



Loaning Road, Edinburgh

Archaeological Evaluation Report No. 3595

Author: Melanie Johnson MA PhD FSA Scot MCIfA











CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

The Old Engine House Eskmills Business Park Musselburgh East Lothian EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380 Fax: 0131 273 4381

email: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Authors	Melanie Johnson MA PhD FSA Scot MCIfA	
Illustrator	Marta Perlinska	
Approver	Bruce Glendinning BSc PgDip MCIfA	
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Loaning Road, Edinburgh

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. 3595

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in September 2017 for a proposed residential development on land at Loaning Road, Edinburgh (NGR: NT 28579 74682) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ryce Ltd.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 18 May 2016 covering this programme of works was produced by and approved by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS).

1.2 Background

When this evaluation was undertaken, the area consisted of a hardstanding plot which was formerly the site of a prefabricated annex to the adjacent school. Buried services were present around the four sides of the site, the space available for evaluation was therefore constrained.

CECAS identified that the site lay on the south side of Loaning Road and opposite the B-listed Craigentinny House. This historic house dated back to the 16th century and was developed from part of the historic settlement and estate of Restalrig centred upon the house and nearby medieval church. General Roy's 1750 Military survey showed the settlement of Restalrig as a small village running along Loaning Road probably as far as and including this application site. However by the 1st Edition OS survey the settlement had been cleared along Loaning Road towards the west, to form the formal grounds for Craigentinny House. CECAS therefore considered that groundbreaking associated with the development could reveal significant archaeological evidence for the development of the associated estates and settlements of Restalrig and Craigentinny dating back to the early medieval period. Accordingly it recommended that if consent was granted, that a programme of archaeological works was required. The first phase of this was the evaluation which is reported on under this cover.

1.3 Objectives

The aims and objectives of the archaeological work were:

- To establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area through trial trenching evaluation.
- To establish the vulnerability of any archaeological features to the proposed development;
- To propose mitigation measures where appropriate to avoid, reduce or offset any predicted negative impacts on the archaeological resource.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance as necessary.

2.2 Evaluation

Three trenches (Trench 1 to Trench 3) (Fig. 1) were excavated with a total combined area of 64.8m². This was greater than the agreed 10% sample

Tarmac surfaces and overburden were removed by a back-acting excavator equipped with a hydraulic breaker and a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All groundbreaking work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography and by completing standard CFA recording forms.

The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment and all trenches were backfilled.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig 2)

This trench measured 13m x 1.8m and was aligned NW-SE. The total trench depth to natural was 1.5m, with deep deposits of made ground recorded below the tarmac and overlying the natural substrate of green-grey smooth clay with occasional stones and boulders.

The surface tarmac (001) covered a modern brick manhole and concrete foundations. The modern brick manhole, (008) was partially demolished with modern deposits including plastics filling the actual hole. The modern concrete foundations, (009), were 0.5m wide by 0.3m deep and cut in to made ground (003).

Modern services (006 & 007) were identified at the northwestern end of the trench.

The made ground consisted of five different deposits, the upper deposit, (003) consisted of dark grey silt, below this was, (004) a light yellow sandy clay lens. The deposit below was primarily black ash (002). The lowest deposit, (005) was a black gritty ash deposit.

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Trench 2 (Fig 3)

This trench measured 13m x 1.6m and was aligned NW-SE. The total trench depth to natural was 1.6m, with deep deposits of made ground recorded below the tarmac and overlying the natural substrate of green-grey smooth clay with occasional stones and boulders.

The surface tarmac (001) covered modern concrete foundations, (016, 017 & 019) which were 0.5m wide by 0.3m deep and cut in to made ground (011).

A modern service (018) was identified at the northwestern end of the trench. This appeared to be a continuation of 007 in Trench 1.

The made ground consisted of three deposits. The upper deposit was dark silty clay, (011). Below this was sandy clay (012). Below this was (014) which only appeared in the southern end of the trench, this was a black gritty ash. Below this was (013) which was a peaty silt. This may have been buried topsoil material from before the ground surface was built up

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Trench 3 (Fig 4)

This trench measured 14.5m x 1.6m and was aligned NW-SE. The total trench depth to natural was 1.5m, with deep deposits of made ground recorded below the tarmac and overlying the natural substrate of green-grey smooth clay with occasional stones and boulders.

A modern service (027) was identified at the southeastern end of the trench and a brick surface (021) was identified at the northwestern end of the trench. The brick surface was a single course of bricks deep. It overlay a layer of rubble, (022).

The made ground consisted of three deposits (Fig 5). The upper deposit was a dark grey silty sand, (023). This overlay, (024), a light yellowish brown sandy clay. A black gritty ash deposit (025) lay below this. Below the made ground was (026) which was a dark grey silt this may have been buried topsoil material from before the ground surface was built up.

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

4. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out in advance of a residential development on Loaning Road, Edinburgh. The services and manhole that were identified were modern and most probably related to the recent development of the site (prefabricated school building). The concrete foundations were also recent and of no archaeological significance.

No features, deposits, or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified.

On this basis of the archaeological work, CFA does not recommend any further work in relation to this project. However, the final decision regarding any mitigation lies with City of Edinburgh Council as advised by their Archaeology Service.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with National Record of the Historic Environment and copies of reports will be lodged with the City of Edinburgh Council Sites and Monuments Record.

A summary statement will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 3) and will also be reported on through *OASIS Scotland*.

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

Photo Number	Contexts/Description	Taken From
1	Site pre-exc	N
2	Site pre-exc	S
3	Trench 1 working shot	NW
4	Trench 1	NW
5	Trench 1, detail of 009	NW
6	Trench 1, detail of 008	SW
7	Trench 1, soil profile	S
8	Trench 1	SE
9	Trench 2	NW
10	Trench 2	SE
11	Trench 2 soil profile	NE
12	Trench 2	NE
13	Trench 3, 021	NW
14	Trench 3, 025 and 026	NW
15	Trench 3 soil profile	NE
16	Trench 3 soil profile	NE
17	Trench 3	N
18	Trench 3	SE
19	Site, post-exc	W
20	Secured gate	-

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context	Fill of	Trench	Description
Number			_
000		All	Natural
001		All	Tarmac surface
002		1	Black ash, made ground
003		1	Dark grey silt, made ground
004		1	Yellow sand clay made ground
005		1	Black gritty ash made ground
006		1	Clay drain
007		1	Sewer pipe
008		1	Brick manhole
009		1	Concrete foundation
010		1	Dark silt/blaes/rubble made ground
011		2	Dark silt/clay made ground
012		2	Sand/clay made ground
013		2	Dark silt, buried topsoil?
014		2	Black gritty ash made ground
015		2	Clay drain
016		2	Concrete foundation
017		2	Concrete foundation
018		2	Sewer pipe
019		2	Concrete foundation
020		2	Blaes/rubble possible fill of cut for drain 018
021		3	Brick surface
022		3	Blaes/rubble made ground
023		3	Dark silt made ground
024		3	Sandy clay made ground
025		3	Black gritty ash lenses
026		3	Dark silt, buried topsoil?
027		3	Sewer pipe
028		3	Clay drain

APPENDIX 3: Drawings Register

Drawing No.	Description	Plan/Section	Scale
1	Trench 1	P	1:50
2	Trench 1	S	1:50
3	Trench 2	P	1:50
4	Trench 2	S	1:50
5	Trench 3	P	1:50
6	Trench 3	S	1:50

APPENDIX 4: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh	
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Loaning Road, Edinburgh	
PROJECT CODE:	LOAR	
PARISH:	Edinburgh	
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Melanie Johnson	
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd	
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation	
NMRS NO(S):	N/A	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A	
NGR (2 letters, 8 figures)	NT 2857 7468	
START DATE (this season)	September 2017	
END DATE (this season)	September 2017	
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	CECAS considered that groundbreaking associated with the development of the site could reveal significant archaeological evidence for the development of the estates and settlements of Restalrig and Craigentinny, potentially dating back to the early medieval period. Therefore an archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out in advance of development. Three trenches were excavated across the footprint of the development. No features, deposits, or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified.	
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None	
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Ryce Ltd	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.	
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk	
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited with NRHE, Reports lodged with SMR.	

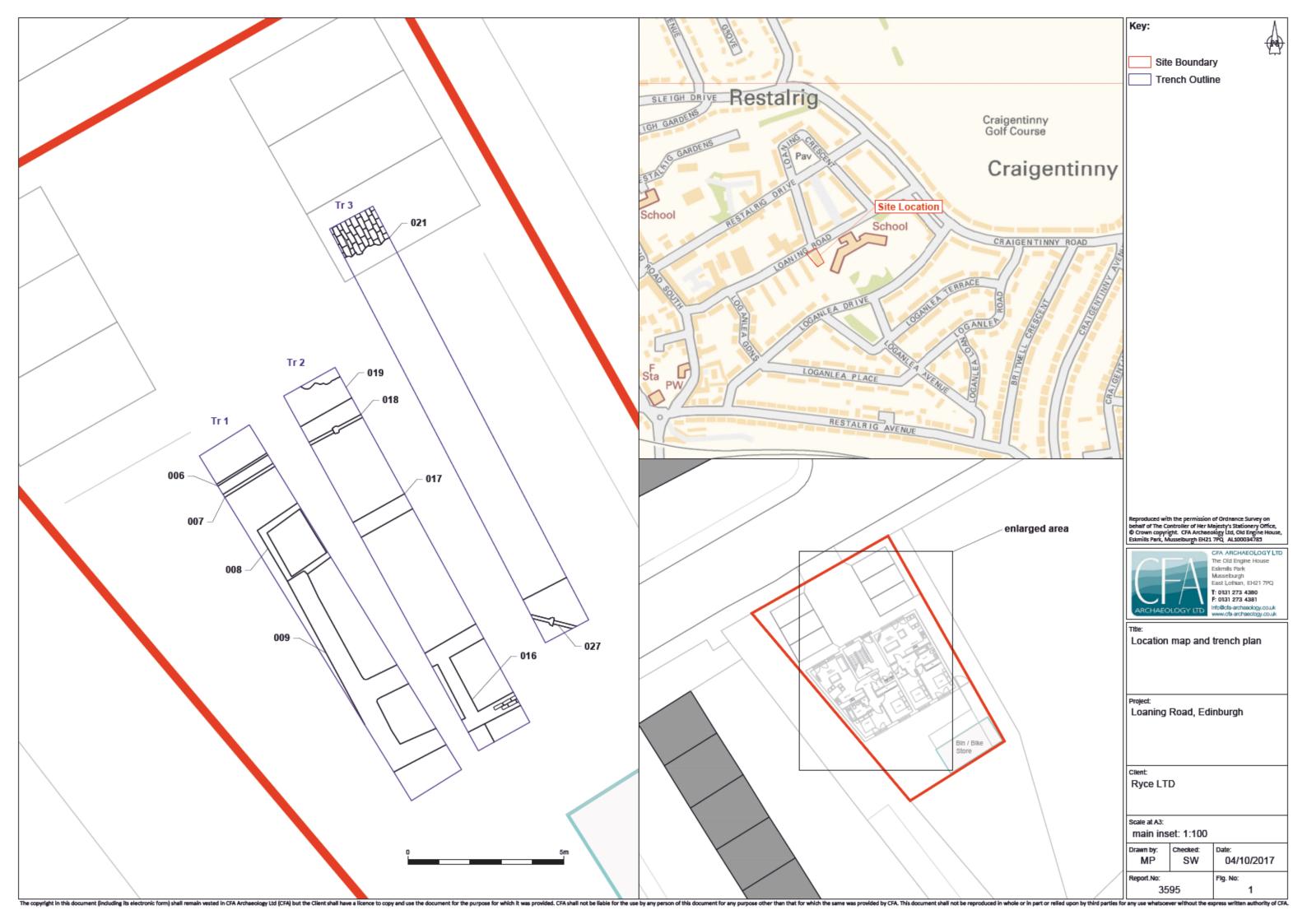




Fig. 2 - General View of Trench 1, showing foundations 009



Fig. 3 - General View of Trench 2, showing foundations 016, 017 and 019

Project: Loaning Road, Edinburgh



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmila Park Musedburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ T: 0131 273 4390 F: 0131 273 4381

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Report No:		Flg. No:
3595		2-3



Fig. 4 - General View of Trench 3

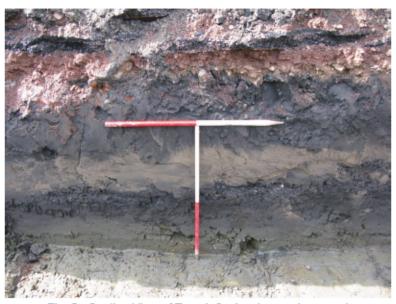


Fig. 5 - Section View of Trench 3, showing made ground

Project: Loaning Road, Edinburgh



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eakmills Park Museelburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ T: 0131 273 4390 F: 0131 273 4381

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HEAD OFFICE - Musselburgh

Old Engine House Eskmills Park, Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ

t: +44 (0) 131 273 4380 e: enquiries@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Leeds

Offices C1 & C2 Clayton Business Centre, Midland Road Leeds, LS10 2RJ

t: +44 (0) 113 271 6060 e: yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Manchester

44G9, Europa Business Park Bird Hall Lane, Cheadle Heath Manchester, SK3 0XA

t: +44 (0) 161 428 8224 e: manchester@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Milton Keynes

Town Hall Creed Street, Wolverton Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY

t: +44 (0) 1908 226 124

e: miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Carlisle

Warwick Mill Business Village Warwick Bridge, Carlisle Cumbria, CA4 8RR

t: +44 (0) 1228 564 531

e: cumbria@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Sheffield

Office 5, Ecclesfield Business Centre 46 Stocks Hill, Ecclesfield Sheffield, S35 9YT

t: +44 (0) 114 327 1108

e: sheffield@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Letcester

Business Box

3 Oswin Road, Brailsford Industrial Estate Leicester, LE3 1HR

t: +44 (0) 116 279 5156

e: leicestershire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Hertfordshire

Amwell House 9 Amwell Street, Hoddesdon Hertfordshire, EN11 8TS

t: +44 (0) 845 017 9847

e: herts@cfa-archaeology.co.uk



