

The Site of Botanic Cottage, RBGE

Inverleith Place, Edinburgh

Archaeological Watching Brief

for

The Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh

September 2014



The development area looking west



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The Site of Botanic Cottage, RBGE

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Archaeological Watching Brief: September 2014

Data Structure Report

Job No. 1624

by Andrew Morrison

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The Site of Botanic Cottage, RBGE

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Archaeological Watching Brief: September 2014

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned by The Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh to undertake a watching brief during all ground breaking works associated with the re-erection of the Botanic Cottage along the northern perimeter of the Botanic Gardens at Inverleith Place. The project involves the re-use of salvaged materials from the 18th century two-storey building, which stood formerly at the original site of the Botanic Gardens along Leith Walk.

The development site lies within an area of significant archaeological potential. The Royal Botanic Gardens are a designated Historic Scotland Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape, and are the second oldest botanic gardens in the UK¹; the gardens are also located within the borders of the UNESCO World Heritage Inverleith Conservation Area. The map regression showed that, prior to its integration with the botanic gardens, the land was once part of the grounds of Inverleith Estate; the origins of which can be traced back to the 17th century or earlier. The lack of development on this site, and its near constant use as a green space advocates the strong possibility for the survival of *in situ* medieval or prehistoric deposits, providing important information on land usage prior to the formation of the Inverleith Estates.

The watching brief undertaken during groundbreaking works demonstrated that no archaeological features survive across the site. Natural sand and clay subsoils directly underlying the imported garden soils were encountered across the entire development area. No archaeological artefacts were recovered, with all finds encountered dating to the 20th century and confined to the imported garden topsoils. The lack of archaeological finds or features predating the development area's association with the Botanic Gardens suggests a levelling of the subsoil may have taken place in the past, possibly in preparation for use as a nursery in the late 19th century.

A record of the watching brief has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addyman1-190282) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

¹ www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/09/04/14.

I. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology has been contracted by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh to undertake an archaeological watching brief on all ground-breaking works associated with the re-erection of Botanic Cottage on the north edge of the Botanic Gardens. The project will involve the re-use of salvaged materials from the 18th century two-storey building, which originally stood at the earlier Botanic Gardens site along Leith Walk. It will be reconstructed according to its previous design, with single storey additions to the East and West of the cottage. The project is located at 20A Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh (NGR NT 24353 75531).

City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (contact John Lawson) has recommended that a suitable programme of archaeological works is undertaken in relation to the development in order to safeguard against damage to any known or unknown archaeological features in the vicinity. The planning condition requires that a watching brief is maintained during all groundbreaking works in order to mitigate the impact of the development against any previously unknown sites of potential archaeological interest.

The archaeological condition states:

No development shall take place on the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work (excavation, reporting and analysis and publication) in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the planning authority².

The following Data Structure Report (DSR) includes the results of the watching brief undertaken in September of 2014. The watching brief was supervised by Andrew Morrison and took place from the 8th to the 12th of September, with further service trenching works taking place on the 20th of January, 2015, supervised by Kenneth MacFadyen.

This report contains historic maps reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland (NLS). To view these maps online, see www.nls.uk.

ii. Setting

The development area is located in the City of Edinburgh, within the properties held by the Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh. The sub-rectangular plot is orientated E-W, and is centred on British National Grid Reference NT 24357 75531; it is bordered by Inverleith Place to the north, the demonstration garden to the south, a native woodland plantation to the west, and the Queen Mother's memorial garden to the east.

The underlying bedrock is formed by the Gullane formation- sedimentary rock of the Strathclyde group. Made up of pale sandstones interbedded with mudstones and siltstones, this bedrock formed around 335 to 352 million years ago in the Carboniferous period- an environment dominated by swamps, deltas, and inland seas. The superficial geological deposits are made up of raised marine sands and gravels. These Devensian deposits formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period as a series of silica-rich sediments deposited as mud, silt, sand, and gravel in an environment dominated by shallow seas³.

² City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service, *Archaeology Consultation response*, 13/00645/FUL.

³ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html/> 11/09/2014.

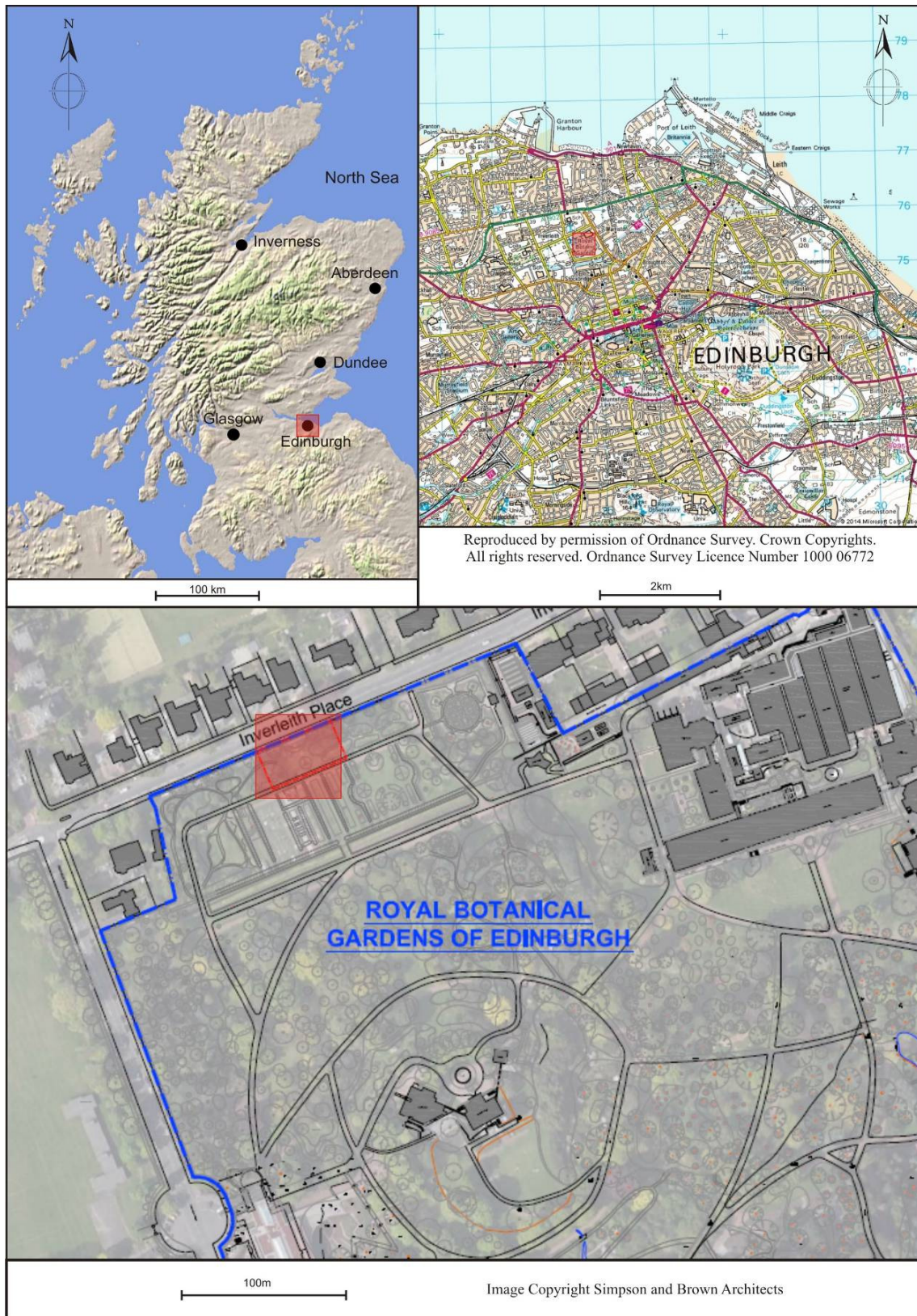


Figure 1 Site location (Addyman Archaeology after Simpson and brown Architects)

2. *Historical Summary and Archaeological Potential*

i. *Brief map regression*

A detailed analysis of the earliest maps of the site shows its development as part of the lands of Inverleith Estate, into its incorporation with the Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh and use as a plant nursery in the late 19th century. A more detailed map regression can be found in Addyman Archaeology's Written Scheme of investigation, April 2014.

The development area has remained relatively undeveloped over its lifetime, existing as part of the grounds of Inverleith Estate through to the foundation of the new botanic gardens to the east of the site in the early 19th century. The site was later used as a nursery when Inverleith House and its grounds were incorporated into the Royal Botanic Gardens in the late 19th century. The site continued in use as a nursery through the early to mid 20th century before being landscaped and included as part of the gardens as it remains today.

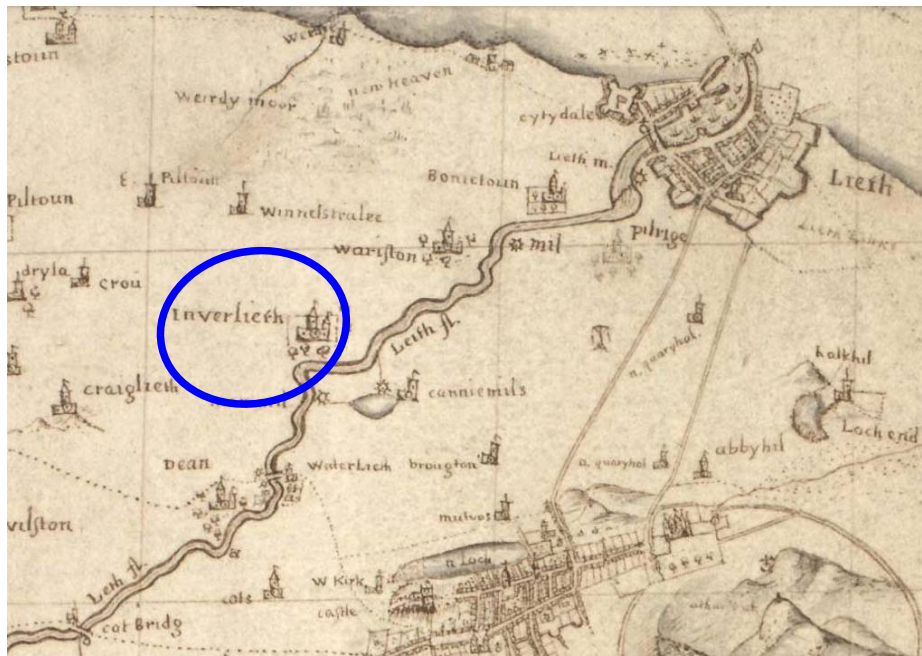


Figure 2 Reference to the Inverleith Estate and House, shown on 'Map of Midlothian' by John Adair 1682. NLS

John Adair's map of 1682 (figure 2) shows the first reference to an early estate house at Inverleith. The depiction of the estate is representative; however it does suggest a clear, tree-lined property boundary and likely manicured lands. The map's depiction of Inverleith Estate seems to imply that it was well established by the late 17th century, and was an estate of scale and importance.

The OS 6 inch first edition map, surveyed in 1877 (figure 3), shows the site area as being undeveloped. Bordered to the north by Inverleith place, and by the Inverleith Estate to the south, a path is shown cutting through the undeveloped area connecting the estate to the road beyond. The Botanic Gardens have not yet taken-over the Estate grounds; this will occur some time later, when the development area will be repurposed for use as a nursery. Based on map evidence and aerial photographs, the land's use as a nursery began around 1890, and continued up until around the 1950's. After the site's use as a nursery, the area was subsequently landscaped and incorporated into the surrounding gardens as it remains today.



Figure 3 Detail of the development area shown on the OS 6 inch first edition, surveyed 1877. NLS

iii. Archaeological Potential

The development area lies within the Royal Botanic Gardens, a designated Historic Scotland Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape Area, and the second oldest botanic garden in the UK.⁴ In addition, the Royal Botanic Gardens themselves are situated within the UNESCO World Heritage Inverleith Conservation Area; a region bordering the New Town world heritage site to the North, designated in order to “protect the historic character of the area. Not only buildings, but also features such as trees, parks, paving, and street furniture.”⁵

Now part of the Royal Botanic Gardens, the site once sat within the grounds of Inverleith House. Built in 1774 by Architect David Henderson, Inverleith House is a Historic Scotland Category B listed building (Ref.28081)⁶. Map evidence suggests a structure on the site predating Inverleith House, possibly the earlier Manse House for the Inverleith Estate.

As the site has remained relatively undeveloped over its lifetime, earlier as part of the grounds of Inverleith Estate, and later as a nursery and plantings for the Royal Botanic Gardens, there exists a great potential to recover information pertaining to the history of the Royal Botanic Gardens and the Inverleith House and estate. The lack of construction on the development site and its near constant use as green space also advocates the strong possibility for the survival of *in situ* prehistoric deposits which would have the potential to provide important information regarding land usage prior to the formation of the Inverleith estates. Very little recent excavations have taken place in the immediate area which could potentially shed light on the type of finds likely to be uncovered during the proposed site works. The Royal Commission lists the find of a single Roman coin of Carinus (AD283-285), uncovered in a nearby garden on Warriston Avenue in the 1960's.⁷

⁴ Data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/09/04/14.

⁵ www.ewht.org.uk/10/04/14.

⁶ www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/09/04/14.

⁷ www.rcahms.gov.uk/10/04/14.

3. Methodology

The watching brief required the monitoring of any groundbreaking works by a suitably qualified archaeologist until undisturbed natural subsoil was reached, or until an archaeological horizon was encountered.

The primary phase of works occurred in September 2014, and involved the stripping of topsoil from the area designated for the footprint of the Botanic Cottage, the east and west extensions to the cottage, and an access ramp extension to the northwest. The excavation was completed by the contractor using a Doosan DX 225 LC fitted with a 1.6m bladed bucket under the supervision and guidance of the archaeologist. Topsoil was slowly removed in spits, allowing the archaeologist to spot any anomalous features and halt excavation if deemed necessary.

The secondary phase of works occurred on the 20th of January, 2015, and involved the excavation of a small service trench extension (orientated north/south) from Inverleith Place to the north, towards the foundations of Botanic Cottage to the south. The work was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.2m wide bladed ditching bucket, under the guidance of a qualified archaeologist. Excavation was completed in spits, removing the topsoil down to the level of the clay natural before being fully excavated to the required service depth.

Any archaeological features revealed were left *in situ* and subsequently examined as appropriate by the archaeological team. Any deposits encountered were recorded as per standards established by Addyman Archaeology and The Institute for Archaeologists (*IfA*). A comprehensive digital photographic record of progress was maintained throughout the project.

4. Results

i. Main Excavation

The main excavation covered a sub-rectangular area orientated roughly east-west, measuring approximately 38.0m in length by 13.0m in width, and accounts for the area of the footprint of the cottage and associated Stairtower, the single-storey extensions to the west and east of the cottage, and also an area to the northwest for the installation of a disabled access ramp.



Plate 1 Mid-ex photo of main excavation area showing topsoil (001) and sandy clay subsoil (006), (photo 020).

Excavations revealed a recently laid layer of turf and grass (001) overlying a mid-dark brown humic garden soil of loose-moderate compaction (002). This humic garden soil was found to fade into a somewhat lighter mid-brown/ beige/ grey- more clay-rich layer, though no clear horizon was noted between these two layers. It is likely that the lighter brown soil below (002) is the result of the interface/ interaction with the natural underlying sandy clays. The overall depth of this deposit varied from 0.60- 0.80m. The Garden soil of (002) was found to contain little to no stone inclusions of any size, and had frequent tree and plant root intrusions. 20th century artefacts were common in this soil horizon, and included: glass, ceramic, plastic, iron and lead. These finds were all related to the Botanics, and were likely imported with the soil from elsewhere in the gardens. The artefacts were not retained for the reason that they were confined to the imported topsoil, and not related to the history of the development area.

Directly underlying the topsoil (002) was a sandy clay natural soil (006) (*Plate 1*), varying in depth from 0.60-0.80m below ground level. The natural subsoil was found to be a yellow/ orange mottled sandy soil of loose to moderate compaction. This sand contained areas of clay banding and the occasional mudstone inclusion. The natural sandy clay was found to be relatively flat across the extent of the excavation area, with mild rise occurring towards the northeast. No archaeological finds or features were discovered during the excavation, with the natural subsoil appearing clean and sterile. There were occasional areas of disturbance where the planting of trees had intruded into the subsoil; these instances were likely related to the site's use as a nursery or to previous garden planting schemes.



Plate 2 Post-ex photo of ceramic drain [003] following excavation of ash fill (photo 017)



Plate 3 Post-ex photo of ceramic drain [004] with asbestos drain [005] in background (photo 021)

Three areas of modern services were found to cut into the natural subsoil (006): two ceramic field drains [003] (*Plate 2*), and [004] (*Plate 3*) orientated northwest-southeast along the western extent of the trench, as well as an asbestos water-pipe [005] (top of *Plate 3*) orientated east-west at the southern limit of the trench, following the course of the garden path. The asbestos water pipe [005], now safely removed, was not closely investigated though it could be seen to overly ceramic drains [003][004] and to cut into the natural subsoil (006). The two ceramic drains are both aligned northwest-southeast, and run parallel to one-another, approximately 9.0m apart. Both drains are made up of the same type of circular bore ceramic drain with flat top, and contained an ashy basal fill and stone packing within their cuts. Both drains appear relatively recent in date (likely early-mid 20th century) and are thought to be contemporaneous.

ii. *Service Trenching*



Plate 4 Service trench Mid-ex (photo 062)

Located in the western portion of the site, the linear service trench was orientated roughly north/south, and was excavated for the purpose of connecting the services from the Botanic Cottage currently under construction, to the pre-existing services running beneath Inverleith Place.

The service trench was excavated to a predetermined specification of 1.2m in width, by 1.2m in depth, and to an approximate length of 2.5m from the roadway towards the cottage foundations. Excavation revealed the same results encountered during the September works of a single deposit of mid-dark brown humic garden soil of loose-moderate compaction, directly overlying the yellow/ orange sandy clay natural at a depth of approximately 0.80m below ground level (*Plate 4*). An unmapped modern blue plastic services line was revealed to the north end of the trench at a depth of approximately 0.40m, and was orientated east-west running along the line of the boundary wall. No archaeological finds or features were discovered during the service trench excavation, though.

5. *Summary and Conclusions*

The findings of the watching brief at the north end of the Botanic Gardens within the lands bordering Inverleith Place were surprising. The development area had remained as open ground throughout the majority of its history, having been used as a nursery area prior to its landscaping for incorporation as part of the gardens themselves. Prior its use with the Botanics, the land was part of the Inverleith Estate and was likely maintained as manicured grounds throughout this period.

No evidence was uncovered during the watching brief which relates to the land-use of this area prior to the foundation of Inverleith Estate. One would perhaps expect evidence of cultivation in the form of Rig and Furrow, or perhaps an indication of prehistoric activity in the form of pits or post alignments. It is thought that the lack of evidence of any archaeological finds or features in this area is likely due to the possibility that this land may have been levelled at some point in its history (reducing the ground level to below natural) possibly at the point where it transitioned from a nursery to part of the garden grounds.

6. *Mitigation and Recommendations*

The archaeological watching brief at the Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh showed the site to be essentially archaeologically sterile. Natural sandy clay subsoils were revealed across the development area and no significant archaeological features were noted.

Addyman Archaeology believes that the archaeological condition can be deemed as having been met, and recommend that the condition is discharged for the development.

7. *Acknowledgements*

A huge number of individuals have provided their time, knowledge and enthusiasm to ensure that this project has been both rewarding and interesting. RBGE have been staunchly behind the project to record and re-build the cottage from the outset and were instrumental in achieving funding and administering the project. Particular thanks are due to Sutherland Forsyth of RBGE. His enthusiasm and deep interest in the history of the Botanic Gardens has been welcome. Thanks are due to The Botanic Cottage Trust and the Friends of Hopetoun Crescent Gardens, who did much to research the history of the Haddington Place site and to ensure that the importance of the cottage was recognised; in particular Eileen Dickie, Joe Rock, Jane Corrie and Claire Sorensen.

John Lawson OF City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service provided his support, advice and expertise to ensure the project was completed successfully. Thanks are also due to Alan Booker and his team at Maxi Construction for their enthusiasm and their accommodating attitude towards the archaeology on site, making for an enjoyable experience.

Appendix A:

Context Register; The site of Botanic Cottage, RBGE – Archaeological Watching Brief

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>
001	AJLM	08/09/2014	Deposit	Turf / Grass	Topsoil
002	AJLM	08/09/2014	Deposit	Imported Garden Soil	Approx. 0.60-0.80m in depth. Mid-dark brown humic garden soil of loose-moderate compaction, fading into a mid-brown / beige-grey more clay-rich layer. Frequent roots, minimal stone. 19th c. ceramic and glass.
003	AJLM	10/10/2014	Feature	Modern Ceramic Filled Drain	Wide, sloping cut. Industrial ash fill. Orientated NW-SE, W end of trench. Underlies Garden Soil (002), cuts Natural (006).
004	AJLM	10/10/2014	Feature	Modern Ceramic Filled Drain	Narrow, vertical cut. Industrial ash primary fill, stone-packed secondary. Underlies Garden Soil (002), Cuts Natural (006). Orientated NW-SE, located E of Drain (003).
005	AJLM	10/10/2014	Feature	Asbestos Water Pipe	Located S end of trench, running W-E. Approx 0.10m diameter, not investigated. Overlies Drains (003-004), Cuts Natural (006).
006	AJLM	10/10/2014	Deposit	Natural Subsoil	Yellow-orange mottled sandy soil of loose-moderate compaction. Minimal stone inclusions. Areas of soft clay, potential waterlogging in parts.

Appendix B:

Photographic Register; The site of Botanic Cottage, RBGE – Archaeological Watching Brief

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Facing</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Initials</i>	<i>Orient.</i>
001	E	08/09/2014	Site overall, Pre-start	AJLM	L
002	NE	08/09/2014	Site overall, Pre-start	AJLM	L
003	W	08/09/2014	Site overall, Pre-start	AJLM	L
004	NW	08/09/2014	General area shot	AJLM	L
005	W	08/09/2014	Info sign on fencing, Facing garden interior	AJLM	L
006	SW	08/09/2014	General area shot	AJLM	L
007	N	08/09/2014	Working shot, Perimeter fence removal	AJLM	L
008	NW	08/09/2014	Site overall, Pre-start	AJLM	L
009	N	08/09/2014	Perimeter, Sandstone block removal	AJLM	L
010	NE	08/09/2014	Perimeter, Sandstone block removal	AJLM	L
011	NE	08/09/2014	Perimeter, Post SS block removal, Modern repair	AJLM	L
012	NW	08/09/2014	Perimeter, Post SS block removal	AJLM	L
013	N	08/09/2014	Perimeter, Post SS block removal, Damage detail	AJLM	P
014	E	09/09/2014	Mid-ex, View along S end of trench	AJLM	L
015	NE	09/09/2014	Site overall, Working shot	AJLM	L
016	N	09/09/2014	Drain (003), at S extent of trench, in section	AJLM	L
017	W	09/09/2014	Drain (003), at S extent of trench, in section	AJLM	L
018	N	09/09/2014	Drain (003), S facing section	AJLM	P
019	E	09/09/2014	Cordoning-off of Asbestos water pipe (005)	AJLM	L
020	E	09/09/2014	Cordoning-off of Asbestos water pipe (005)	AJLM	L
021	S	09/09/2014	Ceramic Drain (004)	AJLM	L
022	SW	09/09/2014	Ceramic Drain (004)	AJLM	P

023	SE	09/09/2014	Ceramic Drain (004)	AJLM	L
024		09/09/2014	Shot of Pb tag from topsoil, not retained	AJLM	L
025	NE	10/10/2014	W end of trench, Overall	AJLM	L
026	E	10/10/2014	Trench overall, from SW corner	AJLM	L
027	N	10/10/2014	Post-ex, W end, Showing (003)	AJLM	L
028	N	10/10/2014	Post-ex, W end, Showing (003)	AJLM	L
029	N	10/10/2014	Post-ex, W end, Showing (004)	AJLM	L
030	E	10/10/2014	Post-ex, W end	AJLM	L
031	E	10/10/2014	Post-ex, W end	AJLM	L
032	S	10/10/2014	Post-ex, W end	AJLM	L
033	S	10/10/2014	Post-ex, W end	AJLM	L
034	S	10/10/2014	Post-ex, W end	AJLM	L
035	S	10/10/2014	Post-ex, W end	AJLM	L
036	S	10/10/2014	Post-ex, Central	AJLM	L
037	S	10/10/2014	Post-ex, Central	AJLM	L
038	SW	10/10/2014	Post-ex, E end, Overall	AJLM	L
039	W	10/10/2014	Post-ex, E end, Overall	AJLM	L
040	W	10/10/2014	Post-ex, E end, Overall	AJLM	L
041	N	10/10/2014	Post-ex, E end, Overall	AJLM	L
042	N	10/10/2014	Post-ex, E end, Overall	AJLM	L
043	N	10/10/2014	Post-ex, Central, Overall	AJLM	L
044	N	10/10/2014	Post-ex, Central, Overall	AJLM	L
045	N	10/10/2014	Post-ex, Central, Overall	AJLM	L
046	SE	10/10/2014	Post-ex, Ramp extension, Overall	AJLM	L
047	E	10/10/2014	Post-ex, Ramp extension, Overall	AJLM	L
048	S	10/10/2014	Post-ex, Ramp extension, W end	AJLM	L
049	S	10/10/2014	Post-ex, Ramp extension, E end	AJLM	L
050	W	10/10/2014	Post-ex, Ramp extension, E end	AJLM	L
051	V/S	12/09/2014	Post-ex, Stairtower, Showing bore-hole	AJLM	L
052	V/W	12/09/2014	Post-ex, Stairtower, Showing bore-hole	AJLM	L
053	S	12/09/2014	Post-ex, Path, N-facing section, S end of site	AJLM	L
054	S	12/09/2014	Post-ex, Path, N-facing section, S end of site	AJLM	L
055	N	12/09/2014	Post-ex, E end, Overall	AJLM	L
056	SW	12/09/2014	Post-ex, E end, Overall	AJLM	L
057	W	12/09/2014	Post-ex, E end, Overall	AJLM	L
058	W	12/09/2014	Post-ex, E end, Overall	AJLM	L
059	S	12/09/2014	Post-ex, E end, Overall	AJLM	L
060	N	20/01/2015	Service Trench, Pre-ex, Overall	KmacF	L
061	N	20/01/2015	Service Trench, Pre-ex, Overall	KmacF	L
062	N	20/01/2015	Service Trench, Mid-ex, Showing natural subsoil	KmacF	L
063	NE	20/01/2015	Service Trench, Mid-ex, Full depth	KmacF	P
064	E	20/01/2015	Service Trench, Mid-ex, Full depth	KmacF	L

Appendix C:
Photographic Thumbnails; The site of Botanic Cottage, RBGE – Archaeological Watching Brief



1624 (001).JPG



1624 (002).JPG



1624 (003).JPG



1624 (004).JPG



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Appendix D:

Provisional DES Entry; The site of Botanic Cottage, RBGE – Archaeological Watching Brief

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Botanic Cottage- Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	AA 1624
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Andrew Morrison
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 24357 75534
START DATE (this season)	08/09/14
END DATE (this season)	20/01/15
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology were commissioned by The Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh to undertake a watching brief during all ground breaking works associated with the re-erection of the Botanic Cottage along the northern perimeter of the Botanic Gardens at Inverleith Place. The project involves the re-use of salvaged materials from the 18th century two-storey building, which stood formerly at the original site of the Botanic Gardens along Leith Walk.</p> <p>The development site lies within an area of significant archaeological potential. The Royal Botanic Gardens are a designated Historic Scotland Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape, and are the second oldest botanic gardens in the UK; the gardens are also located within the borders of the UNESCO World Heritage Inverleith Conservation Area. The map regression showed that, prior to its integration with the botanic gardens, the land was once part of the grounds of Inverleith Estate; the origins of which can be traced back to the 17th century or earlier. The lack of development on this site, and its near constant use as a green space advocated the strong possibility for the survival of <i>in situ</i> medieval or prehistoric deposits, providing important information on land usage prior to the formation of the Inverleith Estates.</p> <p>The watching brief demonstrated that no archaeological features survived across the site. Natural sand and clay subsoils directly underlying the imported garden soils were encountered across the entire development area. No archaeological artefacts were recovered, with all that were encountered dating to the 20th century and confined to the garden topsoils. The lack of archaeological finds or features predating the development area's association with the Botanic Gardens suggests a levelling of the subsoil may have taken place in the past, possibly in preparation for use as a nursery in the late 19th century.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	The Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh
ADDRESS OF MAIN	St. Ninian's Manse,

CONTRIBUTOR:	Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
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ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS and CECAS SMR (intended)