

**ARCHAS**

CULTURAL HERITAGE LTD







**Extension to Caravan Park and associated works  
Linwater Park,  
Newbridge,  
Edinburgh,  
Data Structure Report**

**September 2018**

# Document control sheet

Client: Mr and Mrs Guinan  
Project: Linwater Caravan Park  
Document Title: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

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## Non Executive Summary

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by Mr Darren O Hare of Montgomery Forgan Associates on behalf of Mr and Mrs Guinan to undertake archaeological mitigation in the form of an archaeological trial trenching evaluation in advance of proposed development at Linwater Caravan Park in the City of Edinburgh Clifton Road Newbridge EH53 0HT. The site is centred on NGR: NT 10391 69744. The client proposes to construct an extension to caravan area to provide an additional 33 static pitches (for holiday use) and formation of associated vehicular access, hardstanding and landscaping.*

*The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (hereafter CECAS). The condition required that a programme of archaeological evaluation be completed in advance of the proposed development.*

The archaeological evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of a fixed percentage (10%) of the area proposed for development which was completed. Following negotiations with John Lawson of CECAS, the percentage was reduced to 5%. The areas that were suitable for trenching and evaluated were found to contain limited evidence of drainage works from the c19th century to quite recently. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the planning condition be discharged.*

*A record of the work has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-391570) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.*

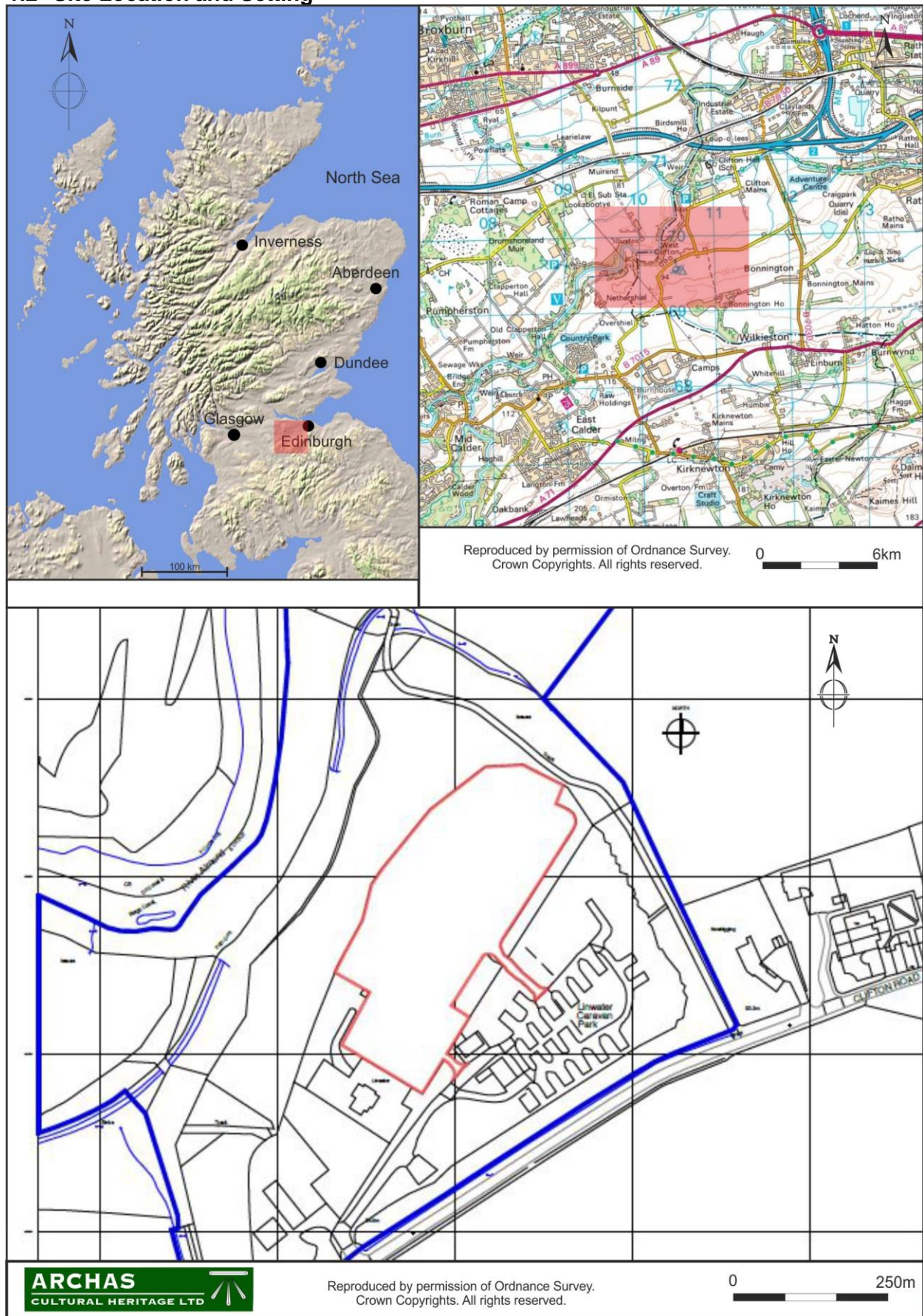
# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 General

- 1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd have been commissioned by Montgomery Forgan Associates to undertake a trial trenching evaluation. A programme of archaeological mitigation works comprising a series of evaluation trenches is proposed associated with a planning application (application: 18/01813/FUL) for an extension to caravan area to provide an additional 33 static pitches (for holiday use) and formation of associated vehicular access, hardstanding and landscaping. At Linwater Caravan Park Clifton Road Newbridge EH53 0HT. The site is centred on NGR: NT 10391 69744.
- 1.1.2 Following submission of a Planning application for the new development, the site was identified as archaeologically sensitive by City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (hereafter CECAS) in their role as archaeological advisers to City of Edinburgh Council. The archaeological potential of the site is primarily associated with its location on a relict river terrace usually associated with Prehistoric and Medieval occupation. In addition, an aerial photograph has revealed a possible Prehistoric enclosure (NMRS No: **NT 16 NW 45**, Canmore ID: **50358** 350m to the east.
- 1.1.3 Following the acceptance of the planning application an archaeological condition was placed upon the development as follows:
- No development shall take place within until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Planning Authority.*
- 1.1.4 In the accompanying response to the Planning Applications CECAS identified the reasons the site was considered archaeologically sensitive. The proposed development site is located on a relict river terrace within a wider landscape which contains possible Prehistoric enclosures. As the site did not appear to have been subject to extensive ground disturbance during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, other than that associated with agriculture, there remained potential for there being un-recorded sub surface archaeological deposits present within the area.
- 1.1.5 In order to meet the requirements of the Planning Condition, CECAS expected a phased programme of works to be completed. The first phase of this involved the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) followed by the completion of a pre-development archaeological evaluation. CECAS stipulated the investigation must cover a minimum of 5% of the development area.
- 1.1.6 Thereafter ARCHAS produced a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation outlining the methodology to be followed, post excavation procedures and standards maintained during the work. This WSI was approved and accepted by CECAS on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2018 via email.
- 1.1.7 The archaeological evaluation was completed on 26<sup>th</sup> September 2018 by Alastair Rees and Pete Klemen. The weather during the project was generally overcast with slight drizzle.

1.1.8 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents.

## 1.2 Site Location and Setting



**Figure 1:** Site location with the general development area outlined in red.

### *General*

- 1.2.1 The proposed development is located at Linwater, 2km north east of East Calder. The proposed development area is centred on NGR: NT 10391 69744, and measured around 21,000 m<sup>2</sup> in total area.

### *Study Area*

- 1.2.2 In plan the site is rectangular in plan aligned approximately north-east by south-west. It is currently vacant, but has previously been used as animal pasture. Overall, the area measured 21,000m<sup>2</sup>, however, when areas where access was restricted due to the presence of buried services and difficult terrain were excluded, the actual area to be evaluated totalled around 19,000m<sup>2</sup>. In all, a total of almost 600m<sup>2</sup> of open trenches were opened and investigated. This meant that more than the requested five percent of the development area had been investigated.
- 1.2.3 The north east side of the site backs onto a mild slope that goes all the way to the river. To the south is the remainder of the caravan park that is also very flat. The western boundary of the development area is delineated by trees while to the south west of the site there is a dwelling house.

### *Geology*

- 1.2.4 The drift geology of the proposed development site comprises Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These rocks were formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters.
- 1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology comprises Limestone of the Clackmannan Group Type. This was formed 324-329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period and is characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – 29/11/17



## 2 Brief Archaeological & Historical Background

### 2.1 General

#### *The Development*

- 2.1.1 The proposed development falls under the category of “development projects” where the proposals have the potential to lead to likely significant effects on the environment. The site area is approximately 21,000m<sup>2</sup>. The site is centred on NGR: NT 14319 69489.

#### *Scope*

- 2.1.2 Prior to describing the proposed archaeological mitigation/investigation works it is necessary to briefly assess the history and recorded archaeology of the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape in order to provide context for the site and an understanding of the likelihood of archaeological deposits surviving.
- 2.1.3 In completing the background archaeological assessment, ARCHAS access a number of available sources, including:
- the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS);
  - the CECAS Sites and Monuments Record (SMR); and
  - historical maps as held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS).
- 2.1.4 Where sites are discussed in the text, the numbers that follow are the CANMORE IDs from the NMRS and any SMR numbers from the CECAS SMR.

### 2.2 Historical Background

#### *Prehistoric*

- 2.2.1 The only known site close to the proposed development is the possible enclosure noted 200m to the east.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 2.2.2 Within the proposed development area there are no recorded features or artefacts representative of Post-medieval activity.

### 2.3 Map Regression

#### *General*

- 2.3.1 A number of historic maps were consulted to assess whether the site may have evidence for previously unrecorded structures or development.

#### *Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps*

- 2.3.2 The first map to depict the area in any substantial detail is William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland (1752-55) (Figure 2). He depicts the area of the proposed development as under cultivation suggesting both that the area has long been associated with agriculture and so there is potential for rig and furrow for example to survive cut into the subsoil. Roy also depicts a small settlement close to the proposed development.

2.3.4 Later surveys similarly depict the area as having no built development and used for agricultural purposes.

2.3.5 John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland (1832) (Figure 5) Edinburgh Shire follows the previous surveys by demonstrating the proposed development area as open fields.



**Figure 2:** Extract from William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands)* (1752-55). © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland). The area of the proposed development in green.



**Figure 3:** Extract from the 25-inch edition Ordnance Survey (1895) Linlithgowshire, Sheet 010.07. The approximate area of the proposed development in green. NLS

## 2.4 Conclusions

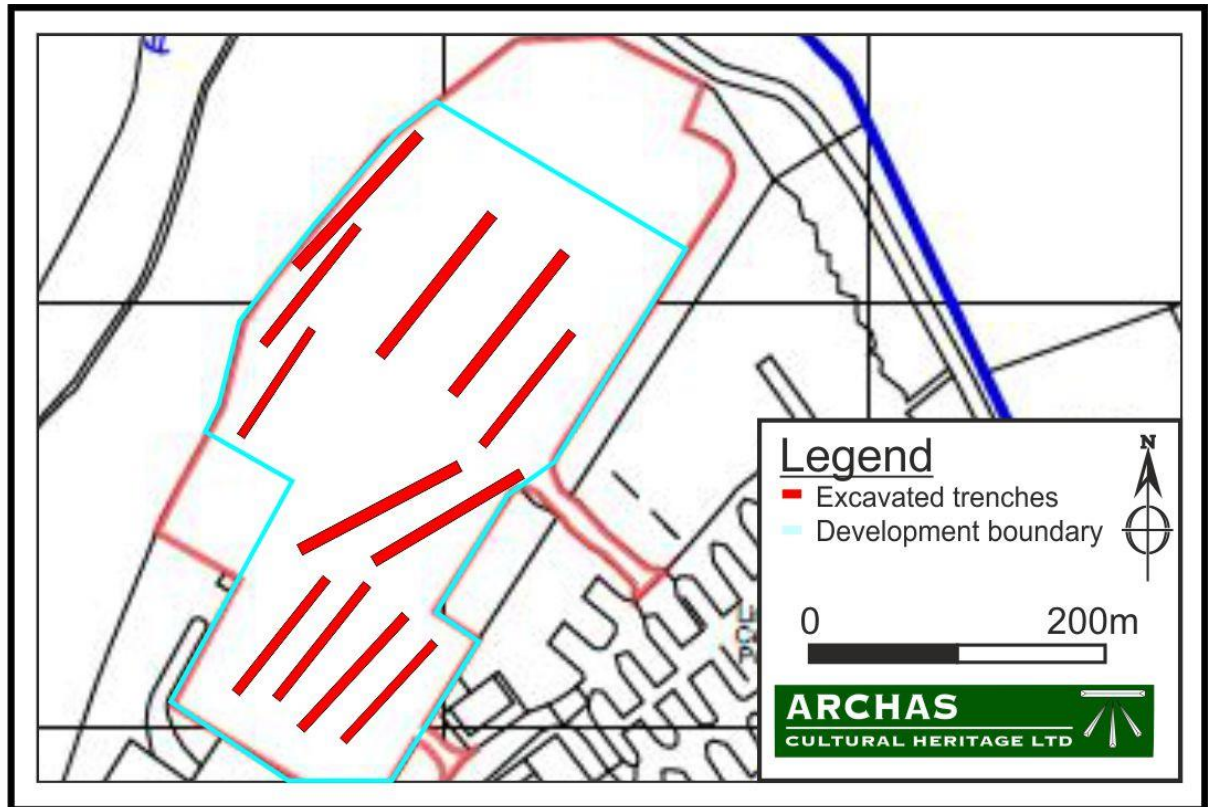
- 2.4.1 The historical assessment suggests that the proposed development area has been relatively undisturbed aside from agricultural use.

# 3 Methodology

## 3.1 Field Evaluation

- 3.1.1 The purpose of evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site in order to meet any requirements of the City of Edinburgh Council through **CECAS**. The results of the evaluation will be used to decide whether further archaeological mitigation is required. In practice, this requires a number of trenches to be excavated and sited strategically across the site in order to gain good spatial coverage for assessing the potential of archaeological survival.
- 3.1.2 The results of this phase of works and subsequent recommendations by ARCHAS allow **CECAS** to make an informed decision as to whether the site should be investigated further or the planning condition discharged. ARCHAS will provide recommendations relating to any future archaeological mitigation or otherwise, but the decision for any further archaeological intervention rests with **CECAS** and ultimately the City of Edinburgh Council.

- 3.1.3 An archaeological evaluation investigates only a certain percentage of the development area through a series of carefully placed trenches. For the proposed development **CECAS** stipulated the evaluation was to cover a minimum of **five percent (5%)** of the proposed development area. **CECAS** will expect the trenching coverage to be comprehensive in order to provide an accurate view of archaeological survival.
- 3.1.4 The overall area of the site to be investigated was measured at 550m<sup>2</sup>. The excavated trenches varied in size from 58m to 42m in length, however, most trenches were 50m in length.



**Figure 4: Trenches as excavated**

- 3.1.5 The trenches were excavated by a 8 ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless, smooth ditching bucket under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- 3.1.6 In all excavated trenches, natural subsoil was identified. All trenches and soil deposits were recorded to ARCHAS Ltd and ClfA standards and relevant details noted down on ARCHAS *pro forma* trench record sheets.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at the proposed development site at Linwater Caravan Park failed to reveal any archaeological remains of any significance.



**Plate 1: Trench 2 Post Excavation**

4.1.2 A description of all trenches and the key deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. In each case the initial letter applied to a context define the trench in which it was located. For example **(101)** would be the first deposit recorded in Trench 1. All context numbers are recorded in **bold**.

4.1.3 Details and dimensions of trenches excavated can be viewed in section 4.2.

## **4.2 Excavated Trenches**

### *Trench 1*

4.2.1 Trench 1 measured 32m in length by 1.6m wide and was excavated on a SSW-NNE alignment immediately adjacent to the northern perimeter of the site boundary.

4.2.2 The turf and topsoil **(101)** proved to be a moderately compact dark brown sandy gravelly topsoil 0.30m in depth with frequent small gravelly stone inclusions and heavy bioturbation.

4.2.3 The natural subsoil **(102)** comprised a firmly compact, beige, light brown gravelly sand subsoil. Clear within this subsoil, were patches of black material similar to charcoal often with waterworn large pebbles of what is suggested is oil shale.

### *Trench 2*

4.2.4 Trench 2 measured 28m in length and was excavated on an east west just south of Trench 1.

4.2.5 The turf and topsoil (**201**) proved to be a moderately compact dark brown sandy gravelly topsoil 0.30m in depth with frequent small gravelly stone inclusions and heavy bioturbation.

4.2.6 The natural subsoil (**202**) comprised a firmly compact, beige, light brown gravelly sand subsoil. Clear within this subsoil, were patches of black material similar to charcoal often with waterworn large pebbles of what is suggested is oil shale. 10m from the SSE end of the trench, the subsoil became more like a gritty clay with fewer inclusions such as shale.

#### *Trench 3*

4.2.7 Trench 3 measured 23m in length by 1.6m wide and was excavated on an east -west alignment immediately south of Trench 2.

4.2.8 The turf and topsoil (**301**) proved to be a more clay-based material. The trench had a single clay field drain within it aligned north-south.

4.2.9 The natural subsoil (**302**) comprised a firmly compact, brown to orange fine clay. Cut into the subsoil at the western end on the south side of the trench, a section of the hardcore backfilled sewer pipe was noted.

#### *Trench 4*

4.2.10 Trench 4 measured 32m in length by 1.6m wide and was excavated on an east -west alignment to the south east Trench 3.

4.2.11 The turf and topsoil (**401**) proved to be a moderately compact dark brown sandy silt loam 0.30m in depth with occasional small stone inclusions and heavy bioturbation. The trench had occasional buried clay field drains within it.

4.2.12 The natural subsoil (**402**) comprised a firmly compact, beige, orangey clay with occasional patches of light brown gravelly sands.

#### *Trench 5*

4.2.13 Trench 5 measured 37m in length by 1.6m wide and was excavated on an east west alignment.

4.2.14 The turf and topsoil (**501**) proved to be a moderately compact dark brown almost black sandy silt loam 0.30m in depth with occasional small stone inclusions and heavy bioturbation.

4.2.15 The natural subsoil (**502**) comprised a firm, compact, almost dark ginger sandy gravel throughout the entire trench.

#### *Trench 6*

4.2.16 Trench 6 measured 33m in length by 1.6m wide and was excavated on an east -west alignment.

4.2.17 The turf and topsoil (**601**) proved to be a moderately compact dark brown sandy silt loam 0.30m in depth with occasional small stone inclusions and heavy bioturbation.

4.2.18 The natural subsoil (**602**) comprised a Dark, almost ginger compacted sandy silty gravel with patches of light coloured ginger. At the western end of the trench, a rubble drain was noted.

#### *Trench 7*

4.2.19 Trench 7 measured 31m in length by 1.6m wide and was excavated on an east west alignment.

4.2.20 The turf and topsoil (**701**) proved to be a moderately compact dark brown sandy silt loam 0.30m in depth with occasional small stone inclusions and heavy bioturbation.

4.2.21 The natural subsoil (**702**) varied from a pea gravel to a ginger sand occasional large stones and small patches of clay. Occasional patches of manganese or shale were noted.

#### *Trench 8*

4.2.22 Trench 8 measured 33m in length by 1.6m wide and was excavated on a north-west by south-east alignment immediately adjacent to the southern perimeter of the study area.

4.2.23 The turf and topsoil (**801**) proved to be a moderately compact dark brown sandy silt loam 0.30m in depth with occasional small stone inclusions and heavy bioturbation.

4.2.24 The natural subsoil (**802**) comprised a varied from a pea gravel to a ginger sand occasional large stones and small patches of clay. Occasional patches of manganese or shale were noted.

#### *Trench 9*

4.2.25 Trench 9 measured 340m in length by 1.60m wide and was excavated on a NNW by SSE alignment towards the centre of the study area. The turf and topsoil (**901**) proved to be a moderately compact dark brown sandy silt loam 0.30m in depth with occasional small stone inclusions and heavy bioturbation.

4.2.26 The natural subsoil (**902**) varied from a pea gravel to a ginger sand occasional large stones and small patches of clay. Occasional patches of manganese or shale were noted

#### *Trench 10*

4.2.25 Trench 10 measured 33m in length by 1.60m wide and was excavated on a NNE by SSW alignment towards the northern part of the study area. The turf and topsoil (**1001**) proved to be a moderately compact dark brown sandy silt loam 0.35m in depth with occasional small stone inclusions and heavy bioturbation. The trench had occasional buried clay field drains within it.

4.2.26 The natural subsoil (**1002**) comprised a reddish brown sandy silt.

#### *Trench 11*

4.2.27 Trench 11 measured 32m in length by 1.60m wide and was excavated on a NNE by SSW alignment towards the centre of the study area. The turf and topsoil (**1101**) proved to be a moderately compact dark brown sandy silt loam 0.35m in depth with occasional small stone inclusions and heavy bioturbation. The trench had three buried clay field drains within it.

4.2.28 The natural subsoil (**1102**) comprised a firmly compact, beige, silvery clay with occasional fragments of sandstone and very occasional larger boulders up to 0.50-m in diameter. The subsoil became siltier in nature towards the south of the trench.

## **5 Summary**

### **5.1 General**

5.1.1 The proposed development site at Linwater Caravan Park was identified as one with archaeological potential. 2.2.1 (ibid) 2.2.4 (ibid).

5.1.2 No significant archaeological features were recorded during the evaluation.

## 6 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation on the proposed development site at Linwater Caravan Park failed to reveal any archaeological deposits or remains.
- 6.1.2 The topography of the site was relatively flat, sloping slightly from south to north. Excavation of the evaluation trenches, revealed no features or deposits.
- 6.1.5 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the proposed development be allowed to proceed and the planning condition be discharged.
- 6.1.6 While ARCHAS can provide recommendations as to any future work on site, the final decision for any further archaeological mitigation rests with **CECAS**.

## Acknowledgements

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd would like to thank the machine driver has our gratitude for persevering with an often difficult job and ensuring the required number of trenches were opened and backfilled each day.*

*We must also note the assistance provided by CECAS and John Lawson for their assistance and guidance during the project.*

## Bibliography

### Electronic References

[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)  
[www.pastmap.org.uk](http://www.pastmap.org.uk)  
[www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)



## Appendix A Photographic Register

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001/4838	S			Pre ex of development area	26/09/2018	AR
002/4839	SSW			Pre ex of development area	26/09/2018	AR
003/4840	SW			Pre ex of development area	26/09/2018	AR
004/4841	NW			Pre ex of development area	26/09/2018	AR
005/4842	N			Pre ex of development area	26/09/2018	AR
006/4843	NW			Pre ex of development area	26/09/2018	AR
007/4844	W			Pre ex of development area	26/09/2018	AR
008/4845	NE			Pre ex of development area	26/09/2018	AR
009/4846	NE			Pre ex of development area	26/09/2018	AR
010/4847	E			Pre ex of development area	26/09/2018	AR
011/4848	E			Pre ex of development area	26/09/2018	AR
012/4849	W	1		Trench 1 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
013/4850	E	1		Trench 1 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
014/4851	W	2		Trench 2 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
015/4852	E	2		Trench 2 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
016/4853	NW	3		Trench 3 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
017/4854	E	3		Trench 3 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
018/4855	E	4		Trench 4 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
019/4856	W	4		Trench 4 Excavated (manganese stains)	26/09/2018	AR
020/4857	SEE	5		Trench 5 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
021/4858	W	5		Trench 5 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
022/4859	W	6		Trench 6 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
023/4860	E	6		Trench 6 Excavated (rubble drain visible)	26/09/2018	AR
024/4861	W	7		Trench 7 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
025/4862	SSE	7		Trench 7 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
026/4863	NWW	8		Trench 8 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
027/4864	SSE	8		Trench 8 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
028/4865	NW	9		Trench 9 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
029/4866	SE	9		Trench 9 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
030/4967	NW	10		Trench 10 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
031/4868	SE	10		Trench 10 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
032/4869	NW	11		Trench 11 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
033/4870	SE	11		Trench 11 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
034/4871	SW	12		Trench 12 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR
035/4072	NE	12		Trench 12 Excavated	26/09/2018	AR

## Appendix B Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	City of Edinburgh Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Linwater Caravan Park
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	300
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kirkliston
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Alastair Rees
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Field drains
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 10391 69744
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	21/09/18
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	30/09/18
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. DES ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p><i>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by Mr Darren O Hare of Montgomery Forgan Associates on behalf of Mr and Mrs Guinan to undertake archaeological mitigation in the form of an archaeological trial trenching evaluation in advance of proposed development at Linwater Farm (centred NGR: NT 10391 69744). The client proposes to expand a caravan park comprising formation of access Road, access and landscaping.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (hereafter CECAS). The condition required that a programme of archaeological evaluation be completed in advance of the proposed development.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of a fixed percentage (5%) of the area proposed for development which was completed. The areas that were suitable for trenching and evaluated were found to contain minimal drainage works from the c19th century to quite recently. The site was archaeologically sterile.</i></p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mr and Mrs Guinan
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd Office 37 Evans Business Space 1 Begg Road Kirkcaldy KY2 6HD
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	Alastair.rees@archas.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	NMRS and <b>CECAS</b> SMR (intended)