

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Gorton Loan, Rosewell, Midlothian
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report
Project 3952**

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Gorton Loan, Rosewell, Midlothian
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: Bett Homes Ltd

NGR: NT 28642 62827

Project Number: 3952

Report by: Alan Hunter Blair

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Approved by:



Date:

31/10/2014

*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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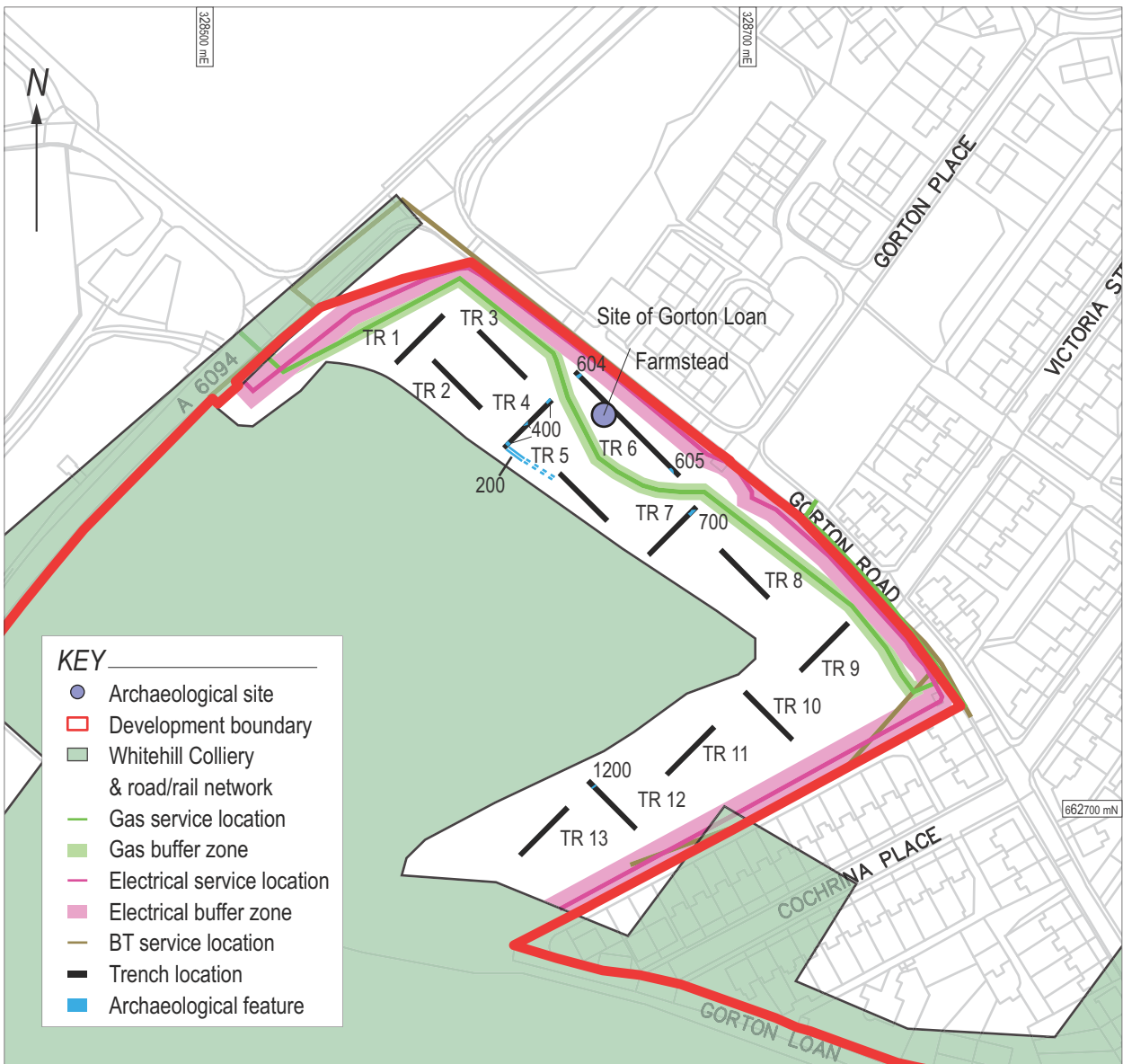
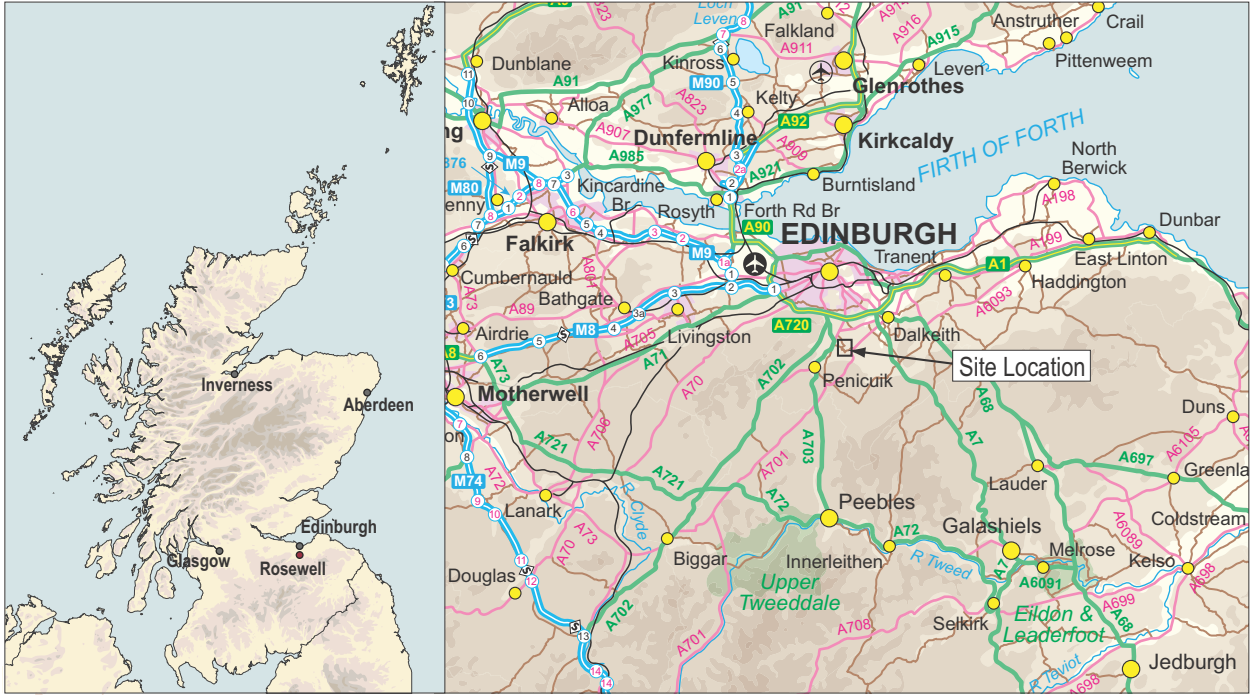
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- KEY**
- Archaeological site
 - ▭ Development boundary
 - ▭ Whitehill Colliery & road/rail network
 - Gas service location
 - ▭ Gas buffer zone
 - Electrical service location
 - ▭ Electrical buffer zone
 - BT service location
 - Trench location
 - ▭ Archaeological feature

Figure 1:
Site location.



Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd at Gorton Loan, Rosewell on behalf of Bett Homes prior to a residential development. A possible in-filled open ditch drain and a number of ephemeral truncated brick and sandstone surfaces were recorded across part of the site, near the location of the former Gorton Loan Farmstead.

Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results for the archaeological evaluation required for the Bett Homes Gorton Loan development. This was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by GUARD Archaeology Ltd and agreed in advance by East Lothian Council Archaeology Services, Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council. The work was undertaken in order to satisfy a condition placed on the planning application (Planning Reference: 14/00518/DPP).

Site Location

- 3.1 The development area is centred on NT 28642 62827. Only the north-east periphery of the development area was investigated, the majority of the site having been truncated by the now demolished Whitehill Colliery to the south. The site is located to the north-west of the main settlement centre of Rosewell in Midlothian to the west of Rosewell. It is bordered by the A6094 road to the north-west, Gorton Road to the north-east and existing modern housing estates on all other sides (Figure 1). The current land use is of open uncultivated fields.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A Desk-based Assessment, which examined all records for archaeological remains within 100 m of the entire development area, was previously prepared by GUARD Archaeology. This assessment indicated that the development area is not particularly archaeologically sensitive. There has been significant mining activity and associated road and railway lines across the western, central and southern parts of the development area associated with the Whitehill Colliery.
- 4.2 While the greater part of the total development area has been disturbed by activity related to Whitehill Colliery, there was a collection of three rectangular buildings depicted on Roy's Lowland map of 1752-55, centred on NGR NT 28642 62827, in the apparently undisturbed northern edge of the development area (Figure 1). This may represent a farmstead of mid-eighteenth century date or earlier.
- 4.3 Given these known archaeological remains within an undisturbed part of the development area, and that this area had not been subject to previous recorded archaeological field investigations, the evaluation had the potential to encounter either the post-medieval archaeological remains of Gorton Loan Farmstead or previously unknown archaeological remains.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works was to:
- evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the development area, specifically focused on the site of Gorton Loan farmstead.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological evaluation to evaluate the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, specifically Gorton Loan farmstead, and their character, date and extent if surviving;

- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council, on completion of the evaluation;
- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The evaluation adhered to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance (see Appendix H). A GUARD Archaeologist photographed the development area and make a brief written description prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works. The proposed development area was photographed and a brief written description made prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The course of the existing gas mains was first surveyed and its location confirmed with hand-dug test-pits. A 3 m buffer zone either side of this gas mains was required and was marked on the ground. The course of the existing electricity services was also surveyed and marked on the ground and its location confirmed with a CAT Scanner. A minimum 3 m buffer zone was marked on the ground for this too. The evaluation trenches were then surveyed in (Figure 1).
- 6.3 The machine excavation of trenches amounting to 5% of the 1.421 ha undisturbed part of the development area then followed and was supervised at all times by an experienced GUARD Archaeologist. The evaluation trenches comprised 12 trenches (each 25 m long and 2 m wide) and one further trench (55 m long and 2 m wide), amounting to 710 m² in total (Figure 1).
- 6.4 The machine excavator was fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 6.5 The topsoil at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.6 All potential archaeological features encountered during the trenching were investigated by the on-site Archaeologist. All significant features including negative-cut features were 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels were tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.7 If potentially eighteenth to twenty-first century agricultural features were identified (furrows, ditches, drains etc) these were to be investigated to confirm their interpretation. As the full extent of such features was unlikely to be uncovered initially a 0.5m section was excavated across each feature to confirm dimensions, function and the presence and type of drain in use. Where groups of similar features were uncovered, only a representative sample was investigated (approximately 20% or 1 in 4).
- 6.8 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone were to be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds were to be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds were to be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Palaeo-environmental samples were also taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds was to be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.9 A representative section was recorded for each trench denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.10 Each trench was accurately surveyed using a Total Station or GPS and related to the Ordnance Survey Grid. A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in

the investigation was made, digitally and by hand, and related to the OS grid. In addition to archaeological features this included recent agricultural features and changes in the subsoil. Where digital planning was used, the project archaeologist was to ensure that a sufficient number of points were taken on each feature to ensure an accurate representation of the site. A plan of each trench was made and is included in this report (Figure 1).

- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains were to be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council on an appropriate excavation project design.
- 6.12 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the police, the client and the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council were to be informed immediately. Any human remains would be left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.13 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches was undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling was proposed, nor was the backfilling of trenches supervised by the GUARD Archaeologist, unless the trenches contained archaeological remains. In these cases, the archaeological remains was covered with terram sheets prior to backfilling operations.
- 6.14 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the *IfA* (Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation.

Results

- 7.1 The summary of the results is outlined below. These results should be read in conjunction with the fuller records found in Appendices A-F and Figure 1.

Trench 4

- 7.2 A discontinuous deposit of mid-grey/brown sandy clay with sandstone and occasional crushed brick fragments (400) was recorded across parts of the base of this trench (Plate 1). This measured up to 0.07 m deep and was found underlying a layer of re-deposited clay (003), probably a landscaping layer associated with remedial work after the demolition of Whitehill Colliery; this in turn was overlain by topsoil (001). Glazed post-medieval pottery sherds (SF 1) were recovered from deposit (400) during excavation.



Plate 1: Part of deposit (400) in Trench 4, from the south-west.



Plate 2: Ditch 200 and bank 201, Trench 4, from the north-west.

- 7.3 An extant curvilinear ditch (200) and bank (201) were visible aligned north-west to south-east towards the southern edge of the study area (Plate 2). The steep sided ditch measured over 50 m long by 1.2 m wide and 0.6 m deep and the bank, composed of topsoil up-cast from cutting the ditch, measured 2 m wide at its base and 0.6 m in height.

Trench 6

- 7.4 A remnant of a deposit similar in nature to that of deposit (400) found in Trench 4 was visible towards the south-west end of Trench 6. Here a firm, dark grey clay with frequent crushed unfrosted brick fragments and moderate inclusions of small coal fragments (605) measured 3 m long by 1 m wide and up to 0.1 m deep (Plate 3). This was found below a layer of buried topsoil (606) which was covered by re-deposited clay layer (003) below topsoil (001; Plate 4).



Plate 3: General view of Trench 6, crushed brick deposit 605 visible front of frame, from the south-east.



Plate 4: Sequence of deposits in Trench 6, topsoil 001 over re-deposited clay 003, over buried topsoil horizon 606, over natural clay 002, from the north-east.

- 7.5 At the north-west end of Trench 6, a linear cut (604) was recorded. This measured 2 m long, 1.44 m wide and 0.49 m deep and continued below the trench edges to the north-east and south-west. The cut, an irregular U-shape in profile, contained three fills; (601) a mid-brown sand with brick fragments overlay a mottled grey/brown lens of clay (602) which overlay a basal fill of mid-brown silty, sandy clay (Plate 5). Brick, ceramic and glass fragments (SF 2, 3, 4 & 6) were recovered from the uppermost fill (601;) and a large green glass bottle base (SF 5) was found pressed into the base of the cut during excavation of the basal fill (603).



Plate 5: North-east facing section through linear cut 604, Trench 6, from the north-east

Trench 7

- 7.6 A spread of firm mid-brown clay with occasional dark grey patches and frequent inclusions of sandstone fragments, occasional unfrosted brick fragments and coal (700) was visible at the north east end of Trench 7 (Plate 6). This measured 5.2 m long by 1.9 m wide and up to 0.32 m deep (Plate 7) and continued below the trench edge to the east. This lay below a possible buried topsoil horizon (701) 0.3 m deep located below re-deposited clay deposit (003) which measured 1.1 m deep in Trench 7.



Plate 6: Deposit 700 in Trench 7, from the south-west.



Plate 7: North-east facing section through deposit 700 in Trench 7, from the north-west.

Trench 12

- 7.7 A linear feature (1200), aligned NE-SW across the trench over a distance of 2 m and which measured 1.4 m wide, was visible towards the north-west end of Trench 12. This contained a fill of soft orange/yellow clay with dark brown mottling (1201). A vertically set lead water pipe protruded from the middle of this feature (Plate 8).



Plate 8: Lead water pipe in cut 1200, Trench 12 from the north-east.

Assessment of Finds

- 7.8 The finds from the evaluation at Gorton Loan comprised:
- 3 sherds late medieval/post-medieval pottery with green glaze; 2 sherds red earthenware with white glaze probably nineteenth century; 2 sherds black glazed red earthenware storage jar late eighteenth/nineteenth century (SF 1; Context 400, Trench 4);

- near complete hand made brick probably eighteenth/nineteenth century (SF 2, Context 601, Trench 6);
- 1 sherd white earthenware probably late nineteenth/twentieth century (SF 3, Context 601, Trench 6);
- 2 base sherds and 5 fragments of black bottle glass possibly early nineteenth century; 3 fragments light brown glass thinner than the others possibly later in date (SF 4; Context 601, Trench 6);
- 1 complete base of a glass bottle, black glass could be late eighteenth century (SF 5, Context 603, Trench 6);
- fragment of tile probably from a roof tile/pantile, possibly nineteenth century (SF 6, Context 601, Trench 6).

Discussion

8.1 The evaluation recorded a number of truncated deposits in Trenches 4, 6 and 7 which may represent the ephemeral remains of occupation horizons, some possibly the remnants of yardage associated with Gorton Loan farmstead. The extant ditch and bank in Trench 4 may represent a relatively recent intervention. The linear feature in Trench 6 may be an in-filled ditch associated with open ditch drainage, possibly pre-dating the rubble and tile drains, of which a number were visible across parts of the site. The lead water pipe recorded in Trench 12 may be associated with water supply to the former Whitehill Colliery. The finds assemblage is very small and comprises a relatively wide range of dates, but confirms a post-medieval date for the origins and occupation of Gorton Loan farmstead.

Conclusions

- 9.1 While the archaeological evaluation established that some archaeological remains survive within the area and likely relate to Gorton Loan Farmstead mainly, none of the features encountered appear to be sufficiently archaeologically significant to justify further excavation. It is therefore advised that no further archaeological fieldwork is likely to be required. Final decisions on the nature and extent of any future archaeological work, however, rest with the planning authority, as advised by the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service.
- 9.2 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix G. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-193751) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Bett Homes for their assistance. Plant and drivers were supplied by Dagg Plant. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The finds assessment was undertaken by Bob Will. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson and Alan Hunter Blair. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology by Ronan Toolis.

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Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: List of Trenches

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	25	2	0.62	001	002	Tile field drain
2	25	2	0.64	001	002	-
3	25	2	0.68-0.78	001	002	-
4	25	2	0.75	001	002	Deposit 400
5	25	2	0.42	001	002	-
6	55	2	0.48-0.8	001	002	Linear cut 604 and crushed brick deposit 605. Tile field drains
7	25	2	1.4	001	002	Stone and brick deposit 700, buried topsoil horizon 701
8	25	2	1.6-2.3	001	002	Rubble drain
9	25	2	0.6-0.75	001	002	-
10	25	2	0.65-0.9	001	002	-
11	25	2	0.25-0.6	001	002	-
12	25	2	0.2-0.6	001	002	Linear cut 1200, tile field drain and ploughmarks
13	25	2	0.4	001	002	Tile and rubble field drain

Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Site	Deposit: A moist, firm dark grey/brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 40 mm<. Measured 0.2-0.75 m deep	Topsoil.
002	Site	Deposit: A moist, firm pale orange/brown/yellow clay with occasional inclusions of angular and sub-rounded sandstone fragments. This alternated with coarse sand of a similar colour	Natural geology.
003	Site	Deposit: A moist, firm mottled orange/grey/brown clay with occasional inclusions of small and medium sized sub-angular stones 150 mm<. Measured 0.3-2 m deep	re-deposited clay. Re-deposited clay probably accumulated during landscaping work after the demolition of Whitehill colliery.
200	Trench 4	Cut: Curvilinear in plan aligned roughly NW-SE. Sharp break of slope at top to steep straight sides, base unexcavated. Measured 50+ m long x 1.2 m wide x 0.6 m deep.	Open drainage ditch with an earthen bank along its north side. Probably modern.
201	Trench 4	Deposit: A moist, firm dark grey/brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular. Measured 2 m wide at base x 0.6 m in height.	Upcast of ditch cut 200 forming an earthen bank along the north side of the ditch.
202	Trench 4	Fill: Limited investigation of the fill of ditch cut 200 suggested the basal fill of the ditch comprised topsoil 0.12 m deep.	Fill of ditch cut 200
400	Trench 4	Deposit: A moist, firm mid-grey/brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of small and medium sized sandstone fragments 120 mm x 60 mm x 50 mm< and occasional orange unfrogged brick fragments. Pottery and animal bone were recovered during excavation of this deposit which appeared as discontinuous spreads 0.07 m deep across the base of trench 4	The ephemeral remains of an occupation horizon possibly a remnant of yardage associated with Gorton Loan farmstead.
601	Trench 6	Fill: A moist, firm mid-brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of sandstone fragments, occasional brick fragments. Measured 0.22-0.27 m deep.	Upper fill of linear cut 604. Below deposit 003 above fill 603
602	Trench 6	Fill: A moist, firm mottled grey/pale brown/brown clay with infrequent small sandstone fragments. Measured 0.03 m deep.	Lens of clay between upper fill 601 and lower fill 603 of linear cut 604
603	Trench 6	Fill: A soft mid-brown silty sandy clay with infrequent sandstone fragments. Measured 0.23 m deep.	Basal fill of linear cut 604, below fill 602
604	Trench 6	Cut: Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW, U-shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope at top to gradually sloping sides which break fairly abruptly to form an uneven base. Measured 2 m long (excavated) continued below trench edges to NE and SW x 1.44 m wide x 0.49 m deep. Filled by 601, 602 and 603.	Linear cut, probable ditch, perhaps associated with Gorton Farmstead.

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
605	Trench 6	Deposit: a moist, firm dark grey clay with frequent crushed unfrogged brick fragments and moderate inclusions of small coal fragments. Measured 3 m long x 1 m wide x up to 0.1 m deep	The ephemeral remains of an occupation horizon possibly a remnant of yardage associated with Gorton Loan farmstead.
606	Trench 6	Deposit: A moist, firm dark brown/black silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones 45 mm<. Measured 0.18 m deep.	Buried topsoil horizon at the SE end of trench 6
700	Trench 7	Deposit: A moist, firm mid-brown clay with occasional dark grey patches. Frequent inclusions of sandstone fragments, stone size 240 mm x 150 mm x 120 mm > 10 mm ² , occasional unfrogged orange brick fragments and moderate inclusions of small coal fragments. Measured 5.2 m long x 1.9 m wide x up to 0.32 m deep	Possibly part of a hardstanding associated with Gorton Loan farmstead. Sealed below buried topsoil horizon 701
701	Trench 7	Deposit: A moist, firm dark grey/brown sandy clay with occasional small stones 50 mm<. Measured up to 0.3 m deep	Possibly a buried topsoil horizon below re-deposited clay deposit 003 overlies stony deposit 700. This layer was more distinct in the east edge of the trench less so in the west edge of trench.
1200	Trench 12	Cut: Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Unexcavated. A vertically set lead water pipe was visible in the middle of the cut possibly branching off a horizontal pipe below. Measured 2 m long (continued below trench edges to NE and SW) x 1.4 m wide. Filled by 1201	Cut for water pipe trench
1201	Trench 12	Fill: A moist, soft orange/yellow clay with dark brown mottling. Occasional inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular stones 150 mm<.	Unexcavated fill of water pipe trench cut 1200

Appendix C: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
1	Trench 4	400	7	Ceramic	Pottery	3 sherds late medieval/post-medieval pottery with green glaze; 2 sherds red earthenware with white glaze probably 19th century; 2 sherds black glazed red earthenware storage jar late 18th/19th century
2	Trench 6	601	1	Ceramic	Brick	near complete hand made brick, unfrogged, 18th/19th century
3	Trench 6	601	1	Ceramic	Pottery	1 sherd white earthenware, probably late 19th/20th century
4	Trench 6	601	10	Glass	Bottle	2 base sherds and 5 fragments of black bottle glass early 19th century?; 3 fragments light brown glass thinner than the others possibly later in date
5	Trench 6	603	1	Glass	Bottle	1 complete base of a glass bottle, black glass could be late 18th century
6	Trench 6	601	1	Ceramic	CBM	fragment of tile probably from a roof tile/pantile 19th century?

Appendix D: List of Samples

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Size litres	Reason for Sampling					Application/Comments
				Pot	Bone	Lithics	Charcoal	Botanics	
001	Tr 4	400	5				x		Flotation/occupation horizon
002	Tr 6	603	5	x					Flotation/basal fill of linear cut

Appendix E: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
001	Trench 6	1	NE facing section through linear cut 604	1:10
002	Trench 6	1	SW facing section through linear cut 604	1:10
003	Trench 6	1	Plan of linear cut 604	1:20

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
004	Trench 4	TR sheet	Plan of discontinuous deposit 400 and part of ditch 200 and bank 201	1:100
005	Trench 6	TR sheet	Plan of deposit 605	1:100
006	Trench 7	TR sheet	Plan of deposit 700	1:100

Appendix F: List of Photographs

File 1

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
1	-	Registration	-
2	-	Test-pit to investigate gas pipe service	SE
3	Trench 1	Truncated tile field drain, truncated during landscaping work associated with the demolition of Whitehill colliery	NE
4	Trench 1	Metal pipe compacted into natural clay 002	SE
5	Trench 1	General view of trench 1	NE
6	Trench 2	Random metal pipe fragment in redeposited clay deposit 003 during excavation of trench 2	NW
7	Trench 2	General view of trench 2	SE
8	Trench 3	SW facing section through deposits 001 and 003 in trench 3	SW
9	Trench 3	redeposited clay deposit 003	SE
10	Trench 4	General view of trench 4 with part of deposit 400	SW
11	Trench 5	General view of trench 5	SE
12	Trench 6	General view of trench 6 showing teram below re-deposited clay	NW
13	Trench 6	General view of trench during removal of deposit 003	NW
14	Trench 6	NE facing section through deposits towards the SE end of trench 6	NE
15	Trench 6	General view of trench 6 with deposit 605	SE
16	Trench 7	General view during machining off deep deposit 003	NE
17	Trench 7	Compacted brick and sandstone deposit 700 in trench 7	SE
18	Trench 7	SE facing section through deposits in trench 7	SE
19	Trench 7	General view of trench 7	SW
20	Trench 8	Ploughmarks at the NW end of trench 8	NW
21	Trench 8	Rubble drain at the NW end of trench 8	NW
22	Trench 8	Rubble drain at the NW end of trench 8	NW
23	Trench 8	General view of trench 8 during machining	SE
24	Trench 9	General view of trench 9	NE
25	Trench 10	General view of trench 10	SE
26	Trench 10	General view of trench 10	NW
27	Trench 11	General view of trench 11	SW
28	Trench 12	Water pipe trench cut 1200 and lead water pipe	NW
29	Trench 12	SE facing section through deposits in trench 7	NW
30	Trench 13	General view of trench 13 and rubble drain	SW
31	Site	General view of site	SE
32	Trench 7	Compacted brick and sandstone deposit 700 in trench 7	NW
33	Trench 7	Compacted brick and sandstone deposit 700 in trench 7	SE
34	Trench 7	NE facing section through compacted brick and sandstone deposit 700 in trench 7	NE
35	Trench 7	NE facing section through compacted brick and sandstone deposit 700 in trench 7	NE
36	Trench 4	Deposit 400 in trench 4	SE
37	Trench 4	Deposit 400 in trench 4	SE
38	Trench 4	Ditch 200 and bank 201 adjacent to trench 4	NW
39	Trench 4	Ditch 200 and bank 201 adjacent to trench 4	NW

File 2

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
1	-	Registration	-
2	Trench 6	Linear cut 604 pre-ex	SE

Shot No.	Area	Description	Taken from
3	Trench 6	Linear cut 604 pre-ex	SW
4	Trench 6	Large glass bottle base fragment, small find 005, pressed into the base of linear cut 604	NE
5	Trench 6	General view of clay deposit 602 forming part of the fill of linear cut 604	NE
6	Trench 6	NE facing section through linear cut 604	NE
7	Trench 6	SW facing section through linear cut 604	SW

Appendix G: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Midlothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Gorton Loan, Rosewell
PROJECT CODE:	3952
PARISH:	Lasswade
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Alan Hunter Blair
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	---
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	---
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Post-medieval pottery, brick and glass
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 28642 62827
START DATE (this season)	14 October 2014
END DATE (this season)	17 October 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	---
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd on rough pasture at Gorton Loan in Rosewell prior to a residential development, due to the potential survival of a post-medieval farmstead at this location, recorded in Roy's map of the mid-eighteenth century. A linear cut, possibly an in-filled open ditch drain, and a number of ephemeral truncated brick and sandstone surfaces, possibly remnants of yardage, were recorded across part of the site believed to be the location of the former Gorton Loan Farmstead. modest assemblage of post-medieval pottery, brick and glass was recovered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	---
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Bett Homes
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Appendix H: Written Scheme of Investigation**GORTON LOAN, ROSEWELL**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 3952

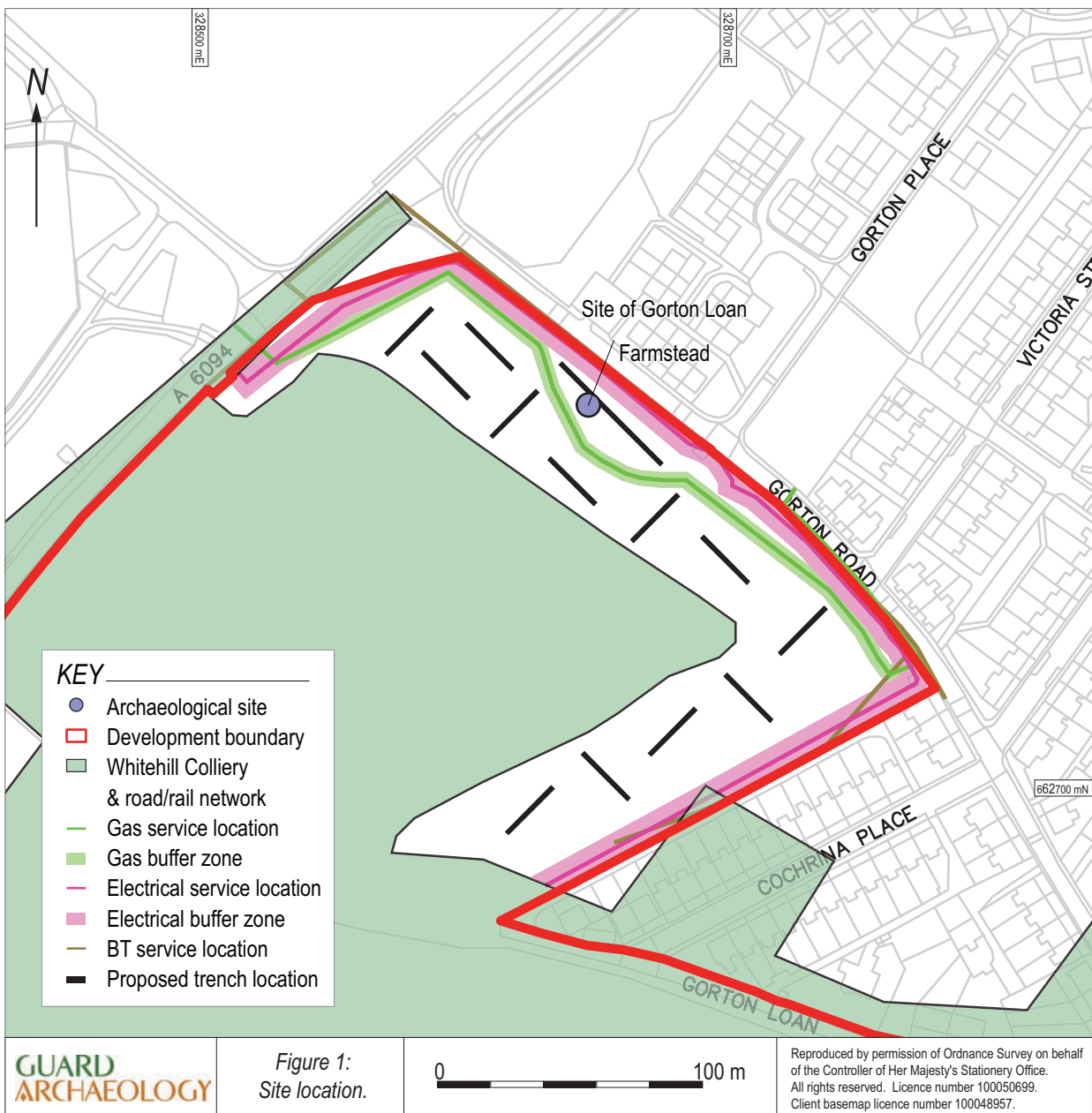
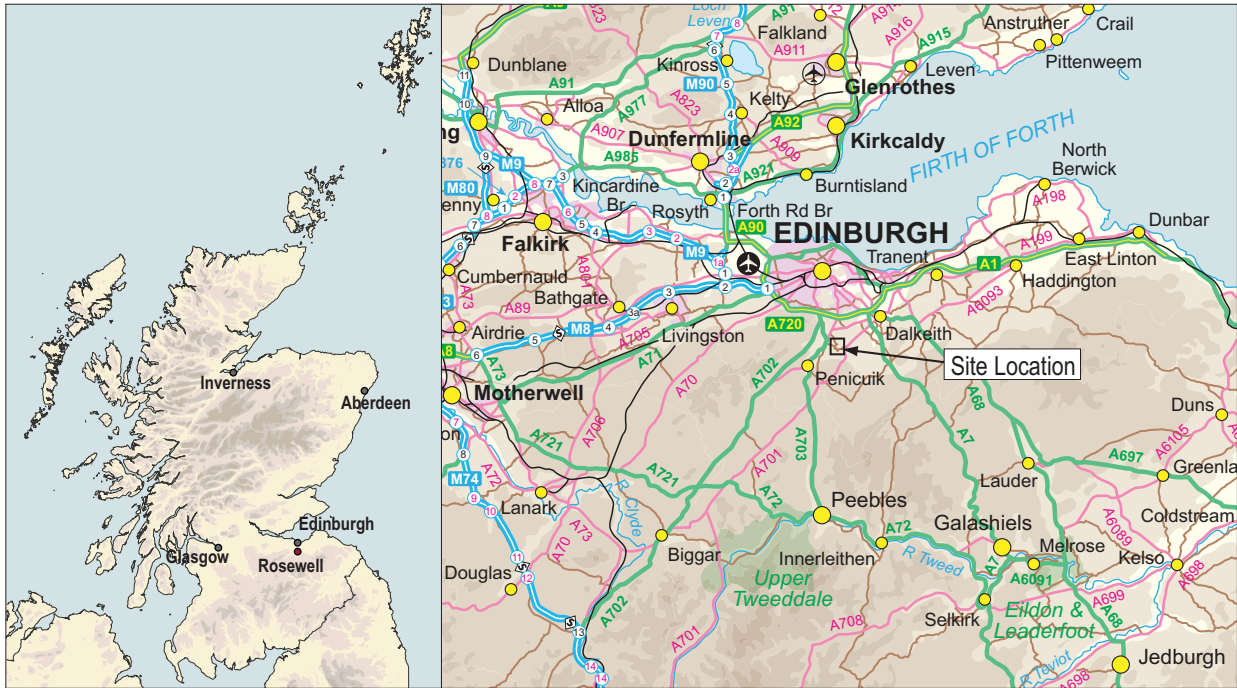


Figure 1:
Site location.

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the archaeological evaluation of the Gorton Loan development area at Rosewell in Midlothian. This Written Scheme of Investigation will require to be approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the Gorton Loan development in accordance with the relevant planning condition (Planning Reference: 14/00518/DPP). In accordance with the agreement of East Lothian Council Archaeology Services, Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council, the scope of work is an archaeological evaluation, required in order to evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within undisturbed parts of the development area.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post-excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addendums. These WSI addendums, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council, prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Site Location

- 3.1 The undisturbed part of the development area is centred on NT 28642 62827. The undisturbed part of the development area forms the north-east periphery of the total development area and is located to the north-west of the main settlement centre of Rosewell in Midlothian to the west of Rosewell. It is bordered by the A6094 road to the north-west, Gorton Road to the north-east and existing modern housing estates on all other sides (Figure 1). The current land use is of open uncultivated fields.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A Desk-based Assessment, which examined all records for archaeological remains within 100 m of the entire development area, was previously prepared by GUARD Archaeology. This assessment indicated that the development area is not particularly archaeologically sensitive. There has been significant mining activity and associated road and railway lines across the western, central and southern parts of the development area associated with the Whitehill Colliery.
- 4.2 While the greater part of the total development area has been disturbed by activity related to Whitehill Colliery, there was a collection of three rectangular buildings depicted on Roy's Lowland map of 1752-55, centred on NGR NT 28642 62827, in the apparently undisturbed northern edge of the development area (Figure 1). This may represent a farmstead of mid-eighteenth century date or earlier.
- 4.3 Given these known archaeological remains within an undisturbed part of the development area, and that this area has not been subject to previous recorded archaeological field investigations, the evaluation has the potential to encounter either the post-medieval archaeological remains of Gorton Loan Farmstead or previously unknown archaeological remains.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works is to:
 - evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the development area, specifically focused on the site of Gorton Loan farmstead.

5.2 The objectives are therefore to:

- Conduct an archaeological evaluation to evaluate the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, specifically Gorton Loan farmstead, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council, on completion of the evaluation;
- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Methodology

- 6.1 A GUARD Archaeologist will photograph the development area and make a brief written description prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 6.2 The course of the existing gas mains will first be surveyed and its location confirmed with hand-dug test-pits. A 3 m buffer zone either side of this gas mains is required and will be marked on the ground. The course of the existing electricity services will also be surveyed and marked on the ground and its location confirmed with a CAT Scanner. A minimum 3 m buffer zone will be marked on the ground for this too. The proposed evaluation trenches (Figure 1) will then be surveyed in. The position of these trenches may vary according to the confirmed location of live services.
- 6.3 The machine excavation of trenches amounting to 5% of the 1.421 ha undisturbed part of the development area will then follow and will be supervised at all times by an experienced GUARD Archaeologist. The evaluation trenches will comprise 12 trenches (each 25 m long and 2 m wide) and one further trench (55 m long and 2 m wide), amounting to 710 m² in total (Figure 1).
- 6.4 The machine excavator will be fitted with a c 2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 6.5 The topsoil at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.6 All potential archaeological features encountered during the trenching will be investigated by the on-site Archaeologist. All significant features including negative-cut features will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.7 If potentially 18th to 21st century agricultural features are identified (furrows, ditches, drains etc) these will be investigated to confirm their interpretation. As the full extent of such features is unlikely to be uncovered initially a 0.5m section will be excavated across each feature to confirm dimensions, function and the presence and type of drain in use. Where groups of similar features are uncovered only a representative sample will be investigated (approximately 20% or 1 in 4).
- 6.8 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Palaeo-environmental samples will also be taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.9 A representative section will be recorded for each trench denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.10 Each trench will be accurately surveyed using a Total Station or GPS and will be related to the Ordnance Survey Grid. A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made, either digitally or by hand, and related to the OS grid. In addition to archaeological features this will include recent agricultural features and changes in the subsoil.

Where digital planning is used, the project archaeologist will ensure that a sufficient number of points are taken on each feature to ensure an accurate representation of the site. A plan of each trench will be made and included in the report where appropriate.

- 6.11 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council on an appropriate excavation project design, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 above.
- 6.12 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the police, the client and the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.13 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed, nor will the backfilling of trenches be supervised by the GUARD Archaeologist, unless the trenches contain archaeological remains. In these cases, the archaeological remains will be covered with terram sheets prior to backfilling operations.
- 6.14 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the *Ifa* (Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological evaluation will be submitted to the client within two weeks of the completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise any archaeological features encountered. It will also include plans and photographs at an appropriate scale showing the evaluation trenches and archiving lists of all drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 The report will include the following:
 - executive summary
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code
 - Planning application number
 - contractor's details including date work carried out
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details
 - description of the site history, location and geology
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated
 - context & feature descriptions
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate
 - discussion of the results of the archaeological evaluation
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work, such as excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication

- bibliography

- 7.3 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further one including a digital PDF copy sent to the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council.
- 7.4 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Limited.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the work, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 1 month of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Alan Hunter Blair
 - Survey Officer: Fiona Jackson
 - Additional field staff, if required, will be drawn from our team of experienced field staff
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Ms Aileen Maule

- Illustrator: Ms Fiona Jackson
- Project Manager: Mr Warren Bailie

12.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, Mr Warren Bailie, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

13.1 Once the proposed start date for the archaeological works has been confirmed the Archaeological Advisers to Midlothian Council will be informed and given the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the archaeological evaluation will take 2 days to complete, including the backfilling of trenches.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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