, machine pads and a series of stone-built culverts. These were not all contemporary.

The earliest features within Building B were a series of stone-built culverts, [1112], [1115], [1160] and [1253]. These were broadly oriented northeast to southwest though some turning to the northwest to allow the culverts to fall with the slope of the natural. The culverts predated the construction of the surfaces and walls relating to Building A with one [1160] being altered once this building was extant.

The culverts predated the construction of a cobbled lane [1075] and threshold [1076] forming an entrance off Gorgie Road in to Building B. The threshold was 2.2m wide, 0.4m deep and formed by two rectangular sandstone slabs. Iron fixings for double gate were located at either side of the threshold.

The remains of the cobbled lane measured 11.3m in length and was 3m wide (Illus 13). It was oriented northwest to southeast, was formed of unshaped waterworn cobbles and sloped downwards with the higher part being towards the threshold along Gorgie Road. Small flagstones had been placed

along each side of the lane to form a kerb. Two small culverts were present within the cobbled lane at the northwest end. The lane had been disturbed at the southwest end meaning the full extent is unknown.

The cobbled lane had been truncated by later industrial activity and a possible machine base. The industrial activity took the form of a brick-built furnace base, most likely a flue, which had been severely truncated (Illus 14). This was located between Building A and the cobbled lane and consisted of two rectangular brick structures [1072 and 1073] set in a V-shaped arrangement. They both measured 1.66m in length, were 1.87m wide and survived to a height of 0.1m. The internal chambers of both [1072] and [1073] measured 1.3m by 0.5m and had a flagstone base. A deposit of compressed industrial waste and lime mortar (1100) was present over the flagstones. The area to the northwest of the furnace had suffered from a greater amount of truncation and this area was devoid of archaeological features.

The possible machine base [1212] was located within the cobbled lane and had truncated this surface. It was rectangular, had two courses and was formed of lime mortared sandstone blocks. It measured 0.96m by 0.66m and stood 0.66m high.

5.3 Industrial area

Pre-Industrial Activity-17th-18th Century (Illus 5)

This north-east area of the site contained several structures and features relating to industrial activity as well as an earlier non-industrial phase.

The earliest phase of activity in this area was represented by a building (Building C), a series of culverts similar to those present in Building B and a series of linear, negative features interpreted as the remains of lazy beds (Illus 15).

Building C was located at the northern end of the site but the footprint of the building lay partially outwith the limit of the excavation. It was present 1.4m below the existing ground level (Illus 16 7).

The main part of the building was oriented east to west, was rectangular in plan and measured 6.5m

in length with an observed width of 3m. At the eastern end of the building was the base of a semi-circular structure, abutting the main building, which is likely the remains of a staircase tower (1215).

The walls of Building C [1217] were constructed of roughly squared sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar up to 0.4m thick. The best preserved section of wall, along the building's southern edge, stood to a height of 1.2m and contained five courses. The interior of the building had contained a flagstone floor and while the majority had been removed some were preserved near the eastern and western limits of the building's interior. The floor had been laid on a levelling layer (1219) consisting of crushed roof tiles, crushed mortar and stone rubble.

The possible stairwell tower shared the same wall construction as the main part of Building C and measured 3.5m by 2.25m. Only one course of the wall was present. The interior of the tower did not contain any remnant of a staircase and had been filled with a layer of gravel and crushed mortar levelling.

Building C had been constructed on to an earlier wall [1221] that was present to the west of the building which, along with a few large flagstones [1244] may represent the badly preserved remains of a building. Wall [1221] was formed by a combination of roughly faced and unfaced sandstone, loosely bonded with lime mortar. It mostly contained a single course. It measured 5m in length and was up to 0.5m wide. To the west of the wall were several flat stones [1244] set in natural which are interpreted as the remnant of a possible flagstone surface associated with Wall [1221].

The linear features interpreted as the remnants of furrows from lazy beds (1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274 and 1276) were located in the eastern part of the site, close to Gorgie Road. There were seven linear features in total, oriented northwest to southeast, with broadly the same characteristics. They were between 3 and 4m in length and up to 0.65m in wide. They were very shallow with the deepest being only 0.15m deep.

The fills of the lazy bed furrows consisted of a grey-browns sandy clay containing fragments of animal bone, glass and pottery. The pottery has been dated

to the 17th- mid 18th Century (see Finds Assessment).

The lazy beds were present to Wall [1172], seem to respect it and therefore are possibly contemporary. This wall was located along the southern edge of the excavation and differed from the other walls on site as it was bonded with clay. It was also more substantial, with a width of 0.95m. It survived to a height of 0.7m and contained 3 rough courses. A cobbled surface [1179] abutted the wall on its southern side. The majority of the surface lay outwith the excavation area to the south. A later modification [1178] for a wooden water pipe was present at the wall's western edge.

The area between Building C and the lazy beds was covered with an old soil layer (1196) indicating that this area had been open, agricultural/or garden space. This predates the industrial activity in this area. Over the soil layer (1196) was a more mixed deposit containing soil, stone and some industrial debris (coal) indicative of a levelling deposit for the construction of the later industrial features.

Industrial Activity- Phase 1 (Illus 6) (GORE14/003 Phase 1)

The earliest industrial activity was represented by a large square building (Building D) formed by Wall [1090] to the west, Wall [1148] to the east and re-using the earlier Wall [1172] to the south. The northern limit of the building is likely to have been Wall [1133], though this had been truncated in places by later activity.

Building D measured 11.5m east to west and 10m north to south. A series of stone-built/capped culverts was present within Building D (similar to those found to the west). The interior of this building was cobbled [1184] with small, unshaped waterworn cobbles. A series of drainage channels had been built in to the cobbled surface. These took the form of V-shaped channels running broadly northwest to south east, with the natural slope.

Set within the cobbled surface was a large brick-built kiln base similar to the one to the west but with a much higher level of preservation. The upper part of the kiln had been demolished to the level of the cobbled surface (Illus 17).

The kiln base was constructed from unfrosted bricks bonded with lime mortar and consisted of four conjoined chambers. Each chamber consisted of a rectangular central area within a semi-circular brick structure. The rectangular chambers measured 1.2m in length, were up to 0.5m in width and had survived to a height of up to 0.5m.

Each chamber had a flagstone base and fed in to rectangular central area measuring 1.15m across and 2.6m long. At each end was series of stone step, presumably to allow access to this part of the kiln. The base of the kiln was covered in a compact layer of industrial debris containing coal, ash and small pieces of slag (1053). This was up to 0.3m deep, overlying this was a deposit of demolition rubble and crushed mortar. The area to the side of the kiln base had two areas of flagstones [1169 and 1185] measuring 1.8m by 1.5m and 1.8m by 1.4m respectively.

Two other features, possible machine bases similar to that to the west, were present to the north of the kiln base. These were rectangular pads [1226 and 1227] formed of lime mortared sandstone measuring 0.7m by 0.7m and 0.75m by 0.85m respectively. Both stood to a height of 0.25m. These had been inserted in to the cobbled yard.

Industrial Activity- Phase 2 (Illus 7) (GORE14/003 Phase 2)

The industrial activity present in Building D was superseded by a second kiln structure surrounded by a series of walls and paved surfaces; these had been constructed over the cobbled surface and brick kiln base and may represent a new building (Building E) that was constructed over the demolished Building D (Illus 18 9).

Part of another building (Building F) was present at the northern limit of excavation. The construction method of this building indicated it was later than the other buildings on site and may be contemporary with or, more likely, later than Building E.

Building E was formed by a series of narrow walls which contained a large octagonal structure at their centre. The octagonal structure was constructed to house a large stone-built kiln base; this was constructed first with the walls forming Building E abutting this.

The octagonal structure measured 6.3m across with the walls [1182] being constructed of partially shaped large flat stones bonded with lime mortar. The outer face of the wall was well-faced and survived to a height of between 0.3m and 1m. Between the outer wall and the wall of the kiln was a deposit of tightly packed stone rubble (1183).

The inner part of the kiln [1089] was constructed from lime mortar blocks to form a circular bowl some 2.1m across internally, it survived to a height of 0.6m in places. A second, smaller circular structure [1154] was present within. It measured 1.5m internally and was 0.25m deep. This joined to a brick and stone built flue [1096] which measured 1m externally and 0.45m internally. The flue had been blocked by cement-mortared rubble.

The kiln was filled with the remnants of the last firing event. These deposits consisted of reddish ash-rich sandy silts with abundant carbonised oats, occasional carbonised hulled barley and some carbonised peas (See Environmental Assessment). Small pieces of plastic were also recovered from these ashy deposit, these were not attributed to modern intrusion.

On the southwest and northeast sides of the octagonal structure were two flagstone surfaces [1094] and [1195]. The surface on the southwest side [1094] was set in to a small room, several iron objects were present lying on the flagstone including part of a large cog wheel. Apart from this the iron objects could not be identified as recognisable machinery parts.

The building present at the northern limit of excavation (Building F) differed from the other buildings on site as it was bonded with cement mortar rather than lime indicating that its construction is likely to be later.

Only part of the building was present within the excavation area. It was oriented northeast to southwest and measured 8.5m any 2.3m. The walls were constructed of random rubble bonded with cement mortar, were 0.5m wide and survived to a height of up to 0.7m. A single concrete step [1122] was present in the centre of the visible structure. A flagstone surface was present side of the step and a drainage channel [1131], made of moulded stone ran the length, of the building. This building had been truncated at the west end.

To the south of Building F was the base of a square stone tank [1139] measuring 1.5m across. This was set in a cut [1137], which had truncated the octagonal structure in Building E.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

By Laura Bailey and Tim Holden

One 10 litre sample from the fill (1153) of a Kiln [1154], hand collected animal bone and oyster shell recovered during archaeological works at 396 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh were received for environmental assessment. The site contained the remains of a mill and an associated industrial complex dating from the 18th to 19th Century. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of the remains and to characterize the assemblage as far as possible.

Methods

A sub-sample was taken from the fill (1153) of Kiln [1154] in order to identify the charred plant material present. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006).

Identifiable animal bone fragments were recorded, together with the preservation and any signs of modification of the bone in order to assess the quality, quantity and potential of the assemblage. Where possible fragments were identified to species level using Schmid (1972). The overall preservation of bone was classified from 'excellent' to 'fair'.

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Table 1 (Animal bone), Table 2 (Flot samples) and Table 3 (Molluscs). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

Animal bone

The animal bone assemblage comprised a large bag containing approximately 875g of bone hand-collected from 10 contexts (Table 1). An approximate count of the bones of each taxon is listed in Table 1.

The assemblage was fragmented and both old and modern breaks were noted. The surface condition of the bone was excellent. Whole bones were rare, but some complete articular ends were present. Butchery marks (Knife cuts and saw-marks) were present on some of the bones.

The assemblage comprised bones of domesticated mammals, with elements of cow, horse and sheep/goat present. There did not appear to be a bias in elements present, with skull, vertebrae, ribs, pelvis and long bones all represented. A small number of bird and fish bones were also recovered in contexts (1138) and (1140), associated with stone tank [1137].

Crop plants

A large number of very well preserved oats (*Avena* sp.) and occasional hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were present in the fill (1153) of Kiln [1154] (Table 2).

A large number of peas were also present in deposit (1153).

Molluscs

A small number of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shells were hand collected from three deposits (1140), (1145) and (1159) (Table 3).

Table 3- Molluscs

Context	Description
1140	3 Oyster shells
1145	1 Oyster shell
1159	3 Oyster shells

Summary

- The environmental assemblage indicates that peas and oats were dried on site
- Material from a domestic source was dumped on site.

It is unlikely that analysis of the material would provide any further information.

Addendum

The remaining 16 samples were dry sieved in June 2016. A number of pieces of pan tile and brick were

recovered during this process but were not retained.

7 FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Julie Franklin

The finds assemblage numbered 158 sherds (3.398kg) of pottery, 20 finds of metalwork, 18 sherds (2.121kg) of ceramic building material, 14 sherds of glass, six of clay pipe, 1.143kg of mortar, 766g of industrial waste, three leather finds and one of shell. Finds range from 17th to 19th century in date, possibly later. The assemblage is summarised by feature in Table 1. A complete list of all the finds is given at the end.

Pottery

The pottery is made up predominantly of modern industrially produced wares, with some local and imported post-medieval wares. The earliest pottery of local post-medieval reduced and oxidised types and dates to between the 17th century and c1770. Contemporary with this are sherds of Frechen stoneware and tin-glazed earthenware imported from northern Europe as well as a sherd of Chinese porcelain of probable 18th century date. The earliest industrially produced pottery present is a number of sherds of creamware dating between c1760 and c1830 and some slip-decorated redwares also of mid 18th century date. There are also sherds of whiteware tablewares, many transfer printed, and stoneware bottles and jars of 19th century date. The range of pottery present implies continuous activity on site from at least as early as the early 18th century to at least as late as the mid 19th century.

Metalwork

The metalwork includes seven finds of copper alloy and 13 of iron. The copper alloy includes a coin, a halfpenny of George IV, dating between 1825 and 1830, though it is considerably worn and was probably in circulation for some decades. Two distinctive iron finds were found in levelling deposits over flagstones 1094 (1048), a large door hinge and part of a very large cog wheel.

Clay pipe

The clay pipes include a bowl marked for Edinburgh maker Thomas Banks that can be dated to c1660-80, though this was unfortunately unstratified. Other stems and a bowl sherd are of 19th century date.

Glass

The glass assemblage amounts to various sherds of green wine bottles, a small phial and some window sherds. Few feature sherds were found and no vessel could be reconstructed. However the curvature of some sherds indicates they date from the 18th century, and help to date the construction of Stone Tank (1137). The phial is represented only by a tiny rim sherd found among cobbles (1077) and is associated with later 18th century pottery.

Miscellaneous finds

Other finds include three pieces of leather shoes and a decorative shell disc from a button.

Ceramic building materials

These were made up predominately of pan tile sherds. The majority, by weight were found in 19th-century levelling deposits over flagstones 1094 (1047, 1048). From the same deposit a large ceramic box or planter was also recovered.

Mortar

A mortar sample was taken from early wall (1186). It is of lime mortar and not closely datable.

Industrial Waste

Several pieces of industrial waste were recovered from levelling deposits over flagstones 1046 and 1094 (1044, 1047). They clearly relate to some sort of high-temperature industry though it is not evident what type. It could be clinker (coal-ash slag), or possibly waste from lead-working or iron smithing or smelting.

Finds Discussion

Though some of the pottery could date back to the 17th century, it could equally be of early 18th century date. The earliest find which can be definitively dated is a clay pipe bowl dating to c1660-80, though this was unfortunately unstratified. There is no evidence, even residually, for any activity prior to the 17th century. The earliest stratified pottery was found in pre-industrial features, soil [1196] and lazy bed [1270]/(1271) and imply dates for these features either in the 17th or earlier 18th century.

The largest collections of finds derived from levelling deposits (1044, 1045, 1047 and 1048) over flagstones [1046] and [1094] and these deposits clearly date to the early or middle years of the 19th century.

The assemblage in general is largely comprised of domestic waste and is of little value in characterising the industry being undertaken on the site.

8 DISCUSSION

Records of a mill at Gorgie exist as far back as the 13th century, however no features uncovered during this phase of excavation are likely to date to earlier than the 17th Century. However, the archaeological remains recorded in this part of the development area are earlier than those encountered in previous phases of work and have been relatively well preserved by the 19th and 20th century buildings that occupied the site prior to redevelopment. The construction of these buildings did have an impact on the archaeological remains in some areas though; with the northern edge and central areas suffering from truncation.

In general, the site can be divided in to two periods, pre-industrial and industrial. In the industrial period there were two distinct phases of activity.

Pre-Industrial period- 17th-18th Century

The earliest archaeological features recorded during this phase of works were the lazy beds and associated wall, at the east end of the site, and the large building (Building C) to the north.

Lazy beds are a method of arable cultivation similar to rig and furrow but on a smaller scale. The

examples recorded during this excavation are dated to the 17th–early 18th century based on the pottery present in their fills. Given the presence of Gorgie House, built in the 16th Century and formerly located just to the north, it is likely they belong to a garden of a small outbuilding or cottage within the grounds.

The associated wall also lends evidence to this.

The date and function of Building C are slightly ambiguous though the presence of a tower, containing a possible staircase, indicates the building was a substantial one of more than one storey. This building does not appear on any cartographic source held at the National Library of Scotland and therefore predates the mid-19th Century, though the use of lime mortar in its construction suggests it's construction was contemporary with that of Gorgie House.

Industrial period- 18th-20th Century

The industrial remains recorded during the excavation date from the 18th to the 20th Century and include a Mill, cobbled lane and a building containing several kilns. These are all present on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855 (Illus 3)

The Mill appears on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855 and corresponds with the location and shape of Building A. This structure had an earlier phase, which may represent a smaller, earlier mill. Over time this has been expanded to accommodate the needs of the growing industry in the immediate area.

Though it had been extensively demolished, several features present in Building A identify it as a mill. The most evident was the presence of a socket and axle on the building's west side. This was presumably fed from a wheel in the lade, which is present outside the limit of excavation to the west.

The buildings and cobbled lane to the east are also present on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855. It is likely that the building containing the large brick kiln base (Building D) were constructed in the late 18th-early 19th Century. The industrial phase seems to begin in the mid to late 18th century with finds dating to this period deriving from clinker over the cobbled lane (1042), the drain in cobbles [1168] (1199), pre-industrial levelling

(1071), cobbles (1077) and the construction cut for stone tank [1137] (1140).

This phase of earlier industrial activity was superseded with the construction of Building E and the kiln housed in the large octagonal structure. The charred plant assemblage from that kiln offers the most insight into the industrial activity taking place on the site. It is likely that the peas and oats were being dried or stored on site. Peas were commonly steeped in water and kiln dried for split peas and pea meal. It is possible that the peas and oats may have deliberately been grown together as a maslin crop.

The mixed cultivation of cereal and legumes for feed was common during the medieval period (Gosden 1999) and is still common today as it increases quality and yield. It is also possible that peas may have been contaminants in an oat field on a crop rotation system. The oats and peas may also have been incidentally mixed in the mill as material that had collected on the drying room floor. As peas are high in protein, they were valuable for blending with cereals in the making up of animal food (Watson *et al* 1962) for example.

The earlier brick-built kiln is likely to have had a similar function, though this is speculative. No industrial debris (ie slag, pottery waste) was found in association with this kiln or from associated structures or deposits. Though it is not unreasonable to assume that there was a tradition of grain processing adjacent to the mill building to the west.

The recovery of mammal, bird and fish bone together with the oyster shell suggests that domestic waste was dumped in the area, and is unlikely to relate to the industry, such as the glue works, in the area. Oyster shell was common in the Forth Estuary in the past and was commercially exploited throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods until overfishing of the beds killed off the industry in the early 19th century (Lawson 2006).

In conclusion, the data retrieved from this well-preserved site will make an important contribution to the body of knowledge relating to the industrial development of Edinburgh. Its significance lies not just with enhancing our understanding of the founding and development of Gorgie, but with the wider city and region as the Industrial Revolution

took hold and transformed the landscape and the lives of its inhabitants.

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National Monuments Record of Scotland

NT27SW 3428 Gorgie Mills, View showing settling tanks

NT27SW 8 Gorgie House

NT27SW 3126 Gorgie Mills, Grain Mill

NT27SW 3428.02 Gorgie Mills, J and G Cox Ltd, Old Store

NT27 SW 3428.01 Gorgie Mills, Ivy Cottage, Gate Keeper's Cottage

Cowie & Seaton Collection: Various architectural plans of Cox's Glue Works CSE 1920/93/1-12

Ian G Lindsay Collection: Sketches of architectural detail within Gorgie House IGL 1920/8/1

Websites

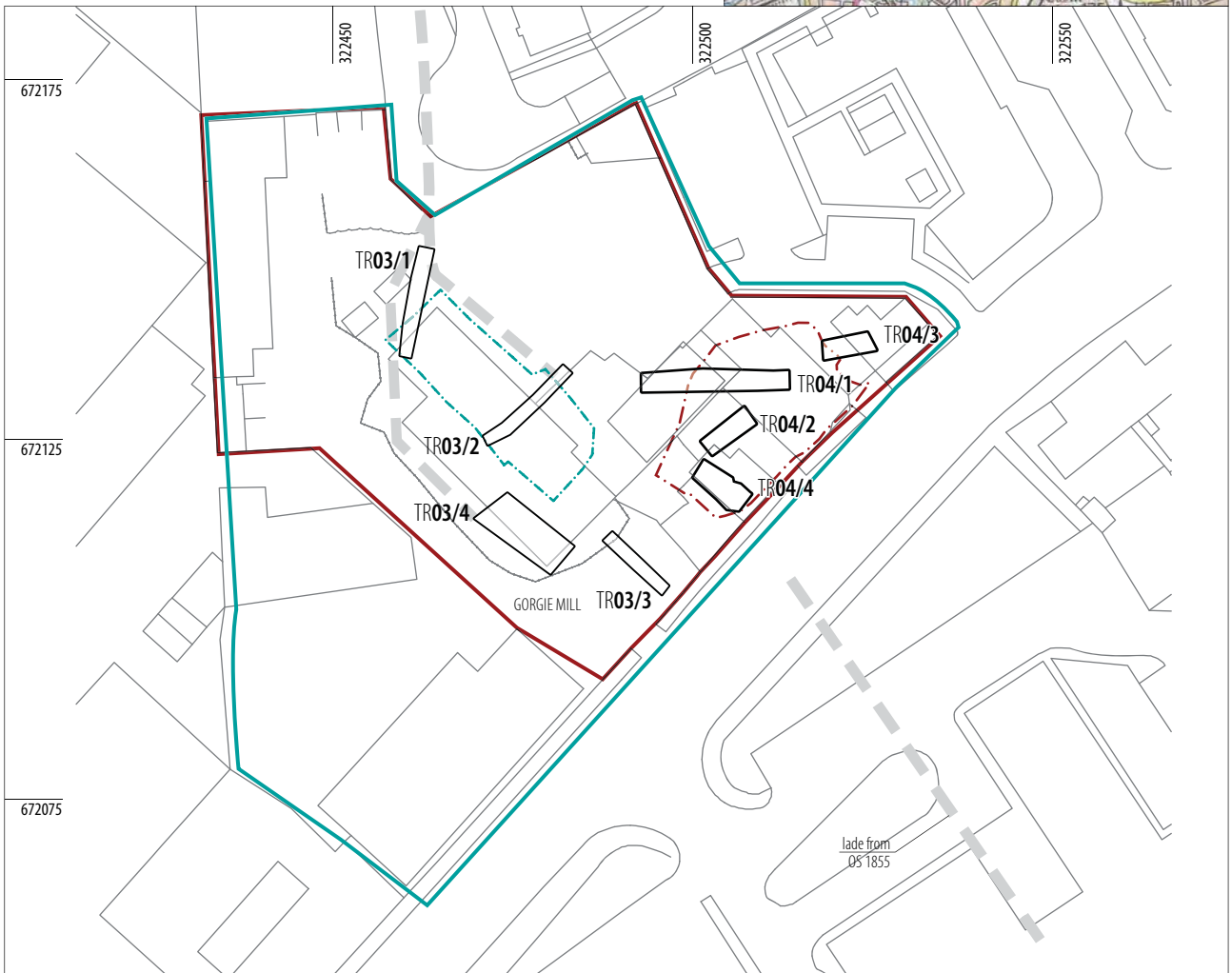
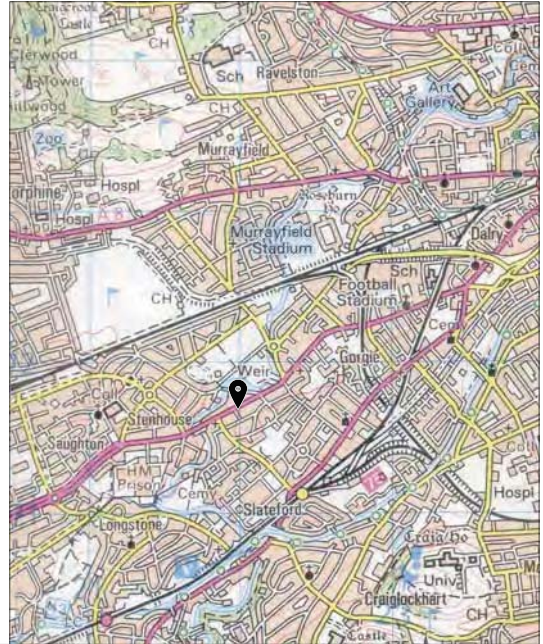
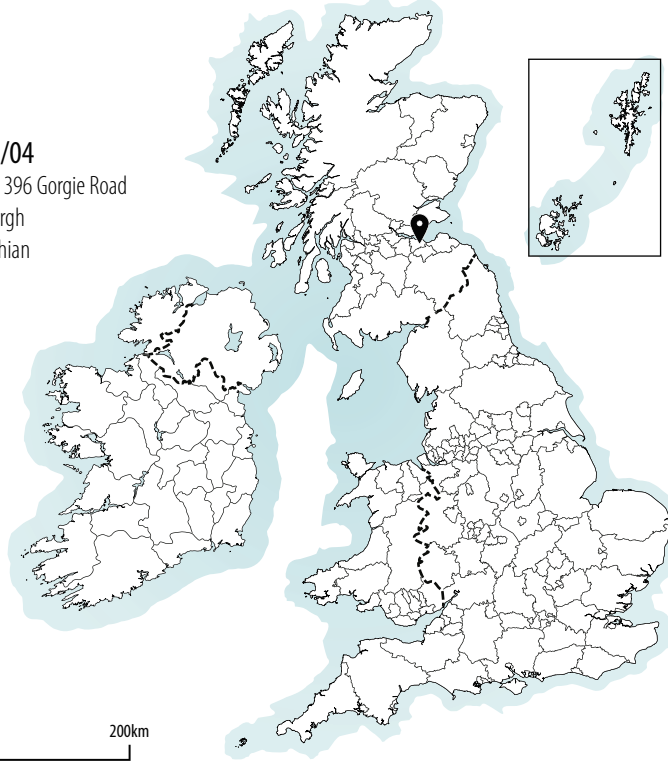
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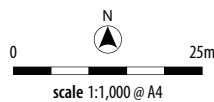
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GORE/04
land at 396 Gorgie Road
Edinburgh
Midlothian



- KEY**
- GORE/03 site boundary
 - GORE/04 site boundary
 - GORE/03 limit of excavation
 - GORE/04 limit of excavation
 - trial trench location



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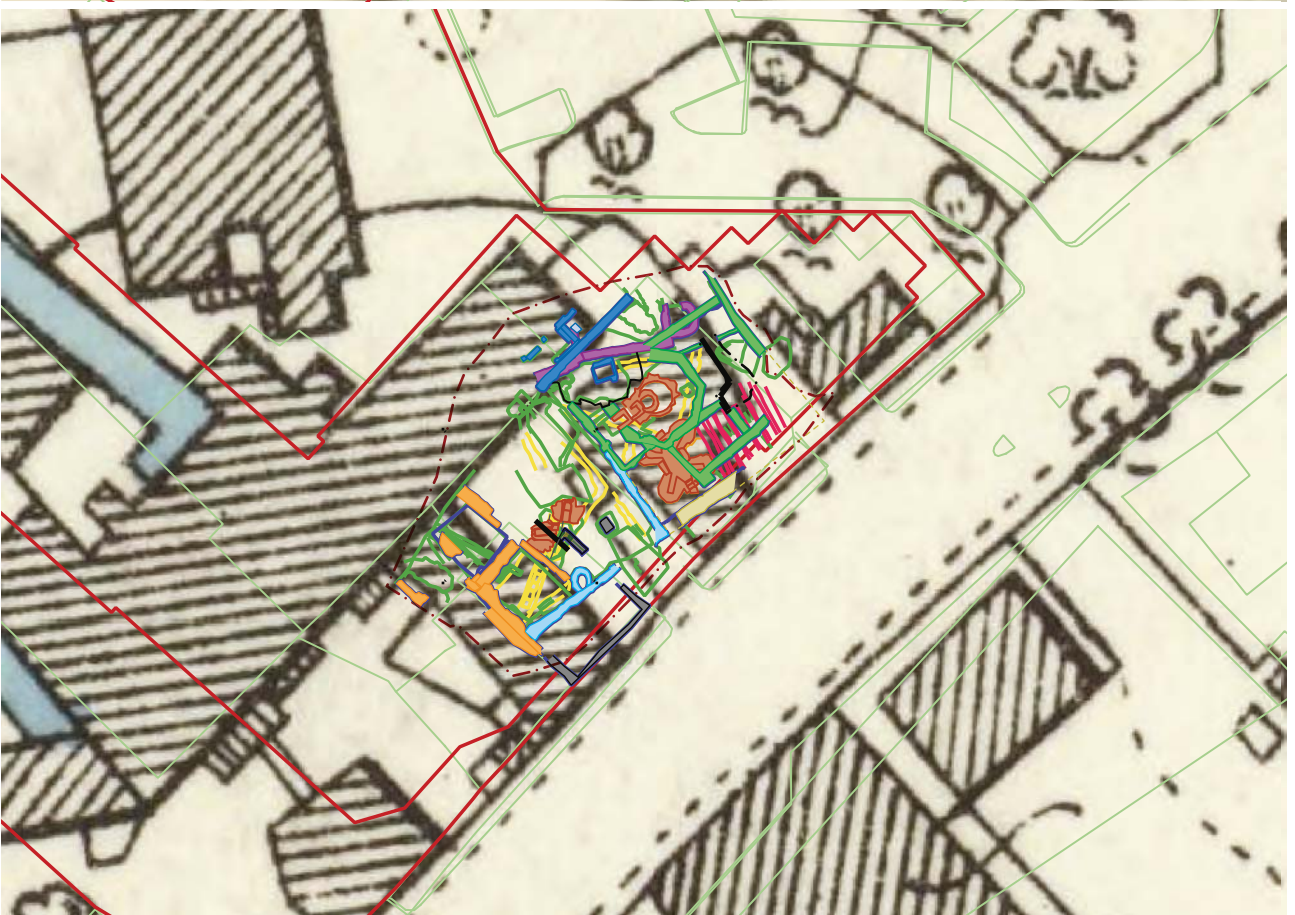
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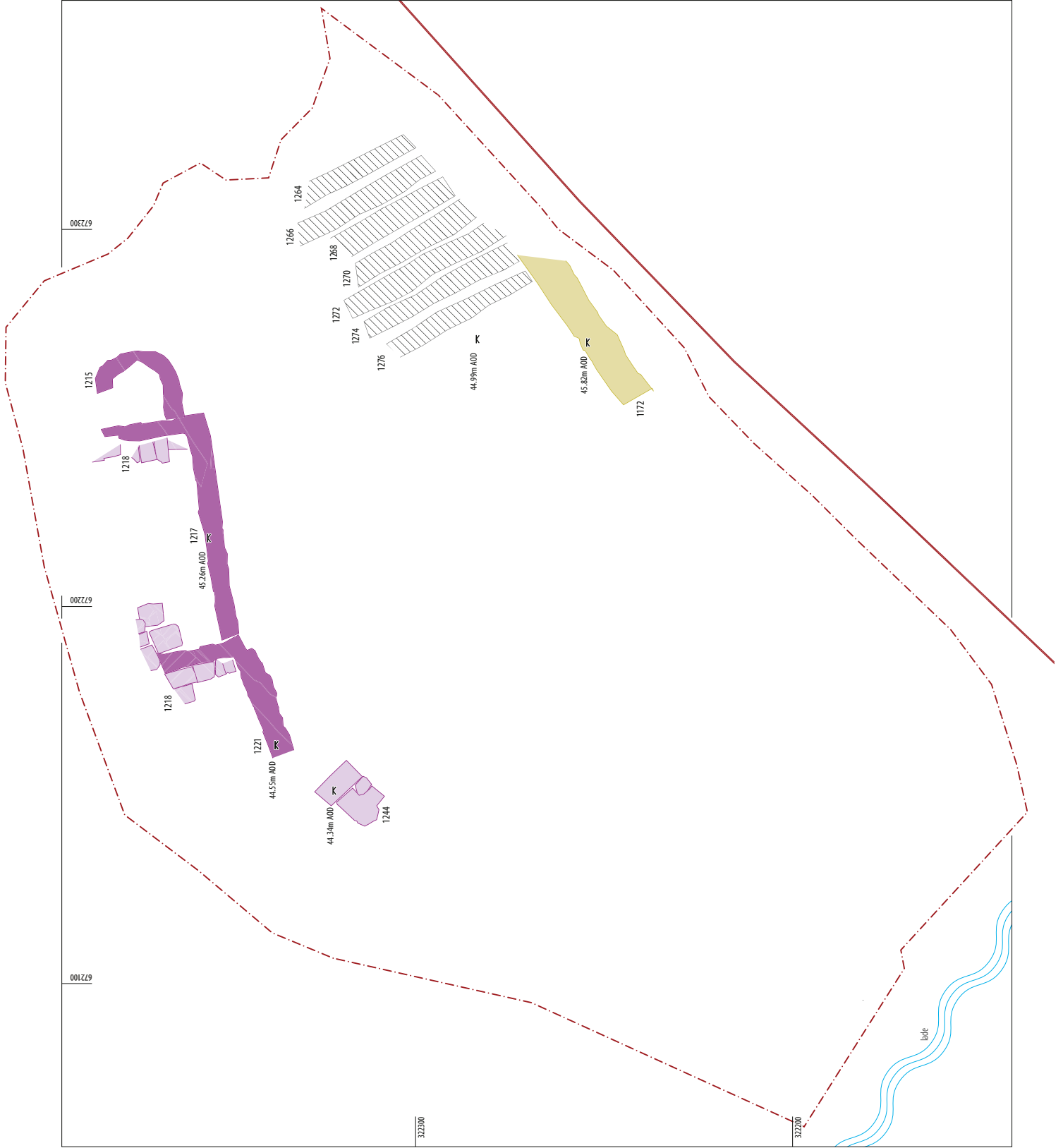
ILLUS 1 Site location



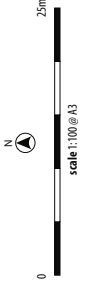


ILLUS 3 Site plan overlay on 1855 OS Map (top)

ILLUS 4 Site plan overlay on 1895 OS Map (bottom)

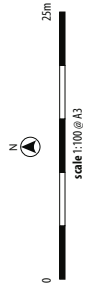


- KEY
- development boundary
 - limit of excavation
 - surface wall
 - building C
 - building D
 - negative feature





- KEY
- development boundary
 - limit of excavation
 - surface wall
 - building A
 - building B
 - building D
 - culvert / drain
 - negative feature
 - building D
 - clim







ILLUS 10 View of Mill (Building A), facing east



ILLUS 11 View of axle socket in Wall 1004, facing east



ILLUS 12 View of paved surface 1066 adjacent to the Mill and Lade, facing northwest



ILLUS 13 View of cobbled lane 1076, facing northwest



ILLUS 14 View of kiln bases 1072 and 1073, facing north



ILLUS 15 View of lazy bed furrows, facing northwest



ILLUS 16 View of Building C, facing west



ILLUS 17 View of brick kiln base in Building D, facing north



ILLUS 18 View of Building E showing kiln 1089, facing southwest

10 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Site registers*Context register*

Context Number	Short Description	Descriptive interpretation
1001	Black tarmac surface	Modern road/pavement
1002	Overburden/demolition layer	Brown demo/ rubble layer extending across SW site below tarmac surface 1001 in area A. Mixed brick, hardcore, rubble, etc.
1003	NE-SW wall	Remains of building running NE-SW along line of main road. Comprised of roughly faced stone w/ mortar bonding. 2 courses. At SW extent, the wall follows the line of 1004. Wall constructed of stone w/ occurring brickwork visible where services connected abuts line of tarmac. Structure only two courses high. Possibly 20th C
1004	NW-SE wall	Wall extending 6m on a NW-SE at S of excavation area. Comprised of flat stones and lime mortar bonding. 3-4 courses. Abutted by 1005 and possibly includes capping stones 1006. It is truncated by 1025 & 1014 at the NW of the wall. Wall not fully exposed due to LOE
1005	Stone wall abutment	Structural composition abutting wall 1004 comprised of large flat stones w/ upper stone curved. 3 courses
1006	Stone wall	Part of wall 1004 but has been keyed into 1004. Comprised of flat stone and lime mortar bonding. 2 courses. Unclear whether this was contemporary or a later addition. Overlies drain 1009 and overhangs cobbles 1010, suggesting it is later than 1004. Capstones over 1009?
1007	NW-SE wall	Wall on a NW-SE alignment. Comprised of roughly shaped boulders of varying sizes w/ lime mortar bonding. 2-3 courses. Truncated or overlain by 1004 to SW. Bordered by cobbles 1016 on NW face between wall and drain 1009
1008	NW-SE wall	Wall on a NW-SE alignment. Comprised of rough stones of varying size and lime mortar. 3 courses. Has been heavily truncated. Likely contemporary w/ 1007 and 1012?
1009	NE-SW aligned feature	Drain capping? Upper level of drain/axle groove comprised of flat stones and lime mortar. 2 courses?
1010	Cobbled surface	Sub-angular/ sub-rounded cobbled stone surface. Abuts two drains on the NW (1011) & SE (1009). To NE is remains of wall 1012. To SW is wall 1004. Partially covered by compact black layer. Also capstones 1006 overhang these cobbles
1011	NE-SE aligned feature	Stone lining of drain/axle groove w/ fill. Comprised of flat stones lying vertically ad lime mortar. Stone based w/ flat even stones lying horizontally
1012	NE-SW wall	Wall on a NE-SW alignment. Comprised of rough stone and lime mortar. 1 course. Preserved at level of cobbles (1010?). Possibly abuts wall 1007 at 1012's SW end. In centre are long, smooth finished stones which could possibly represent a door boundary

1013	Stone feature	Wall or flooring that has been heavily truncated. Comprised of flat stones, although not well finished. To N of cobbles 1010 and associated structures. However, 1013 is much later as there are two contexts between this and the structures below
1014	NW-SE wall	Stones abutting 1004 after it was truncated by 1025. 1014 is likely a wall but has been very poorly constructed and appears to have reused some of the 1004 material as well as other rubble. Possibly related to wall/flooring 1013 as they overlie similar deposits
1015	Circular stone feature	Circular stone arrangement at NW of wall 1007 and SW of wall 1012. Outer stones are well sorted and moderately finished with lime mortar whilst inner stones are poorly sorted and rough/unfinished, suggesting that these have tumbled in from the outer wall. Interior stones are also far more varied in size
1016	Cobble surface	Cobble surface, sub-angular/sub-rounded. Same level and construction as cobbled surface (1010).
1017	Stone/concrete lining on wall 1005	Stone/concrete lining or 'apron' running the length of upper of wall 1005 and abutting wall 1004. It slopes at a ca 35 degree angle. It may have been used for flood protection to stop water seeping into the joint between walls 1004 and 1005
1018	Orange-brown rubble sand deposit	Light orange-brown rubble sand layer with mixed interface, firm consistency and varying size of stones. Also contains tile, brick and lime mortar inclusions. At SW of site underlying deposit 1002. Mixed nature of 1018 suggests a demolition/made ground layer
1019	Brownish grey sand and gravels	Mid brownish grey sand/ gravel w/ mixed interface, firm consistency and abundant small-medium angular stones. Also large rounded cobbles and occasional tile, brick. Deposit overlies exterior faces of wall 1007. Demolition layer?
1020	Brownish grey sandy clay	Brownish grey sandy clay w/ mixed interface, firm/compact consistency and abundant med-small stones. Also tile, brick and lime mortar inclusions. Compactness suggests a dump of waste and demo material to form a base for walls 1013 and 1014. This deposit does not extend beyond the base of these features. To NW of deposit there is abundant lime mortar suggesting this may have been part of a platform of built up ground
1021	Grey silty sand deposit	Dark grey silty sand deposit in NW of site w/ clear interface, smooth/friable consistency and abundant small pebbles overlying possible floor and cobbling to NW of wall 1008. More homogeneous than 1020 above, and appears to extend over wider area. Likely a post-use abandonment infill of material after structure fell out of use. Also observed as layer beneath wall 1014.
1022	Grey brown silty clay	Dark grey brown silty clay w/ clear and wavy interface, wet and plastic interface, and small stone, glass and wood inclusions. Lies on top of wall 1005. Relationship w/ 1024 is unclear as it is wood rotted in situ but was in place as deposit 1022 gradually cumulated. It is certainly below 1023. The wetness and consistency of 1022 could suggest it was formed in a submerged environment
1023	Orange brown silty clay	Orange brown, very stony silty clay w/ clear and wavy interface, moist and plastic consistency and large stone inclusions
1024	Purplish brown organic	Dark purplish brown organic clay w/ abrupt and smooth interface, wet

	clay	and plastic consistency and wood fragment inclusions. Circular in section, extending in a NE-SW alignment. It is either abutted by 1022 or is above it, but is unclear whether this has rotted in situ while 1022 accumulated around and beneath it. 1024 extends into wall 1004, in which a hole was already cut for this circular feature, which could be the remains of a wood axle
1025	Steep, flat cut	Cut truncates wall 1004 and deposit 1023. It cuts through 1004 and then wall 1014 was constructed afterwards. The cut into deposit 1023 is filled by deposit 1026
1026	Grey brown sandy silt	Grey brown sandy silt fill of 1026 w/ clear and smooth interface, moist and friable consistency and small stone inclusions. It abuts or packs wall 1014 and is mostly a rubbly fill that is possibly late 19th-early 20th C
1027	Void	Void
1028	Void	Void
1029	Brown grey silty/sandy clay	Mid brown grey silty sandy clay (loam?) fill of 1009 w/ clear interface, moderately firm and wet consistency. Mortar/industrial debris, charcoal and small-medium stone inclusions. Mixed sample w/ 1030 and 1031
1030	Grey brown silty clay	Mid brown grey v. stony silty clay fill of 1009 w/ clear interface, firm/compact consistency, and small-medium sub-ang stone and charcoal inclusions
1031	Brown grey silty clay	Mid brownish grey silty clay fill of 1009 w/ clear interface, firm consistency, and small-medium sub-ang stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. At base of feature (primary fill) and interfaces w/ a rocky compact deposit (likely natural)
1032	Grey brown silty clay	Mid grey brown v. stony silty clay fill of 1011 w/ clear interface, firm consistency, and small-med sub-ang stone and mortar fleck inclusions
1033	Grey brown silty clay	Dark grey brown coarse silty clay, clear interface, loose consistency, and small stone, mortar and charcoal inclusions. Is at the base of the feature
1034	NW-SE wall	Wall on NW-SE alignment. Comprised of flat stone and lime mortar. 2-3 courses. Truncated on the NW end by 'manhole' 1035. Underlying material 1036 seems to be degraded mortar and stone debris
1035	Square, brick installation	Comprised of brick edge (1-2 courses remaining) and a concrete centre. Provides access to a ceramic pipe below the structure which is held in place by cement/mortar. Below this is a layer of levelling material composed of dark stony debris/soil. Manhole/ drain access
1036	Brown grey sandy degraded mortar	V. light brown grey sandy degraded mortar deposit w/ varying interface, friable consistency, and small-v. large stone and charcoal inclusions. Wall 1034 built on/over this context
1037	Black brown deposit	Black brown deposit w/ clear interface, compact consistency, and charcoal, small sub-ang stone inclusions. Demolition layer
1038	Brown silty sand deposit	Mid brown silty sand layer w/ clear interface, and small-med sub-ang/sub-rounded stone inclusions. Full extent difficult to determine but seen mainly near wall 1034 and sloping down, decreasing in thickness, towards wall 1012. Runs under 1034? Demolition layer?
1039	White grey mortar layer	White-v. light white grey mortar w/ clear interface, compact consistency, and small stone inclusions. Seen in slot at base of wall 1034. Traces can be seen to wall 1012. Degraded mortar
1040	Black grey deposit	Black grey deposit w/ clear interface, compact consistency, and v small-

		small stone inclusions. Likely another demolition of levelling and seen only in slot near wall 1034
1041	Reddish brown sandy silt	Mid reddish brown sandy silt w/ clear interface, compact consistency, and v. frequent small-med sub-round stones. Compact stones are found within this deposit as well as brick fragments and oyster shell. Possibly a floor/cobbled surface and v. similar to the deposit seen at base of 1009
1042	Black gravelly silt deposit	V. hard gravelly silt w/ sharp interface, hard packed/v. compact consistency, and charcoal and ceramic inclusions. Overlies cobbles 1043 and 1104 in area B. Extends from N-S across area B but not in W of area as no cobbles here. Levelling deposit
1043	Stone cobbled deposit	Large, rounded, well sorted stones w/ sharp interface. Surrounded by stones 1076 but part of same structure. Sloping at ca 10° downwards from SE-NW. Cut by kiln 1072 and square cut 1102. Same as 1075. Cobbled surface of lane/road
1044	Black rubble deposit	Black rubble deposit and mortar deposit overlying 1045
1045	Mixed rubble deposit	Mixed rubble deposit overlying 1046
1046	Same as 1165	Same as 1165
1047	Rubble demolition layer	Stone rubble and mortar levelling layer
1048	Grey brown sandy silt	Dark grey brown sandy silt w/ clear interface, friable to compact consistency, small-large stone, ceramic, charcoal and mortar inclusions. V. mixed debris deposit infilling area between kiln 1089 and wall 1090 overlies flagstones 1094 and coin found too. Demolition/rubble layer
1049	Brick structure	Part of kiln structure 1278 comprised of handmade brick and sandy lime mortar. 9 courses high and 3 wide. 1.1m long, 0.6m width at end and 0.4m width at entrance had a rounded end at NW compared to a squared end that the other 3 recesses have and with which 1049 is contemporary.
1050	Brick structure	Part of kiln structure 1278 comprised of handmade brick and sandy lime mortar. NE-SW aligned. 10 courses high and 3-4 wide, with upper courses stepped although this may be to do with demolition of structure. It has a squared inner and a curved outer end at the SW. Perhaps 1049 and 1050 performed different functions
1051	Brick and stone structure	Part of kiln structure 1278 comprised of handmade brick, large stones and sandy lime mortar. The stones are 3 courses high and 1 wide. The bricks are 8 high and 3 wide. This recess is shorter than 1049/1050 and appear to be form a stepped entrance into the kiln 1278
1052	Fill of kiln 1049	Compact coal and ash rich deposit at base of kiln 1049
1053	Fill of kilns 1049-1051	Rubble and mortar upper backfill of kilns 1049-1051
1054	Fill of kiln 1049-1051	Compact coal and ash rich deposit at base of kiln 1049-1051
1055	Grey brown sandy silt	Mid grey brown mixed sandy silt w/ clear interface, small-large sub-ang/sub-round stone, mortar, ceramic and charcoal inclusions. Large amount of demolition debris. Possible levelling. Truncated on SW by 1056
1056	Brown grey sandy silt	Mid brown grey sandy silt w/ gradual/clear interface, friable consistency, and small-med sub-ang/sub-round stone, charcoal and mortar inclusions. Demolition/levelling deposit
1057	Stone layer	Stone layer associated w/ kiln 1089. Possibly part of structure or flue
1058	Layer of heat affected	Layer of heat affected silty sand

	material	
1059	Stone cobbled surface	Stone cobbled surface w/ sharp interface to S of large kiln, truncated to SW. Abuts surrounding walls relating to large kiln
1060	Stone cobbled surface	Small-med cobbles w/ sharp interface and ceramic inclusions. Lying on top of a silty sand matrix 1114. 1060 delineated by 1062 and 1008 to the NE and S, edging stones 1063 to the W. Truncated to W by cut 1095 too but full extent not observed. Cobbled yard
1061	Brown clay silt	Dark brown clay silt w/ clear interface, firm consistency, and mortar, small stone and demo debris inclusions. Deposit into which cobbles were lain. Bedding
1062	Stone wall	Wall comprised of light brown stone and lime mortar bonding. Runs on a NW-SE alignment along the edge of cobbling 1060. 1062 is v. degraded in places, esp. at NW extent where truncated by 1095 and only rubble core and mortar is visible. Wall survives to a single course of brown, roughly faced stones - different in construction to regular, keyed and bonded walls 1004/1012. 1062 runs on same alignment as 1012 and it is possible that 1012 is keyed into 1062
1063	Edging stones for cobbled yard (1070), [1062]	A single linear course of flat stones running NE-SW along W edge of cobbled surface (1060). Contemporary w/ (1060).
1064	Modern trench cut	A linear cut running NE-SW through cobbled surface (1070) and wall (1008). Likely a modern service cut. Unexcavated.
1065	Fill of modern machine cut	A light yellowish- grey sandy silt filled with small pebbles and gravels. Unexcavated
1066	Surface/Platform	A stone surface running NW-SE along the W edge of lade 1005. Single course or stones 0.40x0.35x0.06 m in size. Stones laid flat into mortar layer 1070 and bond with lime mortar to form a platform or walkway along 1005. Truncated to the west
1067	Repair of flagged surface 1066	A rectangular concrete surface that abuts stone flags 1066 and wall 1004. It is truncated at the W extent. Cuts mortar layer 1070 suggesting a repair of flagged surface
1068	Stone step	Large stone blocks overlying 1069. Faced and much larger than underlying stones suggesting placement to form a step down onto surface of 1069. Average size of blocks is 0.70 x 0.40 x 0.18 m.
1069	Floor surface/platform	Rectangular concrete flags laid to form a surface overlying/set into mortar layer 1070. Similar in construction and nature to 1066 and likely contemporary. Flags average 0.40 x 0.20 x 0.05 m in dimension. Truncated to the W/NW by machine/demo cut 1095. Single course remaining.
1070	Mortar setting for surfaces 1066 and 1069	Mortar layer underlying 1069 and 1066 and cut by repair 1067. Laid as a support/bonding layer for these surfaces and a shallow layer overlies possible cobbled surface (). Truncated to the W by 1095.
1071	Demolition layer	Similar/same as 1052. A layer of demolition material underlying cobbles 1059.
1072	Flue for kiln	A rectangular brick structure, preserved to 2 courses, closed at the W extent but open at the E to form a flue/rake out for kiln. Roughly faced flat stones placed around the extension of the brick structure abut wall 1012. The interior of 1072 is paved with flat flags to form a regular surface. No evidence of heat affected stones so not used as a kiln but a

		flue for the kiln. Post-dates cobbled surface 1075. Structure filled by/overlain by 1100 and likely cut into demo layer 1074.
1073	Flue base	Rectangular brick structure paved with 2 flat stone slabs on the interior and roughly faced stones on the exterior forming a semi-circular arrangement at the E and W edges. 0.10m E of an identical structure 1072. One of pair of flue bases associated with a central kiln which was demolished in antiquity. No evidence of heat affected stones. Truncates cobbling and edging stones 1075 and 1076. Foundation cut 1101.
1074	Compacted floor layer	A compact deposit of dark brownish-grey silty sand located between wall 1012 and edging stones 1076. Abuts possible machine base 1015. Contains abundant lime mortar, clinker, general demolition material and small stones/pebbles compacted to form a floor layer/surface. Same as 1040.
1075	Cobbled surface of lane/road	Same as 1043.
1076	Stone lining. Edge of road/lane	Large, square stones encompassing cobbled surface 1043 and 1076. Slight decline from the SE to the NW (ca. 10 degrees).
1077	Cobble surface	Layer of stones forming a rough cobble surface. Truncated at the SW by 1079. Contemporary to 1088. Seen in section only. Final number grouped with cobbled surface underlying kiln structure 1089.
1078	Heat affected materials	A thin layer of heat affected material overlying cobbled layer 1077. Composed of dark reddish-grey/black sandy silt with a large amount of cinders/clinker. Small amounts of ash, mortar and very small stones also mixed in. Likely a demolition layer associated with kiln activity. Seen in section.
1079	Demolition debris used as levelling deposit	A pale grey-white mortar rich deposit with occasional stones and flecks of ash/dark material. Cuts through cobbled surface 1077. Likely cut through by 1056. Seen in section.
1080	Foundation/levelling deposit under cobbles 1077	A compact mottled, dark reddish grey-brown deposit of sandy silt underlying cobbles 1077. Frequent sub-round/ sub- angular small to medium unsorted stones. Seen in section
1081	Debris/waste material deposit	A mid grey-black sandy silt deposit with large amounts of ash and cindery material as well as mortar debris and small sub round stones. Abuts wall 1090 at its SW extent where it is much darker than the NE area of the deposit. Seen in section only
1082	Demolition/levelling deposit	A pale greyish-white layer or mortar rich silt with very small unsorted stones. Similar in composition to 1079 but a discrete deposit.
1083	Dark cindery deposit	A dark black sandy silt with a high concentration of cindery material as well as some mortar and occasional sub-rounded stones. May be associated with flagstone surface 1094 or more kiln structure 1089.
1084	Deposit associated with workings of kiln 1089	A mid grey-brown/black sandy silt with frequent cindery/charcoal deposits and occasional sub-rounded stones. Located near the top of a sequence of ashy/cindery deposits under stones 1085 which seem to be related to flagged surface 1094. Goes below stones 1085 near structure 1094. Abuts wall 1090 at its SW extent.
1085	Stone associated with flagged surface 1094	A thin stone broken into four pieces. Seems to be associated with flagged surface 1094. Significant amounts of burnt material beneath this stone. Potentially part of a structure associated with 1094 which in turn is likely related to a flue/work surface associated with kiln 1089.

1086	Deposit/layer or cindery burnt material	A thick layer or dark grey-brown sandy silt with abundant cinder/ash material as well as slag like material. Abuts wall 1090 to the SW and slag material is more frequent in the area closest to the wall.
1087	Dump of cindery/burnt material	A mid/dark grey brown sandy silt material. The colour of this deposit varies depending on the level of concentration of cinder material included in the matrix. Darker towards the SW area of the context
1088	Cobbled surface	A layer of stone of varying sizes and shapes forming a rough cobbled surface. Truncated on its northern edge by later construction activity. Same surface as 1077 and also (). Seen in section.
1089	Stones forming kiln structure	A circular structure of irregularly shaped stones of varying sizes forming the outer-most area of the kiln structure.
1090	NW-SE running wall	A NW-SE running stone wall bonded with lime mortar. Moderately well finished, 4-6 courses remain. Stones are 0.60x0.10x0.45 - 0.40x0.20x0.30 m in size. Stones varied in shape. Likely associated with flagged surface 1094 but does not directly abut in all areas.
1091	Deposit associated with cobbles 1088	An area of mid brown-grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones. Contains some flecks of charcoal/cinders and mortar. Seen in section
1092	Levelling deposit beneath cobbles 1088	A mid-brown sandy silt with small sub-angular stones and rare flecks of charcoal. Runs under cobbles 1088 for most of their exposed area. Uneven at the base of the deposit so likely a levelling deposit for the support of the cobbled surface 1088.
1093	Levelling/demolition layer	A mid brownish-grey sandy silt with inclusions of mortar, cinders, ash and small to medium stones. Mottled according to the concentrations of various inclusions are uneven. Likely demolition debris laid down as a levelling deposit for later construction. Seen only in section
1094	Flagstone surface	A flat surface of well-dressed stones laid and fitted together to form an even surface. Abuts wall 1090 to the SW and is associated with stone 1085 as well as flue structure 1096 and contexts associated with that structure. This makes it likely that this flagged surface was also associated with kiln 1089.
1095	Modern construction cut	A linear steep sided cut running E-W across the northern extent of the site. Construction cut for basement of modern building. Truncates many archaeological features in areas A and B.
1096	Brick flue of kiln 1089	Narrow brick built structure feed in kiln 1089
1097	Rubble and cement infill of flue 1089	Compact deposit of cement bonded rubble used to block flue 1096
1098	Fill of flue 1096	Compact ashy and coal rich deposit
1099	Bricks blocking opening of flue 1096	Bricks blocking opening of flue 1096
1100	Demo of possible kiln between flues and rake out	A compact, dark grey silty sand with an abundant amount of lime mortar, occasional brick fragments and abundant charcoal and clinker material and other industrial detritus. The fill of cut 1101, this material is also within and around flues 1072 and 1073. Likely associated with the rake out and flue along with demolition debris.
1101	Construction cut for industrial features.	Construction cut for the revetting of flues through deposit 1074 in order to flatten the ground for construction of flues 1072 and 1073. Cut is shallow with a flat base and gently sloping sides, and gradually

		diminishes until it is on flat ground.
1102	Cut for machine base 1212	A square, vertically sided cut with a flat base. Truncates cobbles 1043 in the SE corner of area B.
1103	Fill of 1102, part of foundation for 1212	A dark greyish-brown sandy silt with small stones and charcoal inclusions. The fill of 1102 and surrounds machine base 1212.
1104	Natural geology	Orangish-brown sand with patches of blue/grey silty clay and abundant small unsorted pebbles. This is naturally deposited geological sands and gravels. Underlies 1105 into which cobbles 1060 are set. Cut into by construction of walls 1008 and 1062. Truncated to north by construction cut 1095.
1105	Original ground surface	A mid greyish-brown silty sand with frequent lime mortar debris and abundant small stones and cobbles. Walls of the buildings in area A cut through this deposit. Overlies natural geology and used as a bedding layer for cobbling 1060. Truncated by 1106 at the NW extent and cut through by 1111 as well as walls in area A. Extends across northern section of area A. Seen in northern building as the base of drain 1011.
1106	Cut for robber trench associated with wall 1004.	A linear, steep sided cut through deposit 1105. Running NE-SW in the N extent of area A. Most likely a cut for the robbing out of wall 1004 as only a stub of wall 1004 remains at its northerly extent.
1107	Stub of robbed wall	Remains of a wall running NW-SE in the northern extent of area A. Only a single course survives consisting of 5 flat, unfaced stones (avg. 0.40x0.20x0.10m). Roughly aligned with wall 1004 to the south. Some levelling stone beneath can also be attributed to this context. This wall is on a similar alignment to cut [] and we are likely seeing the remains of a heavily robbed wall.
1108	Drain	A linear, stone drain running SE-NW in the northern part of area A. One course of single placed parallel stones survives. Truncated to the N by 1095 and to the S by machining. Likely clay deposit 1110 is associated to this drain in some manner. Pressed into deposit 1105 but no construction cut is obvious.
1109	Stones for levelling/platform	A semi-circular stone arrangement in between and abutting structures 1007 and 1008. Possible levelling stones or rough base for a platform/machine. Pressed into 1105 onto natural. Made of irregular rounded and angular large cobbles and small stones 0.30 x 0.15x 0.10 - 0.10x 0.05 x 0.05m. Rough finished with no coursing or bonding material.
1110	Damp course	A blue-grey clay with yellow mottling and occasional lime mortar inclusions. Deposit is within 1111 and abuts the lower course and foundations for 1008.
1111	Cut for repair/bracing of wall 1008	A cut through 1105 next to northern face of 1008/1004 for clay deposit 1110 for the repair/bracing of upstanding wall 1008. Cut is sharp and steep sided with a flat base. Cut into natural geology.
1112	Cut of drain	Linear, steep sided and flat based cut for drain 1113, roughly 0.10m wider than the drain. Cut into natural geology.
1113	Drain	A linear drain set into cut 1160 with an uneven stone base. Flat stone sides and larger flat stone capping 0.3x 0.5m in size. Wall then built over the top of the drain. Smaller drain 1155 likely drained into this larger drain. Another damaged section of this drain may be located to the north (1118).

1114	Bedding layer for cobbling	A mid brown sandy deposit with rare small stones in the south of area A. Directly underlying cobbling 1010 and used as a bedding layer for the laying of the cobbles. Contained within southern building and does not extend north. Overlies natural geology.
1115	Levelling deposit	A mid-orange brown sandy silt with some clay and various sized stones as inclusions. Deposit is in the NW part of area B. Overlies 1116 which truncates 1117 and 1042.
1116	Stone lining of culvert	Large sub-angular stones set in cut 1118. They run the length of the cut and appear to be lining it.
1117	Cobbled surface. Possibly part of a road	A layer of large, rounded stones in the north section of area B. Sloping gently downwards from the SE to the NW. This layer is cut by 1118 and 1116 as well as by pit 1156 which is filled by hardcore.
1118	Cut for culvert	A long, sloping cut with a rounded bottom running from SE-NW. In the north of area B. Filled by 1116 and 1151. This culvert is possibly an extension of 1113.
1119	Brick wall	An E-W aligned wall composed of frogged bricks sat on a concrete foundation (1120). Associated with stone steps 1121 and stone wall 1122. The entire structure sits over flagged floor 1128 and abuts the N side of stone wall 1127.
1120	Concrete foundation	An E-W aligned concrete foundation for modern brick wall 1119. Sits over flagged floor 1128 and is part of a construction that includes stone steps 1121 and brick walls 1119 and 1122.
1121	Concrete steps	Two steps of wide concrete blocks aligned N-S, sat over the flag stone floor. Associated with wall 1119 and foundation 1120 as well as wall 1122 which is to the north side.
1122	Stone and brick wall	A short length of wall constructed out of brick and stone with heavy cement bonding. Aligned E-W and is part associated with stone steps 1121. Truncates gully 1131 to the south. Seems to be roughly constructed, coursing is unclear.
1123	Stone and brick surface	Irregular shaped stones with occasional frogged bricks forming a double width, single course structure at the E end of wall 1127. At first believed to be a kerb but further excavation showed it to be a rough surface. No bonding material. Maximum size of stones 0.3 x0.3 x0.1m. Sat in a dark orange-brown clay above floor surface 1125.
1124	Brick wall possibly used as a pipe support	A single line of frogged bricks abutting the S side of stone wall 1127 and probably associated with surface 1125 as similar bricks used in both structures. Structure slopes slightly upwards rising from the E to the W. Bricks are stamped Whitehill. No remaining coursing or bonding material.
1125	Stone surface	An uneven floor surface composed of roughly finished stone and brick. Rounded to sub-angular stones which are varied in size and no coursing evident and bound with lime mortar. Occasional bricks with one stamped Whitehill. Abuts wall 1127 to the N side and to the S side is a pipe cut which separates it from wall 1133. Contemporary with 1126 and below kerb/stone surface 1123.
1126	Compact surface	A very compact surface composed of small cobbles and brick/stone/demolition material. Very dark brown/black in colour. Located to the W of 1125 but with no defined edges. Abuts wall 1127 to the N and is disturbed to the W by a service pipe cut.

1127	Rubble stone wall	A stone wall with random coursing, made of roughly faced angular stones measuring 0.35x 0.18x 0.12m in size. E-W aligned with a squared end at the E. Truncated at the W end by modern disturbance. Overlies wall 1132.
1128	Flagstone floor	Flagstone floor surface dating to the 19th century to the N of and associated with wall 1127. Made of large square and rectangular stone slabs up to 0.55m square, with a stone gully on the N side. Area of disturbance/truncation on the E side where flags are missing but continues at the far E end of wall 1127. Truncated by wall 1122 and pads 1134 and 1136 on the N side with modern disturbance to the W side.
1129	Base/footing for machinery	Poorly defined floor surface comprising of a large area of yellow coarse lime mortar and thin stone fragments. Enclosed by floor surface 1128 and by wall 1127 and gully 1131. Overlies 1130.
1130	Foundation layer	A layer of dark orange brown sand visible below 1129. Part of a foundation layer, along with 1129, for floor surface 1128.
1131	Stone drainage gully associated with floor 1128	Stone gully which is part of flagged floor 1128. Runs the entire length of exposed floor surface and is formed of large stone with a concave groove with rounded edges cut into the upper surface. Stones are 0.8 x 0.3 m in size.
1132	Early stone wall	Stone wall aligned NW-SE, running below walls 1127 and 1133. Made of roughly finished stones in random courses with coarse yellow lime mortar. Truncated along its length by 20th century services and by 1137. Continues on the other side of wall 1133 then turns to the SW
1133	Stone wall	E-W aligned stone wall composed of roughly faced and squared stones in random courses, bonded with a coarse yellow mortar. Truncated at the W end by hexagonal structure and keyed in to N-S aligned wall 1148 at the E end. Abutted by stone floor 1125 on the N side and overlies an earlier wall close to the E end.
1134	Pillar support pad	A carved stone pad appx 0.3 x 0.3m. Square recess on the top of each pad measuring 0.15 x 0.15m, where a pillar would have rested. Matches stone pad 1136 which is separated from 1134 by flagstone 1135. Part of stone floor 1128 and associated with gully 1131. No bonding material evident, dry laid.
1135	Part of flagstone floor	Small section of stone floor separating stone support pads 1134 and 1136. Part of stone floor 1128 and associated with stone gully 1131.
1136	Pillar support pad	Carved stone pad measuring 0.3 x 0.3m. Square recess on the top measuring 0.15 x 0.15m. Identical in construction and purpose as 1134.
1137	Stone lining for shaft	A rectangular structure of well faced stones measuring 0.40-0.93 x 0.15-0.40 x 0.20+m. One course visible but further excavations show that the shaft went significantly deeper into natural geology. Bonded by lime mortar. External faces of stones are rougher than the interior faces. Infilled with rubble and debris 1138. The SW face stone has a groove/slot cut into it, half circular in shape measuring 0.17 across at approx. 45 degree angle, sloping into the shaft. Groove possibly for a pipe, seems cut not worn by water or friction. Foundation cut 1139.
1138	Rubble infill for structure 1137	A loosely compacted infill of assorted demolition debris in structure 1137. Composed of mid grey-brown sandy silt with small to large sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, mortar, coal/cinders, ash and other assorted demolition debris such as clay tiles. Very similar in composition

		to 1140.
1139	Construction cut for structure 1137	A circular yet irregular cut through several earlier deposits. Truncates wall 1090 as well as cobbled surfaces 1077 and 1088 and associated contexts. Not excavated to base.
1140	Infill of cut 1139 surrounding structure 1137	A compact deposit of mid grey-brown sandy silt filled with mortar and small to medium stone inclusions and other various demolition debris. Also included occasional clinker material as well as animal bone, pottery and iron object fragments. Likely a deliberate infill around structure 1137.
1141	Fill of kiln structure 1089	Heat affected sandy silts ranging in colour from brownish-black to reddish-brown. Deposited in layers within the kiln structure. The brownish-black layer contains an abundance of small charcoal balls 2-6mm in diameter which are possibly seeds. These charcoal balls are present in other layers but are far less frequent. This deposit overlies 1142 in the kiln structure 1089.
1142	Lower fill of kiln structure 1089	A mid greyish-brown silty clay at the bottom of kiln structure 1089 below the heat affected fill 1141. Fairly homogenous in colour with rare medium stones.
1143	General debris on made ground	A soft, loose, mixed deposit comprised of lime mortar and gravels dark red to grey in colour. Frequent small rounded stones. Seen in section between walls 1133 and 1147. Above 1144.
1144	Clinker waste deposit	A deposit which is rich in clinker material in seen in section between walls 1133 and 1147. Below 1143 and above 1145.
1145	Made ground construction deposit	A dark red-brown stone rich clay below 1144 and above the remains of wall 1132. The lowest deposit in recorded section between walls 1133 and 1147.
1146	Curving wall	Curving stone wall under wall 1133
1147	E-W aligned stone wall	An E-W running stone wall with the W end abutting kiln structure 1089 and the E end abutting wall 1148. Truncated in the middle by modern drain cut. Cobbled floor 1165 abuts the SW side and a differing cobbled surface abuts the SE side. Wall is composed of roughly finished sub-rounded stones 0.3 x 0.2 x 0.15m in size. Roughly coursed up to 4 courses preserved. Bound with pale white, coarse lime mortar.
1148	Stone wall	N-S running stone wall located at the NE corner of site and abutted by walls 1133 and 1147 on its western face. Truncated at the S end by modern disturbance and runs into the LOE on the N end. Composed of sub-rounded stones up to 0.4 x 0.3x 0.2m in size, roughly squared stones with random coursing and bound with coarse yellowish lime mortar. Northern extent of wall contains an entrance which was narrowed (1214) and then blocked (1213). Constructed on natural sands and gravels.
1149	Fill of drain 1108	A light brownish-yellow silty clay with little to no inclusions. Very similar to fills of drains 1113 and 1116. Smooth in texture with no inclusions suggesting water flow rather than natural infill.
1150	Stone culvert	An alignment of large sub-angular stones running N-S and surrounded by cobbles 1043 and 1117. Truncated at the N and S ends. Possibly linked with 1113 and 1118
1151	Fill of drain/culvert	An orange-brown sandy silt filling drain 1116. Matrix contains fragments of brick/ceramic. Appears to also partially overlie drain 1117 suggesting that drains 1118 and 1116 are contemporary with drain 1117.

1152	Bedding layer for cobbles	A deposit of mid brown silty sand across the eastern area of area B. Directly underlying cobbles 1043, 1117, and 1075. Overlying 1159
1153	Fill of inner kiln structure 1154	A compact deposit of light reddish-brown sand with a small amount of stones. Context also contains and abundance of very small charcoal balls (possibly seeds) near the bottom of the context where there is some slight layering of material. This context is a fill of inner kiln structure 1154 which is contained within outer kiln structure 1089.
1154	Inner kiln structure within kiln structure 1089	A sub-circular kiln structure situated within the larger kiln structure 1089. Filled with 1153 and abutted by 1141 and 1142 which are fills of kiln structure 1089. Preserved to 3 courses of well smoothed stone flags averaging 0.31 x 0.3 x 0.12 in dimension. Bonding material is a mix of lime mortar and clay.
1155	Drain	A stone drain that feeds into larger drain 1113. Runs NNE-SSW for 6.4m then turns sharply to the NW and continues 4.8m where it ends (not truncated). At the point of turning to the NW there is a portion/branch of the drain that seems to continue to the NE under wall 1186 for another 2.0m. Unclear if built into the wall or wall merely built on top of this drain. SW end of the drain ends abruptly and may have been truncated during construction or perhaps truncation. Constructed from medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones bonded together by clay and in some areas flat stones are visible at the bottom of the drain indicating that the base of the drain is made from smooth, flat stones worked to fit together closely. Other flat stones found associated with the drain which may be disturbed capping stones out of situ. Filled by 1163.
1156	Modern truncation	A large rectangular cut filled with clinker (1158).
1157	Brick structure	A small square structure built of bricks 0.22- 0.23 x 0.1 x 0.06m in size. Many bricks seem to be missing from the upper area, likely due to collapse of the structure post-use. No bonding material apparent. Abuts 1118.
1158	Fill of modern truncation	A moderately packed deposit of dark brownish-green material within a modern truncation/cut 1156. Seems to be composed mainly of stony/gravelly clinker material.
1159	Possible garden soil	A deposit of greyish-brown silty loam material with inclusions of stones and charcoal. This deposit is below 1152 but overlies what is potentially natural geology. Unclear of full extent but appears to extend across most of the area of excavation where truncation has not occurred.
1160	Drain	A brick drain connecting [1011] to [1113]. The fill is the same as 1161. Seems to post-date drains 1113 and 1011 due to brick construction. Seems to have been built into wall 1012 and 1062 as gaps are seen in these walls to allow for the drain passage. Likely connects with drain 1160 to allow building of kiln above without a drain run-off interfering with the structure. Likely this makes the drain contemporary with the brick-built kilns.
1161	Fill of drain 1113	A moist brown clay fill of drain 1113. Similar in nature to 1163 and 1164 which are in the same drain network. Likely a long term deposit of fine particles from use of drain.
1162	Fill of drain 1113	A firm, dark brown silty clay with medium sized stones. Fill is very similar to overlying material and likely was deposited by means of post-

		use in-wash of material from surrounding area or from the covering of the drain.
1163	Fill of drain 1155	A firm brown clay similar in nature to 1161 and 1164. Single fill of drain.
1164	Fill of drain 1160	Mid-brown clay fill of drain. Same as 1161 and 1163.
1165	Stone flag floor	Floor surface on the S side of the kiln structure composed of flat stone flags of various sizes up to 0.6 x 0.6 x 0.1m in dimension. No bonding material. Truncated to the E by modern activity. Abuts walls 1165 and 1147 to the S and N respectively. Same as 1046. Constructed on made ground and original ground surface.
1166	Cobble surface	A cobbled floor surface composed of a mixture of rounded cobbles and flat stones averaging 0.15m in size. Located on the S and E areas of site bounded by wall 1148 on the E and abutting walls 1147 and 1167. Seem to run under wall 1167 at the E end but seem to respect the line of wall 1148 and are likely of the same phase.
1167	Stone wall	A stone built wall with rough uneven stones in random courses. Stones show little evidence of facing/working and are up to 0.5 x 0.3 x 0.2m in size. Located on the S side of site and is L-shaped with a small extension off the N side 1.8m in length. Abutted by cobbles 1179 to the S and 1168 to the N with cobbles 1166 at the E end. At the W end, the wall turns to the N where it continues 2.8 m up to the main kiln structure 1089. At the point of the turn to the N there is a large stone which makes the wall thicker at this point. The wall is clearly built over cobbles 1169 and 1179 and also brick kiln structure 1170.
1168	Cobble floor	A cobble stone floor constructed from well-rounded stone up to 0.2m in diameter. These seem to be the same cobbles as 1178, run under wall 1167 and seem to form a surface with the early brick kiln structure 1170. The cobbles also surround a small area of flag stones 1169 and have a line of slightly angled stones forming a drainage channel which is similar to that in 1178. Upon further investigation, it is shown that these cobbles form a floor surface associated with and contemporary to kiln structures 1170 and 1180. All cobbling in this phase surveyed as 1168.
1169	Stone flagged surface	Stone flagged floor/capping forming part of the cobbled surface 1168/1178 and possibly associated with brick kiln 1170. Flags average 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.1 m in dimension and are arranged in a roughly square area. Possibly the base for machinery.
1170	Brick structure	Part of kiln structure 1278 comprised of handmade brick and sandy lime mortar. 10 courses high and 3 wide. 1.1m long and has a squared end. Sides of structure are approximately 0.45m thick and are formed by 2 rows of brick.
1171	Stone wall	A stone wall aligned E-W to the E of kiln structure 1089. Abuts kiln 1089 on the W side and is truncated on the E by a modern cut. Possibly also associated with 1167.
1172	Stone wall	E-W aligned stone wall near the S edge of site. Seems to be the same phase at N-S wall 1186. 3 courses preserved and clay bonded. Stones are approximately 0.30m in size and well faced. Abutted by cobbles 1179 and 1184 on the N side but some overlap the top of the wall as this wall is preserved at the same level as the cobbles. Rebuilt at W end where it connects to 1186 and is cut by a culvert.
1173	Backfilled construction cut	Layer/deposit of white/light yellow lime mortar cutting stone cobbled

		surface 1166. Linear in plan aligned NE-SW
1174	Made ground/waste material	A thin, compact layer of dark grey-black clinker material below cobbled surface 1166. Only a small area exposed as it was truncated by modern service at the N side.
1175	Void	Void
1176	Cut of brick feature 1157	A square brick lined cut for feature 1157. Abuts 1118 to the W.
1177	Fill of ditch 1112	A mid-greyish-brown silty clay with common small stone inclusions. Infill of ditch cut 1112 after construction of drain 1113 within the ditch.
1178	Cap-stones of drain 1160	Cap-stones of drain 1160. Previously thought to be part of kiln structures above but are aligned with the drain and are similar in nature to the cap-stones of drain 1113.
1179	Cobbled floor	A cobbled surface composed of cobbles ca. 10cm in diameter. Part of 1168 and thus contemporary with kiln recesses 1099, 1050, 1051, 1170 and 1180 as well as cobble floors 1168, 1185 and 1184. Brick kilns may have been contemporary to or cut into these cobbled surfaces.
1180	Brick structure (kiln recess)	Part of kiln structure 1278 comprised of handmade brick and sandy lime mortar. 10 courses high and 4 wide. 1.1m long and has a squared end
1181	Fill of drain 1160	A dark brown silty clay infill of drain 1160. Same as 1162.
1182	Kiln walls	Octagonal shaped stone structure made 2 courses of smooth stones ranging from 0.20-0.35 x 0.16-0.18 x 0.06-0.05m in dimension. Bonded by lime mortar. Forms the outer facing of kiln 1089. Truncated on the N/NE face by (). Encloses kiln structures 1089 and 1154 as well as possible insulation material 1183.
1183	Rubble core of wall	Rubble/possible insulation for wall 1182. Roughly finished stones randomly placed between the inner (1089) and outer (1182) walls of the kiln structure 1089. Possibly placed as insulation to contain heat of the kiln.
1184	Cobbled surface	Smooth stones set in silty sand matrix 1247. Moderately sorted angular stones 0.14 x 0.08m in size forming a surface.
1185	Floor surface	Flagged stone floor surface comprised of smooth, flat stones 0.94 x 0.37 x 0.06m in dimension. Set in a matrix of silty sand. Likely a working surface associated with kiln sumps although not certain.
1186	Stone wall	Remains of wall associated with 1172, made of large, rough boulders about 0.6m in size. Bonded with lime mortar. Likely built on top of drain 1155 and related to this drain network. Potentially contemporary. Also possibly related to wall 1172 and 1221 and seems to relate to cobbled areas which are contemporary or later.
1187	Void	Void
1188	Possible levelling over cobbled surface	A black sandy silt overlying cobbles 1168 and fill 1190. Only 0.01-0.02m remains due to truncation
1189	Levelling deposit	A mid grey-brown sandy clay with small stones and charcoal inclusions. Underlies wall 1171 and layer 1192, which is beneath slabs 1046/1165. Overlies cobbles 1211. Seen in section.
1190	Possible levelling layer	A mid orange-brown clay sand with some stone inclusions. Visible in section of the truncation pit in area C.
1191	Deposit, potentially a fill	A deposit of compact black-brown sandy silt. Shown in drawing 1009, possibly the same as 1200 but difficult to determine from section.

1192	Deposit in S of area A	A light orange-brown clay sand with stone inclusions. A sloping deposit visible in section only. Not seen to the N of the section
1193	Possible garden soil deposit	A deposit of mid grey-brown silty, clay, loam with stone and charcoal inclusions. Located in truncation pit and visible in section.
1194	Possible garden soil deposit	A deposit of mid brown silty clay loam with stone and charcoal inclusions. Located in truncation pit and visible in drawings 1009 and 1010.
1195	Possible garden soil deposit	A deposit of mid grey-brown silty clay loam seen in section of truncation pit only. Has deposit 1200 overlying it at a sloping angle.
1196	"Natural" deposit	A deposit of mid orange-brown with small stone inclusions. Earliest deposit visible in truncation pit. Largely sterile with some features cut into it which suggests it may be natural geology.
1197	Levelling deposit for slabs 1146/1165	A loose deposit of mid grey-brown sandy silt mixed with cream coloured rubbly mortar. Other inclusions consist of stone and glass fragments as well as some copper objects.
1198	Deposit in area C	A mid pink-brown sandy silt with stone inclusions. Beneath levelling deposit 1197 and also directly underlies slabs 1046/1165 further to the NW.
1199	Drain/cambered cobbles	Within cobbled surface 1168, these cobbles are laid slightly sloping inwards to form a narrow groove within the cobbles serving as a drain. Flagstones 1169 form part of the same surface. Stones average 0.29 x 0.18m in size. Laid into a silt sand matrix.
1200	Garden soil	A dark grey-brown clay, silt loam
1201	Levelling layer	A cream-brown deposit of sandy silt and crushed mortar with some stone inclusions. Appears to extend from the S-N and terminates at the SW of section.
1202	Bedding for cobbles 1211	A mid brown clay sand deposit with stone inclusions. Only visible in section. Stones 1211 are embedded in this context.
1203	Part of bedding layer	A black-brown silty sand layer with stone and charcoal inclusions. Located between two sand layers 1202 and 1204, which both seem to be cobble bedding. Truncated by 1147.
1204	Lower bedding for cobbles	A mid yellow-brown sand deposit running almost the entire length of section in DRG 1011 in the truncation pit. Appears to be truncated by 1147.
1205	Possible levelling layer	A dark grey-brown layer of sandy silt and rubble. Abuts and is above 1147. Possibly a levelling deposit or same as 1045. Contains inclusions of brick, ceramic, glass and stones
1206	Stone layer	A base layer of stones approximately 0.20m in size, roughly finished and bonded with clay. Located under the steps that extend beyond the LOE. Likely not visible when structure was in use. Placed upon but not embedded into the natural geology.
1207	Possible curvilinear feature	A curvilinear cut with sloping sides and a flat base cut into 1196. Appears to be aligned from S-N and is visible in section DNG 1011. Filled by 1208, 1209.
1208	Fill of feature 1207	A dark grey-brown/black sandy silt with small stone inclusions. May have been filled from the NW side as this fill is not visible on the SE side of 1207.
1209	Fill of 1207	A dark orange-brown sandy clay with stone inclusions in cut 1207. This

		fill is very similar to the natural geology 1196 but is slightly darker and sandier with a higher clay content.
1210	Stone dump for levelling	A dump of stones overlain by wall 1007 in the south section of area A. These stones stand 1 course high and are pressed into the ground surface without an obvious construction cut.
1211	Cobbled surface	Large stones aligned in section. (DNG 1011?) At the NE area of octagonal kiln structure.
1212	Machine base	A square stone structure in cut 1102 bonded with lime mortar. Cut through cobbling 1075. Made of Two courses of roughly faced, machined stone blocks set into natural sandy gravel material.
1213	Blockage of entrance in 1148	Stones set into the entrance in wall 1148 after previous narrowing of the entrance by 1214. Composed of roughly faced stone rubble bound into 5 random courses with dark grey mortar.
1214	Narrowing of entrance in 1148	Large sub-rounded stones laid at the base with smaller rectilinear stones above bonded with lime mortar. Deliberately placed within the entrance gap in wall 1148 to narrow the entrance. Survives for 4 random courses. Very roughly finished.
1215	Staircase wall	One course of faced stones about 0.3m in size abutting wall 1217. Shares construction type with wall 1217 so is likely contemporary. The size of the construction suggests a possible use as a staircase at the end of the building with a brick step from the main building [1217] to the circular structure. Demo layer 1216 located inside the curve of this wall.
1216	Demolition layer	A mixture of brown/orange clayish sand and gravelly sand. Likely deposited to fill/level area within wall 1215. Some mortar inclusions also present.
1217	Stone wall	A stone wall running E-W and turning N-S up to the LOE. Composed of medium and large sub-rectangular and rounded roughly faced stones bound with lime mortar. Abutted to the E by staircase 1215 and overlaid by wall 1182 which truncates some of the upper courses. This wall is part of a building associated with cellar/floor layer 1218 and has been truncated at the northern extent by brickwork 1220. Also appears to be built onto 1221 at the E extent.
1218	Paving/flooring for cellar within 1217	A layer of flagstones abutting 1217 to the E and 1222 to the W. Stones are smooth and have an average size of 0.50 x0.40 x0.10m with no visible bonding material. Only survive at the very east and west limits of 1217.
1219	Bedding for flagstones 1218	A greyish brown layer of sandy clay with abundant lime mortar, broken tile fragments and small to medium stones. This layer was composed of demolition crush placed under flagstones 1218 within possible cellar area 1217. Full extent goes under the LOE to the N.
1220	Possible repair to 1217 or step onto flags 1218	Two courses of unfrogged brick coursing truncating wall 1217 at its N extent and overlying flagstones 1219. Bound with lime mortar. Brick sizes 0.24 x0.12 x0.06m
1221	Stone wall	A stone wall composed of 2 courses of roughly faced stones measuring 0.3-0.6m in size bound with lime mortar. Abutted by structure 1217 and seems to have been used as W wall of upper paving 1218 on either side. Likely not related to the original structure. Probably connection to N-S wall of similar construction and the E-W wall at the south of site.
1222	Natural geology	Brownish-orange clay-silt

1223	Void	Void
1224	Stone/part of brick kiln	A squared arrangement of roughly squared stones that form part of the brick kiln. Seems to be the earliest part of the kiln that was built as stone surface 1225 abuts this stone both of which underlie the brick structure. Together 1224 and 1225 form the central part of the brick kiln. Most of the rest of the kiln structure seems built around 1224.
1225	Stone surface inside brick kiln	A flat surface composed of large, well fitted, smooth stones at the base of the brick kiln 1049 and 1050. Abuts 1224 but underlies the brick structure of the kilns.
1226	Possible column base	Possible column base, semi-mortared, sub-circular arrangement with mortar interior and faced by drain 1199 on the S side. When cobbles were removed, square mortar pads were uncovered which were possibly used as a machine or column supports.
1227	Possible column base	Semi-mortared, sub-circular stone arrangement sitting on top of a robber trench 1231 and fill 1232. 3 courses of lime mortar and roughly finished stone.
1228	Possible support structure	Rectangular stone pad made of stones measuring 0.35 x 0.16 x 0.22m bound with lime mortar and clay. Possible use as a support structure for overlying machine.
1229	Brick structure	One course of clay bonded bricks sitting upon 1168 and abutting 1132.
1230	Stone step/threshold stone	Single stone set into wall 1186. Likely later addition for access to kiln 1089. Metal rod inset into N end, possibly for a guard rail/banister or door hinge. Cut by construction cut 1255 for drain 1252.
1231	Robber trench	Rectangular cut for the robbing out of wall 1167. Semi-mortared structure 1227 sits above.
1232	Fill of robber trench 1231	A light brownish-grey deposit composed of loamy sand and lime mortar. Fill also contains small pieces of slate, charcoal and stone
1233	Cut for culvert	Cut into natural geology for rectilinear feature in the SE of area B. Set on a SE-NW alignment and runs into the section/LOE on the SE.
1234	Stone lining for culvert	Large, flat stones lining cut 1233. Stones pressed into the sides (not base) of the cut along its length forming a lining.
1235	Fill of culvert 1233	A mid-brown sandy clay deposit with frequent small stone inclusions.
1236	Cut for culvert/drain	Rectilinear cut for feature in the SE of area C running on a SE-NW alignment. Appears to have been truncated on the S end but may reappear to the NW. Lined with/contains a wooden pipe 1237
1237	Wooden pipe within 1236	Pipe composed mainly of wood but with iron joints which are made of pre-cast iron. Has decomposed at the bottom to form 1238. (Caused by sitting water/damp?) Inner diameter: 0.14m; outer diameter 0.2m.
1238	Decomposed wood from 1237	Fill of 1236, located on the base of the cut, made of dark greyish-brown sandy clay containing small fragments of wood.
1239	Cobbled surface	A cobbled area of stones to the S of 1076, potentially forms a cobbled/paved slab/walkway used as an entrance to 1076. Larger stones than other cobbles in phase so likely a later addition. Truncated slightly to the W end.
1240	Robber trench associated with wall 1241	An irregular, rectilinear cut along the S side of wall 1221 and at the NW end of wall 1241. Shape and location of trench suggest that this trench was dug for the robbing out of wall 1241. Filled by 1245. Cuts construction cut 1242 and fill 1246.

1241	NW-SE running stone wall	Heavily robbed wall running NW-SE. Cut 1240 was likely created for the robbing of the stones from this wall. Foundation trench 1242 and fill 1246. Robbed remains of this wall can be seen in section below drain 1256.
1242	Construction/foundation cut for wall 1241	A linear cut for the construction/foundation of wall 1241. Cut is heavily truncated to the NW by robber cut 1240 and has been left unexcavated
1243	Base of wall	Rubble base of probable E-W running wall. Formed mainly of a layer of compacted rubble/unfinished stones 0.20 x 0.30 x 0.10 - 0.40 x 0.30 x 0.20m in size. No bonding material evident and only one course visible.
1244	Flagged surface/culvert capping	An area of moderately smooth flat lying stones. One course, no bonding material measuring 0.95 x 0.60 x 0.15 - 0.20 x 0.15 x 0.07m. Comes to an abrupt end at the W edge. Potentially truncates the SW end of wall 1221 but this cannot be certain.
1245	Infill of robber trench	A thick mid-grey clay containing frequent cinders/coal, mortar fragments and small sub-angular stones
1246	Fill of construction cut for 1242	A firmly packed mid grey-brown silty clay containing coal/cinders, small to medium sub-angular stones, mortar and small fragments of wood. Truncated by robber trench 1240.
1247	Bedding for cobbles 1184 and cap stones 1185	A deposit of grey-brown silty sand containing small stones and fragments of brick and ceramic tiles. Underlying cobbles 1184 and cap-stones 1185 but overlying wooden pipe 1237.
1248	Deposit overlying pipe 1237	A deposit of brown-orange silty sand containing stones. May have been deposited prior to the laying of cobbles 1184 and underlying cobble bedding 1247 as a levelling or protection for wooden pipe 1237.
1249	Rubble deposit	A deposit of mid whitish-grey sandy mortar with occasional small, angular stones. Above 1250 and cut by 1236.
1250	Rubble deposit	A dark greyish-brown deposit of silty sand with occasional very small sub angular stones. Some tile inclusions. Cut by 1236.
1251	Cobbled surface	An uneven layer of cobbles to the E of wall 1172. Smooth and ranging from 0.23 x 0.27 x 0.08 - 0.09 x 0.05 x 0.07m in size.
1252	Stone drain/culvert	A stone drain/culvert running ENE-WSW. Made of roughly smoothed stones 0.50 x 0.30 x 0.50 - 0.20 x 0.15 x 0.03m in size. Likely truncates wall 1186 and is truncated on the W by later construction activity. Fill of drain seems to be a thick, sticky clay.
1253	Culvert	Stone culvert running NE-SW almost parallel to wall 1132. Constructed of smooth stones measuring 0.39 x 0.2 x 0.08m bound with clay and lime mortar. Cut by square feature 1137 and cuts 1258 and 1196.
1254	Fill of culvert 1253	Mid brown silty clay deposit with rare flecks of charcoal within culvert 1253. Runs the entire length of the culvert though disturbed in some areas by later features.
1255	Cut for stone drain 1252	A long narrow linear cut into 1256 for the installation of drain 1252. Truncated to the NW by later construction. Mainly visible on the NE side of the drain since the structure of the drain seems to have been built pressed up to the SW edge of the cut. This cut truncates previous drain 1256 as well as threshold stone 1230 and wall 1186.
1256	Rubble infill of drain cut 1263	A primarily rubbly infill in a matrix of mid brown-grey clay silt. Fill contains sub-rounded and sub-angular stones are small to medium (0.10-0.20m) in size. Mortar fragments and clinker are also in the matrix.

		In use prior to stone drain 1252. Runs NW-SE and curves slightly to the E where it meets drain 1259 at its SW end which seems to have been in use during the same phase. Truncated at the NW end by later construction activity and cut by later drain 1252 and associated contexts.
1257	Fill of drain cut 1255	A mid yellowish-brown silty clay with manganese/clinker and mortar inclusions. This material is packed into cut 1255 around drain/culvert 1252. Truncated in the NW by later construction activity. Likely used as sealing for drain.
1258	Redeposited natural?	A firm orange-brown sandy clay with small to medium stone inclusions which is seen across a large portion of site.
1259	Culvert/drain	A stone culvert/drain running N-S in area C. Composed of 2 courses of smooth, clay bonded stones 0.47 x 0.38 x 0.05m in size. Abuts culvert 1256 at the SW end and abutted by culvert 1253 at the N end. Possibly truncated by wall 1132. Stones surrounded by fill 1260.
1260	Fill for drain/culvert 1259	A mid reddish-brown silty clay with occasional angular stones, manganese/clinker and very small charcoal flecks. Cuts 1258 and 1196
1261	Cut for shallow pit	A shallow, sub-circular/irregular cut into natural geology with a flat/uneven base. Filled with 1262.
1262	Fill of pit 1261	A dark grey clayey-silt with coal and ash inclusions.
1263	Cut for rubble drain 1256	A linear cut for a rubble drain, running NW-SE. Truncated by 1255 for construction of later drain 1252 and also by later construction activity. Cuts cut 1242 and remains of robbed wall 1241. Is abutted at the SE end by drain 1259 which is likely later as its construction is similar to drain 1252 but arrangement suggests both drains could have been in use at the same time. Drains 1252 and 1259 were likely constructed to supplement drain 1256.
1264	Garden/lazy bed cut.	A shallow, linear cut with sloping sides and a flat base for a feature running SE-NW. Filled by 1265 and is truncated by a pit at its NW end. Similar to/same as 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274 and 1276.
1265	Fill of garden bed 1264	A deposit of grey-brown sandy clay with stone and ceramic inclusions.
1266	Cut for garden/lazy bed	Similar to 1264. Shallow, linear cut with a flat base running SE-NW. Filled by 1267.
1267	Fill of garden bed 1266	A deposit of grey-brown sandy clay with stone and ceramic inclusions.
1268	Cut for garden/lazy bed	Similar to 1264. Shallow, linear cut with a flat base running SE-NW. Filled by 1269.
1269	Fill of garden bed 1268	A deposit of grey-brown sandy clay with stone and ceramic inclusions.
1270	Cut for garden/lazy bed	Shallow, linear cut with a flat base running SE-NW. Filled by 1271.
1271	Fill of garden bed 1270	A deposit of grey-brown sandy clay with stone and ceramic inclusions.
1272	Cut for garden/lazy bed	Similar to 1264. Shallow, linear cut with a flat base running SE-NW. Filled by 1273. Appears to have been truncated by machine or terminates at point of possible truncation.
1273	Fill of garden bed 1272	A deposit of grey-brown sandy clay with stone, bone and ceramic inclusions.
1274	Cut for garden/lazy bed	Similar to 1264. Shallow, linear cut with a flat base running SE-NW. Filled by 1275. Truncated by 1259 at its NW end.
1275	Fill of garden bed 1274	A deposit of grey-brown sandy clay with stone, bone and ceramic inclusions.

1276	Cut for garden/lazy bed	Shallow, linear cut with a flat base running SE-NW. Filled by 1277. Truncated by 1259 at its NW end
1277	Fill of garden bed 1277	A deposit of grey-brown sandy clay with stone, bone and ceramic inclusions.
1278	Brick built structure	Structure comprised of brick, stone and lime mortar. It has 4 long (ca 0.9m) brick recesses (1049, 1050, 1170, 1180) and 2 short stone recesses (1051). Also had a stone floor (1225) and stone centre structures (1224). Whole structure measured ca 4.2sqm. Associated cobble and flagstone surfaces (1168, 1169, and 1185) were bounded by walls 1172 and 1186. It was not clear whether the kiln structure was cut through this cobbled surface or was contemporary w/ 1278. See 1049, 1050, etc. for more detail.

Sample register

Sample No.	Context No.	Reason for sampling
1001	1029	Fill of drain; mixed fill 1029, 1030, 1031
1002	1032	Upper fill of drain [1011]
1003	1033	Lower fill of drain [1011]
1004	1022	Deposit overlying [1005]; possibly mixed with (1024)
1005	1042	Black deposit overlying (1043)
1006	1052	Basal fill of kiln [1049]
1007	1052	Basal fill of kiln [1050]
1008	1053	Upper fill of kiln [1050]
1009	1149	Fill of drain [1108]
1010	1141	Fill of kiln [1089]
1011	1153	Fill of kiln [1154]
1012	1161	Fill of drain [1113]
1013	1186	Mortar sample (bag)
1014	1238	Fill of culvert [1236]
1015	1049	Sample of brick from kiln structure [1049], [1050], [1170], [1180]
1016	1235	Fill of drain [1233]
1017	1254	Fill of culvert [1253]
1018	1260	Fill of culvert [1259]
1019	1273	Fill of [1272]

Photographic register

Photo Number	Direction Facing	Description
1	N	General shot of cobbles (1010) and associated structures.
2	N	General shot of cobbles (1010) and associated structures.
3	NE	General shot of cobbles (1010) and associated structures.
4	S	General shot of cobbles (1010) and associated structures.
5	S	General shot of cobbles (1010) and associated structures.
6	S	Close up of cobbles (1010)
7	SW	Shot of (1010) and (1012)
8	N	Shot of (1007) and (1009)
9	SW	Shot of (1009), (1004) and (1006)
10	NE	Shot of (1004) and (1005)
11	NE	General shot of site
12	NW	Shot of (1013)
13	NE	Shot of SW facing section below (1013)
14	SE	Shot of (1015) and (1017)
15	SE	Close up shots of possible heat affected stones within (1015)
16	SW	Shot of (1011)
17	E	Working shot
18	E	Working shot
19	E	Working shot
20	E	Working shot
21	SE	Working shot
22	NE	Shot of (1004) and (1005)
23	NE	Shot of (1004) and (1005)
24	SW	NE facing section of fill abutting lade [1005]
25	SW	NE facing section of fill [1005]
26	SW	Close up of (1024) in NE facing section
27	SW	Close up of (1024) in NE facing section
28	SW	SE facing section of (1023) w/ [1025]
29	NE	SW facing section of wall [1004] w/ truncation [1025] and [1014]
30	SW	Plan shot of [1005]; NW portion
31	NE	Close up of (1024) in wall [1004]; SW facing side
32	NE	Shot of SW facing side of [1004] w/ (1024) and [1025] and [1014]
33	SE	Slot through drain [1009]
34	SE	Vertical plan of slot through drain [1009]
35	SW	Detail of NE facing section of [1009]
36	SW	General shot of NE section of [1009], shows [1004]
37	NE	Detail of SW facing section of [1009]
38	NE	General shot of SW facing section of [1009]
39	S	Location shot of slot in [1009]; shows [1009], [1010], [1007], [1004], and [1016]
40	S	Shot of building [1003]

41	S	Shot of building [1003]
42	SE	General plan of slot through drain [1011]
43	SW	NE facing section through [1011]
44	NE	SW facing section through [1011]
45	SW	General shot of [1011] and location
46	SW	General shot of [1011] shows [1004], [1006], [1007], [1008], [1010], [1012]
47	SW	General shot of [1004], [1006] and drains [1011] and [1009]
48	SW	General shot of [1004], [1006] and drains [1011] and [1009]
49	SW	Shot of [1014]
50	SW	Shot of [1014]
51	SE	General shot of site and 1013/1014
52	NE	Working shot
53	ENE	Shot of [1004] and [1005] with slot
54	ENE	Shot of [1004] and [1005]
55	WNW	Detail of [1006]
56	SW	Detail of [1006]
57	NW	Shot of [1008]
58	W	Shot of [1008], [1004] and [1014]
59	S	Shot of [1007] and drain [1009]
60	W	Shot of [1008] and [1004]
61		Shots for 3D modelling
62	NE	General shot of wall [1034] and [1035]
63	NE	General shot of wall [1034] and [1035]
64	NE	General shot of wall [1034] and [1035]
65	NE	Detail of [1034] and [1035]
66	NE	Detail of [1034] and underlying stratigraphy
67	NE	Wall [1034] and [1035]
68	NW	General shot along the length of [1034]
69	SE	General shot of [1015] fully exposed w/[1034] and [1007]
70	SW	Detail of [1015] shows [1007]
71	E	Working shot, general shot of site
72	E	Working shot, general shot of site
73	E	Working shot, general shot of site
74	E	Working shot, general shot of site
75	NE	Working shot, general shot of site
76	S	Shot of section between kilns [1049] [1051]
77	S	Shot of section between kilns [1049] [1051]
78	S	Shot of section between kilns [1049] [1051]
79	SE	NW facing section between [1089] and [1090]
80	SE	NW facing section between [1089] and [1090]
81	SE	NW facing section between [1089] and [1090]
82	SE	NW facing section between [1089] and [1090]

83	N	Cobbles [1059] mid-ex
84	NW	Working shot
85		Photo-rec of cobbles [1059]
86	SE	Shot of area A; detail (1060), [1063], [1062]
87	W	Wall [1061] and associated features in area A
88	SE	General shot of kilns [1072] and [1073] in area A
89	NW	Kiln [1072] and wall [1012] Area A
90	NE	Kiln [1073] general shot
91		Photo-rec for kilns [1072] and [1073]
92	E	Working shot for Area A
93	ENE	Working shot for Area A
94	E	West facing section of [1004], [1005] and [1067]
95	W	East facing section of [1068], [1069], [1070] and [1066]
96	SE	Shot of [1066], [1067], [1005] and [1004]
97	NW	Shot of [1066], [1067], [1005] and [1004] and area A
98	ENE	WSW facing section of [1004], [1005], [1066] and [1067]
99	SE	Flagstone floor surface [1094]
100	NW	Flagstone floor surface [1094]
101	NE	Flagstone floor surface [1094] as relates to [1096]
102	S	Construction cut [1101] and fill (1100); area B
103	W	E. facing section through the N extent of Area A (1/3)
104	W	Overview of clay deposit (1110); area A
105	W	E. facing section through the N extent of area A (2/3)
106	W	E. facing section through the N extent of area A (3/3)
107	W	E. facing section through the N extent of area A
108	ENE	Mid-ex of [1007], [1008], [1009] and truncation (1006)
109	SW	Walls [1008], [1004] and clay deposit (1110)
110		General shots of area in NE corner
111		General shots of area in NE corner
112		General shots of area in NE corner
113		General shots of area in NE corner
114		General shots of area in NE corner
115		General shots of area in NE corner
116		General shots of area in NE corner
117		General shots of area in NE corner
118		General shots of area in NE corner
119		General shots of area in NE corner
120		General shots of area in NE corner
121		General shots of area in NE corner
122		General shots of area in NE corner
123		General shots of area in NE corner
124		General shots of area in NE corner

125		General shots of area in NE corner
126		General shots of area in NE corner
127	E	Structure [1137] post-ex
128	E	Structure [1137] and surrounding area
129	W	General shot: construction cut [1139] and truncation
130	SE	General shot: construction cut [1139] and truncation
131	S	General view of brick wall [1119] and foundation [1120]
132	E	General view of brick wall [1119] and foundation [1120]
133	E	Steps [1121]
134	N	Wall [1122]
135	W	Stone steps [1121] and wall [1122]
136	E	Kerb stones [1123]
137	N	Kerb stones [1123]
138	N	Brick wall [1124]
139	N	Stone floor [1125]
140	N	Stone floor [1125]
141	E	Stone floor [1125]
142	E	Floor surface (1226)
143	N	Floor surface (1226)
144	NW	Wall [1227]
145	W	Wall [1227]
146	N	Wall [1227]
147	N	Wall [1227]
148	E	Floor surface (1228)
149	S	Floor surface (1228)
150	S	Floor surface (1228)
151	W	Floor surface (1228)
152	W	Floor surface (1228) east half
153	S	Floor surface (1228) east half
154	S	Surfaces (1129) and (1130)
155	W	Surfaces (1129) and (1130)
156	S	View of stone gully (1131)
157	W	View of stone gully (1131)
158	NE	General view of wall [1132]
159	NE	General view of wall [1132]
160	NE	General view of wall [1132]
161	W	General view of wall [1132]
162	S	General view of pads [1134] and [1135]
163	N	General view of pads [1134] and [1135]
164	N	General view of pads [1134] and [1135]
165	SW	Shot of culvert [1113]
166	NE	Shot of culvert [1113]

167	SW	Shot of culvert [1113] and base of drain [1109]
168	ESE	Shot of culvert [1113] and base of drain [1109]
169	SW	Shot of culvert [1113]
170	NW	Shot of culvert [1113] within area A
171	W	Shot of drain [1108]
172	ENE	Shot of drain [1107] and [1109]
173	SW	Shot of drain [1108], [1107] and [1109]
174	NW	Shot of drain [1108], [1107] and [1109]
175	E	Post-ex shot of slot in [1066]
176	SE	Post-ex shot of slot in [1066]
177	W	Shot of wall [1062]
178	WSW	Shot of wall [1062] and drain []
179	W	Shot of wall [1062]
180		VOID
181		VOID
182	SW	(1141) and (1142) in [1089]
183	SW	(1141) and (1142) in [1089]
184	SW	(1141) and (1142) in [1089]
185	SW	(1141) and (1142) in [1089]
186	SW	Shot of (1153) in [1154]
187	SW	Shot of (1141), (1142), (1153) and [1154] in [1089]
188		VOID
189		VOID
190		VOID
191	N	Stone floor [1125]
192	W	Stone floor [1125]
193	S	Stone floor [1125]
194	E	Stone surface [1224]
195	E	Stone surface [1224]
196	N	Stone pillar supports [1134] and [1136]
197	N	Stone pillar supports [1134] and [1136]
198	N	Stone pillar supports [1134] and [1136]
199	N	Stone pillar supports [1134] and [1136]
200	N	Stone pillar supports [1134] and [1136]
201	S	W end of wall [1127]
202	S	W end of wall [1127]
203	N	S facing elevation of wall [1127]
204	NE	Stone wall [1127]
205	NE	Stone wall [1127]
206	E	Stone wall [1127]
207	SW	Stone wall [1127]
208	W	E facing section of (1144) and (1145)

209	W	E facing section of (1144) and (1145)
210	S	Shot of drains [1113] and [1155]
211	W	Shot of drains [1113] and [1155]
212	SW	Shot of section through [1113]
213	SE	Stone wall [1133]
214	S	Stone wall [1133]
215	SW	Stone wall [1133]
216	N	Stone wall [1133]
217	W	Stone wall [1133]
218	NW	Stone wall [1133]
219	N	Stone wall [1133]
220	N	Stone wall [1133]
221	N	Stone wall [1133]
222	NE	Stone wall [1133]
223	NE	Shot of SW facing section w/ (1076), (1052) and (1159)
224	NE	Shot of SW facing section w/ (1076), (1052) and (1159)
225	S	Shot of (1160)
226	E	Shot of (1160)
227	S	N facing section of drain [1113]
228	NW	Oblique shot of (1043), area B
229	NW	Oblique shot of (1043), area B
230	NW	Oblique shot of (1043), area B
231	N	S facing section of (1150) w/ (1117)
232	N	S facing section of (1150) w/ (1117)
233	E	Plan shot of (1150)
234	NE	Shot of [1118] and (1116) ; poor due to light
235	NE	Shot of (1157) and [1176]; poor due to light
236	SE	Oblique shot of (1043), area B
237	SE	Oblique shot of (1043), area B
238	SW	NE facing section of deposits beneath industrial area
239	SW	NE facing section of deposits beneath industrial area
240	NW	SE facing section of deposits beneath industrial area
241	W	Drain [1160]
242	W	Drain [1160]
243	S	Drain [1160]; N facing section
244	SW	NE facing section of deposits beneath industrial area
245	SW	NE facing section of deposits beneath industrial area
246	NW	SE facing section of deposits beneath industrial area
247	SW	NE facing section of deposits beneath industrial area
248	SW	NE facing section of deposits beneath industrial area
249	SW	NE facing section of deposits beneath industrial area
250	SW	NE facing section of deposits beneath industrial area

251	S	Kiln structure [1154]
252	N	Kiln structure [1154]
253	W	Kiln structure [1089]
254	E	Kiln structure [1089]
255	NE	Detail of [1180]
256	SW	Detail of [1180]
257	S	Detail of [1170]
258	N	Detail of [1170]
259	S	Detail of [1050]
260	SW	Shot of [1168], [1170], [1180], [1199]
261	NW	Shot of [1168], [1170], [1180], [1199]
262	NW	Shot of [1169]
263	NW	Shot of [1169], [1170], [1180] and [1168]
264	NE	Shot of [1199]
265	NW	Shot of [1199]
266	SW	Shot of [1049] and [1050]
267	NE	Shot of [1049] and [1050]
268	SW	Shot of [1049] and [1050]
269	NW	Shot of [1049], [1050], [1067], [1170], [1180], [1151]
270	SW	Shot of [1182] and [1183]
271	N	Shot of [1182] and [1183]
272	W	Shot of [1182] and [1183]
273	E	Shot of [1051]
274	W	Shot of [1051]
275	W	Shot of [1049]
276	SW	Shot of [1049]
277		Working shot - bedding under (1075)
278		Working shot - bedding under (1075)
279	SW	Pre-ex of stones [1206]
280	E	Slot through stones [1206]
281	W	Slot through stones [1206]
282	SW	Slot through stones [1210]
283	E	View of (1173)
284	S	View of (1173)
285	N	Cobbles [1166]
286	N	Cobbles [1166]
287	N	Wall [1171]
288	S	Wall [1171]
289	NW	Detail of drain [1155] post-ex
290	NW	Detail of drain [1155] post-ex
291	NE	Detail of drain [1155] post-ex
292	NE	Detail of drain [1155] post-ex

293	E	Location of drain [1155]
294	E	W. facing section of [1212]
295	NW	Plan of [1212]
296	E	Shot of [1148] w/ [1213] and [1214] (infilled wall)
297	E	Detail of infilled entrances [1213] and [1214]
298	E	Wall [1215]
299	N	Wall [1215], abutting wall [1217]
300	N	Wall [1215], abutting wall [1217] and [1218] and wall [1142]
301	E	Wall [1217] with paving [1218]
302	E	Brick step [1220] in wall [1217]
303	N	Rubble layer (1219) under paving [1218]
304	N	Paving [1218] at western end, with wall [1221]
305	E	Paving [1218] and wall [1217] abutting wall [1221]
306	S	Structure [1217] main wall
307	SE	Wall [1215] and surrounding features
308	NE	SW facing side of wall [1167]
309	NE	SW facing side of wall [1167]
310	S	Wall [1221]
311	W	Wall [1221] w/ paving [1218]
312	S	Wall [1221] abutted by wall [1217]
313	E	Brick structure [1229]
314	E	Shot of [1229] and [1132]
315	S	Shot of [1227]
316	SW	Shot of [1227] and [1231]
317	W	Shot of [1227] and [1231]
318	E	Shot of [1155] and [1186]
319	N	Shot of [1155] and [1186]
320	E	Shot of [1230]
321	NE	Shot of [1230]
322	E	Shot of [1233]
323	SE	Shot of [1233]
324	S	Shot of [1233]
325	S	Shot of [1226] and [1199]
326	SW	Shot of [1226] and [1199]
327	S	Shot of [1228]
328	SW	Shot of [1228]
329	SE	NW facing section of culvert [1236]
330	SE	NW facing section of culvert [1236]
331	N	Cobbles [1239] at S of site
332	S	Cobbles [1251]
333	NW	Cobbles [1251]
334	N	Cobbles [1251]

335	N	General shot of area, includes: [1221], [1241], [1242], [1243], [1240]
336	SE	Wall [1243]
337	E	Flags [1244]
338	NW	Robber trench [1240]
339	NW	Wall [1241]
340	SE	Wall [1241], robbed, in section w/cut [1242]
341	SE	Wall [1241], robbed, in section w/cut [1242]
342	N	Wall [1221] elevation
343	E	Culvert [1253]
344	NE	Culvert [1253]; very sunny
345	NE	Culvert [1253]; very sunny
346	S	Section; culvert [1252], [1255], [1242], [1256], [1241]
347	S	Section; culvert [1252], [1255], [1242], [1256], [1241]
348	NW	Culvert [1252], shows [1230] and [1255]
349	NW	Culvert [1252], shows [1255]
350	NE	Culvert [1252], shows [1230] and [1255]
351	W	Rebuilt section of wall [1172] intersection with [1186]
352	SW	Rebuilt section of wall [1172] intersection with [1186]
353	NE	Drain [1256]
354	W	Drain [1259]
355	NW	Drain [1259]; terminus at NE
356	NW	Drain [1259] intersection of [1256] and [1259]
357	SE	Pit [1261] section
358	NW	View of linear features [1264], [1266], [1268], [1270], [1272], [1274], [1275], [1276]
359	SW	View of linear features [1264], [1266], [1268], [1270], [1272], [1274], [1275], [1276]
360	S	View of section through drain [1259]
361	S	View of section through drain [1259]

Appendix 2 – Finds Catalogue

Trench	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
	U/S		1	11	Clay Pipe	Bowl	forward tilting bowl, stamped Edinburgh castle heel, moulded initials TB (Thomas Banks) c1660-80	1660-80
	U/S		23	231	Pottery (Mod)	Creamware	sherds from same bowl with tall foot rim	1760-1800
	U/S		1	10	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	blue trans printed, marked 'BOSPHORUS / -HALL & Co'	19th-20th
	1038		1	49	Pottery (PM)	PMR	loop handle from handles jar	17th-L18th
B	1042		3	82	CBM	Pan Tile	small sherds	17th-present
B	1042		1	2	Glass	Bottle	green bottle sherd, laminating	17th-19th
B	1042		3	13	Pottery (Mod)	Creamware	small sherds, plate rim and sherds, small jug handle	1760-1830
B	1042		7	46	Pottery (Mod)	BGRE	small sherds	17th/19th
B	1042		1	14	Pottery (Mod)	Porcelain	Chinese painted porcelain plate	17th-19th
B	1042		4	35	Pottery (Mod)	Slipware	slip lined redware bowl sherds with brown mottles	M-L18th
	1044		2	10	Clay Pipe	Stems	narrow bore, one moulded mouthpiece, one stamped 'MY PIPE... / ...Y PIPE'	19th-E20th
	1044		2	515	Glass	Bottle	one moulded narrow base with conical kick, one hand finished base	E19th
	1044		5	752	Industrial Waste	Slag	undiagnostic slag, fairly vesicular and quite light	
	1044		1	7	Leather	Shoe	small piece of shoe ?upper	
	1044		1	33	Leather	Shoe	sole, complete	
	1045		1	6	Glass	Bottle	Green bottle sherd	18th/20th
	1045		1	27	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	figurine sherd featuring man in blue coat, painted in earth colours blue and green	1790-1830
	1045		22	165	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	sherds from same willow pattern plate/dish	1800-present
	1045		3	437	Pottery (Mod)	Stoneware	large brown jar base and rim, sherd from another white glazed vessel	18th-19th
	1045		1	21	Pottery (Mod)	Slipware	slip-lined redware bowl sherd	L18th-19th
	1045		1	14	Pottery (PM)	U/I	PMO? Red sandy sherd, lipped rim, exterior degraded glaze	17th-18th
	1045		1	9	Pottery (PM)	PMR	strap handle fragment	17th-L18th
	1047		3	727	CBM	Pan Tile	large sherds	17th-present
	1047		1	131	Glass	Bottle	moulded bottle base , conical kick	1820-1900
	1047		1	1	Glass	Window	laminating	PM-Mod
	1047		1	14	Industrial Waste	Slag	vesicular slaggy deposit on stone	
	1047		1	181	Iron	Rod	length of square-sectioned rod	Mod
	1047		1	56	Leather	Shoe	sole, missing toe and heel	
	1047		2	67	Pottery (Mod)	Creamware	possible jug/sauce boat sherds	1760-1830
	1047		24	410	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	mostly sherds making up most of flow blue plate with moulded rim, other blue trans printed sherds and handle with brown hand painting	1840-present

	1047		2	34	Pottery (Mod)	Stoneware	bottle sherds	19th-E20th
	1047		7	397	Pottery (Mod)	Slipware	large sherds from same dairy bowl	L18th-19th
	1047		1	6	Pottery (PM)	TGE	thick ?bottle sherds, powdered blue exterior, white interior	17th-18th
	1047		1	7	Pottery (PM)	Frechen	small base sherd of Bartmann jug, tiger glaze	L16th-E18th
C	1048		1	183	CBM	Pan Tile	large sherd	17th-present
C	1048		1	612	CBM	Box/Planter	corner of large square box with handle, salt glazed coarse stoneware fabric	19th-E20th
C	1048		3	9	Clay Pipe	Bowl & Stems	narrow bore, bowl fragment, stem with tooth-wear	19th-E20th
C	1048		1	9	Copper Alloy	Coin	George IV halfpenny, 1825-30	1825-30
C	1048		1	0	Copper Alloy	Pin	tinned, integral cushion-shaped head	PM-Mod
C	1048		2	10	Copper Alloy	Rivets	flat round ended rivet, fixed to washer on back, one with piece of preserved organic material between, 4-5mm thick, heads, 12mm, washer diam 14mm	PM-Mod
C	1048		1	2	Glass	Window	thin, good condition	Mod
C	1048		1	16400	Iron	Cog Wheel	section of very large cogwheel, estimate diam c.1.5m	Mod
C	1048		1	913	Iron	Hinge	large hinge, square plate on one side, long pointed strap on other	Mod
C	1048		1	39	Iron	Staple	square	Mod
C	1048		14	115	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	various small sherds, willow blue trans printed, purple trans printed, blue banded, yellow banded, moulded , red trans printed with hand painting	1820-present
C	1048		1	16	Pottery (Mod)	UGRE	flower pot base	18th-20th
C	1048		1	5	Pottery (Mod)	Slipware	slip covered redware, with lustre decoration on exterior	19th-20th
C	1048		3	98	Pottery (Mod)	Slipware	slip-lined dairy bowl base and sherds	L18th-19th
C	1048		1	3	Shell Object	Button	large decorative button, possibly inset from larger wooden/copper alloy button, diam 26mm	18th-19th
	1053		1	12	Copper Alloy	Disc	flat disc with gold coloured edges, covered in corrosion products, function not clear, gold plated at edges?, or possibly brass colour preserved due to waterlogging?	
C	1071		1	19	Pottery (Mod)	Slipware	red body, broken glazed bowl sherd, slip decorated interior	18th
B	1074		1	18	Pottery (Mod)	UGRE	flower pot base?	18th-20th
C	1077		2	59	CBM	Pan Tile	small abraded sherds	17th-present
C	1077		1	1	Glass	Bottle	flared phial rim	17th-18th
C	1077		2	18	Pottery (Mod)	Creamware	plate/dish sherds	1760-1830
C	1081		1	257	CBM	Pan Tile	large sherd	17th-present
C	1081		1	49	Iron	Nail		Mod
C	1081		2	60	Pottery (Mod)	Stoneware	bottle sherds	19th-E20th
C	1138		1	23	Iron	Rod	iron rod in ?copper alloy sheeting	Mod
C	1138		1	143	Iron	Vessel	large cauldron foot?	PM-Mod

						Foot?		
C	1140		4	91	Glass	Bottle	green bottle sherds, some poor condition and from rounded bottles	18th
C	1140		1	5	Iron	Nail		Mod
C	1140		1	20	Pottery (Mod)	BGRE	bowl rim	17th/19th
C	1145		2	3	Glass	Window	thin, good condition	Mod
C	1145		1	11	Iron	Nail		Mod
C	1145		1	76	Pottery (PM)	PMR	large body sherd, glazed both sides	17th-L18th
C	1186	1013		1143	Mortar	Mortar	sample	
C	1196		1	14	Pottery (PM)	PMO	small jar rim	17th-L18th
C	1197		2	13	Copper Alloy	Strip	two strips with slightly C-shaped section, one rounded ends, other ends broken pieces do not join	
C	1199		1	14	Iron	Nail		Mod
C	1199		1	106	Iron	Pipe	conjoining pipe sherds	Mod
C	1199		2	117	Iron	Strap	lengths of flat sheet	Mod
C	1199		14	716	Pottery (Mod)	BGRE	large jar sherds, same vessel?	17th/19th
C	1199		3	81	Pottery (Mod)	Slipware	slip lined redware bowl rim and sherds, with brown and green mottles	M-L18th
C	1200		1	8	Pottery (Mod)	BGWE	jar sherd?	18th/20th
C	1200		1	49	Pottery (PM)	PMR	dripping dish rim/handle	17th-L18th
C	1200		1	61	Pottery (PM)	PMR	jug base, exterior glaze	17th-M18th
C	1254		1	4	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	blue trans printed	19th-20th
C	1271		7	201	CBM	Pan Tile	small sherds	17th-present
C	1271		2	6	Pottery (PM)	TGE	small plain sherds, glazed both sides though largely missing from exterior	17th-18th
C	1271		1	22	Pottery (PM)	PMO	bowl rim, internal glaze	17th-M18th

Appendix 4 – Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Excavation at 396 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	GORE14/004
PARISH:	City of Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Murray
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology UK Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	17 th -20 th Century Pottery
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 22487214
START DATE (this season)	November 2015
END DATE (this season)	December 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Headland Archaeology, 2007, 2011, 2014 & 2015
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p><i>Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological works on a site at 396 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh. The work was required to support a planning application (Planning Ref 11/02827/FUL) for a proposed development. The programme revealed significant archaeological remains that span a period representing the transition of Gorgie from an area of agriculture to one of Edinburgh's industrial centres.</i></p> <p><i>The excavation demonstrated that there were multiple phases of activity on the site starting with small scale agricultural activity in the 17th-18th Century as well as a substantial building with an external tower staircase. A mill was constructed, possibly in the 17th but more likely, in the 18th Century. This was subsequently expanded and more widespread industrial activity took place from the late 18th Century until the 20th Century. This most likely involved the drying of grains and legumes.</i></p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	3DReid
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE Scotland

EMAIL ADDRESS: ross.murray@headlandarchaeology.com

**ARCHIVE LOCATION
(intended/deposited)** NMRS