

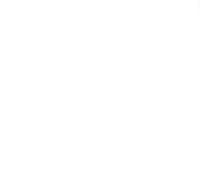
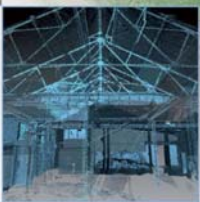
# Victory Stadium, Gula Flats, Wallyford, East Lothian; Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey Data Structure Report

AOC 22795

Planning Ref No.10/00341/PPM

20<sup>th</sup> May 2014

Oasis Number: 1-179663



**AOC**  
Archaeology  
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HERITAGE

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# Victory Stadium, Gula Flats, Wallyford, East Lothian: Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey Report

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<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Sirius Sports and Leisure Ltd</b> Lysander House Yellowcraig Dirleton East Lothian EH39 5HP
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>NT 361 716</b>
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	<b>22795</b>
<b>Planning Application No:</b>	<b>10/00341/PPM</b>
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<b>Date of Fieldwork:</b>	<b>20<sup>th</sup> May 2014</b>
<b>Date of Report:</b>	<b>20<sup>th</sup> May 2014</b>

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

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<b>Approved by: Martin Cook</b>	<b>Date: 20<sup>th</sup> May 2014</b>
<b>Draft/Final Report Stage: Final</b>	<b>Date: 16<sup>th</sup> July 2014</b>

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## Summary

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*This report presents the results of an archaeological metal detecting survey undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on a 1.2 hectare land parcel prior to the development of the Victory Lane car park which is associated with the Greyhound Stadium at Gula Flats, Wallyford, East Lothian (Planning Application No.10/00341/PPM),(NGR: NT 361 716).*

*The metal detecting survey recovered 20 metal artefacts and two gun flints. The metal finds included a Victorian farthing and token, several buttons of probable 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date, possible horse harness equipment, an iron tool as well as a lead seal and possible decorative mount. The majority of the metal detected finds are relatively modern but two lead objects may be earlier in date. It is recommended that the two lead objects are further analysed to determine their date and origin.*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Development Background

1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Sirius Sports and Leisure Ltd to undertake an archaeological metal detecting survey on a 1.2 hectare land parcel prior to the development of the Victory Lane car park which is associated with the Greyhound Stadium at Gula Flats, Wallyford, East Lothian (NGR: NT 361 716). The survey was conducted in accordance with the principles set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *Scottish Government Planning and Archaeology* (2/2011). The survey was designed to meet the requirements of East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS) advisor to East Lothian Council.

### 1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The site is located at Victory Lane, Gula Flats, Wallyford, East Lothian and lies directly opposite the Greyhound Stadium and is situated within arable land. The site is centred at NGR: NT 361 716.

### 1.3 Archaeological Background

#### 2.1 The Battle of Pinkie Historical Context

2.1.1 The Battle of Pinkie was fought in September 1547. The Scottish and English armies, under the Earl of Arran and the Duke of Somerset respectively, clashed on the fields southeast of Musselburgh. The battle was in part the culmination of a conflict which had begun two years previously when the Scots objected to the betrothal of Mary Queen of Scots to Prince Edward (VI), preferring her to marry Francois the Dauphin of France, and thus cementing a Franco-Scots alliance (Battlefield Trust, 2005).

2.1.2 On the 10th of September, the two armies clashed. The Scottish troops are thought to have numbered between 22,000 and 23,000, with Patten, who recounted the battle over 200 years later, claiming a significantly higher 31,500 (1798) and yet other sources claim as many as 40,000 (Caldwell 1991). English troops amounted to between 15,000 and 19,000 men, though Patten claimed 18,200. Both armies were split into the traditional three 'battles'. While the Scots greatly outnumbered the English and indeed seemed to have more artillery (25 to 30 field pieces compared to the English army's 15), the English had a greater number of cavalry and had approximately 800 mercenary 'hagbutters', 200 of whom were mounted. Hagbutts were early fire arms, and the Battle of Pinkie represents a transitional period in which firearms loaded with case shot were used alongside arrows and field artillery (Battlefield Trust 2005).

2.1.3 The Scots probably had little or no shot, and as half of their cavalry had been captured on the 9<sup>th</sup>, were much weakened. Indeed, Caldwell (1991) claims that by the time the two armies met in hand to hand combat the Scottish formation had collapsed under the pressure from the foreign hagbutters. In the end the Scots retreated with the English army in pursuit.

2.1.4 A more complete summary of the Battle of Pinkie including an assessment of primary and secondary sources can be found in the 2008 AOC report.

#### 2.2 Metal Detecting

2.2.1 The metal detecting survey which covered the entire 15 ha at Gula Flats was (Figure 2 AOC 2008) undertaken on the 22nd of April and the 20th of May 2007 and recovered a varied artefact assemblage

of 150 objects, ranging from modern domestic and industrial detritus to artefacts of possible 16<sup>th</sup> century date, and thus broadly contemporary with the Battle of Pinkie.

2.2.2 A total of 34 artefacts were recovered from the 1.2 ha area proposed for stadium car parking (Figure 2 AOC 2008). These were primarily coins, buckles and buttons and those chosen for further analysis (SF 26, 86, 115 & 130) these were found to be post-medieval or modern in origin (Foard in AOC 2008). Two horse badges (SF 88 & 131) and two lead seals (SF 87 & 123) were also recovered during the metal detecting surveys.

2.2.3 Three lead shot were recovered from the area proposed for stadium parking. Of these SF 24 is noted in the 2008 AOC report in a list of possible lead shot (p 13) but was not analysed in the Glenn Foard report of 2008. Foard notes that SF 132 is in very poor condition and is 69-88% tin (Foard in AOC 2008, 80). The third lead shot recovered from this area (SF 46) was in good condition (Foard in AOC 2008, 81) and of a type represented in various 17<sup>th</sup> century assemblages (Foard in AOC 2008, 82) dating it latter than the Battle of Pinkie.

### **2.3 Test Pitting**

2.3.1 A test pitting survey was undertaken across the entire 15 ha site at Gula Flats between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> July 2007 (Figure 3 AOC 2008). A total of 100 one meter square test pits were excavated across the site, the placement of these test pits was determined by the artefact spread encountered during metal detecting. Pits were dug to natural with the spoil being metal detected and sieved through a 3mm mesh screen (AOC 2008, 9).

2.3.2 Thirteen test pits were excavated within the proposed car park area. Unidentifiable iron objects were recovered from test pits 40 and 43, while an iron bar was recovered from test pit 44 and a file was recovered from test pit 42. Slag was recovered from test pits 32 and 33 and a nail was found in test pit 23. None of these finds can be demonstrably related to the Battle of Pinkie, nor could any of the other finds recovered during test pitting across the larger Gula Flats site.

### **2.4 Trial Trenching**

2.4.1 In total 15% of the site at Gula Flats was subject to trial trenching in 2007. The entirety of Trenches 1, 3 and 7 are contained within the proposed car park area. Portions of Trenches 2, 4, 5, 6, 63, 72 and 80 are also contained within the area. Total trenching in this area amounts to over 12% of the 1.2 ha parcel of land.

2.4.2 No features of any significance were recovered from the majority of the trenches. A modern rectangular pit was identified in Trench 4 and a modern circular pit was revealed in Trench 7. The portion of Trench 63, which is located within the proposed car park, contained a curvilinear ditch which has been interpreted as a possible prehistoric field boundary though no diagnostic artefacts were recovered from it (AOC 2008, 18 & 53).

2.4.3 The bases and spoil from each of the excavated trenches were subject to metal detecting. No features or artefacts definitively related to the Battle of Pinkie were recovered during trial trenching within the proposed car park area.

## **2 OBJECTIVES**

2.1 The objectives of the Metal Detecting Survey are to:

- i) determine the location, character, condition, quality and date of any archaeologically significant metal artefacts within the defined Metal Detecting Survey area;
- ii) to report on the results of the Metal Detecting Survey.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The metal detector survey was undertaken on a rectangular one hectare land parcel set within arable fields at Gula Flats, Wallyford, East Lothian (NGR: NT 361 716)(Figure 2).
- 3.2.2 The metal detector survey was be undertaken using a Garrett Ace 250 and Whites M1 metal detectors. The metal detecting area will be walked in transects no greater than 2.5 m wide. This will allow for a degree of overlap between transects in ensuring ground is not missed. The transects were marked out prior to the survey beginning.
- 3.2.3 Findspots were marked and surveyed by a hand held GPS unit to allow accurate plotting of find densities and artefact types.

### 4 RESULTS

#### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The archaeological work was conducted on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2014. Detecting conditions were good and full coverage of the area was achieved.
- 4.1.2 The majority of the small finds were recovered from depths ranging between 5 and 20 cm. A considerable amount of ferrous rock and metal slag was observed within the area. This masked many of the true signals and necessitated a reduction in sensitivity. Nevertheless, good rates of detection were achieved. As with previous investigations, the site showed that a large amount of detritus relating to 19<sup>th</sup> century activity was present. The majority of this was in the form of wire, farm equipment, nails and numerous machine tooled objects. This material was removed from site.
- 4.1.3 A total of 20 artefacts were recovered for identification these are shown in Appendix 2.

### 5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 Among the 22 artefacts recovered from the site it is possible that the two gunflints (SF 21) and the two lead artefacts (SF 18 & 19) are related to the battle of Pinkie. It is therefore recommended that further research on the two lead artefacts should be undertaken. This recommendation will require confirmation by ELCAS on behalf of East Lothian Council.

### 6 REFERENCES

AOC Archaeology 2008 *Archaeological Investigations at Gula Flats, East Lothian* unpublished report



AOC Archaeology Group 2014 *Victory Stadium, Gula Flats, Wallyford, East Lothian: Written Scheme of Investigation*, Unpublished Client Report

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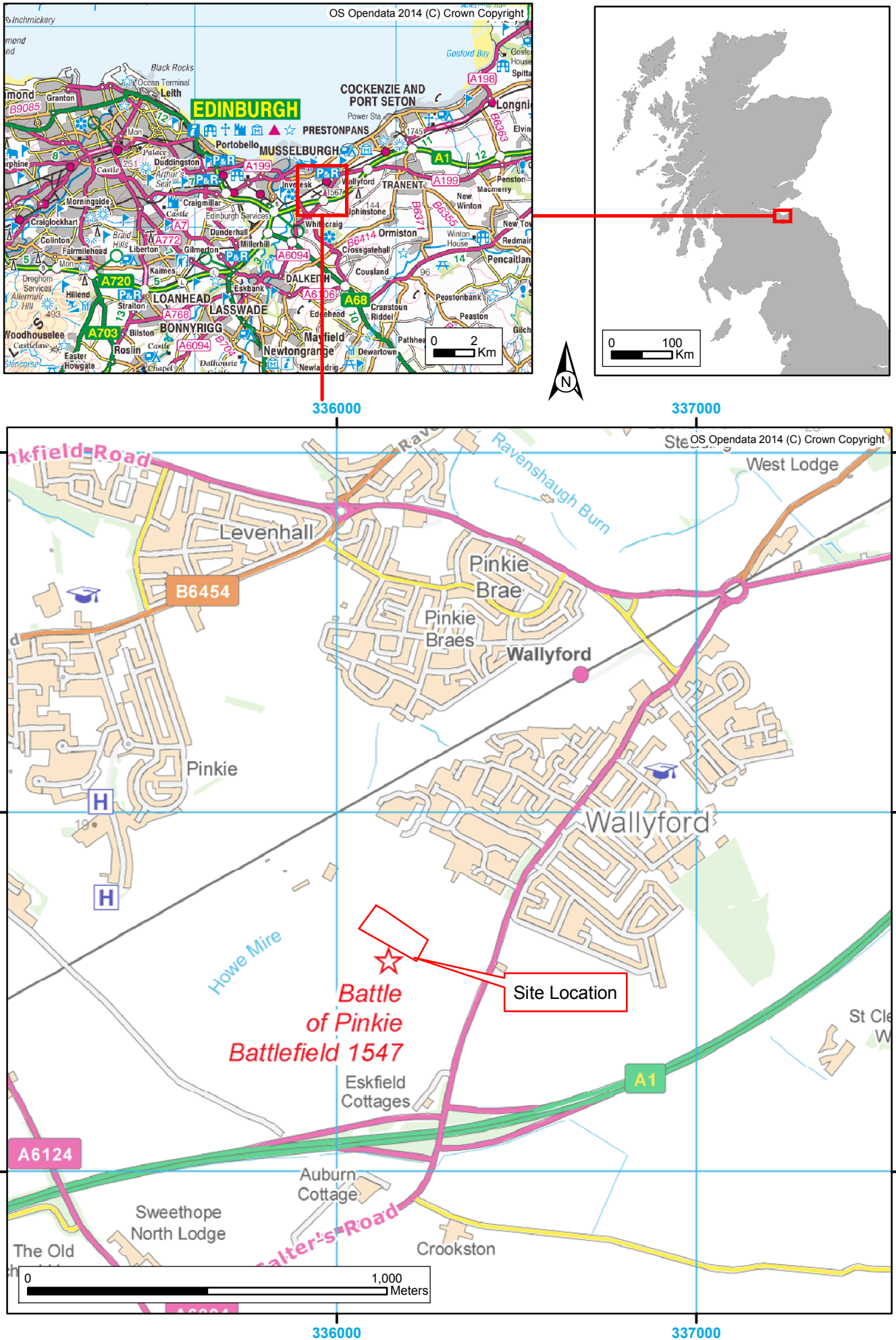



Figure 1: Site Location Plan



Figure 2: Area of Metal Decttor Survey in Relation to 2008 Works

Area of Metal Detector Survey  
 2008 Works Site Boundary  
 2008 Evaluation Trench  
 10m Contour


  
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**Victory Stadium, Gula Flats, Wallyford, East  
Lothian:  
Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey  
Data Structure Report**

**Section 2: Appendices**

## APPENDIX 1: Assessment of the metal detected artefacts

D McLaren

### Overview

Twenty copper alloy, iron and lead objects were recovered during a metal detecting survey at the location of the battle of Pinkie which took place in September 1547. The finds consist of a small but wide ranging collection of coins, tokens, metal dress accessories, possible harness fittings and decorative furniture fittings as well as shot casings, tools and possible scrap metal. The assemblage is dominated by modern material; the majority of finds are consistent with mass-produced late 18th/19th and 20th century types but a small number of lead finds may be earlier and further work is required to identify these items more conclusively.

In addition to the metal finds, two gunflints were recovered which may be contemporary with the battle.

### Methodology

The identification of these objects is based on macroscopic visual examination of the finds in an unconserved state. Post-depositional surface corrosion is present on all objects. In the case of the iron objects, the surfaces are almost entirely obscured by a build up of rusty corrosion, limiting the inferences that can be made about their function and date.

### Catalogue

Abbreviations: L length; W width; T thickness; D diameter; H height; mm millimetre.

#### *Copper alloy*

A total of 12 copper alloy objects were recovered. Based on the colour, texture and surface corrosion, most of the objects appear to be made of brass but a small number of bronze objects are also present. The finds consist of a Victorian coin and token, several dress accessories in the form of simple, disc-shaped, loop-backed buttons as well as decorative fittings, probably from items of household furniture. Two robust cast fittings, in the form of a cast buckle frame and a ring may well be horse-harness fittings. Also present are two modern, small calibre shot casings.

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| SF 1 | Coin. Farthing; Victoria (1879 mint).   |
| SF 2 | Token; stamped 'BOVRIL' on both faces. Obverse face reads '30 Farringdon St. London; BOVRIL; Paris, 5 Rue de Palestro'. Reverse face reads 'LE PLUS MERVEILLEUX AILMENT DU SIECLE'. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. D 21 mm. T 1 mm.   |
| SF 3 | Button. Flat disc-head from a cast button; loop fasting on rear lost. Traces possible gilding observed within corrosion products on reverse with traces of stamped manufactures mark encircling the lost central loop fastening, now illegible. D 20 T 2 mm. 19 <sup>th</sup> century.  |
| SF 4 | Button. Small plain loop-backed, disc-shaped button of brass or bronze. Traces of polished copper surface finish survive in patches on both obverse and reverse faces. Makers mark is stamped on circumference of reverse face, now illegible. D 18 T 1.5 mm. 19 <sup>th</sup> century.   |
| SF 5 | Button. Small disc-shaped button or cuff link with tinned or silvered surfaces. The obverse face is plain with the exception of a fine crimped stamp or moulding around the edge. The fitting, now lost, was a looped fasting formerly housed within a squat conical cast dome (H 4 mm) at the centre of the reverse face. D 20.5 T 1 mm. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century |
| SF 6 | Shot casing; brass. Small calibre, distorted. H 13 D 6.5 mm. late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| SF 7 | Shot casing; brass. Small calibre, tip lost. Surviving H 9 D 8 mm. late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century  |



- SF 8 Ring. Cast brass ring; intact. Such rings had many uses including fittings within horse harnesses and bridle fittings. D 34 mm. Not closely datable.
- SF 9 Buckle frame. Cast, robust, plain sub-rectangular buckle frame. Red-brown iron-rich staining on bar implies the buckle was originally fitted with an iron pin; now lost. Recess in frame on opposing edge for tip of pin to rest. L 43 W 38 T 4.5 mm. 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century.
- SF 10 Furniture handle. Small flattened globular door knob, intact, with iron staining from now lost iron peg or screw fitting. H 24 W 31-14 mm. 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century.
- SF 11 Decorative backplate. Flat, cast, disc-shaped decorative washer, probably a backplate from an item of household furniture. The disc has a raised central circular boss (D 13.5 mm) with stamped or moulded radial decoration, surrounding a square perforation (D 6 mm). A raised band around the circumference of the disc has stamped or moulded scalloped design in relief, aimed to mimic repoussé decoration. D 30 T 3 mm. Late 18<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century.
- SF 12 Decorative finial. Heavy, solid, brass knob consisting of a cast flattened globe which tapers into a waisted balster and rounded collar with conical hollow in base. There is no obvious method of attachment or fitting so it is assumed that the rounded collar was intended to be inserted within perhaps a timber fixture. H 32.5 Maximum D 24 mm. Not closely datable, but a late 18<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date is suggested.

### *Iron*

Four iron objects were recovered including a distorted chain link, a possible vessel fragment and the head of a small hammer. All of the finds are heavily corroded making identification of surface details and form difficult to confirm.

- SF 13 Distorted elongated ovoid chain link. L 71.5 D 6 mm. Not closely datable.
- SF 14 ?Vessel fragment. Thick curving angular fragment of corroded iron, possibly a fragment from the body of an iron vessel but not possible to confirm in corroded condition. L 52.5 W 47 T 7 mm. Not closely datable.
- SF 15 Unidentified. Fragment of a circular sectioned iron rod, broken at both ends. L 65.5 D 6 mm. Not closely datable.
- SF 16 Hammer. Small iron hammerhead with asymmetric features. One end has a short, wide circular-sectioned drum-shaped head (D 26.5 mm). The opposite end is damaged but a long circular-sectioned blunt rounded point (D 17 mm) survives. Parallel to this is the stump of a possible second 'arm' or a second object which has become corroded onto the side of the object after deposition. The level of corrosion obscures the details of this end of the hammer and the apparent solid, sub-square sectioned tapering 'tang' (L 85 D 20 mm). L 110 mm. Not closely datable; probably modern.

### *Lead*

Only four lead finds are present amongst the assemblage but form an interesting group. Two items, an inscribed decorative mount with iron peg fittings (SF 18) and a possible lead seal or token (SF 19) merit further work to classify more conclusively. Their form and method of manufacture is undoubtedly post-medieval but due to levels of corrosion and damage to the surfaces, they cannot be closely dated in their current condition. SF 18, appears to be a decorative component to a leather or wooden item, perhaps a leather horse saddle, a powder flask or a mount for an item of wooden furniture. No ready parallels are known. SF 19, is likely to be a small seal or token with worn stamped decoration on one face. Two items, SF 17 and SF 21 are likely to be scrap metal

- SF 17 Scrap. Amorphous thick tapering curving strip of lead, broken at both ends and ripped along one edge. L 63 W 24 T 11 mm. Not closely datable.
- SF 18 Damaged decorative mount. Flat, oval disc with damaged rounded edges. A smooth, rounded border encircles a flat central boss which bears traces of shallow incised decoration: there is a faint trace of two flags, set transversely across the central boss in opposing directions, flanked on one side with a 'N'; although it is likely that a further inscription is present on the other side, the surface is heavily damaged

by possible plough scoring. Iron staining is present at the edge of the obverse face and the stubs of iron pins survive at cardinal points on the reverse face implying that this disc was a decorative component, perhaps to an item of leather such as a horse saddle, uniform strap or even as a boss on a powder flask. L 51 W 43.5 T 6 mm. Post-medieval (see recommendations)

SF 19 Possible lead seal or token. Small lead disc, originally oval in shape with severe damage to two opposing ends. One face is flat, the other is slightly rounded with traces of a central stamped decoration/design or inscription. Surface corrosion and softening of the stamp as the result of weathering means this stamp is now illegible. L 29.5 W 27 T 4.5 mm. Post-medieval (see recommendations)

SF 20 Fragmentary lead weight or scrap. Pyramidal fragment of lead, broken at both ends so original length and form is unknown. Both original faces are damaged and scarred and the base is angular and uneven. L 25.5 H 22 T 19.5 mm.

#### Stone

SF 21 Gunflints. Two gunflints. Post-medieval.

#### Summary

The majority of the metal finds recovered during metal detecting at the site of the Battle of Pinkie appear to be fairly modern, ranging in date from late 18<sup>th</sup> century to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The assemblage consists of a copper alloy coin and token, several buttons, bullet casings probably from rabbit hunting as well as decorative fittings from household furniture, the head of an iron hammer and chain link. A robust cast bronze or brass buckle frame and ring are standard post-medieval/modern utilitarian items with many uses, amongst which could be horse harness or bridle fittings. Two lead finds, an oval decorative mount (SF 18) and a stamped seal or token (SF 19) may be earlier in date but further research will be required to classify these items more closely. Two gunflints may be contemporary with the battle.

#### Recommendations

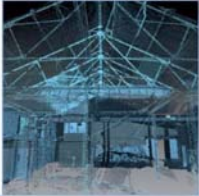
Two lead objects, SF 18 and SF 19, are consistent in form and decoration with post-medieval finds but no ready parallels are known and further research will be required to classify and date these items more closely. It is possible that they are contemporary with and/or relate to events associated with the 1547 battle but further research is recommended to identify the function and date more closely. Light surface cleaning by a conservator to remove residual earth and archive standard condition photographs of each item are recommended prior to further work.

All of the copper alloy and iron finds are post-medieval or modern objects, ranging in date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century. They have been catalogued here for archive purposes but no further work is recommended and discard is recommended.

**APPENDIX 2: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND (DES) REPORT**

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	East Lothian Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Victory Stadium, Gula Flats, Wallyford, East Lothian
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	AOC 22795
<b>PARISH:</b>	Musselburgh
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Rob Engl
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> century Battlefield
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	Two post-medieval gunflints and two 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century lead objects
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NT 361 716
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> May 2014
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> May 2014
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	2008
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)</b>	<p><i>This report presents the results of an archaeological metal detecting survey undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on a 1.2 hectare land parcel prior to the development of the Victory Lane car park which is associated with the Greyhound Stadium at Gula Flats, Wallyford, East Lothian (Planning Application No.10/00341/PPM),(NGR: NT 361 716).</i></p> <p><i>The metal detecting survey recovered 20 metal artefacts and two gun flints. The metal finds included a Victorian farthing and token, several buttons of probable 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date, possible horse harness equipment, an iron tool as well as a lead seal and possible decorative mount. The majority of the metal detected finds are relatively modern. Further analysis on two lead objects recovered from the survey demonstrates that they relate to the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century, and are not related to the battle.</i></p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	N/A
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Sirius Leisure Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group; Edgefield Road Industrial Estate; Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	admin@aocarchaeology.com
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	Archive to be deposited in NMRS





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