

CFA Archaeology Ltd

archaeological consultants

Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

Interpretation, Design & Display

Finds/ Environmental Analysis

Field Evaluation & Excavation

Historic Building Recording

Site & Landscape Survey


Geophysical Survey

**10-12 Inglis Green Road
Longstone
City of Edinburgh**

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1)

Report No. 2069

 0131 273 4380

 0131 273 4381

 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

The Old Engine House
Eskmills Business Park
Musselburgh
East Lothian
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380
Fax: 0131 273 4381
email: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Author	Magnus Kirby MA FSA Scot AIfA
Illustrator	Shelly Werner MA PHD
Editor	Bruce Glendinning BSc PGDip MIfA
Commissioned by	DTS Raeburn on behalf of Morbaine Ltd
Date issued	May 2012
Version	1
Planning Application No	10/02306/PPP
Grid Ref	NT 2192 7083

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

**10-12 Inglis Green Road
Longstone
City of Edinburgh**

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1)

Report No. 2069

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Working Methods	4
3.	Archaeological Results	4
4.	Conclusions	6
5.	References	7

Appendices

1.	Photographic Register	8
2.	Context Register	9
3.	Summary of Excavation Results	9
4.	Field Drawing Register	9

Illustrations (bound at rear)

Fig. 1	Location map and trench plan
Fig. 2	Plan of Trenches 1, 2 & 4
Fig. 3	Plan of Trench 8
Fig. 4	Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1st Edition, 1855
Fig. 5	Wall 005/007 from the north-west
Fig. 6	Wall 005/007 from the south-east
Fig. 7	Curving section of wall 005/007
Fig. 8	Section across wall 005/007
Fig. 9	Trench 8 from the south-west
Fig. 10	Wall 010
Fig. 11	Concrete encased pipes 011 and 012
Fig. 12	Surface 013
Fig. 13	Surface 014 and 015
Fig. 14	Surface 015 and sewer pipe 016
Fig. 15	Surface 017

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in May 2012 for the proposed development of 10-12 Inglis Green Road, Longstone, City of Edinburgh (NGR: NT 2192 7083) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by DTS Raeburn (Raeburn) on behalf of Morbaine Ltd.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 07 July 2011 covering this programme of works was produced by CFA. This WSI was designed to meet the requirements of the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS).

1.2 Background

Morbaine Ltd has been granted planning permission from the City of Edinburgh Council (10/023006/PPP) for a retail development at 10-12 Inglis Green Road, Longstone, Edinburgh. The terms of the planning consent required a programme of archaeological works including a desk-based assessment, a standing building survey and an archaeological trial trenching evaluation.

The results of the desk-based assessment and standing building survey are contained within CFA data structure report no. 1949 (Cressey 2011). The present report contains the results of Phase 1 of the trial trenching evaluation. Phase 2 will be undertaken at a future date following the demolition of the industrial units alongside the water of Leith and a further phase (Phase 3) may be required within the south-eastern corner of the site.

The Phase 1 evaluation was undertaken at the north-western end of the site within the former B&Q car park. Consultation of early Ordnance Survey map editions indicated that this area contained a complex of farm buildings and some buildings associated with the Inglisgreen Bleachfield (later the Inglis Green Dye Works and Tweed Mills). On the 1855 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) a thrashing machine associated with the farm is labelled and on later editions the farm is annotated 'Graysmill Farm'. The thrashing machine is depicted as a circular structure attached to a larger complex of buildings and is likely to have been a horse-drawn ring-mill with an associated threshing barn. A lade associated with Inglisgreen Bleachfield is depicted running through the Phase 1 evaluation area and there is a large square building along with a concentration of rather smaller buildings. Further details of the history of the proposed development area are contained within the desk-based assessment that accompanied the Standing Building Survey (Cressey 2011).

The lade is thought to have been diverted during the later development of the site and now flows through the existing surface water sewer which will be retained within the current development.

It was not possible to undertake evaluation in the north-eastern part of the Phase 1 area at this time. Further trenches will be excavated within this location as part of the Phase 2 programme of works.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the project are to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the development area; to establish the survival, character, extent and complexity of archaeological features within the proposed development area; and to establish their significance and vulnerability to the proposed development.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance.

2.2 Evaluation

Eight trenches (Trench 1 to Trench 8) (Fig. 1) were excavated amounting to 478m² or c.8% of the Phase 1 area. This figure was lower than the 610m² (10%) requested because not all of the Phase 1 area was available for evaluation. Further trenches will be excavated within the Phase 1 area as part of the Phase 2 programme of works to provide the remaining 130m² of coverage in this area.

The overburden was removed by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 2m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All groundbreaking work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment and all trenches were backfilled.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2. A summary of the trenches excavated is contained in Appendix 3.

3.2 Trial Trenches

Eight trenches were excavated within the Phase 1 area amounting to 478m² (Fig. 1). The remaining trenches required in this area will be excavated during the Phase 2 evaluation.

The deposits predominantly consisted of modern hardcore. Within Trench 1 to Trench 7 modern deposits were between 0.1m and 0.4m in depth, whereas within Trench 8 they were considerably deeper measuring between 0.8m and 1.2m. Features associated with earlier structures on the site were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 8. Those within Trenches 1, 2 and 4 were located c. 0.2m below the current ground surface and those within Trench 8 were located c.0.8m to 1.2m below the current ground surface. Details of the trenches containing these features are contained within the following paragraphs and a summary of all the trenches excavated is contained within Appendix 3.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

Across most of the trench modern hardcore up to 0.4m deep (**001**) overlay the orangey-brown sandy-gravel natural (**002**). At the north-western end of the trench it overlay the remains of a wall foundation (**003**). The part of the wall foundation uncovered consisted of a single sandstone foundation slab measuring c. 1m by 0.7m by 0.1m high. Overlying the slab there was a thin layer of limestone mortar containing slates which was often used as damp proofing. A roughly laid surface (**004**) consisting of irregular fist-sized cobbles within a matrix of black industrial ash was identified abutting the wall-footing. Circa 2.3m to the south-east of the wall-foundation, the trench was crossed by a disused cast-iron gas pipe which was aligned south-west to north-east.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

Across most of the trench modern hardcore up to 0.4m deep (**001**) overlay the orangey-brown sandy-gravel natural (**002**) and in other areas it overlay earlier walls. Wall foundations (**005**) (Figs. 5-8) were identified within this trench running in a south-east to north-west direction for a distance of 29m before curving round towards the south-west, terminating at the edge of Trench 4. The wall foundations sat within a shallow foundation cut (**006**) with a depth of up to 0.12m and consisted of large flat stones measuring up to 1.1m by 0.75m by 0.14m thick, overlain in places by a single course of sandstone wall bonded with lime mortar (**007**) (Fig. 8) with a width of c.0.8m and a height of c.0.2m. Sandwiched between the foundation stones and the wall footings there was a damp-proof course consisting of a layer of slate. This wall line matches the south-western wall of Graysmill Farm, with the curving section (Fig.

7) of wall being part of the horse-drawn ring-mill depicted on early Ordnance Survey editions.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

Across most of the trench modern hardcore up to 0.4m deep **(001)** overlay the orangey-brown sandy-gravel natural **(002)**. Towards the south-western end of this trench the hardcore overlay the vestigial remains of a sandstone and lime-mortar wall **(008)**. The wall extended from the south-west-facing section for a distance of c.1.5m, curving round in a westerly direction before terminating just beyond the centre of the trench. It consisted of a single course of stone measuring c.0.3m in width by 0.1m in height. A further sandstone and lime-mortar wall **(009)** was identified at the north-western end of the trench. This wall aligned north-east to south-west and was c.0.9m wide. It appeared fairly roughly made when compared to the other walls identified on the site and corresponds with the location of a yard wall depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

The deposits within Trench 8 (Fig. 9) consisted of 0.8m to 1.2m of modern hardcore overlying a complex of walls **(010)** (Fig. 10), possible sandstone surfaces **(013, 014, 015 & 17)** (Fig. 12-15), and pipes **(011, 012 & 016)** (Fig. 11, 14). All of the features were aligned approximately north-west to south-east. As the trench was excavated the sides became unstable and it was not possible within the confines of the area to bench the trench out so it was not possible to investigate these features in any detail. However, a sondage excavated between **014** and **015** (Fig. 13) suggested that at least some of the features were laid directly over the natural and were 0.4m high.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Phase 1 of an archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out in advance of development of 10-12 Inglis Green Road, Edinburgh. The evaluation identified:

- In Trenches 1, 2 and 4 the remains of Graysmill Farm were identified c.0.2m below the current ground surface. All that remained was the very base of the walls. In most places this was only the foundation course but in the very occasional area one course of wall survived on top of a damp course of slates, which in turn lay directly over the foundation. No floor layers or internal features survived and apart from those vestigial remains identified in these trenches the rest of the structural remains of the Farm appear to have been completely removed. The farm buildings were depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1855) and survived on the site until at least 1984 when they were last shown on the OS mapping and were presumably demolished to make way for the later development of the site which in its last phase was the B&Q.
- In Trench 8 walls and surfaces were located 0.8m to 1.2m below the current ground surface. These relate to the remains of industrial buildings in this area. The first buildings in this approximate area were part of the Inglisgreen Bleachfield depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1855). Cartographic evidence indicates that these buildings were extended (between 1855 and 1932) and became the Inglis Green Dye Works and Tweed Mills and latterly warehouses. Very little alteration to the buildings took place between 1932 and 1984, when they were last mapped. These buildings were presumably demolished at the same time as the remains of the Farm to make way for the later development of the site.

The surviving structural remains of Graysmill Farm, which were upstanding until at least 1984, have been mapped and recorded. Only the very base of the walls survive and no internal deposits, floor surfaces or associated features survive. It is therefore considered that no further work in relation to these remains is justified as there is no additional archaeological information to be recovered.

The remains relating to the industrial structures in Trench 8 relate to a sequence of buildings that were in use and upstanding until c.1984 and it is not considered that these are archaeologically significant. However, the remaining trenches required in this area will be excavated during the Phase 2 evaluation, so any decision on the significance of these remains and hence any mitigation required in relation to them may not be forthcoming until this is completed.

However, it is recognised that the final decision regarding the significance of the identified remains and the need for any further mitigation lies with CECAS on behalf of the planning authority.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the City of Edinburgh Council Sites and Monuments Record on completion of the project.

Following the completion of this project, a summary statement of the results of this evaluation will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, and an online entry within OASIS Scotland will be submitted.

5. REFERENCES

Bibliographic

Cressey, M, 2011 *10-12 Inglis Green Roag, Napier Road, Edinburgh: Historic Building Survey*, Unpublished CFA Technical Report 1949.

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map, 1855, *Edinburghshire*, Sheet 6.

Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1895, *Edinburghshire*, Sheet 003.14.

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

Shot	Description	From
1	Trench 1 general	SE
2	Trench 2 general	SE
3	Trench 3 general	W
4	Trench 3 general	SE
5	Trench 1, wall foundation 003 and surface 004	SE
6	Trench 2 showing wall 005/007	NW
7	Trench 4 general	NW
8	Trench 5 general	NW
9	Trench 6 general	NW
10	Trench 7 general	NW
11-12	Trench 2, wall 005/007	NW
13-14	Trench 2, wall 005/007	SE
15	Trench 2, wall 005/007 showing wall footings on top of foundation stones	NE
16-17	Wall 005/007 curving round towards Trench 4	E
18	Trench 4, wall 005/007 curving round into Trench 2	SW
19-20	Trench 4, wall 005/007 curving round into Trench 2	W
21	Trench 4, wall 009	SE
22	Example of foundation stones 005	N/A
23	Foundation stones 005, close up showing part of curving structure	N
24	Foundation stones 005, close up showing part of curving structure	NE
25	Trench 2, wall 005/007, general shot	NW
26-27	Trench 4, section through wall 005/007	SW
28	Trench 2, wall 005/007	SE
29	Trench 8, sandstone surface 017	NW
30	Trench 8, sewer 016 and sandstone surface 015	NW
31	Trench 8, sandstone surfaces 015 and 014	NW
32	Trench 8, sandstone surfaces 014 and 013	NW
33	Trench 8, sandstone surface 013	NW
34	Trench 8, concrete encased pipes 012 and 011	NW
35	Trench 8, sandstone and mortar wall 010	NW
36	Trench 8, sandstone and mortar wall 010	SW
37	Trench 8, surface/wall 013	SW
38	Trench 8, surface/wall 014	SW
39	Trench 8, sondage between surface 014 and 015	SW
40	Trench 8, sondage between surface 014 and 015	W
41	Trench 8, sewerage pipe 016	SW
42	Trench 8, surface 017	SW
43	Trench 8, surface 017 showing depth below current ground surface	S
44-45	Trench 8, general	NE
46	Trench 8, general showing depth of trench	NE
47-48	Trench 8 showing depth of south-western end	NE
49-50	General shots of area	Various
51	Distant shot of Trench 8 showing general location	NE
52	Trench 8, general shot	SW
53-54	Section of Trench 8 showing general depth	N/A
55	General shot following backfilling of area around Graysmill Farm	SE

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

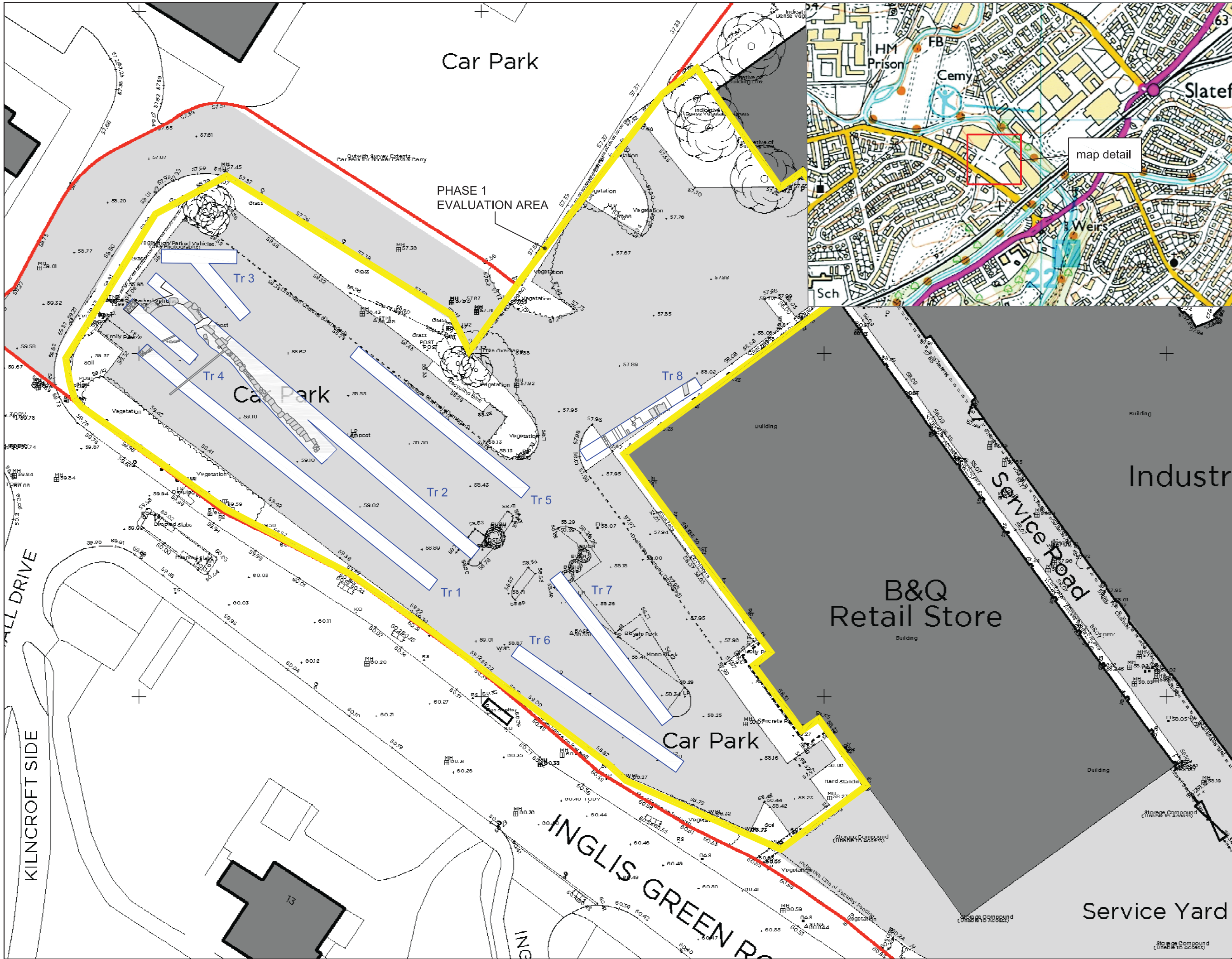
Context No.	Area	Trench	Description
001	Phase 1	All	Modern hardcore
002	Phase 1	All	Natural subsoil
003	Phase 1	1	Wall-foundation
004	Phase 1	1	Rough stone and industrial ash surface
005	Phase 1	2	Wall-foundation
006	Phase 1	2	Foundation cut for wall 005
007	Phase 1	2	Wall footings on top of foundation 005
008	Phase 1	4	Curving insubstantial wall line
009	Phase 1	4	Sandstone and lime-mortar wall
010	Phase 1	8	Sandstone and mortar wall
011	Phase 1	8	Probable concrete encased pipe
012	Phase 1	8	Probable concrete encased pipe
013	Phase 1	8	Sandstone surface
014	Phase 1	8	Sandstone surface
015	Phase 1	8	Sandstone/surface
016	Phase 1	8	Modern sewerage pipe
017	Phase 1	8	Sandstone surface

APPENDIX 3: Summary of Excavation Results

Trench No.	Area	Size (m)	Depth of Deposits (m)	Features
1	Phase 1	50 x1.8	0.4	Wall foundation 001, surface 002, cast iron gas pipe
2	Phase 1	60 x1.8	0.4	Wall line 005/007
3	Phase 1	20 x1.8	0.4	N/A
4	Phase 1	10 x1.8	0.4	Wall 008 and wall 009
5	Phase 1	30 x1.8	0.2	N/A
6	Phase 1	26 x1.8	0.1	N/A
7	Phase 1	23 x1.8	0.1	N/A
8	Phase 1	20 x1.8	0.8-1.2	Features 010 – 017

APPENDIX 4: Field Drawings Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
1	1	1:100	P	Plan of Trench 1, 2 and 4
1	2	1:100	P	Plan of Trench 8



- Key:
- Evaluation Trenches
 - Phase 1 Evaluation Area

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 The Old Engine House
 Eskmills Park
 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 t: 0131 273 4380
 f: 0131 273 4381
 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

Title:
Location map and trench plan

Project:
10-12 Inglis Green Road,
Edinburgh

Client:
DTS Raeburn on behalf of
Morbaine Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:500

Drawn by: GC Checked: LW Report No: 2069

Key:

█ Walls and Surfaces

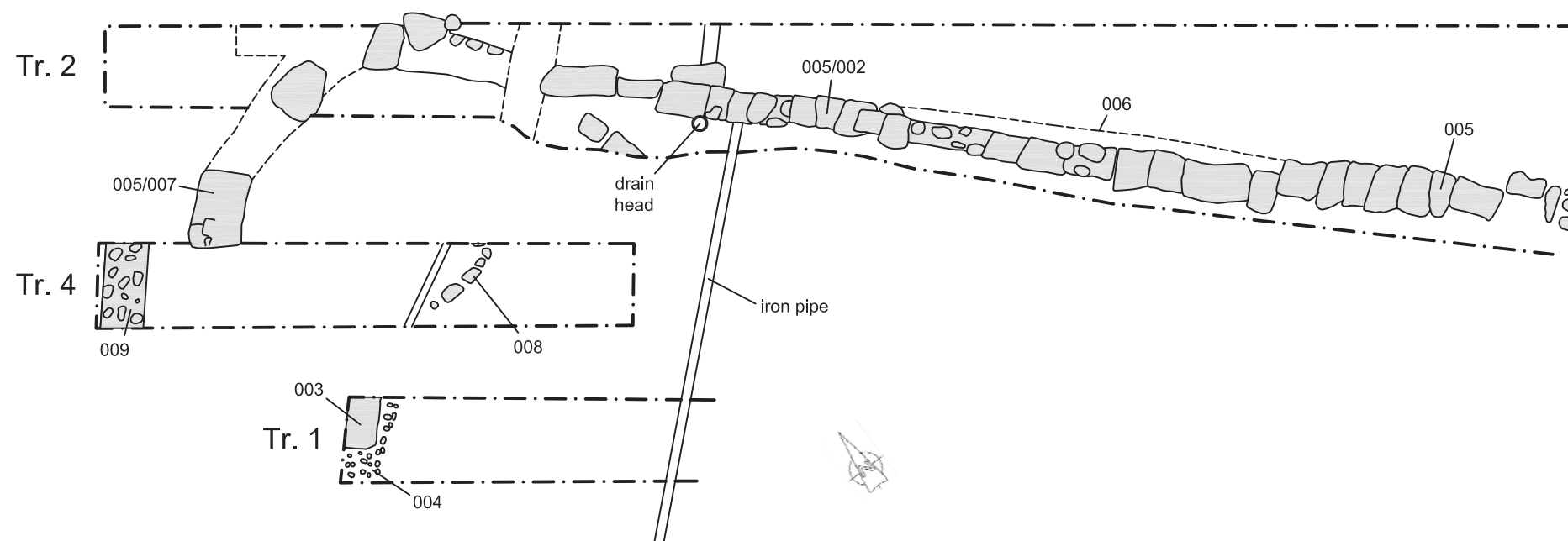


Fig. 2 Plan of Trenches 1, 2 & 4

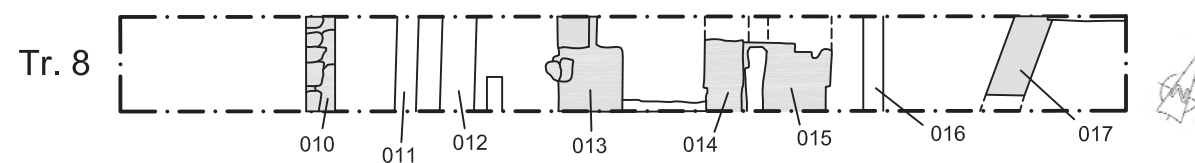




Fig. 3 Plan of Trench 8



Fig. 4 Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1st Edition, 1855

Fig. No: 4	Revision: A	Project: 10-12 Inglis Green Road			CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park, Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ T: 0131 273 4380 F: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk
Drawn by: GC	Checked: LW	Report No: 2069			

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.



Fig. 5 Wall 005/007 from the north-west



Fig. 6 Wall 005/007 from the south-east



Fig. 7 Curving section of wall 005/007



Fig. 8 Section across wall 005/007



Fig. 9 Trench 8 from the south-west



Fig. 10 Wall 010

Key



Fig. 11 Concrete encased pipes 011 and 012



Fig. 12 Surface 013



Fig. 13 Surface 014 and 015



Fig. 14 Surface 015 and sewer pipe 016



Fig. 15 Surface 017

Key