

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (NNIT15-01)

99 Inchview Terrace, Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

Client	Metnor Construction
Planning Reference	14/04780/FUL
National Grid Reference	Centred on NT 29909 74431
OASIS No.	headland1- 232821
Address	99 Inchview Terrace, Edinburgh. EH7 6TF
Parish	Edinburgh
Council	City of Edinburgh Council
Project Manager	Alistair Robertson
Text	Matthew Ginnever
Illustrations	Caroline Norrman
Fieldwork	Carmen Dahlke, Matthew Ginnever, Jürgen van Wessel
Schedule	Fieldwork: 30 th November – 01 December 2015 Report: December 2015

SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological trial trenching was carried out between 30th November and 1st December 2015 in order to satisfy a condition of planning consent (14/04780/FUL) of a 60 bed care home with ancillary facilities at 99 Inchview Terrace, Edinburgh.

The evaluation was conducted pre-demolition and covered an area comprising the carpark of the existing disused garage building. The trial trenching comprised 4 trenches totalling 160m². These trenches revealed upwards of 2.00m of modern (20th century) make up deposits and demolition rubble beneath the tarmac.

No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were revealed during the work.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of a 60 bed care home on the site of 99 Inchview Terrace, Edinburgh. The work was carried out in order to satisfy a condition (no. 1) of planning consent (ref: 14/04790/FUL) that states:

“No development shall take place on the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (Excavation, reporting and analysis, publication) in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.’ The work must be carried out by a professional archaeological organisation, either working to a brief prepared by CECAS or through a written scheme of investigation (WSI) submitted to and agreed by CECAS for the site. Responsibility for the execution and resourcing of the programme of archaeological works and for the archiving and appropriate level of publication of the results lies with the applicant.”

The programme adhered to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology (Robertson 2015) and agreed with City of Edinburgh Council Archaeological Service (CECAS).

This report presents the results of the evaluation, which incorporated 160 m² of trial trenching. The fieldwork was undertaken between 30th November and the 1st December 2015 in wet weather conditions.

2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The site is located on the north side of Inchview Terrace (NGR NT 298 744) at its eastern limit (Illus 01). It is currently occupied by disused standing buildings and car parking. The site is bounded to the north by the residences and back gardens of Wakefield Avenue and to the east by mature trees and shrubs bordering a rail line.

The site lies around 15 m OD and is underlain by Raised Marine Deposits of sand and gravel of Devensian origin over bedrock of Gullane Formation - Sandstone (British Geological Survey website; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

Previous site investigation works (SLR 2015) have identified that geological deposits are overlain by ‘made ground’ of c.6.00m containing a variety of modern material including burnt shale, concrete, brick, tile and coal.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within an area associated with the industrial production of glass and pottery at Portobello from the late 18th century through to the second half of the 20th century. The site

is to the west of the recorded large former clay extraction pits, started in the mid-19th century and which went of use during the 20th century. However the exact location of the 18th and early 19th century clay extraction pits are not fully understood and may occur across this area.

Archaeological investigations across the western part of Portobello (e.g. Adelphi Place: 2009, CFA watching brief on Braid Burn FPS works) have demonstrated that land-fill and landscaping associated with 19th/20th century development often incorporated large dumps of wasters, kiln furniture and moulds from the potteries and brickworks as well as waste from the Bailyfield Glassworks. Such material has provided a significant insight into the range and distribution of the material produced at these nationally important factories. Although the area has been affected by modern development, there is therefore the potential for archaeological deposits in terms of possible clay extraction pits and dumps of waste material from the nearby 18th-20th century potteries and glass works to occur across this site.

4. OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of the trial trench evaluation were to determine the character, extent, condition, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the area to allow the planning authority to make an informed decision regarding any further mitigation requirements relating to archaeological remains.

5. METHODOLOGY

The total area evaluated by trial trenching was 70 linear meters or 160m², representing a c.10% sample of the area of the proposed development (Illus 1). An indicative trench plan was agreed with CECAS and the client. Trenches were positioned in order to provide good spatial coverage across the land currently available; although the presence of reinforced concrete slab across much of the southern extent precluded trenching at that location. All trenches were individually numbered and a pole-mounted Trimble G6 differential GPS, programmed with the relevant coordinates, was utilised to identify and mark out their locations.

The trenches were excavated using a wheeled backhoe mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket and operated under continuous archaeological supervision. Tarmac and concrete were broken using a mechanical breaker and excavations continued to a maximum depth that was considered safe to access (c1.20m). Deeper trial holes were made at either end of each trench and immediately backfilled after recording for safety reasons. The resulting surfaces were hand-cleaned where necessary and investigated for archaeological features.

The excavated trenches were recorded using differential GPS. Digital photographs were taken using a 12 megapixel camera. A full list of the photographic record can be found in Appendix 1.

All recording followed CIfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological evaluations. All recording was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards. A full list of the trench records can be found in Appendix 2.

An online OASIS report has been completed (headland1- 232821) and is accompanied by a pdf report and boundary file. A summary report will be submitted for inclusion in *Discovery and Excavation Scotland*. A copy of the DES can be found in Appendix 3.

6. RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

A total of 4 trenches were excavated (Illus 1), comprising approximately 160 m², equating to a 10% sample of the available area.

The stratigraphy of all trenches was similar, with modern made ground visible beneath approximately 0.20m of tarmac and 0.30m of concrete crush (See Illus 2-4). The made ground consisted of demolition rubble such as brick, concrete, mortar and glass as well as metal objects and debris.

Finds recovered from trenches included modern red brick, glass bottles and a plastic dinosaur (see Illus 5). The maximum depth excavated was 2.00m (13.40m OD). Geological deposits were not encountered in any of the trenches. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded during the evaluation. A full trench register is provided in Appendix 2

7. DISCUSSION

The trial trenching supports previous site investigation works that identified substantial depths of modern made ground across the site. This made ground did not appear to contain any waste products related to either pottery or glass production from historic industries known in the wider area. No features of archaeological interest were encountered.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

References

CIfA *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (revised October 2008).

Robertson, A 2015 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at 99 Inchview Terrace, Edinburgh* Headland Archaeology Ltd.

SLR 2015 Condition 2a - Site Survey Site Investigation, Land Quality Risk Assessment & Outline Geotechnical Appraisal

Appendix 1 – Photographic register

Photo Number	Direction Facing	Description
1	-	Site Record shot
2	-	Pre-condition photo
3	-	Pre-condition photo
4	-	Pre-condition photo
5	-	Pre-condition photo
6	-	Pre-condition photo
7	-	Pre-condition photo
8	-	Pre-condition photo
9	-	Pre-condition photo
10	-	Pre-condition photo
11	-	Trench 1 - Metal sheet
12	N	Trench 1 - North end, south facing section
13	N	Trench 1 – General shot
14	W	Trench 1 - Section near Southern end, east facing
15	W	Trench 2 - West end, Sondage east facing section
16	E	Trench 2 - Concrete
17	E	Trench 2 - East end, Sondage west facing section
18	E	Trench 2 - General shot
19	SE	Trench 3 - Sondage at South-East end
20	NE	Trench 3 - Sondage at South-East end
21	NW	Trench 3 - Sondage at South-East end
22	NW	Trench 3 - Post-ex shot looking North-West
23	S	Trench 3 - North facing section showing made ground
24	S	Trench 3 - Man-hole in West section
25	SE	Trench 4 - post-ex shot
26	E	Trench 4 - reinforced concrete slab at Eastern end
27	E	Trench 4 - reinforced concrete slab at Eastern end
28	N	Trench 4 - South facing section
29	N	Trench 4 - South facing section
30	N	Trench 4 - South facing section
31	N	Trench 4 - South facing section
32	SE	Trench 4 - post-ex shot
33	S	Trench 4 - North facing section
34	-	Working shots

35	-	Working shots
36	-	Working shots
37	-	Working shots
38	-	Working shots
39	-	Working shots
40	-	Working shots
41	-	Working shots
42	-	Working shots
43	-	Working shots

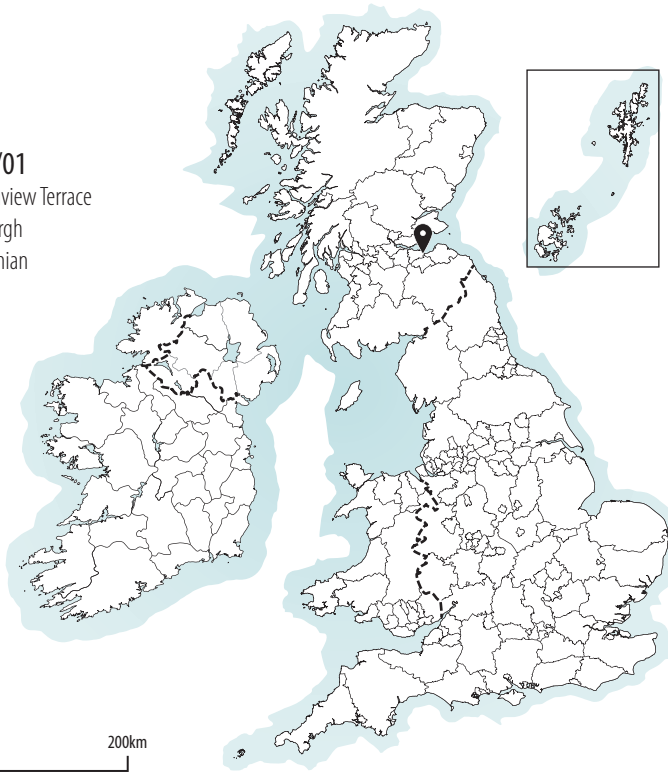
Appendix 2 – Trench register

Trench	Orientation	Depth (m)	Description	Dimensions (m)
1	NW - SE	1.0-2.0	Tarmac (0.2) over, gravel levelling (0.4m) over, rubble (crushed brick, "winchburgh"; 0.6m) over, rubble (stone frag, grey/brown tarmac; 0.3m) over, grey-brown clayey sand, loosish and stone and rubble and glass; 0.5m)	20.40 X 2.30
2	NE-SW	1.0-2.0	Tarmac (0.2) over gravel levelling (0.2m) over, rubble (crushed brick, "winchburgh"; 0.2-0.4m) over, mixed sandstone rubble 0.5m) over, cindery/bitunious dump; stone and industrial waste, mixed with dump of grey/tan silty sand; 0.3m), over dark grey sandy silt, not humic.	19.50 X 2.30
3	E-W	1.0-2.0	Tarmac (0.20m) over crush (0.30m), over 0.60m mixed made ground (crushed brick, silty sands, grey-brown, concrete, bitunous material, broken stone). At 4.2m from W end there is a redeposited L-shaped concrete pad/foundation	18.80 X 2.80
4	NNW-SSE	1.2-1.5	Tarmac (0.20m) over gravel levelling (0.30m), over 0.60m mixed made ground (crushed brick, silty sands, grey-brown, concrete, bitunous material, broken stone); at the SSE extent a reinforced concrete slab was found under the tarmac layer.	8.70 X 2.60

Appendix 3 – DES Entry

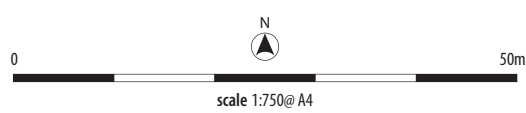
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	99 Inchview Terrace, Edinburgh, Archaeological Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	NNIT15-001
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Matthew Ginnever
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 Figures)	NT 29909 74431
START DATE (this season)	30 th November 2015
END DATE (this season)	1 st December 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological trial trenching was carried out in order to satisfy a condition of the planning consent (14/04780/FUL) of a 60 bed care home with ancillary facilities at 99 Inchview Terrace, Edinburgh.</p> <p>The evaluation was conducted pre-demolition and covered an area comprising the carpark of the existing disused garage building. The trial trenching comprised 4 trenches totalling 160m². These trenches revealed upwards of 2.00m of twentieth century made ground and demolition rubble beneath the tarmac. No other features or artefacts of archaeological significance were revealed during this work.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	unknown
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to be lodged with RCHAMS
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Metnor Construction
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
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NNIT/01
 99 Inchview Terrace
 Edinburgh
 Midlothian



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KEY
 development boundary
 trench location



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ILLUS 1
 Site location



ILLUS 2

General shot of site

ILLUS 3

Photo of Trench 2, E facing section

ILLUS 4

Trench 4 post-excavation looking NW



ILLUS 5

Photo of selected finds from Trenches 01–04