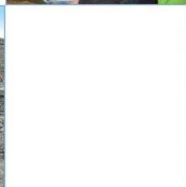
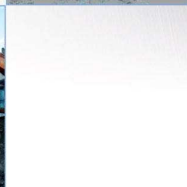
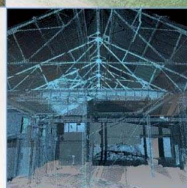
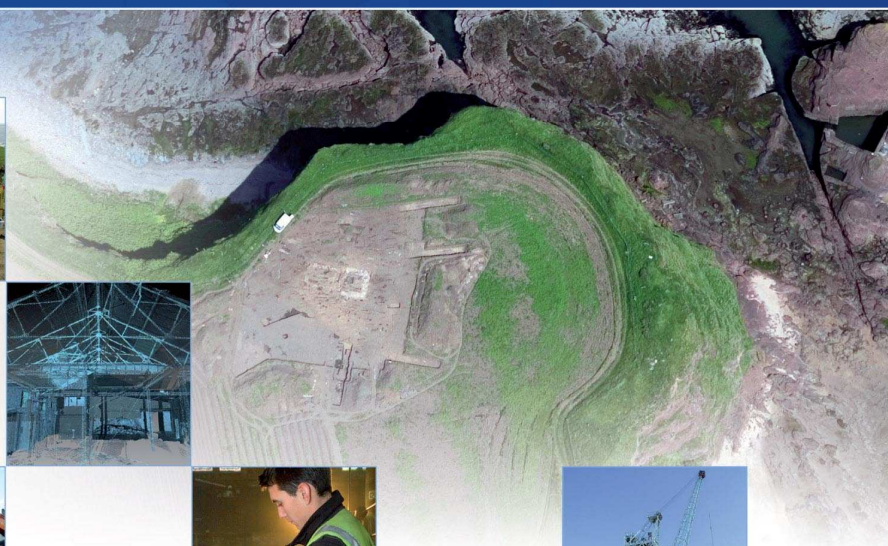
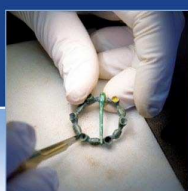


Victoria Primary School, Newhaven, Edinburgh: Archaeological Excavation Data Structure Report

Oasis No. 1-172043

AOC 22594

18th February 2014



Victoria Primary School, Newhaven, Edinburgh: Archaeological Excavation Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Morrison Construction Grange House, West Mains Road, West Mains Industrial Estate, Grangemouth FK3 8YE
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT 2564 7701
OASIS No:	1-172043
AOC Project No:	22594
Prepared by:	Rob Engl
Illustrations by:	Jamie Humble
Date of Fieldwork:	12th – 14th February 2014
Date of Report:	18th February 2014

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

Author: Rob Engl Date: 18th February 2014

Approved by: Martin Cook Date: 18th February 2014

Draft Report Stage: Draft Date: 18th February 2014

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Edgefield Industrial Estate
Edgefield Road
Loanhead
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593
Fax. 0131 440 3422
e-mail. admin@aocarchaeology.com

Contents

	Page
List of Figures	3
List of Plates	3
Plate 6: The inhumation [105] from the north	3
List of Appendices	3
Summary	4
1 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Project Background	5
1.2 Site Location	5
1.3 Archaeological background	5
2 OBJECTIVES	6
3 METHODOLOGY	7
4 RESULTS	7
5 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS	12
6 REFERENCES	12
APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER	15
APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT REGISTER	15
APPENDIX 4: SMALL FINDS REGISTER	18
APPENDIX 5: DRAWING REGISTER	18
APPENDIX 4: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORT	19

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location

Figure 2: Plan of excavated area showing excavated features

Figure 3: Plan of Inhumation and other features

Figure 4: Detail of burial

Figure 5: Sections of features

List of Plates

Plate 1: Extract from Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, Lothians, 1654

Plate 2: View of Victoria Park Primary School from East

Plate 3: The foundations of the former school extension from east

Plate 4: Refuse Pits [118-120] from east

Plate 5: The inhumation [105] from the South

Plate 6: The inhumation [105] from the north

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Photographic Register

Appendix 2: Context Register

Appendix 3: Small Finds Register

Appendix 4: Drawing Register

Appendix 5: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

Summary

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Morrison Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation of the foot-print of a proposed re-development within the existing play-ground of Victoria Primary School, Edinburgh (NGR; NT 2564 7701).

Works consisted of the archaeological excavation of a partially articulated crouched inhumation of probable Bronze age date revealed during the previous evaluation phase. In addition, several cut features of probable medieval/post medieval date were also excavated and modern brick foundations of the early 20th century school extension were also recorded.

Small finds included partially articulated human skeletal material including skull, pelvis, ribs, spine and leg and arm bones. Other finds included a single body sherd of medieval white gritty ware, animal bones, a copper tack and an iron nail. The latter find recovered from the upper fill of the inhumation.

Given the archaeological significance of the prehistoric inhumation, a programme of appropriate post-excavation analyses and subsequent dissemination through publication will be required. These further works will require confirmation by, and be at the discretion of, John Lawson of CECAS.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Morrison Construction to undertake an archaeological excavation prior to the re-development of the site. The works were to be undertaken at the request of City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS) and were to be confined to the footprint of the proposed building. The site lies within the administrative area of the City of Edinburgh Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by CECAS. The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the principles as set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (2011).
- 1.1.2 The works were undertaken in response to the findings of a previous archaeological evaluation (Engl 2014) which had revealed human remains of probable prehistoric origin underlying a buried soil of medieval/post medieval date.
- 1.1.3 The excavation revealed a truncated and partially articulated crouched inhumation of probable Bronze Age date. Skeletal remains recovered included skull, pelvis, spine, leg and arm bones scapula and ribs.
- 1.1.4 Eight other cut features were recorded. These consisted of refuse pits and post-holes of probable medieval/post-medieval date. These features were cut through the buried soil into the natural sands.
- 1.1.5 Several substantial brick walls were revealed relating to the early 20th extension of the current school building. These foundations were placed on concrete pads and were set within the deposit of made ground.
- 1.1.6 Small finds consisted of small sherds of un-diagnostic prehistoric ceramics recovered from the fill of the inhumation, medieval white gritty ware, post-medieval/modern ceramics, animal bone, an iron nail and a copper tack. The iron nail was recovered from the fill of the inhumation and was thought to have been re-deposited.

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area lies within the playground of the existing Victoria Primary School, Newhaven, Edinburgh (Centred on NGR NT 2564 7701). It is bounded to the north by Pier Place/Lindsay Road and to the south by Annfield Street. The excavation of the building foot-print took place within the playground area of the present Victoria Primary School and is currently a mix of tarmac playground with some mature trees along the eastern edge of the development area.

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The site lies within Newhaven which appears on Blaeu's mid 17th century map of the Lothians (Plate 1). The mid 19th century 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the development area to be free of buildings so it seems the School was built on a greenfield site.



Plate 1: Extract from Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, Lothians, 1654

- 1.3.2 The excavation area is currently the playground of the B-Listed mid 19th century 1861 John Lessel's designed 3-storey, 9 bay Gothic style primary school (Listed Building No. 43704, NMRS No. NT27NE 342).



Plate 2: View of Victoria Primary School From East

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of the archaeological excavation was to:

- i) To fully excavate the burial identified on site and to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any other buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area;
- ii) to advise and implement an appropriate post-excavation analyses and publication mitigation strategy compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology* (2011).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The footprint of the building, an area up to approximately 25 m by 12m in size was to be stripped using a mechanical excavator. The northern trench excavated during the evaluation was not re-excavated due to initial negative findings.
- 3.2 The area was excavated with an eight tonne tracked excavator using a 2m wide ditching bucket. Machine excavation was conducted in shallow units/spits through to the upper surface of the buried soil deposit. The trenches were stepped where necessary in order to access the trench. All machine excavation will be supervised by an experienced field archaeologist and was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures as detailed in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2014).
- 3.3 The handling of human remains was undertaken with the greatest respect. No remains lay exposed for any longer than absolutely necessary. All works were undertaken in strict accord with Historic Scotland's policy document, 'The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology (2006)'. Every measure was taken in assessing every stage of work involving the exposure, handling, removal and packaging of the human remains so that work was carried out in as prompt and respectful manner as possible.
- 3.4 All significant archaeological features were cleaned and fully excavated.
- 3.5 Upon completion of the excavation the trenches were backfilled with spoil and then compacted by driving over using the mechanical excavator.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 With the exception of the trenches backfilled during the evaluation, the footprint area was covered with tarmac 0.10m thick. This overlay a bedding layer of hardcore. These surface deposits capped a layer of made ground up to 1.00 m in depth. The made ground in turn overlay a buried soil (104) between 0.10 m to 0.40 m in depth. Natural sub-soil was encountered in the south-west portion of the footprint. This appeared to slope downwards towards the north. The natural was composed of pale yellow sands which are the probable remains of a dune.
 - 4.1.1 The previous evaluation had revealed the truncation of the natural sands along the northern edge of the footprint to a depth of 2.40 m.
- 4.2 **The Early 20th Century School Building [101-102-129-130-131-132] (Figure 2)**

- 4.2.1 The excavation revealed more of the now demolished early 20th century school building identified during the evaluation [101]. The building was composed of several brick walls built on concrete pads [102]. The walls were uniform, being composed of two courses of cement bonded frogged brick. The walls were 0.50 m in width and 0.60 m in elevation and set on various orientations (Figure3). The walls were cut into the underlying deposit of made ground and demolition material (103).
- 4.2.2 The walls of the former school building were left in situ. Excavation revealed natural sands at 2.0 m in depth within the south-eastern portion of the foot-print. The excavation of the northern area of the footprint revealed truncation to a depth of 2.40 m.



Plate 3: The foundations of the former school extension from east

4.3 Buried Soil (104)

- 4.3.1 A buried soil (104) of medium brown silty sand containing occasional small pebbles was recorded immediately underlying the deposit of made ground (103). The soil ranged from 0.20 m to 0.40 m in depth and included oyster shell and flecks of charcoal. Two body sherds of medieval white gritty ware [SF 5] were recovered from the deposit as was a small collection of animal bone [SF 6]. The soil appears to have built up within the deflation of a dune system and is therefore of probable medieval date.

4.4 Cut Features [112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126] (Figures 2 & 4)

- 4.4.1 Eight cut features were revealed during the excavation. These features were cut through the buried soil (104) and into the natural sands. The features included several circular shallow pits [112-114-118-120-122] and three small stake-hole/post-hole features [116-124-126].
- 4.4.2 The five pits were very similar in form with steep to moderately sloping sides and rounded bases. The features ranged from 0.60 m to 0.20 m in diameter and from 0.20 m to 0.16 m in depth. The features had

relatively homogenous, organic fills of dark brown silty sand. These fills all produced small quantities of oyster and mussel shell together with small finds of post-medieval/modern ceramics and glass. A small copper tack [SF 7] was recovered from the fill of Pit [122].

- 4.4.3 The three small stake-hole/post-holes were recorded situated to the east and west of the inhumation [105]. All three were circular in plan with steep almost vertical sides and gently rounded bases. Feature [124] is a probable post-hole being 0.30 m in diameter and with a depth of 0.22 m. Features [116-126] are smaller with diameter of 0.22 m and a depth of 0.16 m. As with the larger refuse pits these features were again filled by dark brown organic silty sand with occasional inclusions of shell fragment and animal bone. It is likely that these features also represent medieval/post-medieval activity.



Plate 4: Refuse Pits [118-120] from east

4.5 The Crouched Inhumation [105]-(128)-(106)-(111) (Figure 3)

- 4.5.1 The re-excavation of the evaluation trench revealed a single crouched inhumation [105]-(106-111-128) of probable prehistoric date excavated into the natural sands. This feature was fully excavated revealing a shallow, oval cut 0.35 m in depth. The cut appeared to incorporate two large rounded boulders as edging stones placed to the east and west of the cut. It is probable that these stones were naturally occurring and formed a natural hollow which was then modified in order to accommodate the inhumation. However, it is also possible that they formed part of a cist structure which had been subsequently truncated. The grave cut measured 1.20 m east to west by 0.80 m north to south and had gently sloping, ill defined sides leading to a flat base.

- 4.5.2 The cut [105] contained two fills (106 & 111). The upper fill (106) contained both the skeletal material (128) and the three body sherds of prehistoric pottery [SF 5] consisted of a medium brown silty sand with numerous fragments of crushed sea-shell and occasional flecks of charcoal. The fill had a maximum depth of 0.35 m and contained and partially covered the tertiary fill (111). The tertiary fill consisted of a sterile orange brown sand. This fill was confined to the southern edge of the cut and represents the initial infilling of the grave.
- 4.5.3 The full excavation of the grave cut revealed the remains of a single a partially articulated skeleton (128) lying within the upper fill (106). The skeletal remains appeared to be gathered at both the eastern and western ends of the cut with an absence of articulated remains within the central portion of the grave. The upper part of the body was located within the western end of the cut with the skull placed fairly high within the fill. An arm bone was located lying across the westernmost rounded stone. It appears likely that the body had been truncated through the mid-section with the upper portion of the body having being pushed to the western extremity of the cut.
- 4.5.4 The eastern portion of the skeleton consisted of the pelvis, the lower section of the spine and the leg bones. The position of these bones suggested that the skeleton was originally in a crouched position.
- 4.5.5 No readily apparent bones of the hands or feet were recovered from the grave cut. However a single unstratified finger bone was recovered from the overlying buried soil (104).
- 4.5.6 With the exception of the three small sherds of un-diagnostic prehistoric pottery recovered during the evaluation, no further prehistoric artefacts were retrieved from the grave. Given that the ceramics were found within the middle portion of the cut it is likely that the vessel they represent has been truncated along with the remains of the body. Several pieces of white ceramic and a small corroded iron nail [SF 19] were recovered from the upper fill (106) also within this area of the grave. These pieces are almost certainly re-deposited.

4.6 School Liaison

- 4.6.1 During the excavation, Charlotte Douglas, AOC's Community Archaeologist, was on site to provide a series of workshops to the school classes. This involved both on site visits where the classes were shown archaeology in action, plus classroom workshops where the finds and results of the work were discussed.



Plate 5: The inhumation [105] from the south



Plate 6: The inhumation [105] from the north

5 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The excavation revealed significant archaeological remains which while occurring within a relatively small area provide substantial information for a greater understanding of the development of Newhaven. The most impressive remains occur in the form of a single crouched inhumation of probable prehistoric date. This inhumation had been interred within the remains of a buried dune system, on the edge of the former coastline. The dune system had been subsequently deflated and overlain by a sandy organic soil of probable medieval/post medieval date. Several cut features representing refuse pits and post-holes were cut through this soil into the underlying natural sands. The buried soil was in turn overlain by a substantial deposit of made ground illustrating the levelling out and reclamation of the area during the 19th and early 20th centuries with the construction of the present school.
- 5.2 The inhumation burial is hugely significant. While human remains are still routinely identified during coastal erosion, and agricultural activity such as ploughing, it is rare to find them during archaeological works and even less common in urban locations. The burial is diagnostic to neither period nor area, with crouched inhumations being identified across Scotland throughout the Bronze Age and Iron Age, while similar disturbed remains have been dated to the Early Historic period (Dunwell and Ralston 2008). A recent paper on inhumation burials in the Western Isles has highlighted this, where four bodies all thought to date to the Bronze Age were radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age (Cook et al forthcoming). The full analysis of the remains will provide further information on the burial.
- 5.3 Given the findings of the excavation, a programme of appropriate post-excavation analyses and publication is proposed. This will require artefactual and environmental analysis, dissemination of results and full publication. These further works will require confirmation by, and be at the discretion of, John Lawson of CECAS.

6 REFERENCES

AOC Archaeology 2014 *Victoria Park Primary School, Newhaven, Edinburgh: Archaeological Excavation Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished client method statement

Cook, M Iron Age Burial Practice in the Western Isles. Forthcoming

Dunwell, A & Ralston, I 2008 *Archaeology and Early History of Angus*. Tempus.

Engl, R 2014 *Victoria Park Primary School, Newhaven, Edinburgh: Archaeological Evaluation Unpublished Data Structure Report*. AOC Archaeology

Historic Scotland 2006 *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*, Historic Scotland Policy Paper 5 (originally published 1997; reprinted and amended 2006)

Scottish Planning Policy SPP23. Archaeology and Planning. Scottish Government Nov.2008.

Scottish Government 2011 *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011*

Ordnance Survey 1852 Edinburgh Town Plan Sheets 21 & 25

Ordnance Survey 1894 Edinburgh Town Plan Sheet III.4.17

Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, Lothians, 1654

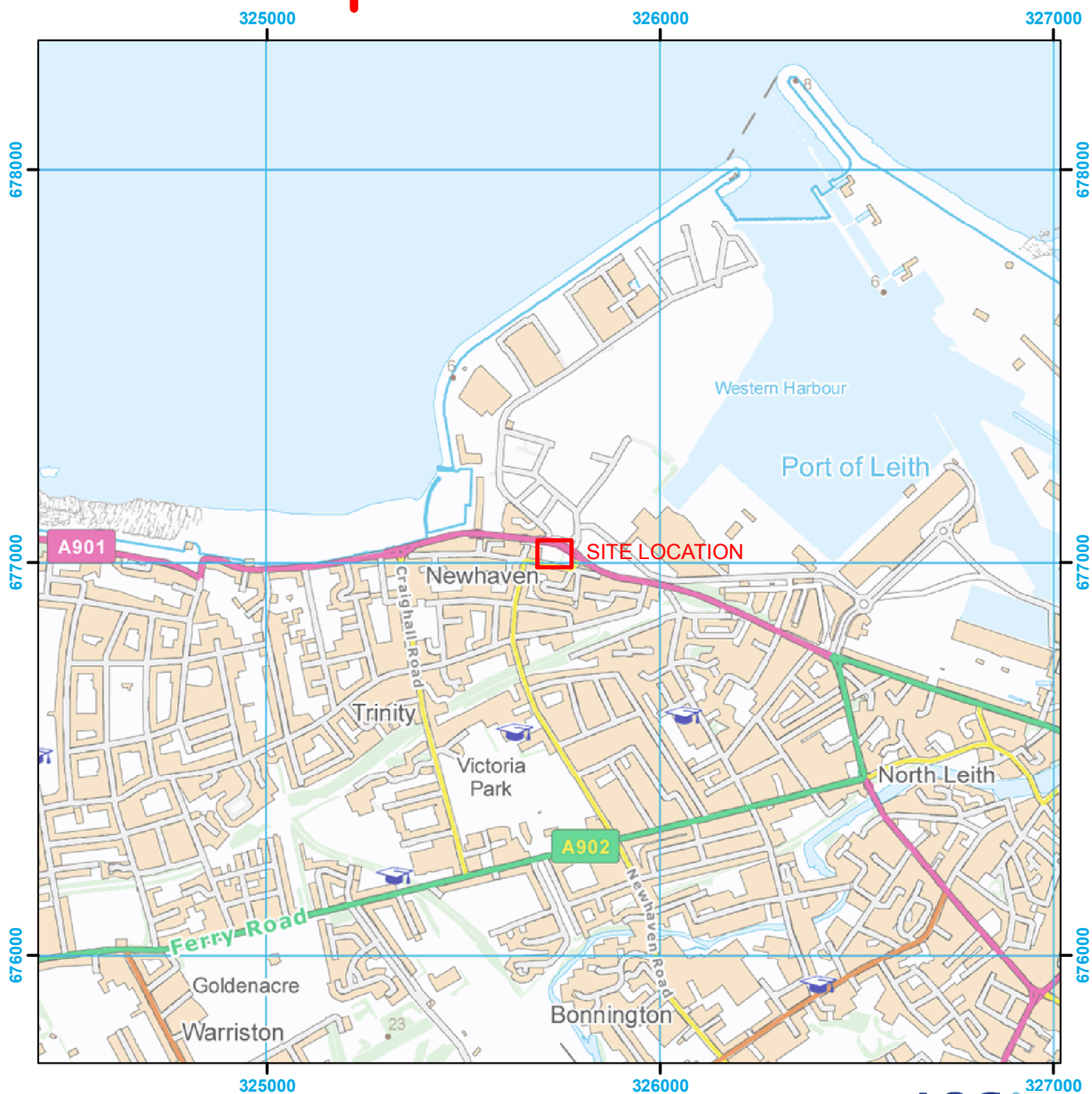
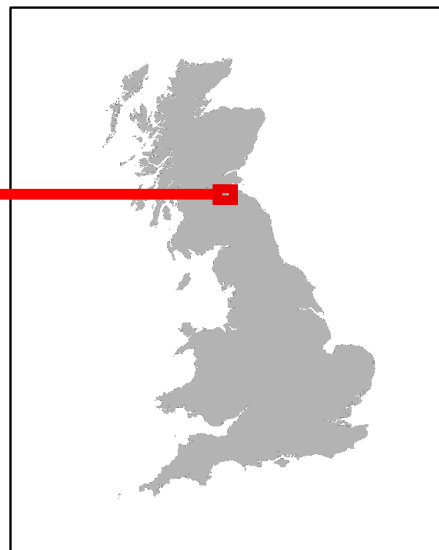
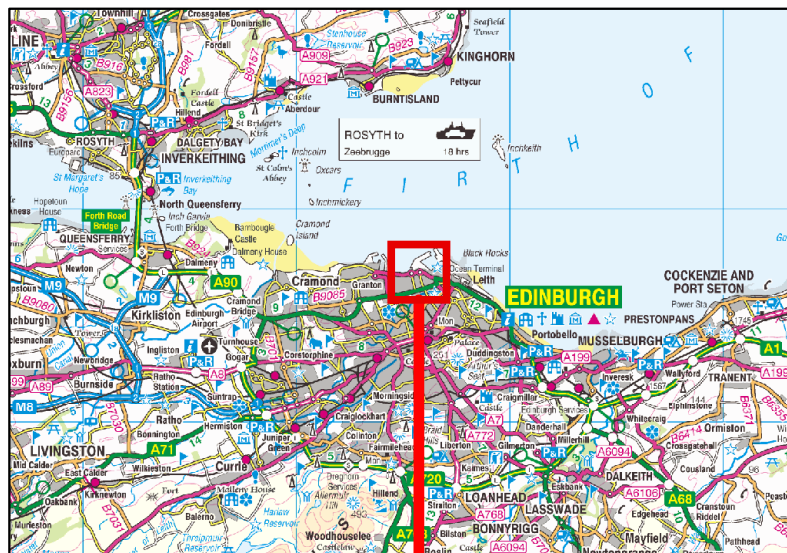


Figure 1 : Site Location

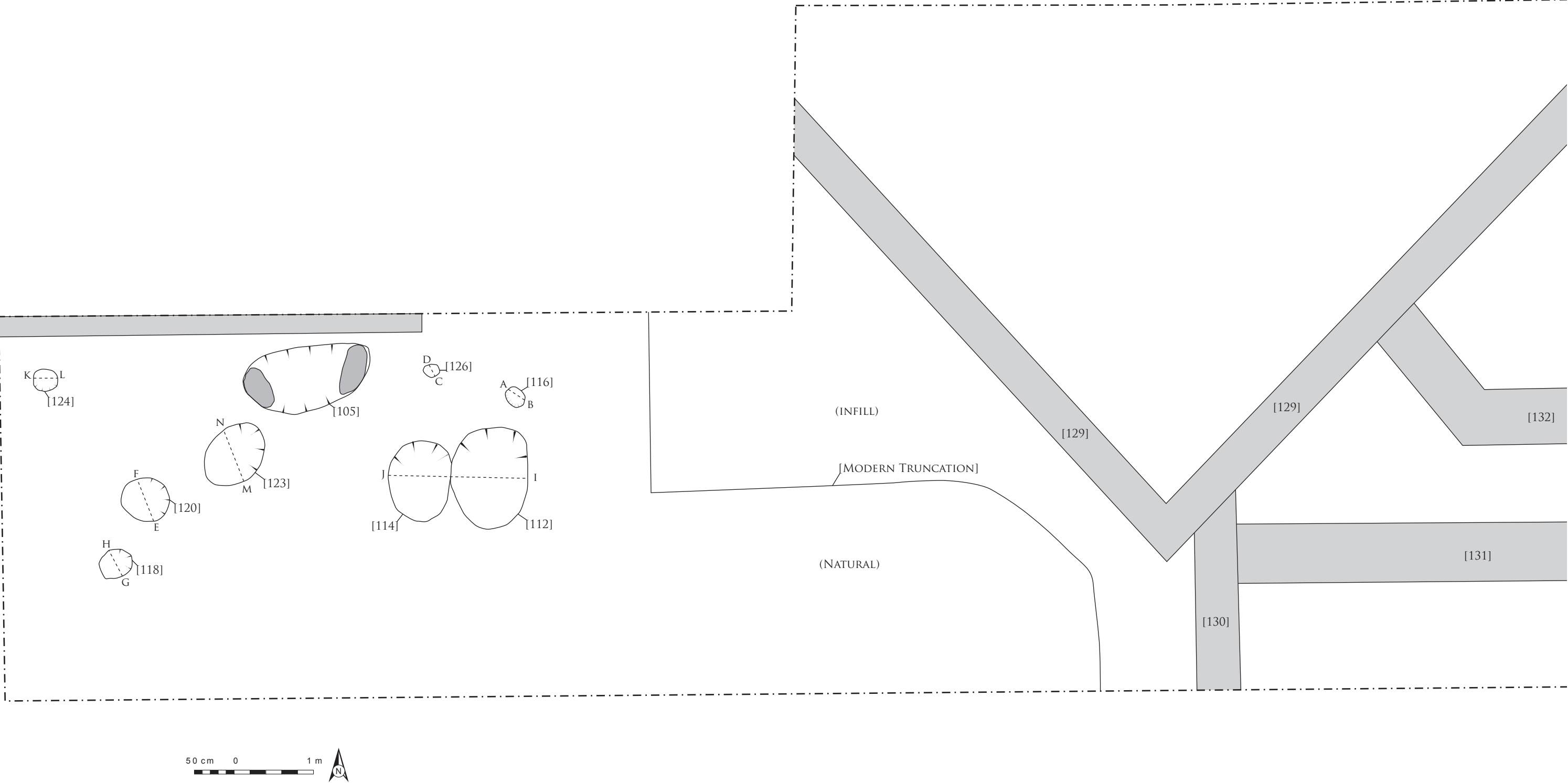


FIG 3: PLAN OF FEATURES

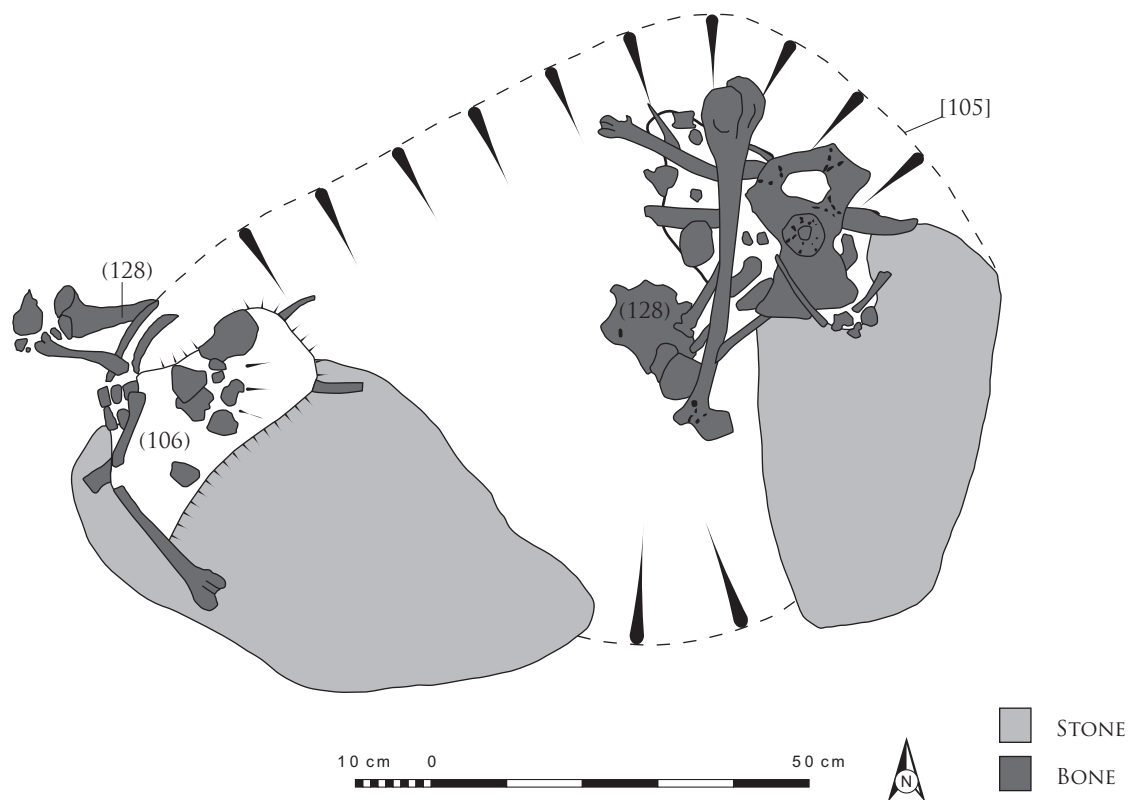


FIG 4: DETAIL OF BURIAL (128)

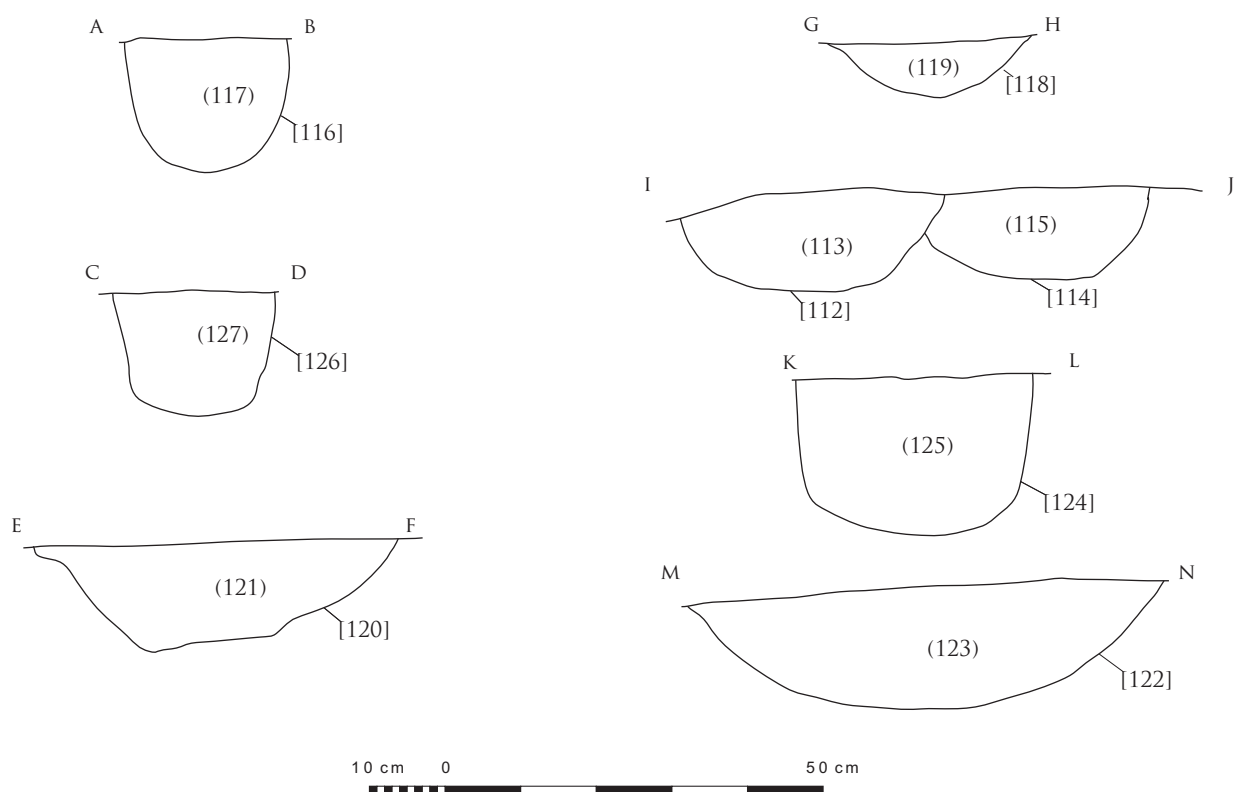


FIG 5: SECTION DRAWINGS

Victoria Primary School, Newhaven, Edinburgh; Archaeological Excavation Data Structure Report

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Digital Register

Frame	Description	From
1	Registration	-
2	Working shot showing cleaning of trench	S
3-6	Working shots of inhumation [105] under excavation	E-S-N-W
7-11	Skeletal remains (128) of inhumation fully exposed	E-S-N-W
12	South facing section of Pit [124]	S
13-14	East facing section of Pits [118]-[120]	E
15	East facing section of Pit [122]	E
16-18	Brick walls [129 & 130] of 1920's School Building	S-SE-E
19-20	North facing section of Stake-holes [112]-[114]	N
21-22	South facing section of Pits [116]-[126]	S
23-24	West facing section at eastern end of the building foot-print	W

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Description
100	Playground formation deposits of tarmac and type 2 hardcore 0.60 m in depth. Over all.
101	Brick wall. Double coursed with concrete mortar. Running west to east along the northern edge of Trench 1. Appears to turn to the north at 3.40 m and runs into Trench 2. The wall is 0.60 m in elevation and sat on a concrete foundation (102). It lies within a deposit of made ground (03). The wall lies immediately beneath the play ground formation deposits (100). Modern wall
102	Concrete foundation of Wall (101) 0.20 m in depth. Built into made ground (103)
103	Made ground consisting of cinder, re-deposited top-soil and demolition material. Deposit is between 0.20 m and 0.70 m in depth. The deposit overlies a buried soil (104).
104	Buried soil. Medium brown silty sand containing oyster shell and a single sherd of medieval pottery [SF 4]. Deposit is 0.20 m to 0.40 m in depth. The deposit lies immediately over the grave cuts [105-107]. Probable medieval soil/deflation of dune.
105	Cut. Roughly oval cut feature containing human skeletal material (109 & 128) (SF 1-2-3) within its fill (106). The cut measures 1.40 m E/W by 1.20 m N/S. The cut lay immediately under the buried soil (104) and cuts the natural sands. A Pit cut [122] was recorded 0.20 m to the immediate south. Filled by (106 – 111). Cut for inhumation of probable prehistoric date.
106	Upper fill of [105] compact grey silty sand with occasional small pebbles. Contains skeletal material of single individual (109-128). Several unarticulated bones and skull fragments were

	given finds numbers (SF 1-2-3). The fill appears to overlie a deposit of re-deposited natural (111). The fill is hook shaped and measures 1.40 m E/W at its eastern end and 0.40 m N/S at its western end. Fill of inhumation cut [105].
107	
108	Fill of [107] compact grey silty sand with occasional small pebbles. Contains skeletal material (110) (SF 106).
109	Void
110	Skeletal material of single individual within (123) of Pit cut [122]. Consists of single spinal bone (SF 6). Probably dragged over from Inhumation cut [105]
111	Lower fill of [105]. Orange brown silty sand. Deposit is partially visible and measures 0.90 m E/W by 0.50 m N/S. The deposit appears to underlie (106). Probable re-deposited natural. Initial fill of [105].
112	Shallow circular pit cut with gently sloping edges and rounded base. Dimensions; 0.60 m in diameter by 0.16 m in depth. Filled by (113). Pit cuts [114] on its western edge. Underlies (104). Refuse pit of probable Medieval/Post Medieval date.
113	Medium dark brown organic silty sand with occasional shell fragment and animal bone. Single fill of [112].
114	Shallow circular pit cut with gently sloping edges and rounded base. Dimensions; 0.52 m in diameter by 0.20 m in depth. Filled by (115). Pit cut by [114] on its eastern edge. Underlies (104). Refuse pit of probable Medieval/Post Medieval date.
115	Medium dark brown organic silty sand with occasional shell fragment and animal bone. Single fill of [114].
116	Small, circular cut with steep sides and rounded base. Underlies (104). Dimensions; 0.20 m in diameter by 0.16 m in depth. Filled by (117). Stake-hole of probable Medieval/Post Medieval date.
117	Medium dark brown organic silty sand with occasional shell fragment and animal bone. Single fill of [114].
118	Small, circular cut with steep sides and rounded base. Underlies (104). Dimensions; 0.20 m in diameter by 0.16 m in depth. Filled by (117). Refuse pit of probable Medieval/Post Medieval date.
119	Medium dark brown organic silty sand with numerous shell fragments. Single fill of [118].
120	Small, circular cut with steep sides and rounded base. Underlies (104). Dimensions; 0.42 m in diameter by 0.16 m in depth. Filled by (121). Refuse pit of probable Medieval/Post Medieval date.
121	Dark brown organic silty sand with occasional shell fragments. Contains sherds of post-medieval/modern ceramics and glass. Single fill of [120].
122	Large, oval cut with steep sides and flat base. Underlies (104). Dimensions; 0.78 m east to west by 0.58 m north to south. 0.16 m in depth. Filled by (123). Pit of unknown date. Previously identified as possible grave cut.
123	Grey brown organic silty sand with occasional shell fragments.

	Contains occasional inclusions of gravel <5%. Single small find of a small copper tack (SF 007). Single fill of [120].
124	Small, circular cut with steep sides and rounded base. Underlies (104). Dimensions; 0.30 m in diameter by 0.22 m in depth. Filled by (125). Post-hole of probable Medieval/Post Medieval date.
125	Dark brown organic silty sand with occasional shell fragments. Single fill of [124].
126	Small, circular cut with steep sides and rounded base. Underlies (104). Dimensions; 0.19 m in diameter by 0.15 m in depth. Filled by (127). Stake-hole of probable Medieval/Post Medieval date.
127	Medium dark brown organic silty sand with occasional shell fragment and animal bone. Single fill of [114].
128	Skeletal remains within cut [105]. The remains consist of two groups of partially articulated bone
129	Brick wall. Early 20 th century former School building. Visible for 8.0 m in length aligned north-west to south-east. Wall is cement bonded and is 0.50 m in width. The wall forms a right angle and is abutted by Walls [130]-[132]. The wall is truncated sitting at current ground level immediately beneath the tarmac. The wall sits on a concrete pad (102) within the deposit of made ground (103).
130	Brick wall. Early 20 th century former School building. Visible for 2.0 m in length aligned north to south. Wall is cement bonded and is 0.50 m in width by 0.60 m in elevation. The wall abuts [129] to the south and Wall [131] to the east. The wall is truncated sitting at current ground level immediately beneath the tarmac. The wall sits on a concrete pad (102) within the deposit of made ground (103).
131	Brick wall. Early 20 th century former School building. Visible for 7.5 m in length aligned east to west. Wall is cement bonded and is 0.50 m in width by 0.60 m in elevation. The wall abuts [130] to the west. The wall is truncated sitting at current ground level immediately beneath the tarmac. The wall sits on a concrete pad (102) within the deposit of made ground (103).
132	Dog legged Brick wall. Early 20 th century former School building. Visible for 4.5 m in length aligned east to west then 1.0 m north-west to south-east. Wall is cement bonded and is 0.50 m in width by 0.60 m in elevation. The wall abuts [129] to the north-west. The wall is truncated sitting at current ground level immediately beneath the tarmac. The wall sits on a concrete pad (102) within the deposit of made ground (103).

APPENDIX 4: SMALL FINDS REGISTER

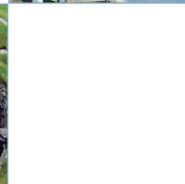
Number	Description	Context
1	Lower jaw	106
2	Skull casing	106
3	Upper jaw	106
4	Medieval pot sherds (white gritty ware)	104
5	Prehistoric pot-sherds	106
6	Animal bone	104
7	Copper nail/tack	123
8	Post medieval/modern ceramic	121
9	Glass bottle rim	121
10	Disarticulated human bone	128
11	Human arm bones	128
12	Human skull fragments	128
13	Human leg bones	128
14	Human arm bones	128
15	Human vertebrae	128
16	Human ribs	128
17	Human pelvis	128
18	Human ribs and miscellaneous bone	128
19	Iron nail	106

APPENDIX 5: DRAWING REGISTER

Number	Description	Scale
1	Plan of excavation area	1:50
2	North facing section Pits [112] – [114]	1:10
3	South-west facing section Post-hole [124]	1:10
4	East facing section Pit [118]	1:10
5	East facing section Pit [120]	1:10
6	South-east facing section Stake-hole [116]	1:10
7	South-east facing section Stake-hole [118]	1:10
8	Grave cut [105] post-excavation	1:10
9	Plan of skeleton [128] <i>in situ</i> within cut [105]	1:10
10	South-west facing section Pit [122]	1:10

APPENDIX 5: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Victoria Primary School, Newhaven, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 22594
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Rob Engl
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Prehistoric human burial, post medieval/medieval pits, early 20 th century school building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Human skeletal remains, medieval sherd of white gritty ware, iron nail, copper tack, animal bone and post-medieval/medieval ceramics.
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 2564 7701
START DATE (this season)	12 th February 2014
END DATE (this season)	14 th February 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Archaeological evaluation 25 th - 26 th January 2014
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p><i>AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Morrison Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation of the foot-print of a proposed re-development within the existing play-ground of Victoria Primary School, Edinburgh (NGR; NT 2564 7701).</i></p> <p><i>Works consisted of the archaeological excavation of a partially articulated crouched inhumation of probable Bronze age date revealed during a previous evaluation phase. In addition, several cut features of probable medieval/post medieval date were also excavated and modern brick foundations of the early 20th century school extension were also recorded.</i></p> <p><i>Small finds included partially articulated human skeletal material including skull, pelvis, ribs, spine and leg and arm bones. Other finds included body sherds of medieval white gritty ware, animal bones, a copper tack and an iron nail. The latter find recovered from the upper fill of the inhumation.</i></p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Post-Excavation Analyses and Publication
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Morrison Construction
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group; Edgefield Road Industrial Estate; Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY
tel: 0131 440 3593 | fax: 0131 440 3422 | e-mail: edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com