




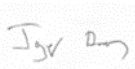


**4-10 Cramond Place,  
Cramond,  
City of Edinburgh  
Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring**



**November 2015**

# Document control sheet

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## Executive Summary

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by Mr Graeme Kelly of Walker Healthcare to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of the redevelopment of 4-10 Cramond Place in Cramond, Edinburgh. The mitigation involved watching briefs conducted during the demolition of existing buildings and the archaeological monitoring of a series of geotechnical trial pits excavated across the development area. Walker Healthcare are proposing to construct a 74 bed care home.

The site proposed for development lies near the Scheduled Monument (SM Number 2526) Cramond Roman Fort and Settlement to the north and east of the development site. As such, the site was determined by City of Edinburgh Archaeological Service (hereafter CECAS) as having archaeological potential.

3 dwelling houses that covered the northern sector of the site were demolished and the removal of their foundations archaeologically monitored as was the excavation of 10 geotechnical test pits placed spatially across the site. Following this, a programme of trial trenching was undertaken across the site during which, a total of 13 evaluation trenches were excavated. These trenches provided coverage of just over 10% of the total site area, exclusive of the footprints of the modern buildings.

A record of the archaeological works undertaken is in the process of being deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-231130) and 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 Graeme Kelly of Walker Healthcare to undertake archaeological monitoring and a programme of trial trenching in advance of the development of a former residential site within Cramond Village at 4-10 Cramond Place (NGR: NT 18968 76470 (centred)). The client proposed to demolish the existing dwellings on the site, constructing in their place a 74 bed nursing home.
- 1.1.2 The site was identified by CECAS as lying in an area considered as having archaeological potential. CECAS provide archaeological advice to the City of Edinburgh Council and recommended that a pre-construction archaeological evaluation be carried out across the development area. It was also required that prior to construction that demolition work be monitored in the form of an archaeological watching brief. A watching brief was also maintained during the excavation of and geotechnical trial pits
- 1.1.3 This watching brief was undertaken on Monday 17<sup>th</sup> of August and Friday 4<sup>th</sup> of September by Joe Doran. Weather conditions were predominantly bright and dry throughout.
- 1.1.4 The trial trenching evaluation was carried out on Monday 5<sup>th</sup> and Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> of September by Joe Doran and Tristan Boyle with showery weather conditions on both days.
- 1.1.5 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CiFA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents.



## 2 Site Location and Setting

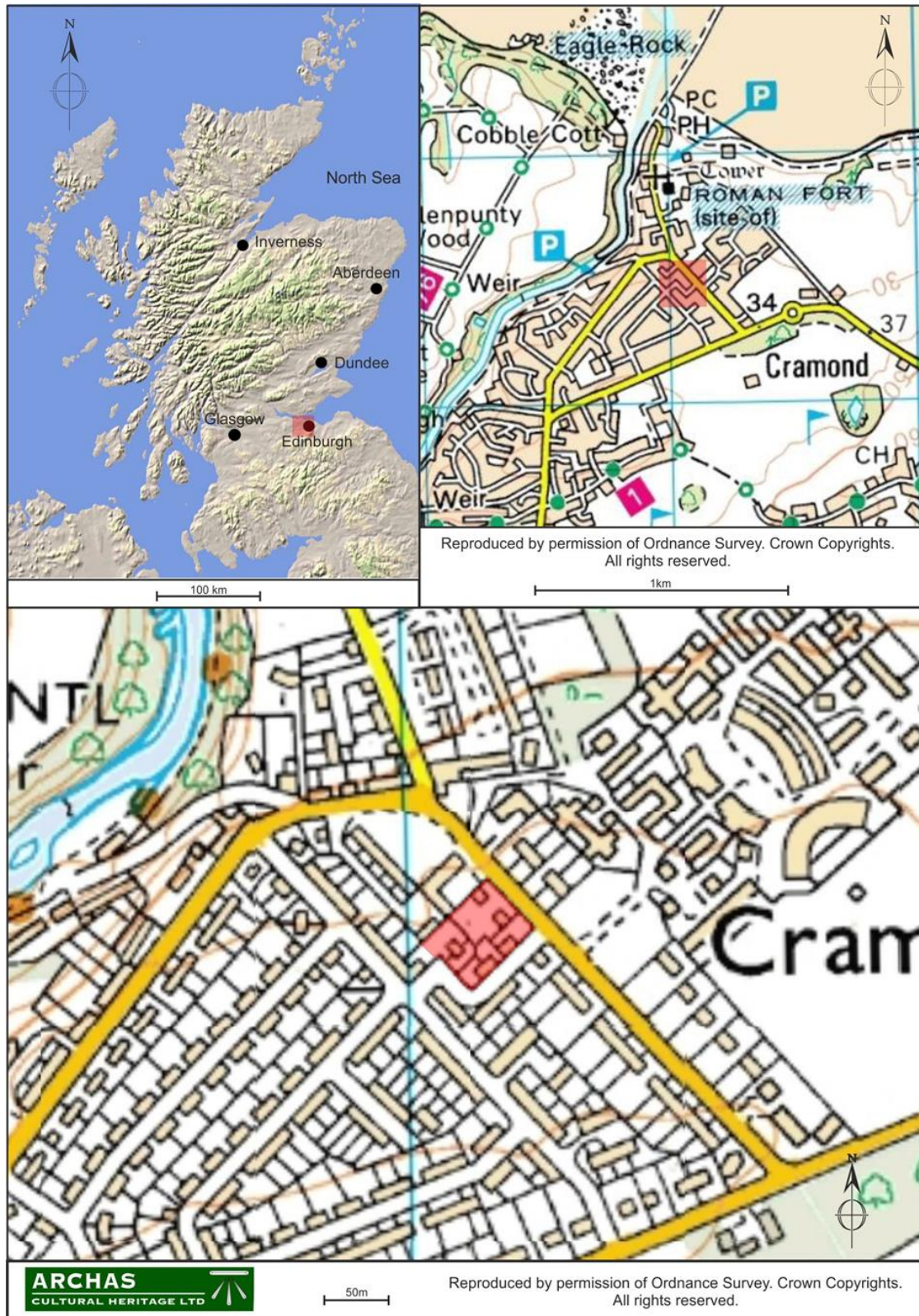


Figure 1: Site location

### *General*

- 1.2.1 The development site is located in the village of Cramond, within the City of Edinburgh Council area. The proposed development area comprises a plot of ground between Cramond Place and Cramond Road North. The proposed development area is centred on NGR: NT 18968 76470 and extends to approximately 0.48 hectares (Ha).

### *Study Area*

- 1.2.2 The site is mostly flat, but with a slight slope to the north. It was partially overgrown with and surrounded by heras panels, with some areas covered by demolition rubble. Three dwelling houses at 2 Cramond Place and numbers 49 and 51 Cramond Road North were demolished as part of phase one of the project, whilst two semi-detached dwelling houses on the south eastern part of the site had been previously demolished.

### *Geology*

- 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.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) –10/08/15

## The Development

### 2.1 The Proposed Development

- 2.1.1 The development proposals are for the construction of a 74 bed nursing home that retains an area of open space comprising a landscaped garden. It is anticipated that the potential for physical impact on any previously unknown and buried archaeology would be within the building's footprint.

## 3 Background

### 3.1 General Historical Background and Previous Work

#### *Prehistoric*

- 3.1.1 There is significant evidence from areas to the north and west of the site for prehistoric occupation of the Cramond area. Work in and around Cramond has identified a number of significant or potentially significant prehistoric sites which can be dated to the Mesolithic or possibly Neolithic periods (including NMRS Nos: NT 17 NE 91; NT 17 NE 75; NT 17 NE 3.3; and ARCHAS Ltd at NT 18814 76731 (forthcoming)).

#### *Roman*

- 3.1.2 The most significant archaeological site in the area is the Scheduled Monument (SM Number 2526) Cramond Roman Fort and Settlement that lies to the north west of the development area. The site comprises a Roman fort and civilian settlement, partially excavated and displayed but predominantly surviving *in situ* underlying parkland, woodland and modern development. A large number of research and commercial excavations have been undertaken in and around the Roman Fort, providing an accurate picture as to the Fort's layout and a detailed assessment of its history.
- 3.1.3 The site comprises a sub-rectangular fort defended by ramparts and ditches enclosing just under 5 acres, and an 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 (display) comprises the north east and south east sectors of the fort, much of the remainder underlying modern housing and roads.
- 3.1.4 Development of the former Edinburgh University Cramond Campus to the immediate north of the development site prompted a series of archaeological investigations completed by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd in 2000, 2003 and 2005. These investigations uncovered remains of the third century settlement associated with Cramond Roman Fort as well as evidence for temporary Roman camps and enclosures. The civilian settlement, situated beyond the north and east ramparts of the fort, has produced indications of industrial and domestic activity, including evidence of a leather-working industry. Coins dating to the first century AD suggest some occupation in the Agricola period, although excavations have so far failed to prove an Agricola origin for the fort.
- 3.1.5 An evaluation completed in 2005 and 2006 at 42-44 Cramond Road North, immediately adjacent to the development failed to reveal any evidence of Roman occupation.



## 3.2 Map Regression

- 3.2.1 All relevant available maps as held by NLS were consulted in order to identify the recorded development of the site as well as any additional features that may previously have gone unrecorded within the site boundary. A summary of consulted maps is listed in the Bibliography.

### *Pre-Ordnance Survey maps*

- 3.2.2 The earliest maps of that show Cramond are from James and Robert Gordon's 17<sup>th</sup> century series of maps of Scotland. The 1642 imprint (Figure 2) by James Gordon mentions Cramond by name but does not give any detail of the land usage of the time.



**Figure 2:** Extract from James Gordon's map of Fife Shire MDCXLII . NLS

- 3.2.3 William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' conducted between 1747 and 1755 (Figure 3) provides much greater detail than shown on earlier maps. Roy's work revolutionised map making in Scotland, containing a lot more terrain detail than previously shown.

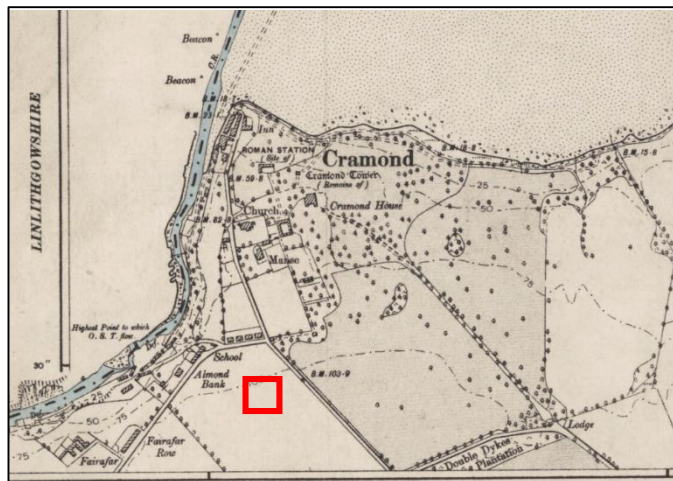


**Figure 3:** Extract from William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland showing the location of the site outlined in red). © The British Library Board. All Right Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)

- 3.2.4 William Roy's map shows the location of the site within the surrounding area and is the earliest of the maps consulted to show any detail of the landscape around the site. Though there is clearly occupation activity to the north, it would appear that at this time (1752-1755) the area immediately surrounding the site was given over to agricultural land usage.

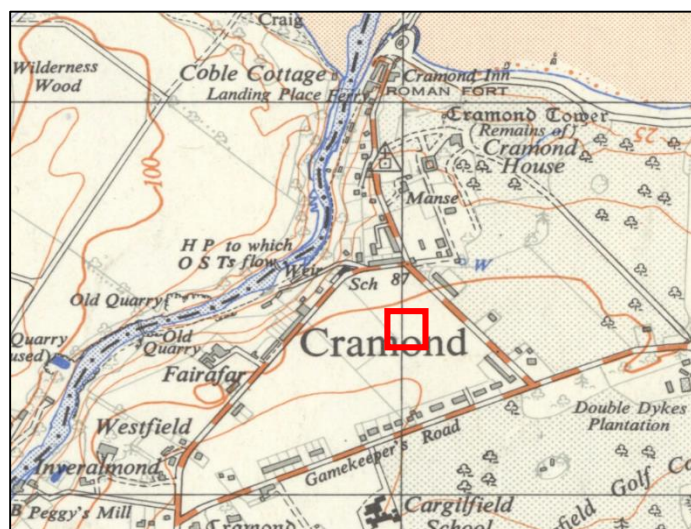
#### *Ordnance Survey maps*

- 3.2.5 The Ordnance Survey produced their first maps of the areas in 1895 as part of the six inch 1842 – 1952 series. As with Roy's maps these show buildings to the north of the site but the site itself and its immediate surroundings are blank indicating that the land around was still agricultural in nature (see Figure 4).



**Figure 4:** Extract from the six inch to 1 mile Edinburghshire Sheet I.SW & Ib.SE Sheet 1895 with site location outlined in red. NLS

- 3.2.6 The picture presented in 1955 is essentially the same as in 1895 (**Error! Reference source not found.** 4). Some buildings are now present to the south and east, but the site and its immediate surroundings are still devoid of habitation activity suggesting that all buildings in this area were constructed during the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



**Figure 5:** Extract from the OS 1:25,000 map Sheet NT17 (includes Edinburgh; Newbridge; Queensferry) . NLS

## Conclusions

- 3.2.7 The map regression has shown that while Cramond was occupied and notable enough to be recorded in a map of 1642, the area of the site itself was probably agricultural up until the latter part of the last century. This would suggest that any finds or features revealed during the project are likely to be agricultural in nature unless associated with the Roman activity to the north.

## 4 Methodology

### 4.1 The Watching Brief

- 4.1.1 An archaeological watching brief involves a qualified and experienced archaeologist monitoring the excavations on site in order to ensure that any archaeological features or deposits encountered are recognised, noted and properly recorded. In the case of this project, two watching briefs were maintained – one during the removal of foundations and one during the excavation of the geotechnical trial pits.
- 4.1.2 Each trench or pit excavated was numbered consecutively and the deposits encountered recorded on ARCHAS *pro forma* Trench record sheets. Appendix A provides a list of the contexts encountered as well as the trench numbers allocated by ARCHAS alongside those given by the contractor. A detailed photographic record of site works was also maintained.

### 4.2 Trial Trenching/Evaluation

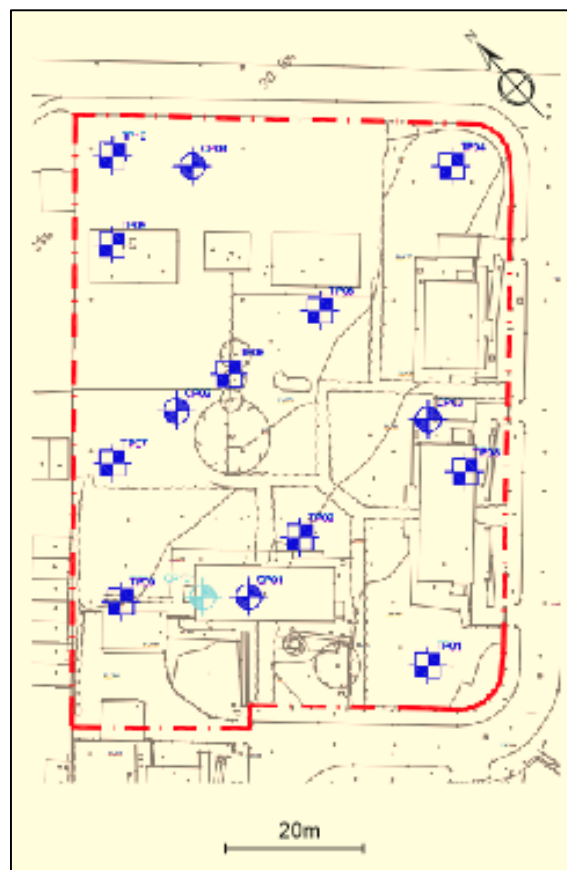
- 4.2.1 The purpose of evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological potential of a site in order to meet any requirements of City of Edinburgh Council via CECAS. The results of the evaluation will be used to decide whether further archaeological mitigation is required. In practice, this requires a number of trenches to be placed across the site in order to gain good spatial coverage for assessing the survival of archaeological remains or deposits.
- 4.2.3 An archaeological evaluation investigates only a certain percentage of the development area through a series of carefully placed trenches. The City of Edinburgh Council via CECAS stipulated 10% of the site be investigated in order to provide an accurate view of archaeological survival.
- 4.2.4 In the event, 13 trenches were excavated providing good spatial coverage across the development area.
- 4.2.5 All trenches were excavated using a wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. All trenches were excavated under the direct supervision of a qualified archaeologist.



## 5 Results – Watching Briefs

### 5.1 Watching Brief – Removal of Foundations

- 5.1.1 The removal of the foundations for all three buildings demolished during the site clearance phase of the project was archaeologically monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The foundations were removed by mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket, with the surrounding soil deposits and demolition rubble shaken back into the trenches formed by this removal, which were generally <1.0m deep.
- 5.1.2 Due to the methodology employed during these works and the fact that foundation removal occurred almost exclusively within the footprints of the demolished buildings, identifying archaeological deposits or features was very difficult. However, made ground disturbed during the construction of these buildings was noted whilst no archaeological features or deposits were identified.



**Figure 6:** Location of geotechnical test pits monitored (courtesy of Johnson Poole and Bloomer)

### 5.2 Watching Brief – Geotechnical Trial Pits

- 5.2.1 A total of 10 geotechnical trial pits were excavated at various locations across the development area. These pits measured an average of 3.0m long by 0.40m wide, by a depth that was dependent on the stratigraphy encountered. Bedrock or solid geology was encountered in all the excavated trial pits.

- 5.2.2 Within the trial pits, the upper deposits comprised a layer of topsoil 0.20m deep, overlying clay subsoil of varying depths, with natural subsoils comprising mid grey to orange sandy clays 0.50m to 0.80m deep across the entire site. It was noted that there were no soils of archaeological interest below 0.80m across the entire site.
- 5.2.3 No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recovered during the monitoring of the trial pits. Modern brick and drainage pipe fragments were noted across much of the site and it was clear that there was considerable disturbance from the demolition phase.

## 6 Results – Trial Trenching

### 6.1 Evaluation Trenches



**Figure 7: Trench Location plan**

- 6.1.1. 13 trenches were opened varying in length from 10.0m to 32.50m providing a total coverage of 424m<sup>2</sup>, or 10.2% of the total development area. Trenches were sited to avoid the disturbed footprints of the demolished buildings and to investigate all undisturbed areas. The existence of buried services meant that some trenches had to be slightly relocated from those suggested in the original written scheme of investigation, but were placed providing good coverage across the site.





**Figure 8: Sample stratigraphy section (from Trench 12)**

- 6.1.2 Across the site, a similar soil profile was noted. This generally comprised a dark grey sandy loam topsoil measuring 0.20m deep. This overlay a mid-brown sandy silt loam to a depth of 0.40m to 0.50m, interpreted as a buried ploughsoil. In some trenches, made ground and demolition rubble was noted. Undisturbed natural subsoils reached at depths of 0.50m to 0.75m across site varied from a light brown silty sand to a mid brown sandy clay. A lighter sandy natural subsoil was more prevalent in the south west of the site though patches of it were also found in trenches to the north and east. In some trenches (Trenches 1-6) an interface subsoil was noted between the buried ploughsoil and the natural subsoil.
- 6.1.3 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were noted in any of the trenches. Stone-filled land drains often known as “soakaway” drains were noted in many of the trenches mostly with north-south or northwest-southeast alignments respecting the topography sloping slightly to the north. A sample of these were excavated and recorded. The only recovered artefacts comprised 19th century ceramics most of which were surface finds.



**Figure 9:** field “soakaway” drains in Trench 13

## **7 Summary and Discussion**

### **7.1 General**

- 7.1.1 The investigations at Cramond Place were thorough and comprehensive providing excellent spatial coverage and sampling of the development area. .
- 7.1.2 No archaeological artefacts were recovered aside from occasional sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The only noted features comprised field drains, which probably relate to Post-medieval and recent agricultural land use.

## **8 Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **8.1 General**

- 8.1.1 The archaeological monitoring and evaluation works undertaken revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.
- 8.1.2 The evaluation trial trenches excavated provided good spatial coverage across the site Whilst the only features noted were numerous field drains relating to recent and Post-Medieval agricultural improvements. No features or artefacts were recovered.
- 8.1.3 ARCHAS recommend that no further archaeological work is required.

## Acknowledgements

ARCHAS Cultural heritage Ltd. would like to thank Graeme Kelly of Walker Healthcare for commissioning us to undertake the project to on their behalf.

Thanks also go to Brian Sinclair of Sinclair Plant Hire and Fiona McDdonald of Johnson Poole and Bloomer who undertook the geotechnical work. The hard work and good humour of Brian and Fiona was much appreciated and ensured the project was completed effectively and timeously.



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[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)  
[www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk)  
[www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk)  
[www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)

### *Books*

Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 Scotland – Mapping the Nation, Edinburgh

### *Cartographic References*

Maps consulted during the cartographic regression include:

- 1654 James Gordon (1615?-1686)
  - 'Fyfe Shire, MDCXLII = Fife provincia noviter delineata / Auctore Jacobo Gordonio fo R.G. a Strathloch. Fife provincia noviter delineata. Fife shire. Imprint 1642
- 1654 Joan Blaeu (1596-1673) and Cornelius Blaeu d1644)
  - 'Lothian and Liinlitquo / Joh et Cornelius Blaeu exc'. Imprint 1654
- 1745 Herman Moll (d.1732)
  - 'The Shire of Angus or Forfar'.
- 1755 William Roy (1747-1755)
  - 'Military Survey of Scotland'.
- 1821 John Thomson (1777-c.1840) & William Johnson (fl. 1806-1840)
  - 'Edinburghshire'.

#### Ordnance Survey

- 1895 6 inch to 1 mile Edinburghshire Sheet I.SW & Ib. SE (includes: Dalmeny; Edinburgh). Published 1895
- 1915 6 inch to 1 mile Edinburghshire Sheet I.SW & Ib. SE (includes: Dalmeny; Edinburgh). Published 1915
- 1944 6 inch to 1 mile Edinburghshire Sheet I.SW & Ib. SE (includes: Dalmeny; Edinburgh). Published 1944
- 1955 1:25,000 Sheet NT17 (includes Edinburgh; Newbridge; Queensferry. Published 1955

## Appendix A: Context Register

### Watching Brief – Foundation Removal

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
WB101	Site	Deposit	Dark brown grey loamy sand	0-0.2m	Topsoil and turf	17/08/2015	JD
WB102	Site	Deposit	Mid brown sandy loam	0.2-0.55m	Subsoil	17/08/2015	JD
WB103	Site	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty clay	0.55m+	Natural subsoil	17/08/2015	JD

### Watching Brief – Geotechnical Test Pits

Context No.	Test Pit	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
TP101	1	Deposit	Dark brown loamy sand	0-0.2m	Turf and topsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP102	1	Deposit	Mid grey brown loamy silt	0.2-0.6m	Subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP103	1	Deposit	Mid orange brown silty clay	0.6-1.7m	Natural subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP104	1	Deposit	Mid grey sandy clay	1.7m+	Natural subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP201	2	Deposit	Dark brown grey loamy sand	0-0.15m	Topsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP202	2	Deposit	Mid brown grey clay silt	0.15-0.6m	Subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP203	2	Deposit	Mid brown sandy clay	0.6-2.0m	Natural subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP301	3	Deposit	Dark brown grey loamy sand	0-0.1m	Topsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP302	3	Deposit	Mid grey brown clay sand with occasional small stones	0.1-0.7m	Subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP303	3	Deposit	Mid grey clay sand	0.7m+	Natural subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP401	4	Deposit	Dark brown grey loamy sand	0-0.2m	Topsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP402	4	Deposit	Mid grey brown loamy sand	0.2-0.6m	Subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP403	4	Deposit	Mid grey clay sand	0.6-2.1m	Natural subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP404	4	Deposit	Mid grey boulders in gravel	2.1m+	Natural geology	03/09/2015	JD
TP501	5	Deposit	Mixed sand and demolition debris	0-1.1m	Demolition rubble from building	03/09/2015	JD
TP502	5	Deposit	Mid grey clay sand	1.1-1.9m	Natural subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP503	5	Deposit	Gravels and boulders	1.9m+	Natural geology	03/09/2015	JD



TP601	6	Deposit	Mid brown grey sandy loam	0-0.2m	Topsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP602	6	Deposit	Mid brown grey clay sand with some orange mottling	0.2-0.45m	Subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP603	6	Deposit	Mid grey clay sand with occasional gravel patches	0.45-2.2m	Natural subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP701	7	Deposit	Mid brown grey sandy loam	0-0.15m	Topsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP702	7	Deposit	Mid yellow brown loamy sand with occasional small stones	0.15-0.5m	Subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP703	7	Deposit	Mid grey clay sand	0.5-2.3m	Natural subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP704	7	Deposit	Mid grey sandy gravel with large stones	2.3m+	Natural geology	03/09/2015	JD
TP801	8	Deposit	Mid brown sandy loam	0-0.1m	Topsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP802	8	Deposit	Mid grey brown loamy sand	0.1-0.9m	Subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP803	8	Deposit	Mid grey clay sand	0.9-1.9m	Natural subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP804	8	Cut	E-W cut, only S. side visible cut from ground level	0-0.55m	Modern intrusion - likely relates to demolished building	03/09/2015	JD
TP805	8	Fill	Brick fragments and stones	0-0.55m	Fill of modern intrusion	03/09/2015	JD
TP901	9	Deposit	Dark grey loamy sand and demo. rubble	0-0.2m	Topsoil and demolition debris	03/09/2015	JD
TP902	9	Deposit	Mid yellow brown clay sand	0.2-0.6m	Subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP903	9	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.6-1.6m	Natural subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP904	9	Deposit	Mid grey sandy clay	1.6m+	Natural geology	03/09/2015	JD
TP1001	10	Deposit	Dark brown grey loamy sand	0-0.25m	Topsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP1002	10	Deposit	Dark grey brown sandy clay	0.25-0.55m	Subsoil	03/09/2015	JD
TP1003	10	Deposit	Yellow brown sandy clay	0.55m+	Natural subsoil	03/09/2015	JD

### Evaluation

Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Dimension	Comments	Date	Initial
101	1	Deposit	Dark brown grey sandy loam	0-0.15m	Topsoil	05/10/2015	JD
102	1	Deposit	Dark grey loamy sand with occ. Small stones	0.15-0.40m	Subsoil	05/10/2015	JD

103	1	Deposit	Mid grey brown clay sand with occ. Small stones	0.40-0.80m	Subsoil	05/10/2015	JD
104	1	Deposit	Light orange sandy clay to SSE, grading to mid grey sandy clay at NNW, with a moderate amount of sub-rounded to sub-angular stones	0.8m+	Natural	05/10/2015	JD
105	1	Feature	N-S linear cut v. steep sided - drain	0.8-1.2m+	Land drain	05/10/2015	JD
106	1	Feature	NNE-SSW linear cut, stone-filled	0.8m+	Land drain	05/10/2015	JD
201	2	Deposit	Dark brown grey sandy loam	0-0.15m	Topsoil	05/10/2015	JD
202	2	Deposit	Dark grey loamy sand with occ. Small stones	0.15-0.4m	Subsoil	05/10/2015	JD
203	2	Deposit	Mid grey brown clay sand with occ. Small stones	0.4-0.70m	Subsoil	05/10/2015	JD
204	2	Deposit	Light brown clay sand with a moderate amount of stone inclusions	0.70m+	Natural	05/10/2015	JD
301	3	Deposit	Dark brown grey loamy sand	0-0.27m	Topsoil	05/10/2015	TB
302	3	Deposit	Dark grey brown sandy clay	0.27-0.51m	Subsoil	05/10/2015	TB
303	3	Deposit	Yellow brown clay sand	0.51-0.82m	Subsoil	05/10/2015	TB
304	3	Deposit	Light yellow brown clay	0.82m+	Natural	05/10/2015	TB
305	3	Feature	NNE-SSW linear cut, stone-filled	0.53-0.78m	Land drain	05/10/2015	TB
401	4	Deposit	Dark grey loamy sand with occ. Small stones	0-0.15m	topsoil	05/10/2015	JD
402	4	Deposit	Mid brown grey loamy sand	0.15-0.40m	Subsoil	05/10/2015	JD
403	4	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty sand	0.4-0.70m	Subsoil	05/10/2015	JD
404	4	Deposit	Mid brown grey sandy clay	0.70m+	Natural	05/10/2015	JD
501	5	Deposit	Dark brown grey sandy loam	0-0.2m	Topsoil	05/10/2015	TB
502	5	Deposit	Dark yellow brown clay sand	0.2-0.38m	Subsoil	05/10/2015	TB
503	5	Deposit	Mid brown orange sandy clay	0.38-0.66m	Subsoil	05/10/2015	TB
504	5	Deposit	Mid brown orange silty clay	0.66m+	Natural	05/10/2015	TB
601	6	Deposit	Dark grey loamy sand	0-0.15m	Topsoil	05/10/2015	JD
602	6	Deposit	Mid brown grey loamy sand	0.15-0.35m	Subsoil	05/10/2015	JD

603	6	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty sand	0.35-0.7m	Subsoil	05/10/2015	JD
604	6	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty clay	0.7m+	Natural	05/10/2015	JD
605	6	Feature	N-S linear stone filled	0.52m+	Land drain	05/10/2015	JD
701	7	Deposit	Dark grey loamy sand	0-0.20m	Topsoil	06/10/2015	JD
702	7	Deposit	Mid brown grey loamy sand	0.2-0.36m	Subsoil	06/10/2015	JD
703	7	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy silt	0.36-0.64m	Subsoil	06/10/2015	JD
704	7	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty clay	0.64m+	Natural	06/10/2015	JD
801	8	Deposit	Dark brown loamy sand	0-0.20m	Topsoil	06/10/2015	JD
802	8	Deposit	Mid brown grey clay silt	0.2-0.50m	Subsoil	06/10/2015	JD
803	8	Deposit	Mid brown sandy clay	0.50m+	Natural	06/10/2015	JD
901	9	Deposit	Dark grey brown loamy sand to SE, demo. Rubble to NW end of trench	0-0.2m	Topsoil/demo rubble	06/10/2015	JD
902	9	Deposit	Dark grey clay, very clean, only at NW end of trench	0.2-0.30m	MG for modern building	06/10/2015	JD
903	9	Deposit	Mid brown grey sandy clay	0.3-0.65m	Subsoil	06/10/2015	JD
904	9	Deposit	Mid brown sandy clay, sandier and yellower to SE	0.65m+	Natural	06/10/2015	JD
1001	10	Deposit	Dark grey silt with brick and stone fragments	0-0.40m	Made ground and demo rubble	06/10/2015	JD
1002	10	Deposit	Mid brown grey clay sand	0.4-0.70m	Subsoil	06/10/2015	JD
1003	10	Deposit	Mid orange to orange brown clay sand	0.70m+	Natural	06/10/2015	JD
1101	11	Deposit	Dark grey sandy loam	0-0.2m	Topsoil	06/10/2015	JD
1102	11	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty loam	0.2-0.50m	Subsoil	06/10/2015	JD
1103	11	Deposit	Mid orange brown silty clay with sand patches	0.50m+	Natural	06/10/2015	JD
1201	12	Deposit	Dark grey sandy loam	0-0.20m	Topsoil	06/10/2015	TB
1202	12	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty loam	0.2-0.45m	Subsoil	06/10/2015	TB
1203	12	Deposit	Mid orange brown silty clay with sand patches	0.45m+	Natural	06/10/2015	TB
1301	13	Deposit	Dark grey sandy loam	0-0.21m	Topsoil	06/10/2015	JD
1302	13	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty sand	0.21-0.56m	Subsoil	06/10/2015	JD

1303	13	Deposit	Mid orange brown silty clay with sand patches	0.56m+	Natural	06/10/2015	JD
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## Appendix B: Photographic Register

### *Watching Brief – Foundation Removal*

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Taken from</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initials</b>
001		ID shot	17/08/2015	JD
002	NE	Working shot - casting back demo. rubble	17/08/2015	JD
003	SW	SE building post-ex, after tracking	17/08/2015	JD
004	S	Working shot - digging out foundations of central building	17/08/2015	JD
005	NE	SW-facing section during foundation removal of central building	17/08/2015	JD
006	W	Working shot -tracking over central building	17/08/2015	JD
007	E	Working shot - casting back demo. Rubble over NW building	17/08/2015	JD
008	E	Working shot - digging out foundations of NW building	17/08/2015	JD
009	SE	NW building post-ex, before tracking	17/08/2015	JD

### *Watching Brief – Geotechnical Test Pits*

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initials</b>
01			ID shot	03/09/2015	JD
02	SE	TP06	TP06 section	03/09/2015	JD
03	NE	TP06	TP06 post-ex	03/09/2015	JD
04	SE	TP07	TP07	03/09/2015	JD
05	S	TP05	TP05 - working shot	03/09/2015	JD
06	SE	TP05	TP05 - section	03/09/2015	JD
07	W	TP04	TP04 - section	03/09/2015	JD
08	S	TP03	TP03 - section	03/09/2015	JD
09	NW	TP08	TP08 - section	03/09/2015	JD
10	SE	TP02	TP02 - section	03/09/2015	JD
11	NW	TP01	TP01 - section	03/09/2015	JD
12	E	TP09	TP09 - section	03/09/2015	JD
13	NE	TP09	TP09 - working shot	03/09/2015	JD

## Evaluation

Image No.	Direction facing	Trench	Contexts No.	Description	Date	Initials
1	ENE	1	105	Modern drain [105]	05/10/2015	JD
2	ENE	1	105	Modern drain [105]	05/10/2015	JD
3	WNW	1		Tr1 - plan	05/10/2015	JD
4	ENE	1		Tr1 - section	05/10/2015	JD
5	NW	2		Tr2 - plan	05/10/2015	JD
6	NE	2		Tr2 - section	05/10/2015	JD
7	NE	3	305	SW-facing section of drain in Tr3	05/10/2015	TB
8	NW	3	305	Drain in Tr3	05/10/2015	TB
9	ENE	3		Tr3 - plan	05/10/2015	TB
10	WNW	3		Tr3 - plan	05/10/2015	TB
11	N	3		Tr3 - section	05/10/2015	TB
12	ESE	4		Tr4 - plan	05/10/2015	JD
13	NNE	4		Tr4 - section	05/10/2015	JD
14	S	5		Tr5 - plan	05/10/2015	TB
15	N	5		Tr5 - plan	05/10/2015	TB
16	E	5		Tr5 - section	05/10/2015	TB
17	ESE	4	405	drain in Tr4	05/10/2015	TB
18	ESE	6		Tr6 - plan	05/10/2015	JD
19	NNE	6		Tr6 - section	05/10/2015	JD
20	NNE	4	405	slot through drain [405]	05/10/2015	TB
21	ESE	7		Tr7 - plan	06/10/2015	JD
22	SSW	7		Tr7 - section	06/10/2015	JD
23	NW	6	605	slot through drain [605]	06/10/2015	TB
24	ESE	8		Tr8 - plan	06/10/2015	JD
25	SSW	8		Tr8 - section	06/10/2015	JD
26	SE	9		Tr9 - plan	06/10/2015	JD
27	SW	9		Tr9 - section	06/10/2015	JD
28	SE	10		Tr10 - plan	06/10/2015	JD
29	NE	10		Tr10 - section	06/10/2015	JD
30	NNW	11		Tr11 - plan	06/10/2015	JD
31	ESE	11		Tr11 - section	06/10/2015	JD
32	N	13		Working shot - Tr13	06/10/2015	JD
33	NE	13		Working shot - Tr13	06/10/2015	JD
34	NE	12		Tr12 - section	06/10/2015	TB
35	NW	12		Tr12 - plan	06/10/2015	TB
36	NW	12		Tr12 - plan	06/10/2015	TB
37	SE	12		Tr12 - plan	06/10/2015	TB
38	NE	13		Field drains in Tr13	06/10/2015	JD
39	SE	13		Field drains in Tr13	06/10/2015	JD
40	NW	13		Field drains in Tr13	06/10/2015	JD
41	NE	13		Tr13 - plan	06/10/2015	JD
42	NW	13		Tr13 - section	06/10/2015	JD
43	N			Working shot - backfilling	06/10/2015	JD



## Appendix D: Provisional Discovery & Excavation Scotland entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	City of Edinburgh Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	4-10 Cramond Place
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	217
<b>PARISH:</b>	Cramond
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Joe Doran
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd.
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Evaluation & Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	N/A
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	N/A
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 62583 40431
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	11/05/15
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	20/11/15
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	N/A
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by Mr Graeme Kelly of Walker Healthcare to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of the potential redevelopment of 4-10 Cramond Place in Arbroath. The mitigation involved watching briefs conducted during the demolition of existing buildings and during excavation of a series of geotechnical trial pits around the site. Walker Healthcare are proposing to construct a nursing home after all planning conditions have been met.</p> <p>The site proposed for development lies near the Nationally Important Scheduled Monument (SM Number 2526) Cramond Roman Fort and Settlement, which is situated to the north and east of the site. As such, the site was determined by City of Edinburgh Archaeological Service to have considerable archaeological potential.</p> <p>3 dwelling houses, covering the northern part of the site were demolished and the removal of their foundations was monitored. An archaeological watching brief was also conducted during the excavation of 10 geotechnical test pits across the site. A total of 13 evaluation trenches were excavated providing coverage of just over 10% of the total area of the site, exclusive of the footprints of the modern buildings.</p> <p>A record of the desk based assessment has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-230502) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland (intended).</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Walker Healthcare
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage LTD Suite B Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	jo.doran@archas.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	NMRS (intended)

