

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

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*Finds/ Environmental Analysis*

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*Historic Building Recording*

*Site & Landscape Survey*

*Geophysical Survey*

**Former Inveresk Kennels  
40 Carberry Road  
Inveresk  
Musselburgh  
East Lothian**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Report No. 1748**

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standard operating procedures.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in January 2009 on part of the site of the former Inveresk Kennels, 40 Carberry Road, Inveresk, Musselburgh (NGR: NT 35040 71250) (Fig 1). The work was commissioned by FGH Architectural and Building Design Services (FGH) on behalf of James Douglas Residential Ltd who are considering the purchase of the plot.
- 1.1.2 The proposed purchase area is rough ground associated with the former Inveresk Kennels. Building rubble now overgrown with Giant Hogweed and Japanese Knotweed is present around the western edge of the site (Fig 1 & 2). The rubble is thought to be the remains of the demolished kennels. Most recently the site appears to have been used as a compound during the construction of Carberry Close. The available space for trial trenching was limited by the presence of Giant Hogweed and Japanese Knotweed.

### **1.2 Background**

- 1.2.1 James Douglas Residential Ltd is investigating the purchase of a parcel of land for the construction of a residential development. Previously Anderson Homes Ltd had been given planning permission (Ref. 02/00055/FUL) for the development of this parcel of land along with an adjacent parcel of land, under different ownership, for the construction of five houses. The overall size of the area originally given planning consent was 0.332ha, however, the current area of interest covers 0.2253ha.
- 1.2.2 The original planning permission was subject to an archaeological condition requiring a trial trenching evaluation and desk-based-assessment. This was required because the site lies within the area of archaeological sensitivity associated with the Roman settlement of Inveresk, and because the western edge of the site borders the Scheduled Ancient Monument known as Monktonhall Junction, Roman camps and prehistoric settlement. Consequently, it was considered that there was a high potential for encountering archaeological remains from the prehistoric and Roman periods.
- 1.2.3 In order to identify if there were any archaeological implications with the development of this site James Douglas Residential Ltd instructed CFA to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the plot. Prior to this a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 21 December 2009 for the project was produced by CFA and submitted to East Lothian Council Archaeology Service. They confirmed that the specification supplied would fulfil their requirements for an evaluation and would allow a decision to be made of the need for any further work prior to development.

### **1.3 Objectives**

#### **1.3.1 The aims of the evaluation are:**

- To determine the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- To identify whether any previously unknown archaeological remains, such as those identified from cropmarks in the surrounding area, are present within the development site.
- To propose mitigation measures if any archaeological sites or deposits do survive.

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

### **2.1 General**

2.1.1 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.

### **2.2 Desk-based Assessment**

2.2.1 The historic map collection held by the National Libraries of Scotland (NLS) was examined for information on pre-recent land use within the proposed development area. The maps examined included the Ordnance Survey 6" and 25" map editions, together with other readily available cartographic information.

2.2.2 The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and Historic Scotland's 'Pastmap' (<http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/Map>) web site were consulted to obtain information on known archaeological sites within the proposed development area.

### **2.3 Trial Trenching**

2.3.1 Six trenches (1 – 6) (Fig. 1) were excavated, amounting to c.160m<sup>2</sup> (c.7% of the total development area).

2.3.2 Topsoil and modern overburden was removed by a 3CX type mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All groundbreaking work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. All further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

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

2.3.4 Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment.

2.3.5 All trenches were backfilled on completion of the evaluation.

### **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

#### **3.1 Desk-based Assessment**

##### *NMRS Sites*

3.1.1 The NMRS does not list any sites within the proposed development area. However, the proposed development area lies within a Cursus monument (a well known but relatively rare type of Neolithic ritual site (Hanson 2002)), which is recorded in the East Lothian Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR Monument No. MEL81). The Cursus monument was identified as a cropmark on aerial photographs and is one of the features protected as the Scheduled Ancient Monument known as Monktonhall Junction, Roman camps and prehistoric settlement (SAM No. 3610). This SAM which borders the western edge of the proposed development area. Overall, this feature measures c. 900m south-west to north-east by 135m wide, making it the widest known example (Hanson 2002). It extends outwith the scheduled area, crossing onto the eastern side of Carberry Road.

3.1.2 Two temporary Roman camps (Camp 1 and Camp 2) lie immediately to the west of the proposed development area on a flat raised gravel terrace above the river Esk (Hanson 2002). The larger of the two camps (Camp 1) measures c.16-20 ha in extent. A fragment of samien found during cleaning in the vicinity of the western ditch suggests that the camp dates to the Antonine period. Camp 2 is less clearly defined, but it would appear that it had been partially constructed within Camp 1, with the western sides of the two camps coinciding (Hansen 2002). This would give Camp 2 an area within the region of 8 ha.

3.1.3 Other recorded sites within close proximity to the proposed development area include a Roman period field system (NMRS No. NT37SE 50), a cist burial (NMRS No. NT37SE 36) and an inhumation burial (NMRS No. NT37SE 92). The Roman period field system is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 3611) and lies to the north-east of the proposed development area on the opposite side of Carberry Road.

##### *Cartographic Sources*

3.1.3 The earliest map consulted was Blaeu's map of 1654. This map depicts 'Innervysk' (Inversesk), but there is insufficient detail to allow the proposed development area to be identified. Two map editions by Adair (1682 and 1735) similarly show insufficient detail to allow the area to be identified.

3.1.4 The earliest map to allow the approximate position of the proposed development area to be identified is Roy's military map of c. 1750. It is

depicted lying within an area of rig-and furrow cultivation. Subsequent maps by Knox (1812), Kirkwood (1817) and Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler (1828) are on a rather smaller scale, but still indicate that the proposed development area lay within undeveloped farmland.

- 3.1.5 The earliest map to show the proposed development area in detail is the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 (surveyed 1852-53). This map depicts the field boundary that defines the north-western boundary of the proposed development area, but the area itself is shown as being undeveloped farmland. The nearest developed area depicted on this map lies on the opposite side of Carberry Road and is annotated 'Midfield' and 'Midfield Cottage'.

## **3.2 Trial Trenches (Fig. 1)**

### *General*

- 3.2.1 The deposits throughout the proposed development area predominantly consisted of up to 0.9m of dark silt topsoil mixed with demolition debris, and up to 0.3m of mixed sandy silt subsoil overlying orange-brown sandy gravel natural. In Trench 3, Trench 4 and Trench 6 foundations associated with the former Inveresk kennels were identified, and a large diameter ceramic service pipe was identified in Trench 4 and Trench 6. There were no features deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance identified. Details of the individual trenches excavated are contained in the following text and a summary of the trenches excavated is contained in Appendix 1.

### *Trench 1*

- 3.2.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3) measured 15m by 1.6m. The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of 0.9m of dark silt topsoil mixed with building rubble (001) and 0.3m of mixed orange-brown sandy-silt subsoil (002) overlying orange-brown sandy-gravel natural (003). There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.

### *Trench 2*

- 3.2.3 Trench 2 measured 15m by 1.6m. The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of 0.8m of dark silt topsoil mixed with building rubble (001) and 0.3m of mixed orange-brown sandy-silt subsoil (002) overlying orange-brown sandy-gravel natural (003). There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.

### *Trench 3*

- 3.2.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 4) measured 20m by 1.6m. The deposits within this trench consisted of 0.8m of dark silt topsoil mixed with building rubble (001) overlying orange-brown sandy-gravel natural (003). Two modern brick and concrete foundations (004 and 005) crossed the trench and were cut into the subsoil, one circa midway along the trench and one towards the north-eastern end of the trench. The bricks uncovered were frogged and stamped



EDINBURGH. Two pits (**006** and **007**) containing modern demolition debris were also identified, one at the north-eastern end of the trench and one at the south-western end of the trench. There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.

#### *Trench 4*

- 3.2.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 5) measured 15m by 1.6m. The deposits within this trench consisted of 0.8m of dark silt topsoil mixed with building rubble (**001**) overlying sandy-gravel natural (**003**). The footings of a brick wall (**008**) were identified towards the southern end of the trench. A concrete and brick foundation (**009**) and a large diameter ceramic service pipe (**010**) were identified towards the northern end of the trench. There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.

#### *Trench 5*

- 3.2.6 Trench 5 measured 18m by 1.6m. The deposits within this trench from the top downwards consisted of 0.8m of dark silt topsoil mixed with building rubble (**001**) and 0.3m of mixed orange-brown sandy-silt subsoil (**002**) overlying orange-brown sandy-gravel natural (**003**). An area of modern stone sets (**011**) was identified close to the ground surface, immediately underlying the grass. There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.

#### *Trench 6*

- 3.2.7 Trench 6 (Fig. 6) measured 17m by 1.6m. A concrete surface (**012**) and a series of four brick and concrete foundations (**013**, **014**, **015** and **016**) were identified throughout this trench. The natural subsoil (**003**) was 0.7m below the current ground surface. The overlying deposits consisted of dark silt mixed with building rubble (**001**). There were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance.



#### **4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was carried out at the site of the former Inveresk kennels. Information obtained from Historic Scotlands 'Pastmap' website suggests that the proposed development area lies within the interior of a Neolithic Cursus monument and adjacent to a number of important Roman features. Cartographic evidence suggests that there has been no pre-recent development on the site that pre-dates the recently demolished 20<sup>th</sup> century kennels.
- 4.2 Trial trenching identified a number of foundations and service pipes associated with the former kennels, but there were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance. The archaeological potential of the area is likely to have been reduced by the construction and subsequent demolition of the kennels.
- 4.3 A summary statement of the results of this evaluation will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 3).
- 4.4 The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the East Lothian Council Sites and Monuments Record.
- 4.5 Based on the results CFA Archaeology make no recommendations for further work, however, the decision regarding any further mitigation measures lies solely with the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS). A copy of this report should be submitted to ELCAS in order for them to provide a formal comment on this matter.

## **5. REFERENCES**

### **5.1 Cartographic**

Adair, J 1682 *Map of Midlothian*

Adair, J 1735 *A map of Midlothian*

Blaeu, J 1654 *Atlas of Scotland*

Kirkwood, R 1817 *A map of the environs of Edinburgh*

Knox, J 1812 *Map of the Shire of Edinburgh*

Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6" (1854) *Edinburghshire Sheet 7*

Roy, W 1747-55 *Military Survey of Scotland*

Sharp, T Greenwood, C and Fowler, W 1828 *Map of the county of Edinburgh*

### **5.2 Bibliographic**

Hanson, W.S 2002 'Amongst the field systems I, Monktonhall' in Bishop M.C (ed)  
2000 *Roman Inveresk: Past, Present and Future* Historic Scotland

## APPENDIX 1: Summary of Excavation Results

Trench no.	Size (m)	Depth of deposits	Features
1	15 by 1.6	1.2m	N/A
2	15 by 1.6	1.1m	N/A
3	20 by 1.6	0.8m	Modern pits, concrete and brick foundations
4	15 by 1.6	0.8m	Concrete and brick foundations, service pipe
5	18 by 1.6	1.1m	Modern stone sets
6	17 by 1.6	0.7m	Concrete and brick foundations, concrete surface

## APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

No.	Description	From	Conditions
<b>Film 1</b>	<b>Slide and Digi</b>		
1-2	Trench 1 general	SE	Sun
3-4	Trench 2 general	SE	Sun
5-6	Trench 3 general	NE	Sun
7-8	Trench 4 general	SE	Sun
9-10	Trench 5 general	NE	O/C
11-12	Trench 6 general	NE	O/C
13-14	Trench 6 general	SW	O/C
15-20	General site shots	Various	O/C

## APPENDIX 3: Context Register

Context	Area	Trench	Description
001	N/A	All	Dark silt topsoil mixed with building rubble
002	N/A	1, 2, 5	Orange-brown sandy-silt subsoil
003	N/A	All	Orange-brown sandy-gravel natural
004	N/A	3	Modern brick and concrete foundation
005	N/A	3	Modern brick and concrete foundation
006	N/A	3	Pit containing modern demolition debris
007	N/A	3	Pit containing modern demolition debris
008	N/A	4	Footings for modern brick wall
009	N/A	4	Concrete and brick foundation
010	N/A	4	Large diameter service pipe
011	N/A	5	Modern stone sets
012	N/A	6	Concrete surface
013	N/A	6	Brick and concrete foundation
014	N/A	6	Brick and concrete foundation
015	N/A	6	Brick and concrete foundation
016	N/A	6	Brick and concrete foundation

## APPENDIX 4: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	East Lothian Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Former Inveresk Kennels, 40 Carberry Road, Inveresk, East Lothian
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	CACL
<b>PARISH:</b>	Inveresk
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Magnus Kirby
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 10 figures)</b>	NT 35040 71250
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	19 January 2010
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	19 January 2010
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was carried out at the site of the former Inveresk kennels. Information obtained from Historic Scotlands 'Pastmap' website suggests that the proposed development area lies within the interior of a Neolithic Cursus monument. Cartographic evidence suggests that there has been no pre-recent development on the site that pre-dates the recently demolished 20<sup>th</sup> century kennels.</p> <p>Trial trenching identified a number of foundations and service pipes associated with the former kennels, but there were no features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance. The archaeological potential of the area is likely to have been reduced by the construction and subsequent demolition of the kennels.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	Unknown
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	N/A
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	James Douglas Residential Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	The Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	<p>National Monuments Record of Scotland</p> <p>East Lothian Council Sites and Monuments Record</p>



- Key:
- proposed purchase area
  - evaluation trenches
  - area contaminated with Giant Hogweed and Japanese Knotweed
  - area under different ownership



Fig. No:

1

Revision:

A

Client:

James Douglas Residential Ltd

Title:

Location map and trench plan

Project:

Former Inveresk Kennels, 40 Carberry Road, Inveresk



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Fig. 2 General site shot showing Japanese Knotweed on western side of area



Fig. 3 General shot of Trench 1


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Fig. 4 General shot of Trench 3



Fig. 5 General shot of Trench 4



Fig. 6 General shot of Trench 6

Key:	Fig. No:	4-6	Revision:	A	Client:	James Douglas Residential Ltd	 <div>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</div>					
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