

Burdiehouse Extension Phase 3, Edinburgh, Archaeological Works: Data Structure Report

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On Behalf of:	Barratt Homes Ltd
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT 27892 67218
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Prepared by:	Steven Watt
Illustration by:	Sam O'Leary
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Steven Watt

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Approved by: Rob Engl

Date: February 2020

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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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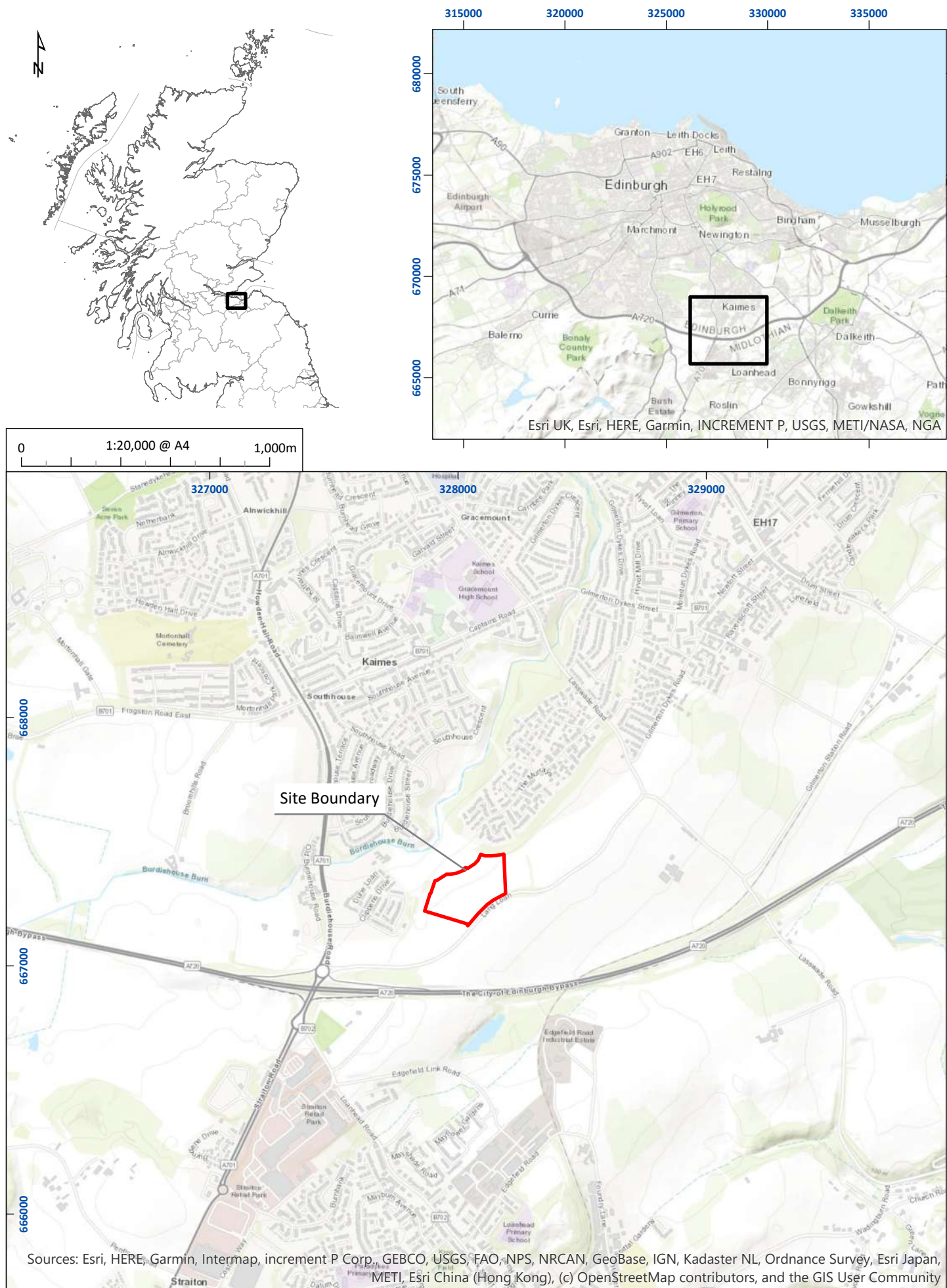


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/24994/DSR/01/01

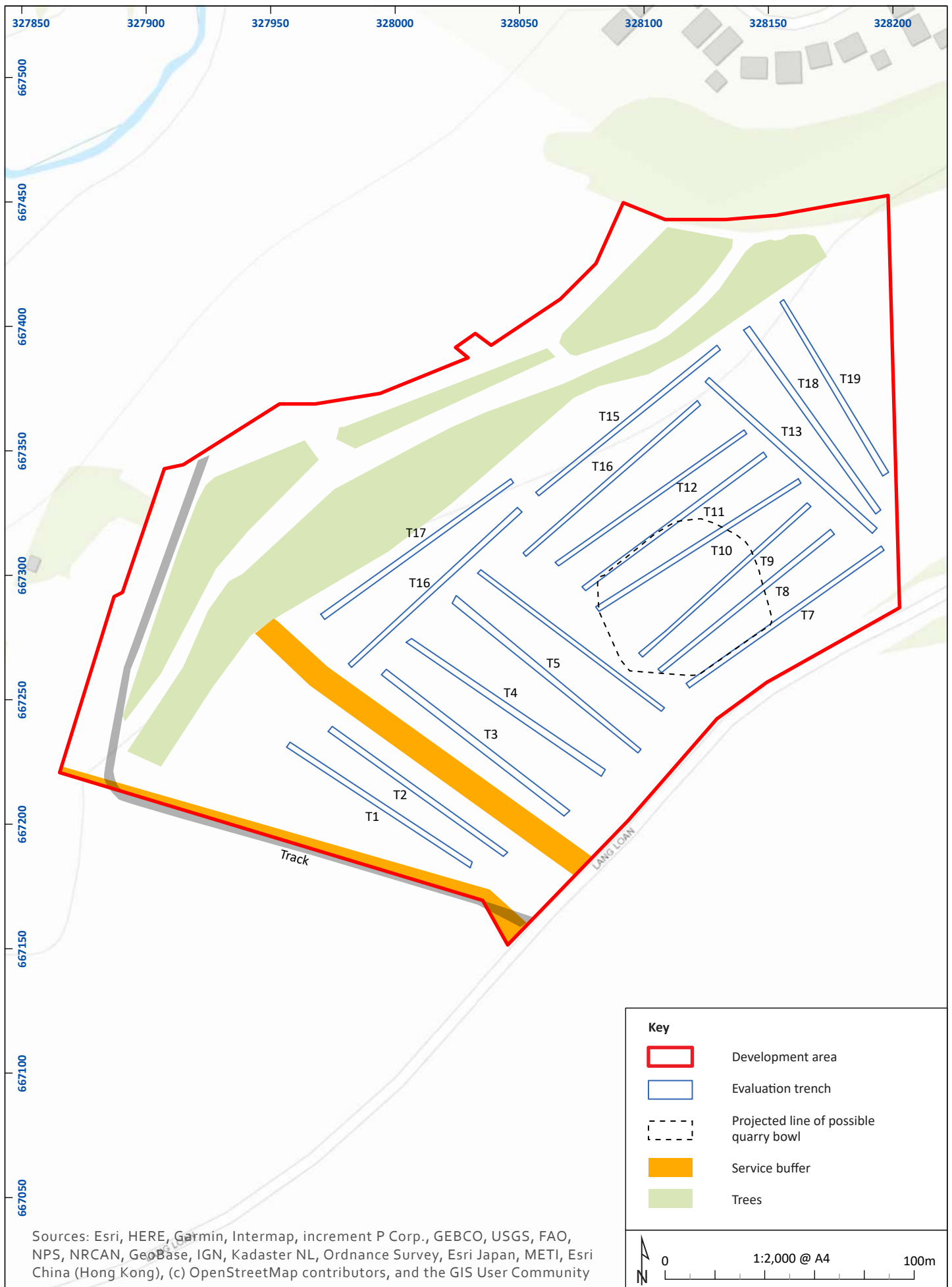


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01/24994/DSR/02/01

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Summary

A programme of archaeological works was required by Barratt Homes Ltd ahead of the extension to an existing residential development, Burdiehouse Phase 3).

The works consisted of a metal detecting survey and 10% samples of 8.3ha, equating to some 4,200 linear metres of trenching.

Due to onsite restrictions, trenching was severely restricted, with a total of 1,900 linear metres achieved. Trenching revealed a possible quarry bowl or natural hollow filled in with red blaise material to depths of 2m. No further significant archaeological material was recovered during the excavation.

The metal detecting survey revealed numerous objects typical with 19th/20th century farming and industrial activity. However, a couple of copper alloy coins and buttons were recovered, one inscribed with Arabic script.

Given the paucity of archaeological material, no further works are considered necessary.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 A programme of archaeological works consisting of an archaeological evaluation and metal detecting survey was required in advance of a proposed residential development (Phase 3) on land situated 100m east of 53 Burdiehouse Road, Burdiehouse Mains, Edinburgh (plan ref 19/02616/FUL). The site 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 will 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 evaluation.
- 1.1.2 These works adhered to the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2019) detailing the methodology of the works.

1.2 Location

- 1.2. The proposed development area comprises an area set within open fields on the southern edge of the City of Edinburgh. The site is ca. 8.3 hectares in size and is bounded by Lang Loan, a minor road, which follows the crest of a ridge overlooking the city of Edinburgh to the north.

1.3 Archaeological Background (Taken from Headland Archaeology DBA Jan 2019)

- 1.3.1 Recent archaeological investigations across Lang Loan Ridge and to the north of Burdiehouse have produced evidence for activity and occupation dating back to the Neolithic. In 2013 an archaeological evaluation conducted by headland Archaeology on an area to the north of the current site revealed a Neolithic flint tool. Similarly investigations by Guard Archaeology to the east at West Edge Lang Loan revealed the remains of a Bronze Age Palisaded Enclosure and ditch.
- 1.3.2 A possible cropmark (HA8) which has been added to the record by RCAHMS since 2010. It is recorded as a possible enclosure and appears on aerial photographs as a partial rectangular feature. It is possible that this is the remains of a prehistoric enclosure, however without further investigation this cannot be confirmed.
- 1.3.3 **Medieval and Post-medieval**
- 1.3.3.1 The earliest cartographic evidence shows Burdiehouse (HA2) as 'Burdeaux', a settlement on the banks of the Burdiehouse Burn on Adair's map of Midlothian c.1682. There is a tradition that this was a corruption of Bordeaux and that it suggested some connection with France, possibly the presence of a settlement of French weavers brought to Scotland by Mary, Queen of Scots (Cant 1987, 2). However, Harris (1996, 126-7) writes that it is in fact derived from 'Barde' or 'Borde', meaning bank, rim or border and that it refers to the location above the banks of the burn.
- 1.3.3.2 The fermtoun of Burdiehouse (HA2) straddles Burdiehouse Burn on the Military Survey of Scotland

(Plate 1, 1747-55) and appears to be in the same location as that occupied today, centred on a crossing of the burn outside and to the west of the application area. The extent of Burdiehouse as it appeared in 1855 is shown on Figure 1.

1.3.3.3 The farmhouse and steading of Burdiehouse Mains (HA1) to the north west of the Site are both Category B-listed buildings (under a single number, LB28160). The farmstead is first mapped in 1816 (Knox, Plate 2). The present layout appears to be similar to that shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (1855, to north west of area shown on Plates) with some modern additions and a large shed. The farmhouse is a two-storey three bay building with classical details. The steading to the rear, now separate from Burdiehouse Mains and known as 'Owl Hall' has a symmetrical courtyard layout and appears to be of a different build. The entry for the sites in the register of listed buildings states that the farmhouse was built circa 1830.

1.3.3.4 North Long Loan farmstead (HA3) is adjacent to the north west of the Site. It first appears on the 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland (Plate 1) and subsequently on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (Plate 3, 1855), by which time there appears to have been a small complex of buildings of which only a single structure now survives. The extent of the farmstead as it appeared on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (1855) is shown on Figure 1.

1.3.3.5 At nearby Broomhill Road (Paton & Engl 2016) archaeological works undertaken by AOC Archaeology revealed the remains of an early medieval settlement dated to the 7th – 9th centuries and a later corn drying kiln dated to the 10th – 12th century.

1.3.4 **Post-medieval Industry**

1.3.4.1 Although the only visible surface elements of industry at Burdiehouse are lime kilns (HA5), it can be seen from cartographic evidence that there were a number of pits and also a shale works contemporary with and adjacent to the lime works. The lime kilns and associated workings form part of a wider industrial landscape across Lang Loan ridge and extending and including Gilmerton to the east. Recent archaeological investigations in this area have revealed extensive evidence suggesting intensive industrial activity pre dating the industrial revolution.

1.3.4.2 A draw kiln at 'Bordeaux' is mentioned in the Statistical Account of 1791-99 (vol. 6, 508). The New Statistical Account of 1834-45 (vol.1, 20) goes into more detail and states that limestone was discovered near Burdiehouse around 1750 and that mining first began around 1800. This mining appears to have been carried out immediately adjacent to the existing draw kilns. The limestone deposit is described as being 30 feet thick and at an angle of 45°. Numerous fossils have been recovered from the limestone deposits at Burdiehouse including a 30-foot-long fish, now preserved in the Royal Museum of Scotland. In 1822 two gins with inclined planes were erected at Burdiehouse and this increased the output of the mine to its maximum of around one thousand bolls a week (Cant 1987, 10). By the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey (1855) the lime kilns, quarry pits, mines and a mineral railway known as the 'Pug' (Cant 1987, 10) were all present. Also visible on the First

Edition Ordnance Survey map (Plate 3) was a shale works (also part of HA6), immediately adjacent to the lime works. The shale works consisted of several small structures and two distinct quarry pits.

- 1.3.4.3 By the time of the 1894 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 4), the mineral railway had been built to the immediate east of the works to serve Mortonhall Pit. Mortonhall Pit was abandoned in 1900 (<http://www.scottishshale.co.uk/GazMines/Mortonhall9Mine.html>, accessed 14.01.16) and it appears that Burdiehouse quarry and the shale works ceased operation at around the same time. Processing of lime at the kilns appears to have continued up to the 1960s (Cant 1986, 10). The area (HA6) shown on Figure 1 is based on the maximum extent of the surface works as they appear on 19th- and 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps (Plates 4, 5 & 6).
- 1.3.4.4 Upstanding remains related to the industrial works (HA6) at the site are limited. There are two small areas of partially upstanding ruined structures immediately to the east of North Long Loan farmstead (HA3) that are very close to the site of Mortonhall Pit and are likely to be related to it. The mineral railway can no longer be traced on the ground and the quarry pits visible on early Ordnance Survey maps appear to have been backfilled.
- 1.3.4.5 There are three upstanding lime kilns (HA5) at the site of the lime works which are Category B-listed buildings (under a single number, LB28159). The kilns are large draw kilns constructed of sandstone and brick. The first reference to a kiln at Burdiehouse is in the late 18th century. By the mid-19th century all three kilns had been constructed. The three kilns have different construction styles; one is surrounded by a polygonal buttressed block with battered walls, one by a circular block with single battered buttress and the third by an oblong block with battered walls. The difference in styles probably reflect the staggered construction chronology of the kilns. They are mostly in good condition but show some signs of decay and collapse and much of the upstanding remains are covered by overgrowth. The Category B Listed Building designation of the lime kilns covers only the upstanding structures, which are entirely outside the Site.
- 1.3.4.6 In assessing the historical, archaeological and general cultural significance of the lime kilns (HA5), the conservation plan (Holden 2013) states that as possibly one of the oldest lime kilns in Scotland these were at the forefront of the lime industry and a good example of an innovative enterprise that helped to fuel the industrial revolution and agricultural advances in Scotland. Locally the lime kilns provided building and agricultural lime that facilitated the expansion of the City of Edinburgh and agricultural development of the Lothians employing many local people over at least 150 years. The conservation plan concluded that the lime kilns had some National significance in the industrial history of Scotland and outstanding local significance. With regard to aesthetic and scenic values the conservation plan assessed that the structure of the lime kilns provides a striking visual link to the past industrial heritage of the site. Its landscape setting is important, particularly the view from Burdiehouse Road. It concluded that the setting was of outstanding local significance (Holden 2013, 14).



Plate 1. Approximate site location on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55



Plate 2. Approximate site location on Knox's Map of the Shire of Edinburgh, 1816

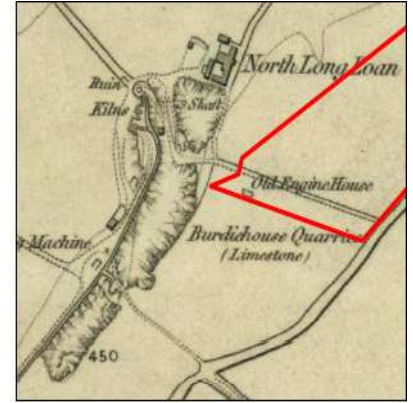


Plate 3. Site in relation to Burdiehouse industrial landscape (HA) on 1855 Ordnance Survey Edinburghshire VI 1:10560 (surveyed 1852)

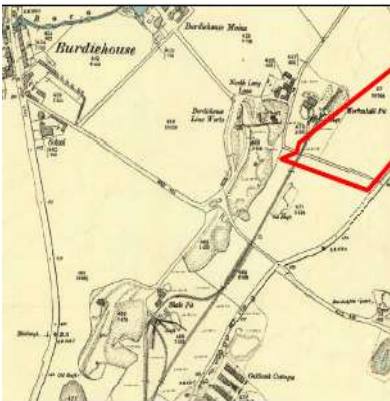


Plate 4. Site in relation to Burdiehouse industrial landscape (HA6) on 1894 Ordnance Survey Edinburghshire VII.8 1:2500 (surveyed 1892-3)

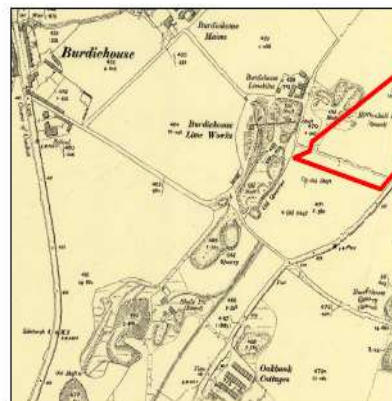


Plate 5. Site in relation to Burdiehouse industrial landscape (HA6) on 1907 Ordnance Survey Edinburghshire VII.8 1:2500 (surveyed 1905)



Plate 6. 1914 Ordnance Survey Edinburghshire VII.8 1:2500 (surveyed 1912)

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of the archaeological works is to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any sub-surface archaeological remains within the development area and, should significant archaeological deposits be discovered, to prepare a mitigation strategy compliant with Scottish Planning Policy (2014) and Planning and Archaeology 2/2011 (2011).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Metal Detecting Survey

- 3.1.1 The details of the metal detecting survey, laid out below, were designed to meet the requirements of CECAS as detailed in the WSI (AOC 2019)

3.1.2 The survey was undertaken across the entire development in 2m transects.

3.2 Evaluation

3.1.1 The details of the archaeological evaluation, laid out below, were designed to meet the requirements of the City of Edinburgh Council as advised by CECAS.

3.1.2 The development area measured 8.3 ha in total. The Council, as advised by CECAS, required that a 10% evaluation be undertaken across the entire site. This equated to a total basal trench area of ca. 8,300m² or 4,200 linear metres.

3.1.3 Due to onsite restrictions the trenching was severely limited to the north of the site due to soft landscaping in the form of newly planted saplings (Plate 1). A previously unknown service was also encountered to the west as well as the current farm track and overhead services. Therefore, a total 1,900m was achieved with good coverage of the available area.



Plate 1 View of saplings in the north

3.1.4 The excavation was undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural drift geology was reached. All machine excavations were supervised by an experienced field archaeologist.

- 3.1.5 All trial trenching was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Metal Detecting Survey

- 4.1.1 The metal detecting survey was conducted on the 15th and 16th January 2020 in overcast conditions. The survey was undertaken using Makro Racer 2 and Minelab X-terra primary machines in association with Garrett pinpointers. The machines were automatically ground balanced on a setting of 65 and a high gain of 80 was employed. All identified targets were tested and recovered.

- 4.1.2 The metal detecting survey recovered 105 metal objects. Most of the objects are consistent with farming activity, with several likely associated with possible industrial activity in the area. Three copper coins were recovered, one with probable Arabic inscription, along with copper alloy buttons, one of which was inscribed with an anchor. Unfortunately, no further detail could be made out. Most objects likely relate to the late 19th and early 20th century activity in the area.

4.2 Archaeological Evaluation

- 4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed a poorly drained and improved mid-brown clay loam ranging between 0.3-0.6m in depth. Trenching occasionally revealed an underlying a subsoil of mid brown clay silt, 0.2-0.3m depth. The underlying natural was a variable mid to pale yellow-orange silty clay with areas of pale-yellow clay and raised bedrock.



Plate 2 General view of trench

- 4.2.2 A large area of made ground consisting of red blaise and redeposited topsoil was recorded within the centre of the development. This material was uncovered in Trenches 8-11, with an extent measuring approximately 35 x 30 m. Excavation revealed the infilling deposit ran to a depth of 2m. The blaise overlay a natural geology of dark grey clay with occasional stone inclusions. The area had gently sloping sides onto a relatively flat base where tested. There was no identifying material within and could represent a relatively recent backfilling event.



Plate 3 Views of Made Ground in Trench 10(left) and Trench 11 (right)

- 4.2.3 No further significant archaeological finds or features were recovered.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The majority of the development area showed no signs of archaeologically significant material. While the possible borrow pit/quarry pit is significant in the industrial makeup of Edinburgh's outskirts its location and form have been mapped and characterised.
- 5.2 Whilst the evaluation was restricted in the north of the site area, plans submitted by the developer show this to be under soft landscaping.
- 5.3 No further archaeological work is considered necessary. This recommendation will need confirmation by Mr John Lawson of CECAS on behalf of City of Edinburgh Council.

6 REFERENCES

AOC Archaeology Group 2019 *Burdiehouse Extension Phase 3, Edinburgh, Archaeological Works: Written Scheme of Investigation* Unpublished Client Report

Headland Archaeology 2019 *Burdehouse Extension (Phase 3) City of Edinburgh*, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Scottish Government 2014 *Scottish Planning Policy*

Scottish Government 2011, *Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology*

Burdiehouse Extension Phase 3, Edinburgh: Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions:</i>	100m x 2.2m
<i>Excavated Orientation:</i>	S-N
<i>Topsoil:</i>	Mid grey brown clay loam
<i>Subsoil:</i>	None
<i>Significant Features:</i>	None
<i>Other Features:</i>	Ceramic and Rubble Drains
<i>Natural Subsoil:</i>	Mid brown orange clay
<i>Finds:</i>	None

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions:</i>	100m x 2.2m
<i>Excavated Orientation:</i>	S-N
<i>Topsoil:</i>	Mid grey brown clay loam
<i>Subsoil:</i>	None
<i>Significant Features:</i>	None
<i>Other Features:</i>	Ceramic and Rubble Drains
<i>Natural Subsoil:</i>	Mid brown orange clay
<i>Finds:</i>	None

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions:</i>	100m x 2.2m
<i>Excavated Orientation:</i>	S-N
<i>Topsoil:</i>	Mid grey brown clay loam
<i>Subsoil:</i>	None
<i>Significant Features:</i>	None
<i>Other Features:</i>	Ceramic and Rubble Drains
<i>Natural Subsoil:</i>	Mid brown orange clay
<i>Finds:</i>	None

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions:</i>	100m x 2.2m
<i>Excavated Orientation:</i>	S-N
<i>Topsoil:</i>	Mid grey brown clay loam
<i>Subsoil:</i>	None
<i>Significant Features:</i>	None
<i>Other Features:</i>	Ceramic and Rubble Drains
<i>Natural Subsoil:</i>	Mid brown orange clay
<i>Finds:</i>	None

Trench 5

<i>Dimensions:</i>	100m x 2.2m
<i>Excavated Orientation:</i>	S-N
<i>Topsoil:</i>	Mid grey brown clay loam
<i>Subsoil:</i>	None
<i>Significant Features:</i>	None
<i>Other Features:</i>	Ceramic and Rubble Drains
<i>Natural Subsoil:</i>	Mid brown orange clay
<i>Finds:</i>	None

Trench 6

Dimensions: 100m x 2.2m
Excavated Orientation: S-N
Topsoil: Mid grey brown clay loam
Subsoil: None
Significant Features: None
Other Features: Ceramic and Rubble Drains
Natural Subsoil: Mid brown orange clay
Finds: None

Trench 7

Dimensions: 100m x 2.2m
Excavated Orientation: E-W
Topsoil: Mid grey brown clay loam
Subsoil: None
Significant Features: None
Other Features: Ceramic and Rubble Drains
Natural Subsoil: Mid brown orange clay
Finds: None

Trench 8

Dimensions: 100m x 2.2m
Excavated Orientation: E-W
Topsoil: Mid grey brown clay loam
Subsoil: Red Blaize
Significant Features: None
Other Features: Ceramic and Rubble Drains
Natural Subsoil: Mid brown orange clay
Finds: None

Trench 9

Dimensions: 100m x 2.2m
Excavated Orientation: E-W
Topsoil: Mid grey brown clay loam
Subsoil: Red Blaize
Significant Features: None
Other Features: Ceramic and Rubble Drains
Natural Subsoil: Mid brown orange clay
Finds: None

Trench 10

Dimensions: 100m x 2.2m
Excavated Orientation: E-W
Topsoil: Mid grey brown clay loam
Subsoil: Red Blaize
Significant Features: None
Other Features: Ceramic and Rubble Drains
Natural Subsoil: Mid brown orange clay
Finds: None

Trench 11

Dimensions: 100m x 2.2m
Excavated Orientation: E-W
Topsoil: Mid grey brown clay loam

<i>Subsoil:</i>	Red Blaize
<i>Significant Features:</i>	None
<i>Other Features:</i>	Ceramic and Rubble Drains
<i>Natural Subsoil:</i>	Mid brown orange clay
<i>Finds:</i>	None

Trench 12

<i>Dimensions:</i>	100m x 2.2m
<i>Excavated Orientation:</i>	S-N
<i>Topsoil:</i>	Mid grey brown clay loam
<i>Subsoil:</i>	None
<i>Significant Features:</i>	None
<i>Other Features:</i>	Ceramic and Rubble Drains
<i>Natural Subsoil:</i>	Mid brown orange clay
<i>Finds:</i>	None

Trench 13

<i>Dimensions:</i>	100m x 2.2m
<i>Excavated Orientation:</i>	E-W
<i>Topsoil:</i>	Mid grey brown clay loam
<i>Subsoil:</i>	None
<i>Significant Features:</i>	None
<i>Other Features:</i>	Ceramic and Rubble Drains
<i>Natural Subsoil:</i>	Mid brown orange clay
<i>Finds:</i>	None

Trench 14

<i>Dimensions:</i>	100m x 2.2m
<i>Excavated Orientation:</i>	E-W
<i>Topsoil:</i>	Mid grey brown clay loam
<i>Subsoil:</i>	None
<i>Significant Features:</i>	None
<i>Other Features:</i>	Ceramic and Rubble Drains
<i>Natural Subsoil:</i>	Mid brown orange clay
<i>Finds:</i>	None

Trench 15

<i>Dimensions:</i>	100m x 2.2m
<i>Excavated Orientation:</i>	S-N
<i>Topsoil:</i>	Mid grey brown clay loam
<i>Subsoil:</i>	None
<i>Significant Features:</i>	None
<i>Other Features:</i>	Ceramic and Rubble Drains
<i>Natural Subsoil:</i>	Mid brown orange clay
<i>Finds:</i>	None

Trench 16

<i>Dimensions:</i>	100m x 2.2m
<i>Excavated Orientation:</i>	E-W
<i>Topsoil:</i>	Mid grey brown clay loam
<i>Subsoil:</i>	None
<i>Significant Features:</i>	None
<i>Other Features:</i>	Ceramic and Rubble Drains
<i>Natural Subsoil:</i>	Mid brown orange clay

Finds: None

Trench 17

Dimensions: 100m x 2.2m
Excavated Orientation: E-W
Topsoil: Mid grey brown clay loam
Subsoil: None
Significant Features: None
Other Features: Ceramic and Rubble Drains
Natural Subsoil: Mid brown orange clay
Finds: None

Trench 18

Dimensions: 100m x 2.2m
Excavated Orientation: NW-SE
Topsoil: Mid grey brown clay loam
Subsoil: None
Significant Features: None
Other Features: Ceramic and Rubble Drains
Natural Subsoil: Mid brown orange clay
Finds: None

Trench 19

Dimensions: 100m x 2.2m
Excavated Orientation: NW-SE
Topsoil: Mid grey brown clay loam
Subsoil: None
Significant Features: None
Other Features: Ceramic and Rubble Drains
Natural Subsoil: Mid brown orange clay
Finds: None

APPENDIX 2: DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Photo No.	Description	Taken From
1	Registration	-
2-6	Pre-excavation views of site	Various
7-14	Views of new trees in northern portion of site	Various
15	Views of unknown service	N
16	Post-excavation of Trench 1	S
17	Post-excavation of Trench 3	N
18	Post-excavation of Trench 4	S
19	Post-excavation of Trench 5	N
20	View of made ground in Trench 6	NW
21	Post-excavation of Trench 6	N
22	Post-excavation of Trench 7	E
23	Post-excavation of Trench 2	S
24	Post-excavation of Trench 2	S
25	Made ground Trench 8	E
26	Post-excavation of Trench 8	E
27	Made ground in Trench	S
28	Post-excavation of Trench 9	W
29	Made ground Trench 9	W
30	Post-excavation of Trench 10	W
31-33	Made ground in Trench 10	W
34	Post-excavation of Trench 11	E
35	Post-excavation of Trench 10	E
36-38	Views of made ground in Trench 11	Various
39-40	Views of made ground in Trench 10	Various
41-42	Made ground in Trench 9	Various
43-48	Views of coal seam Trench 12	E
49	Post-excavation of Trench 12	N
50	Post-excavation of Trench 13	W
51	Post-excavation of Trench 14	W
52	Post-excavation of Trench 15	E
53	Post-excavation of Trench 16	E
54-56	Post-excavation of Trench 17	Various
57	Post-excavation of Trench 18	NW
58	Post-excavation of Trench 19	NW

APPENDIX 3: FINDS REGISTER

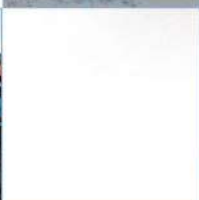
Find No.	Context No.	Material Code	Description
1	Topsoil	Cu	Copper coin – possible Arabic text
2	Topsoil	Fe	Piece of iron pipe
3	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
4	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object -machinery part
5	Topsoil	Fe	Iron plate
6	Topsoil	Fe	Iron plate
7	Topsoil	Fe	Scrap iron
8	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
9	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
10	Topsoil	Fe	Iron plate
11	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
12	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
13	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object – possible rivet from farming equipment
14	Topsoil	Cu	Copper alloy coin possibly Pre 18 th Century
15	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object – possible bracket
16	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nut – probably from farming equipment
17	Topsoil	Fe	Large iron object
18	Topsoil	Ind	Slag material
19	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
20	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object – possibly part of tool or large binding rivet
21	Topsoil	Fe	Plough tooth
22	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
23	Topsoil	Fe	Iron bar
24	Topsoil	Fe	Plough tooth fragment
25	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
26	Topsoil	Fe	Large iron rivet
27	Topsoil	Ind	Slag material
28	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
29	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
30	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nut
31	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
32	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
33	Topsoil	Pb	Lead object
34	Topsoil	Ind	Slag material
35	Topsoil	Ind	Slag material
36	Topsoil	Cu	Copper alloy badge or button

37	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
38	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
39	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
40	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
41	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
42	Topsoil	Fe	Iron plate
43	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
44	Topsoil	Fe	Iron rivet
45	Topsoil	Fe	Iron flat axe/hoe head
46	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
47	Topsoil	Fe	Iron bolt
48	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
49	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
50	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
51	Topsoil	Ind	Slag material
52	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
53	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
54	Topsoil	Me	Oval metal plate
55	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
56	Topsoil	Pb	Lead object
57	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
58	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
59	Topsoil	Fe	Iron rivet
60	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
61	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
62	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
63	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
64	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
65	Topsoil	Fe	Small metal disc
66	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
67	Topsoil	Fe	Scrap iron
68	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
69	Topsoil	Me	Shotgun cap
70	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
71	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
72	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
73	Topsoil	Cu	Small copper plate
74	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
75	Topsoil	Cu	Copper alloy coin
76	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
77	Topsoil	Me	Unidentifiable metal object

78	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
79	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
80	Topsoil	Me	Metal object – ‘Seccotine’ Probably a glue nib
81	Topsoil	Me	Small metal disc
82	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
83	Topsoil	Me	Metal object - modern
84	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
85	Topsoil	Ind	Slag
86	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
87	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
88	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
89	Topsoil	Ind	Slag
90	Topsoil	Ind	Slag
91	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
92	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
93	Topsoil	Ind	Slag material
94	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
95	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
96	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
97	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
98	Topsoil	Cu	Copper object
99	Topsoil	Fe	Iron nail
100	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
101	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
102	Topsoil	Me	Metal strip
103	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object
104	Topsoil	Cu	Square copper button
105	Topsoil	Fe	Iron object

APPENDIX 4: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Burdiehouse Extension Phase 3
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 24994
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Steven Watt
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation and Metal Detecting Survey
NMRS NO(S)	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 27892 67218
START DATE (this season)	5 th February 2020
END DATE (this season)	12 th February 2020
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was required by Barratt Homes Ltd ahead of the extension to an existing residential development, Burdiehouse Phase 3).</p> <p>The works consisted of a metal detecting survey and 10% samples of 8.3ha, equating to some 4,200 linear metres of trenching.</p> <p>Due to onsite restrictions, trenching was severely restricted, with a total of 1,900 linear metres achieved. Trenching revealed a possible quarry bowl or natural hollow filled in with red blaise material to depths of 2m. No further significant archaeological material was recovered during the excavation.</p> <p>The metal detecting survey revealed numerous objects typical with 19th/20th century farming and industrial activity. However, a couple of copper alloy coins and buttons were recovered, one inscribed with Arabic script.</p> <p>Given the paucity of archaeological material, no further works are considered necessary.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	No
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Barrett Homes Ltd
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



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

www.aocarchaeology.com