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**House Development, Dean Path,
Edinburgh.
Archaeological Evaluation and Watching
Brief**

**Data Structure Report
No. 1619**

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House Development, Dean Path Edinburgh. Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

Data Structure Report No. 1619

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between March 2009 and April 2010 at the site of a single house development at 63 Dean Path, Edinburgh (NT 238 740). The development is within Dean Village, and lies to the south-east of Dean Cemetery overlooking the Water of Leith. The work was commissioned by Goodburn Baillie (Architecture) Ltd on behalf of Mr Graham Burden.
- 1.1.2 Planning permission was submitted and granted for a single house development, to be built on a small area of land overlooking the Water of Leith. Planning permission was granted on the condition of further archaeological assessment to be conducted on the site, due to the proximity to the Dean Cemetery. This planning condition was required by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS).
- 1.1.3 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by CFA Archaeology Ltd and approved by CECAS.

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 The site lies adjacent to Dean Cemetery (NT27SW 631), in the Dean Village area of Edinburgh. The cemetery forms an integral part of Edinburgh's UNESCO World Heritage Site. The site also lies within the Historic Garden and Designed Landscapes of Dean Cemetery and New Town Gardens.
- 1.2.2 Dean Cemetery was designed by the eminent architect David Cousins. It is Edinburgh's most significant Victorian burial ground and contains outstanding memorial architecture and sculpture on a parallel with the Fir Park necropolis in Glasgow. As such, the site is Category A listed, having been upgraded from Category B in 2009 (HB 27924)
- 1.2.3 The initial phase of construction in 1845 saw the demolition of the 17th century. Deans House (NT27SW 145), the former location of which is still unknown. The initial layout encompassed a total of 8.78 acres. In 1877 permission for an extension to the north of the current provision was granted although this further development did not take place until 1909. The extension further increased the acreage to over 12, although subsequent development which included the building of Ravelston Terrace has reduced the site by approximately 2.5 acres.
- 1.2.4 There are a number of buildings within the cemetery which are contemporary with its foundation. These include the Superintendents House, built in 1855 and the Gate Lodge. The Gate Lodge, which lies immediately north-west of the development site, is an L-plan Tudor gabled structure constructed of coursed square sandstone with some ashlar quoins. It retains a prominent gable end and decorative fretted barge-boardings.

- 1.2.5 The entrance from Dean Path Cemetery is through a twin hemi-cycle entrance comprising corniced square piers, sandstone ashlar surmounted by ashlar pyramid finials set on ball feet. Cast iron railings and a large cast iron gate complete the façade.
- 1.2.6 The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map depicts a small square building, with a small enclosure or garden plot attached on the south side, within the development area. The development area is not included within the Cemetery Limits. Dean Cemetery Lodge is depicted to the north of the development area. The ground to the south and south-west comprises tree cover on a steep gradient which still survives as a bank immediately adjacent to the development site sloping down towards The Water of Leith. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map depicts a series of paths down the slopes of the bank. Modern field observations showed a single path which followed the perambulation of the Water of Leith. In general, the map regression exercise demonstrated little change to the immediate environ of the development area.
- 1.2.7 There has been no known previous archaeological work within the development area.

1.3 Objectives

- 1.3.1 The aims of the evaluation and watching brief were:
- To tidy up and record existing exposed sections in two trenches.
 - To dig a new evaluation trench on undisturbed ground. This trench will be c.10m long.
 - Conduct a watching brief on excavation of any service trenches or other groundbreaking works within the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 CFA would like to thank Mr Ian Gourlay, general secretary for the Dean Cemetery Trust, for information supplied.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 Work was conducted with regard to the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance. Recording of all elements was done following established CFA methods.

2.2 Trial trenching

- 2.2.1 Two already excavated trenches were cleaned and recorded and one new trench was excavated and recorded within the development area, amounting to c.32m². Trenching was restricted by the existing house development.
- 2.2.2 The trenches were excavated by machine under constant archaeological supervision to remove topsoil and modern deposits down to subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first. The trenches were backfilled at the end of the evaluation on completion of recording.
- 2.2.3 All hand excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by 35mm and digital photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

2.3 Watching Brief

- 2.3.1 All further ground breaking works within the development site were monitored, including for utility service connections.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 Two already excavated trenches were cleaned and recorded and one new trench was excavated and recorded within the development area. Due to the restriction on space within the development area, the evaluation trenches were excavated where space permitted; this area was constrained by the new build and the limits of the site boundary which is denoted on Fig. 1
- 3.1.2 As part of the development, a section of the boundary wall and a Victorian potting shed were demolished, although the east gable of the shed survived within the boundary wall (Fig. 5).
- 3.1.3 The text below summarises Trenches 1 – 3. Context numbers are given in bold and parentheses, and are described in full in Appendix 1.

3.2 Consultation with the Dean Cemetery Trust

- 3.2.1 The Dean Cemetery Trust confirmed that no burials have ever taken place within the development area. The Trust also stated that the development area has been used as a dumping ground for spoil and waste for a considerable amount of time and, as a consequence, is now essentially made up ground.

3.3 Evaluation Results

Trench 1

- 3.3.1 Trench 1 was ‘L’ shaped and measured 6.7m north-east to south-west by 4.1m north-west to south-east; the width of the trench was 1.8m. A deposit of dark orange clayey-sand (**001**) was interpreted as the possible natural substrate due to its homogeneity and the absence of finds. Deposits **002** to **021** are described in detail in Appendix 1 and were interpreted as tip deposits comprising made ground (Fig. 2a-d). These deposits contained a large amount of finds, all of which were consistent with a late 19th to 20th century midden. There were no archaeological features in Trench 1.

Trench 2

- 3.3.2 Trench 2 was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 1m by 6m. Deposits **033** and **038** were interpreted as natural due to their homogenous composition and lack of finds. Deposit **033** was overlain by a mid-brown sandy topsoil **032/036**. Deposit **038** was overlain by modern overburden, accumulated as part of the housing development. The west-facing section had been disturbed by a cut (**037**) and subsequent insertion of a concrete block (**035**). There were no archaeological features in Trench 2 (Fig. 3a-b).

Trench 3

- 3.3.3 Trench 3 was excavated in the north-west corner of the site. Due to the limitations on space, the trench was 1.8m wide by 4m in length and orientated north-west to south-east. The trench revealed a possible natural deposit comprising dark yellow sand at c.2m below the ground surface; however, due to health and safety reasons this could not be substantiated. The north-east facing section revealed deposits similar to those seen in Trench 1, namely multi-layered tip deposits indicative of made ground.

3.4 Shed and Boundary Wall

- 3.4.1 The possible Victorian potting shed was demolished prior to CFA attending site, and a modern garage now stands in its place. The east gable, however, survives due its incorporation into the boundary wall running along the east edge of the development (Fig. 5)
- 3.4.2 The remains of the Victorian shed appeared to have two phases of construction. The lower part of the gable is constructed from rounded stone boulders which were mortar bonded and which possibly form part of the original boundary wall associated with the earlier phase of the Dean Cemetery circa its construction in 1845. The upper level of the gable is constructed from bonded square-cut stone, edged with ashlar blocks. The remains of the roof were capped with skeins and were crow stepped on the south side. This second phase of building is the same construction as the Dean Cemetery Lodge indicating contemporaneity.

3.5 Watching Brief

- 3.5.1 A watching brief was conducted on all additional groundbreaking work (Fig 1). The monitoring uncovered two courses of brick work (**041**) to the west of the new building, at 1m below the modern surface (Fig. 1 & 6). The surrounding ground was interpreted as made ground comprising tipped deposits with modern finds. The frogged brick was stamped 'Dougal Winchburgh' and the wall was approximately 2m in length. The precise purpose of these remains is unknown, although Dougal's Brickworks operated between 1873 and 1970. As such, the deposit is interpreted as a relatively modern, possible external retaining wall. Its single brick thickness suggests the remains were unlikely to belong to any substantial structure.
- 3.5.2 Overburden removal in the western corner of the site (Fig. 1) uncovered several fragments of concrete and marble grave furniture. The fragments include two pieces of marble annotated "AND CAROLINE ANN SHAW DIED 18 FEBRUARY 1885 AGED 40" (Fig. 7). The provenance of these pieces is unknown, although their incorporation on site is presumably the result of dumping from the cemetery itself.

4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The archaeological watching brief and evaluation uncovered a sequence of tipped deposits which indicate the development area is largely made ground. The deposits contained modern finds and continued to depths of over 2.5m.
- 4.2 The remains of the potting shed could be seen in the surviving north-eastern elevation which fronted onto Dean Path. It is suggested by the surviving remains that the lower course of the shed comprised the boundary wall of the cemetery, with the gable end built onto this wall.
- 4.3 Two courses of truncated brick wall were recorded. These remains were interpreted as being relatively modern in origin, probably 20th century. The superficial wall possibly functioned as an external retaining wall, built during landscaping at this time.
- 4.4 An annotated marble memorial slab and several other pieces of memorial masonry were recovered and retained for further analysis.
- 4.5 No features of archaeological significance were recorded during the evaluation or watching brief.
- 4.6 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 City of Edinburgh Council Sites and Monuments Record.
- 4.7 A summary statement of the results of this work will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2010* (Appendix 4).

APPENDIX 1. Context Register

Context no.	Trench/ Area	Fill of	Type	Description
001	1		Deposit	Possible natural dark-orange clayey-sand c/w occasional cobbles
002	1		Deposit	Mixed deposit of dark brown sandy clay
003	1		Deposit	Mid-brown sandy clay c/w small cobbles
004	1		Deposit	Lens' of light orangey-yellow sand
005	1		Deposit	Lens' of dark grey silt c/w occasional cobbles
006	1		Deposit	Homogenous dark grey silt
007	1		Deposit	Light orange sandy clay c/w occasional sub-rounded cobbles
008	1		Deposit	Dark grey silty clay c/w frequent mixed cobbles
009	1		Deposit	Mixed orangey-grey sandy-clay with common lens' of stone
010	1		Deposit	Mid-grey to orange sandy-clay with occasional angular to sub-angular cobbles
011	1		Deposit	Lens of pale orange sandy clay
012	1		Deposit	Dark grey silty-clay c/w occasional small stones
013	1		Deposit	Bioturbated mid-orange sandy clay c/w occasional small stones
014	1		Deposit	Lens of mixed silt and sand c/w frequent small stones
015	1		Deposit	Bioturbated dark grey sandy silt with modern finds of glass & metal
016	1		Deposit	Orange to grey sandy-silt, bioturbated with occasional small stones
017	1		Deposit	Bioturbated mid-grey sandy-silt
018	1		Deposit	Deposit of hardcore
019	1		Deposit	Heavily disturbed topsoil c/w frequent finds of glass, worked stone & modern debris
020	1		Deposit	Orangey sandy-clay c/w frequent large angular stones
021	1		Deposit	Dark grey sandy-silt c/w occasional sub-angular cobbles
022	3		Deposit	Disturbed layer of topsoil c/w frequent modern debris
023	3		Deposit	Layer of type 1 / hardcore
024	3		Deposit	Loose grey sandy-silt, heavily bioturbated c/w modern finds
025	3		Deposit	Lens of beige sandy-clay
026	3		Deposit	Deposit of grey sandy soil c/w modern debris
027	3		Deposit	Bioturbated dark grey clayey silt
028	3		Deposit	Lens of ash
029	3		Deposit	Dark brown to light yellow mixed fine sand
030	3		Deposit	Grey sandy-silt c/w occasional small sub-rounded cobbles & very rare large boulder
031	3		Deposit	Same as 030
032	2		Deposit	Mid-brown bioturbated sandy topsoil c/w large sub-rounded boulders
033	2		Deposit	Possible natural deposit of greyish-orange sandy clay
034	2	037	Deposit	Modern poured concrete block
035	2		Deposit	Modern block-work
036	2		Deposit	Dark brown topsoil c/w heavy root matter and occasional modern glass fragments
037	2		Cut	Cut for modern concrete block 034
038	2		Deposit	Same as 033
039	2		Deposit	Modern overburden pertaining to current development
040	2		Deposit	Modern overburden pertaining to current development
041	-		Deposit	Line of bricks, possibly in-situ
042	-		Deposit	Concentration of stone tumble

043	-		Deposit	Fragments of grave furniture
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APPENDIX 2a. Digital Photographic Register

Digi No	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
1-4	General shots of site	Various	Fine
5-6	Trench 1, section A	East	Fine
7-9	Trench 1, section B	South	Fine
10	Trench 1, section C	West	Fine
11-12	Trench 1, section D	South	Fine
13-15	General shots of Trench 1	Various	Fine
16-17	Shot of external elevation of Shed gable	East	Fine
18	Shot of modern pre-fabricated shed adjoining street facing stone gable	South-west	Fine
19-20	Working shots of Trench 3 excavation	-	Fine
21-23	Working shots of Trench 2 excavation	North-west	Fine
24	Shot of large boulder excavated from Trench 3	-	Sunny
25	Shot of upstanding street facing elevation of shed	North	Overcast
26-27	General shot of view of site from street	North	Overcast
28-29	Southwest facing section of Trench 2	South-west	Sunny
30	General shot of Trench 2 excavations	West	Sunny
31	Shot of base of Trench 2 after excavation	North-west	Sunny
32	General shot of area to west of site prior to excavation	East	Overcast
33	General shot of area to west of site prior to excavation	West	Overcast
34-35	Line of bricks uncovered during excavation	North-west	Overcast
36	Line of bricks uncovered during excavation	South-west	Overcast
37	Spread of crushed stone and mortar uncovered during excavation	-	Overcast
38	North-east facing section of edge of trench: western corner	North-east	Overcast
39	Western corner of site before excavation	East	Overcast
40	Shot of stone tumble	East	Overcast
41	Shot of stone tumble	West	Overcast
42	Fragment of marble uncovered during excavation	-	Overcast
43	Shot of uncovered grave furniture	North-east	Overcast
44	Shot of uncovered grave furniture	South-west	Overcast
45-46	Shot of cleaned & inscribed marble after cleaning	-	Overcast
47-49	South-east facing section of south-west corner of site	South-east	Overcast
50	Pre-excavation shot of area to south-east house	South-east	Overcast
51	Pre-excavation shot of area to south-west house	South-west	Overcast
52	Working shot of ground conditions on site	North-east	Overcast
53	Shot of north-east facing section of service trench	North-east	Overcast

APPENDIX 2b. Colour Slide Film Register

Film No. 1	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
1-2	Trench 1 east facing section	East	Fine
3-4	Trench 1 south facing section	South	Fine
5-6	Trench 1 west facing section	West	Fine
7-8	Trench 1 south facing section	South	Fine
9-12	General working shots of Trench 2	Various	Fine
13-14	Trench 2 west facing section	West	Fine
15-16	Trench 2 west facing section	West	Fine
17-18	Trench 2 east facing section	East	Fine
19-22	Shot of shed	South-east	Fine
23-24	Shot of shed	South	Fine
25-26	Shot of street facing elevation of shed	East	Fine
27-28	Shot of street facing elevation of shed	North-east	Overcast
Film No. 2	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
1	I.D. Shot	-	-
2	Pre-excavation shot of courtyard to south-east of site	South-east	Overcast
3	Pre-excavation shot of courtyard to south-east of site	South-west	Overcast
4	pre-excavation shot of courtyard to south-east of site	North-east	Overcast
5-6	East north-east facing section of excavated manhole chamber to south-east of site	North-east	Overcast

APPENDIX 3. Drawings Registers


Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description/contexts
1	1	1:20	Section	East facing section of Trench 1
2	1	1:20	Section	South facing section of Trench 1
3	1	1:20	Section	West facing section of Trench 1
4	2	1:20	Section	South facing section of Trench 1
5	5	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench 3
6	4	1:20	Section	East north-east facing section of Trench 3
7	4	1:20	Section	South south-east facing section of Trench 3
8	4	1:20	Section	West north-west facing section of Trench 3
9	4	1:20	Section	North north-west facing section of Trench 3
10	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench 1
11	Daybook	1:20	Section	West facing section of Trench 2
12	Daybook	1:20	Section	West facing section of Trench 2
13	Daybook	1:20	Section	East facing section of Trench 2
14	Daybook	1:40	Plan	Plan of Trench 2
15	Daybook	NTS	Plan	Sketch plan of area to rear of development
16	Daybook	1:50	Plan	Sketch plan of area to rear of development
17	Daybook	1:10	Section	Profile through modern deposit of bricks to rear of development
18	Daybook	1:10	Section	South west section of line of modern bricks to rear of development
19	Daybook	1:20	Plan	Sketch plan of area to rear of development
20	Daybook	1:20	Section	Sketch plan of stone deposit in west corner of site
21	Daybook	1:20	Section	South-east facing section of made ground to west of site
22	Daybook	1:20	Section	North-east facing section of made ground to north of site

APPENDIX 4. Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

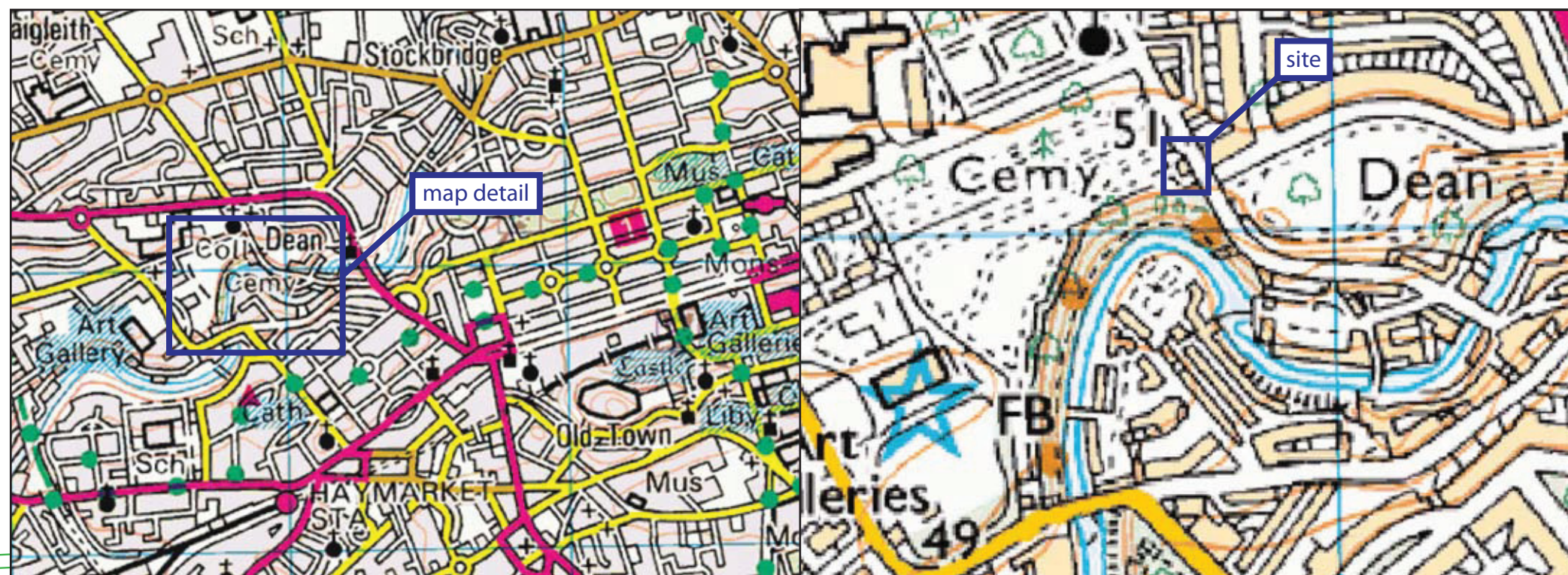
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PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	House Development, Dean Path, Edinburgh: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
PROJECT CODE:	GOOD
PARISH:	Edinburgh City
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Phil Moore
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation and watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 238 740
START DATE (this season)	March 2009
END DATE (this season)	March 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>CFA Archaeology conducted a scheme of archaeological works at the location of a house development on Dean Path immediately south-west of Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh. The work included an evaluation and a subsequent watching brief on all invasive groundworks.</p> <p>The trenching recorded a series of deposits which indicate the area to the south of Dean Cemetery is made ground. No archaeological features were uncovered during the trial trenching.</p> <p>This interpretation was reinforced as the watching brief observed the removal of further deposits of made ground within the development site. The watching brief recorded a small section of modern brick wall, which appeared not to be structural and probably represented a phase of landscaping prior to the site being developed. It also uncovered several fragments of memorial masonry; some of which was inscribed. The masonry was recovered from material dumped close to the site boundary with the cemetery.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	N/A
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Goodburn Baillie (Architecture) Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	The Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, East Lothian EH21 7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	pmoore@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	<p>Report to be submitted to NMRS and City of Edinburgh Council's Historic Environment Record</p> <p>Archive to be submitted to NMRS</p>



Key:

 CFA evaluation trenches

 watching brief area



DEAN PATH

Figure 5

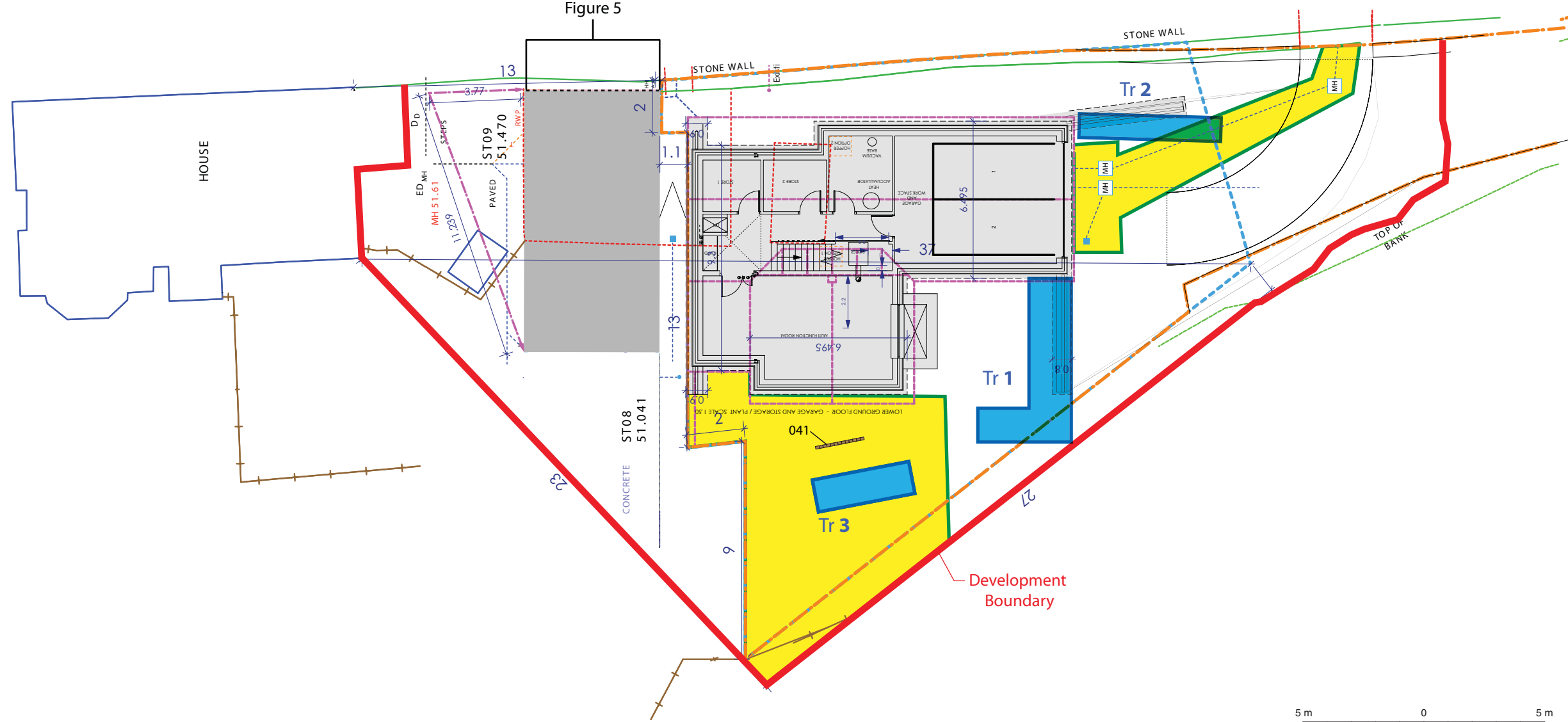


Fig. No: 1

Revision: A

Title:

Trench Location Map

Project:
House Development, Dean
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Archaeological Evaluation and
Watching Brief

Scale:
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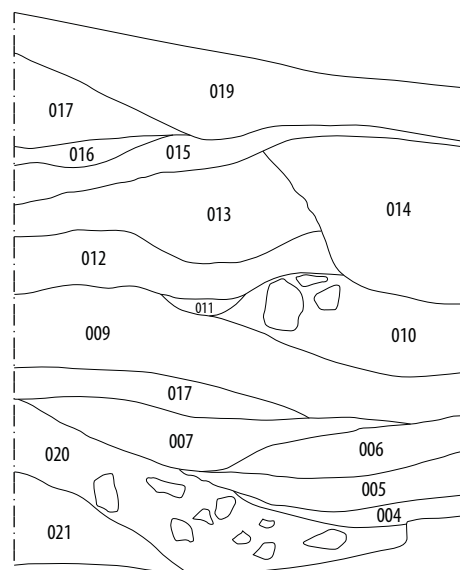
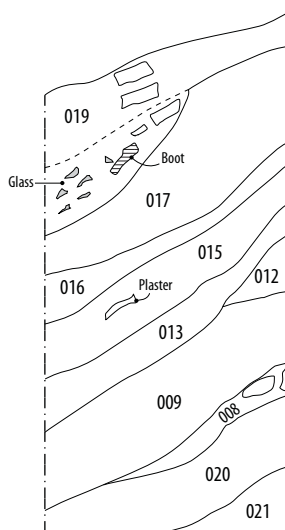
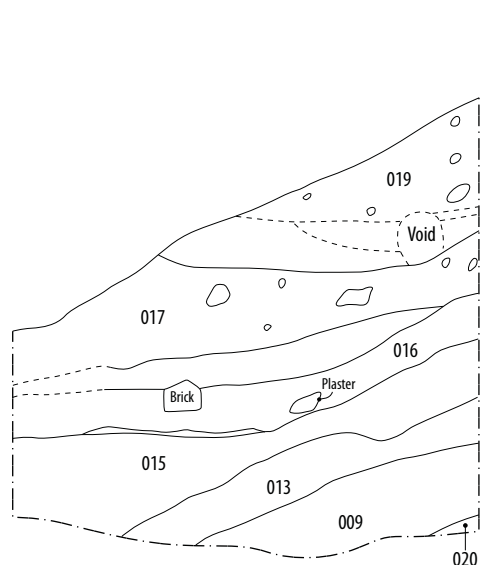


Fig. 2a - East-facing section of Trench 1

Fig. 2b - South-facing section of Trench 1

Fig. 2c - West-facing section of Trench 1

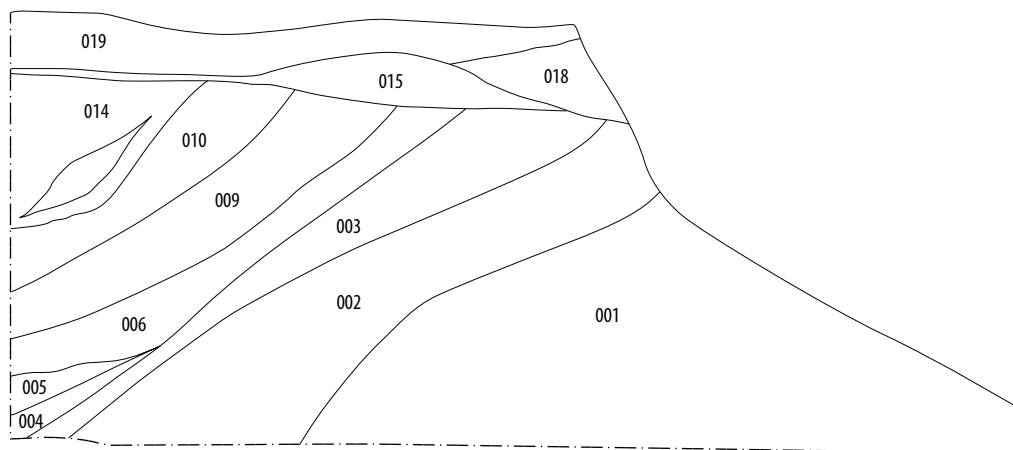


Fig. 2d - North-facing section of Trench 1

Key:

Fig. No:

2

Revision:

A

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Sections in Trench 1

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Scale: 0 0.5 1 2m



Fig. 3a - East-facing section of Trench 2

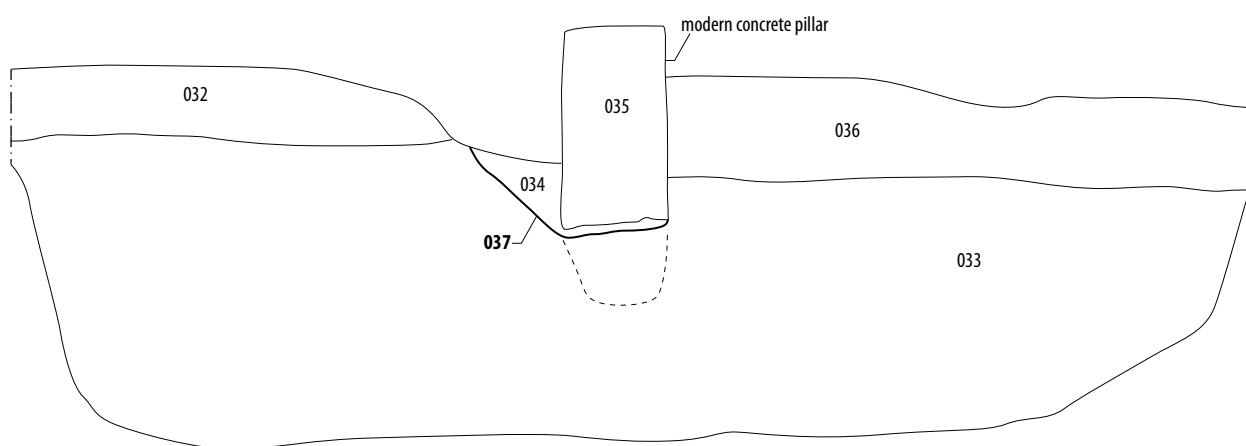


Fig. 3b - West-facing section of Trench 2

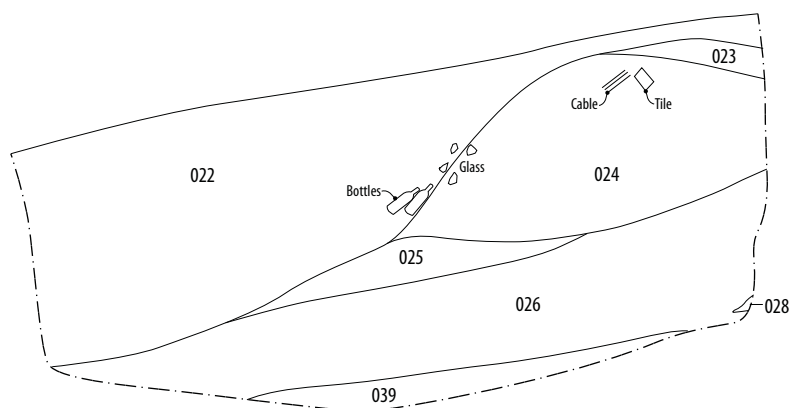


Fig. 4 - East-facing section of Trench 3

Key:

Scale: 0 0.5 1 2m

Fig. No:

3-4

Revision:

A

Client:

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Sections in Trench 2 & 3

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Fig. 5 -Oblique shot of NE-facing elevation of former potting shed



Fig. 6 -Shot of brickwork 041



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Fig. 7 -Shot of memorial masonry 043 recovered during watching brief

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