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Bonnington Mill,  
70-72 Newhaven Road

Archaeological Watching Brief & Evaluation  
Report No. 3870

Author:  
Stuart Mitchell MA 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](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)  
web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Stuart Mitchell MA ACIfA
Illustrator	Shelly Werner MA PhD
Editor	Bruce Glendinning BSc Pg Dip MIfA
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# **1 INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 General**

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief and evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in advance of residential development at 70-72 Newhaven Road, Edinburgh (NGR: NT 2603 7603) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Queensberry Properties (Bonnington) Limited.

An addendum (Addendum 1 dated 26 February 2019) to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covering this programme of works was produced by CFA on behalf of the client. The WSI was approved by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service CECAS.

## **1.2 Background**

Planning permission (Ref. No. 17/01183/FUL) has been granted for a residential development with associated parking and landscape works. The planning permission was subject to an archaeological condition requiring a standing building survey, watching briefs during site investigation (SI) and demolition works, and a trial trenching evaluation. This report covers the results of the watching briefs and trial trenching evaluation. The standing building survey was undertaken in November 2018 and the results produced under separate cover (Cressey, forthcoming).

The proposed re-development site has had a protracted history of industrial use since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century due to its close proximity to the Water of Leith that would have been the primary source of power at this period. The site had until recently a series of buildings forming the Bonnington Mills Business Centre. The site is to be re-developed for residential use.

John Lawson, City of Edinburgh Council advised that the mills at Bonnington formed part of the lands given to Holyrood Abbey in its foundation charter of 1128AD. Though the exact location of these early medieval mills area unknown, mills in this location are recorded from the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The area was affected by the 16<sup>th</sup> century sieges of Edinburgh and Leith, with the Petworth Map depicting the 1559-60 Siege suggesting that the site formed part of the area for encampment of Lord Gray and the Earl of Arran's forces.

## **1.3 Objectives**

The project's aims and objectives were:

- To establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area through trial trenching evaluation.
- To establish the vulnerability of any archaeological features to the proposed development;

- To propose mitigation measures where appropriate to avoid, reduce or offset any predicted negative impacts on the archaeological resource.

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

### **2.1 General**

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

### **2.2 Watching brief**

A Watching Brief was maintained during the grubbing up of foundations and floor surfaces relating the buildings that were recently demolished. Subsequent to this a watching brief was also maintained during the excavation of a number of site investigation test pits.

### **2.3 Evaluation**

The site area is 3600m<sup>2</sup>. Eight trenches (Trench 1 to Trench 8) (Fig. 1) were excavated with a total combined area of 382m<sup>2</sup>. (c.10.6% of the site).

Modern overburden was removed by a 360° 13-ton mechanical excavator equipped with 2m wide smooth-bladed ditching buckets. All groundbreaking work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision.

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 daily.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

#### 3.1 General

On Figs. 2a-2d, the trenches are superimposed on historic maps from 1852 to 1914. In the text below, numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 1.

#### 3.2 Watching Briefs

Watching briefs were carried out during site investigation works and demolition works to remove the foundations of the recent buildings on the site. The remains of a flue structure or Chimney base for Paper Mill as shown on the 1896 OS mapping was identified in Test-pit 4 (Fig 24) and wooden built tanning tanks (Fig 25) were identified in Test-pit 12, these presumably relating to the tannery shown on the 1852 OS mapping. No significant remains were identified during the demolition works although these were carried out to a limited depth and specifically targeted the foundations of know recent buildings.

#### 3.3 Trial Trenching

##### *Trench 1 (Fig 3)*

Trench 1 measured 25m by 2m and was excavated to natural sand at a depth of 1.2m (Fig. 11).

A modern monoblock (**101**) surface overlay loose sand and clay with random lenses of rubble and ash (**102**) to a maximum depth of 1m. A sondage was excavated to verify natural which was clean sand (**100**) at a depth of 1.2m below the site surface.

The made ground lay over part of a sandstone structure (**105**) (Fig 12) whose upper surface was only just below the level of the monoblock surface. The wall was substantial and aligned north-south with a return to the west. It survived to 0.7m high. A concrete foundation block (**104**) lay to the immediate north of the wall. Short lengths of brick walls (**106**) were also identified, possibly lying in the inside and outside of the stone wall. No surfaces were identified.

It is probable that the stone wall had formed part of the Tannery shown on the 1852 map which was then appears to be incorporated into the later paper mill.

##### *Trench 2 (Fig 4)*

Trench 2 measured 25m by 2m and where possible was excavated to natural (**200**) at a depth of 1.9m below the site surface. The trench was surfaced with recent demolition crush (**201**) between 0.4m and 1m deep. The crush overlay loose demolition rubble and made ground (**202**) comprising soil, clay, brick and stone rubble, and ash. This sealed all of the identified features.

At the southern end of the trench this overlay a deposit of black tar-rich sandy clay (**203**). A sondage excavated showed this deposit to exceed 1.2m in depth. It was

considered likely that this was heavily contaminated natural rather than a homogenous deposit of made ground.

The remains of an east-west aligned sandstone wall (**206**) were identified crossing the trench (Fig 13). It was 0.4m wide and survived to c.1m high. Due to the instability of the trench sides the foundations of it were not reached, however it was set into the surface of the black sandy clay deposit (**203**). A small surviving fragment of a flagstone surface (**209**) was exposed for an extent of 2m x 2.2m. It has been truncated on its northern and southern sides. It was laid on the surface of **203**. An fragmentary brick wall (**207**) situated between the flagstone surface (**209**) and the stone wall (**206**) (Fig 13) was also set onto the surface of **203**. A spread of ash (**208**) abutted one side of the brick wall.

More recent remains included the stub of an east-west aligned modern brick and concrete wall footing (**205**) measuring 0.8m wide and 0.6m; a north south aligned concrete wall (**204**) which was revealed in the trench section measuring 4.4m long and 1.3m high which was revealed in the trench section; and stub of a red brick wall (**210**).

The sandstone wall (**206**) and surface (**209**) may be fragmentary remains of the Paper Mill that occupied the site from at least 1876 but could have originated from the earlier Tannery.

### *Trench 3 (Fig 5)*

Trench 3 measured 40m by 2m and was excavated to natural sand (**300**) where possible at a depth of 1.5m. It was placed abutting the edge of Trench 2 to better understand the nature of the wall (**204**) seen in section, and to investigate the remains of the tannery tanks depicted on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map and discovered during the monitoring of site investigation trial pits. The surface of the trench comprised recent demolition crush (**301**) to depths between 0.5m and 1m. It overlay made ground deposits (**302**) comprising earlier demolition including clay, ash, and stone and brick rubble to a thickness up to 1m.

Wall 204 extended in to this trench and was given the context number (**303**) it was brick lined on its western face. c.8.3m To the west of this wall and running parallel to it was another 0.8m wide concrete wall with brick facing (**305**). Between these walls a rough brick surface with no mortar jointing was exposed (**304**). The bricks used were predominantly curved flue bricks (Fig 15). They overlay a black ash bedding layer which in turn overlay loose brick rubble. At a depth of 1.5m below the top of Wall **204** the loose brick rubble overlay a smooth surfaced concrete floor (**308**). A very compact deposit of hard rubble (**302**) composed of clay, stone, concrete and ash was also identified below the brick rubble but it could not be excavated, however, it is likely that the concrete surface continued under this and adjoined Wall **305**. This is interpreted as a concrete machine pit or similar.

To the west of this the remains of what are interpreted tanning tanks (**307**) were exposed (Figs 14 & 25). From the observed remains, both in the evaluation and the SI watching brief the tanks measured c. 3m internally. They were built from timber shutters with a puddle clay lining. The interior of the tanks were filled with



homogenous dark brown composted material. This was excavated during the SI watching brief and the tanks were shown to have a wooden base. These tanks appeared to have been truncated by the concrete lined tank to the east and by a service pipe (309) and a later brick wall (310) to the east.

To the west of the tanks a north-south alignment of potential flagstones with an abutting sandstone kerb (312) was exposed. It underlay a discrete hard deposit of black tar and ash (321) which had been cut by an electrical service trench (314). A north-south aligned sandstone wall (315) was also revealed measuring 0.5m wide (Fig 16).

The western end of the trench contained an east-west aligned sandstone wall footing (318) which was exposed for 10.5m. It was 0.4m wide and likely was a non-structural internal dividing wall. A single sandstone flag (319) abutted the wall. A partially surviving 0.6m square brick and mortar feature (320) was set against the flagstone.

Some modern remains which could not be removed due to the presence of concrete and a potentially live electrical service were revealed in this trench. These included the remains of a narrow brick wall (310) which cut one of the tanning tanks (307), the remains of concrete floor surfaces (311 & 316) and a potentially live electrical service and associated trench (314).

The wooden tanks are probably part of the Tannery shown on 1852 OS map and the surfaces and walls etc probably belong to the later Paper Mill that occupied the site from at least 1876.

#### *Trench 4 (Fig 6)*

Trench 4 measured 30m by 2m. The surface comprised recent demolition crush (401) to depths between 0.5m and 0.7m. The crush overlay earlier demolition deposits (402) of rubble, clay, stone and brick which lay to a thickness of 1.3m. Two sondages were excavated to verify natural subsoil (400) which was coarse sand with significant oil/tar contamination lay at 2m below the site surface.

This trench contained a number of features. A flagstone surface and associated sandstone wall remains (403) were exposed at the western end of the trench. The floor covered an area of c.3m x 1.5m and the wall survived to a height of 0.6m.

To the east of this a fragmentary stone wall (404) was revealed for an extent of 1.8m. It was 0.3m wide and in very poor condition. An alignment of modern red bricks (405) ran parallel to wall 404 for an extent of 1m. The surrounding ground had been heavily disturbed by demolition.

A series of abutting features occupied the centre of the trench. These were all aligned north to south. They all abutted an east-west aligned red brick wall (409) which ran down the south section of the trench. The features comprised an oil/tar contaminated brick structure with and surface (406) (Fig 17) which abutted a single large sandstone block (407) and a fragmented concrete surface (408) measuring 1.4m wide with inset iron pipes. A sandstone and mortar surface lay to the east of this and abutted a 0.9m wide sandstone wall (411) incorporating a brick structure (410) (Fig 18). A small

patch of rough cobbles (412) lay to the east of this which covered an area of 1.7m by 1.1m. They were set onto a hard deposit of tar, ash and brick rubble (413).

Two large modern concrete foundations (414 & 415) were encountered, sealed by recent demolition crush, the most westerly of these (414) overlay the stub of a sandstone wall (416). Two parallel linear cuts (417 & 418) were exposed in the base of the trench, aligned NE-SW. Only one (417) was exposed along its full width and measured 0.75m wide. They were cut into natural silt (400) and both were filled with mortar rich ash (419 & 420).

The remains in this trench were very fragmentary and it is most likely that these relate to the later Paper Mill that occupied the site from at least 1876.

#### *Trench 5 (Fig 7)*

This trench measured 7m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. A substantial sandstone and brick wall (505) (Fig 19) aligned north to south crossed the trench. It measured 0.5m wide and was exposed to a depth of 0.8m. On the west side of the wall was a deposit of modern rubble (502) including voided stones, metal, brick and occasional fragments of corrugated asbestos tiles. Underlying this was a deposit of lime-rich rubble (503) and a modern piped service (507) surrounded by less lime rich rubble (506) was also identified. This end of the trench rapidly became flooded. Because of the presence of asbestos and the flooding, the trench was then abandoned.

The exposed wall was probably not associated with the Lade but was probably a part of the structure shown in this area from the 1876 map forwards. No surfaces were identified.

#### *Trench 6 (Fig 8)*

Trench 6 measured 26m by 2m and was excavated to a max depth of c.2m. What is presumed to be natural sand (600) was exposed at a depth of 2m.

The surface of the trench was covered in recent demolition crush (601) which was 0.4m deep at the western end of the trench and up to 1m deep at the eastern end. Beneath the crush at the eastern end was a modern tiled floor surface overlying concrete (602) and concrete floor, possibly missing the tiles seen elsewhere (603) (Fig 20). The concrete was so thick it could not be removed. The concrete floor surface had a sandstone wall footing (604) aligned east-west running through it. It was 0.2m wide and was likely the stub of an interior dividing wall. A flat iron plate was fixed to the edge of the concrete. Beyond the concrete, the trench contained deep and mixed deposits of modern demolition rubble (606) which contained brick, soil, stone and ash. Numerous modern drainage services were set within the rubble. A yellow plastic pipe (608) was also identified and was avoided due to the risk of gas.

A number of modern structures were identified within the trench including two concrete manhole bases (605 & 611) set onto the natural sand surface, and a north-south aligned brick and concrete wall (609) measuring 1.1m wide and 0.6m high.

Homogenous brown silt (**610**) presumed to be naturally deposited material from the river was identified at depths varying from 1.4 to 1.8m beneath the site surface.

All of the features in this trench appeared very recent in date and may have formed part of the later phases on the Paper Mill.

#### *Trenches 7A & 7B (Fig 9)*

Trench 7A measured 12m by 2m and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Trench 7B was excavated to create a cross shaped trench and measured 8m by 2m.

Trench 7A was covered with a thin layer of overburden (**704**) and modern demolition rubble (**705**) overlying made ground (**711**) comprising a brown silt/rubble/mortar mix measuring up to a maximum depth of 1m. The southern end of the trench was excavated down to a cobbled surface and stone kerb (**701**) and a later concrete surface (**702**) which the machine was unable to break through. The concrete abutted a mortar bonded sandstone wall (**703**) which ran east to west and was 0.6m wide. Two truncated parallel walls (**706** & **707**) abutted Wall **703** (Fig 21) and extended north towards the river for 9m. Both walls were built of mortar bonded sandstone and measured 0.6m wide. A sondage excavated down the side of wall **707** identified what is assumed to be the base of the foundation c.2.2m below the site surface. Wall **707** curved to the west at its northern end and Wall **706** ran under the section of the trench. The two walls were set 0.9m apart and the gap between was filled with very fine well sorted homogenous mid brown silt (**708**) up to 0.8m thick.

Trench 7B was excavated to examine two east-west aligned walls (**709** & **710**) which extended from Walls **706** & **707** respectively. Wall **709** ran east from wall **707** and was exposed for an extent of 2.6m. Wall **710** ran west from wall **706** and was exposed for an extent of 4m. Both walls were 0.6m wide and a sondage excavated against wall **710** identified what is assumed to be the base of the foundation at c.2.2m beneath the site surface (Fig 22). Natural sandy clay (**700**) was present c.2m beneath the site surface.

The walls that were identified are the foundation courses only. Possible external surfaces of concrete and cobbles were also identified but no internal features. Buildings are shown on this part of the site from 1852 and it probable that the recently demolished building that occupied this part of the site was a continuation of the early building. It is likely that the features identified were associated with this building.

#### *Trench 8 (Figs 1 & 23)*

Trench 8 measured 20m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m. This trench was excavated across an area occupied by yards or garden plots on the 1876 Ordnance Survey map.

The area of the trench was surfaced with modern monoblock (**801**) which was laid onto a concrete surface (**802**) which in turn overlay cobbles (**803**). A 0.8m deep deposit of mixed brick, stone and soil rubble (**804**) underlay the cobbles for the entirety of the trench. This overlay a 0.7m thick layer of made ground (**805**) which comprised brown and grey soils, with occasional lenses of mortar, brick and stone.

Natural sand (800) was exposed at the base of the trench and was coarse clean sand. A rectangular cut (806) was identified in the sand measuring 1.2m x 1.0m. It had straight sides and was filled with brick rubble and ash (807).

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out in advance of a residential development at Bonnington Mills, 70-72 Newhaven Road, Edinburgh.

Eight trenches with a total area of 382m<sup>2</sup> were excavated.

Where possible trenches were excavated to natural or sondages were excavated to identify natural. Nothing earlier than the industrial remains relating to the Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century and later were identified.

It is considered that the majority of the structural features related to the later use of the site as a Paper Mill which was in operation from at least 1876 and operated in to the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The only features that could reasonably be identified as being earlier were the remains of the tanning tanks found during the evaluation and the site investigation. These presumably belonged to the Tannery as shown on the 1852 OS map. We therefore have a date range of mid 19<sup>th</sup> to early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century for all of the features identified.

The surviving remains were all fragmentary, having been truncated to a considerable extent by later development and demolition, and generally were the foundations of structures with only limited surfaces being identified. Also the construction of the tanning tanks were recorded during the evaluation and watching brief. So given the work undertaken, the close relationship between the surviving remains and the mapped remains and their fragmentary nature it is considered that further archaeological work would add little to what is already known.

On the basis of the evaluation CFA do not recommend any further work, however it is recognised that all decisions as to further work on the site rest with City of Edinburgh Council as advised by CECAS.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with Historic Environment Scotland and copies of reports will be lodged with the City of Edinburgh Council Sites and Monuments Record.

On completion of this project, a summary statement will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 4) and will also be reported on through *OASIS Scotland*.

## 5. REFERENCES

### *Bibliographic*

Cressey, M, (forthcoming), *Bonnington Mill, 70-72 Newhaven Road, Edinburgh, Standing Building Survey* CFA Data Structure Report No. 3814 (unpublished)

### *Cartographic*

Ordnance Survey 1852 *Edinburgh Town Plan* sheet 16, 1:1056.

Ordnance Survey 1876 *Edinburgh Town Plan* sheet 16, 1:1056.

Ordnance Survey 1894 *Edinburgh Town Plan* sheet III.4.1, 1:500.

Ordnance Survey 1914 *Edinburghshire* sheet 003.04, 25 inches to 1 mile.

## Appendix 1: Context Register

Context no.	Trench	Description
100	Trench 1	Natural sand and silt
101	Trench 1	Monobloc surface and concrete under founds
102	Trench 1	Black sand/silt rubble
103	Trench 1	Reddish clay and mortar
104	Trench 1	Grey clay
105	Trench 1	Large sandstone wall
106	Trench 1	Brick plinth/wall
107	Trench 1	Brick structure in section
200	Trench 2	Natural silt
201	Trench 2	Surface crush
202	Trench 2	Rubble
203	Trench 2	Black ash /clay
204	Trench 2	N-S wall
205	Trench 2	Concrete wall
206	Trench 2	E-W stone wall
207	Trench 2	N-S bricks
208	Trench 2	Ash fill
209	Trench 2	Flagstone surface
210	Trench 2	Brick wall foot E-W
300	Trench 3	Natural sand
301	Trench 3	Surface crush
302	Trench 3	Rubble
303	Trench 3	N-S wall (same as <b>204</b> )
304	Trench 3	Brick surface
305	Trench 3	N-S concrete and brick wall
306	Trench 3	Unassigned
307	Trench 3	Remains of tanning pits
308	Trench 3	Concrete floor
309	Trench 3	Iron pipe cutting tanning pits ( <b>307</b> )
310	Trench 3	Brick wall N-S near ( <b>307</b> )
311	Trench 3	Concrete surface
312	Trench 3	Sandstone flags and kerb
313	Trench 3	Sand deposit
314	Trench 3	Modern electrical service and trench
315	Trench 3	N-S sandstone wall
316	Trench 3	Concrete surface
317	Trench 3	Fe pipe west of ( <b>316</b> )
318	Trench 3	E-W re faced sandstone wall
319	Trench 3	Possible in situ flagstone
320	Trench 3	Brick and mortar square meter
321	Trench 3	Area of black ash and tar
322	Trench 3	Loose brick and ash rubble
400	Trench 4	Natural sand
401	Trench 4	Demolition crush
402	Trench 4	Rubble and clay
403	Trench 4	Wall and flagstone surface at the west end
404	Trench 4	Possible wall, E-W unsafe to access
405	Trench 4	Brick wall E-W unsafe to access
406	Trench 4	Tar covered brick surface with stone

407	Trench 4	Sandstone pinth
408	Trench 4	Concrete with fitting scars
409	Trench 4	E-W brick wall in section
410	Trench 4	Sandstone and brick surface
411	Trench 4	Unassigned
412	Trench 4	Cobbled surface in (413)
413	Trench 4	Tar, ash, and brick deposit
414	Trench 4	Concrete pads, removed
415	Trench 4	Unassigned
416	Trench 4	N-S wall stub under (414)
417	Trench 4	Possible drain cut
418	Trench 4	Possible drain cut
419	Trench 4	Possible sandstone a mortar surface
501	Trench 5	Surface overburden
502	Trench 5	Modern demolition
503	Trench 5	Lime rich rubble
504	Trench 5	Lime
505	Trench 5	Brick and sandstone wall
506	Trench 5	Rubble
507	Trench 5	Pipe
600	Trench 6	Natural sand
601	Trench 6	Overburden/ crush
602	Trench 6	Tiles
603	Trench 6	Concrete
604	Trench 6	Stone wall
605	Trench 6	Concrete manhole?
606	Trench 6	Mixed deposits of made ground
607	Trench 6	Contaminated soil and rubble
608	Trench 6	Gas pipe
609	Trench 6	Brick wall
610	Trench 6	Natural silt
611	Trench 6	Concrete and brick structure
612	Trench 6	Brick rubble
613	Trench 6	Brick manhole? In section
700	Trench 7	Natural sand
701	Trench 7	Cobbled ramp and kerb
702	Trench 7	Concrete
703	Trench 7	E-W sandstone wall
704	Trench 7	Crush/overburden
705	Trench 7	Rubble
706	Trench 7	N-S wall
707	Trench 7	N-S wall with curve at the northern end
708	Trench 7	Silt between (706) and (707)
709	Trench 7	Wall extension from (707)
710	Trench 7	Wall extension from (708)
711	Trench 7	Made ground/soil/rubble
800	Trench 8	Natural sand
801	Trench 8	Monobloc
802	Trench 8	Concrete
803	Trench 8	Setts
804	Trench 8	Rubble
805	Trench 8	Made ground/soil/rubble

<b>806</b>	<b>Trench 8</b>	Negative feature
<b>807</b>	<b>Trench 8</b>	Ash/rubble/brick

## Appendix 2: Photographic Register

<b>Shot No.</b>	<b>Summary description of subject</b>	<b>Facing</b>
001	Trench 1, pre ex	E
002	Trench 1, working shot	SW
003	Trench 1, working shot	SW
004	Trench 1, sondage section	S
005	Trench 1 working shot	SW
006	Trench 1	W
007	Trench 1, wall (105) elevation	SW
008	Trench 1, wall (105) elevation	SW
009	Trench 1, detail of wall (105) and (106)	S
010	Trench 2, working shot	N
011	Trench 2, wall (204), working shot	NW
012	Trench 1, wall (106), wall return detail	W
013	Trench 1, wall (106), wall return detail	N
014	Trench 2, flagstones (209) and brick wall	S
015	Trench 2, flagstones (209) and brick wall	E
016	Trench 2, flagstones (209) and brick wall	E
017	Trench 2, brick and stone walls (206) and (210)	E
018	Trench 2, wall (204) in elevation	W
019	Trench 2, wall (204) in elevation	W
020	Trench 4, sondage section	S
021	Trench 3, working shot	W
022	Trench 3, working shot, tanning pit (307)	W
023	Trench 3, working shot, tanning pit (307)	W
024	Trench 3, brick surface (304), general	W
025	Trench 3, brick surface (304), general	W
026	Trench 3, brick surface (304), general and section	W
027	Trench 3, tanning pit (307) detail	W
028	Trench 3, wall and slabs (312)	E
029	Trench 3, electricity tile (314)	W
030	Trench 3, wall stub (315)	W
031	Trench 3, wall founds (318) and (320)	W
032	Trench 3, concrete structure (204) and (308)	NE
033	Trench 4, wall and surface (403)	S
034	Trench 4, black stained brick structure (406)	S
035	Trench 4, brick (408) and stone structure (407), (409), (410)	S
036	Trench 4, brick (408) and stone structure (407), (409), (410) and (411)	S
037	Trench 4, brick and stone (410) with cobbles (412)	E
038	Trench 4, brick and stone (410) with cobbles (412)	E
039	Trench 4, cobbles (412) and (413)	N
040	Trench 4, natural and cuts (416) and (417) with concrete found (414)	E
041	Trench 5, area pre ex	W
042	Trench 5, lime (504), and wall (505)	NE
043	Trench 5, lime (504), and wall (505)	E
044	Trench 6, working shot, tiles (602) and concrete (603)	NE
045	Trench 6, brick structures (611) and rubble (612)	N



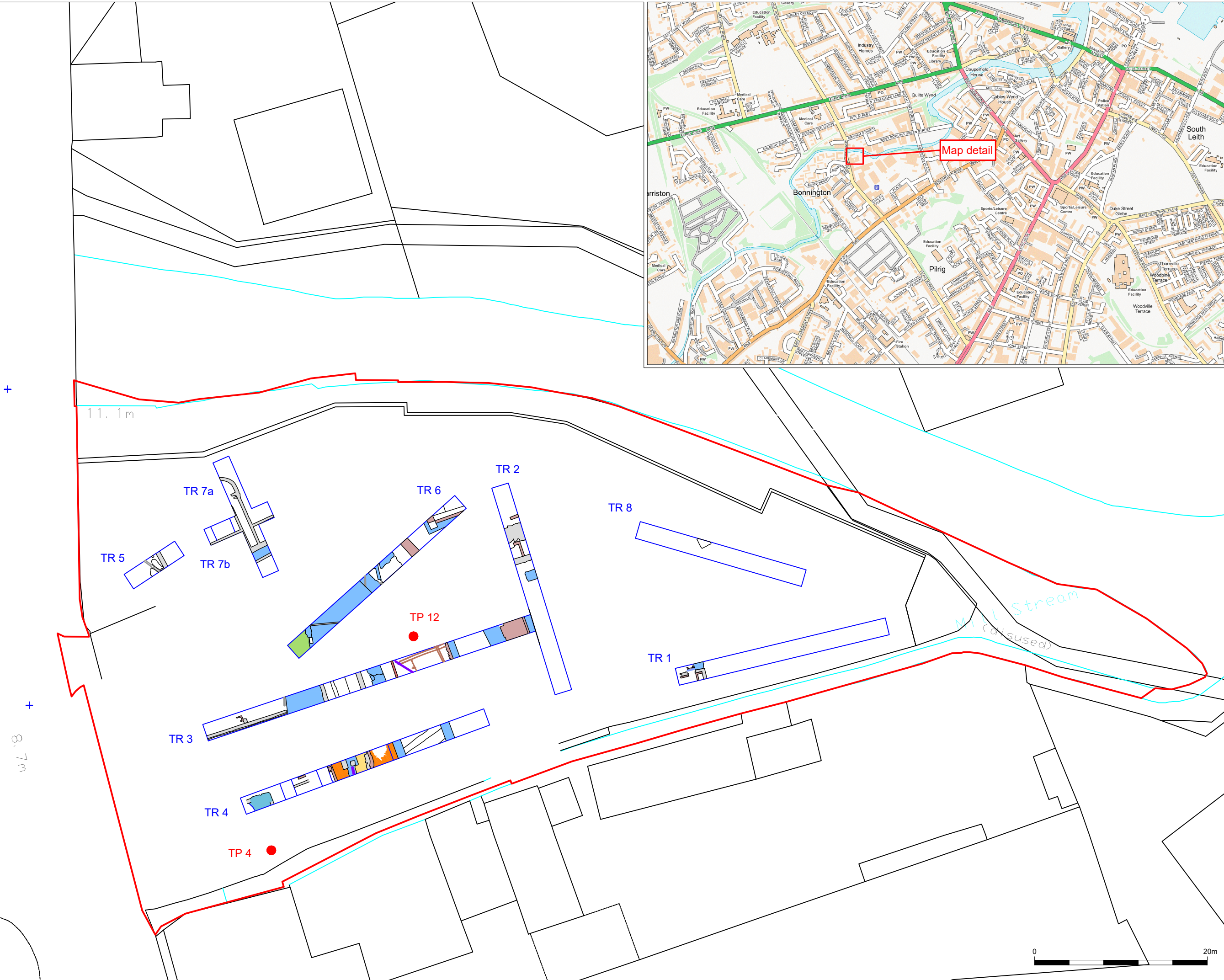
046	Trench 6, NE end section (612)	NW
047	Trench 6, NE end section (612)	NW
048	Trench 6, possible gas pipe	SE
049	Trench 6, concrete structure (605)	NW
050	Trench 6, tiles (602), and concrete surface (603)	NE
051	Trench 7a, setts (701) and concrete (702)	NE
052	Trench 7a, walls (706), (707), and (709)	S
053	Trench 7a, walls (706), (707), and (709)	S
054	Trench 7a, overview	S
055	Trench 7a, E-W wall (709)	E
056	Trench 7a, wall detail (707)	E
057	Trench 7a, wall (707) curve detail	S
058	Trench 7a, wall (707) elevation and scarcement	W
059	Trench 8, working shot	NE
060	Trench 8, working shot (806)	NE
061	Trench 8	E
062	Trench 8	W
063	Trench 8, section	N
064	Trench 7b, sondage	N
065	Trench 7b, sondage	N
066	Trench 7b, wall (710) to base	S
067	Trench 7b, walls (710) and (709)	W
068	Site Investigation Test pit No 4 Flue Structure / Chimney Base	E
069	Site Investigation Test pit No 4 Flue Structure / Chimney Base	SW
070	Site Investigation Test pit No 4 Flue Structure / Chimney Base	S
071	Site Investigation Test pit No 4 Flue Structure / Chimney Base	S
072	Site Investigation Test pit No 4 Flue Structure / Chimney Base	S
073	Site Investigation Test pit No 12 Remains of Tanning Tank	-
074	Site Investigation Test pit No 12 Remains of Tanning Tank	-
075	Site Investigation Test pit No 12 Remains of Tanning Tank	-
076	Site Investigation Test pit No 12 Remains of Tanning Tank	-

### Appendix 3: Drawings Register

Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description/contexts
001	1	1:50	Plan	Trench 6, post ex
002	1	1:100	Plan	Trench 2, post ex
003	1	1:100	Plan	Trench 8, post ex plan with sample section
004	1	1:50	Plan	Western extent of Trench 1
005	2	1:50	Section	N facing section of Trench 4
006	2	1:50	Section	N facing section of Trench 3
007	3	1:50	Plan	Trench 7a and 7b post ex
008	3	1:50	Section	Trench 7, E facing section
009	3	1:50	Plan	Trench 5, post ex
010	3	1:50	Section	N facing section of Trench 5
011	4	1:50	Plan	Trench 4 post ex
012	4	1:50	Plan	Trench 3 post ex

#### APPENDIX 4: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	City of Edinburgh
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Bonnington Mill, 70-72 Newhaven Road
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	BONN2
<b>PARISH:</b>	Edinburgh
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Bruce Glendinning
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Standing Building Survey, Watching Brief, Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	N/A
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NT 2603 7603
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	November 2018
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	May 2019
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>A standing building survey was undertaken to record the extant structures prior to their demolition. A watching brief was then undertaken during demolition and Site Investigation works. The site investigation works identified wooden tanks related to the Tannery that occupied the site in the Mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century. It also identified flue structures related to the chimney for the later 19<sup>th</sup> Century Paper Mill.</p> <p>An evaluation was also undertaken this identified further fragmentary structural remains associated with the Paper Mill and the only features that could reasonably be identified as being earlier were the remains of the tanning tanks which were also found during the evaluation. Comparison with the map evidence provides a date range of mid 19<sup>th</sup> to early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century for all of the features identified.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Queensberry Properties (Bonnington) Limited
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	<a href="mailto:cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk">cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk</a>
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Archive to be deposited with NHRE, Reports lodged with SMR.



- Key:**
- Site Boundary
  - Evaluation Trench
  - SI Test Pit
  - Brick
  - Concrete
  - Flagstone and mortar surface
  - Iron Pipe
  - Modern Pipe
  - Sandstone and mortar surface
  - Tar/stone/brick surface
  - Tile
  - Stone

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**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

Title:  
**Location map and trench plan**

Project:  
**Bonnington Mill,  
 70-72 Newhaven Road.**

Client:  
**Queensberry Properties  
 (Bonnington) Ltd**

Scale at A3:  
**1:400**

Drawn by: GC	Checked by: SW	Date: 21/05/2019
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Report No: 3870	Fig. No: 1
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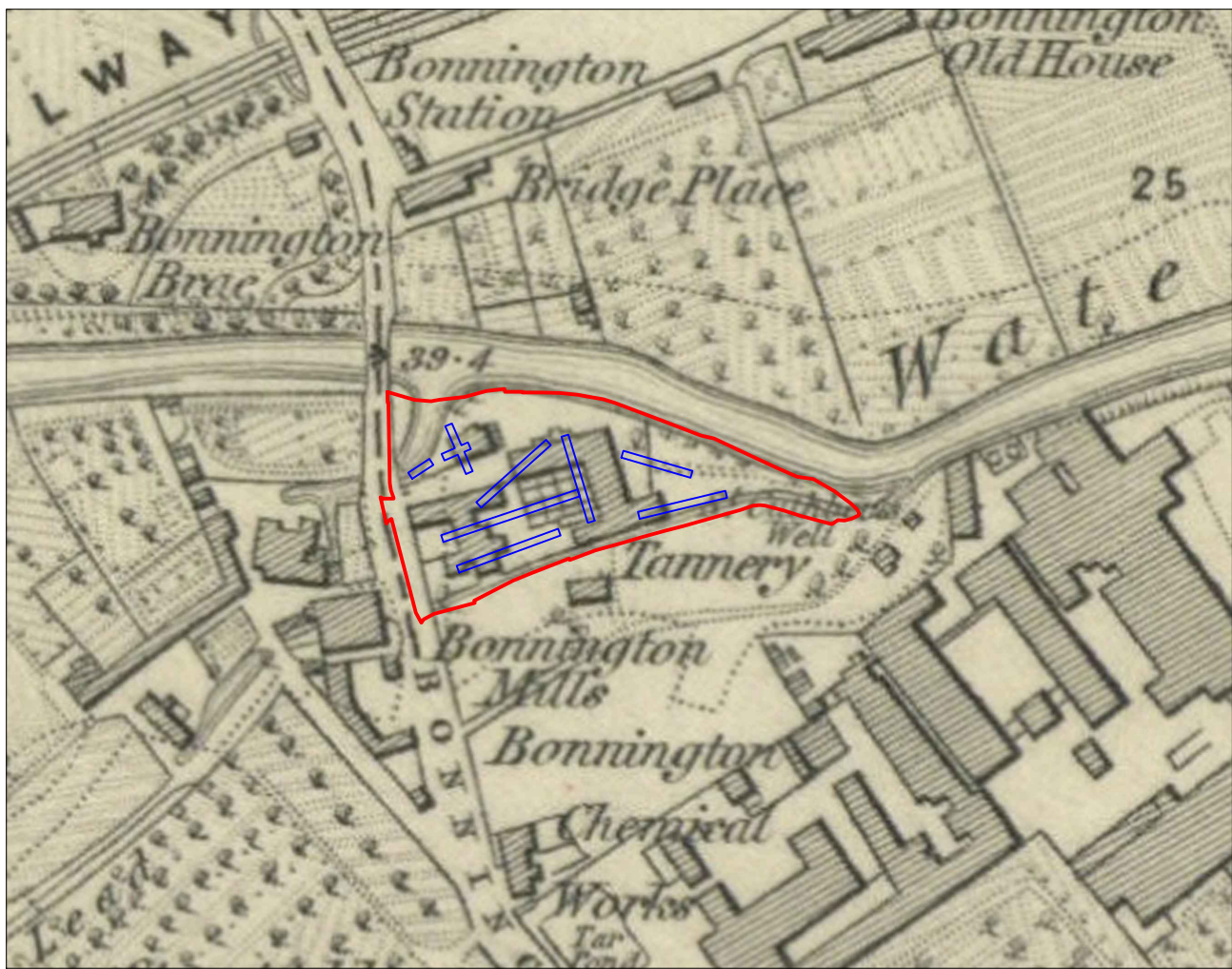


Fig. 2a: Extract from 1852 First Edition Ordnance Survey map

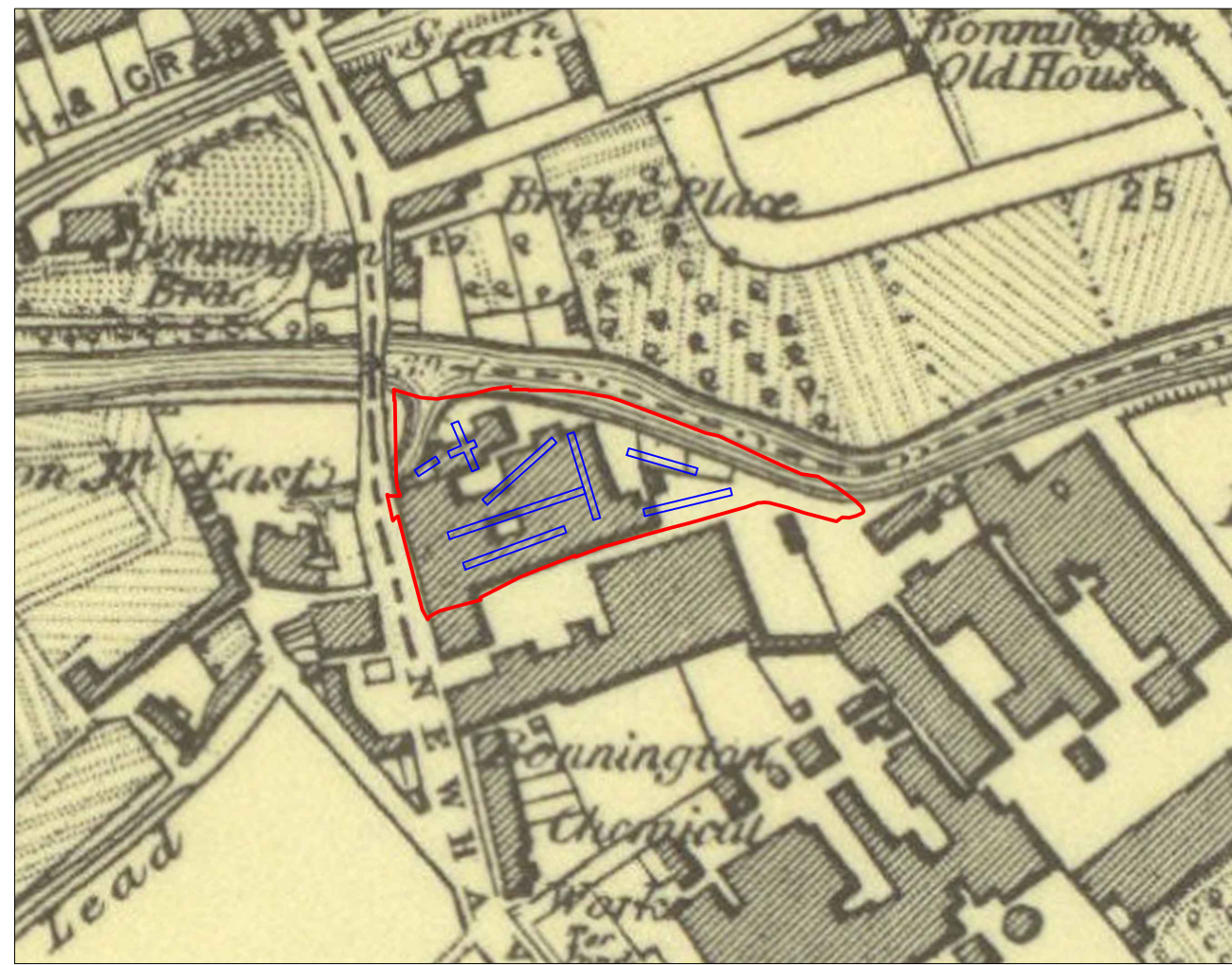


Fig. 2b: Extract from 1876 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

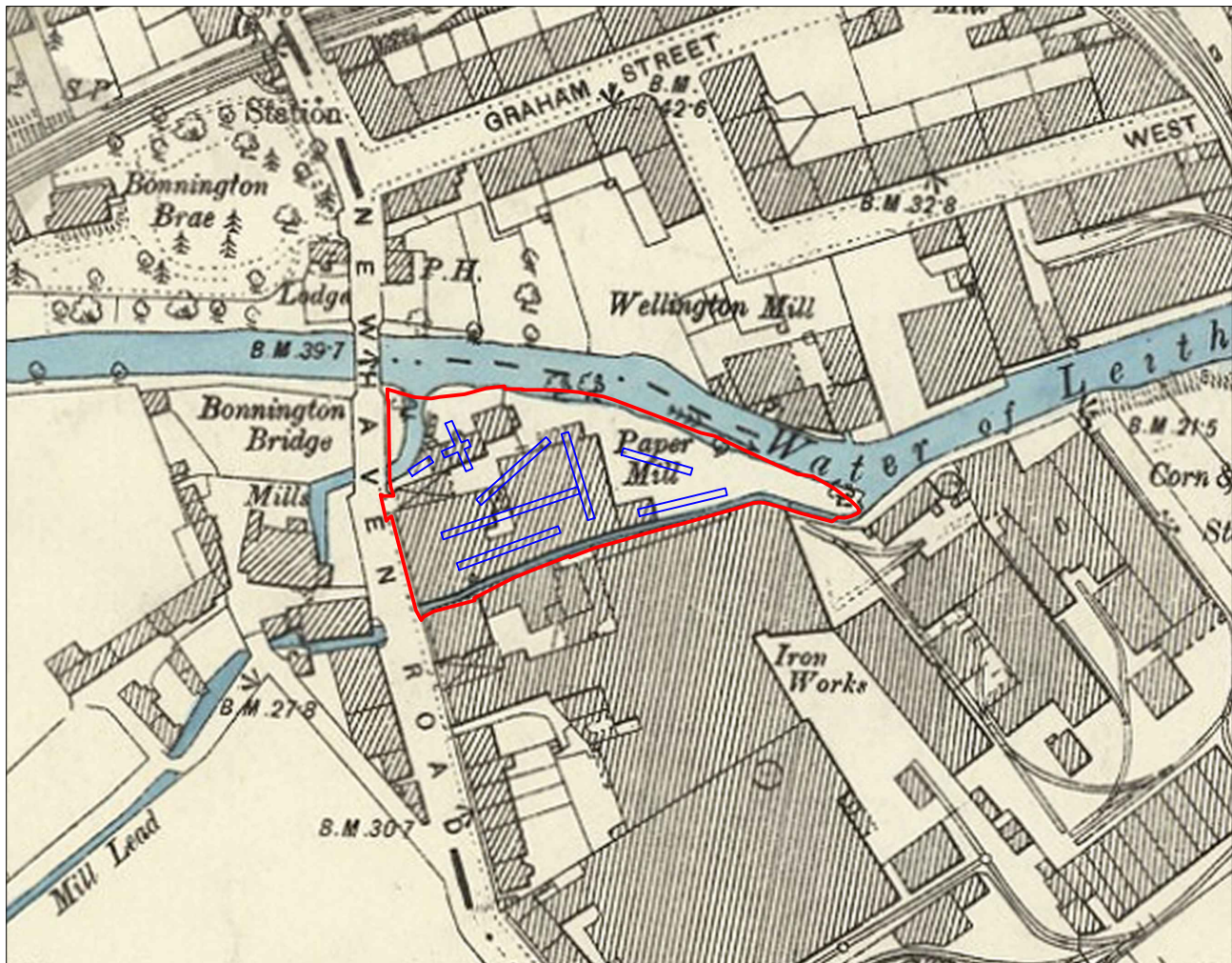


Fig. 2c: Extract from 1896 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map

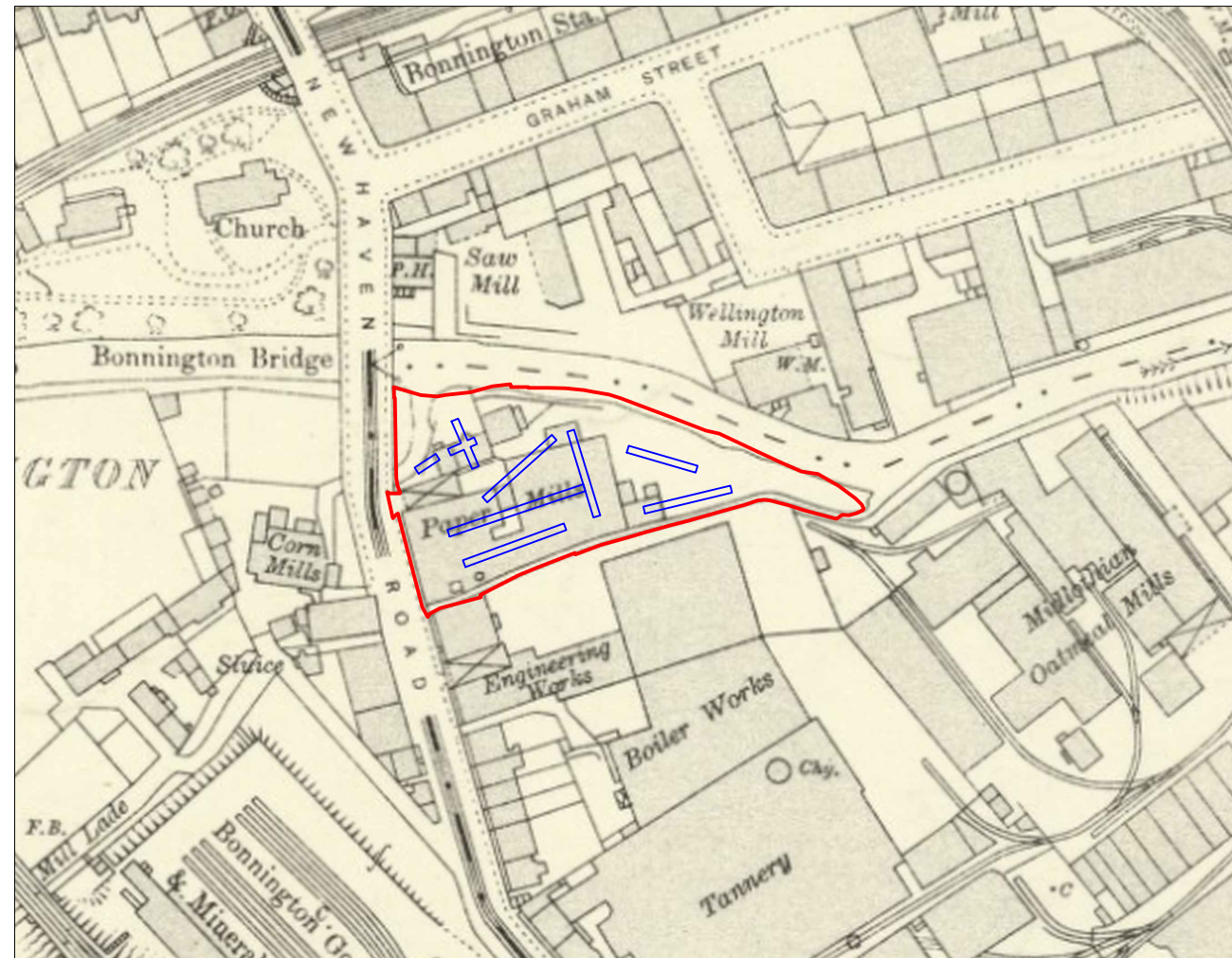


Fig. 2d: Extract from 1914 Ordnance Survey map

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Trench



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Title:  
 Historic map Extracts of  
 Bonnington Mills

Project:  
 Bonnington Mill,  
 70-72 Newhaven Road.

Client:  
 Queensberry Properties  
 (Bonnington) Ltd

Scale at A3:  
 1:2000

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Report No: 3870	Fig. No: 2a - d
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TR 1

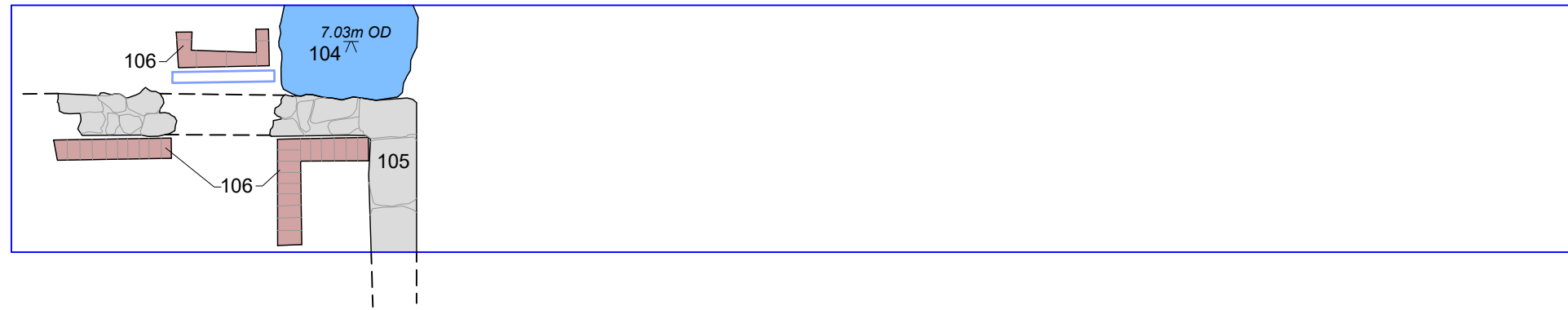


Fig. 3: Trench 1 Plan

TR 2

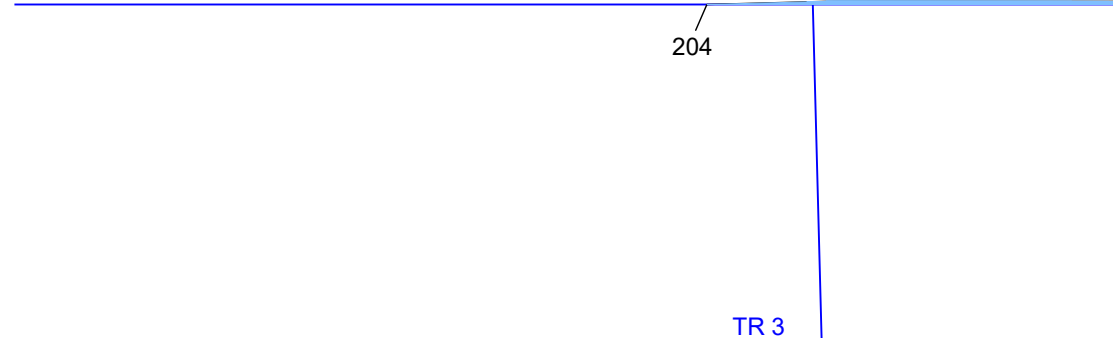
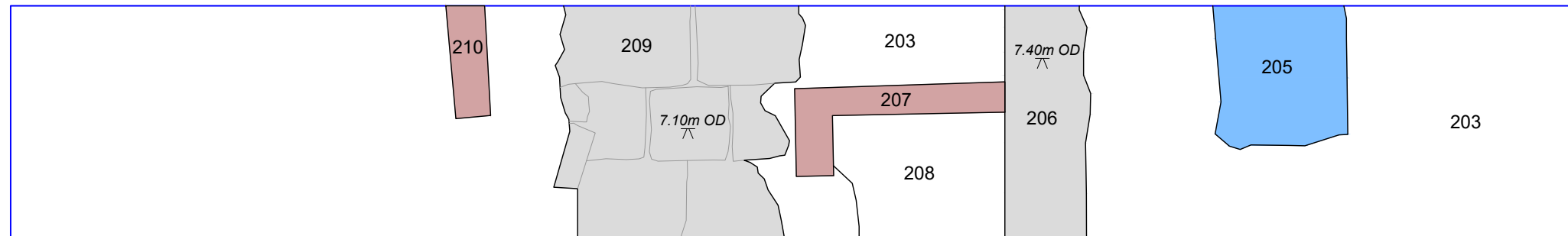


Fig. 4: Trench 2 Plan

Key:

- Brick
- Concrete
- Metal
- Stone

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 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

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Project:  
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70-72 Newhaven Road.

Client:  
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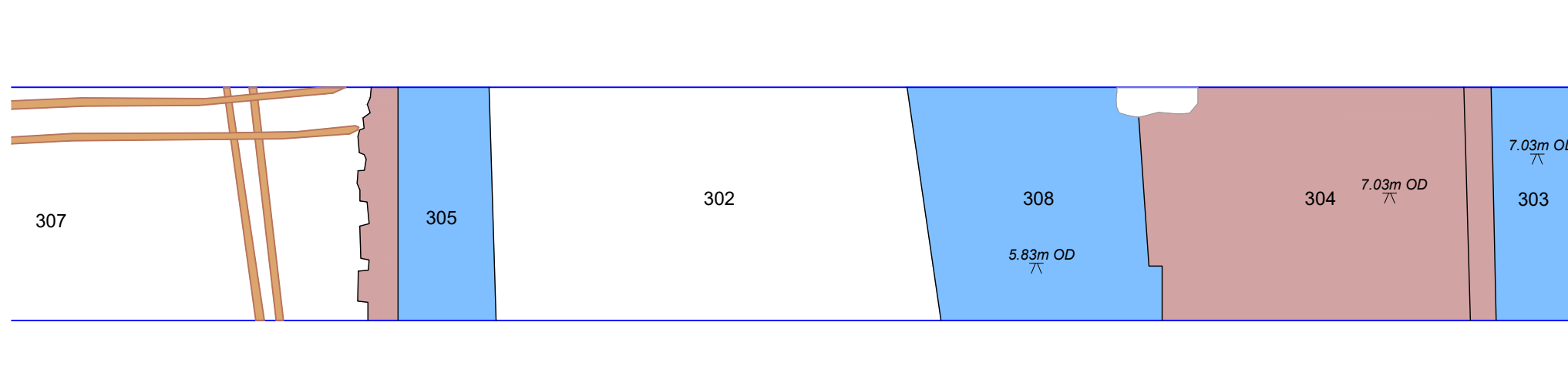
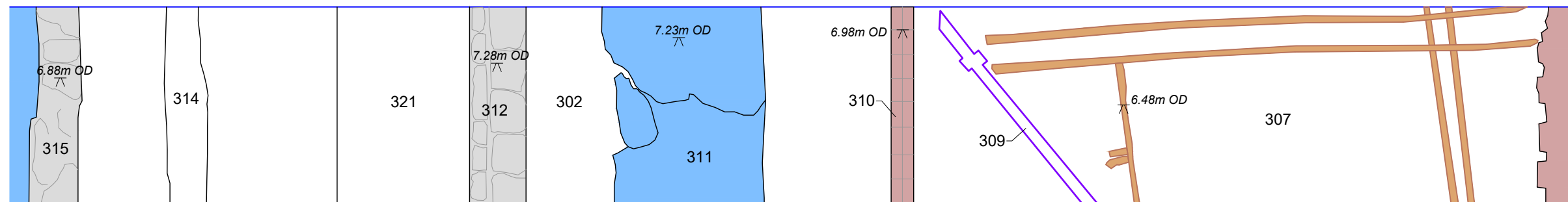
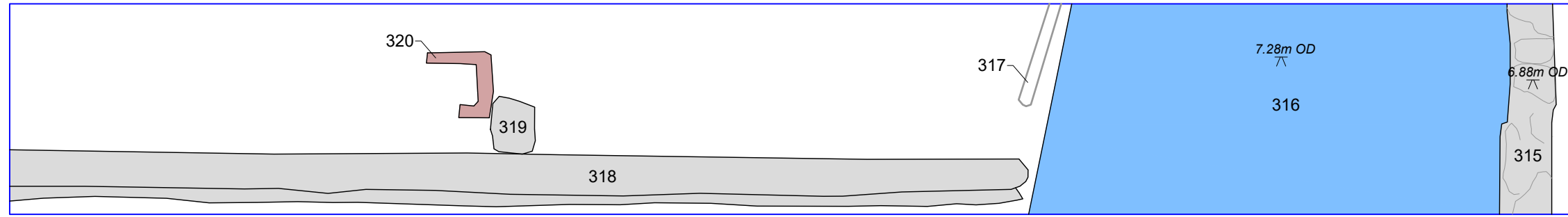
Scale at A3:  
1:50

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TR 3



Key:

- Brick
- Concrete
- Iron Pipe
- Modern Pipe
- Stone
- Wood

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Scale at A3:  
1:50

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Fig. 5: Trench 3 Plan



TR 4

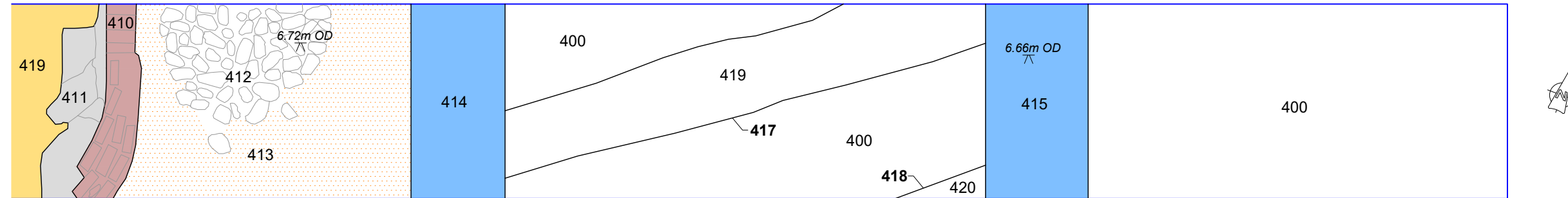
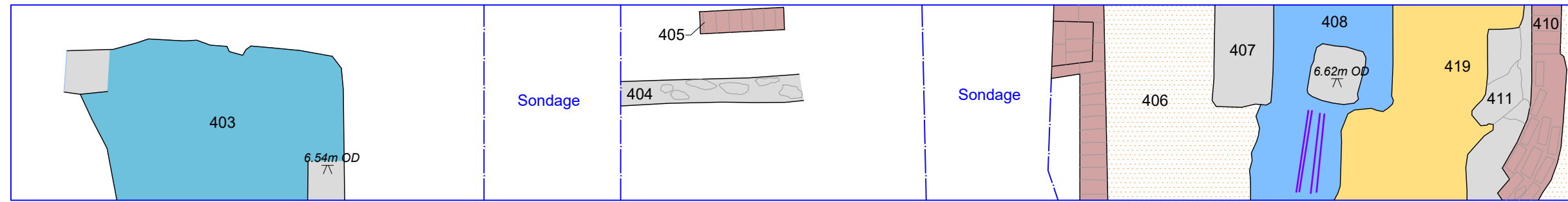


Fig. 6: Trench 4 Plan

TR 5

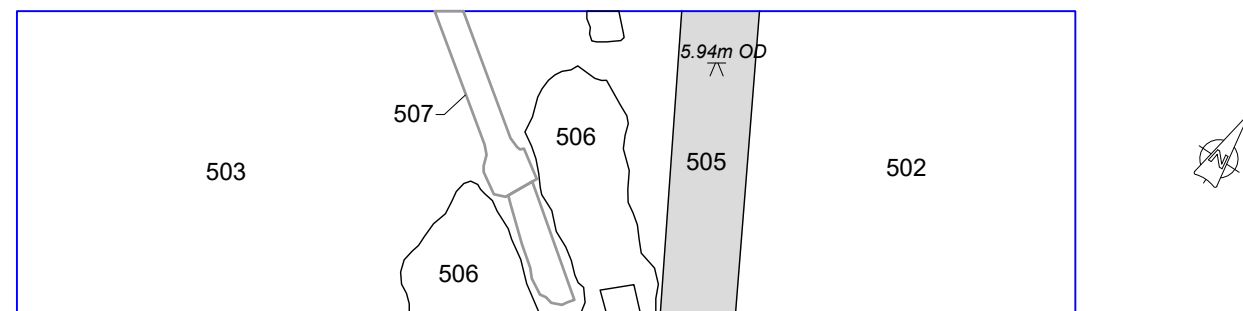


Fig. 7: Trench 5 Plan

Key:

- Brick
- Concrete
- Flagstone and mortar surface
- Iron Pipe
- Modern Pipe
- Sandstone and mortar surface
- Tar/stone/brick surface
- Stone

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Scale at A3:  
**1:50**

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Report No: <b>3870</b>	Fig. No: <b>6 - 7</b>
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- Key:**
- Brick
  - Concrete
  - Modern Pipe
  - Tile
  - Stone

TR 6

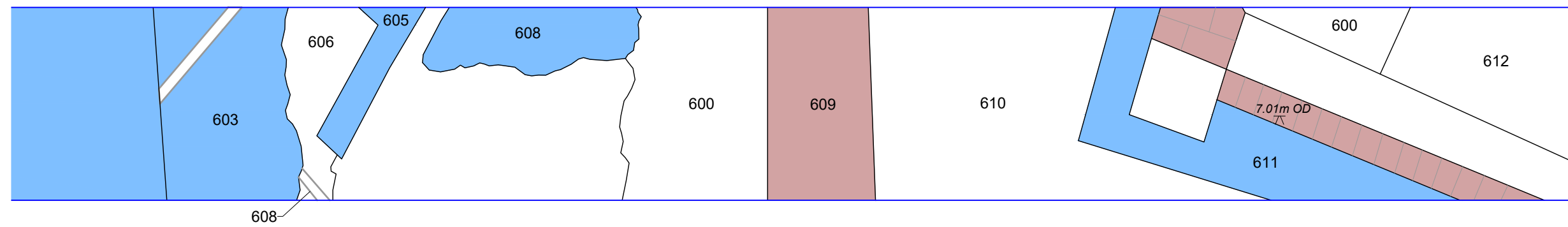
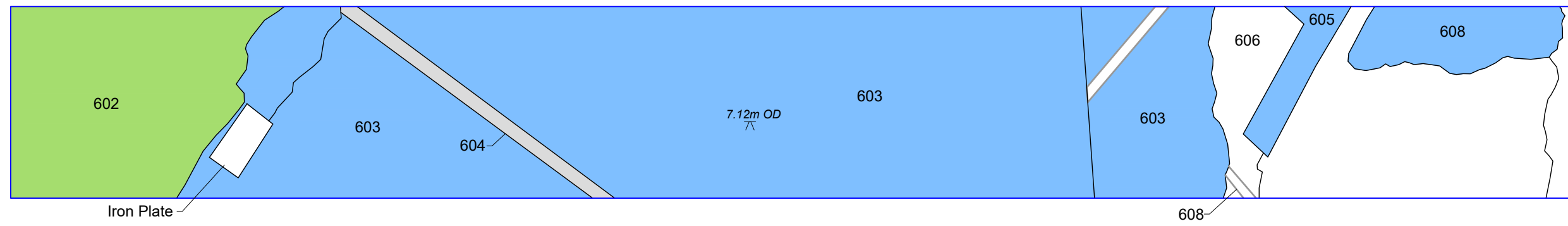


Fig. 8: Trench 6 Plan

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 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
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Report No: <b>3870</b>	Fig. No: <b>8</b>
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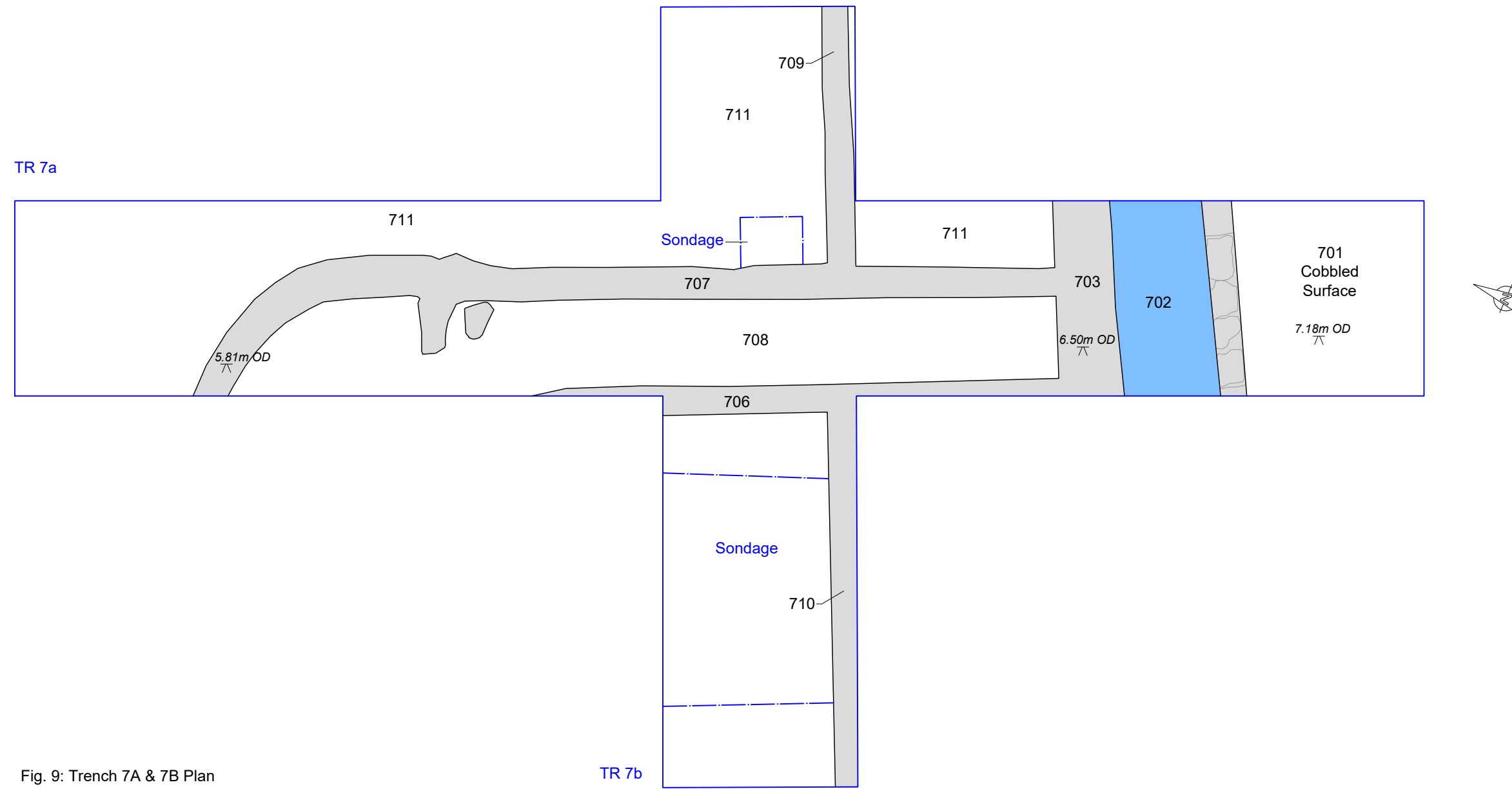


Fig. 9: Trench 7A & 7B Plan

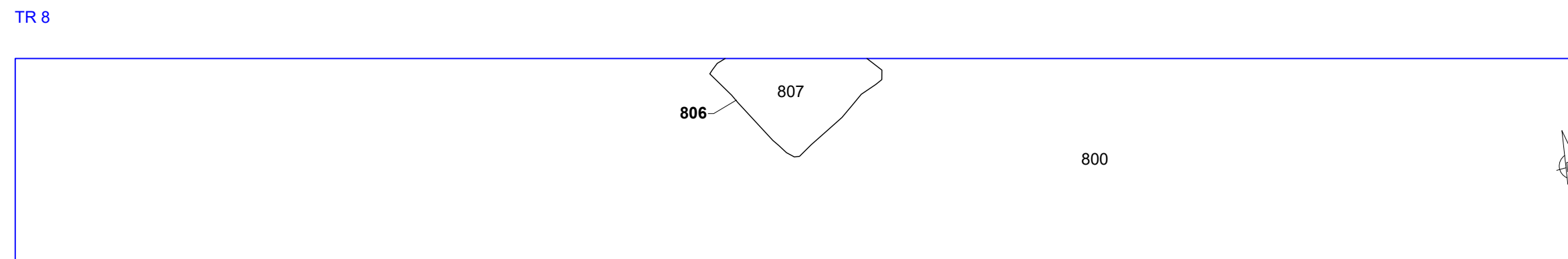


Fig. 10: Trench 8 Plan

**Key:**

- Concrete
- Stone

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**1:50**

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Report No: <b>3870</b>	Fig. No: <b>9 - 10</b>
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Fig. 11: Trench 1 Sondage



Fig. 12: Trench 1 Wall remains (105)

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Fig. 13: Trench 2 stone surface (209) and wall (206) and wall (207)



Fig. 14: Trench 3, working shot showing tanning tank remains (307)

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Fig. 15: Trench 3, Reused flue-brick surface (304)



Fig. 16: Trench 3, Sandstone wall (315) under concrete surface (316)

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Report No: 3870		Fig. No: 15 - 16



Fig. 17: Trench 4 Black stained brick structure (406)



Fig. 18: Trench 4 Brick (410) & sandstone (411) structure and cobbles (412)

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info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
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Fig. 19: Trench 5 showing wall (505)



Fig. 20: Trench 6 showing tiles (602), Concrete (603) and stone wall or kerb (604)

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Report No: 3870		Fig. No: 19 - 20



Fig. 21: 7A, Walls 703, 706, 707 and 709



Fig. 22: Trench 7B Elevation of wall 710 to foundation

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Musselburgh  
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T: 0131 273 4380  
F: 0131 273 4381  
info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
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Fig. 23: Trench 8 post ex

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T: 0131 273 4380  
F: 0131 273 4381  
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Fig. 24: Site Investigation pit showing surviving brick flue structure



Fig. 25: Site Investigation pit showing tannery tanks

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Musselburgh  
East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
T: 0131 273 4380  
F: 0131 273 4381  
info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
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Report No: 3870		Fig. No: 24 - 25



**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY

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**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](mailto:enquiries@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

**Leeds**

Clayton Works Business Centre  
Midland Road  
Leeds, LS10 2RJ

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

**Milton Keynes**

Suite 11, Letchworth House  
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall  
Milton Keynes, MK6 1NE

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