

HWEN/01



HARVESTER'S WAY, WESTER HAILES, EDINBURGH

Archaeological Evaluation

*commissioned by Coopar Cromar
on behalf of Places for People*

13/2640/FUL

January 2014

HARVESTER'S WAY, WESTER HAILES, EDINBURGH

Archaeological Evaluation

*commissioned by Coapar Cromar
on behalf of Places for People*

13/2640/FUL

January 2014

HA Job no.: HWEN/01
NGR: NT 320017 669683
Parish: Edinburgh
Local authority: City of Edinburgh Council
OASIS ref.: headland1-166142
Archive will be deposited with RCAHMS

Project Manager	Eddie Bailey
Author	Richard Tuffin
Fieldwork	Richard Tuffin
Graphics	Anna Sztromwasser
Approved by	Eddie Bailey – Project Manager



© 2014 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

**Headland Archaeology
North East**

13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

0131 467 7705
northeast@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com



CONTENTS

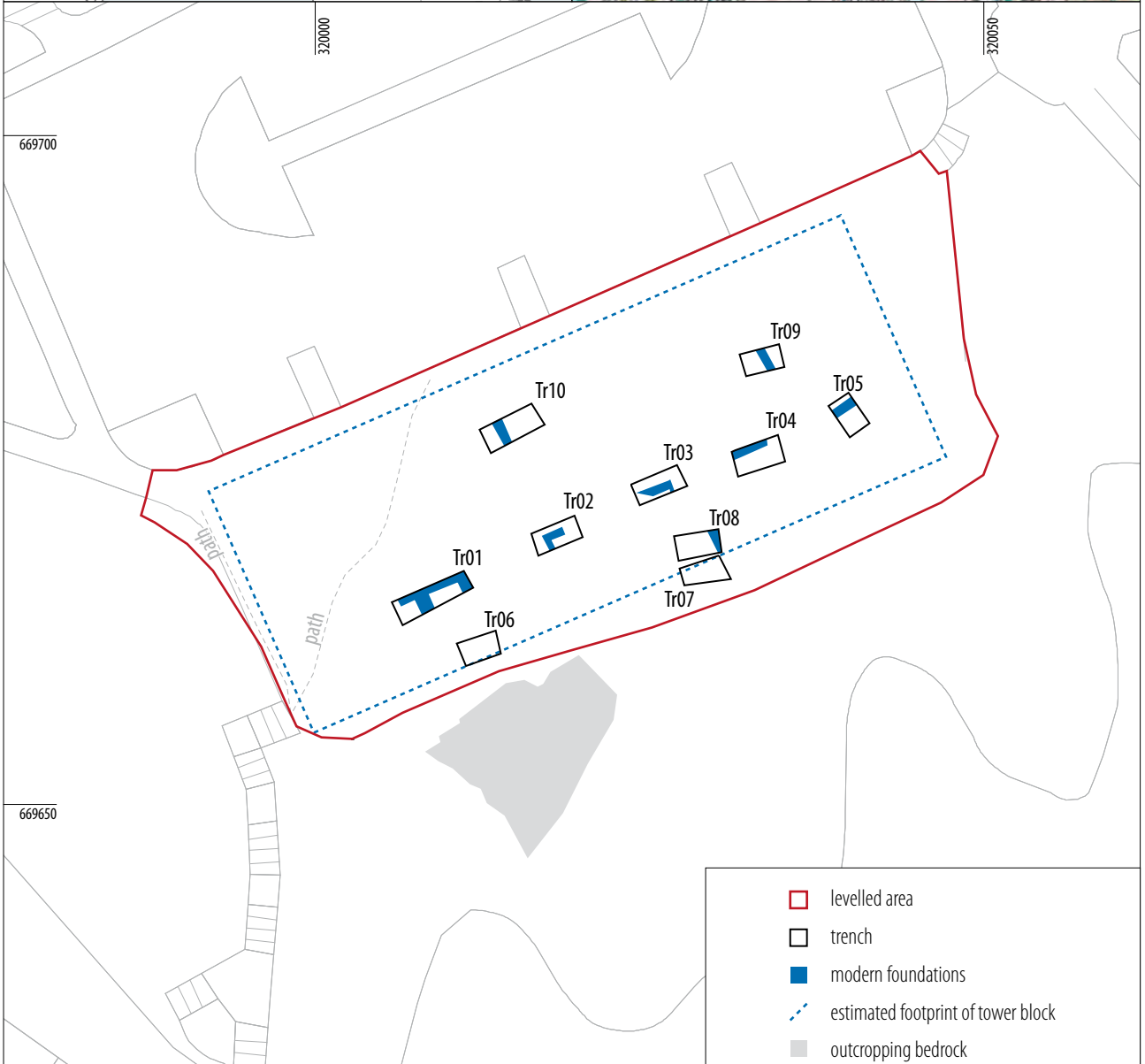
1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	1
3	OBJECTIVES	2
4	METHODOLOGY	2
4.1	Site works	2
4.2	Recording	3
4.3	Reporting and archives	3
5	RESULTS	3
5.1	Topographical survey	3
5.2	Trench 01	4
5.3	Trench 02	4
5.4	Trench 03	4
5.5	Trench 04	4
5.6	Trench 05	4
5.7	Trench 06	5
5.8	Trench 07	5
5.9	Trench 08	5
5.10	Trench 09	5
5.11	Trench 10	5
6	DISCUSSION	5
7	REFERENCES	6
7.1	Bibliographic sources	6
7.2	Cartographic sources	6
7.3	Image sources	6
7.4	Online sources	6
	APPENDICES	7
	Appendix 1 Site registers	7
	<i>Appendix 1.1 Trench register</i>	7
	<i>Appendix 1.2 Photographic register</i>	7
	Appendix 2 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry	9

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illus 1		viii
	<i>Site location</i>	
Illus 2		2
	<i>Detail of 1852 Ordnance Survey showing position of quarry. Note Wester Hailes house to the east (OS 6-inch, Edinburghshire, Sheet 6, 1852, published 1855)</i>	
Illus 3		2
	<i>View of Wester Hailes from the air in 1978. The tower block in question has been marked</i>	
Illus 4		2
	<i>Panoramic view of the site, looking east. The quarry face is to the right, with the former carpark to the left</i>	
Illus 5		3
	<i>Looking south-west over the levelled ground to the quarry face</i>	
Illus 6		3
	<i>Looking south toward the quarry face</i>	
Illus 7		3
	<i>Trench 01, looking south-west</i>	
Illus 8		4
	<i>Trench 01, north-facing section</i>	
Illus 9		4
	<i>Trench 10, looking west</i>	
Illus 10		5
	<i>Trench 10, north-facing section</i>	



Harvesters Way
Edinburgh
City of Edinburgh



Reproduced using 2010 OS 1:50,000 Landranger Series no. 66 and digital data.
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. Licence no. AL
100013329

scale 1:500 @ A4



0 25m

Illus 1

Site location

HARVESTER'S WAY, WESTER HAILES, EDINBURGH

Archaeological Evaluation

This report presents the results of a programme of trial trenching undertaken in advance of a proposed housing development in Wester Hailes, Edinburgh, by Places for People (the Client). The archaeological evaluation was required by the City of Edinburgh Council (the Local Planning Authority), to better inform decisions made about the planning condition.

Research had identified that a quarry, dating to at least the mid-19th century, had previously occupied the site of the proposed development. The evaluation was therefore intended to re-locate the site of the quarry, with a view to understanding the impacts of any future development. Field inspection revealed that outcropping stone marked the site of the quarry, matching the area identified by the research. The trenching, however, proved that the ground in front of the outcrop had been affected by the construction of a tower block in the late 1970s, with the deep concrete and brick footings having caused a high level of disturbance across the site. There was no evidence for the quarry surviving in the area of the proposed development.

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation by Coopar Cromar on behalf of Places for People (the Client) at Harvester's Way, Wester Hailes, Edinburgh. The work was undertaken to provide supporting information for a planning application (13/2640/FUL) to undertake a housing development on the site. The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the City of Edinburgh Archaeological Service (the Curator).

This report presents the results of the evaluation, which was undertaken on the 3rd December 2013.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is situated in Wester Hailes, on the south western outskirts of Edinburgh (**Illus 1**). It is in an area of intensive housing (flats) development, on land to the south of Harvester's Way. It is currently located on a vacant, grassed parcel of land, delineated to the east, south and west by steep slopes and to the north by an extensive area of tarmac.

The site is located at National Grid Reference NT 320017 669683 (centre point), at approximately 90m OD. The underlying superficial deposits comprise sands and gravels formed during the Quaternary period, overlying a sedimentary bedrock (British Geological Survey, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

A series of sites are listed on CANMORE, the online database of buildings and archaeological sites in Scotland managed by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). These are all related to the construction of tower blocks in the 1970s (see below).

During the historic period the area was undeveloped, most likely given over to agricultural purposes. William Roy's survey of the lowlands (1752–1755) indicates that the area was cultivated, on land possibly attached to the property of Wester Hailes, located to the east. To the immediate west was the formerly planted landscape of Baberton. This situation continued into the 19th century, the first Ordnance Survey (1852) depicting an active quarry c.350m to the west of Wester Hailes (**Illus 2**). The quarry was also located c.450m to the east of Fernieflat and c.150m south of the Caledonian Railway. The quarry was potentially still active by the completion of the next survey (1877), though was marked as an *Old Quarry* by 1894, indicating that it had gone out of use by this time. Between c.1912–1931 the field within which the quarry was situated was subdivided, with the quarry attached to the property of Eastwood, with a series of three buildings constructed to the south-west of the quarry. Development in the area throughout the mid-20th century was limited, with a small structure added to the northern side of the quarry.

During the late 1970s a block of flats was constructed over the site of the quarry, part of a larger redevelopment of the Wester Hailes area. This development saw the construction of nine similar tower blocks as part of a public housing initiative known as *Contract 7*

(RCAHMS, 2013). A total of 516 dwellings were constructed, situated in blocks nine stories high. A photograph from 1978 shows the structures situated within a planned landscape, the block located within the study area having a tarmac car-parking area to the

north (Illus 3). The ground to the south had been extensively landscaped. The flats were only occupied for c.20 years, demolition of the building taking place some years prior to the date of this archaeological investigation.



Illus 2

Detail of 1852 Ordnance Survey showing position of quarry. Note Wester Hailes house to the east (OS 6-inch, Edinburghshire, Sheet 6, 1852, published 1855)

Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland



Illus 3

View of Wester Hailes from the air in 1978. The tower block in question has been marked

© The Scotsman Publications Ltd 'Aerial of Wester Hailes 1978' Licensor www.scran.ac.uk



Illus 4

Panoramic view of the site, looking east. The quarry face is to the right, with the former carpark to the left

3 OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), the main objectives of the evaluation were:

- to relocate the quarry depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and establish the extent of its survival in order to assess the potential impact of the development on the remains of the quarry.

Specific aims comprised:

- establishing the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the accessible areas targeted for trenching;
- establishing the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the accessible areas.

The results of the evaluation would be used to inform a strategy for further archaeological mitigation if appropriate.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Site works

As specified in the WSI, the excavations were carried out by a mechanical excavator: a wheeled JCB equipped with a 1.6m ditching bucket and, where appropriate, a narrow flat-bladed bucket. Due to the presence of deep foundations across the area, the WSI's strategy of excavating three test trenches was modified.

Instead, ten smaller trenches were excavated across the area in an attempt to define the limits and depths of the foundations, thereby informing the level of impact upon any underlying significant archaeology. In total, 32m (linear) was excavated. All trenches were backfilled at the completion of the excavation.

4.2 Recording

The work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) standards for conducting archaeological evaluations. Significant archaeological deposits were recorded using standard archaeological methods and pro-forma record sheets. Photographs were taken using 35mm colour transparencies and digital photographs. Trenches and relevant features were recorded by differential GPS allowing their locations to be linked to the National Grid.

4.3 Reporting and archives

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (Appendix 2) and the OASIS database.

The complete project archive will be deposited with RCAHMS within six months of completion of all work on the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to the guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Topographical survey (Illus 4–6)

A quick topographical and photographic survey was undertaken of the area. It found that the area of excavation was situated within a large rectangular cut made into a north-facing slope. The levelled area measured 57m (north east to south west) by 20m. A series of steps entered the area from the south-west corner, with paths crossing through its western extent and along the northern border. An outcrop of sandstone was visible on the south western periphery of the area. Approximately 110m² of this outcrop was visible, 13m (north east to south west) by 12m. There was no face to the quarry as such, the outcrop rising approximately 3m in a series of unevenly-spaced steps. Although there was no evidence that the quarry had been worked

Illus 5

Looking south-west over the levelled ground to the quarry face



Illus 6

Looking south toward the quarry face



Illus 7

Trench 01, looking south-west



Illus 8

Trench 01, north-facing section



Illus 9

Trench 10, looking west



(i.e. bore holes, working faces, tooling marks), it is likely that this outcrop marked the location of the historic quarry.

5.2 Trench 01 (Illus 7 & 8)

This trench was 5.6m (ENE to WSW) by 1.6m and up to 2.2m deep. The trench was stopped due to water ingress. Brownish grey clay with no inclusions 0.7 to 1m thick was encountered at the trench's base. This had been cut by the foundation trench for concrete and brick footings, which extended from 0.4m below the ground surface, to at least 2.2m and ran north to south. The poured concrete foundations were at least 0.9m wide and had been placed upon a splayed footing formed from machine-made bricks. The trench cut was backfilled with a redeposited clay mixture. Another concrete footing, at least 0.9m wide, but only 0.5m thick, abutted the first set of footings, running east to west.

Overlying the clay was a mottled dark grey silty clay containing clay lenses, stones, bricks and inclusions, this layer abutting the

foundations and up to 0.6m thick. This was situated below very mottled brown and grey silty clay containing a high level of brick, stone and modern inclusions (pipework, metal), 0.2 to 0.6m thick. The whole was overlain by 0.3 to 0.4m of a grey silty clay with stones, bricks and modern artefact inclusions.

5.3 Trench 02

Trench 02 was 3.7m (ENE to WSW) by 1.6m and up to 0.9m deep. Excavation stopped at the appearance of footings. These were formed from frogged, machine-made bricks, approximately 0.4m wide and running ENE to WSW. The footings were overlain by very mottled brown grey silty clay containing a high level of brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions, 0.5 to 0.55m thick. This was overlain by 0.3 to 0.35m of grey silty clay with stones, bricks and modern artefact inclusions.

5.4 Trench 03

This trench was 3.4m (ENE to WSW) by 1.6m and up to 0.9m deep. Excavation stopped at the appearance of footings. These were formed from frogged, machine-made bricks, approximately 0.4m wide, which had been mortared on top of a concrete footing. They were aligned ENE to WSW. The footing was overlain by very mottled brown and grey silty clay containing a high level of brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions, 0.5 to 0.6m thick. This was overlain by 0.3 to 0.35m of a grey silty clay with stones, bricks and modern artefact inclusions.

5.5 Trench 04

Trench 04 was 3.3m (ENE to WSW) by 1.6m and up to 0.8m deep. Excavation stopped at the appearance of footings. These were formed from frogged, machine-made bricks, approximately 0.4m wide, running ENE to WSW. The footing was overlain by very mottled brown and grey silty clay, 0.3 to 0.4m thick, containing frequent brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions. This was overlain by 0.4m of grey silty clay with stones, bricks and modern artefact inclusions.

5.6 Trench 05

This trench was 2.7m (ENE to WSW) by 1.6m and up to 1.1m deep. Excavation stopped at the appearance of footings. These were formed from reinforced poured concrete and were aligned ENE to WSW. The footing was overlain by mottled brown and grey silty clay containing frequent brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions, 0.7m thick. This was overlain by 0.4m of a grey silty clay with stones, bricks, and modern artefact inclusions.

5.7 Trench 06

Trench 06 was 2.5m (ENE to WSW) by 1.6m and up to 0.3m deep. Excavation was not continued beyond the rubble layer.

5.8 Trench 07

This trench was 2.5m (ENE to WSW) by 1.6m and up to 0.5m deep. Excavation was not continued due to the presence of disused services at this level.

5.9 Trench 08

Trench 08 was 3m (ENE to WSW) by 1.6m and up to 1.6m deep. Excavation stopped at the appearance of footings. These were formed from poured concrete and were aligned SSE to NNW. The footing was overlain by mottled brown and grey silty clay containing a high level of brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions, 1.2m thick. This was overlain by 0.4m of grey silty clay with stones, bricks, and modern artefact inclusions.

5.10 Trench 09

Trench 09 was 2.8m (SSE to NNW) by 1.6m and up to 1.15m deep. Excavation stopped at the appearance of footings. These were formed from reinforced poured concrete and were aligned SSE to NNW. The footing was overlain by mottled brown and grey silty clay containing a high level of brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions, 0.8m thick. This was overlain by 0.35m of grey silty clay with stones, bricks, and modern artefact inclusions.

5.11 Trench 10 (Illus 9 & 10)

Trench 10 was 4.2m (ENE to WSW) by 1.6m and up to 2.2m deep. Excavation stopped at the ingress of water. At the base of the trench was mottled grey and blue clay with no inclusions was encountered, at least 0.3m thick. This was overlain by mottled brown and grey clay with large sandstone inclusions throughout. A single fragment of clear-glazed stoneware was noted in the deposit, but could not be recovered. This clay had been truncated by a foundation cut for a poured concrete footing, extending from 1.1m below the ground surface to at least 2.2m and 0.9m wide. The footing was overlain by a mottled brown/grey silty clay containing a high level of brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions, 0.8m thick. This was overlain by 0.3m of a grey silty clay with stones, bricks, and modern artefact inclusions.

6 DISCUSSION

The foundations encountered during this excavation were undoubtedly related to the public housing tower block known to have been constructed at this location during the late 1970s. This

Illus 10

Trench 10, north-facing section



was supported by the presence of modern artefactual debris (plastic, metals etc.) within both the construction and demolition layers. As shown in **Illus 1**, the foundations occupy the whole of the study area, their construction highly likely to have had a detrimental impact upon any subsurface archaeological features. This was supported by the excavation of the two deeper test pits within the hypothesised area of the quarry. These showed that at least 1–1.5m of the upper layer comprised fills relating to the construction and later demolition of the tower block. The footings themselves had been excavated at least 2.2m into the ground below. The topography also suggests a wide area of impact, a 57m x 20m area having been levelled to accommodate the footprint of the tower block.

Firm bedrock was not encountered in any of the evaluation trenches. This was despite the presence of the outcrop immediately south of the levelled area. This suggests that the outcrop represents a pronounced extrusion of the underlying geology, with the bedrock at a deeper level in the area where the trenches were excavated. The presence of the water table at 2.2m meant that the presence or absence of bedrock in this area could not be definitively established. In Trenches 01 and 10 brownish grey clay was encountered below the construction/demolition overburden. In Trench 01 this was thought to represent the natural horizon, being sterile with no inclusions. However, in Trench 10 it contained

large pieces of sandstone and a single fragment of stoneware. This potentially relates to quarrying activity, the area immediately north of the outcrop possibly having formed a working surface for the quarry, with the site of the quarry itself represented by the 13m wide visible outcrop. Its relatively small size suggests it was probably utilised by the nearby properties of Wester Hailes or Fernieflat during the 19th century.

As indicated by the topographic and archaeological evidence, the tower block footings have had a detrimental effect upon subsurface archaeological deposits. Although evidence of the quarry itself exists to the south, deep disturbance from the footings in front of the quarrying face has negated the survival of significant deposits related to this activity.

7 REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliographic sources

Headland Archaeology 2013 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Harvesters Way, Wester Hailes, Edinburgh*, unpublished client report.

7.2 Cartographic sources

National Library of Scotland

1752–1755, Roy, William *Roy Military Survey of Scotland 1747–1755*.

1852 (pub. 1855), Ordnance Survey *6-inch edition, Edinburghshire Sheet 6*.

1877 (pub. 1885), Ordnance Survey *6-inch edition, Edinburghshire Sheet 6*.

c.1893 (pub. 1894), Ordnance Survey *25-inch edition, Edinburghshire Sheet 007.01*.

c.1912 (pub. 1914), Ordnance Survey *25-inch edition, Edinburghshire Sheet 007.01*.

c.1931 (pub. 1934), Ordnance Survey *25-inch edition, Edinburghshire Sheet 007.01*.

www.old-maps.co.uk

1948–1969, Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500, Edinburghshire.

1976, Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560, Edinburghshire.

1973–1980, Ordnance Survey, 1:10,000, Edinburghshire.

7.3 Image sources

SCRAN

The Scotsman Publications Ltd *Aerial of Wester Hailes 1978*

7.4 Online sources

RACHMS 2013 *Edinburgh, Wester Hailes Park, Tower Block*, ID 576653, <<http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/event/576653/>>, viewed 5 December 2013.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Site registers

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Trench	Orientation	Description	Length (m)	Max depth (m)
01	ENE-WSW	Brownish grey clay with no inclusions (0.7 to 1m), overlaid by a mottled dark grey silty clay containing clay lenses, stones, bricks and inclusions (0.6m). This was overlaid by very mottled brown and grey silty clay containing a high level of brick, stone and modern inclusions (pipework, metal), 0.2 to 0.6m thick. The whole was overlain by 0.3 to 0.4m of a grey silty clay with stones, bricks and modern artefact inclusions.	5.6	2.2
02	ENE-WSW	Building footings were overlain by very mottled brown grey silty clay containing a high level of brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions (0.5 to 0.55m). This was overlain by 0.3 to 0.35m of grey silty clay with stones, bricks and modern artefact inclusions.	3.7	0.9
03	ENE-WSW	Building footings overlain by very mottled brown and grey silty clay containing a high level of brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions (0.5 to 0.6m). This was overlain by 0.3 to 0.35m of a grey silty clay with stones, bricks and modern artefact inclusions.	3.4	0.9
04	ENE-WSW	Building footings overlain by very mottled brown and grey silty clay (0.3 to 0.4m), containing frequent brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions. This was overlain by 0.4m of grey silty clay with stones, bricks and modern artefact inclusions.	3.3	0.8
05	ENE-WSW	Building footings overlain by mottled brown and grey silty clay containing frequent brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions (0.7m). This was overlain by 0.4m of a grey silty clay with stones, bricks, and modern artefact inclusions.	2.7	1.1
06	ENE-WSW	Layer of rubble material directly below grass. Excavation not continued past rubble layer.	2.5	0.3
07	ENE-WSW	Excavation was not continued due to the presence of disused services at this level.	2.5	0.5
08	ENE-WSW	Building footings were overlain by mottled brown and grey silty clay containing a high level of brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions (1.2m). This was overlain by 0.4m of grey silty clay with stones, bricks, and modern artefact inclusions.	3	1.6
09	SSE-MNW	Building footings were overlain by mottled brown and grey silty clay containing a high level of brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions (0.8m). This was overlain by 0.35m of grey silty clay with stones, bricks, and modern artefact inclusions.	2.8	1.15
10	ENE-WSW	Mottled grey and blue clay with no inclusions (0.3m) was overlain by mottled brown and grey clay with large sandstone inclusions throughout. This clay had been truncated by a foundation cut for a poured concrete footing. The footing was overlain by a mottled brown/grey silty clay containing a high level of brick, stone and modern artefact inclusions (0.8m). This was overlain by 0.3m of a grey silty clay with stones, bricks, and modern artefact inclusions.	4.2	2.2

Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

Photo	Direction facing	Description	Photo	Direction facing	Description
001	–	ID shot, film #1	014	SE	Trench 01. Post-excavation, north and west-facing section
002	WSW	General. Panorama 1	015	NE	Trench 01. Post-excavation, south-facing section
003	W	General. Panorama 2	016	W	Trench 01. Post-excavation, east-facing section
004	WSW	General. Panorama 3	017	SE	Trench 02. General
005	SE	General. Quarry	018	E	Trench 02. Post-excavation
006	E	General. Quarry site	019	SE	Trench 03. General
007	NE	General. Quarry site	020	E	Trench 03. Post-excavation
008	SE	General. Quarry site	021	SE	Trench 04. General
009	E	Trench 02. Mid-excavation	022	E	Trench 04. Post-excavation
010	E	Trench 01. Post-excavation	023	S	Trench 05. Post-excavation
011	W	Trench 01. Post-excavation, east-facing section	024	W	Trench 05. East-facing section
012	SW	Trench 01. Post-excavation, north-facing section	025	SE	Trench 03. North-facing section
013	S	Trench 01. Post-excavation, north-facing section	026	NE	Trench 02. West-facing section

Photo	Direction facing	Description
027	NW	Trench 02. South-facing section
028	E	Trench 06. Post-excavation
029	E	Trench 08. Post-excavation
030	NE	Trench 07 and 8. General
031	E	Trench 09. Post-excavation
032	SE	Trench 09. Post-excavation, north-facing section
033	SW	Trench 10. Post-excavation
034	SE	Trench 10. Post-excavation, north-facing section
035	SW	Trench 10. Post-excavation, north-facing section
036	S	Trench 10. Post-excavation, north-facing section
037	SE	Trench 10. Post-excavation, south-facing section
038	SE	General. Panorama 1
039	E	General. Panorama 2

Photo	Direction facing	Description
040	E	General. Panorama 3
041	S	General. Quarry
042	SW	General. Quarry
043	W	General. Quarry
044	NE	General. Panorama 1
045	NE	General. Panorama 2
046	NW	General. Panorama 3
047	NE	General. Panorama 1
048	N	General. Panorama 2
049	N	General. Panorama 3
050	N	General. Panorama 4
051	NW	General. Panorama 5
052	SW	General. Quarry site

Appendix 2 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Harvesters Way Edinburgh – Archaeological Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	HWEN13
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Richard Tuffin
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 20017 69683
START DATE (this season)	December 2013
END DATE (this season)	December 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Research had identified that a quarry, dating to at least the mid-19th century, had previously occupied the site of the proposed development. The evaluation was therefore intended to re-locate the site of the quarry, with a view to understanding the impacts of any future development. Field inspection revealed that outcropping stone marked the site of the quarry, matching the area identified by the research. The trenching, however, proved that the ground in front of the outcrop had been affected by the construction of a tower block in the late 1970s, with the deep concrete and brick footings having caused a high level of disturbance across the site. There was no evidence for the quarry surviving in the area of the proposed development.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS and report lodged with City of Edinburgh Archaeology Service.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Places for People
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Headland Archaeology Ltd, 13 Jane St, Edinburgh. EH6 SHE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	office@headlandarchaeology.com



© 2014 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

**Headland Archaeology
North East**

13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

0131 467 7705
northeast@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
North West**

10 Payne Street
Glasgow G4 0LF

0141 354 8100
northwest@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
Midlands & West**

Unit 1, Premier Business Park, Faraday Road
Hereford HR4 9NZ

01432 364 901
midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
South & East**

Building 68A, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

01525 861 578
southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com