

Borders Railway Project Site 11 Archaeological Evaluation

Report no. 1997







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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 December 2011 in advance of the construction of the Borders Railway Project. Site numbers relate to the study specific numbers from the Environmental Statement. The evaluation was undertaken on Site 11, the former site of Harelaw Farm (NMRS No NT36NW423).

The Written Scheme of Investigation was based on mitigation measures approved by the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service which are identified in Table A4 in the *Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (Jones & Neighbour 2010). The area for evaluation is identified in the *Borders Railway Project Environmental Management System Manual* (McLuckie 2011).

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the project were:

- to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features and specifically to test the possible presence of surviving remains of Site 11 Harelaw Farm, (NMRS No NT36NW423), or any other deposits within the proposed development area;
- to establish their vulnerability 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

Work was conducted with regard to the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* and *Code of Conduct*.

The evaluation covered Site 11, trench numbering starts at Tr.1 and carried on to Tr.7.

2.2 Evaluation Strategy

The total evaluation area for Site 11 was 2000m²: seven trial trenches were opened which examined 120.75m², slightly over 6% of the total area.

The trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision to remove topsoil and other soil deposits down to subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first.

Samples of all features of archaeological interest were hand excavated in order to establish their likely date, nature, extent and condition.

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

Trench locations were recorded using industry standard surveying equipment and the trenches were backfilled on completion of recording.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

Numbers in square brackets are context numbers described in Appendix 3. Only trenches where features or deposits of note were identified are described below. The other trenches are described in Appendix 1.

The trenches were evenly spread across the site.

3.2 Evaluation – Area 11

Seven trenches (Fig. 2, Appendix 1) were excavated within Area 11.

Tr.1

Underlying the contemporary topsoil [001] was a 0.35m deep layer [003] of dark brown gritty silt containing ash, broken stone, fragments of brick and tile, metal fragments, broken white ceramic and glass bottles. This layer overlaid [004] a buried topsoil layer. Deposit [003] would appear to be dumped rubbish material filling in localised natural depression.

Tr. 2

This was the same as Trench 1; underlying the contemporary topsoil [001] was a 0.35m deep layer [003] of dark brown gritty silt containing ash, broken stone, fragments of brick and tile, metal fragments, broken white ceramic and glass bottles. This layer overlaid [004], a buried topsoil layer. Deposit [003] would appear to be dumped rubbish material filling in localised natural depression.

Tr.3

Like trench 1 and 2 a 0.35m deep layer [003] of dark brown gritty silt containing ash, broken stone, fragments of brick and tile, metal fragments, broken white ceramic and glass bottles lay below the topsoil [001] and overlaid [004], a buried topsoil layer. Deposit [003] would appear to be dumped rubbish material filling in localised natural depression. Sealed by [004] was a shallow V-shaped cut [005] aligned WNW-ESE. The cut was 0.30m deep by 0.70m (max) wide by 9.5m in length and was cut in to the natural subsoil (Figs. 4 & 5). The fill [006] was a loose, light grey mortar containing broken fragments of sandstone blocks.

No ceramic field drains were encountered in any of the trenches.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, seven trial trenches were excavated which covered 120.75m² or 6% of the total area evaluated. One feature of archaeological significance was identified, a possible robbed out wall found in the base of Tr. 3. This may relate to the remains of Harelaw Farmstead but no other remains of a similar nature were identified.

Based on the results of the evaluation CFA recommend that no further work is required; however, the responsibility for deciding the scope of any further work lies solely with East Lothian Council Archaeology Service.

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 East Lothian Council Archaeology Service who provide archaeological support for Midlothian Council.

A summary statement of the results of this evaluation will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2012*.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jones C and Neighbour T 2010 'Borders Railway Project: Cultural Heritage Management Plan' Version 5 Rev A

McLukie A 2011 'Borders Railway Project Environmental Management System Manual, Version 5 Rev A

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF EVALUATION TRENCHES

Trench	Trench Information
1	Trench size: 1.50mx10.8m
	Trench orientation: NW-SE
	Trench depth: 0.80m-1.10m
	Topsoil depth: 0.35m-0.60m
	No visible subsoil
	Topsoil overlies a debris layer, 003, which overlies a buried
	topsoil, 004, then natural
	Geology is a mid brown coarse sand with small sub angular
	stones
	Area is a natural depression in the ground into which 003 has
	been dumped over the original ground level
	Contexts in Trench
	Topsoil - 001
	Natural - 002
	Dumping layer - 003 Ruried Topsoil 004
	Buried Topsoil - 004
2	Trench size: 1.50mx11m
	Trench orientation: N-S
	Trench depth: 0.80m-1.05m
	Topsoil depth: 0.30m-0.35m
	No visible subsoil
	Topsoil overlies a debris layer, 003, which overlies a buried
	topsoil, 004, then natural
	Geology is a mid brown coarse sand with small sub angular
	stones
	Area is a natural depression in the ground into which 003 has
	been dumped over the original ground level
	Contexts in Trench
	Topsoil - 001
	Natural - 002
	Dumping layer - 003
	Buried Topsoil - 004
3	Trench size: 1.50mx12.60m with a 1.50mx14m diagonal cross
	trench
	Trench orientation: NNW-SSE
	Trench depth: 0.85m-1.10m
	Topsoil depth: 0.30m-0.40m
	No visible subsoil
	Topsoil overlies a debris layer, 003, which overlies a buried
	Toposit overnes a debits tayor, obs, which overnes a buried

	4- n '1 004 than natural
	topsoil, 004, then natural
	Geology is a mid brown coarse sand with small sub angular
	stones
	Area is a natural depression in the ground into which 003 has
	been dumped over time. Remains of a possible robbed out wall,
	005/006, running E-W for approximately 9.50m, cuts the natural
	Contexts in Trench
	Topsoil - 001
	Natural - 002
	Dumping layer - 003
	Buried Topsoil - 004
	Cut for possible robbed out wall - 005 Fill of possible robbed out wall - 006
	Thi of possible robbed out wan - ooo
4	Trench size: 1.50mx12.60m
	Trench orientation: NNE-SSW
	Trench depth: 0.50m-0.60m
	Topsoil depth: 0.40m-0.50m
	No visible subsoil
	Topsoil sits on natural
	Geology is an orange/ brown coarse sand with medium sub
	angular stones
	No archaeology
	Contexts in Trench
	Topsoil - 001
	Natural - 002
5	Trench size: 1.50mx12.30m
	Trench orientation: N-S
	Trench depth: 0.20m-0.30m
	Topsoil depth: 0.20m-0.30m
	No visible subsoil
	Topsoil sits on natural
	Geology is a brown gravelly sand
	No archaeology
	Two diendeology
	Contexts in Trench
	Topsoil - 001
	Natural - 002
_	
6	Trench size: 1.50mx11.80m
	Trench orientation: NW-SE
	Trench depth: 0.20m-0.30m

	Topsoil depth: 0.20m-0.30m No visible subsoil Topsoil sits on natural Geology is a brown gravelly sand
	No archaeology Contexts in Trench Topsoil - 001 Natural - 002
7	Trench size: 1.50mx10.50m Trench orientation: N-S Trench depth: 0.30m-0.40m Topsoil depth: 0.30m-0.40m No visible subsoil Topsoil sits on natural Geology is a brown sand with small angular stones No archaeology Contexts in Trench Topsoil - 001 Natural - 002

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Digital Shot	Description	From	Conditions
1	JCB track mark entering site		cloudy
2	JCB track detail		cloudy
3	non ploughed area before trenching		cloudy
4	Tr. 1 post-ex	SW	Cloudy
5	TR.1 east facing section	W	Cloudy
6	Tr.1 east facing detail showing 003	SW	Cloudy
7	Tr.2 post-ex	N	Cloudy
8	Tr.2 west facing section showing 003	E	Cloudy
9	Tr.3 post-ex	NW	Cloudy
10	Tr.3 extension post-ex showing 005. 006	W	Cloudy
11	Tr.3 east facing section through 005. 006	W	Cloudy
12	Tr.3 extension post-ex showing 005. 006	E	Cloudy
13	Tr.4 post-ex	N	Cloudy
14	Tr.5 post-ex	SSE	Cloudy
15	Tr.6 post-ex	SE	Cloudy
16	Tr.7 post-ex with visible plough scars	N	Cloudy
17	general shot of back filling		cloudy
18	general shot of back filling		cloudy
19	JCB track marks leaving site		cloudy

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Fill of	Location	Description	Drawing #
001			Topsoil	
002			Natural	
003		Tr1-3	Debris layer	001
004		Tr 1-3	Buried topsoil	001
005		Tr 3	Cut of possible robbed out wall	002, 003
006	005	Tr 3	Loose mortar and broken stone fill	002, 003
			of possible robbed out wall	

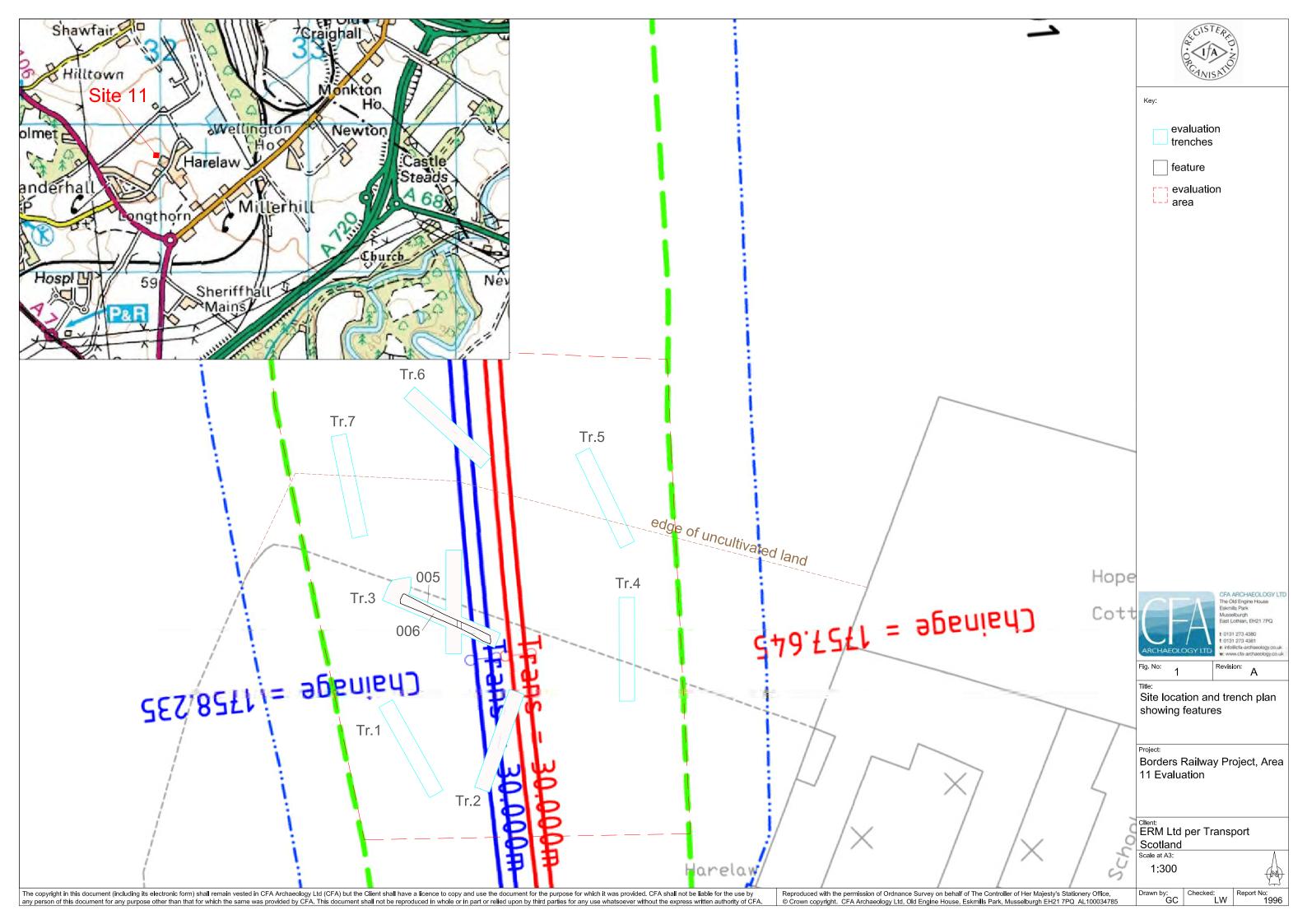






Fig. 2 Pre-excavation photo of non-ploughed area looking south



Fig. 3 Tr. 5 east-facing section showing layer 003 under the topsoil

Key:	Fig. No: 2-3	Revision: A	Client: ERM Ltd <i>per</i> Transport Scotland		CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House
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Scale at A4:	Project: Borde	ers Railway	Project Area 11 Evaluation	Drawn by: GC	w: www.cia-archaeology.co.uk





Fig. 4 Tr.3 photo of possible robbed out wall 005/006 from the west



Fig. 5 Tr.3 east-facing section through 005/006

Fig. 6 Tr. 4 post-ex from the north

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