



The Boiler House High School Wynd, Edinburgh (Ref: 14/02444/FUL)

Archaeological Watching Brief Report No. 3629

Authors: Bethan Gray MA Magnus Kirby MA FSA Scot ACIFA













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

Authors	Bethan Gray MA & Magnus Kirby MA FSA Scot ACIfA	
Illustrator	Marta Perlińska MA PCIfA	
Approver	Bruce Glendinning MSc PGDip MCIfA	
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The Boiler House High School Wynd Edinburgh

Archaeological Watching Brief

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd in December 2017 and January 2018 during alteration works to The Boiler House, High School Wynd, Edinburgh (NGR: NT 26133 73433, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Crichton Lang, Willis & Galloway Architects (CLWGA) on behalf of the University of Edinburgh.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 01 November 2017 was produced by CFA on behalf of CLWGA. The WSI was designed to meet the requirements of the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS) on behalf of the planning authority, and was agreed by CECAS in advance of works.

1.2 Background

Planning permission (Ref. No. 14/02444/FUL) was granted to repair, refurbish and extend the existing boiler house at High School Wynd, Edinburgh in order to convert it into office space. The planning permission was subject to an archaeological condition requiring a Level 2 historic building survey and a watching brief on all ground breaking works. A full desk-based assessment containing further details on the historic background to this site is contained within the standing building survey (Cressey 2018).

This report contains the results of the archaeological watching brief. The standing building survey was undertaken by CFA in November 2017 and the results were produced under separate cover (Cressey 2018). The unit numbers used in the standing building survey to identify the individual internal compartments of the boiler house have been retained for the purpose of this report.

The site lies at the heart of Edinburgh's medieval old town, a UNESCO World Heritage site, though outwith the early medieval town limits. The site formed part of the Dominican (Black Friars) Friary, constructed in 1260 and dissolved during the mid 16th century Reformation. It then formed part of the Old High School and Infirmary. The remains of the Dominican Friary along with its associated graveyard were discovered and excavated in 2013 across the yard in front of the boiler house. Since the 17th/18th centuries the site has had a shared history between the Old High School and Royal Infirmary and Surgeons Hall with the site being closely associated with medical teaching through the 19th century.

Excavation in the forecourt of High School Yards by AOC Archaeology in 2016 (Roy & Streatfield-James 2016) revealed a series of structures surviving under tarmac and cobbles (Figs.1 and 2). The earliest evidence recorded was a clay-bonded wall that may have been related to a group of buildings depicted on a Rothiemay's map of 1647. Other features included a series of stone culverts and a pit. Post-medieval levelling was apparent and the fills contained glass and pottery dating to the 17th and 18th century. Later phases included so called 'garden' features and structural remains dating to the late 18th and early 19th century.

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1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the programme of archaeological works were

- To conduct an archaeological watching brief on all ground breaking works.
- To provide suitable mitigation for further archaeological works if the results merited it.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance and Code of Conduct as appropriate.

2.2 Watching Brief

Groundbreaking works were undertaken with a mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. All discoveries, including soil profiles and subsoil characteristics, were recorded using standard CFA recording forms and digital photography.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

Context numbers are in bold and described in Appendix 1.

3.2 Watching Brief

Two areas were monitored during this watching brief (Fig.1). These consisted of a network of drainage trenches (Trench 1), and a trench (Trench 2) excavated for the purpose of reducing the floor level within the proposed entrance foyer to allow disabled access. Details of these two areas are given below.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated within the garage at the south-western end of the building (Unit 1 in the standing building survey). Towards the centre of the trench there was an existing brick-built pit (013) measuring c.2.5m by 2.75m housing a steel hopper and associated machinery (Fig.4). These features formed part of the boiler system which occupied this area prior to its conversion to a garage.

Towards the north-western end of Trench 1, an L-shaped sandstone and lime mortar wall (009) was identified (Figs. 2 and 3). This wall measured 2.2m north-west to south-east, with the south-eastern end having been cut by the brick-built pit (013) for the hopper. At its north-western end Wall 009 turned through 90° in a south-westerly

direction for a distance of >0.45m, extending beneath the section of the trench. The width of the main north-west to south-east wall alignment could not be established as it extended beneath the trench section, but the north-east to south-west return had a width of c.0.25m. A maximum height of 0.44m was recorded above the made-ground (011 and 012) into which the trench was excavated, but this wall extended beneath the base of the trench and therefore its full surviving height could not be established.

Wall **009** was abutted by a further wall fragment (**010**) measuring 0.6m in length (north-west to south-east) (Figs. 2 and 3). This wall fragment had been cut at its north-western end by an existing drainage ditch. Wall **009** and **010** are considered most likely to represent a continuation of the late 18th/early 19th century features identified by AOC Archaeology in 2016 (Roy & Streatfield-James 2016) (Fig.2).

In addition to these earlier walls, two more recent features were recorded. These consisted of a brick wall (007) (Fig.5), and a foundation course (008) for a demolished internal wall (wall stub still surviving) of the existing boiler house.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated within the main workshop and storage area at the centre of the building (Unit 3 in the standing building survey). It measured 3.8m by 3.4m and was excavated to a depth of 0.65m below the current floor surface (Fig.6). The deposits within this trench consisted of 0.1m of concrete (**001**) overlying >0.55m of sand and rubble made-ground (**002**). Natural deposits were not identified.

Two recent features were uncovered within this trench. These consisted of a sand and lime mortar foundation course (003) (Fig.7) for the existing boiler house walls (004), and a modern brick wall with a concrete foundation. A small area of external cobbling (005) was lifted immediately to north-west of Trench 2 just outwith the boiler house, but these were found to directly overly made-ground 002 and no earlier features were identified.

4. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at The Boiler House, High School Wynd, Edinburgh during renovation and alteration works to convert the boiler house into offices. A short L-shaped length of sandstone and lime mortar wall was identified abutting a fragmentary wall stub of similar construction. These features are considered to be a continuation of the late 18th/early 19th century structures identified by AOC Archaeology in 2016 (Roy & Streatfield-James 2016). Also uncovered was a modern brick built pit containing machinery and a hopper associated with the boiler system which previously occupied this building. There were no other features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance identified.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and copies of reports will be lodged with the CECAS Sites and Monuments Record.

A summary statement will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 3) and will also be reported on through *OASIS Scotland*.

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5. REFERENCES

Bibliographic

Cressey, M, 2018, *The Boiler House, High School Wynd, Edinburgh: Level 2 Historic Building Survey* CFA Data Structure Report No. 3610

Roy, M and Streatfield James, J, 2016 Combined Heat and Power Network, University of Edinburgh: Archive Report AOC Project 22330/22761

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context No.	Description
001	Modern concrete floor surface
002	Made ground levelling deposit consisting of sand and rubble
003	Sandstone and lime mortar foundation for existing building
004	Wall of existing building
005	External cobbles surfacing yard
006	Modern brick sleeper wall on concrete foundation
007	Modern red brick wall
008	Sandstone and lime mortar foundation for existing building
009	L-shaped sandstone and lime mortar wall
010	Wall fragment abutting Wall 009
011	Made ground levelling deposit consisting of sand and rubble
012	Made-ground backfill of modern service trench
013	Brick-built pit containing steel hopper and machinery

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

Number	Description	Facing
1	General shot within garage (Unit 1)	NW
2	General shot within garage (Unit 1)	N
3	General shot of area at proposed entrance foyer (Unit 3)	N
4	General shot of area at proposed entrance foyer (Unit 3)	S
5-6	Trench 2 with concrete removed	N
7	Trench 2 excavated to formation depth	N
8-9	Sandstone and lime mortar foundations 003 for existing building (004)	N
10-12	Brick-built pit 013 with steel hopper and associated machinery	SE
13-14	Brick-built pit 013 with steel hopper and associated machinery	Е
15-18	Foundation course 003 with cobbles 005 removed	N
18-20	Foundation course 003 with cobbles 005 removed	W
21	General shot within garage (Unit 1)	N
22	General shot within garage (Unit 1)	S
23	General shot within garage (Unit 1)	SE
24	General shot within garage (Unit 1)	NW
25	Trench 1 following removal of concrete	NE
26	Trench 1 following removal of concrete	SW
27	Modern brick wall 007	Е
28-30	General shots of Trench 1 following excavation	Various
31	Trench1, NE-SW aligned spur	SW
32	Trench 1, NW-SE aligned spur	SE
33-34	Modern brick-wall 007	W
35	Sandstone and lime mortar foundations 008 for existing building (004)	Plan
36-43	Walls 009 and 010	Various

APPENDIX 3: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council	
PROJECT TITLE/SITE	The Boiler House, High School Wynd, Edinburgh Level 2 Survey and	
NAME:	Archaeological Watching Brief	
PROJECT CODE:	BOIL	
PARISH:	Edinburgh	
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Dr M Cressey and Magnus Kirby	
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd,	
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief	
NHRE NO(S):	NT27SE 5931	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Boiler House	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A	
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 26133 73433	
START DATE (this season)	December 2017	
END DATE (this season)	January 2018	
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES	None	
ref.)		
MAIN (NARRATIVE)	A Level 2 historic building survey and an archaeological watching brief	
DESCRIPTION:	were conducted on a boiler house in advance of/during its conversion to	
(May include information from	modern offices.	
other fields)	The boiler house occupied a near rectangular plan that comprised the two	
	storey boiler house with two single storey additions at each en	
	Cartographic evidence suggests that the main core block dates to the late	
	19 th century. It was largely constructed from snecked sandstone with ashlar quoins, but had a brick built rear wall. At the east end two electrical	
	switch rooms occupied what appeared to be a c.1930s addition that	
	replaced an earlier building on the same site.	
	During the watching brief a short L-shaped length of sandstone and lime	
	mortar wall was identified abutting a fragmentary wall stub of similar	
	construction. These features are considered to be a continuation of the late 18 th /early 19 th century structures identified by AOC Archaeology in	
	2016. Also uncovered was a modern brick built pit containing machinery	
	and a hopper associated with the boiler system which previously occupied	
	this building. There were no other features, deposits or artefacts of	
	archaeological significance identified.	
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:		
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:		
SPONSOR OR FUNDING	Crichton Lang, Willis & Galloway Architects on behalf of the University	
BODY:	of Edinburgh	
ADDRESS OF MAIN	Old Engine House, Eskmills Business Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ	
CONTRIBUTOR:		
EMAIL ADDRESS:	9.	
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Report Lodged with Edinburgh Council SMR NHRE intended archive	
(intended/deposited)		

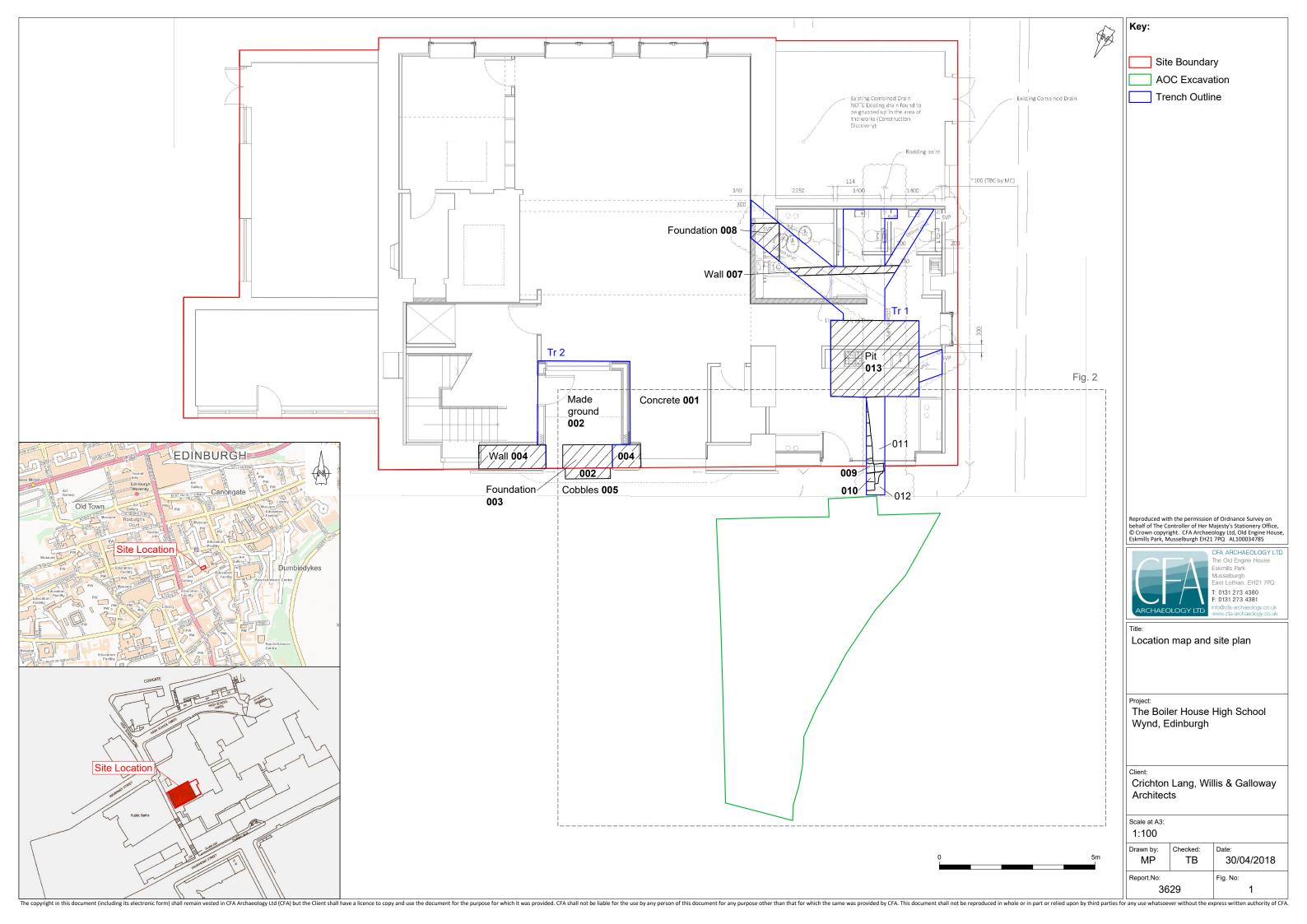






Fig. 3 - Sandstone walls 009 and 010



Fig. 4 - Hopper and associated machinery within brick-built pit 013

Project:

The Boiler House High School Wynd, Edinburgh



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
The Old Engine House
Eskmills Park
Musselburgh
East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
T: 0131 273 4380
F: 0131 273 4381

Crichton Lang, Willis & Galloway Architects

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Fig. 5 - Modern wall 007



Fig. 6 - General shot of Trench 2

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The Boiler House High School Wynd, Edinburgh



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
The Old Engine House
Eskmills Park
Musselburgh
East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
T: 0131 273 4380
F: 0131 273 4381

Crichton Lang, Willis & Galloway Architects

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Fig. 7 - Foundation 003 for existing building

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The Boiler House High School Wynd, Edinburgh



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

Crichton Lang, Willis & Galloway Architects

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 MP
 SW
 23/04/18

 Report No:
 Fig. No:
 7



HEAD OFFICE - Musselburgh

Old Engine House Eskmills Park, Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ

t: +44 (0) 131 273 4380 e: enquiries@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Leeds

Offices C1 & C2 Clayton Business Centre, Midland Road Leeds, LS10 2RJ

t: +44 (0) 113 271 6060 e: yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Manchester

44G9, Europa Business Park Bird Hall Lane, Cheadle Heath Manchester, SK3 0XA

t: +44 (0) 161 428 8224 e: manchester@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Milton Keynes

Town Hall Creed Street, Wolverton Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY

t: +44 (0) 1908 226 124 e: miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Carlisle

Warwick Mill Business Village Warwick Bridge, Carlisle Cumbria, CA4 8RR

t: +44 (0) 1228 564 531 e: cumbria@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Sheffield

Office 5, Ecclesfield Business Centre 46 Stocks Hill, Ecclesfield Sheffield, S35 9YT

t: +44 (0) 114 327 1108 e: sheffield@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Leicester

Business Box 3 Oswin Road, Brailsford Industrial Estate Leicester, LE3 1HR

t: +44 (0) 116 279 5156

e: leicestershire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Hertfordshire

Amwell House 9 Amwell Street, Hoddesdon Hertfordshire, EN11 8TS

t: +44 (0) 845 017 9847 e: herts@cfa-archaeology.co.uk



