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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

Report No. 2096

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Commissioned by	DTS Raeburn on behalf of Morbaine Ltd
Date issued	July 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

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an additional phase of archaeological evaluation to already agreed phases (1-3). It was conducted by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in July 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 on behalf of Morbaine Ltd.

The additional phase of evaluation was required to complete the Phase 1 evaluation. As this was taking place and the area under the former B&Q building was free it was decided to extend the evaluation to this area as well.

1.2 Background

Morbaine Ltd has been granted planning permission from the City of Edinburgh Council (10/02306/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) and the results of Phase 1 of the trial trenching evaluation are contained within CFA Data Structure Report No. 2069 (Kirby 2012). A third phase (Phase 3) of trial trenching evaluation shall be undertaken following further demolition and site clearance.

Consultation of early Ordnance Survey map editions indicated that the site 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 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 towards the northern end of the recently demolished B&Q building. Within the eastern corner of the site what appears to be a large retaining pond or reservoir is depicted along with a sluice and a further mill lade running in a north-westerly direction. Subsequent Ordnance Survey editions indicate further developments on the site, with the Edition of 1932 depicting the Inglis Green Dye Works and Tweed Mills covering the majority of the area later covered by the B&Q superstore. The Tweed Mill appears to have been demolished some time between 1965 and 1984. 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 Phase 1 evaluation identified the remains of Graysmill farm buildings at the north-western end of the site and some walls and surfaces associated with the Inglisgreen Bleachfield immediately to the north-west of the recently demolished B&Q. However, part of the area to the north-west of the B&Q building was unavailable for trial trenching leaving a shortfall of 130m². It was agreed in

consultation with CECAS that this area would be trial trenched later in the 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

Thirteen trenches (Trench 9 to Trench 21) were excavated during this phase of the evaluation. Eight trenches (Trench 11 to Trench 18) were excavated within the footprint of the B&Q building, two (Trench 9 and Trench 10) were excavated within the previous Phase 1 area and three (Trench 19 to Trench 21) were excavated in the Phase 2 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 and trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment.

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. Other site records are included as Appendices 1 and 4.

3.2 Trial Trenches

A total of thirteen trenches (Fig. 1) were excavated amounting. This consisted of 374m² (11.7%) within the footprint of B&Q, 134m² within the Phase 1 area to complete the 10% evaluation of this phased area of the site and 130m² within the Phase 2 area which will be completed at a later date and reported on under a separate cover..

No archaeological remains were recorded in Trenches 19-21 (Fig. 15).

Concrete pile-caps relating to the former B&Q building were recorded. These measured 1m² and were set out on a 3m grid. This left a 2m gap between the piles through which trenches 11 to 18 were excavated (Fig. 4 and 5).

The upper deposits predominantly consisted of modern hardcore. This was between 0.35m and >2m in depth. Features associated with earlier structures on the site were identified in Trenches 9-18. These varied between c. 0.05m and 1.25m 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 9: (Fig. 2)

The deposits within this trench consisted of modern hardcore and demolition debris (**001**) with a depth of 1.25m overlying orange brown sandy gravel natural (**002**).

At the SSW end of the trench, a north-west to south-east alignment of flagstones (**003**) (Fig. 13) was identified sitting directly on top of the natural at a depth of 1.2m. An overlay of the trenching plan onto the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1855) (Fig. 16) places this alignment approximately along the eastern edge of the mill lade but it also coincides with the edge of a building depicted on an Ordnance Survey edition from the 1930s (Fig. 16). However, it is difficult to see how this surface related to either given its construction.

At the NNE end of this trench, a brick surface (**004**) formed from frogged colliery bricks (Niddrie Stamp) and a fired clay tile surface (**005**) were recorded at a depth of 0.05m below the current ground surface. Both of these features sat on top of c.1.2m of made-ground.

Trench 10: (Fig. 2)

The deposits within this trench consisted of modern hardcore and demolition debris (**001**) with a depth of between 1m and 1.2m overlying orange-brown sandy gravel and sandy clay natural.

Within this trench an 'L'-shaped sandstone wall (**006**) (Fig. 14) was identified at a depth of 0.75m below the current ground surface. The wall had been cut by modern drainage pipes, but the surviving length ran for a distance of 6m in a south-west to north-east direction before turning through 90° and heading in a south-easterly direction for a distance of 3.5m. It was upstanding to a height of c.0.5m and had a width of 0.7m. This wall roughly corresponds with the corner of a building depicted on the 1855 First edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 16).

Circa 6m to the west of wall **006**, a large sandstone block (**007**) was recorded but this appeared to be floating and not part of an intact structural feature. A glazed ceramic drain was recorded as (**008**) but is interpreted to be recent in date.

Trench 11: (Fig. 3)

This trench was excavated to a depth of 0.35m at the south-easterly end, deepening to 1.9m at the north-westerly end. The deposits consisted of modern hardcore and demolition debris (**001**). Natural was 2.10m below the site surface. A number of modern services were identified along the length of this trench.

Ten features (**009-018**) were identified within this trench. All the brick features were constructed from colliery bricks which were frogged and stamped "Niddrie". At the extreme south-easterly end of the trench a brick surface (**009**) was identified at a depth of 0.35m below the current ground surface. Extending in a north-westerly direction from brick surface **009** there were two parallel brick walls (**010** and **011**), which ran for a distance of c.33m before terminating at brick wall (**012**) which ran at 90° to them. These walls were situated 0.4m to 0.5m below the current ground surface and survived to a height of two to five courses.

Immediately to the north-west of wall **012** there was a rough flagstone surface (**013**) situated c.0.7m below the current ground surface. These flagstones were irregular in size and many of them were cracked and in poor condition. A further flagstone surface (**014**) (Fig. 6 and 7) was identified further along the trench, separated from **013** by the cut for a modern drainage pipe. Surface **014** was situated 0.8m below the current ground surface and had been constructed using uniform sandstone tiles measuring 0.3m by 0.3m. On each tile, the corners had been bevelled to create an octagonal shape and a small diamond-shaped sandstone tile had been inserted into the gap that was left when the tiles were laid abutting each other.

Abutting the north-western edge of surface **014** there was a south-west to north-east aligned brick wall (**015**). This wall survived to a height of two courses (0.24m), was 0.52m in width and was located c.0.6m below the current ground surface.

Circa 3.5m further to the north-west there was a rough brick surface (**016**) located 0.75m below the current ground surface, with two further brick surfaces (**017** and

018) further to the north-west being located 1.1m and 1.4m below the current ground surface respectively.

Trench 12: (Fig. 3)

This trench was excavated to a depth varying from 0.65m to 1.3m. The deposits consisted of modern hardcore and demolition debris (**001**). Natural (**002**) was c.1.2m below the site surface. Four brick walls (**019**, **020**, **021** and **022**) (Fig. 8) all of which were constructed from colliery bricks which were frogged and stamped “Niddrie” were identified at a depth of 0.65m below the ground surface. All were aligned north-west to south-east and were varied distances apart.

Trench 13: (Fig. 3)

This trench was excavated to a depth of 0.45m at the north-easterly end, deepening to 1.3m at the south-westerly end. The deposits consisted of modern hardcore and demolition debris (**001**). Natural subsoil (**002**) was exposed at the deeper south-westerly end. A single brick wall (**023**) constructed from colliery bricks which were frogged and stamped “Niddrie” was identified. This wall was located at a depth of 0.4m below current ground surface and was aligned north-west to south-east.

Trench 14: (Fig. 3)

This trench was excavated to a depth varying from 0.6m to 0.8m. The deposits consisted of modern hardcore and demolition debris (**001**). All the brick features identified and described below were constructed from colliery bricks which were frogged and stamped “Niddrie”.

Five parallel brick walls (**024**, **026**, **027**, **028** and **029**) and a brick surface (**025**) were recorded at a depth of between 0.55m and 0.65m below the ground surface. All were aligned north-west to south-east and were varied distances apart. Natural subsoil was not revealed in this trench.

Trench 15: (Fig. 3)

This trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m at the north-easterly end, deepening to 1.3m at the south-westerly end. The deposits consisted of modern hardcore and demolition debris (**001**). Natural subsoil (**002**) was exposed at the deeper south-westerly end at 1.3m below the surface.

One brick wall (**030**) constructed from colliery bricks which were frogged and stamped “Niddrie” was identified at a depth of 0.6m below the ground surface. A stone drain (**031**) and a trench containing modern services were also recorded running parallel to the wall. The wall was aligned north-west to south-east.

Trench 16: (Fig. 3)

This trench was excavated to a depth of 0.8m at the north-easterly end, deepening to 2m at the south-westerly end. The deposits consisted of modern hardcore and demolition debris **(001)**. Natural subsoil **(002)** was exposed at the deeper south-westerly end, but at the north-easterly end, excavation was halted at the first archaeological horizon.

The flagstone floor **014** which was exposed in Trench 1 extended into this trench, where it was abutted by a brick wall **(032)** (Fig. 10). The wall was aligned north-west to south-east and was located 0.7m below the current ground surface. The south-west end of the trench flooded rapidly.

Trench 17: (Fig. 3)

The deposits in this trench consisted of modern hardcore and demolition debris **(001)**. Natural subsoil **(002)** was exposed at a depth of c.0.9m. All the brick features identified and described below were constructed from colliery bricks which were frogged and stamped “Niddrie”.

At the south-western end of the trench, a continuation of the flagstone surface **(014)** exposed in Trench 11 was uncovered. This had been partially covered over by a brick and concrete surface **(033)**. To the north-east of this was a brick wall **(034)** and butting the brick wall was an ‘L’ shaped flagstone alignment **(035)** (Fig. 11) located at a depth of 0.8m below the current ground surface. This enclosed an area with a length of 2.3m and width of over 0.7m.

To the north-east, a brick wall **(036)** was recorded at a depth of 0.5m below the ground surface. Features **033**, **034** and **036** were all aligned north-west to south-east.

Trench 18: (Fig. 3)

This trench was excavated to a depth varying from 0.9m to 1.3m. The deposits consisted of modern hardcore and demolition debris **(001)**. Natural subsoil **(002)** was not exposed.

Towards the south-western end of the trench, a row of bricks **(037)** ran parallel to a sandstone wall **(038)**. Wall **038** had a width of 1m, was aligned north-west to south-east and was located 1.25m below the current ground surface. This wall roughly corresponds with the line of the north-eastern wall of a building depicted on the 1855 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig.16) and may be a continuation of wall **006** in Trench 10.

Towards the north-east end of Trench 18, three areas of fired clay tiles **(039)** (Fig. 12) were located at about 1.25m below the site surface. These were interpreted as the remains of a single paved feature. The tiles themselves were probably 19th / 20th century in date.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The cartographic evidence shows the Inglisgreen Bleachfield occupied the current evaluation site from at least 1855. Subsequent major re-development of the site took place between 1855 and 1932 when the Bleachfield works were subsumed by the Inglis Green Dye Works and Tweed Mills. The Everlasta Dye Works was constructed at a similar time occupying the northeastern side of the site adjacent to the river. Latterly the Inglis Green Dye Works and Tweed Mills were used as warehouse space before being demolished sometime after 1984 to make way for the construction of the recently demolished B&Q store. The Everlasta Dye Works were demolished in 2012 to make way for the current development.

The features identified within Trenches 11 to 17 survived in places between the piled foundations of the former B&Q building. They were predominantly of brick and were the remains of the 20th century Inglis Green Dye Works and Tweed Mills, detailed cartographic representations of these buildings are shown on Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig. 16). This building was in use well into the second half of the 20th century and very little alteration to the buildings took place between 1932 and 1984, when they were last mapped before being demolished. Given the late date of these remains they are not considered to be archaeologically significant. No earlier features or deposits survived below these structures which were founded on the natural.

In Trenches 9, 10 & 18 other fragmentary remains were found. Some of these were relatively recent such as the brick and tile surfaces found in Trenches 9 and 18. Two fragmentary sections of sandstone walling were identified in Trenches 10 and 18. These may relate to parts of the Inglisgreen Bleachfield shown on the 1855 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 16). The remains were fragmentary and represented the below floor foundation courses of the walls. No in situ floor levels or deposits survived.

No trace of the mill pond shown on the 1st edition OS mapping (Fig 16) was identified in Trenches 19-21.

The remains of the Inglis Green Dye Works and Tweed Mills are 20th Century in date and were only demolished after 1984. These are the same date as the buildings that have recently been demolished on the site (The former Everlasta Dye Works) to make way for this development so it is considered that these do not represent archaeologically significant remains. The fragmentary remains in Trenches 10 and 18 may represent mid 19th century remains of the Inglisgreen Bleachfield. However, no in situ floor levels or deposits were identified and only the foundation courses survived in a fragmentary state. Further to this the buildings that they relate to are mapped on the OS 1st Edition mapping so the shape and size of the buildings, which is all that could be recovered from the surviving remains, is already known. Therefore it is considered that the remains as they survive are not archaeologically significant. Based on the results of the evaluation no further work in relation to these remains is recommended. However, it is understood that the final decision regarding the need for any further mitigation lies with the planning authority as advised by CECAS. Further phases of evaluation will take place in different areas of the development site and will be reported on under separate cover.

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 Road, Edinburgh: Historic Building Survey*, Unpublished CFA Technical Report 1949.

Kirby, M 2012 *10-12 Inglis Green Road, Edinburgh: Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished CFA Technical Report 2069.

Cartographic

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

Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" map, 1895, *Edinburghshire*, Sheet III.14.

Ordnance Survey Sheet III.14, Edition of 1932 (1:2500)

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

1	Site- General view	SE
2	Site- General view	SE
3	Site- General view	W
4	Concrete piles on 3m grid	S
5	Tr.11 (Spine Trench)	SE
6	Tr.12- General view	SW
7	Tr.13- General view	NE
8	Tr.14- General view	SW
9	Tr.15- General view	NE
10	Tr.16- General view	NE
11	Tr.17- General view	SW
12	Tr.18- General view	SW
13	Tr.11- Brick surface in SE	NE
14	Tr.11- Brick footing example of NE wall	SW
15	Tr.11- Brick footing example of NW wall	NE
16	Tr.11- Sandstone flagged surface and brick wall or surface in background	NW
17	Tr.11- Sandstone flagged surface	SE
18	Tr.11- Sandstone flagged surface - into Tr.6 and 7	NE
19	Tr.11- Sandstone flagstone surface - abuts brick wall in background	SE
20	Curling stones (from Tr.11)	N/A
21	Tr.11- Brick wall or surface	NW
22	Tr.11- Brick surface	NE
23	Tr.11- Remainder to NW	SE
24	Tr.11- Nascent brick surface	SE
25	Tr.12- Wall 1	NE
26	Tr.12- Wall 2	NE
27	Tr.12- Wall 3	NE
28	Tr.12- Wall 4	NE
29	Tr.13- Wall 1	NE
30	Tr.14- Wall 1	N
31	Tr.14- Brick surface - bisected by wall	NE
32	Tr.14- Wall 2	NE
33	Tr.14- Wall 3	NE
34	Tr.14- Wall 4	NE
35	Tr.14- Wall or surface	NE
36	Tr.15- Wall 1	NE
37	Tr.16- Wall 1	NE
38	Tr.17- Sandstone - flagstone surface overlain by brick and modern cement	SW
39	Tr.17- Wall 1	NE
40	Tr.17- Wall 2	SW
41	Tr.17- L- Shaped flagstone feature	SW
42	Tr.18- Sandstone flagstone surface or threshold	NE
43	Tr.18- Example of sandstone flagstone	N/A
44	Tr.18- Sandstone flagstone surface	SW
45	Tr.18- Sandstone flagstone surface	SW
46	Tr.18- Walls of rough hewn sandstone	SW
47	Tr.10- General view of main axis	SW
48	Tr.10- General view of NW offshoot	NW
49	Tr.10- General view of SE Offshoot	SE
50	Tr.10- Rough hewn sandstone L-shaped wall	N
51	Tr.10- Rough hewn sandstone wall in section	NW
52	Tr.10- Ceramic lined and wood based drain	SW
53	Tr.9- General view	SW
54	Tr.9- Linear sandstone flagstone feature (possible threshold)	SW
55	Tr.9- Sandstone flagstone surface	NW

56	Tr.9- Brick surface	NE
57	Tr.19- General view	SE
58	Tr.20- General view	NW
59	Tr.20- General view	NE
60	Tr.21- Sandstones found to be re-deposited natural	NE

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

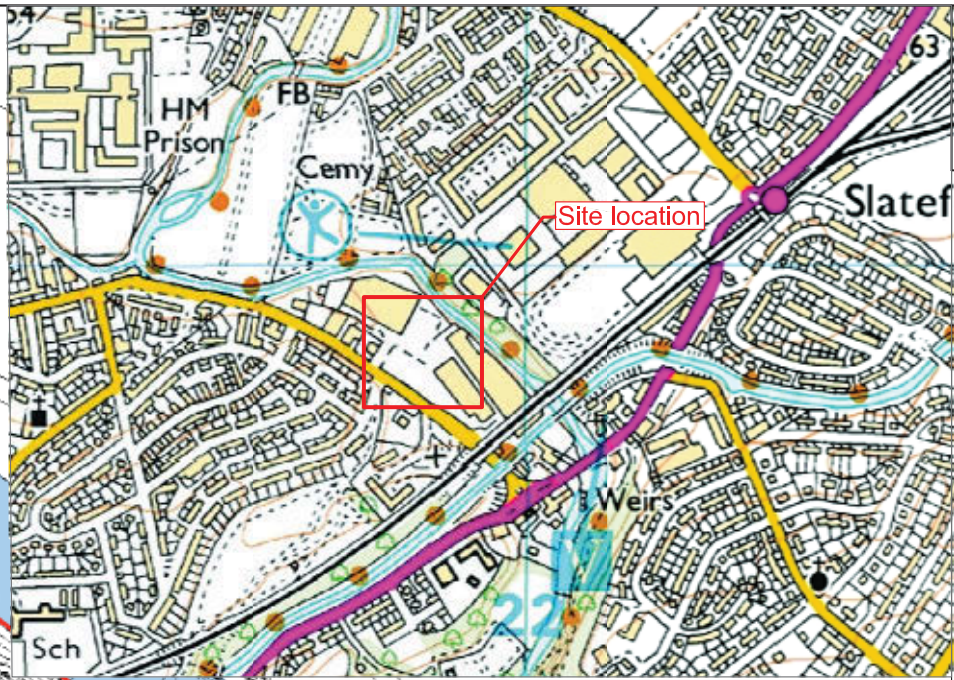
Context No.	Trench	Description
001	All	Made ground
002		Natural subsoil (reddish brown sandy clay and sandy gravel
003	9	Flagstone surface
004	9	surface (Niddrie Brickworks)
005	9	Fired clay tile surface
006	10	L-shaped sandstone wall
007	10	Large sandstone block
008	10	Ceramic drain
009	11	Brick surface
010	11	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
011	11	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
012	11	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
013	11	Flagstone floor
014	11	Flagstone floor
015	11	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
016	11	Brick surface (Niddrie Brickworks)
017	11	Brick surface (Niddrie Brickworks)
018	11	Brick surface (Niddrie Brickworks)
019	12	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
020	12	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
021	12	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
022	12	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
023	13	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
024	14	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
025	14	Brick surface (Niddrie Brickworks)
026	14	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
027	14	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
028	14	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
029	14	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
030	15	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
031	15	Rubble drain
032	16	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
033	17	Brick (Niddrie Brickworks) and concrete surface
034	17	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
035	17	L-shaped sandstone wall
036	17	Brick wall (Niddrie Brickworks)
037	18	Line of bricks
038	18	Substantial sandstone wall
039	18	Fired clay tile surface

APPENDIX 3: Summary of Excavation Results

Trench No.	Size (m)	Depth of Made ground / Demolition Rubble (m)	Features
9	25 x 2	0.05-1.25	Flagstone surface, brick surface, fired clay tile surface
10	84m ²	1.0-1.2	Sandstone wall, sandstone block, ceramic drain
11	73 x 2	0.35-1.9	4 brick surfaces, 4 brick walls, 2 flagstone surfaces
12	19 x 2	0.7-1.3	4 brick walls
13	11 x 2	0.45-1.15	Brick wall
14	19 x 2	0.6-0.8	5 brick walls and 1 brick surface
15	14 x 2	0.7-1.3	Brick wall and rubble drain
16	9 x 2	0.8->2.0	Brick surface
17	21 x 2	0.85-1.0	Two brick walls, brick and concrete surface, sandstone wall
18	21 x 2	0.9-1.3	Line of bricks. Substantial sandstone wall, fired clay tile surface
19	31 x 2	0.8-0.9	None
20	22 x 2	1.0-1.15	None
21	12 x 2	0.75-0.8	None

APPENDIX 4: Field Drawings Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
2	3	1:100	P	Plan of Trench 11 (part of), 13 and 15
3	4	1:100	P	Plan of Trench 11 (part of), 16
4	5	1:100	P	Plan of Trenches 12 and 14
5	6	1:100	P	Plan of Trenches 17 and 18
6	7	1:100	P	Plan of Trench 9
6	8	1:100	P	Plan of Trench 10



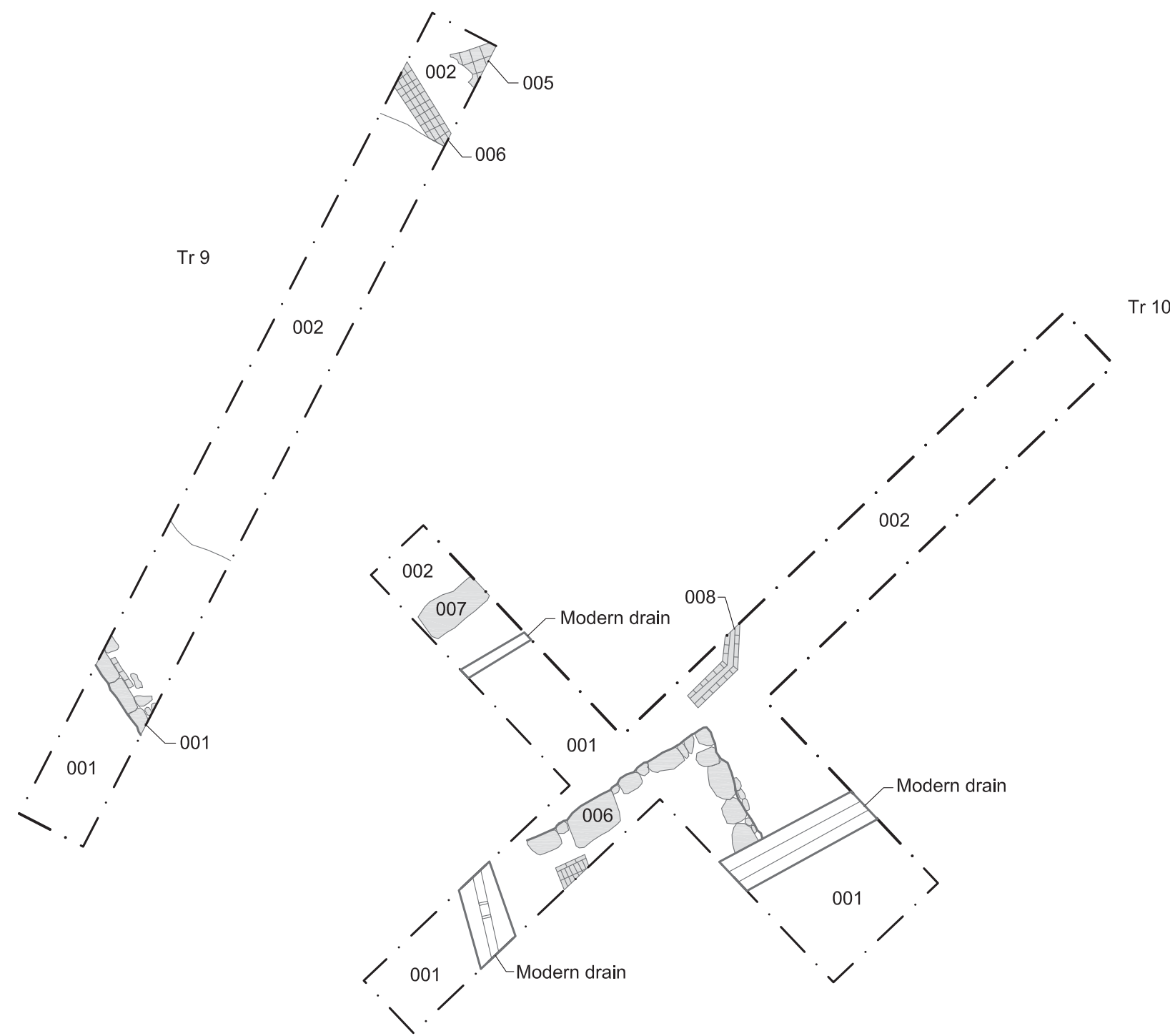
- Key:
- Trenches 1-8
 - Trenches 9-21

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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: 1:700			
Drawn by:	SW	Checked:	MJ
Report No:		2096	



Key:





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Fig. No:	2	Revision:	A
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Title:
Plan of Trench 9 and
Trench 10

Project:
10-12 Inglis Green Road,
Edinburgh

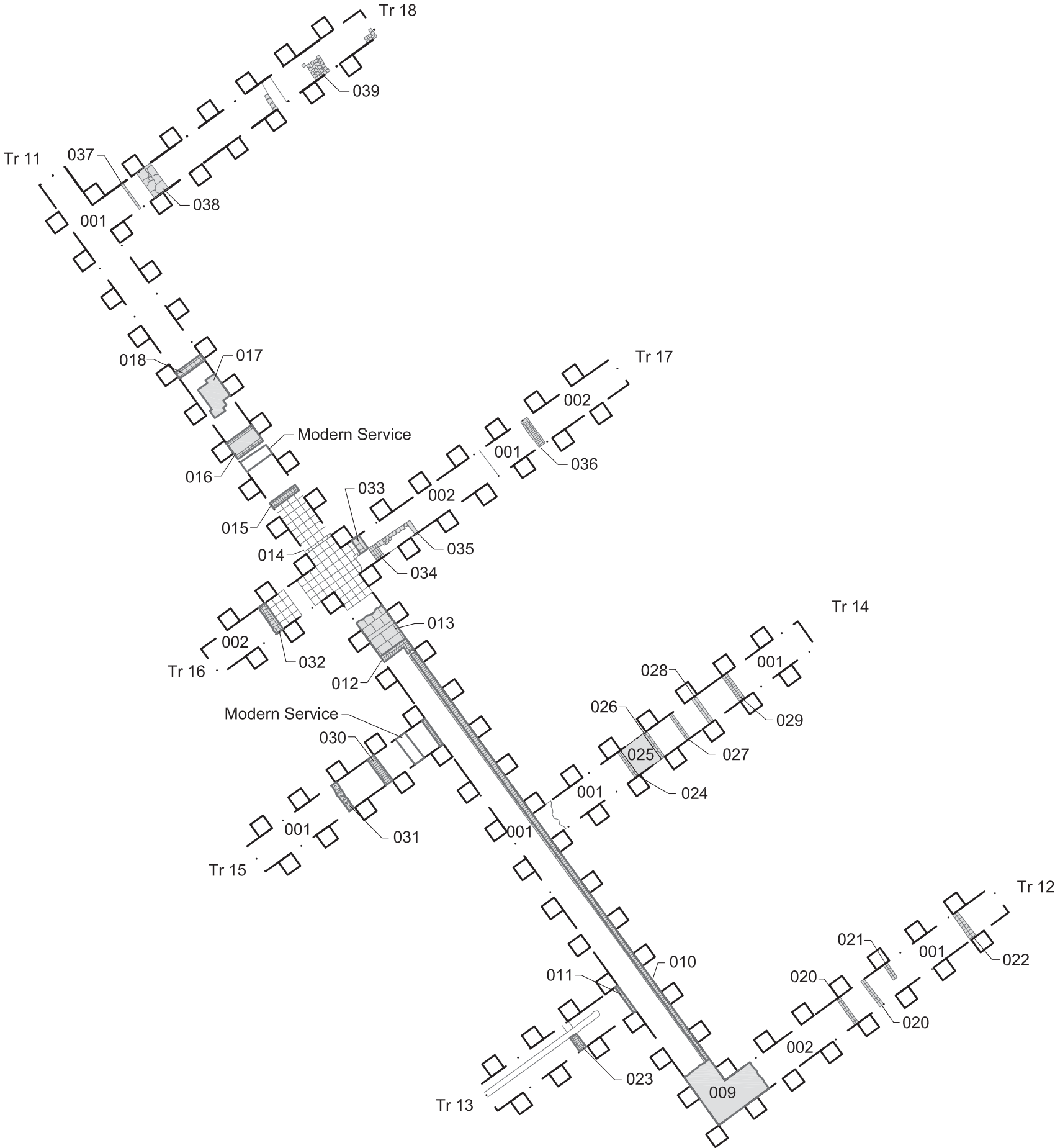
Client:
DTS Raeburn on behalf of
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Scale at A3:
1:150





Key:





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Fig. No:	3	Revision:	A
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Title:
Plan of Trenches 11-18

Project:
10-12 Inglis Green Road,
Edinburgh

Client:
DTS Raeburn on behalf of
Morbaine Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:300







Fig. 4 - Concrete pile caps at 3m intervals, visible in Trench 11 section



Fig. 5 - General view of Trenches 11-18 from SE



Fig. 6 - Flagstone surface 014 in Trench 11

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Fig. 7 - Flagstone surface 014 and brick wall 034 in Trench 11 and 17



Fig. 8 - Brick wall 022 in Trench 12



Fig. 9 - Brick wall 024 and brick surface 025 in Trench 14

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Fig. 10 - Brick wall 032 and flagstone surface 014 in Trench 16



Fig. 11 - L-shaped flagstone feature 035 in Trench 17

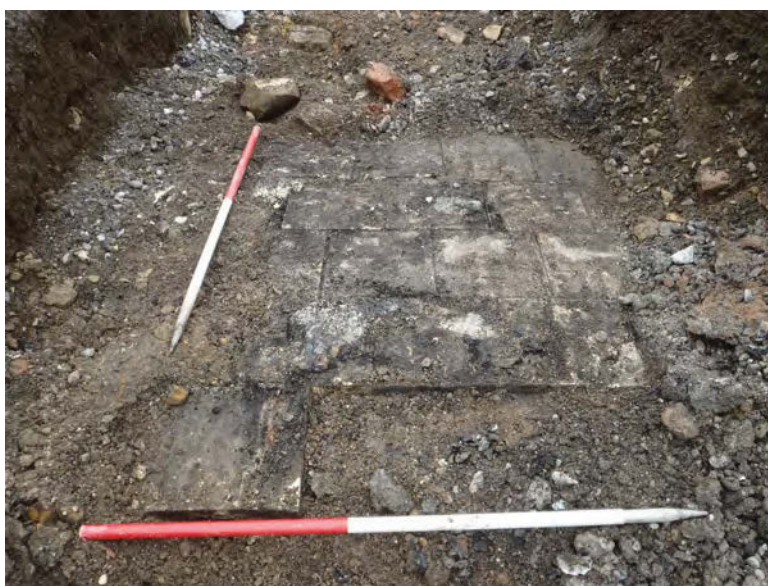




Fig. 12 - Trench 18 fired clay tile surface 039

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Fig. 13 - Flagstone feature 003 in Trench 9



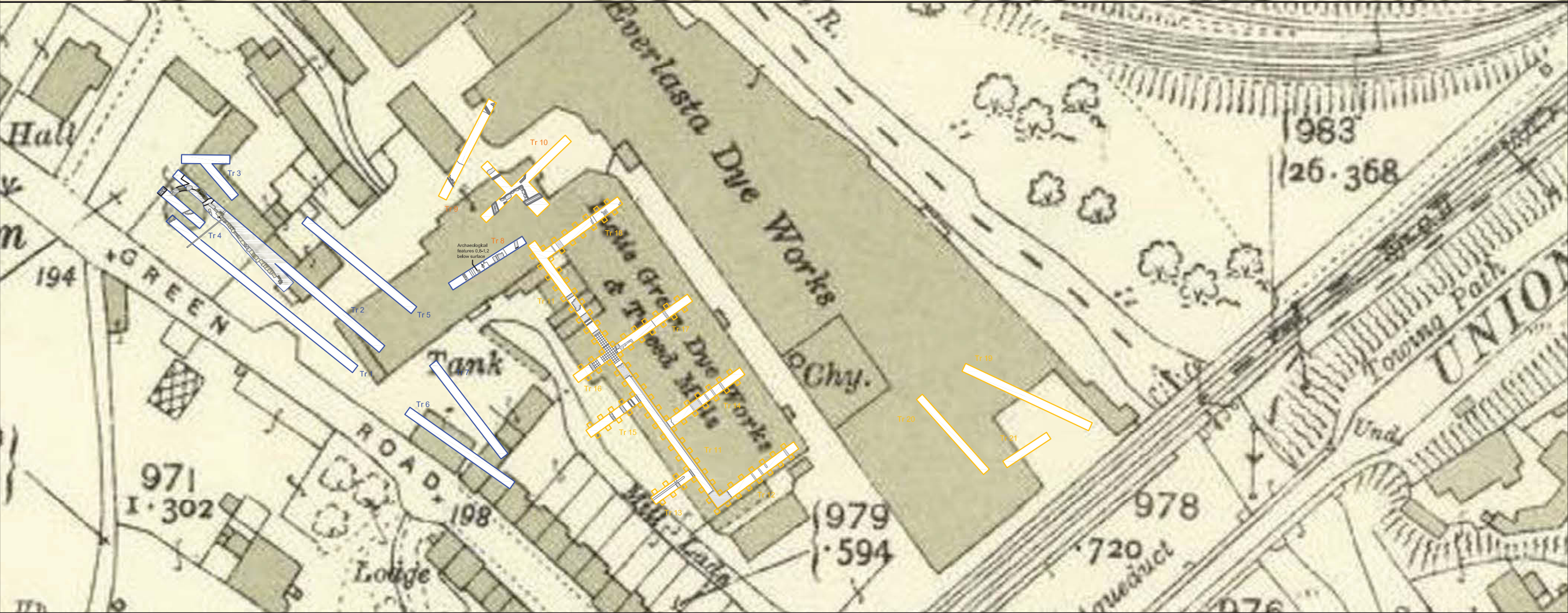
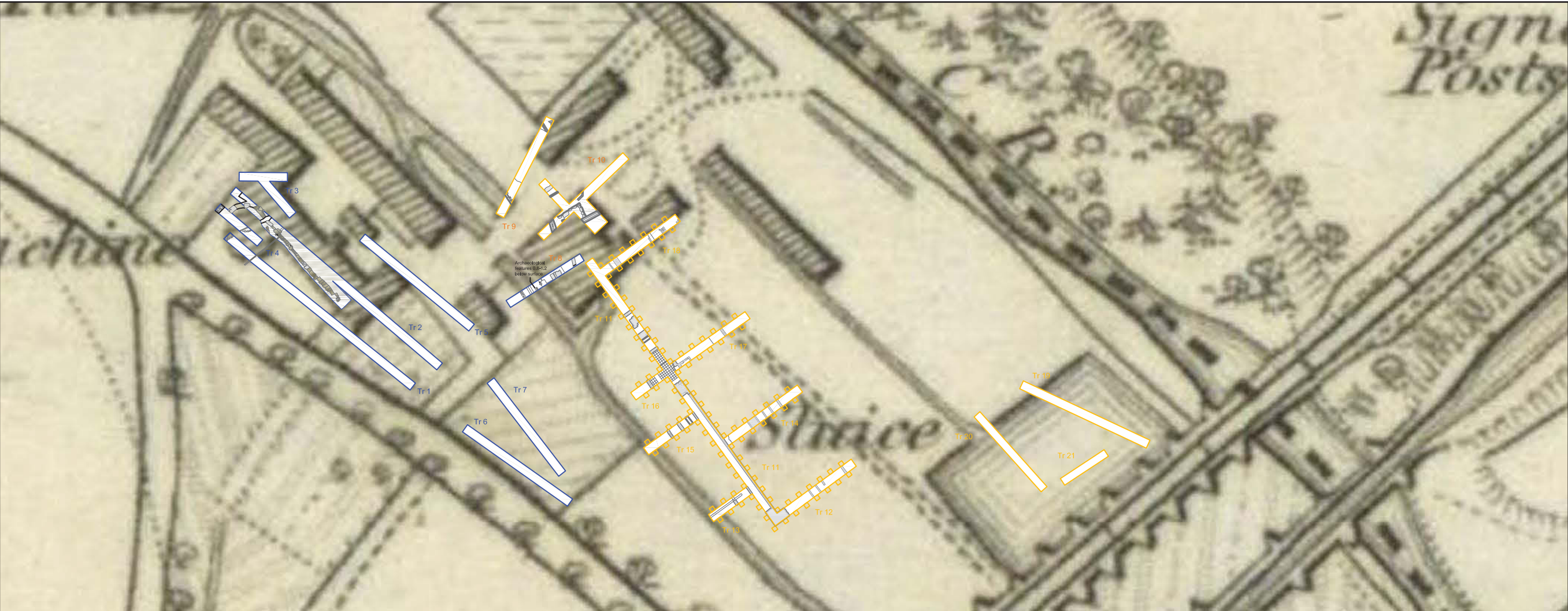
Fig. 14 - Sandstone wall 006 in Trench 10 from N



Fig. 15 - Trench 19 general view from SE

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Key:

Trenches 1-8

Trenches 9-21



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Fig. No:	16	Revision:	A
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Title:
Trench plan overlaid onto 1st
edition map and 1930s map

Project:
10-12 Inglis Green Road,
Edinburgh

Client:
DTS Raeburn on behalf of
Morbaine Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:1000

