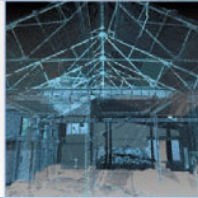
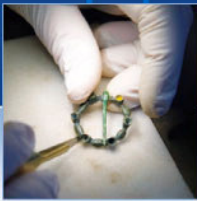


# 31 Barnton Avenue West Excavation Data Structure Report

20278

26<sup>th</sup> March 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

# 31 Barnton Avenue West

## Excavation Data Structure Report

**On Behalf of:** M&M Construction

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** NT 18867 75812

**AOC Project No:** 20278

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**With contributions from:** Vicky Olesky & Naomi Crowley

**Illustration by:** Douglas Park

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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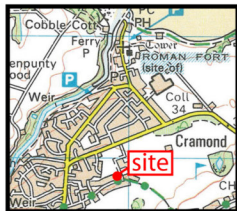
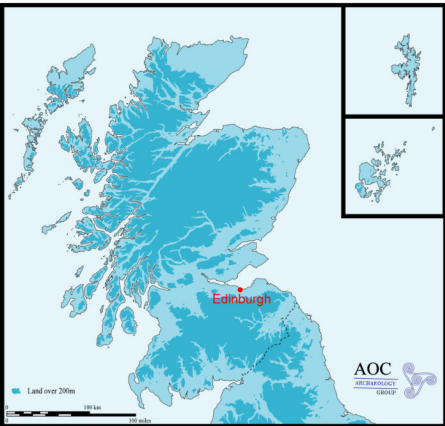
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Figure 1: Site location location of evaluation trenches



Figure 2: Plan of excavation



**KEY**

- site area
- fence boundary

## Abstract

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This report represents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at 31 Barnton Avenue West, Barnton, Edinburgh (centred NGR: NT 18867 75812). The work was commissioned by MM Construction on behalf of their client, Mr Lam. The work was undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of the existing house plot.

The objective of the work was to excavate several archaeological features revealed by a previous archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2007.

The excavation revealed a heavily truncated, rectangular sandstone structure with a probable north facing entrance. This lay directly under a recently demolished dwelling. The structure, perhaps a kennels or stable block, may have a 17<sup>th</sup> century origin and is probably associated with the site of Cramond Regis. A limited number of artefacts were recovered during the excavation of the structure. These consisted of ceramics including a single sherd of green glaze pottery and a copper button.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of a residential development at 31 Barnton Avenue West, Edinburgh (Engl 2007) identified the remains of a hitherto unknown, substantial rectilinear building. This consisted of lime mortar bonded sandstone walls, large culvert and associated walls. In order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on these features an archaeological excavation was commissioned. This excavation sought to expose, excavate and record the archaeological remains.
- 1.1.2 After on site discussions with Mr Lawson (CECAS) it was decided that a limited programme of post-excavation works would be undertaken as part of the excavation and included within this report. These works would include an archive study and a small finds assessment.

## 1.2 Project Background

- 1.2.1 Following the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology (Engl 2007) a further phase of archaeological works including excavation and limited post-excavation studies was required by MM Construction on behalf of Mr Kevin Lam at 31 Barnton Avenue West, Edinburgh.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development area lies within the administrative area of the City of Edinburgh Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Mr John Lawson, Archaeological Officer with the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). The works required were undertaken in accordance with NPPG 5 (SOEnd 1994), NPPG 18 (SODD 1999) and PAN 42 (SOEnd 1994a).

## 1.3 Location

- 1.3.1 The proposed residential development is located at 31 Barnton Avenue West (NGR: NT 18867 75812) (Figure 1). The development area is bounded by Barnton Avenue West to the immediate south, Barnton Lodge to the west and north and a residential dwelling to the east. The development area lies on relatively level land at 41.1 m OD.

# 2 OBJECTIVES

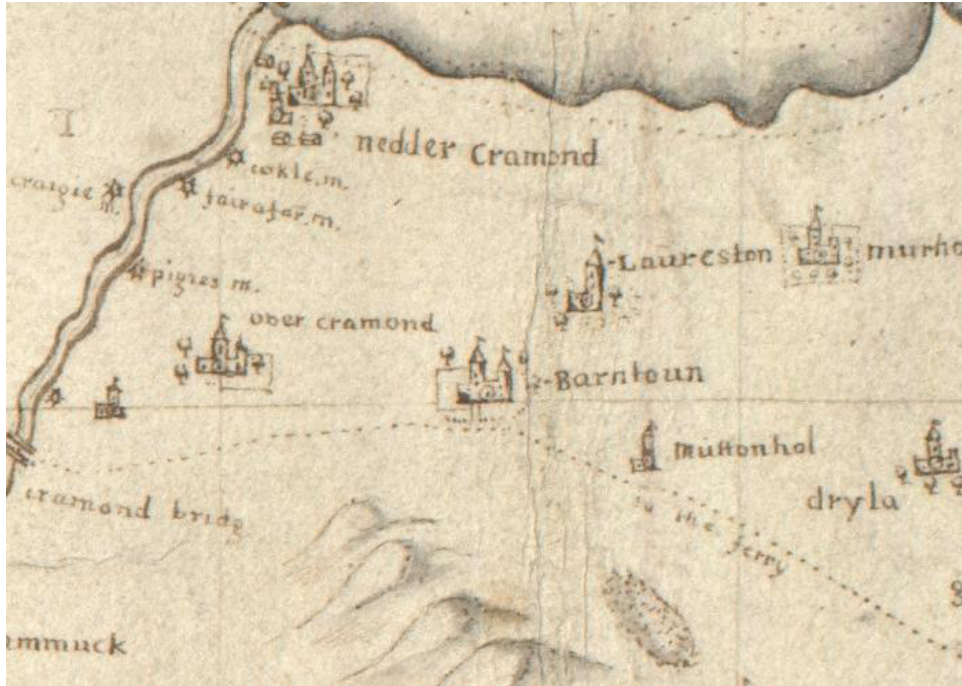
- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- i) to expose fully, within the limits of the development area, the archaeological remains identified by the evaluation;
  - ii) to record through drawn, written and photographic record the archaeological features present;
  - iii) to recover artefacts and samples that will enable the characterisation of the archaeological features present;
  - iv) to undertake research sufficient to place the site within its contemporary setting.



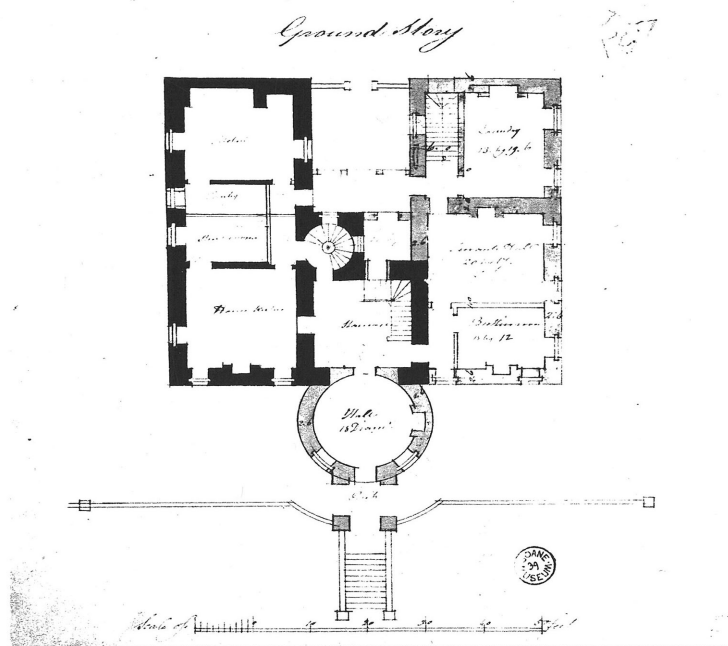
### 3 HISTORICAL RESEARCH (V Oleksy)

- 3.1 The site is located in the immediate vicinity of the no longer extant Cramond Regis or King's Cramond (later Barnton House). Both Cramond Regis and the original Barnton House were established by the 15<sup>th</sup> century, though the place name 'Regis' indicates that the area had been formerly held by the crown (Wood 1794). Barnton House, located to the south-east of Cramond Regis was established c. 1400 by William Towers and a 1451 charter to Alexander de Cramonde mentions Cramond Regis (Milne 1962), though the house at Cramond Regis was said to have been built about 1640 by Sir John Smith of Grotthill (Wood 1794, 56). The house is shown on early maps, such as Adair 1682 (Plate 1), though it is annotated 'Ober Cramond'.
- 3.2 The estates of Barnton and Cramond Regis were joined sometime around 1770 as records indicate that Lady Glenorchy owned both estates. She herself lived at Barnton House, letting Cramond Regis to Captain Wood. The estates were purchased by William Ramsay in 1785 and he employed Robert Adams to undertake great alterations and additions at Cramond Regis (Information from Mary Mackie, Cramond Heritage Trust Acc. No. D1928222). John Wood, whose father was Captain Wood, wrote a history of Cramond Parish in 1794 and reported that the alterations at Cramond were then underway.
- Very large additions and considerable alterations are now making to this house, which is destined for the residence of George Ramsay Esq, banker in Edinburgh, eldest son of Willam Ramsay of Bartoun (58).*
- 3.3 A 1791 drawing of Cramond Regis (Cramond Heritage Trust Acc. No. P1982.139) shows the house as a four storey square building, though a plan by Adams (Plate 2) indicates central tower like structure with two bays flanking it at either side (Cramond Heritage Trust Acc. No. H.18.1). Later drawings and a photograph from 1895 corroborate this though they also show the addition of a tower to the southern elevation and extensive additions to the north. The tower is said to have been added by David Hamilton and was in place by at least 1887 when a drawing of the house features in Grant's Old and New Edinburgh (320).
- 3.4 Cramond Regis was renamed Barnton House following the death of William Ramsay. While some sources claim that the original Barnton House was demolished soon after (Information from Mary Mackie, Cramond Heritage Trust Acc. No. D1928222), maps dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, including Leslie's 1812 map and Thomson & Johnson's 1820 map indicate this change. Leslie's map refers to 'Old Barnton' and 'New Barnton', while Thomson & Johnson's map shows Barnton House in the location of Cramond Regis and annotates the original Barnton House as the 'Old Mansion House'. A plan of the estate held in the National Archives of Scotland, which dates to 1867, shows that a building still exists in the location of the original Barnton House (RHP 1360) and *The Royal Burgess Golfing Society of Edinburgh, 1735-1985* (1985) indicates that from 1894 to 1897 the club house was in Barnton House; the new club house is certainly built on the site of the original Barnton House (Val Dean, Cramond Heritage Trust, pers comms).
- 3.5 Around the time that Cramond Regis was renamed Barnton House, the estate was landscaped with formal gardens: avenues of trees, offices, stable blocks and the like. This landscaping is clear on Thomson and Johnson's map and traces of this landscaping remain visible at least up until the Ordnance Survey map of 1990. The extensions to the north of Cramond Regis are evident from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1853, though the tower does not appear to the south of the house until the publication of the 1895 Ordnance Survey map. Cramond Regis was demolished around 1925. The 1933 Ordnance Survey map shows the first development in the area

surrounding the site of Cramond Regis, particularly to the south of what is now Barnton Ave West. Barnton Lodge is constructed near the site of Cramond Regis by 1947 and No.15 Barnton Ave West had been constructed by 1971. No.31 Barnton Ave West is first shown on the 1990 Ordnance Survey map and map regression has indicated that the western property boundary of No. 31 is roughly aligned with the eastern or front elevation of what was Cramond Regis.



**Plate 1: Adair Map 1682 showing position of 'Ober Cramond'**



**Plate 2: Adam Plan of 'Barnton House' 1790s**

## 4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The scale of the excavation was determined in consultation with Mr Lawson and was based on the findings of the previously undertaken archaeological evaluation (Engl 2007). A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was subsequently agreed with Mr Lawson. The excavation covered an area of approximately 600 m<sup>2</sup>. Overburden was removed by means of a 14 tonne 360° tracked excavator equipped with a two metre wide toothless ditching bucket. Excavation was undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was reached. Following machine reduction hand cleaning of the area was undertaken. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist.
- 4.2 The fieldwork was undertaken with a field team of three archaeologists. Weather conditions during the excavation varied between dry and fine to wet with good archaeological visibility. All excavation was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures as outlined in the WSI (Appendix 9). A full written, photographic and stratigraphic record was compiled and the features located by means of a Total Station supplemented by detailed hand drawings. No reinstatement of the area was undertaken.

## 5 RESULTS

- 5.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken between 15<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> February 2008. The following should be read in conjunction with the data presented in Appendices 1-5, Figures 1-2 and Plates 3-6.
- 5.2 The initial task was the re-excavation of Evaluation Trench 3 in relocating the known remains. The trench was then expanded and the upstanding remains chased and cleaned through a combination of machining and hand cleaning. This revealed substantial, if heavily truncated, sandstone structures and probable garden features including a rectilinear building, a large stone capped culvert, sandstone walls and the remains of a brick pathway. The excavation removed the surrounding overburden down to a natural subsoil of grey boulder clay. A buffer zone 5.0 m wide was created around the archaeology where possible.
- 5.3 The excavation initially removed a modern rubble layer related to the demolition of the 1960s buildings during the current development. To the south of the area this rubble overlay an imported garden soil containing white ceramic and glass sherds. Underlying both the rubble and topsoil was made ground up to 0.70 m in depth. This deposit consisted of building material, re-deposited natural and garden soil. Once this deposit had been removed a demolition layer consisting of sandstone and lime mortar was revealed. This was related to the demolition of the structures of archaeological interest prior to the construction of the 1960s buildings. A number of modern concrete founds directly overlay the archaeological features however these were successfully removed by machine without undue damage. A number of live services, running north to south, and including a probable water main, constricted the excavation to the west.
- 5.4 *Structure [027]*. This comprised the heavily truncated remains of a substantial rectilinear sandstone building incorporating a probable north-facing entrance. This structure was excavated into the natural boulder clay, a cut being visible along the exterior of the eastern and southern walls. The

building had general dimensions of 7.5 m north to south and 12.0 m east to west. The walls were lime mortar bonded and consisted of inner and outer faces with a rubble core [017]. These walls were approximately 1.20 m wide and survived to a maximum of two courses in height. The west wall [009] was heavily truncated by modern service works along its entire length and survived as a single course. The north-western corner of this wall appeared to be slightly overlaid by a sandstone wall [022] running north to south. The southern wall [018] was truncated to ground level in the south-western corner and was cut by a partially capped brick built drain [010-012] this feature also cut the north-western wall [013]. The two northern wall fragments [013], in the west and [015], in the east again survived to two courses in height and were separated by a 3.5 m gap. A 2.0 m long slot trench through this gap revealed an absence of both wall remains and/or foundation cut which may suggest a north facing entrance in this location.

- 5.5 The drain [010-012] cutting both the southern [018] and northern [013] walls in the west of the building (027) was made of hand-made red brick walls [011] with the occasionally surviving sandstone capstones [012]. This feature ran north to south parallel to the western wall [09] and was visible for 7.5 m in length and 0.30 m in width. The feature was cut through the natural and no base stones were observed. A cut for the drain [010] was also visible along the entire length of the feature.
- 5.6 No other internal features were observed within the structure with the exception of a ventilation void [020] set within the lower course of the north-western wall [013].
- 5.7 The interior of the structure was in-filled with a mixed demolition layer and made ground. This was largely hand excavated revealing a crushed sandstone and lime mortar floor surface [019]. This survived to a depth of 0.05 m.
- 5.8 *Walls [022] & [028].* A fragment of sandstone wall [022] partly overlaid the west wall [09] of Structure [027] in its north-western corner. The wall survived to only 1.0 metre in length being truncated by modern construction works to the immediate north. The wall was set on to the natural subsoil and no cut was observed. The wall was 0.80 m in width and up to 0.5 m in height and consisted of large, lime mortar bonded sandstone blocks. The wall was adjoined to the wall fragment [028] which was aligned east to west and set on top of the probable culvert/wall foundations [03-06]. This was situated to the immediate north-west of Structure [027]. The majority of this structure had been removed by the laying of modern services. The wall survived up to three courses in height within the western excavation boundary. It was also 0.80 m in width and appeared constructed in the same fashion as [028]. Abutting the wall [028] was the disturbed remains of a sandstone and concrete floor [030].
- 5.9 *Culvert/Wall Foundations [003-006].* A large sandstone culvert/wall foundations running east to west was situated to the immediate north-west of Structure [027]. This feature was initially observed and recorded in the evaluation phase of the project. The culvert/wall foundations consisted of two parallel sandstone walls [004] enclosing a dry 0.30 m wide void [005]. This void was 1.0 m in depth. A cut [003] was visible on the south side of the feature. The culvert/wall foundations were capped with large lime mortared sandstone slabs [006]. Wall [028] was built directly on top of these capstones. The culvert appeared to stop 0.50 m short of the north-western corner of Structure [027] with the capstones [005] here appearing keyed into the remnants of the north to south wall [022].
- 5.10 *Brick Surface/Path [008].* The remains of a probable garden path feature were recorded to the immediate south of the culvert [003-006]. This feature was 1.0 m in width and extended for 5.0 m to



the south before petering out. The surface had been extensively truncated through utility service penetration leaving very few bricks in situ.



**Plate 3 Building [027] from the south**



**Plate 4: Southern Wall [018] of Building [027]**





**Plate 5: Brick Drain [010-012] under excavation**



**Plate 6: Culvert/Wall [028] & Wall [022] under excavation**



## 6 POTTERY REPORT – Naomi Crowley

- 6.1 The site produced a small quantity of finds including pottery, glass and tile. These are listed below. The majority date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century apart from one sherd of post-medieval green glazed reduced ware pottery dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Material	Description	No of sherds/ fragments	Date
Pottery	Post-medieval green glazed reduced ware	1	16 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> century
Pottery	White glazed white earthenware	11	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Pottery	Transfer printed ware	1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Plaster	Wall plaster with white paint	1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Wall tile	White glazed white earthenware wall tile	1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Wall tile	White glazed red earthenware wall tile	1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Glass	Green bottle glass	1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Glass	Clear window glass	2	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Metal	Copper alloy decorative stud	1	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Historical research ties the site firmly to the former 17<sup>th</sup> century Cramond Regis and the later renamed Barnton House, now long demolished. It would appear that the substantial wall running from the western edge of the site and adjoining the wall remnant running north to south are almost certainly related to the south-eastern corner of Barnton House as shown on the OS map of 1895. This building was totally demolished in 1925. This is supported by the presence of a brick drive/path to the south and by the sandstone and concrete flooring identified abutting the walls to the north-east. The identity and date of the rectangular sandstone structure unearthed during the excavation is more problematic. The structure does not unequivocally appear on any of the studied cartographic references and as such may possibly relate to the 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site. Indeed it is possible that this building may have already been demolished either before or during the alterations to Barnton House undertaken by Robert Adams in 1785. The presence of the brick drain roughly cutting both the north and south walls of the building would suggest a later and perhaps different use of the structure during the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The position of the structure underlying the probable south-eastern corner of Barnton House illustrates that it was indeed constructed at an earlier date than Barnton House. The recovery of a single sherd of green glazed pottery (15<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century) from the floor deposit of the building would also seem to support this interpretation.

- 7.2 The excavated double walls of the rectangular building are substantial in form with an average width of 1.20 m. They are constructed of local materials and given the general slight irregularity of the building, would suggest a vernacular style. The centre of the walls consist of a stone rubble and lime mortar mix. Given the severe truncation visited on the building it is impossible to state if it had more than a single floor. A double width entrance was also recorded within the northern wall. Taken together with the lack of original internal features this suggests that the building was non-domestic in nature and of possible agricultural use. As Cramond Regis was the centre of a known hunting estate it is likely that the building may have been utilised as stables or kennels.
- 7.3 Given the level of work undertaken on the site and its finds both through excavation and limited post-excavation studies. No further works are recommended.

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SOEnd 1994a *Planning Advice Note 42. Archaeology – The Planning Process and Scheduled Ancient Monument Procedures*. The Scottish Office Environment Department.

Wood, John P 1794 *Parish of Cramond*. London

## 9 CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

1682	Adair, John <i>Map of Midlothian</i>
1812	Leslie, John <i>Plan of the Roads within and connected with the Cramond District</i>
1820	Thomson, John & Johnson, William <i>Edinburgh Shire</i>
1853	Ordnance Survey <i>Edinburghshire</i> Sheet 1, 1:10560
1895	Ordnance Survey <i>Edinburghshire</i> Sheet III.I 1:2500
1933	Ordnance Survey <i>Edinburghshire</i> Sheet III.I 1:2500
1947	Ordnance Survey Plan 36/1875 NE 1:1250

1971	Ordnance Survey Plan NT 1875 NE 1:1250
1990	Ordnance Survey Plan NT 1875 NE 1:1250

## 10 ARCHIVAL REFERENCES

*Cramond Heritage Trust Archives, The Maltings, Cramond*

Acc. No. D1928222 An outline history of Cramond Regis, information from Mary Mackie

Acc. No. P1982.139 Drawing of Cramond Regis 1791#

Acc. No. H.18.1 Plan of Cramond Regis by Robert Adams c. 1794 [?]

*National Archives of Scotland*

RHP 1360 Plan of the easter division of Barnton estate 1867

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**31 Barnton Avenue West:  
Excavation Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**

## APPENDIX 1

### Context Descriptions

Context	Feature	Description
001	All	Garden Soil
002	All	Natural grey boulder clay
003	003	Cut for culvert/wall [028]. Contains culvert walls [004], void [005], cap-stones [006]. Overlain by wall [028]. Abuts [022]. Cut has maximum width of 1.20 m.
004	003	Parallel culvert walls constructed of sandstones and lime mortar. Aligned west-east from the western limit of excavation. Walls stop short of western wall [09] of structure [027]. The walls are cut within the natural to an approximate depth of 1.0 m. The walls are separated by a void [005] 0.30 m in width. Walls overlain by cap-stones [006] and walls [007] and [022].
005	003	Culvert void within [04] 0.30 m in width, approximate depth 1.0 m. Void appears dry.
006	003	Cap-stones covering culvert walls [004] and void [005]. Partially missing as modern services running south-east to north-west have truncated the feature through the central portion of its exposed length. Cap-stones are bonded by lime mortar and have an average size of 0.65 m x 0.40 m. Cap-stones underlie walls [007] and [022].
007	Void	Void
008	008	Brick pathway. Remains of a probable garden pathway aligned north-to south from well towards culvert and wall [007]. Possibly turns west and follows culvert. Most of the bricks have been removed leaving only traces and lime mortar. Dimensions; visible length 5.0 m by 1.0 m width. Pathway truncated by services.
009	027	West wall of structure [027]. Heavily truncated by services running north-south. Survives as single course. Consists of a double faced, lime mortared sandstone wall with rubble core [017]. Wall runs north to south for 5.0 m. Wall overlaid by demolition rubble [024], sand from service cut [025] and made ground [023]. The wall underlies wall [022] in the north corner. The wall adjoins the north-west and south walls of Structure [027].
010	027	Cut for brick drain cutting south [018] and north-west [013] walls of Structure [027]. Dimensions; length 7.5 m, width 0.35 m, depth 0.15 m. Cut runs alongside western wall [009]. Contains drain walls and cap-stones.
011	027	Walls for drain [010] consisting of hand-made bricks laid inside cut [010]. Bricks were on average 0.12 m in length and 0.07 m in width although very varied in size. No bricks were laid on the base of the cut.
012	027	Cap-stones for brick drain [010]. Consists of scarce un-bonded sandstone blocks. The majority having been removed
013	027	North-west wall of Structure [027] constructed as west wall

		[009] with an interior and exterior face in-filled with sandstone rubble and lime mortar. The wall is heavily truncated and robbed out along the northern face. The wall survives to two courses in height. Dimensions; length 6.5 m x width 1.20 m. The wall ends at 6.5 m to the east forming the probable entrance [014]. A ventilation void [020] is present within the lower course of stone-work.
014	027	Entrance. 3.5 m wide space between north-west [013] and north-east [015] walls. The gap is considered to be an entrance as there were no signs of continuing stonework within the natural. A 2.0 m long slot 0.50 m in width was dug through this area to a depth of 0.40 m. This confirmed that the deposits both within the gap between the walls and underlying the floor of the structure were natural boulder clays.
015	027	North-east wall constructed as [013]. Heavily truncated the wall survives to two courses in height. Dimensions: length 2.50 m, width 1.20 m.
016	027	East wall constructed as [015] aligned north to south. Dimensions: length 7.5 m, width 1.20 m.
017	027	Rubble infill of walls consisting of sandstone and lime mortar approximately 0.60 m in width.
018	027	South wall constructed as [015] aligned east to west. Dimensions: length 12.0 m, width 1.20 m. Cut by brick drain [010]
019	027	Floor surface covering interior of Structure [027]. Comprised of crushed sandstone and lime mortar. 0.05 m in depth. A body shard of green glazed ceramic was recovered from this context.
020	027	Ventilation void within lower course of north-west wall [013]. Dimensions: width 0.20 m, height 0.20 m.
021	027	Construction cut for Structure [027]. Visible at eastern and south-eastern walls
022	03	Wall remnant aligned north to south. Heavily truncated by services. Survives to a height of 0.80 m. Dimensions: length 1.5 m, width 0.80 m, height 0.80 m. Wall was probably formerly keyed into wall [028]. The wall partially overlies the outer wall facing of [009].
023	All	Made ground. Mix of imported garden soil and demolition materials. Up to 0.80 m in depth
024	All	Layer of rubble representing the demolition of the formerly upstanding structures occupying the site before the current house was built in the 1960s. The layer is approximately 0.30 m in depth.
025	009	Layer of brown sand 0.10 m in thickness overlying wall [009]. The result of service cutting.
026	009	Band of re-deposited natural overlying wall [009]. The result of service cutting.
027	009,013, 014,015, 016,017, 018,019,	Remains of a substantial rectilinear structure lying to the west of the culvert [003]. Dimensions; 7.5 m north to south, 12.0 m east to west. The structure was constructed of heavily truncated, lime mortared sandstone walls. The



	020, 021,024, 025,029	structure directly underlay the modern house whose concrete founds had been poured directly over the structure. The structure had been modified by the construction of a brick drain [010] which cut the southern and northern walls. A probable entrance [014] was located in the north wall due to the absence of any foundations. The north-west corner of the structure was slightly overlain by sandstone wall [022].
028	003	Wall surviving to 2.0 m in length from the western site boundary. Wall is built on top of the culvert capstones [006] to a surviving height of 0.80 m. Heavily truncated by services along most of length. The wall was probably originally keyed into the wall [022].
029	027	Infill of Structure [027] consisting of demolition rubble and made ground.
030	003	Concrete and sandstone floor slabs abutting [003] to the north. Fragmentary.

## APPENDIX 2

### Photographic Record

#### Black & White Print/Colour Slide Film 1

Frame	Context	Description	From
0-2		Registration shots	
3-4	027	Structure	SW
5-6	027	Structure	S
7-8	027	Structure	SE
9-10	027	Structure	E
11-12	027	Structure	N
13-14	027	Culvert	NW
15-16	011	Brick drain post-excavation	SW
17-18	011/09	Brick drain post-excavation	E
19-20	011	Brick drain cutting south wall [018] south-west corner	NE
21-22	011	Brick drain cutting north-west wall [013] north-west corner	S
23-24	013/015	Walls [013] / [015] north-east corner	SW
25-26	016	East wall	W
27-28	016/018	South-east corner	NW
29-30	018	South wall	N
31-32	018	South wall exterior	NW
33-34	013	Ventilation void in wall [013]	S

#### Black & White Print/Colour Slide Film 2

Frame	Area	Description	From
0-2		Registration shots	
3-4	013	Ventilation void in wall [013]	S
5-6	09	Interior facing of west wall [09] north-west corner	E
7-8	09/027	Culvert [027] abutting west wall [09]	SE
9-10	09	Western wall [09] north-west corner	W
11-12	09/022/ 027	Culvert [027] abutting western wall [09] and culvert wall [022]	S
13-14	09/022/ 027	Culvert [027] abutting western wall [09] and culvert wall [022]	E
15-16	09/022/ 027	Culvert [027] abutting western wall [09] and culvert wall [022]	W

## APPENDIX 3

### Drawing Register

Number	Feature	Description	Scale
1	027	Plan of structure eastern portion	1:20
2	027	Plan of structure eastern portion	1:20
3	009	East facing elevation of west wall	1:10
4	009/022 /03/010/ 011/013 /015	South facing section through structure [027], wall [022] and culvert [03]	1:10
5	016	West facing elevation of east wall of Structure [027]	1:10
6	018	North facing elevation of south wall of Structure [027]	1:10

## APPENDIX 4

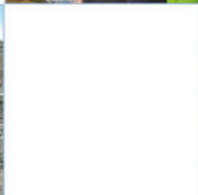
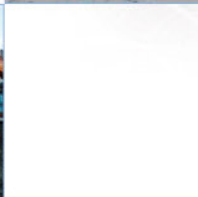
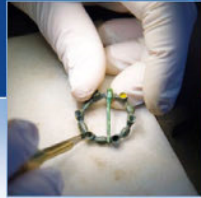
### Small Finds Register

Number	Context	Description
1	019	Green glazed ceramic body sherd
2	05	Purple tinted glass sherd
3	029	Green tinted glass sherd
4	029	Purple tinted glass sherd
5	029	White glazed ceramic tile sherd
6	018	White glazed ceramic tile sherd
7	029	White glazed ceramic rim sherd
8	029	White glazed ceramic body sherd
9	029	White glazed ceramic body sherd
10	029	White glazed ceramic body sherd
11	029	White glazed ceramic body sherd
12	023	White glazed ceramic body sherd
13	029	White glazed ceramic body sherd
14	029	White glazed ceramic body sherd
15	023	White glazed ceramic body sherd
16	029	White glazed ceramic body sherd
17	019	Copper button

## APPENDIX 5

### Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Report

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	City of Edinburgh Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME</b>	31 Barnton Avenue West, Edinburgh Excavation
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	AOC 20278
<b>PARISH:</b>	Cramond
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Rob Engl
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Excavation
<b>NMRS NO(S)</b>	
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Possible kennels or agricultural building
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	Small associated ceramic assemblage
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NT 18867 75812 (centred)
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> February 2008
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	25 <sup>th</sup> February 2008
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	Engl, R 2007 31 Barnton Avenue West Archaeological Evaluation <i>DES entry</i>
<b>MAIN DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>An excavation was undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of this house plot. The objective of the work was to excavate several archaeological features revealed by a previous archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2007.</p> <p>The excavation revealed a heavily truncated, rectangular sandstone structure consisted of four, one metre wide walls enclosing an area of 90 m<sup>2</sup>. A narrow brick drain of probable late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century origin cut the western, northern and southern walls. The structure, possibly a kennels or agricultural building, possibly has a 17<sup>th</sup> century origin and is probably associated with the site of Cramond Regis.</p> <p>A large culvert with overlying wall, also of sandstone, lay to the north-west of the structure. An associated section of wall aligned north to south overlay the north-west corner of the putative kennel/agricultural building and is therefore later in date. These walls probably relate to the south-eastern corner of the later Barnton House. A limited number of artefacts were recovered; these consisted of ceramics including a single sherd of green glaze pottery and a copper button.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	--
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mr Kevin Lam
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	<a href="mailto:admin@aocscot.co.uk">admin@aocscot.co.uk</a>
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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