

**3 Cramond Glebe Gardens, Cramond,
Edinburgh, EH4 6NZ
Data Structure Report (DSR)**

Edinburgh Council planning application 18/01685/FUL



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Date: 24 July 2019**

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover: SE end of trench showing soil context 1 on top of sandstone chippings context 2; facing NW

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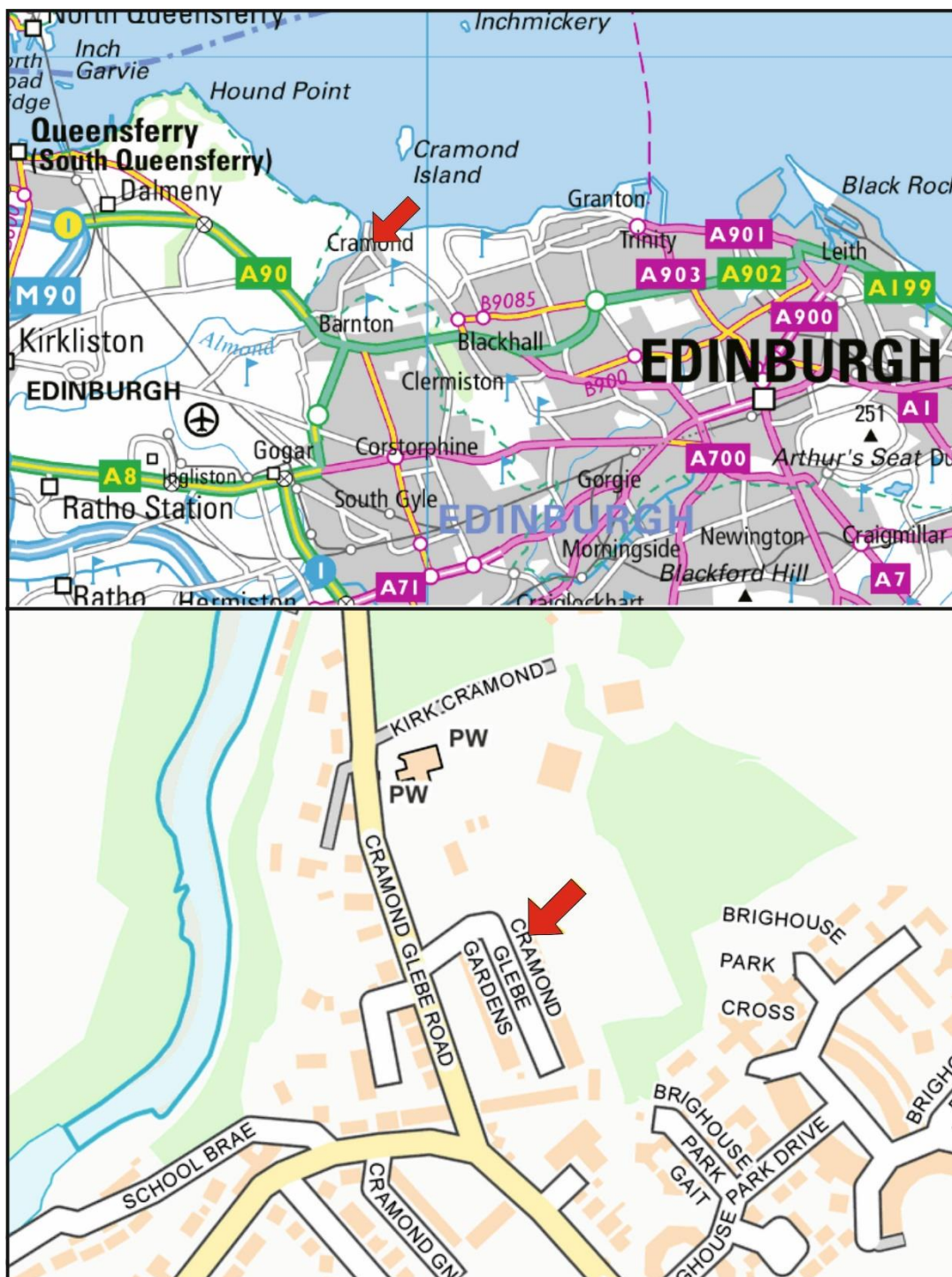
SUMMARY

A watching brief was carried out on 22 July 2019; a trench 0.5m wide and 0.6m deep (Illus 3) was hand dug. A layer of mixed clay and 18th- to 20th-century finds was recorded on top of a layer of sandstone and roughcasting chips 0.6m below the surface which had been laid when the current house was constructed. Finds included waterwashed flints, 18th-to 20th-century pottery and glass, zinc roughcasting mesh and plastic.

The trench is now completed and it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required during the current development.

1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The site (Illus 1) is located on the NE side of Cramond on the E side of Cramond Glebe Gardens. It is centred on NGR NT1905576731, at 20-25m OD in the parish of Edinburgh (city of).
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by Clare Lavelle. An application 18/01685/FUL to Edinburgh Council was granted on 22.6.18 with requirement for this WSI and a watching brief during all ground disturbance (condition 1).
- 1.3 All the archaeological work was carried out in the context of Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) Planning Advice Note (PAN 2/2011) and Historic Environment Scotland's Policy Statement (HESPS) which state that archaeological remains should be regarded as part of the environment to be protected and managed.

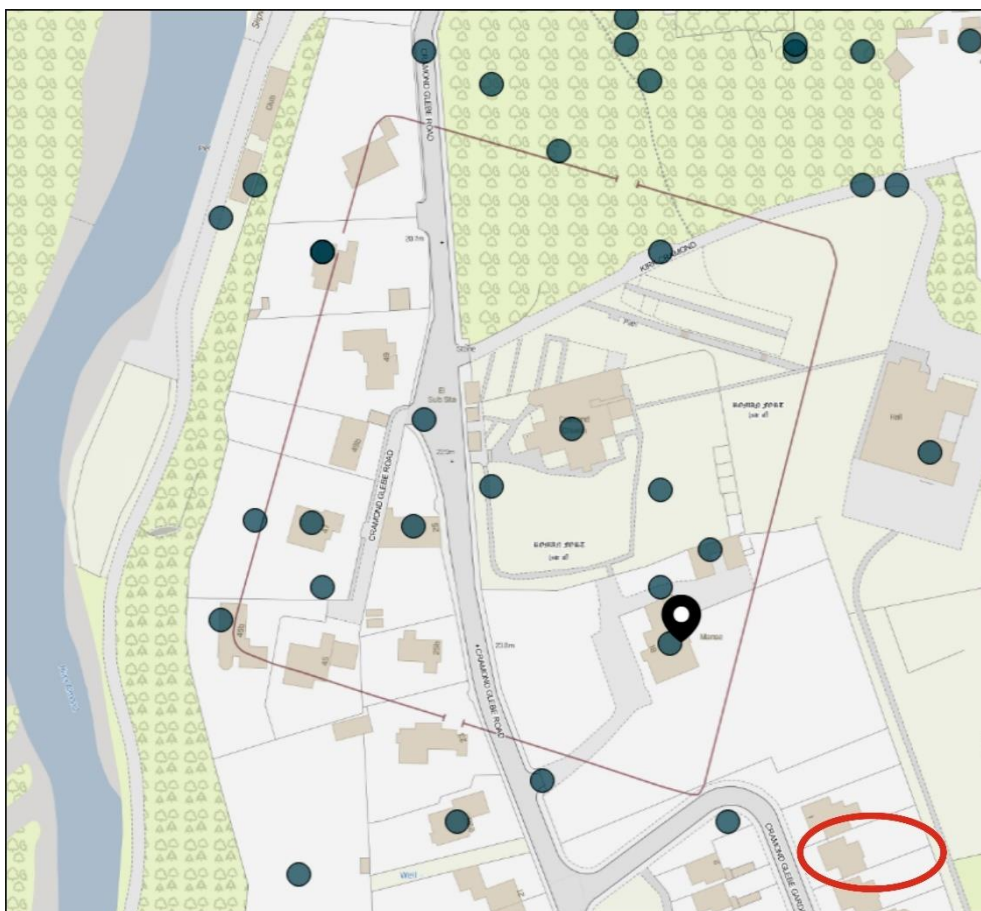


Illus 1 Location plan (Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019)

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Canmore (HES) were consulted online within 1km of the proposed development and the full list of assets is listed in Appendix 1.

- 2.1 There are two Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the proposed development. One is Cramond, Roman fort & civil settlement (SM2526) The monument comprises a Roman 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 this 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. The monument is situated 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 NE and SE sectors of the fort, much of the remainder being beneath modern housing and roads. The civilian settlement, situated beyond the N and E 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. The relevance of the complex to the Roman occupation of the south and east of Scotland and to military campaigns from at least 140s AD to after 212AD, together with its richness, ensure this monuments high national importance.

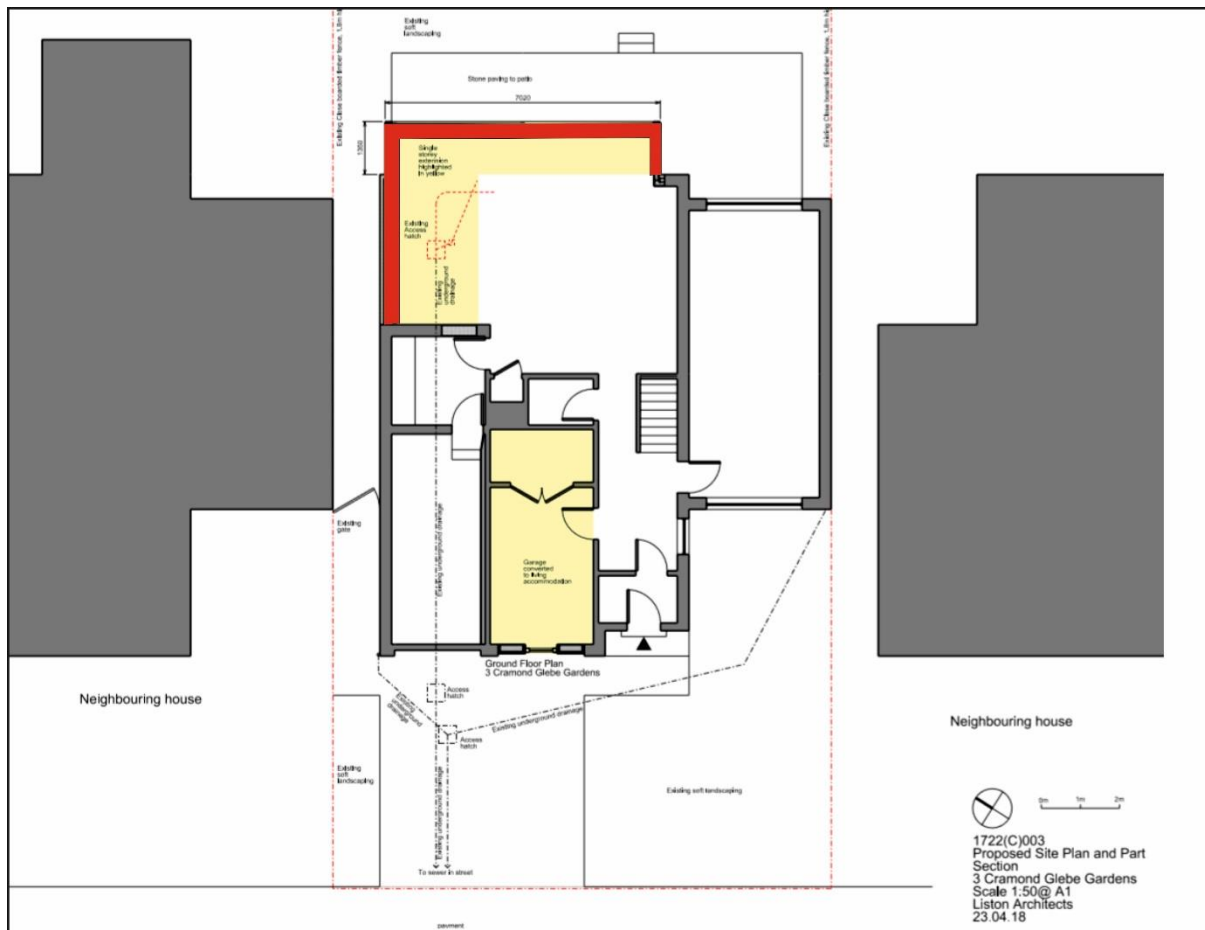


Illus 2 Pastmap showing location of Cramond fort and development site (circled in red); (copyright HES)

- 2.2 Cramond Island, First World War and Second World War defences (SM13684) is a complex of First and Second World War coastal defences established from 1915.
- 2.3 Cramond parish Church (HES NT17NE 18) and graveyard (HES NT17NE 131) is NNW of the proposed development. It is dedicated to St Columba and has been twice altered between 1891 and 1921, and is now mainly a modern structure (Holmes 1977, 13-14). A watching brief was undertaken in June 2003 on ground disturbance associated with the construction of a noise monitoring station at the manse, which lies within Cramond Roman fort. Excavation revealed topsoil and tarmac above modern overburden, to a maximum depth of 0.65m. Natural subsoil was not reached (Jones 2003, 68).
- 2.4 During the demolition and re-building of an extension to the Old Schoolhouse, Cramond, (HES NT17NE 136) an archaeological watching brief, carried out between March and April 2006, recorded several sandstone foundation walls relating to the original layout of building. These walls truncated an underlying, buried soil. Two stones of Roman origin incorporated within the existing Old Schoolhouse walls were recorded in situ. No other significant archaeological features or artefacts were observed (Croqwthor 1965; Engl 2006, 72).
- 2.5 Three test pits were excavated on 14 July 2010 prior to development work at 45b Glebe Road (HES NT17NE 305). The test pits were dug against a newly built wall and revealed Roman deposits and features of AD 2nd–3rd century date below 0.8m of topsoil and relatively recent deposits. The development has not impacted on these deposits. The recovery of a prehistoric flint and a post-medieval coin in the topsoil of the test pits is considered indicative of activity in the area beyond the Roman period. (Dingwall 2010, 66).
- 2.6 Two pieces of curving pink sandstone, possibly arch or window tops, were noted built into a retaining wall at the NW of the Manse and into the W wall of the Kirk, immediately S of the tower (HES NT17NE 3.01) (Dean 1993, 59).
- 2.7 Exploratory trenching at the north rampart of the Roman fort (NT17NE 3) to the west of the north gateway, has revealed demolition of a stone and mortar building (Dean 1999, 36).
- 2.8 Excavation was carried out in October 1995 in advance of development within an area though to contain both the outer Roman fort ditch and the road leading from the S gate (Lawson 1995, 53).
- 2.9 Just N of 1 Cramond Glebe Gardens a supposed well noticed during building work at Cramond Glebe Gardens. At bend of estate road (Ref EAFS).
- 2.10 Following landscaping of a children's playground on the S side of Cramond House (HES NT17NE 319), and W of the proposed development, a walkover of spoil heaps recovered five Roman amphora body sherds. These have been lodged with the Treasure Trove Unit (Dean 2017, 66).
- 2.11 The proposed development site was on the N edge of Cockle Burn Wood on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS map (Illus 4-5)

3 WATCHING BRIEF

A watching brief was carried out on 22 July 2019; a trench 0.5m wide and 0.6m deep (Illus 3) was hand dug. A layer of mixed clay and 18th- to 20th-century finds (1) was recorded on top of a layer of sandstone and roughcasting chips (2) 0.6m below the surface which had been laid when the current house was constructed. Finds included waterwashed flints, 18th- to 20th-century pottery and glass, zinc roughcasting mesh and plastic.



Illus 3 Site plan showing trench in red (copyright Liston Architects)

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All soil removed was excavated and replaced during the construction of the current house. The trench is now completed and it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required during the current development.

5 REFERENCES

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6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 CONTEXTS

Context no	Description
1	Dark grey clay loam with pockets of sandstone chippings, 18 th - to 20 th -century glass, pottery, roughcasting zinc mesh, plastic, waterwashed pottery and flint
2	Layer of roughcasting chips and sandstone chops 0.6m below surface

APPENDIX 2 DES entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Edinburgh City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	33 Cramond Glebe Gardens, Cramond
PROJECT CODE:	CA461
PARISH:	Edinburgh (city of)
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alison Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Cameron Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S) AND AGE (IF KNOWN):	-
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	-
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT1905576731
START DATE (this season)	22 July 2019
END DATE (this season)	22 July 2019
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A watching brief was carried out on 22 July 2019; a trench 0.5m wide and 0.6m deep was hand dug; all material removed had been previously excavated during the construction of the 1970s house.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	-
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-

SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Clare Lavelle
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	45 View Terrace, Aberdeen, AB25 2RS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cameronarch@btinternet.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	HES

APPENDIX 3 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo no	Description	Facing
9077	Trench being excavated	SW
9078-9	Trench showing context 1 in top of sandstone chips 2	NW
9081-2	Trench showing sandstone chips 2 banked up against foundation wall of 70s house	SW
9083	Trench being excavated	NW
9084	Trench being excavated	W
9085-7	Trench being excavated showing layer 2 roughcasting chips at base of trench	SW
9088-9	Trench being excavated	SE
9090	Zinc roughcasting mesh	
9091	Mammal bone and oyster shell	
9092-6	Waterwashed raw flint	
9097-8	18 th - to 20 th -century ceramics including Chinese porcelain and waterwashed punch bowl base (top)	



DSC_9077



DSC_9078



DSC_9079



DSC_9080



DSC_9081



DSC_9082



DSC_9083



DSC_9084



DSC_9085



DSC_9086



DSC_9087



DSC_9088



DSC_9089



DSC_9090



DSC_9091



DSC_9092



DSC_9093



DSC_9094



DSC_9095



DSC_9096



DSC_9097



DSC_9098



DSC_9099