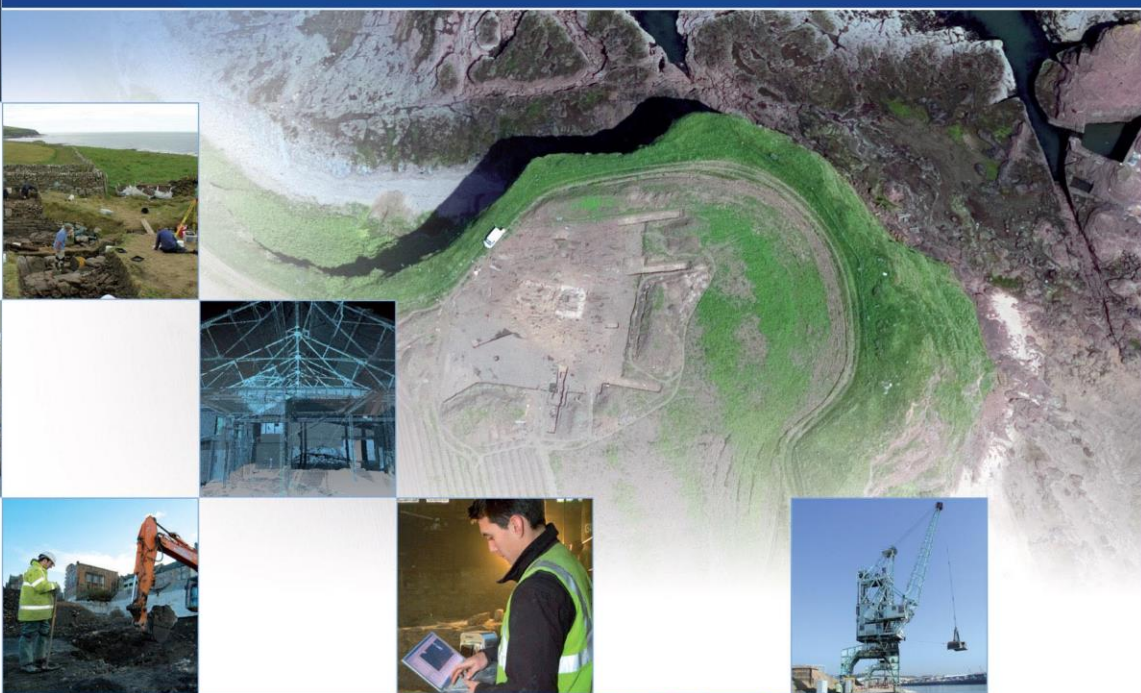
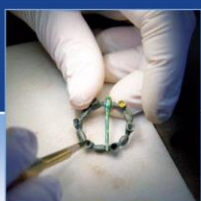


13 Broughton Place Lane, Edinburgh, Archaeological Monitoring: Written Scheme of Investigation

AOC 23874

OASIS ID aocarcha1-321879

9th July 2018



13 Broughton Place Lane, Edinburgh: Archaeological Monitoring

Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Fletcher Joseph Associates 5 Millar Place Edinburgh EH10 5HJ
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT 25839 74655
AOC Project No:	23874
Prepared by:	Steven Watt
Date of Fieldwork:	22nd August 2017 and 25th June 2018
Date of Report:	9th July 2018

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

Author: Steven Watt

Date: 9th July 2018

Approved by: Lindsay Dunbar

Date: 9th July 2018

Draft Report Stage: Draft

Date:

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

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Summary

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Fletcher Joseph Associates on behalf of their client to undertake archaeological monitoring works at 13 Broughton Place Lane, Edinburgh ahead of a residential property development.

Works consisted of the monitoring of excavations associated with the development. These revealed a matrix of relatively modern 19th century made ground deposits with the natural not reached.

No significant archaeological finds or features were uncovered and no further works are considered necessary.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Gavin Rutherford of Joseph Fletcher Associates, on behalf of his client SIPO Developments, to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring works of land at 13 Broughton Place Lane, Edinburgh. The development area has been given planning consent for three new build mews houses and the work required is in response to a planning condition set by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Services (CECAS) (Application No:15/02909/FUL).

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The development site is located approximately 10m to the west of 13 Broughton Place Lane, Edinburgh, and is centred on NGR: NT 25839 74655 (Figure 1). The land is bounded by Broughton Place Lane to the southeast, stone-walled gardens attached to 19th century tenement flats to the west and north and a residential mews property to the northeast. The land is vacant and currently being used as a car park for local residents. The total area of the development is 420 square metres and is proposed to consist of two three-storey dwellings with a new lower ground floor storey being created below existing site levels.

1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 The development area lies in the gardens of tenements fronting onto East London Street. Some of these mid-19th century buildings are C-Listed (NMRS No. NT27SE 4656 & 4759, Listed Building No. LB45943). To the west lies Broughton Street and some of these buildings are also C-Listed (NMRS No. NT27SE 3011, 3012 & 4768, Listed Buildings LB45935 & LB45934). There is also a general NMRS listing for Broughton Place Lane itself (NMRS No. NT27SE 3223).

2.2 There are no known archaeological sites within the development area however the 1st Edition Ordnance survey map from the mid-late 19th century shows that the Broughton Place Lane was established with 'Timber Yard' and 'Saw Pit' lying within the development area along with a building towards the southwestern end.

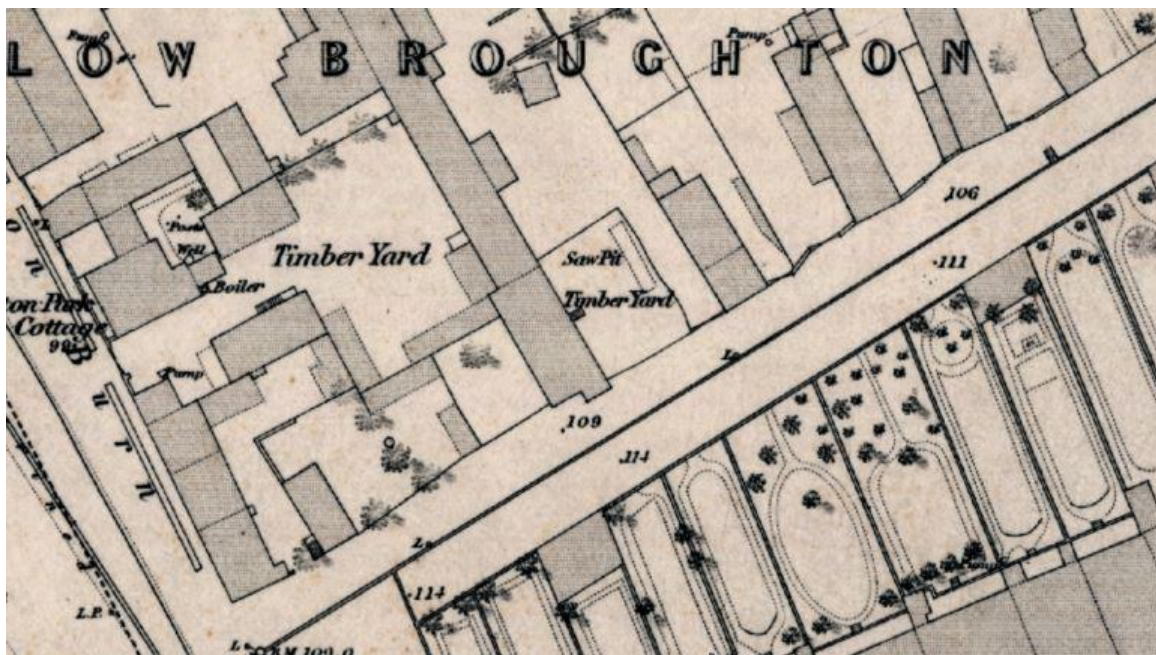


Figure 2 Extract from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological monitoring works are:

- i) to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the area intended for mineral extraction;
- ii) to advise and implement an appropriate form of mitigation, such as excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication, should significant archaeological remains be encountered.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The monitoring strategy was determined after site investigations had shown that the made ground deposits across the site ranged from 2.6m to 4.6m deep. Therefore a staged process was considered necessary. The first stage involved the monitoring of further SI works involving the excavation of test pits for percolation testing. These test pits were dug to formation level of c. 2.8 -3.2m depth. Further monitoring was then conducted once the area was reduced to depth.

3.2 All works were carried out using a 360 tracked excavator equipped with a bladed ditching bucket. All machine excavation was monitored by an experienced field archaeologist in accordance with AOC's Standard Operating Procedure as set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (2017).

4 RESULTS

4.1 The monitoring was conducted on the 22nd August 2017 and 25th June 2018 in generally favourable conditions with archaeological visibility remaining good. The various detailed data gathered from the watching brief is presented as a series of appendices:

- Appendix 1 Photographic Register;
- Appendix 2 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Entry



Plate 1 View of Test Pit 2

- 4.2 The initial monitoring was of 3 test pits for SI works across the site. These revealed a soil matrix of made ground to a depth of 1.7m onto a thin buried buried topsoil deposit. Excavation stopped once a depth of 3.2m was reached.
- 4.3 Once the whole site was then reduced to c 2.0m below the original ground level further test pits were opened. This revealed a matrix of a dark brown silty soil, the buried topsoil at depth of 1.2m. This overlay a dark grey-black silty rubble deposit overlying a light yellow stoney sand to a total depth of 1.8m.



Plate 2 View of south-facing section of Test Pit 4

- 4.4 No significant archaeological finds or features were uncovered during any of the monitored works. The excavations required for the building construction meant that the excavation of the site did not proceed beyond 3.8 m in depth. At this point *in situ* natural geology was not encountered.
- 4.5 As was suspected from borehole logs the site contained at least 3.8 m of mixed made grounds. The made ground was a mix of predominantly soils with little demolition material present and no dating evidence was noted other than some 19th/20th century white glazed pottery sherds. There did appear to be a stabilisation layer, or buried topsoil at a depth of 1.7 m to 1.9 m. It was a thin layer and relatively sporadic across the development area. It is possible that this deposit was just another dumped layer rather than an actual topsoil.
- 4.6. Without direct information from adjacent land plots and local area it is difficult to know what we are dealing with in regards of the made ground. As no natural geology was encountered it is not possible to tell if we are dealing with material filling a large man-made feature, such as a quarry or a natural geological feature such as an alluvial channel. Given the relative flatness of the surrounding gardens and local topography it is probable the made ground relates to the backfilling of a man-made feature such as a quarry. The early 19th century mapping shows the site as fields with no quarry marked but given the rapid increase in size of Edinburgh at this juncture it would be entirely possible for a quarry to be hastily opened, used and backfilled in a short period of time.

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The monitoring works at 13 Broughton Place Lane have successfully determined that no archaeological remains will be adversely affected by the development. The works have also shown that extensive man-made deposits cover the site to a substantial depth. It is suggested that the cause of these deposits may have been an early 19th century quarry, possibly for sand or gravel extraction which was quickly opened, utilised and backfilled over a short duration.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 No further archaeological works are considered necessary. The recommendation will require confirmation by CECAS.

7 REFERENCES

Ordnance Survey 1946 *NT 27 S.W. (Midlothian) – Air Photo Mosaics of Scotland*

Scottish Government 2011 *PAN 2/2011 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology*.

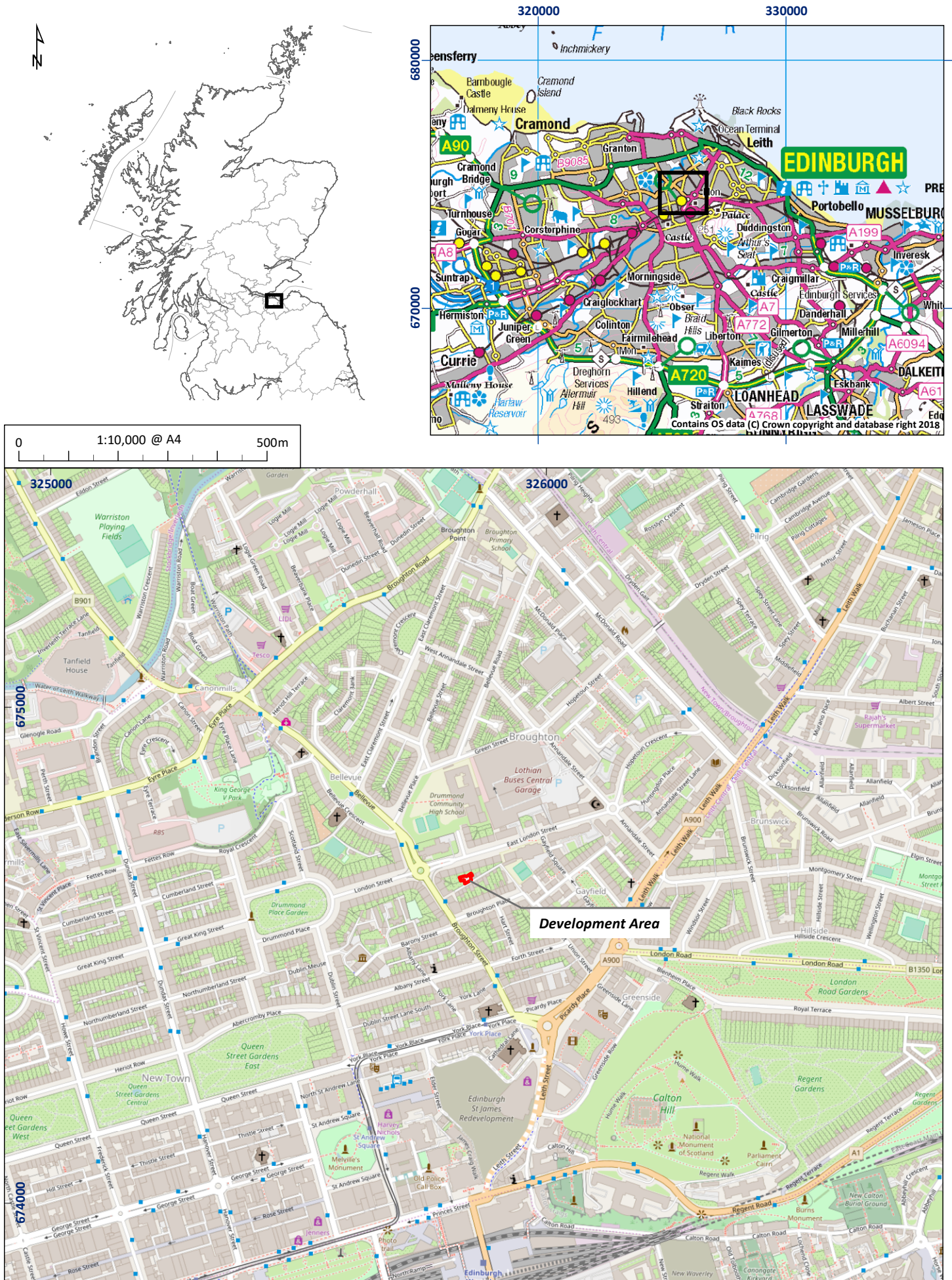


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/23874/DSR/01/01

13 Broughton Place Lane, Edinburgh: Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Digital

Frame	Description
1	Registration
2-6	Pre-excavation shots of site
7-11	S-facing section of TP1
12	View of TP1
13	View of TP2
14-16	S-facing section of TP2
17-19	View of TP3
20	S-facing section of TP3
21-23	General pre-excavation shots of site
24-26	General mid-excavation shot of TP4
27	Post-excavation shot of TP6
28	S-facing section of TP4 – west end
29	Post-excavation shot of TP4
30	Post-excavation shot of TP4
31	S-facing section of TP4 – middle
32	S-facing section of TP4 – middle
33	Post-excavation shot of TP4
34	S-facing section of TP4 – east end
35	Post-excavation shot of TP4

APPENDIX 2: 'DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND' (DES) REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	13 Broughton Place Lane, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	23874
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Steven Watt
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 25839 74655
START DATE (this season)	22 nd August 2017
END DATE (this season)	25 th June 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Fletcher Joseph Associates on behalf of their clients to undertake archaeological monitoring works at 13 Broughton Place Lane ahead of the construction of a residential property.</p> <p>Works consisted of the monitoring of excavations associated with the development. These revealed a matrix of made ground deposits with the natural not reached.</p> <p>No significant archaeological finds or features were uncovered and no further works are considered necessary. The works have also shown that extensive man-made deposits cover the site to a substantial depth. It is suggested that the cause of these deposits may have been an early 19th century quarry, possible for sand or gravel extraction which was quickly opened, utilised and backfilled over a short duration.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Fletcher Joseph Associates, 5 Millar Place, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, EH10 5HJ
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@aacarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com