

**18 Whitehouse Road,
Cramond,
City of Edinburgh
Archaeological Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

May 2015



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Executive Summary

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted by Mr Steve Yeoman of Yeoman McAllister Architects on behalf of Care Concern Holdings Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a proposed development site at 18 Whitehouse Road in Cramond, outside Edinburgh.

Preliminary research at the planning stage identified the site as one with significant archaeological potential, primarily due to the close proximity of Cramond Roman Fort. Following discussions with City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service, it was agreed to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site in advance of submission of a planning application. The results of the evaluation would allow the Council to assess the presence/absence and extent of any archaeological remains and deposits prior to the submission of a full planning application.

The evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of five placed evaluation trenches across the proposed footprint of the development. Linear features were revealed in the most northerly trench which matched the alignment of the fort. A shallow ditch in this trench also revealed a disarticulated human bone. A number of ephemeral and converging linear features were also recorded in Trench 2. Three of the trenches proved to be essentially archaeologically sterile, with only occasional topsoil finds. The dates of all features uncovered remains uncertain. A number of Roman artefacts were recovered, primarily from the topsoil. A small assemblage of chert lithics recovered across the site is of particular note.

ARCHAS Ltd recommend further archaeological investigation before any construction on the site.

A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-210535) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd was commissioned by Mr Steve Yeoman of Yeoman McAllister Architects on behalf of Care Concern Holdings Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of potential development of a residential site at 18 Whitehouse Road within Cramond Village (NGR: NT 18893 76714 centred). The client proposes to construct a low rise care home development with associated infrastructure.
- 1.1.2 The site was identified by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS – contact John Lawson) as lying in an area considered as having considerable archaeological potential. CECAS provide archaeological advice to the City of Edinburgh Council and recommended that a pre planning archaeological evaluation be carried out within the proposed footprint of the development. This would allow the council to make an informed decision on the planning application and ensure the developer was aware of any archaeological issues and put in place appropriate mitigation should it be required.
- 1.1.3 Prior to work on site ARCHAS completed a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which outlined the methodology for the evaluation as agreed with the client and CECAS. This contained a degree of research to put the site in its correct historical and archaeological context.
- 1.1.4 ARCHAS undertook an archaeological evaluation of the site over eleven days from Friday 24th April to Monday 4th May 2015. Five trenches were mechanically excavated, generally in fine, bright sunshine, although the weather deteriorated noticeably towards the end. The project was completed by Ross Cameron, Dave Henderson and Alastair Rees.
- 1.1.5 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents.

1.2 Site Location and Setting

General



Figure 1: Site location (imagery courtesy of ©2015 The Geoinformation Group, Map Data ©2015 Google)

1.2.1 The development site is located in the City of Edinburgh, on the east side of the tidal section of the River Almond. The site currently comprises a dwelling house and large garden and lies between School Brae and Cramond Glebe Road, and can be accessed via two lanes from either road. The proposed development area is centred on NGR: NT 18899 7101 99153 and extends to around 0.94 hectares (Ha) approximately.

Study Area



Plate 1: Looking north across the site (Photograph 016)

- 1.2.2 The proposed development site is located on a river terrace on the east bank of the River Almond. The site is currently being utilised as a residential development with private garden area. The area was noted to increase in elevation from south to north and east to west, with a steep break of slope immediately out-with the western boundary. Existing residential properties and associated grounds bound the site to the north, south and east, while mature woodland was noted to the west along the banks of the River Almond.
- 1.2.3 The site is bordered along all sides by fences and walls as well as mature woodland. A number of large trees and raised flower beds also populate the northern end of the garden (Plate 1).
- 1.2.4 The drift geology of the proposed development site comprises Raised Marine Deposits of Devensian age. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and are characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. The underlying bedrock geology comprises strata of the Lower Oil-Shale Group more specifically to be underlain by the Ravelston Sandstone.¹

¹ www.bgs.ac.uk –24/02/15

2 Archaeological Background

2.1 Archaeological Background

- 2.1.1 There is a wealth of evidence of Archaeological activity in the vicinity of the proposed development site. The most significant of these is the Nationally Important Cramond Roman Fort and Settlement that lies immediately to the north of the development area. This is protected as a Scheduled Monument (SM Number 2526). The Roman remains comprise a fort and civilian settlement, partly excavated and displayed but predominantly surviving below ground under parkland and woodland. The site has been scheduled for many years, but rescheduling extends the protected area to cover the full extent of known archaeological remains, taking into account the results of numerous excavations over the past twenty years (see 2.2 below).
- 2.1.2 The Scheduled Monument entry states: the site is located near the mouth of the River Almond, where it meets the Firth of Forth. It comprises a sub-rectangular fort defended by ramparts and ditches enclosing just under 5 acres, and associated civilian settlement. Excavations have shown that the fort was constructed around AD 140, during the Antonine period, with re-occupation later in the Antonine period, and again in the Severan period in the early third century AD. Some civilian re-use of the fort took place in the post-Severan period, up to the fourth century AD. The surviving portion comprises the north east and south east sectors of the fort, much of the remainder being beneath modern housing and roads. The civilian settlement, situated beyond the north and east ramparts of the fort, has produced indications of industrial as well as domestic activity, including evidence of a leather-working industry. Coins dating to the first century AD suggest some occupation in the Agricolan period, although excavations have so far failed to prove an Agricolan origin for the fort.
- 2.1.3 A Roman site had been long suspected at Cramond because the area had yielded a succession of finds, such as coins, pottery and inscribed stones. Early maps also indicate that some Roman remains were known here, and it is possible that they may have been upstanding to some degree until fairly recently.
- 2.1.4 The Roman fort was eventually re-discovered during excavations in 1954. Several other archaeological excavations undertaken at Cramond since this time have revealed further evidence of the fort and of associated Roman activity. The western part of the fort is now occupied by residential houses on the west side of Cramond Glebe Road, while the east side is overlain by Cramond Kirk and Kirkyard, the Manse and other open ground in which some of the Roman foundations have been exposed and consolidated. A Roman bath-house located about 100 m north of the fort was excavated in the mid-1970s.
- 2.1.5 It is likely that the earliest Roman settlement at Cramond comprised timber buildings, as at other contemporary sites, eg Vindolanda, although no trace of these has yet been identified during excavations. However, evidence of the later stone phases has survived well. The fort covered an area of about 4.8 acres and was of the usual sub-rectangular plan. Its perimeter was defined by a rampart of clay and turf with at least two outer (contemporary) encircling ditches, dating from the Antonine period. A section of a third outlying ditch has also recently been uncovered beneath the Kirk Hall, possibly of 3rd century date. The Roman ditches on the north side are not thought to have survived the 18th and 19th century landscaping, which may have removed sediments to a depth of up to 2 m. Similarly no Roman ditch has been found on the west side of the fort (although there have been few opportunities for investigations in this area). An annexe, defined by an extra ditch, was attached to the east side of the fort, contained evidence of contemporary industrial activity possibly representing a vicus. Although part of the Roman fort has been excavated, most of the remains are thought to still survive underground, under woodland, lawn, and standing buildings.

2.1.6 Although the Roman presence in Cramond is the most extensive, and arguably the most significant, archaeological occupation of the area, the presence of human occupation in periods must also be noted. Of particular note is the presence of significant prehistoric, in particular Mesolithic artefacts to the north east of the development area.

2.1.7 The medieval and post-medieval history of the village is also significant as attested by both the 15th century Cramond Tower and Cramond Parish Church.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Work in Cramond

2.2.1 The existence of the Roman Fort in Cramond has prompted a large quantity of archaeological investigations across the area, both research and developer led. Figure 2 shows the location of all recent archaeological investigations in the area and postulates as to the potential location of Cramond Fort Ditches and the road exiting the fort on the southern side.

2.2.2 A number of other excavations have been undertaken around the Roman fort at Cramond - in private gardens, on the college campus and in the parkland to the east. These have found a variety of remains, including sections of the Roman road approaching the fort from the south-east.²

2.2.3 More recently a programme of archaeological works adjacent to Cramond Kirk was undertaken on behalf of the Cramond Management Group and the City of Edinburgh Council to enable the identification of an appropriate mitigation strategy for the future protection, conservation and interpretation of the known Roman remains. The works consisted of three elements involving the re-excavation of two barrack blocks, the evaluation of the granary building and the evaluation of the eastern entrance within Cramond Roman Fort. The work was hugely successful identifying previously known features within Barrack Block B, but more importantly unearthing *in situ* deposits within Barrack Block A and Trenches B and C. Fresh evidence for the phasing of the buildings was recovered, alongside a large selection of artefacts including metalwork, coins and ceramics all relating to the Roman occupation, as well as Medieval ceramic and metalwork.³ The most recent work, a watching brief at 6 The Glebe, Cramond, identified a fragment of cobbled surface which possibly relates to the presence of the nearby Roman Fort, although no small finds of Roman date were recovered from the surface.⁴

2.2.4 Excavation in October 1995, immediately to the north of the development area (NMRS NT17NE 3.03; NGR: NT 1894 7673), confirmed the existence of the Roman road running southwards from the fort's southern gate. The road itself was in a poor state of preservation having suffered from robbing, with only a single layer of metalling surviving. This work also unearthed small quantities of Roman and Medieval pottery as well as several struck lithics, some certainly Mesolithic in character. The edge of a north to south aligned Roman ditch was also revealed excavated. The ditch producing Roman Grey Ware from the main fill and was not on the same alignment as the known fort, and may be of an earlier fort, possibly Flavian. The expected outer ditch of the Antonine/Severan fort did not occur on its projected alignment, though the southern edge of a ditch was located further to the north of the anticipated line.⁵

² Hoy, C. 1979 *Cramond, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society report on excavation 1979*, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society & Gooder, J.W. 2003 *Cramond Campus Excavation: Data Structure Report*, AOC Archaeology Grey Literature

³ Cook, M. 2008 *Cramond Management Plan Excavation: Data Structure Report*, AOC Archaeology Grey Literature

⁴ Engl, R. 2009 *5 The Glebe, Cramond: Watching Brief Report*, AOC Archaeology Grey Literature

⁵ Lawson, J.A. 1995 '23 Cramond Glebe Road (City Parish of Edinburgh), Roman Road and ditches, prehistoric artefacts and features' in *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland*, 53

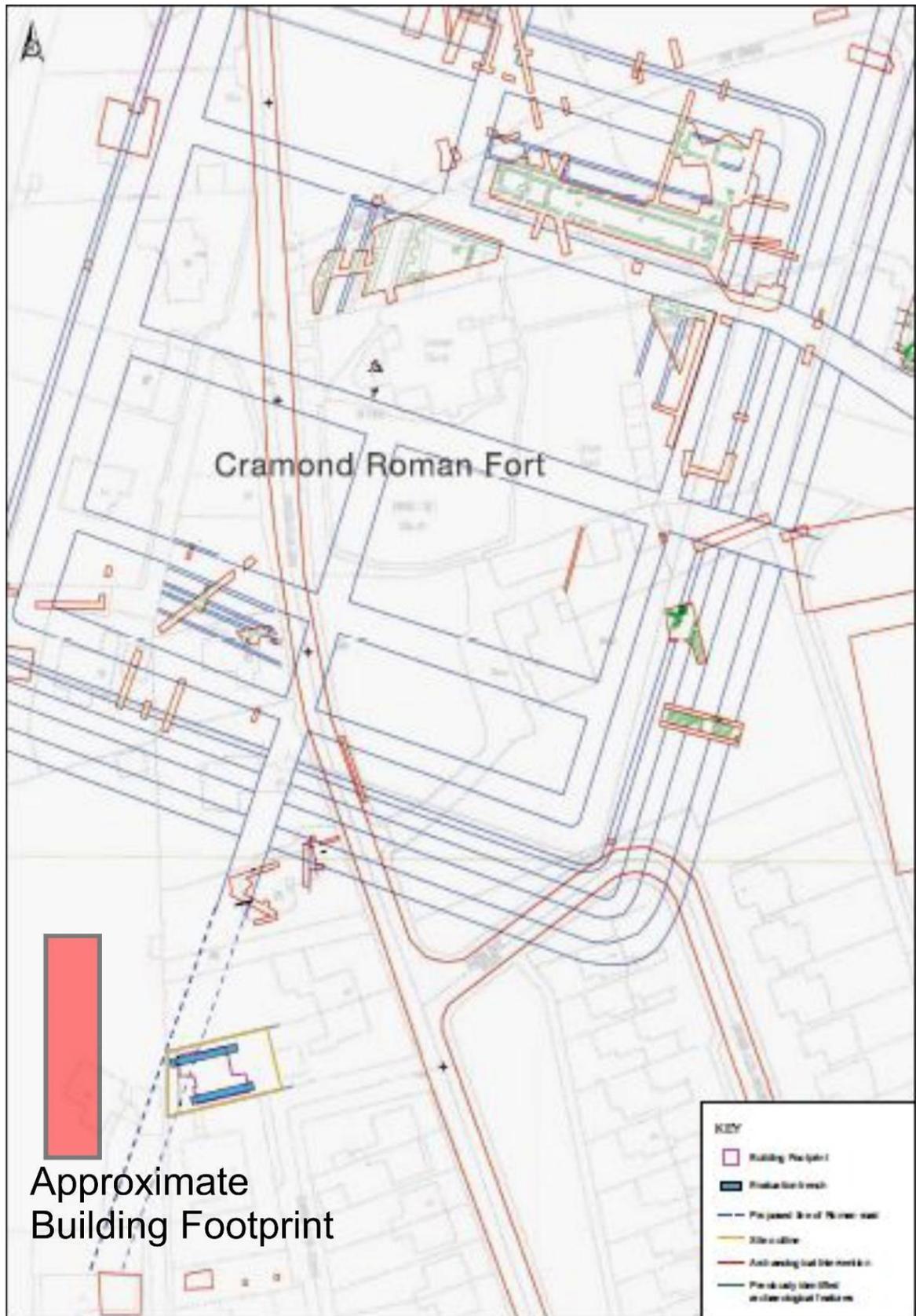


Figure 2: Location of previous fieldwork (2009 © AOC Archaeology Group)

2.2.5 The closest archaeological fieldwork (NGR: NT 1892 7668) to the proposed development was undertaken in 2009 when the excavation of two trial trenches immediately to the east of the proposed development revealed no significant archaeological features nor artefacts.

3 Methodology

3.1 The Development

- 3.1.1 The development proposals cater for the construction of a new 74 bed two storey care home that retains a large proportion of open space with a landscaped garden. It is expected that the biggest physical impact on any previously unknown buried archaeology will be within the buildings footprint.

3.2 Field Evaluation Purpose

- 3.2.1 The purpose of evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site in order to meet any requirements of City of Edinburgh Council via CECAS. The results of the evaluation will be used to decide whether further archaeological mitigation is required. In practice, this requires a number of trenches to be placed strategically across the site in order to gain good spatial coverage for assessing the potential of archaeological survival.
- 3.2.2 The results of this phase of works and subsequent recommendations by ARCHAS Ltd will allow CECAS to make an informed decision and recommendations to the City of Edinburgh Council as to whether the site should be investigated further and whether any planning application will require an archaeological condition. ARCHAS Ltd will provide recommendations relating to any future archaeological mitigation, but the decision for any further archaeological intervention rests with CECAS and ultimately the City of Edinburgh Council.
- 3.2.3 An archaeological evaluation investigates only a certain percentage of the development area through a series of carefully placed trenches. For the proposed development CECAS did not stipulate a percentage of the site to be investigated, but expect the trenching coverage to be comprehensive in order to provide an accurate view of archaeological survival.

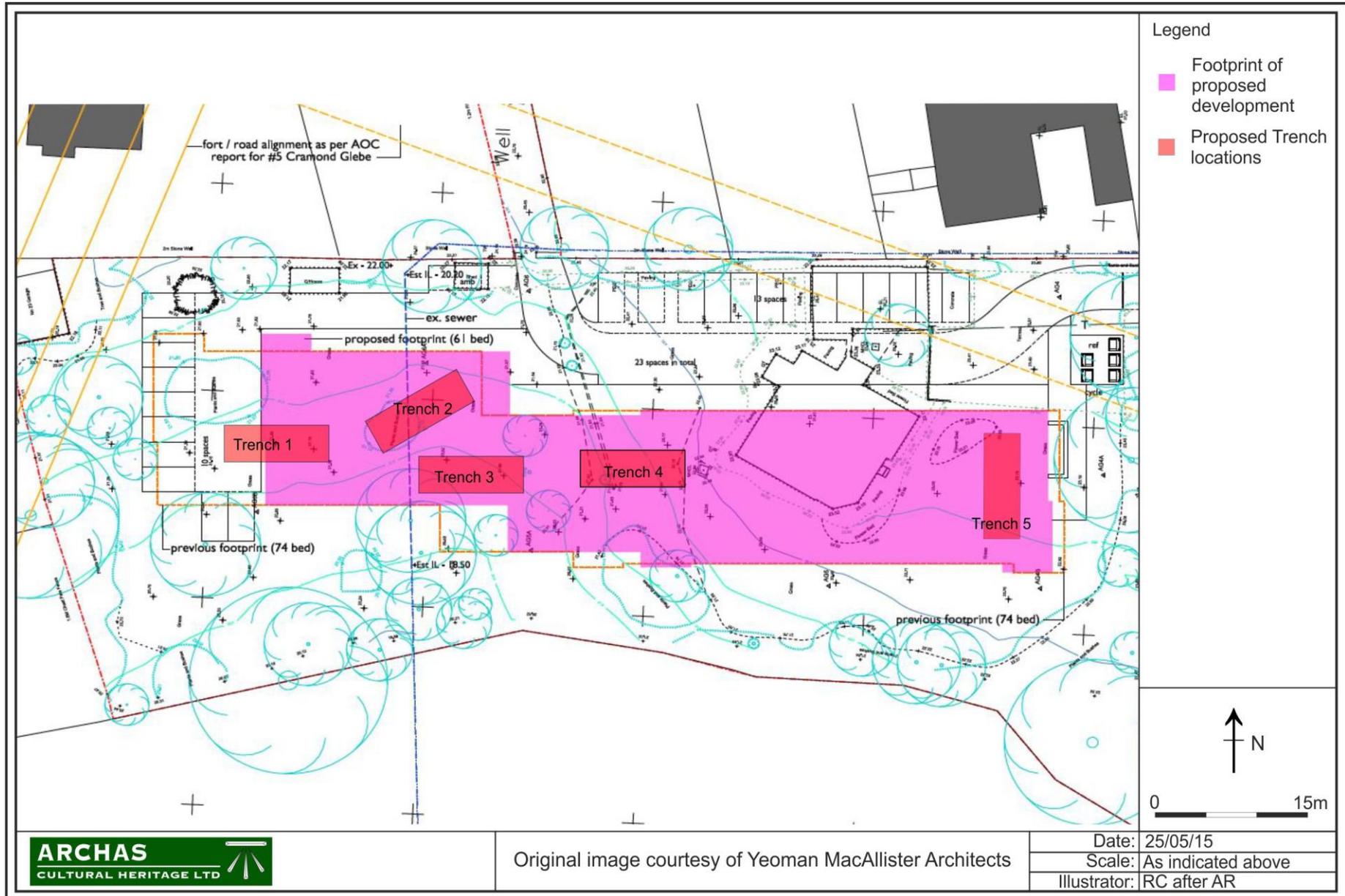


Figure 3: Proposed indicative trench plan. ARCHAS after Yeoman MacAllister

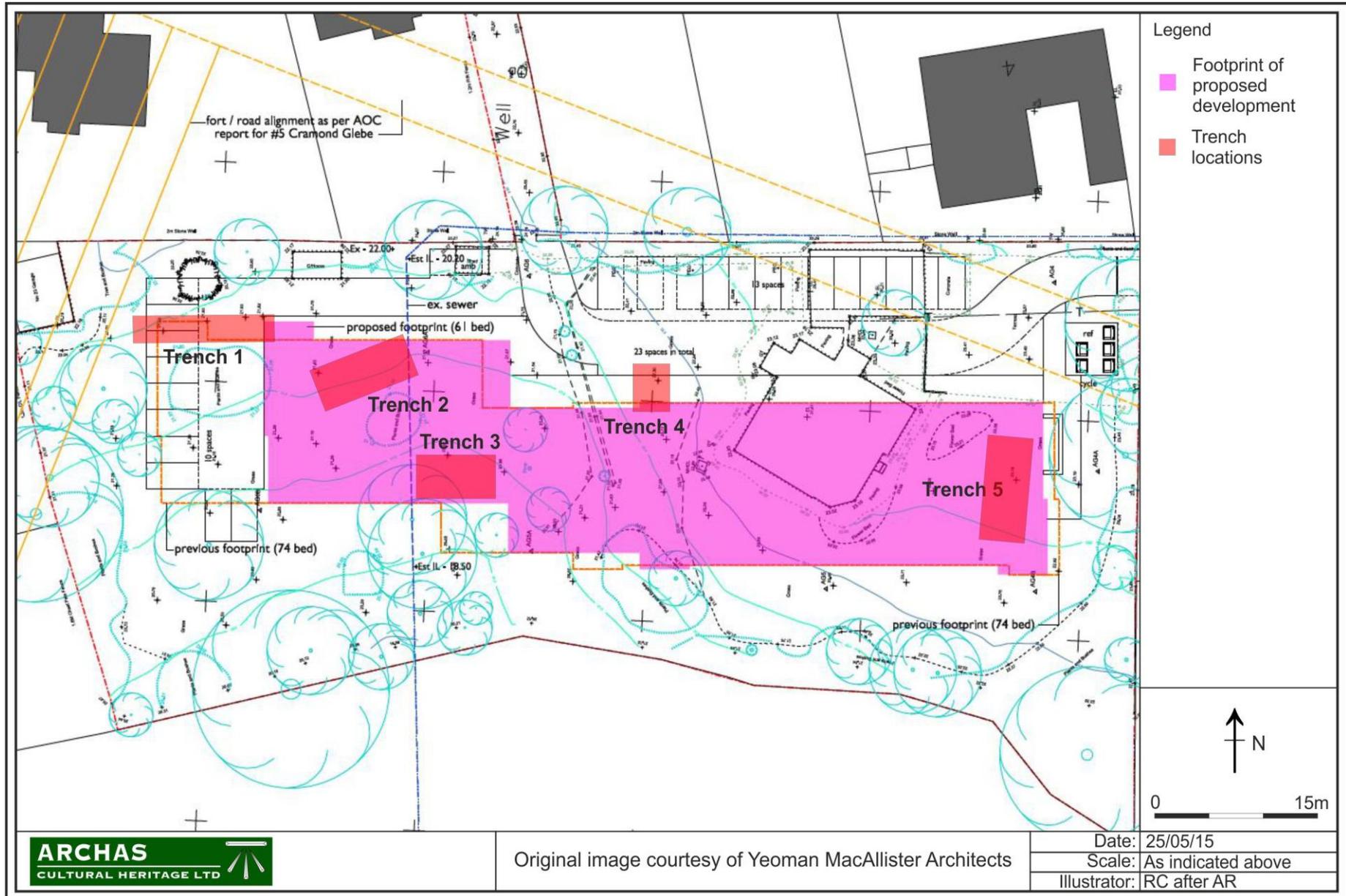


Figure 4 Locations of trenches as excavated. ARCHAS after Yeoman MacAllister

- 3.2.4 Five linear trenches were proposed in the WSI. The indicative trench plan (Figure 3) was accepted by CECAS and provided good spatial coverage of the proposed development area. This trench plan provided the proposed locations of trenches, but had to remain flexible enough to cope with conditions on the ground. In the event, although five trenches were excavated, these deviated slightly from the pattern as originally proposed (compare with Figure 4). The trench plan did however provide comprehensive coverage of the site, allowing for a good evaluation of the preservation, presence and distribution of any archaeological remains that might be affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2.5 All five trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. All trenches were opened under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Soil and stratified deposits were removed through the mechanical excavation of spits until either archaeological deposits were identified, or the natural subsoil reached.
- 3.2.6 In all excavated trenches, undisturbed natural subsoil was identified. Where any features of archaeological potential were encountered these were investigated by the ARCHAS Ltd on site team. Any archaeological deposits or artefacts recovered were recorded to ARCHAS Ltd and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and the details noted down on ARCHAS *pro forma* sheets.

4 Results

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of 18 Whitehouse Road, Cramond had varied results. The topsoil of the site was rich, organic and up to 1m deep in places. This had clearly been extensively worked and landscaping had somewhat masked the original topography of the site. As a result the undisturbed natural subsoil was significantly deeper as excavations moved westwards across Trenches 1, 2 and 3. Conversely, patches of bedrock were revealed in both Trench 4 and Trench 5. Landscaping here likely relates to the landscaping associated with the construction of the house and the grassy lawns around this.
- 4.1.2 A number of topsoil finds were recovered across the site. The varying ages of these and lack of any stratigraphic or geographical pattern indicates the introduction to the site through night soil fertiliser, and movement of the objects through working the land.
- 4.1.3 Several *in situ* negative archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1 and 2, but Trenches 3, 4 and 5 were essentially archaeologically sterile.
- 4.1.4 Excavation, particularly in Trench 1 and to a lesser extent in Trench 2, was hampered by the depth of excavations and the particularly high water table across the site. Due to its depth, Trench 3 contained a large quantity of standing water.
- 4.1.5 A description of all significant trenches and the key deposits and features identified in each trench is provided below. All context numbers for layers and feature fills are recorded within curved parentheses (xxx); cuts are recorded within squared parentheses [xxx] and structural features within irregular parentheses {xxx}. In each case the initial letter applied to a context define the trench in which it was located. For example (101) would be the first deposit recorded in Trench 1.

4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 Through close discussion with John Lawson of CECAS, Trench 1 was specifically placed in the north eastern corner of the site. The north east part of the garden was felt to be the area most likely to reveal archaeology related to the Roman occupation of Cramond. Although this took the evaluation outwith the footprint of the proposed development, Trench 1 was thus placed in as close proximity to the known limits of the Cramond Roman Fort as possible. At the planning stage, Trench 1 was placed to the centre of the site midway along the northern end as a result of restrictions caused by mature trees and raised flower beds (Figure 3). However, once on site, it was clear that it was possible to fit a narrower Trench in the north eastern corner of the garden, between a copse of mature trees and a raised flower bed (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Excavating Trench 1 (Photograph 022)

- 4.2.2 In the event, Trench 1 measured around 13m north to south by c.2.50m west to east and revealed potentially significant archaeological features.
- 4.2.3 Removal of the turf and topsoil (101) revealed a rich, deep ploughsoil and silty loam (102). This garden and ploughsoil was much improved and dates to the continued usage of the site first as an agricultural field, and then as allotments, and gardens. Due to the close proximity of the Roman Fort, a significant quantity of *ex situ* Roman artefacts were anticipated within the topsoil. Although some potentially Roman sherds were recovered from the ploughsoil, these were rare and on the whole this was remarkably clean.
- 4.2.4 During mechanical excavation there was no noticeable difference between (102) and underlying (105). However, at the northern end of Trench 1, two parallel, linear stone arrangements were uncovered – {103} and {104} (Plate 3 and Figure 5). These are the two, geographically separated sides of the same feature.



Plate 3: Mid-excavation view of {103} (bottom) and {104} (top) (Photograph 082)

- 4.2.5 The function and date of these linear arrangements is uncertain. They appear to be on the same alignment as the Roman Fort, but this does not necessarily date them to the Roman occupation
- 4.2.5 Closer investigation failed to reveal a clear break between (102) and (105), with only a slight difference in compaction discernible. It is possible that the two are contemporaneous, accumulated in a small bank, wall or rampart at the same time as {103} and {104}. However, it may be that (105) represents an older ground surface. This had a depth of c.0.15m and sat directly atop (107), another old topsoil/ground surface.
- 4.2.6 The function of {103} and {104} remains unclear. The area between the two was not different in anyway from that to the north and south of the stone alignments. Both are pretty roughly constructed, comprise one course and are not bonded in any way. However, both are clearly roughly faced to the north and south respectively and contain a number of clearly re-used roughly cubed and dressed stones.
- 4.2.7 {103} and {104} are 0.50m apart. It is felt this is too far apart to act as bracing or delineation for a palisade. There is also no evidence for post or stakeholes between the two, nor is there evidence for a beaten surface of a pathway. It is possible {103} and {104} were a rough revetting, or facing for an earthen bank, essentially containing and withholding the piled earth as it was accumulated. This would explain the lack of a noticeable difference between (105) and (102).
- 4.2.8 Removal of (105) revealed a WNW-ESE aligned linear [106/107]. (107) was very similar to underlying (110), but contained a large volume of medium sized angular stones slumped against the sides of [106]. These formed no discernible pattern, and did not appear to be packing material. This fill had clearly accumulated within [106] (Figure 6) and was not cut through underlying (110), the primary fill of [106]. (107) was rich in animal bone as well as one human femur (SF001). This bone was re-deposited and disarticulated, with no indication of further human bones nearby.

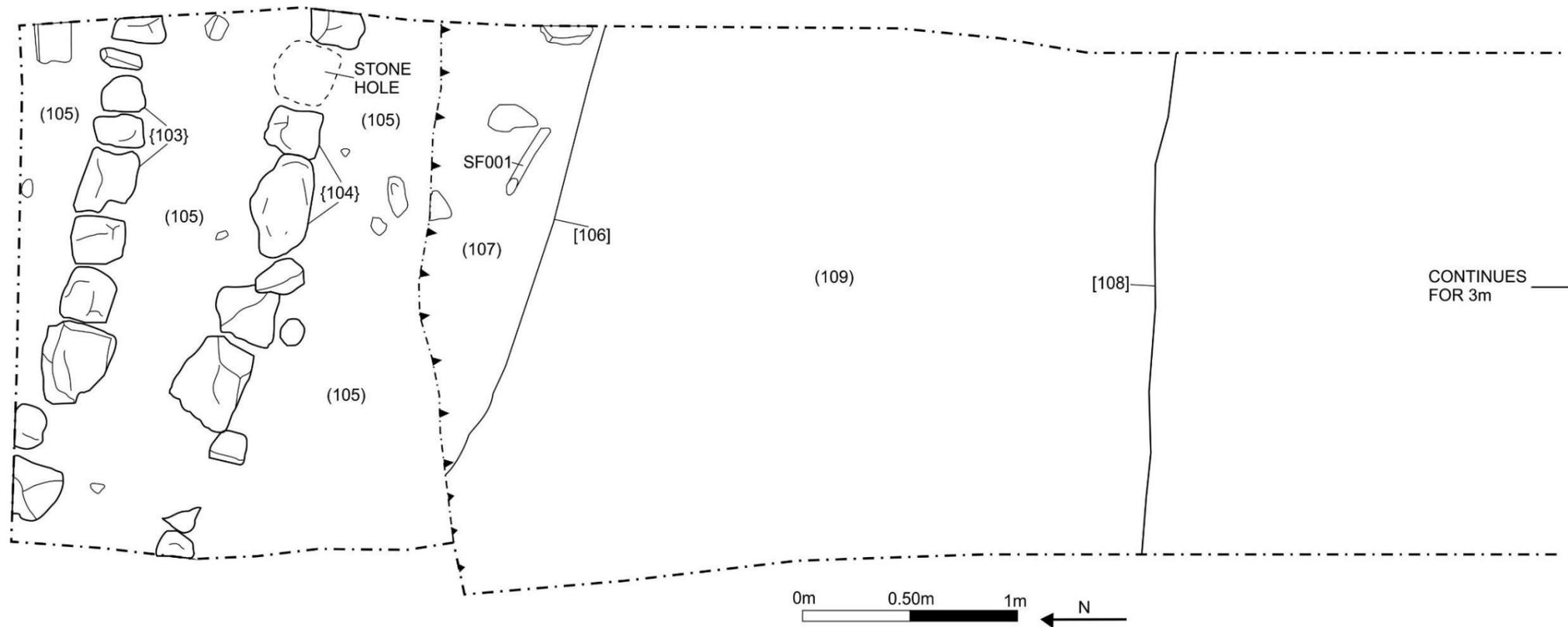


Figure 5: Mid-excavation view of Trench 1 (North end) showing {103} and {104} (Drawing 001)

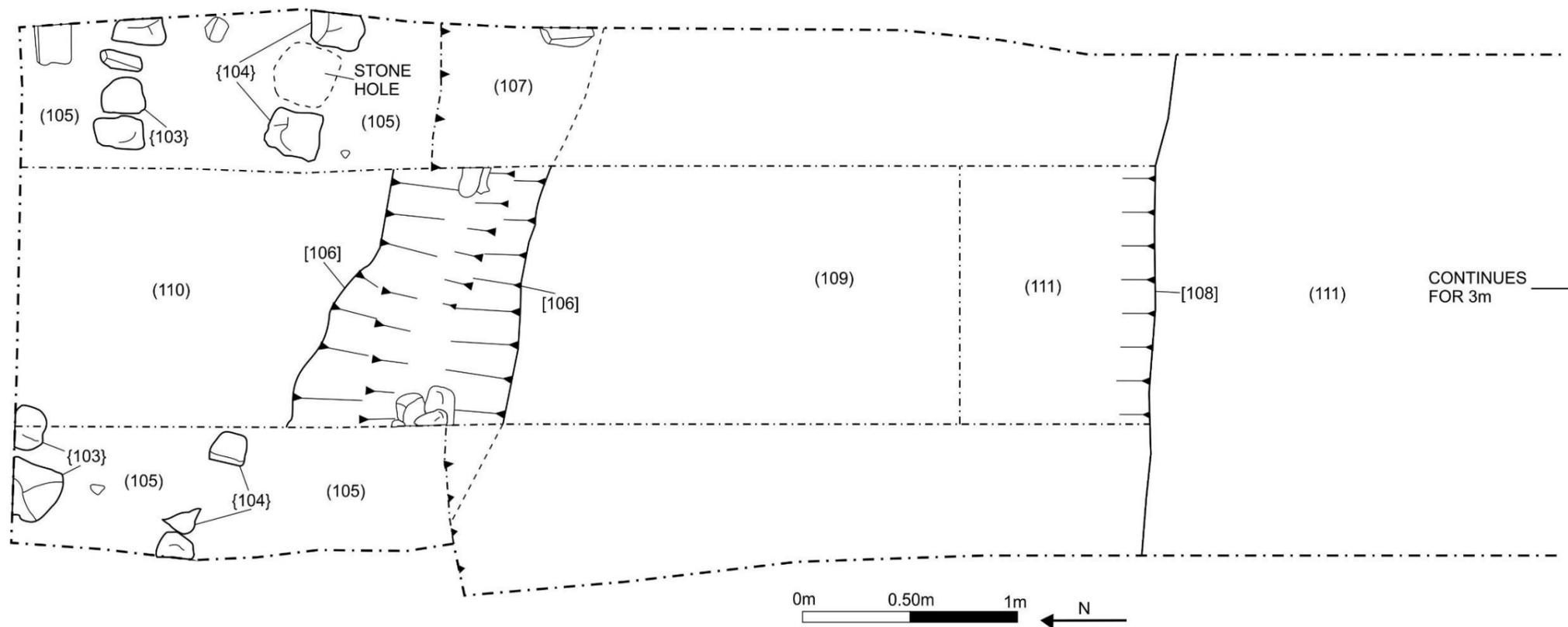


Figure 6: Post-excavation view of Trench 1 (North end) showing [106] and [108] (Drawing 004)



Plate 4: East facing section of [106] (Photograph 138)



Plate 5: Mid-excavation view of [106] upon discovery (looking west) showing SF001 (Photograph 065)

4.2.9 (110) was not in actual fact a true fill of [106], but comprised a slightly sticky grey silt, an old ground surface of c.0.10m depth which lay below (105) and ran into [106]. This indicated that after excavation, [106] lay open for a period of time, during which topsoil (110) accumulated within. Subsequently the depression was filled by a collection of silt and other detritus (107) within which a disarticulated human bone was contained.

- 4.2.10 Cleaning of what had initially appeared to be undisturbed natural subsoil (111) along the length of Trench 1 revealed the presence of a west to east aligned cut [108] along the northern third of the trench. This cut was very clear, with the fill (109) retaining water, slightly murkier and more mottled, as well as being significantly softer under foot. Where the natural subsoil (111) comprised firm orange brown clay sand, (109) was soft to moderately compact mottled orange brown and grey sticky silty clay. Excavation of (109) revealed a large quantity of worked chert lithics (SF027).
- 4.2.11 The water table in Trench 1 was very high making excavation of (109) problematic. [108] was revealed to be c.0.20m deep at its southern edge, with steep to gradual sides. It was felt that this may be one side of a much larger ditch, perhaps associated with the Roman Fort. However, detailed and careful removal in spits of all the deposits north of [108] failed to reveal the other side of any ditch. [108] lay over 5m from the northern end of Trench 1 and it was felt that if [108] was a ditch, the other side of this should be visible in Trench 1.
- 4.2.12 In consultation with CECAS it was agreed to excavate through (109) with the mechanical excavator. However, the volume of water and restrictions of a narrow trench made ascertaining the final depth of [108] impossible (Plate 6). It was felt that further excavation here would cause more damage than good, and work was ceased.



Plate 6: Working shot showing the volume of water during investigations of [108/109] (Photograph 183)

- 4.2.13 The only artefacts recovered from [108/109] were prehistoric lithics and it remains possible that this is a prehistoric feature, although the possible scale of the feature makes this unlikely.

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was aligned north west to south east and measured >4m by c.9.50m. The trench was positioned to the south of Trench 1 (Plate 7) across the supposed line of the waste water service marked on the service plans.



Plate 7: Looking south across Trench 2 (Photograph 124)

- 4.3.2 The turf and topsoil (200) comprised firm dark grey brown silty clay, as noted elsewhere across the site. As in Trench 1, below the turf there was a deep deposit of rich ploughsoil (201). This was generally clean, with only an occasional mix of abraded and fresh pottery sherds, bone fragments, pipe stems and modern detritus. These artefacts ranged from Roman through to the modern period and are indicative of the mixed, worked and ploughed nature of the soil.
- 4.3.3 Prior to excavation, it was noted there had clearly been an element of disturbance at the northern end of the trench. Through discussions with the owner of the property, this was identified as the site of an old pond. During excavation this modern disturbance was recorded as (202) and comprised a very compact light to blue grey heavy clay (the lining of the pond) enclosing modern concrete, stones and other debris.
- 4.3.4 During the removal of the upper deposits in Trench 2, no features were readily identified at the northern end and the natural subsoil (203) was realised. Like in trench 1, this comprised a very firmly compacted orange brown slightly gritty silty clay.
- 4.3.5 Midway southwards along Trench 2, an ephemeral linear feature [204/205) became apparent cut into what appeared to be the natural subsoil. This feature was aligned west to east, had a width of c.0.54m and a length of >4.34m. The fill comprised firm dark grey brown friable sandy silt with rare stone inclusions, not readily discernible from the surrounding natural. The bright and sunny conditions during much of the evaluation quickly dried out the deposits and in the case of Trench 2, made noticing the subtle differences in the features a challenge (Plate 8). The eastern end clearly butted short of the trench edge, but the full extent was not realised as the western end disappeared below the east facing section of the trench.



Plate 8: Trench 2 from the south west. Note how difficult the features are to discern. The linear [204/205] can be seen running diagonally from bottom left to top right across the trench just below the scale (Photograph 089)

- 4.3.6 Careful cleaning around [204/205) began to reveal a number of other possible features and intersecting linears (Figure 7). A large, slightly darker linear was noted running perpendicular in a north east to south west direction across the trench. Cleaning around this failed to identify whether this was one mottled and mixed linear feature, or two separate linears. The more northerly of the two was categorised as [206/207) and the southerly as [208/209) with the apparent natural subsoil in between as (212).



Plate 9: Trench 2 post-cleaning with the possible route of the features marked (Photograph 078)

- 4.3.7 [204/205), [206/207) and [208/209) all run into the north east facing section, concentrating in the same area where the relationships between the three would be most easily understood.

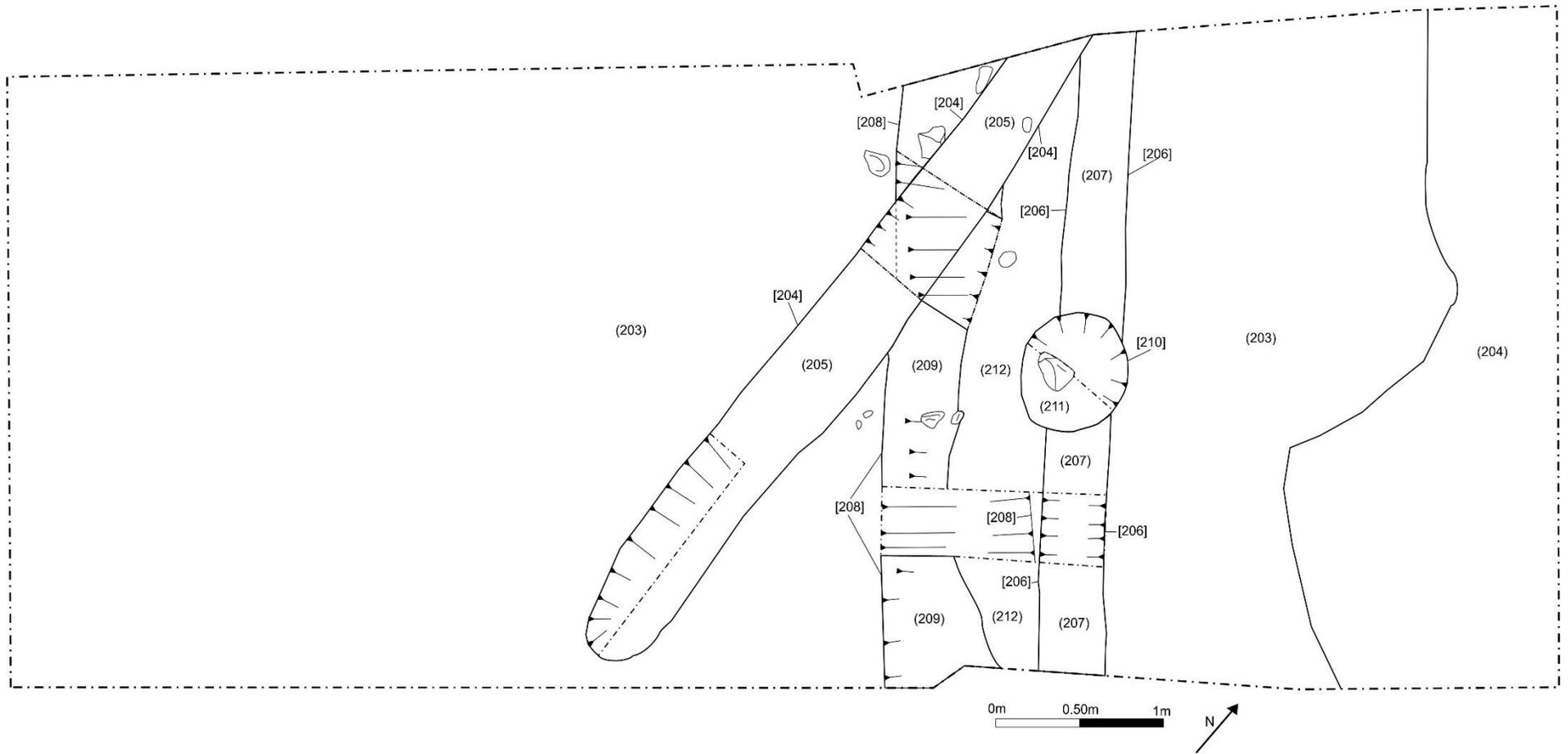


Figure 7: Post-excavation plan of Trench 2 (Drawing 012)

4.3.8 Before the relationships and nature of the three linears could be tested through excavation, a small pit cut [210/211] into the surface of [206/207] was investigated (Plate 10). This was clearly cut through both (212) and (207) and was sub-circular in shape with a diameter of 0.61m and a depth of 0.21m with steep sides and a domed base. (211) comprised the mid grey brown clay, very similar to all of the features in the trench. The most notable feature of the fill (211) was three large sandstone blocks. These may have been packing material, but there was no indication of a post-pipe or similar to indicate the presence of a timber post.



Plate 10: Post-excitation view of [210/211] from the west (Photograph 160)

4.3.9 Excavation across the point at which the west to east aligned [204/205) merged with the north east to south west [208/209) managed to prove the relationship between the two. [204] seemed to be the most recent of the linears, cutting across [208/209). Due to the intense similarities in the fills, this was not entirely certain, but weathering of the deposits after they were dug certainly pointed towards [204] being stratigraphically later than [208] (Plate 11).



Plate 11: West facing section of the junction between [204/205] (right) and [208/209] (left) (Photograph 132)

4.3.10 [204] was only 0.23m deep, with steep sides becoming more gradual onto a 'v-shaped' base.

4.3.11 Once it was clear that [204/205] was the later of the three potential linears, it was important to ascertain the relationship between [206/207] and [208/209]. A slot placed across the two of these showed that [206/207] was likely a re-cut of [208/209] (Plate 12). The relationship between the two was not certain, with the edges of each only just touching. However, it became apparent that the natural subsoil (212) between the two was not undisturbed natural, but in actual fact upcast from the excavation of [206/207], which subsequently overlay the edge of linear [208/209].



Plate 12: Section across [206/207] (left) and [208/209] (right). Note the re-deposited natural (212) in the foreground. (Photograph 153)

4.3.12 Whereas [206] had shallow, bowl shaped sides and a rounded base, [208] had a 'v-shaped' base like the later [204].

4.3.13 The function and date of these linears is unclear. A small chert blade (SF022) was recovered from the butt end of [204/207], but this feature was stratigraphically later than [208/209] from which a fragment of Roman ceramic (SF037) was recovered.

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 measured 6.50m north to south by 4m west to east (Plate 13) and had a final overall depth of >1m (Plate 14). Although a number of finds were recovered from Trench 3, there were no archaeological features noted during the excavation.

4.4.2 Trench 3 was much deeper than Trench 2 a short distance to the east. Clearly the original topography of the site sloped significantly to the west towards the steeper drop that now runs to the River Almond.



Plate 13: Working shot – opening Trench 3 (Photograph 032)

Plate 14: West facing section of Trench 3 (Photograph 162)

4.4.3 The upper turf and topsoil (301) comprised a rich, mid to dark brown sticky loam with a depth of c.0.20m. This was very similar to underlying (302), a deeper plough soil with occasional small rounded stones and flecks of charcoal.

4.4.4 Below (302), (303) was very similar, with the only noticeable difference from (302) being in the volume of charcoal apparent in the deposit. Within (303), this was noticeably less. The horizon between (302) and (303) is clearly an old ground surface located at a depth of >0.45m below current ground levels.

4.4.5 Medieval ceramic sherds were recovered from both (302) and (303) as well as fragments of bone and Fe.

4.4.6 (304) comprised a firm, grey boulder clay, with a very clean, undisturbed natural appearance. At numerous stages during the excavation of this deposit, it was wondered whether this was the natural subsoil, but after a depth of >0.28m (304) gave way to reveal (305), an orange brown clay subsoil in keeping with that located elsewhere across site. At the interface between (304) and (305) a piece of heavily degraded bone was recovered.

4.4.7 Trench 3 contained no archaeological features, but provided an indication of the history of the site's topography as well as a number of introduced medieval ceramic sherds. (304) likely represent an old subsoil which has had limited human interference.

4.5 Trench 4

4.5.1 Aligned west to east, Trench 4 lay on the slightly higher ground immediately south of the dwelling at 18 Whitehouse Road (Plate 15) and measured 4m by 3m. The trench had a final overall depth of 1.15m.



Plate 15: Looking south west across Trench 4 (Photograph 035)

4.5.2 Trench 4 showed the landscaping that had occurred in this part of the site, likely during the construction of the house. Today there is a slight rise between the northern part of the site and area immediately round the house. However, after the topsoil (401) was removed, (402) below was revealed to be a mixed layer of large and medium sized stones within an orange clay matrix. Below this the natural subsoil (403) was apparent. Although the natural was essentially the same as that seen elsewhere on site, areas of firmer deposits and patches of bedrock indicated that this may have been scarped.

4.5.3 The artefacts recovered from Trench 4 are all modern in date.

4.6 Trench 5

4.6.1 Trench 5 was the only one of the trenches opened on site that lay to the south of the dwelling. It measured 9.25m west to east, by 4m north to south and had a depth of c.0.80m (Plate 16).



Plate 16: North facing section of Trench 5 (Photograph 173)

- 4.6.2 Below the topsoil (501), a layer of red blaise was revealed (502). The owner explained this was introduced to assist drainage and provide a surface when the garden was used as a work area.
- 4.6.3 Below (502) (503) was not noticeably made ground in the way (402) appeared to be, but the mixed nature of the deposit make this likely. Like Trench 4, the undisturbed natural subsoil was firm and displayed areas of bedrock.
- 4.6.4 No artefacts were recovered from Trench 5.
- 4.6.5 Like Trench 4 Trench 5 shows evidence that a degree of landscaping has taken place.

5 Summary and Discussion

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The evaluation at 18 Whitehouse Road had mixed results. The Trenches revealed a degree of landscaping on the site, with the original ground surface (OGS) sloping from the west to the east, with higher ground to the south where the dwelling now sits. Trenches 3, 4 and 5 were all essentially archaeologically sterile, although topsoil finds in Trench 3 are testament to the working and ploughing of the land in the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 5.1.2 Although Trenches 3, 4 and 5 revealed no archaeological deposits, features were revealed in Trenches 1 and 2 which indicate further archaeological features and deposits in the proposed development area at 18 Whitehouse Road.
- 5.1.3 The function and date of the excavated features at the northern end of Trench 1 remain unclear. The linear stone alignments {103} and {104}, as well as the ditch [106], all appear to be on the same alignment as the southern edge of the Roman Fort, but this does not necessarily mean they are contemporaneous. The ramparts of the Fort, as well as the adjacent Roman road would have long survived beyond the Roman occupation of Cramond and it would be unsurprising if later occupation was similarly aligned. Both [103] and {104}

contained stones which were roughly squared and dressed, suggesting that these are re-used Roman building stones. These re-used stones suggest either a later phase of Roman occupation or post-Roman occupation.

- 5.1.4 The ditch [106] contained a quantity of animal bone as well as one disarticulated human femur (SF001). Extensive investigation including the excavation of (107), the fill of the ditch, revealed no further human remains. The slumping of old topsoil (110) into [106] indicates that this small ditch remained open. The presence of the human remains is puzzling, but perhaps indicative of disturbed burials in the immediate vicinity.
- 5.1.5 The larger cut [108] was initially thought to be an indication of a further addition to the ditch network around the Fort. While this remains possible, the constraints of Trench 1, the high water table and the difficulty in assessing the differences between (109) and (111) made safely interpreting anything other than the line and the depth of the cut, impossible.
- 5.1.6 In Trench 2 a number of very ephemeral features were recorded. The difficult nature of the soils made locating the edges of these features challenging. The date and function of these features could not be ascertained by the present evaluation, but it suggests that further evidence of Prehistoric or Medieval occupation is present in the wider area around Trench 2.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The evaluation at 18 Whitehouse Road has revealed evidence of Prehistoric artefacts, Roman pottery, possible Post Roman occupation features, residual human remains and probable medieval occupation in the form of linear features. Further excavation has the potential to provide information on the chronology of the archaeology of the Cramond area.
- 6.1.2 In light of the discovery of variously, a human bone, a potentially important lithic assemblage and archaeological features across the north and centre of the site, ARCHAS Ltd recommend a further programme of archaeological works in advance of development should planning permission be granted. In addition, a final report fully describing the work undertaken with appropriate graphics, specialist analysis and interpretation is still required and recommendations have been made and detailed in Section **6.2**.
- 6.1.3 The northern end of the development footprint within which Trenches 1 & 2 lie, clearly contains a range and variety of archaeological features. Prior to any development within this area, formal open excavation would be recommended prior to ground breaking works or development on site. No features were noted south of Trench 2 and ARCHAS Ltd do not recommend formal open excavation here. However, it is suggested that any ground breaking work or grubbing of foundations in this area of the proposed development footprint should be preceded by a monitored topsoil strip and watching brief.
- 6.1.5 Although ARCHAS Ltd can provide recommendations as to how to proceed, all decisions as to future archaeological work ultimately rest with City of Edinburgh Council and CECAS.

6.2 Post Excavation Recommendations

- 6.2.1 To complete this evaluation at Cramond assessment and analysis of the recovered artefacts along with a radiocarbon date and graphics to illustrate the features and finds will be required. The subsequent report will consider the findings, analyse the artefacts, place those finds into context, assess soil samples and obtain a C14 date for the recovered human remains. The

result of this exercise will be production of a short report ensuring that the results are presented in a form suitable for submission and publication in appropriate journal.

Lithics

- 6.2.2 A total of 26 possible lithics were recovered across the site, primarily from Trench 1 and in particular (109), but also from other contexts and from Trench 2. With the possible exception of (109), none of these were recovered from what could be seen to be a secure prehistoric context..
- 6.2.3 While some of the artefacts have been tentatively identified as blades, scrapers or cores, some with bulbs of percussion and re-touched edges, an assemblage such as this is not common in a Scottish context and would benefit from specialist analysis in order to ascertain the type, function, and indicative age of the objects within the assemblage. Comparison with lithic assemblages from elsewhere in Cramond would add to the picture of the area during prehistory. The assessment will also identify the importance of the assemblage, whether this would benefit from publication, and which artefacts would benefit from being illustrated.

Pottery

- 6.2.3 The ceramic assemblage from the site was predominantly recovered from the topsoil, or ex situ within other features. Some artefacts are clearly Roman in origin, while others are clear medieval and post-medieval.
- 6.2.4 ARCHAS Ltd recommend that the ceramic assemblage is given a brief visual assessment by a recognised specialist in order to ascertain the date range of the objects.

Soil Assessment

- 6.2.5 Soil samples were retrieved from a number of features across the site. Analysis of these samples through floatation may provide information as to the date and function of these features. It is possible the flots from the samples will provide environmental evidence through grains, pollen etc.
- 6.2.6 In Trench 1 samples were retrieved from the linear [106/107] which contained the human bone, as well as [108/109]. The function and date of this larger linear is unclear. This is particularly important as the only artefacts recovered from (109) were lithics. Bulk Samples were also retrieved from the complex network of linear features in Trench 2.
- 6.2.7 Bulk samples were also retrieved from the complex network of linears in Trench 2.
- 6.2.8 ARCHAS recommend that one bag from each of the contexts sampled is processed for environmental analysis. This gives a total of six bulk samples requiring assessment.

Radiocarbon Dates

- 6.2.9 In discussion with CECAS, the discovery of the human femur (SF001) was unusual and will require radiocarbon dating in order to ascribe a date range and assist in the wider evaluation of the ditch feature [106].

Reporting

- 6.3.0 All specialist reports will be collated and presented within a formal report suitable for publication. This will contain the bulk of the data already presented within this Data Structure Report alongside appropriate graphics illustrating the excavated features as well as selected

artefacts. Summaries of the specialist assessments and subsequent interpretation that may be facilitated from the artefactual and palaeoenvironmental analyses will also be presented.

Acknowledgements

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Both John Gumley and his mother (the owners of the property) took an active interest in the evaluation and were greatly forthcoming with advice and provided assistance to the team on site. For their help, and good company, they have our thanks.

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Appendix A: Context Register

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
101	1	Deposit	Moderately compact mid brown silty loam	D: 0.15m	Turf and topsoil	23/04/2015	RC
102	1	Deposit	Moderately compact mid to slightly dark brown silty loam with roots, flecks of charcoal and occasional medium stones	-	Rich ploughsoil. Homogenised. No noticeable difference from (105) and (101)	23/04/2015	RC
103	1	Deposit	ESE-WSW aligned row of 10 stones (parallel to {104}). Seemingly set within a homogenous topsoil deposit (102/105).	Stones average c.0.25m by 0.25m by c.0.15m	Two stones are clearly re-used, cubed and roughly dressed. Possible revetting for a rampart, or lining either side of a palisade? Lies on the same alignment as the fort, but may be later due to re-used stones.	23/04/2015	RC
104	1	Deposit	ESE-WSW aligned row of at least 8 stones (parallel with {103}). Seemingly set within a homogenous topsoil deposit (102/105).	-	Same date and function as {103} 0.50m to the N. One further stone was removed by the machine, with the gap in the row apparent. This stone is finely dressed on two sides.	23/04/2015	RC

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
105	1	Deposit	Moderately compact mid to slightly dark brown slightly silty loam with rare small stone inclusions	>2m N-S by >2.50m W-E. D: 0.15m	Possible mixing with (102). Essentially an old topsoil. No discernible break between (105) and (102), with this marked by presence of {103} and {104}. Depth of (105) and nature of (1100 below indicates (105) is an old topsoil.	24/04/2015	RC
106	1	Cut	WNW-ESE aligned linear with fairly regular and steep sides and a curved base.	>2.30m by 0.70m wide. D: >0.28m	Linear of unknown date and function. Filled by (107). Contained a quantity of animal bone and one human bone.	24/04/2015	RC
107	1	Fill	Moderately compact mid to dark brown slightly sticky clay silt with frequent medium angular stones.	>2.30m by 0.70m wide. D: >0.28m	Fill of [106]. Contained a number of medium. Angular stones in base. Some of these are slumped against sides of [106]. These form no discernible pattern, with no indication as forming packing.	24/04/2015	RC
108	1	Cut	W-E aligned linear cut of c.0.20m depth with a gradual slope and flat base.	-	Cut through natural subsoil (111). No indication as to location of any other side of cut. Runs into W and E facing baulks.	24/04/2015	RC
109	1	Fill	Soft to moderately compact mottled orange brown and grey sticky silty clay.	-	Fill of [108]. Cut by [106].	24/04/2015	RC

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
110	1	Deposit	Moderate to firmly compact dark grey brown slightly sticky clay silt with occasional medium rounded stones.	Length: >2.40m by Width: >1.20m. D: ,0.10m	Underlies (105), seems to dip into base of [106]. Old ground surface.	24/04/2015	RC
111	1	Deposit	Firmly compact orange brown clay sand.	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil	24/04/2015	RC
112	1	Deposit	Firm to moderately compact slightly mottled mid orange brown and dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal.	D: <0.05m	Subsoil	27/04/2015	RC
113	1	Deposit/ Cut	Short W-E aligned linear with vertical sides and a base sloping gently S-N. Fill is moderately compact mid grey brown clay silt as (112).	Length: c.0.50m by Width: c.0.08m. D: 0.08m	A relict ard mark or burrowing.	28/04/2015	RC
200	2	Deposit	Firmly compact dark grey brown silty clay	D: 0.10m	Turf and topsoil	22/04/2015	DH
201	2	Deposit	Firmly compact grey brown slightly clay silt with 1-2% stone inclusions	D: 0.65-0.80m	Plough soil. Generally very clean with occasional abraded and fresh pottery sherds, bone fragments, pipe stems and modern detritus	22/04/2015	DH
202	2	Deposit	Firmly compact light blue grey plastic, puddled clay	D: >0.20m	Clay lining of 1960s garden pond. Located at northern end of Trench. Unexcavated.	22/04/2015	DH
203	2	Deposit	Very firmly compact orange brown slightly gritty silty clay with 5% grit and ironstone fragments and 2% cobble stones	Across whole trench	Undisturbed natural subsoil	22/04/2015	DH

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
204	2	Cut	W-E aligned linear with parallel straight sides, and a rounded butt at the E end. Runs into the section at the western end. Shallow break of slope at butt end, sides near vertical at top for between 0.05-0.09m, then 45 degrees 'v-shaped' profile in base.	Length: 4.34m. Width: 0.54m. D: 0.23m	Date and function unclear. Relationship with [206] obscured by baulk.	23/04/2015	DH
205	2	Fill	Firmly compact dark grey brown friable sandy silt with ,2% angular pebbles, sandstone and schist.	Length: 4.34m. Width: 0.54m. D: 0.23m	Fill of ditch [204]	23/04/2015	DH
206	2	Cut	ENE-WSW aligned straight sided linear with shallow bowl shaped sides and a rounded base	Length: 3.66m. Width: 0.50m. D: 0.12m	Shallow ditch just north of [208/209]	23/04/2015	DH
207	2	Fill	Soft grey brown very silty gritty clay with occasional red Fe flecks and <2% stone inclusions.	Length: 3.66m. Width: 0.50m. D: 0.12m	Fill of [206]. Parallel to [208/209], possibly cut by [210].	28/04/2015	DH
208	2	Cut	ENE-WSW aligned parallel sided linear with 45degree sides and a broad 'v-shaped' base.	Length: >3.66m. Width: 0.92m. D: 0.32m	Linear filled by (209). Located to SE of [206/207] and cut by [204].	28/04/2015	DH
209	2	Fill	Soft grey/blue brown very silty clay with <1% small pebbles and occasional angular fist sized sandstone inclusions.	Length: >3.66m. Width: 0.92m. D: 0.32m	Fill of ditch [208]. Parallel to [206/207]. Cut by [204] at SW end. Underlying (212) which is spoil from [206].	27/04/2015	DH
210	2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sides (sharp break of slope at top, bowl shaped at base) and a bowl shaped base.	Diameter: 0.61m. D: 0.21m	Sub-circular pit with stones. Cuts (212), spoil from [206] and ditch fill (207)	29/04/2015	DH
211	2	Fill	Soft mid grey brown silty clay with c.20% large angular sandstone blocks and 10% water worn pebbles.	Diameter: 0.61m. D: 0.21m	Fill of [210]. Three large (0.40m by 0.20m by 0.20m) sandstone blocks in upper fill. No evidence of post-pipe or similar	29/04/2015	DH

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
212	2	Deposit	Firm yellow clay	Width: 0.40m. D: 0.10m	Deposit of natural subsoil overlying (209), cut by [204]. Probably spoil from digging [206] through to the SE over filled ditch [208], ie re-deposited (203)	29/04/2015	DH
301	3	Deposit	Rich, mid to dark brown slightly sticky loam	D: c.0.20m	Turf and topsoil	20/04/2015	RC
302	3	Deposit	Mottled mid brown silt. Contains occasional small to medium rounded stones, flecks of charcoal and small ceramic fragments.	D: c.0.27m	Plough soil	20/04/2015	RC
303	3	Deposit	Mottled mid brown silt. Contains occasional small to medium rounded stones and rare flecks of charcoal.	D: C.0.29m	Old ground surface	20/04/2015	RC
304	3	Deposit	Firm, heavy grey boulder clay	D: 0.28m	Subsoil	20/04/2015	RC
305	3	Deposit	Firmly compact mid orange brown clay	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil	20/04/2015	RC
401	4	Deposit	Dark brown clay silty loam with frequent blaes and modern detritus	D: 0.50- 0.70m	Turf and topsoil	23/04/2015	AR
402	4	Deposit	A mixed layer comprising occasional large stone (granite, sandstone) and smaller stones within an orange clay matrix.	D: 0.40- 0.60m	Imported material and made ground?	23/04/2015	AR
403	4	Deposit	Outcropping of granular bedrock within a beige to orange gritty clay matrix	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil	23/04/2015	AR
501	5	Deposit	Light brown silty loam	-	Turf and topsoil	23/04/2015	AR
502	5	Deposit	Thin deposit of red blaes and modern detritus	-	Imported material deposited by owner of property	23/04/2015	AR
503	5	Deposit	Mixed topsoil and clay subsoil	-	Interface between subsoil and topsoil	23/04/2015	AR

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
504	5	Deposit	Gritty orange clay with a layer of firm black clay	-	Undisturbed natural subsoil	23/04/2015	AR

Appendix B: Photographic Register

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	S	1	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	17/04/2015	RC
002	S	1	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	17/04/2015	RC
003	N	1	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	17/04/2015	RC
004	N	2	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	17/04/2015	RC
005	N	2	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	17/04/2015	RC
006	NE	3	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 3	17/04/2015	RC
007	N	3	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 3	17/04/2015	RC
008	SE	3	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 3	17/04/2015	RC
009	SE	4	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	17/04/2015	RC
010	SE	4	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	17/04/2015	RC
011	NW	4	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	17/04/2015	RC
012	W	5	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 5	17/04/2015	RC
013	S	5	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 5	17/04/2015	RC
014	SE	5	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 5	17/04/2015	RC
015	S	-	-	Working shot - site	17/04/2015	RC
016	N	-	-	Working shot - site	17/04/2015	RC
017	N	-	-	Working shot - site	17/04/2015	RC
018	N	-	-	Working shot - site	17/04/2015	RC
019	S	1	-	Pre-excavation view - Trench 1 new location	20/04/2015	RC
020	N	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2	20/04/2015	RC
021	N	1	-	Working shot - opening Trench 1	20/04/2015	RC
022	S	1	-	Working shot - opening Trench 1	20/04/2015	RC
023	N	1	-	Working shot - opening Trench 1	20/04/2015	RC

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
024	N	1	-	Working shot - opening Trench 1	20/04/2015	RC
025	N	2	-	Working shot - opening Trench 2	20/04/2015	RC
026	NW	2	-	Working shot - opening Trench 2	20/04/2015	RC
027	N	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2	20/04/2015	DH
028	N	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2	20/04/2015	DH
029	N	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2	20/04/2015	DH
030	N	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2	20/04/2015	DH
031	N	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2	20/04/2015	DH
032	NW	3	-	Working shot - opening Trench 3	20/04/2015	RC
033	W	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2	20/04/2015	RC
034	N	4	-	Working shot - Opening Trench 4	20/04/2015	RC
035	N	4	-	Working shot - Trench 4	20/04/2015	AR
036	E	4	-	Working shot - Trench 4	20/04/2015	AR
037	NW	5	-	Working shot - scanning Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
038	NW	5	-	Working shot - scanning Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
039	NW	5	-	Working shot - scanning Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
040	NW	5	-	Working shot - scanning Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
041	NW	5	-	Working shot - scanning Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
042	NW	5	-	Working shot - scanning Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
043	NW	5	-	Working shot - scanning Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
044	NW	5	-	Working shot - scanning Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
045	NW	5	-	Working shot - scanning Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
046	E	5	-	Working shot - Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
047	W	5	-	Working shot - Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
048	W	5	-	Working shot - Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
049	W	5	-	Working shot - Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
050	W	5	-	Working shot - Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
051	W	5	-	Working shot - Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
052	W	5	-	Working shot - Trench 5	20/04/2015	AR
053	W	5	-	Working shot - Trench 5 location	20/04/2015	AR
054	S	4	-	Working shot - site secured - Trench 4	20/04/2015	RC
055	E	4	-	Working shot - site secured - Trench 4	20/04/2015	RC
056	N	-	-	Working shot - site secured	20/04/2015	RC
057	E	3	-	Working shot - site secured - Trench 3	20/04/2015	RC
058	W	1	-	North end of Trench 1	21/04/2015	RC
059	W	1	-	North end of Trench 1	21/04/2015	RC
060	N	1	-	North end of Trench 1	21/04/2015	RC
061	E	1	-	North end of Trench 1	21/04/2015	RC
062	E	1	-	North end of Trench 1	21/04/2015	RC
063	W	1	[106/107}	Trench 1 - Pre-excavation view of ditch cut [106/107}	21/04/2015	RC
064	E	1	[106/107}	Trench 1 - Pre-excavation view of ditch cut [106/107}	21/04/2015	RC
065	E	1	[106/107}	Trench 1 - Pre-excavation view of ditch cut [106/107}	21/04/2015	RC
066	S	1	[106/107}	Trench 1 - Pre-excavation view of ditch cut [106/107}	21/04/2015	RC
067	W	1	[106/107}	Trench 1 - Pre-excavation view of ditch cut [106/107}	21/04/2015	RC
068	N	1	-	Working shot - Trench 1	21/04/2015	RC
069	N	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2	21/04/2015	RC
070	E	1	[108/109)	Possible second ditch in Trench 1 [108/109)	21/04/2015	RC
071	E	1	[108/109)	Possible second ditch in Trench 1 [108/109)	21/04/2015	RC

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
072	N	1	[108/109]	Possible second ditch in Trench 1 [108/109]	21/04/2015	RC
073	N	1	[108/109]	Possible second ditch in Trench 1 [108/109]	21/04/2015	RC
074	N	1	[108/109]	Possible second ditch in Trench 1 [108/109]	21/04/2015	RC
075	S	1	[108/109]	Possible second ditch in Trench 1 [108/109]	21/04/2015	RC
076	S	1	[108/109]	Possible second ditch in Trench 1 [108/109]	21/04/2015	RC
077	S	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2 (good light)	22/04/2015	DH
078	E	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2 (good light)	22/04/2015	DH
079	S	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2 possible features	22/04/2015	DH
080	W	1	{103}, {104}	Mid-excavation view of {103} and {104}	22/04/2015	RC
081	W	1	{103}, {104}	Mid-excavation view of {103} and {104}	22/04/2015	RC
082	N	1	{103}, {104}	Mid-excavation view of {103} and {104}	22/04/2015	RC
083	E	1	{103}, {104}	Mid-excavation view of {103} and {104}	22/04/2015	RC
084	E	1	{103}, {104}	Mid-excavation view of {103} and {104}	22/04/2015	RC
085	S	1	{103}, {104}	Mid-excavation view of {103} and {104}	22/04/2015	RC
086	S	1	{103}, {104}	Mid-excavation view of {103} and {104}	22/04/2015	RC
087	N	1	{103}, {104}	Mid-excavation view of {103} and {104}	22/04/2015	RC
088	N	1	{103}, {104}	Mid-excavation view of {103} and {104}	22/04/2015	RC
089	NE	2	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2 showing linear features	22/04/2015	DH
090	SE	2	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2 showing linear features	22/04/2015	DH
091	SE	2	-	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2 showing linear features	22/04/2015	DH
092	SE	2	-	Pre-excavation view of linear ditch	22/04/2015	DH

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
093	N	1	-	General view - North end of Trench 1	23/04/2015	RC
094	N	1	[106/107)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 1 showing [106] and (107)	23/04/2015	RC
095	S	1	[106/107)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 1 showing [106] and (107)	23/04/2015	RC
096	S	1	[106/107)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 1 showing [106] and (107)	23/04/2015	RC
097	NW	1	[106/107)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 1 showing [106] and (107)	23/04/2015	RC
098	SE	1	[106/107)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 1 showing [106] and (107)	23/04/2015	RC
099	SE	1	[106/107)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 1 showing [106] and (107)	23/04/2015	RC
100	W	4	-	Trench 4 general shot - west facing section	23/04/2015	AR
101	S	2	-	Working shot - detecting Trench 2	23/04/2015	RC
102	S	2	-	Working shot - detecting Trench 2	23/04/2015	RC
103	S	2	-	Working shot - detecting Trench 2	23/04/2015	RC
104	W	5	-	Trench 5 general shot	23/04/2015	AR
105	S	5	-	Trench 5 general shot	23/04/2015	AR
106	SSW	1	[106/107)	Mid-excavation view of [106] and (107) showing stone fill	24/04/2015	RC
107	SSW	1	[106/107)	Mid-excavation view of [106] and (107) showing stone fill	24/04/2015	RC
108	WNW	1	[106/107)	Mid-excavation view of [106] and (107) showing stone fill	24/04/2015	RC
109	NNE	1	[106/107)	Mid-excavation view of [106] and (107) showing stone fill	24/04/2015	RC
110	S	2	[204/205)	Longitudal section at butt of [204/205)	24/04/2015	DH
111	E	2	[204/205)	Longitudal section at butt of [204/205)	24/04/2015	DH
112	N	1	[106]	Post-excavation view of [106]	24/04/2015	RC

Image No.	Taken from	Trench	Contexts No.	Description	Date	Initials
113	N	1	[106]	Post-excavation view of [106]	24/04/2015	RC
114	N	1	[106]	Post-excavation view of [106] - detail	24/04/2015	RC
115	S	1	[106]	Post-excavation view of [106]	24/04/2015	RC
116	E	1	[106]	Post-excavation view of [106]	24/04/2015	RC
117	E	1	[106]	Post-excavation view of [106]	24/04/2015	RC
118	W	1	[106]	Post-excavation view of [106]	24/04/2015	RC
119	N	1	[106]	Post-excavation view of [106]	24/04/2015	RC
120	WNW	1	[106/107)	WNW facing section of [106/107)	24/04/2015	RC
121	WNW	1	[106/107)	WNW facing section of [106/107) - detail	24/04/2015	RC
122	ESE	1	[106/107)	ESE facing section of [106/107)	24/04/2015	RC
123	ESE	1	[106/107)	ESE facing section of [106/107) - detail	24/04/2015	RC
124	N	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2	24/04/2015	RC
125	NW	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2	24/04/2015	RC
126	NW	2	-	Working shot - Trench 2	24/04/2015	RC
127	S	-	-	Working shot - Trenches marked	24/04/2015	RC
128	NW	-	-	Working shot - Trenches marked	24/04/2015	RC
129	N	-	-	Working shot - Trenches marked	24/04/2015	RC
130	E	2	[204], [208]	Ditch [204] and [208] intercut section	27/04/2015	DH
131	E	2	[204], [208]	Ditch [204] and [208] intercut section	27/04/2015	DH
132	W	2	[204], [208]	Ditch [204] and [208] intercut section	27/04/2015	DH
133	ENE	2	[208]	Trench 2 along line of ditch [208] at section	27/04/2015	DH
134	N	1	(112), (110)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 1 showing (112) (below (110))	27/04/2015	RC
135	S	1	(112), (110)	Mid-excavation view of Trench 1 showing (112) (below (110))	27/04/2015	RC

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
136	E	1	-	East facing section - North end of Trench 1	27/04/2015	RC
137	E	1	[106]	East facing section - North end of Trench 1 [106]	27/04/2015	RC
138	E	1	[106]	East facing section - North end of Trench 1 [106]	27/04/2015	RC
139	W	1	[106]	East facing section - North end of Trench 1 [106]	27/04/2015	RC
140	W	1	[106]	East facing section - North end of Trench 1 [106]	27/04/2015	RC
141	W	1	-	East facing section - North end of Trench 1	27/04/2015	RC
142	W	1	-	East facing section - North end of Trench 1	27/04/2015	RC
143	SW	1	-	East facing section - oblique	27/04/2015	RC
144	SE	1	-	East facing section - oblique	27/04/2015	RC
145	N	1	-	Post-excavation view - North end of Trench 1	28/04/2015	RC
146	S	1	-	Post-excavation view - North end of Trench 1	28/04/2015	RC
147	W/V	1	(111)	Possible feature cut into (111) at North end of Trench 1	28/04/2015	RC
148	N/V	1	(113)	Ard mark/burrow (113)	28/04/2015	RC
149	W	1	(113)	Post-excavation view of ard mark/burrowing (113)	28/04/2015	RC
150	SW	1	(113)	Location of (113)	28/04/2015	RC
151	NW	2	(207), (209)	Section through (207) and (209)	28/04/2015	DH
152	NW	2	(207), (209)	Section through (207) and (209)	28/04/2015	DH
153	NW	2	(207), (209)	Section through (207) and (209)	28/04/2015	DH
154	SE	1	-	Working shot - Trench 1	28/04/2015	DH
155	SE	1	-	Working shot - Trench 1	28/04/2015	DH
156	SE	1	-	Working shot - Trench 1	28/04/2015	DH

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
157	SE	1	-	Working shot - Trench 1	28/04/2015	DH
158	N	1	(109)	Mid-excavation view Trench 1 - removing (109)	29/04/2015	RC
159	W	1	(109)	Mid-excavation view Trench 1 - removing (109)	29/04/2015	RC
160	W	2	[210/211)	West facing section of [210/211)	29/04/2015	DH
161	W	2	[210/211)	West facing section of [210/211)	29/04/2015	DH
162	W	3	-	West facing section of Trench 3	29/04/2015	DH
163	W	3	-	West facing section of Trench 3	29/04/2015	DH
164	N	1	(112)	Mid-excavation view of (112)	30/04/2015	RC
165	NW	1	-	Working shot - Trench 1	30/04/2015	RC
166	S	1	[108/109)	Working shot - Cleaning [108/109)	30/04/2015	RC
167	N	1	[108]	Base of [108]	30/04/2015	RC
168	N	1	[108]	Base of [108]	30/04/2015	RC
169	N	1	[108]	Base of [108]	30/04/2015	RC
170	N	1	[108]	Base of [108]	30/04/2015	RC
171	W	1	[108]	Base of [108]	30/04/2015	RC
172	S	1	[108]	Base of [108]	30/04/2015	RC
173	N	5	-	North facing section of Trench 5	04/05/2015	RC
174	E	5	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	04/05/2015	RC
175	W	4	-	West facing section of Trench 4	04/05/2015	RC
176	W	4	-	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	04/05/2015	RC
177	S	3	-	Working shot - Trench 3 retaining water	04/05/2015	RC
178	NW	3	-	Working shot - backfilling Trench 3	04/05/2015	RC
179	NW	3	-	Working shot - backfilling Trench 3	04/05/2015	RC
180	SE	3	-	Working shot - backfilling Trench 3	04/05/2015	RC
181	N	4	-	Trench 4 re-instated	04/05/2015	RC
182	NW	5	-	Trench 5 re-instated	04/05/2015	RC
183	NE	1	[108/109)	Working shot - excavating [108/109)	04/05/2015	RC
184	NE	1	[108/109)	Working shot - excavating [108/109)	04/05/2015	RC

<i>Image No.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Contexts No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
185	NE	1	[108/109]	Working shot - excavating [108/109]	04/05/2015	RC
186	N	1	-	Trench 1 re-instated	04/05/2015	RC
187	NW	1	-	Trench 2 re-instated	04/05/2015	RC

Appendix C: Drawing Register

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>
001	Plan	01:20	1	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	21/04/2015	RC
002	Plan	01:50	2	Pre-excavation view of trench 2	22/04/2015	DH
003	Section	01:10	2	Trench 2 - Butt of [204/205]	24/04/2015	DH
004	Plan	01:20	1	Post-excavation view of [106]	24/04/2015	RC
005	Section	01:10	2	Section through [204/205]	27/04/2015	DH
006	Section	01:10	3	East facing section of [106]	27/04/2015	RC
007	Plan	01:20	3	Post-excavation plan of [106]	27/04/2015	RC
008	Profile	01:10	3	ESE facing profile of [106]	28/04/2015	RC
009	Plan	01:20	3	Plan of (113) and location of Drawing 008	28/04/2015	RC
010	Section	01:20	2	WSW facing section of [208] and [206]	28/04/2015	DH
011	Section	01:10	2	North west facing section of pit [210]	29/04/2015	DH
012	Plan	01:20	4	Post-excavation plan of Trench 2	20/04/2015	DH
013	Section	01:20	4	Section of side of Trench 3	30/04/2015	DH
014	Section	01:20	5	East facing section of [108/109]	30/04/2015	RC

Appendix D: Sample Register

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	205	Bulk	0.5l	Fill of linear feature, east end of longitudinal section		23/04/2015	DH
002	205	Bulk	0.5l	Fill of linear, west end		24/04/2015	DH
003	209	Bulk	1l	Fill of [208]		27/04/2015	DH
004	207	Bulk	1l	Fill of [206]		27/04/2015	DH
005	107	Bulk	2l	Fill of [106]		27/04/2015	RC
006	211	Bulk	1l	Fill of pit [210]		27/04/2015	DH
007	109	Bulk	2l	Fill of [108]		27/04/2015	RC

Appendix E: Finds Register

<i>Finds No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	107	1	Bone	Human Bone		21/04/2015	RC
002	102		Bone	Faunal - Bone	From upper levels at north end	21/04/2015	RC
003	102	1	Brick	Fragment of red brick	Handmade	21/04/2015	RC
004	107	5	Bone	Faunal - Bone		21/04/2015	RC
005	101	1	Ceramic	Sponge impressed, glazed ceramic		21/04/2015	RC
006	102	1	Ceramic	Ceramic sherd		21/04/2015	RC
007	102	6	Bone	Faunal - Bone	Directly above {103/104}	21/04/2015	RC
008	201	27	Ceramic	Ceramic	Cleaning Trench 2	21/04/2015	RC
009	302	4	Ceramic	Ceramic sherds	Medieval	21/04/2015	RC
010	302	10	Bone	Faunal - Bone		21/04/2015	RC
011	303	2	Ceramic	Ceramic sherds	Medieval	21/04/2015	RC
012	303	1	Fe?	Fe?		21/04/2015	RC
013	304		Bone	Bone fragments	Located directly atop natural	21/04/2015	RC
014	401	4	Glass	Modern glass	Two sherds adjoining	20/04/2015	AR
015	401	4	Ceramic	Earthen ware	Two adjoining sherds	20/04/2015	AR
016	401	1	Ceramic	White glazed, earthenware sherds		20/04/2015	AR
017	401	1	Ceramic	Small burnished sherd		20/04/2015	AR
018	402	4	Fe?	Fe bolt 0.49m in length		20/04/2015	AR
019	105		Bone	Faunal - Bone		24/04/2015	RC
020	105	1	Ceramic	Tile		24/04/2015	RC
021	107	11	Bone	Faunal - Bone		24/04/2015	RC
022	205	1	Lithic	Chert blade		24/04/2015	DH
023	110	1	Ceramic	Fragment of tile/amphorae	Roman?	28/04/2015	RC
024	110	2	Lithic	Lithic - blade and core		28/04/2015	RC
025	112	1	Lithic	Lithic blade		28/04/2015	RC
026	111?	1	Lithic	Lithic	From cleaning top of (11). Possibly from (109)	30/04/2015	DH
027	109		Lithic	Lithics		30/04/2015	RC
028	207	4	Bone	Faunal - Bone		30/04/2015	DH
029	201	2	Fe	Fe	Cleaning	30/04/2015	DH
030	201	1	Bone	Faunal - Bone incl. two teeth	Cleaning	30/04/2015	DH
031	201	2	Lithic	Lithics		30/04/2015	DH

<i>Finds No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
032	102	2	Ceramic	Ceramics	Sherd from amphora? Roman?	21/04/2015	RC
033	102	1	Lithic	Lithic		21/04/2015	RC
034	102	3	Fe	Fe incl. hook		21/04/2015	RC
035	102	1	Charcoal	Charcoal lump		21/04/2015	RC
036	209	9	Bone	Faunal - Bone		21/04/2015	DH
037	209	1	Ceramic	Ceramic 'lump'		21/04/2015	DH
038	209	1	Lithic	Possible abraded lithic		21/04/2015	DH

Appendix F: Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	18 Whitehouse Road, Cramond
PROJECT CODE:	206
PARISH:	Cramond
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd.
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Ditch
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Human femur
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 18893 76714
START DATE (this season)	17/04/2015
END DATE (this season)	04/05/2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a proposed development site at 18 Whitehouse Road in Cramond, outside Edinburgh.</p> <p>Preliminary research at the planning stage identified the site as one with significant archaeological potential, primarily due to the close proximity of Cramond Roman Fort. Following discussions with City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service, it was agreed to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site in advance of submission of a planning application. The results of the evaluation would allow the Council to assess the presence/absence and extent of any archaeological remains and deposits prior to the submission of a full planning application.</p> <p>The evaluation involved the mechanical excavation of five specifically placed evaluation trenches across the proposed footprint of the development. Linear features were revealed in the most northerly trench which matched the alignment of the fort. A shallow ditch in this trench also revealed a disarticulated human bone. A number of ephemeral and converging linear features were also recorded in Trench 2. Three of the trenches proved to be essentially archaeologically sterile, with only occasional topsoil finds. The dates of all features uncovered remains uncertain. A number of Roman artefacts were recovered, primarily from the topsoil. A small assemblage of chert lithics recovered across the site is of particular note.</p> <p>ARCHAS Ltd recommend further archaeological investigation before any construction on the site.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Yes
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Care Concern Holdings Ltd.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage LTD Suite D Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN

EMAIL ADDRESS:	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	NMRS and CECAS (intended)