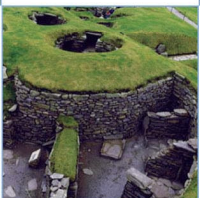
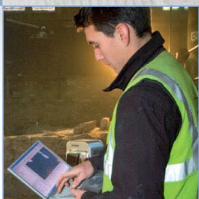
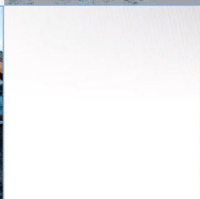
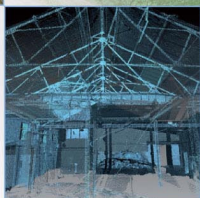
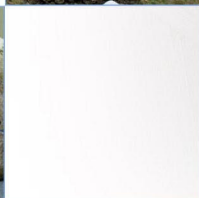
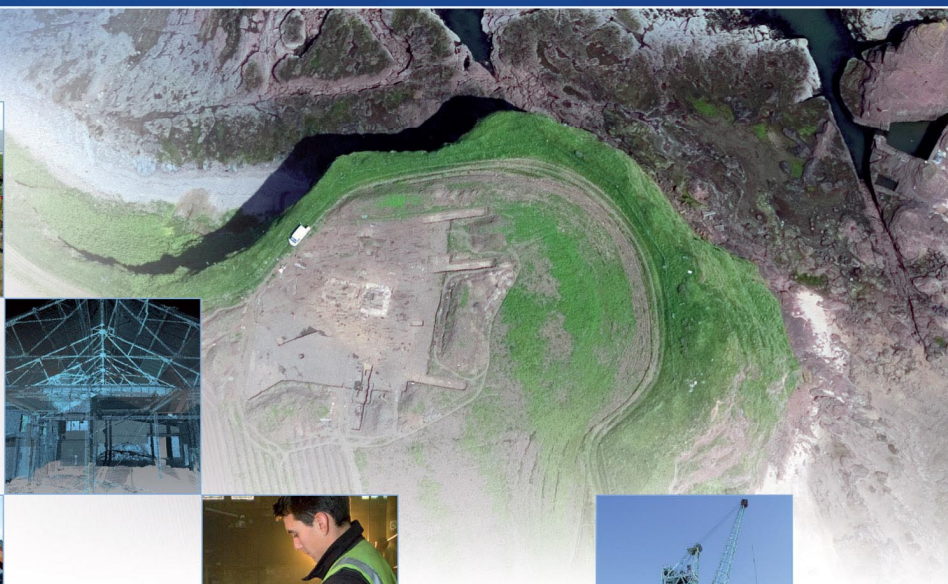
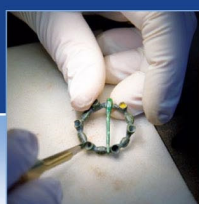


Edinburgh Park, Edinburgh: Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

AOC 22954

Oasis Number:1-336113

20th November 2018



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Edinburgh Park, Edinburgh:

Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: Parabola Edinburgh Ltd
101 George Street
Edinburgh
EH2 3ES

National Grid Reference (NGR): (centred) NT 17886 71550 & NT 18115 71548

AOC Project No: 22954

OASIS No: 1-336113

Prepared by: Samuel Kinirons

Date of Fieldwork: 9th of November 2018

Date of Report: 20th of November 2018

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

Author: Samuel Kinirons

Date: 20th November 2018

Approved by: Martin Cook

Date: 20th November 2018

Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft

Date: 20th November 2018

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ABSTRACT

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group during the stripping of Giant Hogweed at Edinburgh Park, Edinburgh. The need for and scope of this watching brief has been determined by the City of Edinburgh Council.

The archaeological watching brief removed contaminated vegetation over an area of approximately 575 m². Further archaeological works consisting of an archaeological development are due to be undertaken prior to any subsequent development.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was required by Parabola Edinburgh Ltd in respect of a proposed development at Edinburgh Park, Edinburgh. These works were stipulated in the Planning Condition (17/04391/FUL). 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 to be conducted in accordance with the principles as set out in *Scottish Planning Policy (2014)* and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011 (2011)* and consist of an archaeological watching brief on a turf strip. The works were conducted according to the terms of a *Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2018)*, approved on behalf of City of Edinburgh Council by CECAS and in accordance with *Scottish Planning Policy (Scottish Government 2014)* and *PAN 2/2011 Planning And Archaeology (Scottish Government 2011)*.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The proposed development is based on two separate areas (Areas 1 & 2 Figure 1) located to the immediate east of the A702 (Edinburgh City Bypass) and to the immediate north-east of the Hermiston Gait motorway exchange. This watching brief took place only in Area 1. The railway line and the Edinburgh Park railway station are located to the south and to the north and east is a range of commercial development. The areas are centred on NGR: NT 17886 71550 (Area 1) and NT 18115 71548 (Area 2) (Figure 1).

1.3 Development Proposal

1.3.1 An archaeological watching brief was to be undertaken on the stripping of an area of Giant Hogweed within the proposed development area.

1.4 Archaeological Background

1.4.1 Prehistoric

There are a number of known prehistoric remains in the vicinity of the development area. The closest of these is the Redheughs Enclosure, which is located to the east of development area (NMRS Ref: NT17SE54). It was partially investigated in the late 1990s and in the early 2000s as part of commercial development there. The 1996 excavations were thought to have exposed the north end of an oval double-ditched enclosure, which had previously been identified as a cropmark (Collard 1996). However, a later 2002 excavation identified that this was a natural feature, but they then went on to expose three ditches of potential prehistoric date, including a cornered ditch with a second ditch running parallel (Jones 2002).

To the north of the development area is the Gogar Green Ring Ditch (NMRS Ref: NT17SE 21). This ring ditch, located just to the east of the A702, is thought to have been ploughed out by 1992 (Johnstone 1992). Excavations in that year identified a slight unnatural hollow on the east end which had been built up to form a basin 18m across, lined with cobbles (*ibid*). The banks of it had also been built up to a height of 1.5m. There was very little dating evidence from the excavations, although some pottery – of Bronze Age date – was found (*ibid*). To the west of this, and to the west of the A720, is another prehistoric feature consisting of a linear feature (NMRS Ref: NT17SE58). However, little information on this feature is recorded in the NMRS.

Further to the east of the development two cists were discovered at South Gyle (NMRS Ref: NT17SE20). They were located in 1978 during the construction of a factory building upon which they

were excavated. One of the Cists contained fragments of bone (Holmes 1979). Little else is recorded in the NMRS about these features.

Another linear feature has also been discovered further to the west just to the east of Millburn Tower (NMRS Ref: NT17SE28). No information about this feature is mentioned in the NMRS, so is assumed to still be present, although its date is uncertain.

1.4.2 Roman

The only potential site of Roman date within the vicinity of the development area is a Roman Camp at Gogar Green (NMRS Ref: NT17SE24), positioned to the west of the former ring ditch mentioned above, although these have not been securely dated. It was first discovered in aerial photographs taken in 1980. The site was investigated in the late 1980s in advance of the excavation of the City Bypass A702. Ditches with V-shaped profile were discovered about 1m in width and 0.5m in depth (Maxwell & Wilson 1987). A Roman course-ware vessel was uncovered at the base of one of the ditches (*ibid*). The camp itself is thought to have measured 300m north/south and about 250m (east/west). It is unknown how much of the camp survived the construction of the City Bypass.

1.4.3 Medieval

There are no known medieval sites in or within the vicinity of the development area. It is unknown how this area was used after the Roman period and into the early medieval period. It is possible the land was exploited for agriculture.

1.4.4 Post-Medieval to 19th Century

The first cartographic depictions of the development area date to the 17th century. John Adair's map of 1682 marks the area as open land with Redheughs Farm to the east of the Gogar Burn (Figure 2). There are no earlier maps that depict the area in any detail, so it is assumed that a settlement at Redheughs date back to at least the mid-late 17th century. The NMRS records the site as now demolished (NMRS Ref: NT17SE265), probably in advance of the modern large-scale commercial development that took place here in the 1990s. To the east of this is the settlement of Broomhouse. There is a larger area of what appears to be marshland to the north-east. By Adair's 1735 map, the area of marshland is annotated as 'Gogar Loch', with Redheughs and Broomhouse also still depicted (Figure 3). William Roy's map dating to ca. 1747 – 55 depicts the area in slightly more detail, with the Gogar Loch depicted slightly to the south of the where it is annotated in Adair's 1735 map (Figure 4). Another farm steading called 'Lairdship' also appeared by this date. Moving to the late 18th century, John Laurie's 1786 map shows the three farmsteads and the loch – which is now referred to as Corstophine Meadow – to the north (Figure 5).



Figure 2: Extract from Adair's map, 1682



Figure 3: Extract from Adair's map, 1735



Figure 4: Extract from Roy's map, ca. 1747 – 55



Figure 5: Extract from Laurie's map, 1786

Into the 19th century, Kirkwood's 1817 map annotates Redheugh, South Gyle and Broomhouse, although Lairdship has gone (Figure 6). It does appear on Ainslie's 1821 map, however, so this may be a simple omission (Figure 7). The Corstorphine Meadow is simply shaded on Kirkwood's map, but is not depicted on Ainslie's map, although this latter map is more schematic and larger scale. Hunter & Anderson's map of 1834 shows a similar picture of the development area as open farmland (Figure 8).

The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1852 identifies the development area in more detail in the mid-19th century (Figure 9). The development is shown as open farmland, with the large planned steading

of Redheughs to the north, clearly a remodeling from its late 17th origins. The steading here is early – mid 19th century (at most very late 18th century) in date here. Gogar Bank farmsteading has also been established to the west of this across the Gogar Burn (date 1834 – 1853). A similar farm at Sighthills is also depicted to the north-east. The major development, however is the establishment of the railway to the south, the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, with a station at Gogar.



Figure 6: Extract from Kirkwood's map, 1817



Figure 7: Extract from Ainslie's map, 1821



Figure 8: Extract from Hunter & Anderson's map, 1834



Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1853

By the late 19th century, there has been another railway added to the north of the site, the Corstorphine and Dalmeny section of the railway, as depicted on the 1896 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10). Throughout the early to mid -20th century, the development site remained open

farmland, although the farms at Redheugh and Gogar Green expanded significantly, as can be seen on the 1944 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 11).

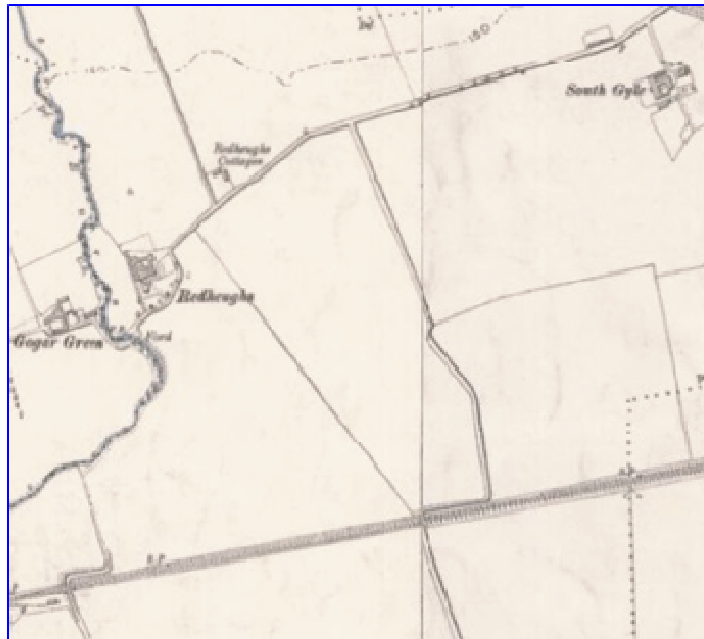


Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1895



Figure 11: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1944

1.4.5 Modern

Into the late 20th century, the site remained open farmland until it was exploited in the 1990s for huge commercial development. The construction of the Edinburgh City Bypass (constructed between 1981 – 1990) and the M8 motorway and Hermiston Gait roundabout facilitated this greatly.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were:

- (i) to safeguard the archaeological resource that may be disturbed by the proposed development. Provision of an experienced field archaeologist to undertake a watching brief during all ground-breaking works associated with the residential development;
- (ii) to liaise with CECAS and the client in the event of significant archaeological features and/or small finds being unearthed as to the most appropriate response in safeguarding these features either by preservation *in situ*, if at all feasible, or by archaeological recording.
- (iii) to prepare a final '*Data Structure Report*' and project archive.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The vegetation containing Giant Hogweed was mechanically stripped using a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All excavation works were conducted under the constant supervision of an experienced field archaeologist.

4 RESULTS

4.1 The works were conducted between 9th of November 2018. Weather conditions were fair throughout the course of the work conducted meaning that archaeological visibility was good. An OASIS record has also been completed (OASIS Number: aocarcha1-325619). The various data gathered from the evaluation are presented as a series of appendices:

Appendix 1: Photographic Register;

Appendix 2: '*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*' entry

4.2 The areas affected by Giant Hogweed was mechanically stripped using a tracked machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The stripping targeted four areas equating to approximately 575m².



Plate 1: General view of the Area 1 after it had been stripped.

- 4.3 the topsoil strip removed vegetation and topsoil to a maximum depth of 0.15m. No subsoil was revealed during the strip. No archaeologically significant finds or features were observed during the watching brief.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

- 5.1 No significant archaeological features were revealed during the watching brief.
- 5.2 Due to the shallow depth of the excavation it is possible that archaeology survives in situ below the current depth of the excavation.
- 5.3 Further archaeological works consisting of an archaeological evaluation will be undertaken prior to the development of the area. This recommendation will need approval by John Lawson of CECAS.

6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliographic References

Collard, M 1996 'Cultins Road (City Parish of Edinburgh)', *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (DES)*, 1996, pp 38 – 39

Holmes, N M M 1979 'South Gyle, Short Cists: Mounds Possible', *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (DES)*, 1979, p 114

Johnstone, D A 1992 'Maybery Park (Currie & Ratho Parishes), Prehistoric Open Settlement and Landscape: Medieval Landscape', *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (DES)*, 1992, pp 52 - 53

Jones, E 2002 'Cultins Road, City of Edinburgh (City Parish of Edinburgh)', *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (DES)*, 2002, pp 47 – 48

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

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

6.2 Cartographic References

1682	John Adair	<i>Map of Midlothian</i>
1735	John Adair	<i>A Map of Midlothian</i>
1747 - 55	William Roy	<i>Military Map of Scotland</i>
1786	John Laurie	<i>A Plan of Edinburgh and Country Adjacent</i>
1817	Robert Kirkwood	<i>A Map of the Environs of Edinburgh</i>
1821	John Ainslie Ainslie's	<i>Map of the Southern Part of Scotland</i>
1834	W Hunter & J Anderson	<i>Plan of the Environs of Edinburgh</i>
1853	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire, Sheet 5</i>
1895	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet II.SE Surveyed 1893</i>
1896	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet III.SW</i>
1908	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet III.SW</i>
1909	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet II.SE Surveyed 1906</i>
1915	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet II.SE Surveyed 1912</i>
1923	Ordnance Survey	<i>Linlithgowshire Sheet nIX Survey 1914</i>
1944	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet II.SE Surveyed 1938</i>
1944	Ordnance Survey	<i>Edinburghshire Sheet III.SW</i>

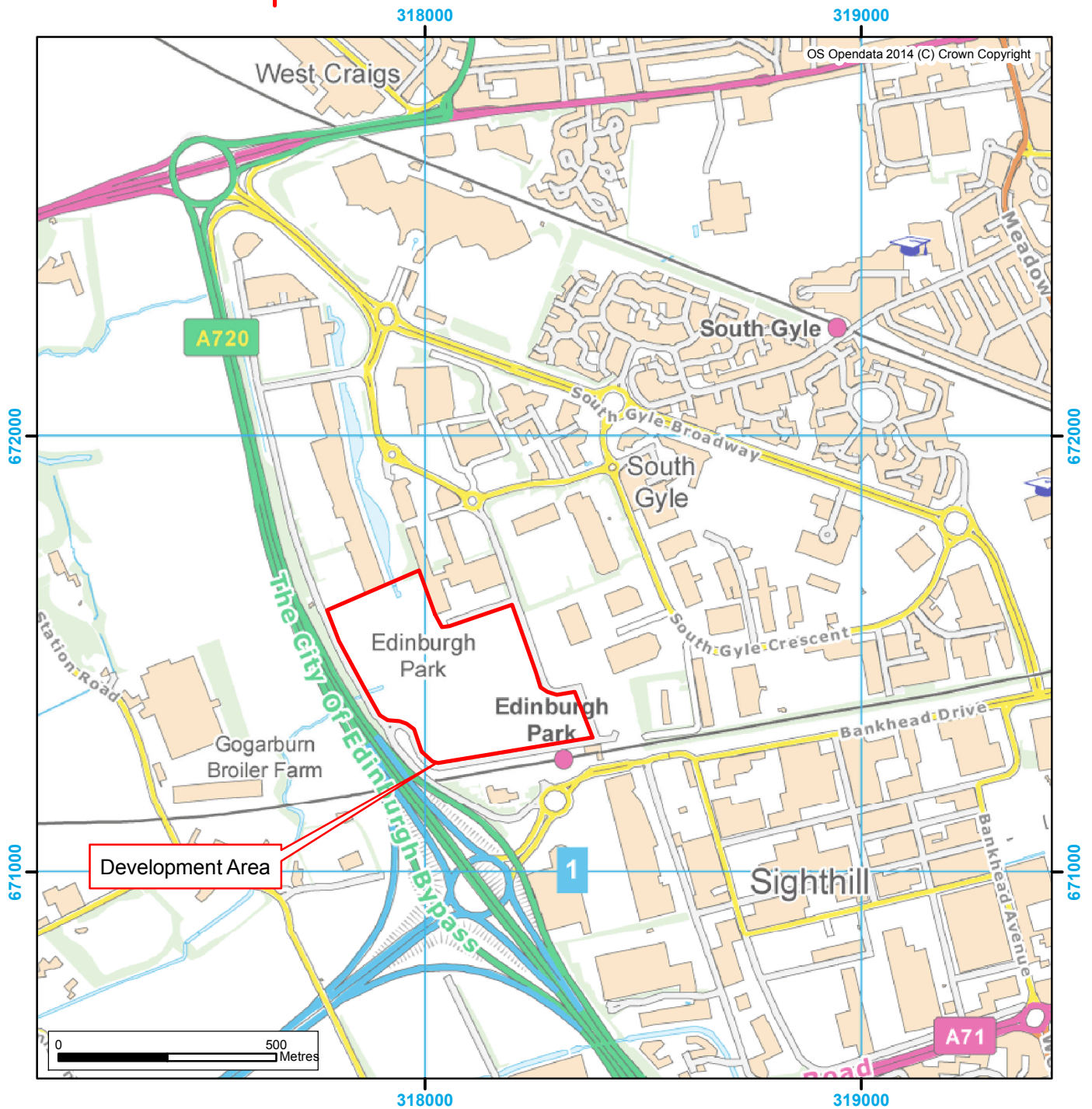
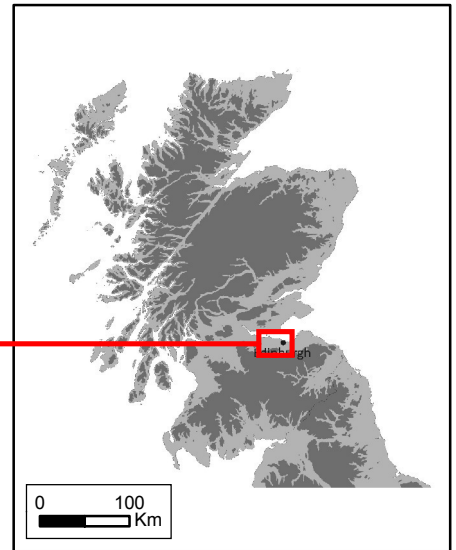
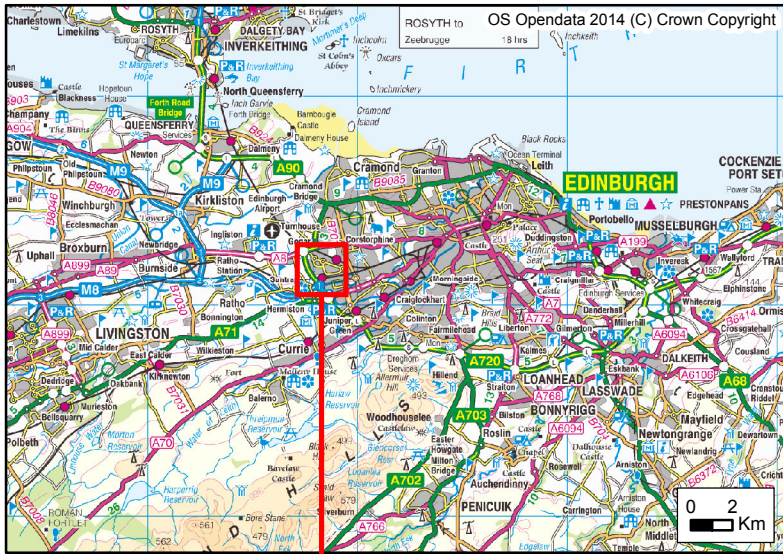


Figure 1: Site location map

**Edinburgh Park, Edinburgh:
Archaeological Watching Brief
Data Structure Report**

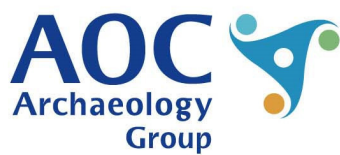
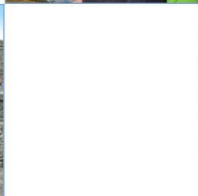
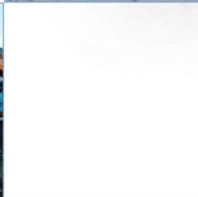
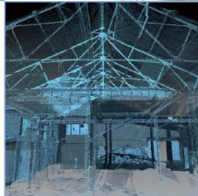
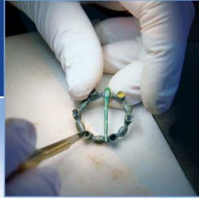
Appendices

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS

Frame	F. No	Description	From
1-4	-	Area 1 after being stripped	VAR

APPENDIX 3: 'DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND' REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Edinburgh Park: Archaeological watching Brief
PROJECT CODE:	22954
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Sam Kinirons
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 17886 71550 & NT 18115 71548
START DATE (this season)	9 th November 2018
END DATE (this season)	9 th November 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (inc DES)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group during the stripping of Giant Hogweed at Edinburgh Park, Edinburgh. The need for and scope of this watching brief has been determined by the City of Edinburgh Council.</p> <p>The archaeological watching brief removed contaminated vegetation over an area of approximately 575 m². Further archaeological works consisting of an archaeological development are due to be undertaken prior to any subsequent development.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Archaeological Evaluation
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRATIONS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Parabola Edinburgh Ltd
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



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