Mary Erskine School, Edinburgh: Evaluation Data Structure Report

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1st August 2011





Mary Erskine School, Edinburgh: Evaluation Data Structure Report

For: Montagu Evans LLP

On Behalf of: Mary Erskine School

19 Canning Street Edinburgh

EH3 8EG

National Grid Reference (NGR): 220 742

AOC Project No: 21932

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Illustration by: Stefan Sagrott

Date of Fieldwork: 13th July 2011

Date of Report: 1st August 2011

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Contents

		Page					
	st of illustrations						
Lis	st of Plates	1					
Lis	st of appendices						
Ab	bstract	2					
1	INTRODUCTION	3					
	1.1 Background	3					
	1.2 Location						
	1.3 Archaeological and historical background	3					
2	OBJECTIVES						
3	METHODOLOGY4						
4	RESULTS						
5	CONCLUSION						
6	RECOMMENDATIONS						
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY6						
ΑP	PPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions	8					
ΑP	PPENDIX 2: Photographic Record	9					
ΑP	PPENDIX 3: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report						

List of illustrations

Figure 1 Site Location Figure 2 Trench Layout

List of Plates

Plate 1 Trench 1 Plate 2 Trench 3

List of appendices

Appendix 1 **Trench Descriptions** Appendix 2 Photographic Record

Appendix 3 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

Abstract

This report presents the results of a 5% sample archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group prior to the construction of new tennis courts at the Mary Erskine School, Edinburgh.

Neither significant archaeological features nor artefacts were encountered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Montagu Evans LLP on behalf of Mary Erskine School to carry out a programme of archaeological works prior the construction of new tennis courts within the school grounds (Planning Reference No.11/01509/FUL). The development lies within the administrative area of the City of Edinburgh Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the principals set out in Scottish Planning Policy (Scottish Government, February 2010) and Planning Advice Note 42 (SOEnD 1994) and in accord with City of Edinburgh Council requirements as advised by CECAS.
- 1.1.2 The objective of the archaeological works was to determine the existence of any buried archaeological remains within the development area by means of a programme of trial trenching. A Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2011) outlining the entire programme of archaeological works was agreed with CECAS in advance of the evaluation being undertaken.

1.2 Location

1.2.1 The proposed development area is centred on NGR NT 220 742 (Figure 1) and is located within the grounds of the Mary Erskine School, Ravelston, Edinburgh. It lies on ground immediately to the north and west of existing tennis courts and covers an area of approximately 0.4 ha. The north-eastern section of the site is relatively flat and is separated from the western area by an outcrop of bed rock.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The development site lies within ground associated with Ravelston House and its estate. Ravelston has been occupied since at the least the mid 14th century at which point it comprised the centre of a medieval estate. Ravelston House (designed by George Foulis in 1790) is the existing residence, having replaced a country mansion of 1624 date which in turn succeeded a medieval tower house. Little is known of the early buildings occupying the area, however two 17th openings within the nearby walled garden almost certainly originated from the time of the earlier country mansion (Lawson per comm.).

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:
 - to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area;

ii) to advise and implement an appropriate form of mitigation, such as, excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication given the infeasibility of preserving the archaeological material *in situ*, should significant archaeological remains be encountered.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The evaluation was achieved by means of the excavation of linear trenches using a tracked 360 excavator equipped with a 2 m wide toothless ditching bucket. The development area extended to approximately 4000 m² and trenching, covering a 5% sample, equated to 200 m². The trenches were 2 m wide, between 20 m to 50 m in length, and set on varying orientations (Figure 2).
- 3.2 Excavation was undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist.
- 3.3 All trial trenching was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures. The trenches were carefully backfilled on completion of the evaluation.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 The various date gathered from the evaluation is presented as a series of appendices
 - i) Appendix 1 contains the trench summaries
 - ii) Appendix 2 contains the photographic register
 - iii) Appendix 3 reproduces the Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry
- 4.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 13th July 2011 in good weather conditions providing good archaeological visibility.
- 4.3 Trenching revealed only shallow topsoil overlying natural boulder clay with occasional bedrock intrusions. Neither archaeological features nor deposits were found in any of the trenches. No unstratified residual artefacts of archaeological significance were revealed.



Plate 1: Trench 1 from the north-east



Plate 2: Trench 3 from the south-west

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 Neither significant features nor unstratified artefacts were encountered by the evaluation. The significant balance of probability is that the development site is archaeologically sterile.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

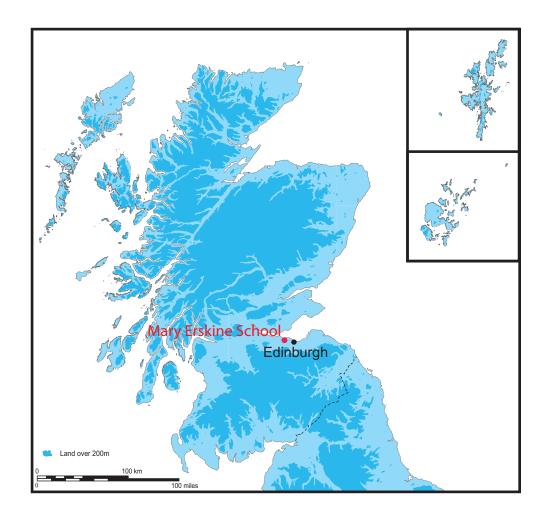
6.1 No further archaeological works are considered necessary. This recommendation will require confirmation by CECAS on behalf of Edinburgh City Council.

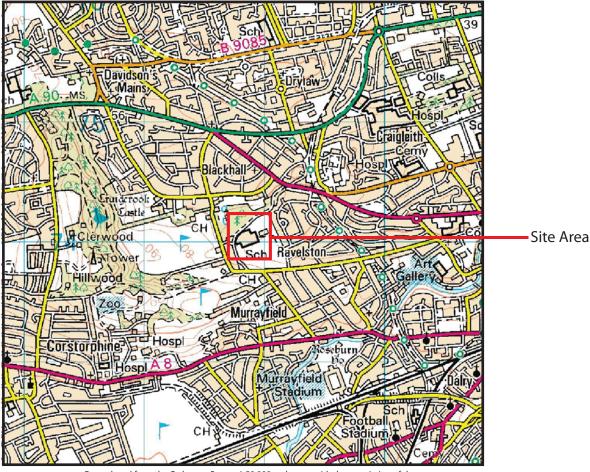
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

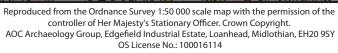
AOC 2011 Mary Erskine School New Tennis Courts: Written Scheme of investigation, Unpublished AOC Method Statement.

SOEnD 1994 *Planning advice Note 42, Archaeology and Planning*. Scottish Office Environment Department.

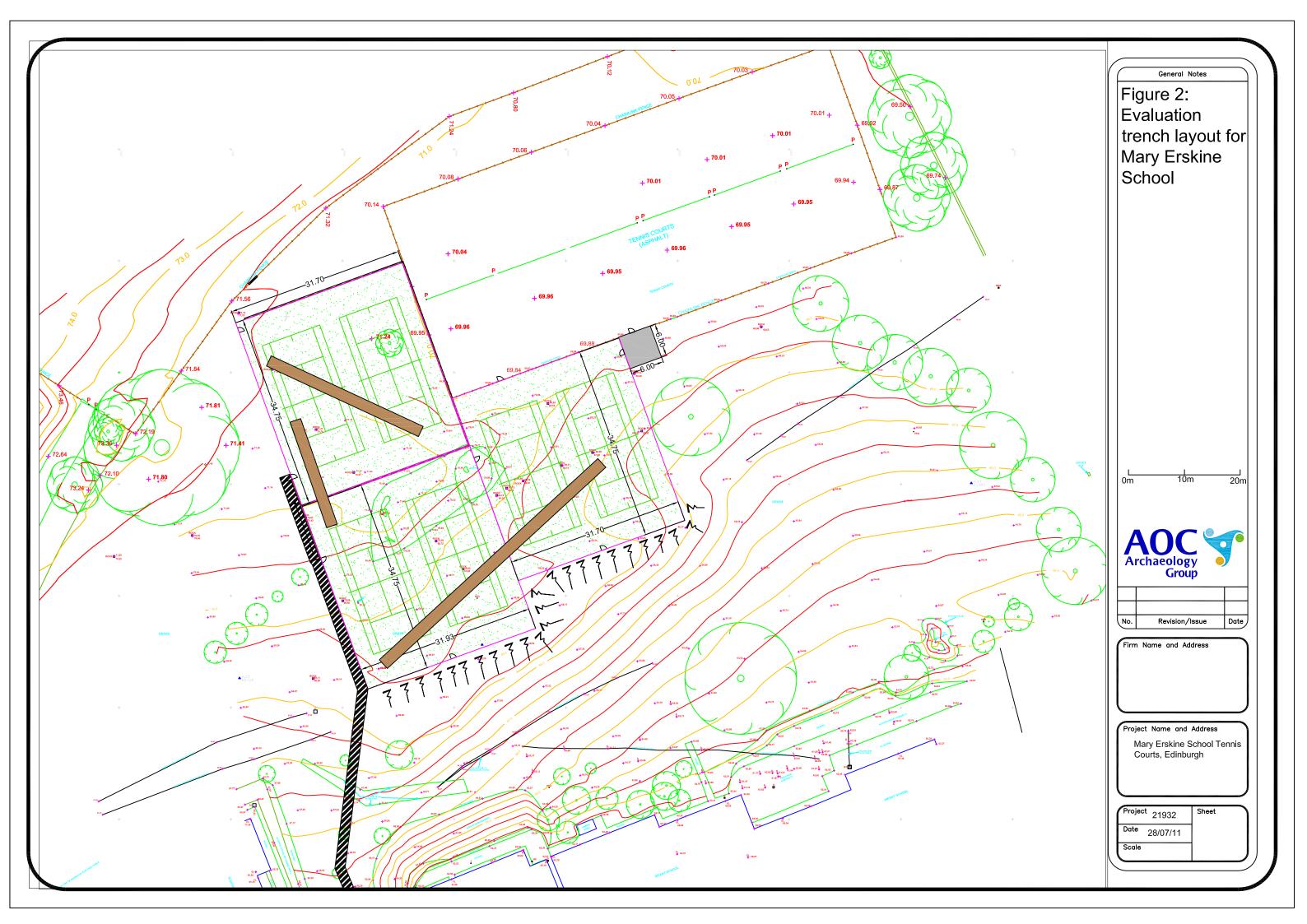
Scottish Government 2010 Scottish Planning Policy. (February 2010)











Mary Erskine School, Edinburgh: Evaluation Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices



APPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions

Trench 1

Dimensions 30 m by 2 m Total Area 60 m² NE/SW Orientation Depth of Topsoil 0.3 m Depth of Excavation 0.3 m -0.4 m

Significant Features None Other Features None Subsoil Boulder clay

Finds None

Trench 2

Dimensions 20 m by 2 m Total Area 40 m² Orientation **ENE-WSW** Depth of Topsoil 0.3 m Depth of Excavation 0.35 m Significant Features None Other Features None Subsoil Boulder clay Finds None

Trench 3

Dimensions 50 m by 2 m Total Area 100 m² Orientation NW-SE

Depth of Topsoil 0.5 m SE rising to 0.2 m at NW

Depth of Excavation 0.5 m max Significant Features None Other Features None

Subsoil Boulder clay at SE changing to rising bed rock at NW

Finds None

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Record

Digital Film 1

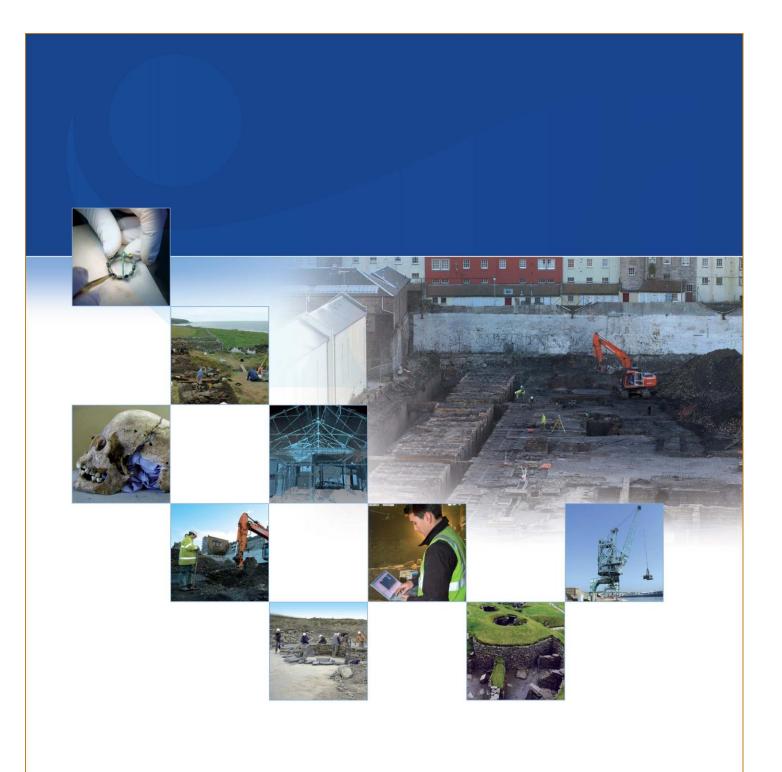
Frame	Trench	Description	From
1	-	Registration shot	-
2	1	General view	NE
3	2	General view	NE
4	3	General view	SE

Black and White Film 1

Frame	Trench	Description	From
1	-	Registration shot	-
2	1	General view	NE
3	2	General view	NE
4	3	General view	SE

APPENDIX 3: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council		
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Mary Erskine School Tennis Courts Evaluation		
PROJECT CODE:	21932		
PARISH:	Edinburgh		
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Erlend Hindmarch		
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group		
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation		
NMRS NO(S)	N/A		
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A		
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 220 742		
START DATE (this season)	13 th July		
END DATE (this season)	13 th July		
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None		
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A 5% sample evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of new tennis courts at the Mary Erskine School, Edinburgh Neither significant archaeological features nor artefacts were encountered.		
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None		
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:			
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mary Erskine School		
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY		
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com		
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS		





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