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10-12 Inglis Green Road Longstone City of Edinburgh

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2 and Phase 3)

Report No. 2104

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CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Working Methods	3
3.	Archaeological Results	4
4.	Conclusions	6
5.	References	7
Appen	ndices	
1.	Photographic Register	8
2.	Context Register	8
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 Trench 22 and Trench 23						
Fig. 3	Flagstone surface 007 from southeast						
Fig. 4	Flagstone surface 011 from northwest						
Fig. 5	Wall 013 from northwest						
Fig. 6	Brick and concrete feature 014 from northwest						
Fig. 7	Trench 26 from southeast						
Fig. 8	Brick surface within Trench 28						
Fig. 9	Trench 32 from SE						
Fig. 10	Trench Plan overlaid onto 1930's map and 1st edition map						

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of Phase 2 and Phase 3 of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in July and August 2012 at 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.

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 (10/02306/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 earlier phases of trial trenching evaluation are contained within CFA Data Structure Report No. 2069 (Kirby 2012a) and CFA Data Structure Report No. 2096 (Kirby 2012b).

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 22 to Trench 34) were excavated. Ten trenches (Trench 22 to Trench 31) were excavated within the Phase 2 area and three trenches (Trench 32 to Trench 34) were excavated within the Phase 3 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 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. This consisted of $478m^2$ (10.4%) within the remaining Phase 2 area and $98m^2$ (5.4%) within the Phase 3 area. Circa 50% of the Phase 3 area was unavailable for trial trenching due to on-site constraints such as live services.

A flagstone and brick surface was recorded in Trenches 22 and 23 (Fig. 15). Details of these trenches are contained below. The remaining Phase 2 trenches contained a number of features clearly relating to the recently demolished factory units. These included a brick sump within Trench 25 (016), two metal cylinder storage tanks (017) within Trench 27, a concrete surface (018) and a brick surface (019) constructed from modern frogged 'ETNA' bricks within Trench 28 (Fig. 8) and a concrete surface (020) within Trench 30. Within the Phase 3 area, a modern concrete foundation (021) was identified extending across trenches 32 and 33 but there were no archaeologically significant features (Fig. 9). A summary of all the trenches excavated during this programme of works is contained within Appendix 3.

Trench 22: (Fig. 2)

The deposits at the north-western end of this trench consisted of up to 1.45m of modern hardcore (001) and demolition debris overlying a series of walls/flagstone surfaces (003 - 009), while the deposits at the south-eastern end consisted of 0.45m of modern hardcore and demolition debris (001) overlying 0.3m of orange-brown silty-sand subsoil (015) which lay over orange brown sandy-gravel natural (002).

A brick wall **003** was situated at the north-western end of Trench 22 c.0.85m below the current ground surface. It was aligned south-west to north-east, continuing into the section on both sides of the trench. This wall was constructed directly on top of subsoil **015** and measured 0.47m wide (two length set bricks) by 0.16m high (two courses). The bricks were frogged colliery bricks with stamps including Prestongrange and Bankpath. Other stamped bricks were illegible, but were clearly from different manufacturers from the two aforementioned.

Circa 1m to the south-east of wall **003**, a large flat sandstone slab (**004**) was identified protruding from the north-east facing section of the trench at a depth of c.1.1m below the current ground surface. The sandstone slab, which sat directly on top of subsoil **015**, measured 1.5m long by c.0.5m wide by 0.05m thick.

Immediately to the south-east of flagstone **004** was a flagstone surface (**007**) (Fig.3) situated 1.45m below the current ground surface. The flagstone surface measured 2m north-west to south-east by c.2m north-east to south-west and was constructed from flat slabs measuring up to 1.2m by 0.5m by 0.1m thick which sat directly on top of the natural subsoil (**002**). Bordering the surface to the north-west, south-east and south-west were walls **005**, **006** and **008**, which all represent the same phase of development (wall **006** is not represented in the plans as it was observed in the trench section). The walls were situated 1.15m below the current ground surface and were brick built. They measured 0.23m wide (two brick widths) and 0.34m in height (4 courses).

Circa 1.5m to the south-east of wall **008** and running parallel to it was a single course of length set bricks abutted by a line of end-set partial bricks (**009**) located 0.3m below the current ground surface. This probable wall footing measured 0.35m wide by 0.08m high and continued into the section on either side of the trench. It was located on top of subsoil **015** at a considerably higher level than the other features identified within this trench.

Trench 23: (Fig. 2)

The deposits towards the north-western end of this trench consisted of up to 1.1m of modern hardcore (001) and demolition debris overlying a series of walls and a flagstone surface (011 and 012). The deposits at the south-eastern end consisted of 0.3m of modern hardcore and demolition debris (001) overlying 0.45m of orange-brown silty-sand subsoil (015) which overlay orange brown sandy-gravel natural (002).

At the extreme north-western end of the trench there was a modern concrete tank (010) with a water channel and a sluice gate situated immediately below the current ground surface. Immediately to the south-east of this there was a flagstone surface (011) (Fig.4) located 1.1m below the current ground surface. These flagstones were bordered on three sides by a brick wall (012) the top of which was situated 1.05m below the current ground surface. This feature was very similar in nature to the flagstone surface (007) and walls (005, 006 and 008) identified within Trench 22 and is considered to be a continuation of the same feature. Here, the survival of the bordering walls was poorer with them only standing to a single course.

Circa 9m to the south-east of 011/012 was the footings of a brick wall (013) (Fig.5) situated 0.3m below the current ground surface. The wall was north-east to south-west aligned, measured 0.25m (two width set bricks), stood to a height of 0.18m (two courses) and continued into the section on either side of the trench. It sat directly on top of subsoil 015.

Circa 7m to the south-east of wall 013 a linear feature constructed of bricks and concrete (014) (Fig.6) was located c. 0.1m below the current ground surface. It was aligned north-east by south-west, measured 0.5m in width, stood to a height of 0.2m

and continued into the section on either side of the trench. Its construction and form suggested it was not a wall but possibly a foundation for something. This feature sat directly on top of subsoil **015**.

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.

Either nothing or only demonstrably late structural remains were found in Trenches 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 30 and 31. At the northwestern end of trenches 22 and 23 the flagstone and brick surface was slightly different in form to other features identified in this phase of evaluation but could not be demonstrably associated with any earlier structures and the way that the obviously late concrete tank (**010**) respected the surface in Trench 23 suggests that it was associated with a phase of the Everlasta Dye Works. The remains of the surfaces whilst interpreted as probably relating to later use of the site lay between 1.45 and 1.1 m below the current site surface at c. 56.400m - 56.750m OD. They lie within an area which will be car park which has a finished level of 58.160m OD and a formation level of 57.550m OD so they will be preserved in situ as they will be 0.8m below formation depth.

In earlier phases of evaluation fragmentary remains in Trenches 10 and 18 were interpreted as possibly representing 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. The remains in Trench 10 lay c. 0.75m below the current site surface at c. 57.100m OD. They lie within an area which will be car park which has a finished level of c. 58.160m OD and a formation level of 57.660m OD so they will be preserved in situ as they will c. 0.56m below formation depth. The wall in Trench 18 lies 1.25m below the current site surface at a level of c. 56.600m OD. This area lies below the footprint of the store. However, the store will be raised and supported on a series of piles with carparking beneath. The finished level of this carpark will be 58.160m OD with a formation depth of c 57.660m OD. Additionally the wall runs between the lines of piles so will be preserved in situ.

Based on the results of the evaluation and the levels of preservation in situ afforded by the development 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.

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.

4. **REFERENCES**

Bibliographic

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

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

Kirby, M 2012b 10-12 *Inglis Green Road, Edinburgh: Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished CFA Technical Report 2096.

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 -Gen. View	NW
2	Tr. 22-Gen. View	NW
3	Tr. 22-Flagstone surface (007)	NW
4	Tr. 23-Gen. View	NW
5	Tr. 23-Flagstone surface (011)	NW
6	Tr. 23-Wall (013)	NW
7	Tr.23-Brick/concrete conglomerate (014)	NW
8	Tr.24- Gen. view	NNW
9	Brick Water Storage Structure-General view	NW
10	Brick Water Storage Structure-Detail	NE
11	Tr.25-Gen. View	NW
12	Tr.25-Sump (016)	NW
13	Tr.26- Gen. View	SE
14	Tr.27-Gen. View	SW
15	Tr.27-Storage Cylinders (017)	SSE
16	Tr.28-Gen. View	NE
17	Tr.28-Brick Surface (019)	NE
18	Tr.29-Gen. View	NE
19	NW Area of Phase 2 showing grubbed out modern concrete installations	SE
20	Tr.30-Gen. View	SW
21	Tr.31-Gen. View	NNE
22	Tr.32-Gen. View	SE
23	Tr.33-Gen. View	SE
24	Tr.34-Gen. View	SW

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

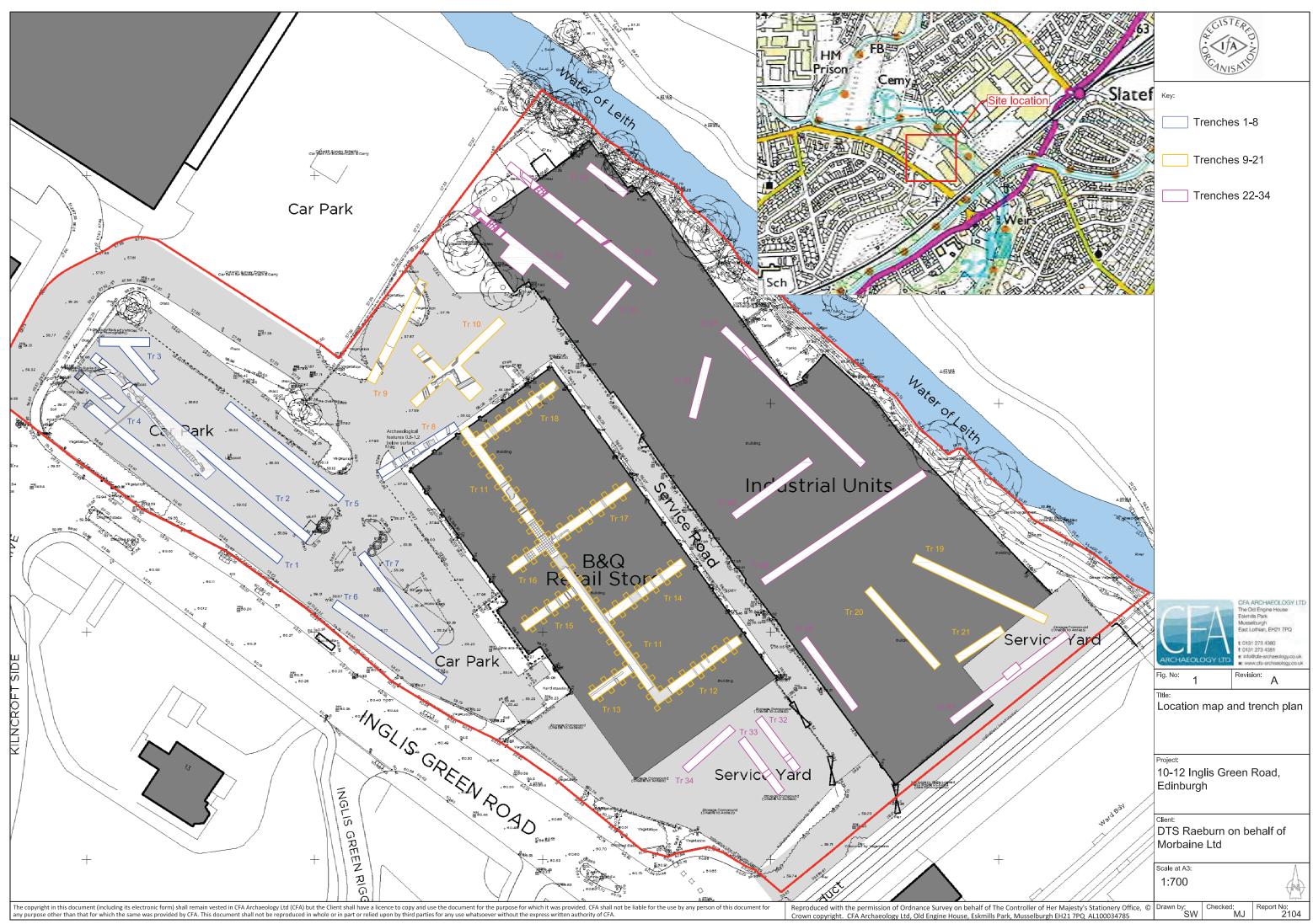
Context No.	Trench	Description
001	All	Made Ground
002	All	Natural: mid-degrees of brown and orange silty-sand with river
		gravel and cobbles
003	22	Brick Wall
004	22	Flagstone
005	22	Brick Wall
006	22	Brick Wall
007	22	Flagstone Surface
008	22	Brick Wall
009	22	Line of Bricks
010	23	Modern Concrete Sluice and Water Containment
011	23	Flagstone Surface
012	23	Brick Wall
013	23	Brick Wall
014	23	Brick and concrete Foundation
015	All	Subsoil; degrees of brown and orange silty-sand
016	25	Modern brick sump
017	27	Modern metal cylinder storage tanks
018	28	Modern concrete surface
019	28	Modern brick surface (frogged ETNA bricks)
020	30	Modern concrete surface
021	32/33	Modern concrete foundation

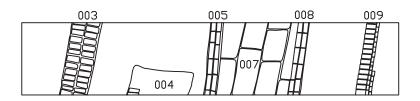
Trench No.	Size (m)	Depth of Made Ground / Demolition Rubble and Depth of subsoil 015 (m)	Features
22	2 x 40	0.45 - 1.45 0 - 0.3	Brick wall (003) Flagstone (004) Brick walls (005, 006 and 008) Flagstones (007) Brick wall 009
23	2 x 30	0.3 – 1.1 0 – 0.45	Modern concrete storage tank and sluice (010) Flagstone surface (011) Brick wall (012) Brick wall (013) Brick and concrete wall foundation(014)
24	2 x 12	0.6 - 0.70 0.7 - 1	None
25	2 x 40	0.25 0.5 - 0.6	Modern brick sump (016)
26	2 x 20	0.40-0.50 0.5 - 0.8	None
27	2 x 30	0.35-0.40 0.5	Modern storage cylinders (017)
28	2 x 40	0.10 0.6	Brick surface (019) extending from SW section for 7.0m Concrete pad (018) extending NE for 3.0m from under brick surface
29	2 x 20	0.35 0.45 - 0.65	None
30	2 x 20	0.30 0.7	Modern concrete surface (020)
31	2 x 10	0.35 0.65	None
32	2 x 15	0.90 0.8	Modern concrete foundation (021)
33	2 x 18	0.80 0.8	Modern concrete foundation (021)
34	2 x 18	0.80 1	None

APPENDIX 3: Summary of Excavation Results

APPENDIX 4: Field Drawings Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
1	1	1:50	Plan	Trench 22, plan
1	2	1:100	Plan	Trench 23, plan





Plan of Trench 22

013 Ŧ F 010

Plan of Trench 23

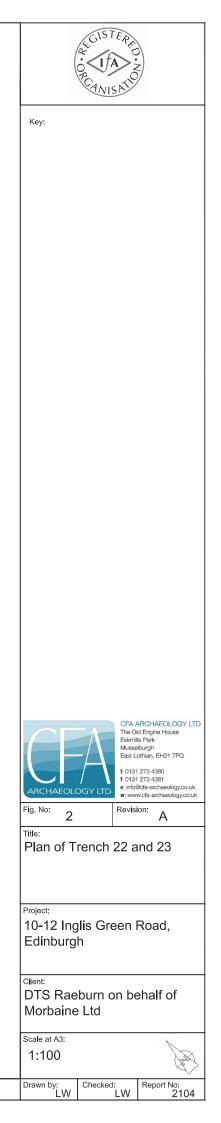






Fig. 3 - Flagstone surface 007 from southeast



Fig. 4 - Flagstone surface 011 from northwest

F	Fig. No: 3-4		Revision: A	Project: 10-12 Inglis Green Road	CISTER O		CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park, Musselburgh
1	Drawn by:	Checked:	Report No:	Client:			East Lothian, Eh21 7PQ
	LW	LW	2104	DTS Raeburn on behalf of Morbaine Ltd	CANISATI		T: 0131 273 4380
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Fig. 5 - Wall 013 from northwest



Fig. 6 - Brick and concrete feature 014 from northwest

Fig. No: 5-6		Revision: A	Project: 10-12 Inglis Green Road	& CISTER		CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park, Musselburgh
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Fig. 7 - Trench 26 from southeast



Fig. 8 - Brick surface within Trench 28

Fig. No: 7-8		Revision: A	Project: 10-12 Inglis Green Road	CISTER O		CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park, Musselburgh
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Fig. 9 - Trench 32 from southeast

Fig. No:		Revision:	Project:	CISTER.	CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
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