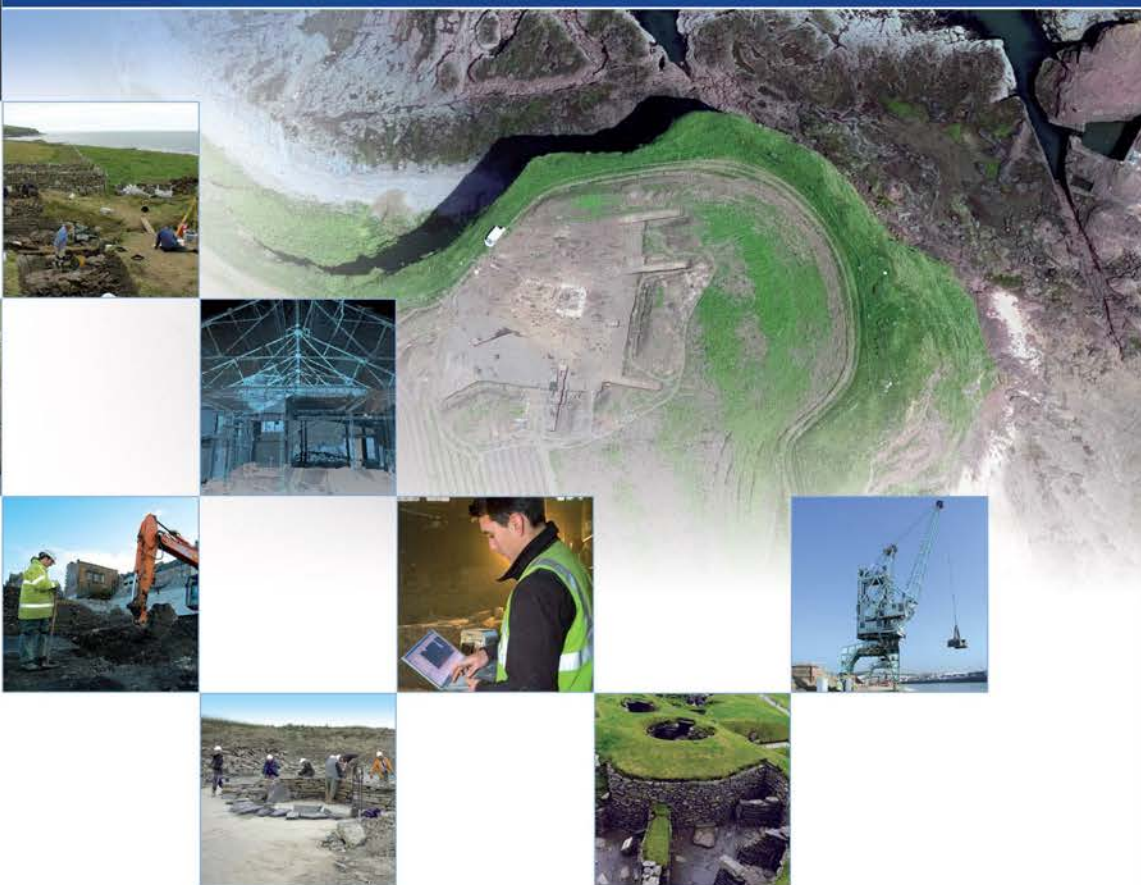


Archaeological Works Data Structure Report

AOC Project 22817
11th December 2014



Wallyford Expansion (Areas 1 & 4), East Lothian: Archaeological Works Data Structure Report

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Summary

This report presents the results of archaeological works including excavation and a metal detecting survey undertaken in respect to a proposed residential development on land situated at Wallyford, East Lothian.

Following the results of previous archaeological evaluations undertaken by CFA Archaeology in 2008 & 2009, three sites (Site ID 1, 8 & 9) (NGR: NT 365 716, NT 369 714 & NT 371 727) within Areas (1 & 4) were identified as having substantial archaeological remains. The areas of investigation were top-soil stripped under archaeological supervision and the exposed archaeological remains then excavated and recorded.

The excavation of Site ID 1 revealed more of the 19th century mine workings exposed by the previous evaluation in 2009. This site was until 2012 a Scheduled Monument marked as a supposed prehistoric crop-mark. The current archaeological works and associated map regression identified the site as the remains of a 19th century machine stalk associated with structures exposed in 2009.

Site ID 9 revealed a truncated stone platform measuring 12m by 9m and enclosed to the west and south-west by a 'V' shaped ditch. Though of probable prehistoric date, no associated artefacts were obtained during excavation and the date and function of the site remains as yet unknown.

The earlier evaluation of Site ID 8 revealed three sites of archaeological interest. The easternmost of these sites (Site ID 8) was described as a sunken floored feature. A 50m x 50m area was stripped revealing the substantial remains of a stone built prehistoric roundhouse structure measuring 9m by 12m, partially revetted into the slope. The roundhouse revealed two phases of construction with the original circular wall construction undergoing significant alteration with a realignment of the inner face of the outer wall to create a more sub-rectangular structure. This contained a partially metal floor of small sub-rounded stone cobbles set into the natural. A possible threshold was located within the south-east corner of the structure. The building was filled by a dark brown organic clay silt which produced ceramics of probable Iron Age date together with 19th century ceramics. A substantial, integral drainage ditch was also associated with the structure channelling water from the eastern ground-slope away from the building to the north-west. It is possible that the sub-rectangular phase of the structure represents the later re-use of the roundhouse as a byre.

The top-soil strip also revealed the truncated remains of a prehistoric ring-groove roundhouse measuring 9m in diameter. This was located to the south-west of the revetted structure and consisted of a substantial curvilinear ring-groove feature and several internal pit/post-holes. A saddle quern rubber or top-stone was recovered from the fill of the ring-groove.

Two other features were recorded within the area of the top-soil strip. The first of these was a linear ditch aligned east/west and probably associated with the ring-groove structure. The second was a large roughly oval hollow located to the south of the revetted structure. This feature measured 15m east to west by 13m north/south with a depth of 0.30m.

No cut was observed. A small area of stone metalling was present within the south-eastern corner of the feature. The hollow was filled by an organic deposit of sandy clay silt. It is probable that the hollow represents the remains of a stock enclosure possibly associated with the revetted structure to the immediate north.

A metal detecting survey was also undertaken within Area 4. This produced 51 objects including a musket ball, a sprigged pistol shot, and two impacted musket balls which are possibly related to the battle of Pinkie (1547).

Further post-excavation analyses and reporting will be required.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 A programme of archaeological mitigation works consisting of a monitored top-soil strip, archaeological excavation and metal detecting survey were commissioned by East Lothian Developments Ltd to address the potential archaeological impact of a phased residential development at Wallyford, East Lothian. The proposed development area comprises Areas 1-4 of the proposed Wallyford Expansion (NGR; NT 365 716, NT 369 714 & NT 371 727). The development area totals c.72 ha and is currently in use as a mixture of agricultural land with areas of scrubland. The area lies within the administrative jurisdiction of East Lothian Council (ELC), who are advised on archaeological matters by the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS). Following a series of evaluation and metal detecting works, a series of mitigation measures had been proposed. ELCAS had earlier requested a series of desk based assessments, evaluation works and programmes of metal detecting across Areas 1 – 4, all of which have been subject to evaluations between 2007 and 2008 together with early trial trenching in 2005 with metal detecting previously conducted in Area 4.
- 1.1.2 The mitigation measures consisted of the monitored top-soil stripping of three areas (Site ID 1, 8 & 9) measuring 50m x 50m within Areas 1 & 4 of the development area (see Figure 1). These areas were then subject to archaeological excavation. A metal detecting survey was also undertaken within Area 4.
- 1.1.3 The works were conducted according to the terms of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2014) in accordance with the principles set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011).

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The development area is comprised of existing agricultural land to the immediate south-east of the town of Wallyford. The land parcels, Areas 1 to 4 lie between existing housing and the A1 dual carriageway. The western edge of the development area is marked by the A6094, Salters Road and to the north the remaining site boundary is marked by the A199 (Figure 1).

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 The development area has been the subject of a considerable amount of archaeological works over the last decade including numerous evaluations (O’Connell, 2005, White 2008, Mitchell 2008a & 2008b, 2009), metal detecting surveys (O’Connell & Glendinning, 2006, Anderson 2007 & 2008), desk-based assessments and as part of larger Environmental Statement prepared in 2009 (Scott, 2009) and which was supplemented in 2013 (Scott 2013).
- 1.3.2 The result of all of these archaeological interventions was summarised in Chapter 13.0 ‘Archaeology & Cultural Heritage’ within the 2009 ‘Wallyford Environmental Statement’ prepared by Derek Scott Planning. This was superseded in 2013 by a ‘Supplementary Environmental Statement’. A copy of Chapter 13.0 ‘Archaeology & Cultural Heritage’ and the ‘Supplementary Environmental Statement’ issued in 2013 are added to this report as Appendices 7 & 8 respectively.
- 1.3.3 In summary, the Environmental Statements identified 10 culturally significant sites lying within the development area. These are listed in the Table below.

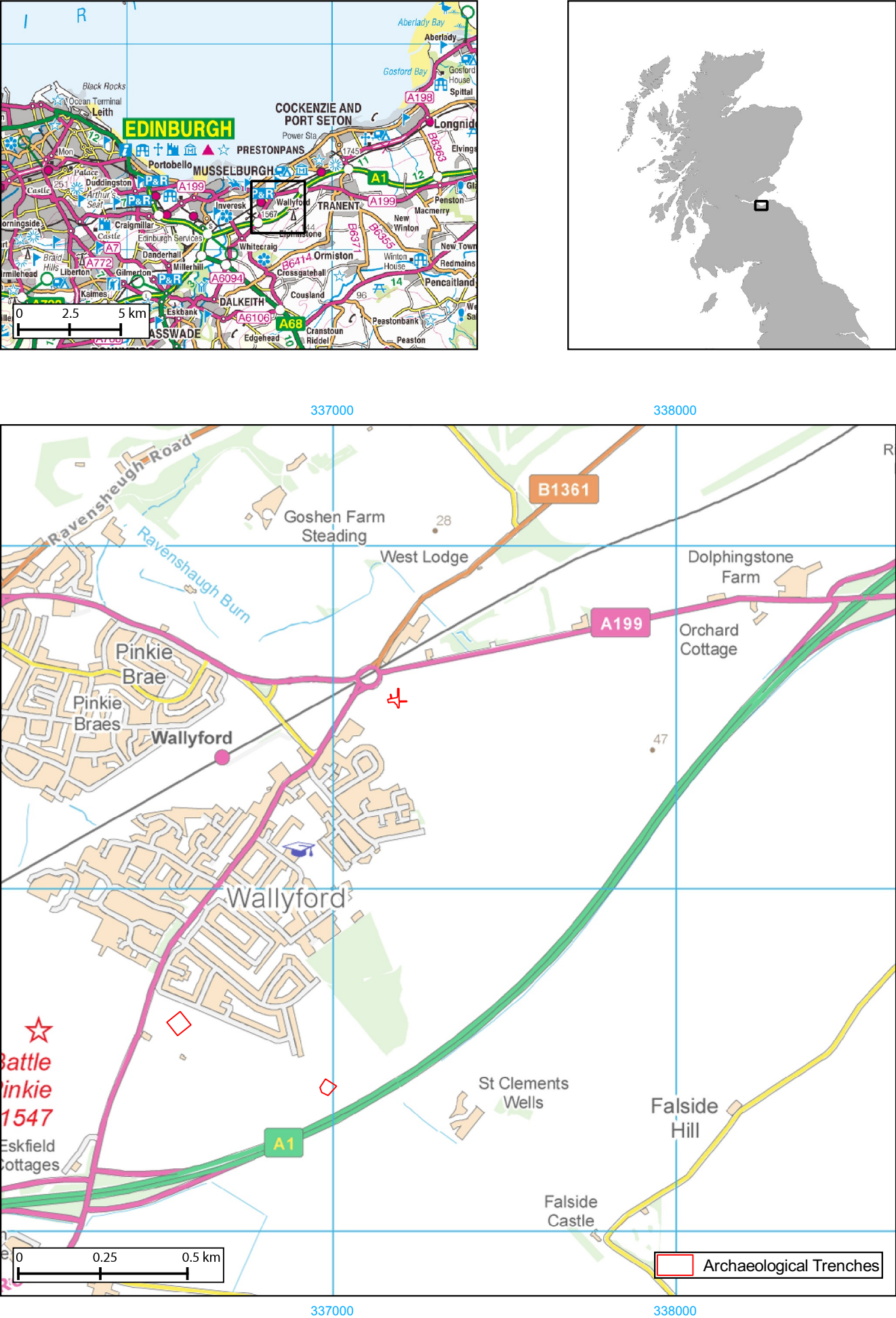
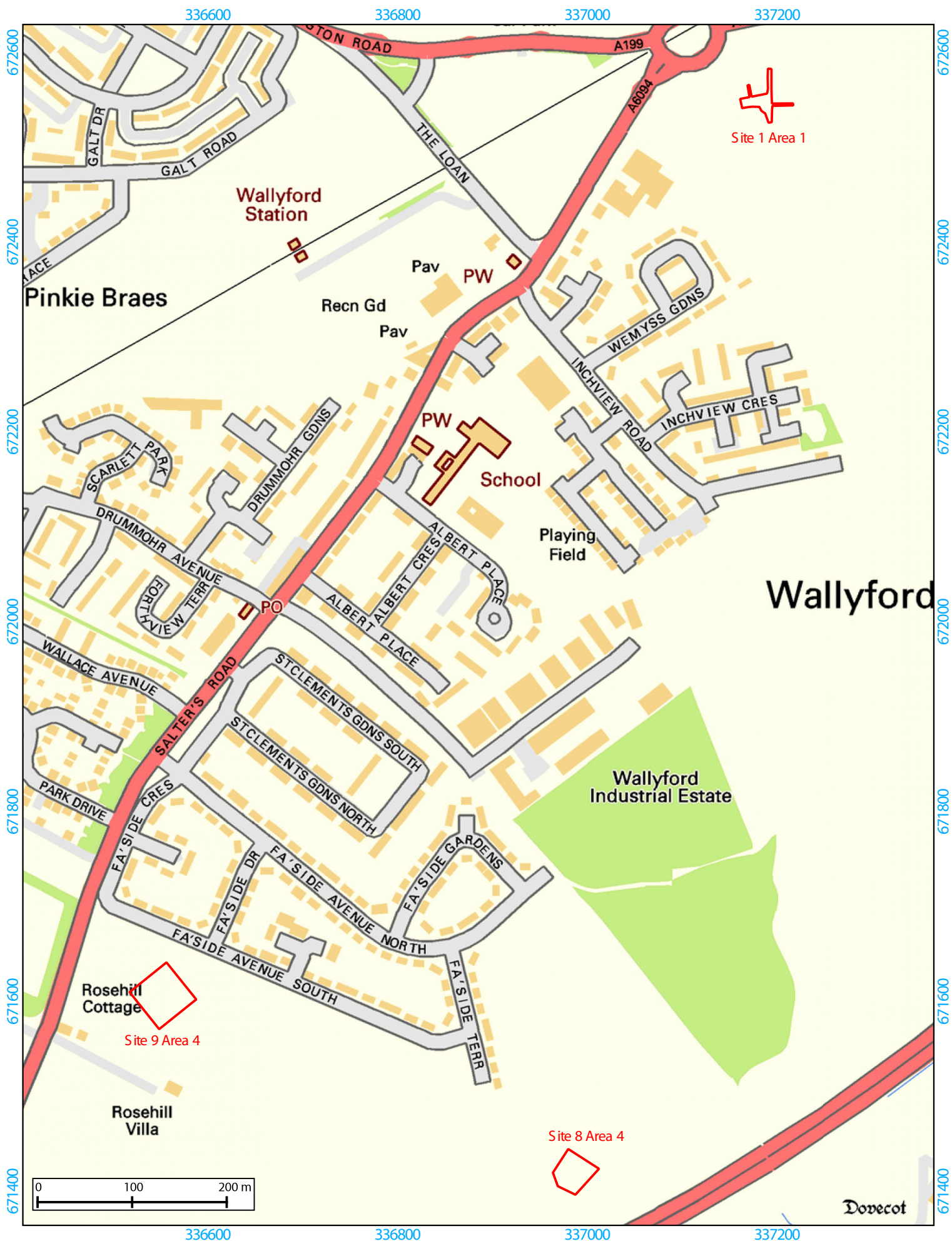


Figure 1: Site location



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Figure 2 - Location of excavation areas at Site ID 1, 8 & 9

ID	Site	Site Importance
1	Cropmark enclosure and stone-built furnace- driven engine house (possible mining remains)	Local
2	Battle of Pinkie	National
3	Mineshaft (site of)	Lesser
4	Wallyford Colliery	Local
5	Rectangular Buildings (site of)	Lesser
6	Old Quarry (site of)	Lesser
7	Farm building (site of)	Lesser
8	Sunken floored features	Unknown
9	Sub rectangular hollow	Unknown
10	Sandstone wall	Lesser

Site 1 was, until relatively recently, a Scheduled Monument. However, the supposed prehistoric cropmark site has now been revealed as a much more modern site related to the mining industry (Mitchell 2009) and, as such, the scheduled status was revoked on 7th June 2012 (Scott 2013).

- 1.3.4 With the obvious exception of the Battle of Pinkie the remaining sites are predominantly related to modern mining activities with the possible exception of Site 8 and Site 9, which were identified by the evaluation trenching.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- i) to conduct a tight transect (2.5m apart) metal detecting survey of Area 4 complete with finds appraisal;
- ii) to expose the remainder of the cropmark site (Site 1) in Area 1 and determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any features exposed;
- iii) to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of Site 8 and Site 9, both in Area 4, through an area topsoil strip followed by excavation;
- iv) to retrieve a representative artefact assemblage from the excavation of Site 1 in Area 1 and Sites 8 & 9 in Area 4;
- v) to prepare a post-excavation research design (*PERD*) to be agreed with ELCAS upon conclusion of the fieldwork. This work will begin with an assessment stage of the potential of the materials (soil samples & all artefact categories) recovered from the excavation and metal detecting. This assessment stage will be used to determine the scope and appropriateness of the post-excavation analyses to be employed to address issues arising from the excavation. The *PERD* will be pertinent to the quantity, quality, character, date and condition of retrieved small finds and

soil samples when considered against the series of research questions raised by the excavated features and recovered metal artefacts;

- vi) to analyse the recovered material from all of the fieldwork, namely the excavation of Site 1, Area 1 and Sites 8 & 9, Area 4 as well as the metal detecting of Area 4;
- vii) to publish the results of the fieldwork and to bring the findings into the public and academic domain if deemed necessary by ELCAS.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The details of the archaeological works, laid out below, were designed to meet the requirements of East Lothian Council as advised by ELCAS.
- 3.2 The area of archaeological investigation was divided into three areas (Site ID 1, 8 & 9) situated within Land Packets 1 & 4 respectively (Figure 2). The excavation areas measured approximately 50m by 50m in size and were located in areas of archaeological interest as determined by the preceding archaeological evaluation by CFA Archaeology (2008/9).
- 3.3 The initial top-soil stripping was undertaken by two tracked excavators equipped with 2m wide bladed ditching buckets. Excavation was undertaken in units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist and according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures, and as per the methodology within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC Archaeology 2014). The opened areas were immediately backfilled upon the completion of excavation and recording.
- 3.4 The metal detecting survey was restricted to Area 4. The survey was undertaken using Whites M1 metal detectors (primary detector and smaller unit for detailed location). The metal detecting area was walked in transects no greater than 2.5m (ends of transects being marked out by ranging poles) which allowed for a degree of overlap between transects ensuring ground is not missed.
- 3.5 Artefacts were bagged by artefact category and findspots were marked and surveyed. All finds were three-dimensionally recorded by means of 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 works were undertaken during November/December 2014. Overall weather conditions were dry and archaeological visibility was good. They consisted initially of the top-soil stripping of three areas (Site ID 1, 8 & 9) based on the findings of the previous evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology in 2008/9. Once stripped the areas were subject to a comprehensive archaeological excavation.
- 4.1.2 The metal detecting survey of Area 4 was undertaken concurrently with the top-soil stripping and excavation.
- 4.1.3 Top-soil within Areas 1 & 4 consisted of an active, organic, sandy clay imported plough-soil 0.20m to 0.40m in depth. In Area 4 this top-soil overlay a paler buried agricultural soil ranging from 0.20m to 0.30m in depth. A red brown alluvial deposit up to 0.40m in depth was revealed in both areas overlying

the sub-soil. The sub-soil consisted of glacial boulder clay with patches of sands and gravels. Numerous clay and rubble field drains were in evidence throughout both areas.

4.2 Metal Detecting Survey of Area 4

- 4.2.1 The metal detecting survey of Area 4 recovered 51 metal objects. The majority of these were relatively modern in date including lead bag seals, weights, hooks, nails and iron detritus. Obviously modern objects such as cans, ring pulls and farm machinery were taken from site and disposed of. Three probable copper coins of 18th/19th century date were recovered in addition to a modern military badge and a .303 bullet and casing.
- 4.2.2 Objects with a possible association to the Battle of Pinkie (1547) were restricted to four pieces of lead shot. These consisted of an unfired musket ball [SF 1046], a sprigged pistol shot [SF 1023] and two impacted musket balls [SF 1027 & 1050].

4.3 Area 1 (Site ID 1)

- 4.3.1 The top-soil stripping of Area 1 revealed remains excavated by the earlier fieldwork conducted in 2009 (Mitchell 2009) which examined the northern and north-eastern half of the former scheduled area after it had been subject to an unauthorised topsoil strip (see Figure 3). The remains consisted of a circular ditch [154] 35m in diameter and a central truncated, deposition of loose small to large sub-rounded stones set within a deposit of colluvial silt [151]. The area of stones was approximately 8m in diameter with a camber to the west. Several patches of flat sandstones [152] were observed (Plates 1 & 2).
- 4.3.2 Map regression revealed an estate map of 1841 showing the area to be the site of a machine stalk associated with mining activity. After consultation with the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS) the area was abandoned.



Plate 1: General view of the interior stone surface [152] from the south-west



Plate 2: General view of the machine stalk base interior [152] from the north-east

4.4 Area 4 (Site ID 8) Structures [127-128-129]

- 4.4.1 Site 8 was located to the east of Area 4 (Figure 4). The stripping of a 50 m by 50m area revealed three structures of archaeological interest. These consisted of two prehistoric roundhouses [127 & 129] and an associated erosional hollow [128] (Plates 3 - 5).



Plate 3: Area 4, detail showing relationship between wall [140] & Integral ditch [124]



Plate 4: Area 4, detail showing second phase wall [139] and interior deposits



Plate 5: Area 4, general view of Structure [127] under excavation from east

4.4.2 *Revetted Roundhouse [127]*

- 4.4.2.1 The earlier evaluation of Site ID 8 (Mitchell 2008a) revealed a sunken floored feature. The subsequent top-soil strip undertaken as part of these works revealed this to be the substantial remains of a stone-built prehistoric roundhouse structure [127] measuring 9m by 12m, partially revetted into the natural west-facing slope. The roundhouse revealed two phases of construction with the original circular wall

construction cut [140] undergoing significant alteration with a re-alignment of the inner face of the wall [142] creating a more sub-rectangular structure measuring 10m by 6m (Figures 5&6). This phase contained a partially metallised floor [137] of small sub-rounded stone cobbles set into the natural to the western half of the structure. A possible threshold [135] is located at the south-east corner and it was filled by a dark brown organic clay silt (136) which enclosed significant amounts of tumble (138). This produced ceramics of probable Iron Age date together with 19th century ceramics.

4.4.2.2 The roundhouse wall [141] was 1m in width with an elevation of 0.60m. It was visible for 6m and was of drystone construction. A substantial, integral drainage ditch [124] was also associated with the structure channelling water from the eastern ground-slope away from the building to the north-west. The ditch ranged from 1m to 1.30m in width and was 0.40m in depth. The ditch appeared cut by the wall [141].

4.4.2.3 The excavation of the north-eastern portion of the structure revealed that the internal face of the roundhouse wall had been altered forming a linear wall [139] 10m in length and orientated east-west. The wall was 0.80m in elevation and 0.50m in width. The cut of the wall [142] appeared to truncate several deposits within the interior of the outer wall [141]. The cut of the roundhouse [141] also appeared to have been modified along the eastern edge creating a straighter more rectangular ground-plan.

4.4.2.4 The southern edge of the structure was heavily truncated. However, a possible threshold [135] was identified within the south-east corner. It was composed of several medium to large flat sandstones leading down into the slightly sunken interior of the structure. It rested on a layer of smaller supporting stones [144] which in turn overlay the metallised interior floor [137].

4.4.3 *Erosional Hollow [128]*

4.4.3.1 A large roughly oval erosional hollow [128] was located to the south of structure [127]. This feature measured 15m east-west by 13m north-south with a depth of 0.30m. No cut was observed. A small truncated area of stone metalling [134] was present within the south-east corner of the feature which may have formerly extended throughout the hollow. The hollow was filled by an organic deposit of sandy clay silt (132) including numerous sherds of introduced white ceramics. It is probable that the hollow represents the remains of a stock enclosure possibly associated with the revetted structure [127] to the immediate north.

4.4.4 *Ring-grooved Roundhouse [129]*

4.4.4.1 The top-soil strip revealed the truncated remains of a prehistoric ring-groove roundhouse measuring 9.0m in diameter (Plate 6). This was located to the south-west of the revetted structure [127] and consisted of a substantial curvilinear ring-groove feature [120] and several internal pit/post-holes [102,104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118] (Figure 4). The ring-groove was 9m in length ending in a terminal at the south-eastern end. The feature was 0.80m in width with a depth of 0.40m. It had moderate to steep sloping sides and a gently concave base and was filled with a deposit of dark grey brown compact clay silt (121) containing numerous medium-sized sub-angular stones. These are probable packing stones for posts. A saddle quern rubber (SF 7) was recovered from the fill of the ring-groove. The internal pit/post-holes were heavily truncated and ranged from 0.30m to 0.70m in diameter with depths ranging from 0.10m to 0.30m.

- 4.4.4.2 An irregular linear ditch [122] aligned east/west was recorded 1.5m to the north of the structure [129]. This ditch was very irregular in plan with almost vertical sides and a flat base. The cut was visible for 10m in length with a width ranging from 0.3m to 0.50m at both ends, and 0.90m to 1.50m in the centre. The cut is aligned north/south and ends in a narrow terminal to the south. The northern end is plough truncated. The depth of the cut ranges from 0.10m to 0.20m. The feature is the probable remains of a prehistoric drainage ditch.



Plate 6: General view of ring-groove Roundhouse Structure [129] from north

4.5 Area 4 (Site ID 9) Structure [011]

- 4.5.1 The stripping of Site ID 9 revealed a truncated, sub-rectangular stone platform [011] measuring 12m by 9m and enclosed to the west and south-west by a partially segmented re-cut ditch [003, 006, 008] (Figure 7; Plates 7 & 8). Though of probable prehistoric date, no associated artefacts were obtained during the excavation and the date and function of the site remains as yet unknown.
- 4.5.2 The stone platform was composed of closely-packed medium-sized sub-rounded stones placed over a setting deposit (012) of sandy clay. The platform contains patches of flat stone [013] and compact clay (014) which are the probable remains of a floor surface. The platform is between 0.20m and 0.30m in elevation with a slight slope to the west.
- 4.5.3 The platform was partially enclosed to the west and south-west by a large partially segmented curvilinear ditch [003-008]. The main length of ditch [003] was 20m in length and ended in two rounded terminals with a width ranging from 1.0m to 1.20m (Plates 9 & 10). The ditch had steeply sloping sides and a flat to concave base varying between 0.70m to 0.75m in depth. The ditch contained two fills (004-005) and was re-cut by [006]. A small linear segment of ditch [008] was located to the south. This was 5.0m in length by 1.4m wide by 0.70m in depth. The south-eastern end of this feature ended in a rounded terminal with the north-western end truncated by a modern drain. A 5.0m gap was identified between this segment and Ditch [003]. No evidence of the ditch was identified east of the stone platform [011].



Plate 7: General view of platform [011] from the east



Plate 8: Detail of west facing section through platform [011]



Plate 9: General view of Ditch [003] under excavation from the north-east



Plate 10: Detail of the north-facing section through ditch [003]-[006]

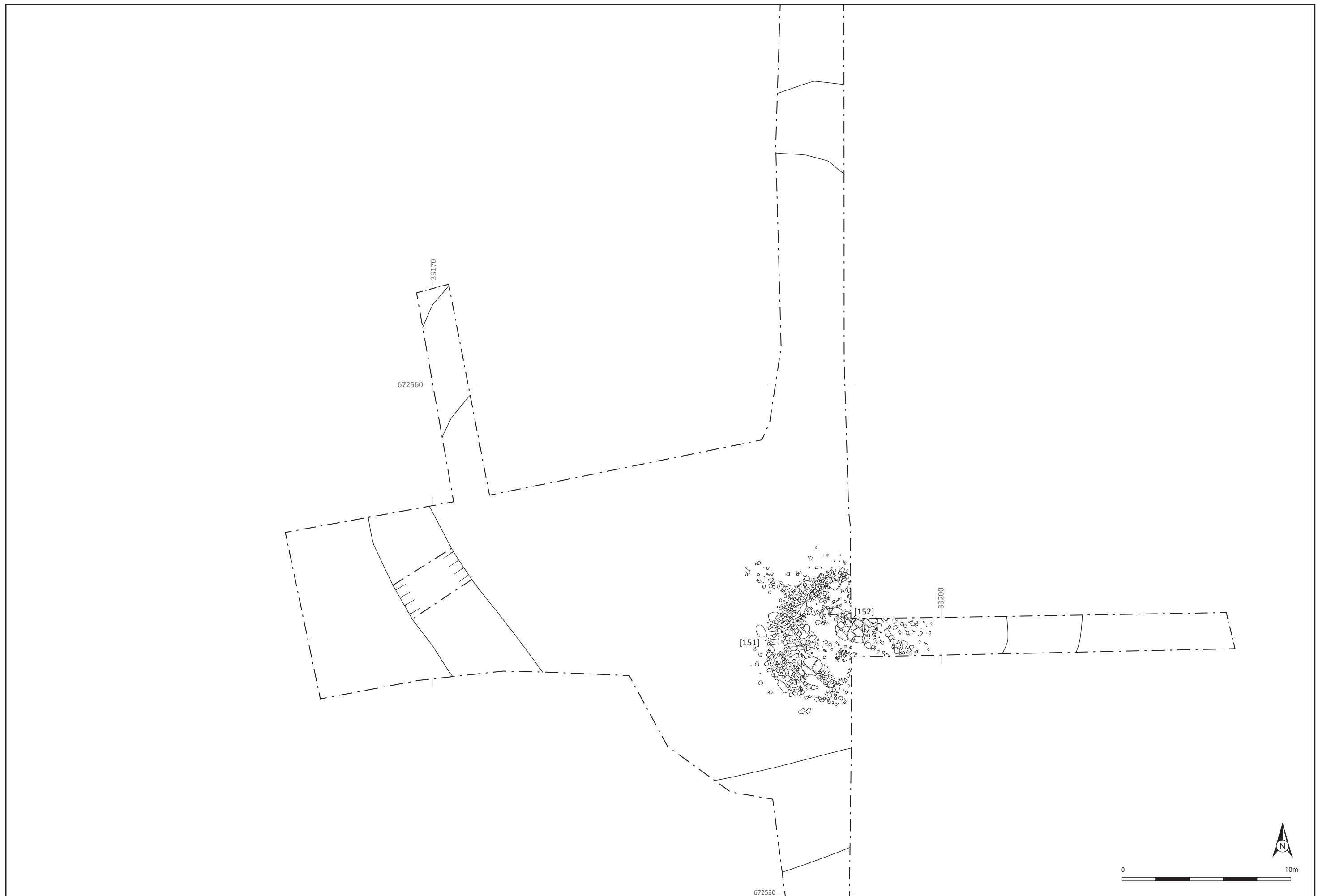


Figure 3: Plan of stone platform and ditch at Site ID 9, Area 4

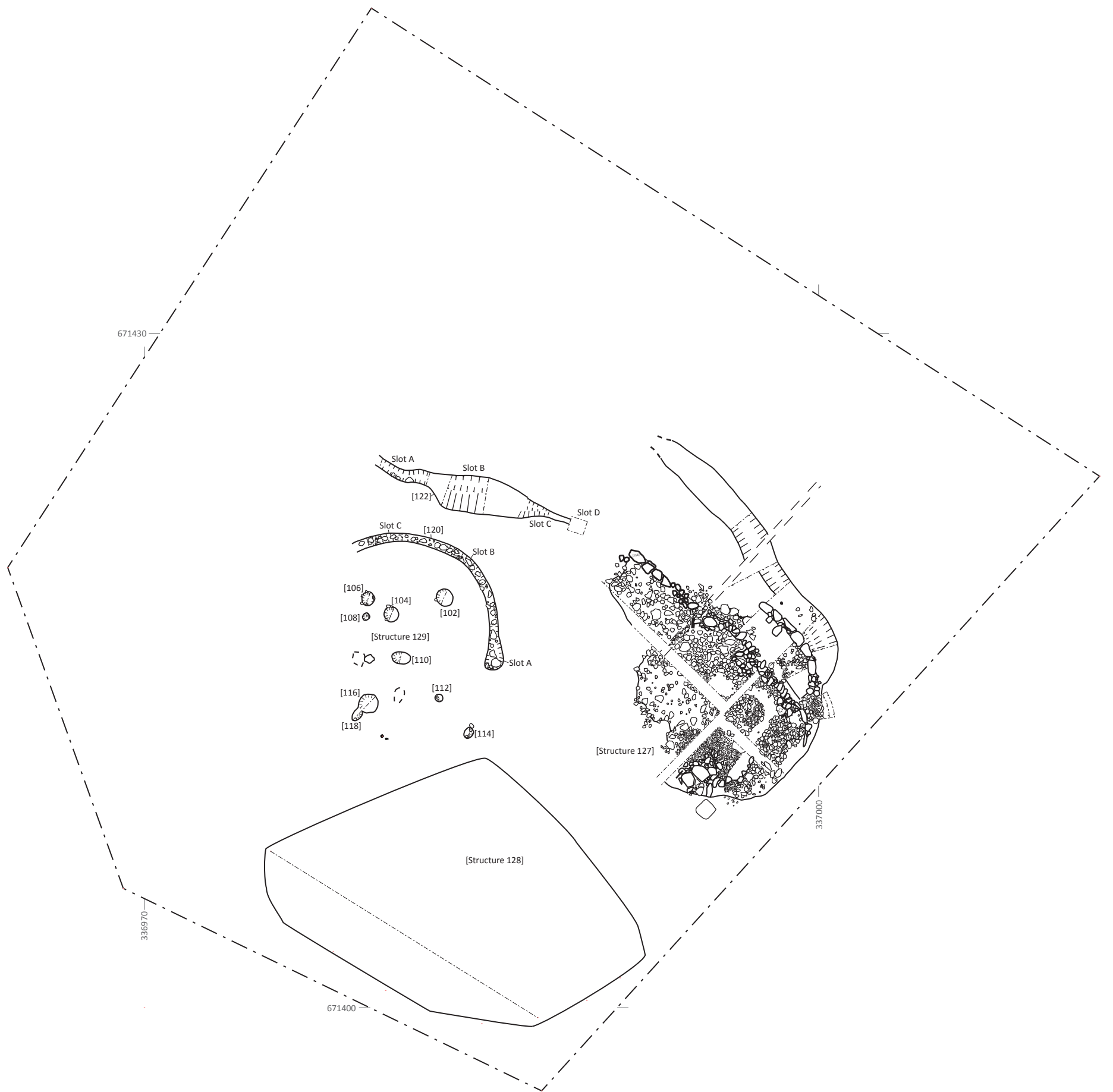


Figure 4: Plan of features at Site ID 8 Area 4



Figure 5: Plan of Roundhouse Structure [127]

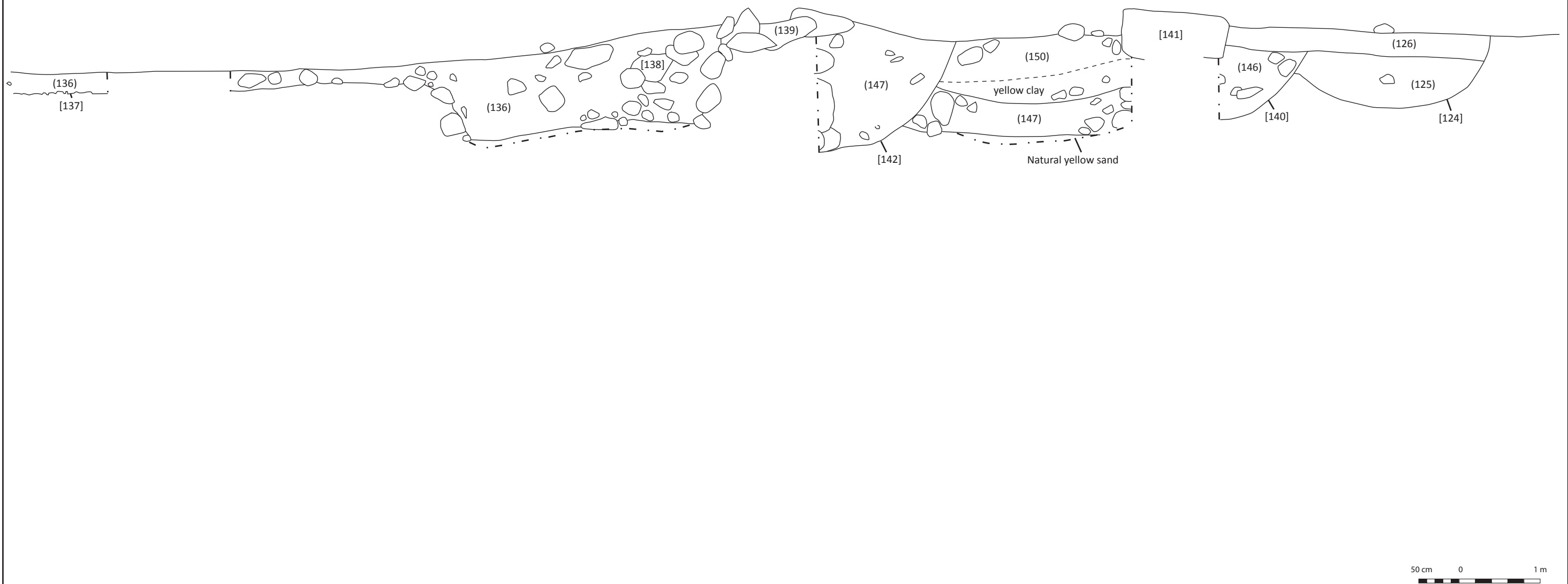


Figure 6: Section through Roundhouse Structure [127]



Figure 7: Plan of Site ID 9, Area 4

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The current works were extremely successful in identifying substantial archaeological deposits consisting of a modified roundhouse of probable late prehistoric date, a ring-groove roundhouse and a partially enclosed stone platform. The further excavation of the former scheduled monument within Area 1 combined with the map regression identified the site as the location of a former machine stalk associated with mining activity within the 1800s.
- 5.2 The metal detecting survey undertaken within Area 4 reinforced the findings of other surveys of the area with the majority of the finds dating to the 18th/19th century. The four lead musket and pistol shot within the assemblage may relate to the battle of Pinkie (1547). However, this identification will need further research and confirmation.
- 5.3 The excavations undertaken within Area 4 revealed the presence of a buried agricultural soil at a depth of 0.30m to 0.40m. This was overlain by a more recently introduced organic top-soil. It is probable therefore that the majority of the finds were related to this more modern deposit. It is likely that most material evidence of the battle will be likely to be located within the buried soil and underlying colluvial deposit.
- 5.4 Given the findings of the current archaeological works, the implementation of artefact analyses, documentary research and publication is considered necessary. This recommendation will require confirmation by ELCAS on behalf of East Lothian Council.

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6.2 Cartographic References

1841	The Earl of Wemyss	<i>Plan of Inveresk Coalfield</i>
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Wallyford Expansion (Areas 1 & 4), East Lothian: Archaeological Works Data Structure Report Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Area	Context	Description
All	000	Natural sub-soil. Varies between a compact grey brown boulder clay with fragmented stone inclusions and pale yellow sands.
4	(001)	Top-soil. Imported top-soil. Dark brown clay loam with organic inclusions. Ranges from 0.30 m to 0.40 m in depth. Contains numerous 19 th /20 th century ceramics and glass.
4	(002)	Buried top-soil. Medium grey brown clay loam with sub-rounded stone inclusions <10%. Ranges from 0.20 m to 0.30 m in depth. Pre-improvement ground surface. Underlies (001) and overlies (016).
4	[003]	Cut. Large curvilinear ditch. Aligned north-east to south-west. Profile varies with steeply sloping sides and a flat to concave base. Dimensions; 20.0 m in length by 1.20 m – 1.0 m in width. Ditch varies between 0.70 m to 0.75 m in depth. The ditch contains two fills (004-005) and is re-cut by [006]. Same as [008]. Ditch partially encloses stone platform [011]. Ditch ends in two rounded terminals. Enclosure ditch of unknown date. Associated with stone platform [011]
4	(004)	Fill. Primary fill of Ditch [003]. Pale brown loose sandy silt with some sand. Fill ranges between 0.10 m to 0.25 m in depth. And lines the base and sides of the ditch. Overlaid by (005). Washed in natural material.
4	(005)	Fill. Upper fill of [003]. Pale brown sandy silt and clay with frequent small to medium stones and occasional flecks of coal. Fill is 0.30 m to 0.50 m in depth. Cut by [006] overlies (004).
4	[006]	Cut. Re-cut of Ditch [003]. The re-cut follows the alignment of [003] with a slight divergence at the western terminal. Dimensions; 0.90 m east to west with a depth of 0.25 m. Cuts (005). Re-cut has moderately sloping sides and broad concave base. Filled by (007). Ends in a rounded terminus at both north-eastern and south-western ends.
4	(007)	Fill. Fill of [006]. Dark brown clay silt with numerous coal inclusions and decayed organic material. Fill contains numerous small to large sub-rounded stones. Fill is 0.25 m in depth And contains occasional modern ceramics probably invasive.
4	[008]	Cut. Small linear segment of ditch most likely part of Enclosure ditch [003]. Consists of steeply sloping sides and concave base. Dimensions; 5.0 m in length by 1.4 m wide by 0.70 m in depth. North-western end cut by modern drain. Filled by (009-010).
4	(009)	Fill. Primary fill of [008] 0.10 m in depth. Same as (004)
4	(010)	Fill. Upper fill of Ditch [008] 0.60 m in depth. Same as (005).
4	[011]	Structure. Heavily truncated sub-oval platform of closely packed medium sized sub-rounded stones placed on setting deposit (012). Contains patches of flat stone [013] and compact clay which are the probable remains of a floor surface. Dimensions; Approximately 12.0 m east to west by 6.0 m north to south, however truncation may obscure its previous extent. The platform is between 0.20 m and 0.30 m in elevation. Platform is partially enclosed to the west and south-west by the Ditch [003-008].
A	(012)	Deposit. Pale brown sandy clay 0.05 m thick. Setting material for stone platform [011].
4	[013]	Structure. Two small areas of flat stone slabs within stone platform [011] measuring 1m ² and 1.0 m by 3.0 m respectively. Patches consist of flat stones with avg dimensions of 0.60 m by 0.50 m. The stones overlie [011] and (014). Truncated surface remnants for stone platform.
4	[014]	Deposit. Compact clay overlying cobbles [011] and underlying slabs [013]. Only survives as irregular shaped patch approximately 3.0 m by 3.0 m in size. Levelling material for cobbling.
4	[015]	Cut. Slight cut for stone platform [011]. Very shallow ranging from 0.10 m to 0.15 m in depth. Slight concave sides. Only present on the eastern side of the structure.
4	(016)	Deposit. Colluvium. Red brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Ranges in depth from 0.20 m to 0.40 m in depth.
4	100	Top-soil. Imported as (001)
4	101	Buried top-soil as (002)
4	[102]	Cut. Circular cut feature with gently sloping sides and concave base. Dimensions; 0.70 m in diameter with a depth of 0.20 m. Filled by (103). Prehistoric pit part of ring-groove structure [129]

Area	Context	Description
4	(103)	Fill. Compact red brown clay silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and coal fragments. Fill of [102]
4	[104]	Cut. Shallow circular cut feature with gently sloping sides and concave base. Dimensions; 0.60 m in diameter with a depth of 0.10 m. Filled by (105). Prehistoric pit part of ring-groove structure [129]
4	(105)	Fill. Dark grey brown clay silt with possible degraded ceramics and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and coal fragments. Fill of [104]
4	[106]	Cut. Shallow circular cut feature with gently sloping sides and flat base. Dimensions; 0.60 m in diameter with a depth of 0.25 m. Filled by (107). Prehistoric pit part of ring-groove structure [129]
4	(107)	Fill. Compact red brown clay silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and coal fragments. Fill of [106]
4	[108]	Cut. Shallow circular cut feature with concave sloping sides and concave base. Dimensions; 0.30 m in diameter with a depth of 0.10 m. Filled by (109). Prehistoric pit part of ring-groove structure [129]
4	(109)	Fill. Dark grey brown compact clay silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and coal fragments. Fill of [108]
4	[110]	Cut. Oval feature with concave sloping sides and concave base. Dimensions; 0.50 m by 0.80 m with a depth of 0.25 m. Filled by (111). Prehistoric pit part of ring-groove structure [129]
4	(111)	Fill. Dark grey brown compact clay silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and coal fragments. Fill of [110]
4	[112]	Cut. Shallow circular cut feature with concave sloping sides and concave base. Dimensions; 0.35 m in diameter with a depth of 0.15 m. Filled by (113). Prehistoric pit part of ring-groove structure [129]
4	(113)	Fill. Dark grey brown compact clay silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and coal fragments. Fill of [112]
4	[114]	Cut. Oval feature with concave sloping sides and concave base. Dimensions; 0.50 m by 0.40 m with a depth of 0.15 m. Filled by (115). Prehistoric pit part of ring-groove structure [129]
4	(115)	Fill. Dark grey brown compact clay silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and coal fragments. Fill of [114]
4	[116]	Cut. Shallow circular cut feature with concave gently sloping sides and flat base. Dimensions; 0.80 m in diameter with a depth of 0.25 m. Filled by (113). Prehistoric pit part of ring-groove structure [129]
4	(117)	Fill. Dark grey brown compact clay silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and coal fragments. Fill of [116]
4	[118]	Cut. Oval feature with concave sloping sides and concave base. Dimensions; 0.60 m by 0.40 m with a depth of 0.10 m. Filled by (119). Prehistoric pit part of ring-groove structure [129]
4	[119]	Fill. Dark grey brown compact clay silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and coal fragments. Fill of [118]
4	[120]	Cut. Ring-groove. Curvilinear cut with almost vertical sides and concave base. The ring-groove is 10.0 m in length with a width ranging from 0.35 m to 0.50 m. The cut is aligned south to north-west and ends in a wide terminal 0.80 m in width. The depth of the cut ranges from 0.10 m to 0.25 m. the terminus is to the south with ploughing having removed it to the north-west. Filled by (121). Prehistoric ring-groove feature associated with internal pits [102-118]. Part of Structure [129].
4	(121)	Fill. Dark grey brown compact clay silt with numerous medium sized sub-angular stone inclusions. These are probable packing stones for posts. Fill of [120]. Contains saddle quern rubber (SF 7).
4	[122]	Cut. Ditch. Linear cut with almost vertical sides and flat base. The cut is visible for 10.0 m in length with a width ranging from 0.3 m to 0.50 m at both ends, and 0.90 m to 1.50 m in the centre. The cut is aligned north to south and ends in a narrow terminal to the south. The northern end is plough truncated. The depth of the cut ranges from 0.10 m to 0.20 m. Filled by (123). Prehistoric ditch.
4	(123)	Fill. Dark grey brown compact clay silt with numerous medium to large sized sub-angular stone inclusions. Fill of [122].
4	[124]	Cut. Curvilinear cut orientated north-west to south-east. 'V' shaped profile with sharp break of slope and narrow concave base. Dimensions; Visible for 13.0 m in length and ranged from 0.70 m

Area	Context	Description
		to 1.30 m in width. The depths of the ditch ranges from 0.32 m to 1.0 m. The ditch is filled by (125-126) and is associated with St [127]. The ditch appears to run into the cut for St [127] and is a probable drain for the house structure.
4	(125)	Fill. Medium grey brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of gravel and sub-angular stones. Fill up to 0.30 m in depth. Primary fill of [124]. Underlies (126).
4	(126)	Fill. Dark brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of gravel and sub-angular stones. Fill up to 0.12 m in depth. Upper fill of [124]. Overlies (126).
4	[127]	Structure. Phased building containing remodelled rectangular structure [151]. Dimensions; 12.0 m east to west by 9.0 m north to south. Depth 0.10 m to 0.80 m. Partially revetted consisting of a curvilinear cut [140], truncated outer wall [141], remodelled linear interior wall [139] and possible threshold [135]. Structure contains a partially sunken floor with a metallised surface [137], cobble infill/tumble and infilling deposit [136].
4	(128)	Hollow. Roughly oval hollow with gently sloping undulating sides and flat base. Dimensions; 14.25 m east to west by 13.0 m north to south. Depth 0.30 m. Filled by (128). Contains the remains of a metallised surface along the south-eastern edge. Erosional hollow caused by the keeping of stock animals. Prehistoric. Probably associated with Structure [127]
4	[129]	Structure. Consisting of Ring-groove feature [120] and internal pits/post-holes [102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118]. Structure is 8.0 m east to west and 9.0 m north to south. Prehistoric ring-groove round-house structure.
4	(130)	Cut. Rectangular cut orientated north to south. Has vertical sides and flat base. Dimensions; 0.64 m by 0.58 m by 0.13 m in depth. Positioned at south-west corner of St [127]. Cut for post-pad. Medieval/post medieval. Filled by (130).
4	(131)	Fill. Dark, organic grey brown sandy silt with numerous loose small to medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of [130]. Contains occasional introduced white ceramics.
4	(132)	Fill. Dark, organic grey brown sandy silt with numerous loose small to medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of [128]. Contains occasional introduced white ceramics.
4	[133]	Void.
4	(134)	Structure. Metallised surface within erosional hollow [128]. Limited to the south-east corner. Dimensions; 2.0 m east to west by 1.5 m north to south. Overlain by deposit (132).
4	[135]	Structure. Dry-stone arrangement of several large flat sub-rectangular lime-stones positioned over the lip of the southern edge of St [127]. Dimensions 1.0 m north to south by 1.20 m east to west. Overlies (138) and foundation cobbles (144). Possible threshold into sunken floored structure [127].Underlies deposit (136).
4	(136)	Deposit. Organic dark grey/brown clay silt. Very fine. Ranges from 0.20 m to 0.50 m in depth. Contains both prehistoric ceramics (SF 2, 5, 6) and white modern pottery. Overlies [138-137] walls [139]-[141] and possible threshold [135]. Infill of St [127].
4	[137]	Structure. Metallised, cobbled surface consisting of densely packed small sub-rounded cobbles set into the natural within the remodelling of St [127]. Metalling appears to underlie [135] and (138-136). Abutts wall [139] to north. Metalling appears restricted to quads B & C within the east of the structure. Metalling extends up to the eastern cut but actually overlies the cut to the south-eastern corner creating possible stock entrance? Possibly extended down-slope to the west but truncated away. Metallised surface for rectangular structure [151] within re-structuring of St [127].
4	138	Deposit. Loose collection of medium to large sized sub-rounded cobbles underlying and partially within (136). Overlies metallised surface [137].Occurs within remodelled structure [151] and concentrated along wall [139] and the eastern end of the structure. Wall tumble.
4	139	Structure. Wall. Rough drystone construction composed of sub-angular medium to large stones set within cut [142].Up to four courses in elevation. Dimensions; 10.0 m by 0.50 m by 0.80 m (max). Refashioning of roundhouse wall [141]. Wall merges into [141] at north-east.Second phase of construction within Structure [127]. Overlies deposit (145). Abutted to south by [137] and tumble [138].
4	140	Cut. Cut for Roundhouse Structure [127] visible on north side of wall [141]. Appears to cut integral drainage ditch [024]. Dimensions; Visible for six metres in length with width of 0.40 m and a depth of 0.43 m. Filled by wall [141] and deposit (146).
4	141	Structure. Wall. Rough, dry-stone construction composed of sub-angular medium to large stones

Area	Context	Description
		set within cut [140]. Dimensions; 6.0 m by 1.00 m by 0.60 m (max). Abutted to north by deposits (126) and fill of cut (146). Abutted to the south by infilling deposits (149). Wall for Roundhouse Structure [127].
4	142	Cut. Cut for Phase 2 wall [139]. Visible only on north side of wall. Filled by deposit (147) and wall [139]. Dimensions; Visible for six metres in length with width of 0.40 m and a depth of 0.43 m. Same as [143].
4	143	Cut. Cut for Structure [127]. Cut along eastern and south-eastern edge of structure. Appears to make a rough right angle and is evidence of a refashioning of the initial roundhouse. Dimensions; 3.50 m north to south by 2.60 m east to west by 0.10 m (max) in depth. Filled by metalled surface [137], deposit (136) and tumble (138). Forms second phase of construction within roundhouse with cut [142].
4	144	Deposit of small to medium sub-angular stones placed around and under threshold [135]. Dimensions; 0.80 m north to south by 1.50 m east to west and 0.10 m in depth. Overlies cut [143] and metalled surface [137]. Supporting matrix for threshold [135].
4	145	Void
4	146	Fill of cut [140]. Dark grey clay silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of small sub angular stones. Dimensions; 8.0 m east to west by 0.40 m north to south by 0.40 m in depth. Overlain by (126). Same as [148].
4	147	Fill of cut [142]. Dark grey clay silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of small sub angular stones. Same as [148].
4	148	Deposit. Within wall [139]. Dark grey clay silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of small sub angular stones. Same as [147]. Base deposit of wall [141]
4	149	Deposit. Medium grey sandy clay. Abuts wall [141] to north and is cut by [142] to south. Dimensions; 8.0 m east to west by 1.0 m north to south by 0.20 m in depth. Underlies (150). Infilling deposit within roundhouse structure [127].
4	150	Deposit. Pale grey brown clay sand/re-deposited natural. Abuts wall [141] to north and is cut by [142] to south. Dimensions; 8.0 m east to west by 1.0 m north to south by 0.20 m in depth. Overlies (149). Infilling deposit within roundhouse structure [127].
1	151	Structure. Circular deposit of loose small to large sub-angular stones set within colluvial deposit of red/brown silt. Dimensions; 8.0 m in diameter by 0.10 m in elevation. Interior of machine stalk base [153] 19 th century.
1	152	Structure. Patches of set sandstones providing flat surface within [151].
1	153	Structure. Composed of a circular, continuous ditch [154] and stone settings [151-152]. Dimensions: 35.0 m in diameter. Machine stalk base 19 th century
1	154	Structure. Circular ditch. Moderately sloping sides and flat base. Filled by (155-156-157). Machine stalk ditch. Dimensions: 4.0 m – 9.0 m by 1.50 m in depth.
1	155	Fill. Upper fill of Machine Stalk Ditch. Pale brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions. Overlies (156). Dimensions: 9.0 m by 0.30 m in depth
1	156	Fill. Fill of Machine Stalk Ditch. Blue/grey sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions. Overlies (157) underlies (155). Dimensions: 9.0 m by 0.40 m – 0.70 m in depth.
1	157	Fill. Lower fill of Machine Stalk Ditch. Dark grey sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions. Underlies (156). Dimensions: 9.0 m by 0.40 m in depth.

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

Digital Film Area 4 Site ID 8

Frame	Structure	Context	Description	From
1		-	Registration	-
2	[127]	[124]	East facing section of Ditch Slot 1	E
3-4	[127]	[124]/[140]	East facing section of Ditch Slot 2	E
5-6	[127]	[130]	South facing section through post pad	S
7-8	[127]	[124]	General shots of Ditch Slots	E
9-11	[127]	[140]	Slot showing relationship with Wall [139]	E
12-14	[127]	[139]	Shots of roundhouse wall [139]	var
15-20	[127]	[139]	Post-ex shots of slot Wall [139]	var

Frame	Structure	Context	Description	From
21	[127]	[135]	Shot of possible threshold feature	S
22-23	[127]	[135]	Shot of possible threshold feature	N
24-26	[127]	-	Post ex Quad B	E
27-31	[127]	-	Post ex Quad C	W
32-36	[127]	-	Post ex Quad D	SW
37-39	[127]	-	Working shots Quad D	W
40-41	[127]	[139]	South facing profile of wall Quad D	S
42-43	[127]	[139-141]	East facing section Quad D	E
44-45	[127]	[140-124]	East facing section Quad D	SE
46-52	[127]	-	Post-excavation shots of Structure	E-W
53-54	[129]	[102]	North-west facing section through Pit	NW
55-56	[129]	[104]	North-west facing section through Pit	NW
57	[129]	[108]	North-west facing section through Pit	NW
58-60	[129]	[106]	North-west facing section through Pit	NW
61-62	[129]	[104-106-108]	Post-excavation shots	NW
63-65	[129]	[110]	North-west facing section through Pit	NW
66-67	[129]	[114]	South-east facing section through Pit	SE
68-69	[129]	[112]	South-east facing section through Pit	SE
70-73	[129]	[116-118]	Post-excavation shots	var

Digital Film Area 4 Site ID 9

Frame	Structure	Context	Description	From
1		-	Registration	-
2-15	-	-	Working shots of Area strip	var
16-20	-	[008]	Terminal [008]	S
21-22	-	-	Working shots of Area strip	var
23-24	-	[003-006]	Slot A through ditches	E
25-26	-	[003-006]	Slot B through ditches	NE
27-29	-	[003-006]	General shot of ditches	var
30-31	-	-	Working shots of strip	var
32-33	[011]	[011]	Working shots of excavation	var
34-37	-	[003-006]	General shot of ditches	var
38-39	-	[008]	Terminal [008]	S
40-41	[011]	-	Stone Platform [011] post excavation	SE
42-47	[011]	-	Stone Platform [011] post excavation	var
48	-	[003-006]	Slot A through ditch	E
49-50	-	[003-006]	Slot B through ditch	NE
51-52	-	[008]	Terminal [008]	S
53-54	-	[003-006]	Slot C through ditch at terminal	S + W
55-56	-	[011]	Excavated slot	N

Digital Film Area 1 Site ID 1

Frame	Structure	Context	Description	From
1	-	-	Registration	SW
2-11	-	[151]	South-west facing section of slot through track-way of machine stalk	var
12-22	-	[151]	Working shots of track-way of machine stalk	var
23-33	-	[151]-[152]	Shots of stone surface	var

APPENDIX 3: Sample Register

Area Strip	Context	Quantity (Litres)
Site ID 9	130	10 L
Site ID 9	136	20 L
Site ID 9	126	20 L
Site ID 9	145	30 L
Site ID 9	146	30 L
Site ID 9	150	20 L
Site ID 9	125	20 L
Site ID 8	004	20 L
Site ID 8	005	40 L
Site ID 8	007	40 L
Site ID 8	012	20 L
Site ID 9	103	10 L
Site ID 9	105	10 L
Site ID 9	107	10 L
Site ID 9	109	10 L
Site ID 9	111	10 L
Site ID 9	113	10 L
Site ID 9	115	10 L
Site ID 9	117	10 L
Site ID 9	119	10 L
Site ID 9	121	30 L
Site ID 9	123	20 L

APPENDIX 4: Small Finds Register**Metal Detecting Survey**

SF No.	Description
1001	Lead object
1002	Copper alloy object
1003	Lead seal
1004	.303 casing
1005	Copper alloy object
1006	Copper alloy object
1007	Copper object
1008	Spoon bowl alloy
1009	Lead object
1010	Copper alloy object
1011	Copper alloy object
1012	Lead object
1013	Copper button
1014	Copper alloy object
1015	Iron object
1016	Copper military badge
1017	.303 bullet
1018	Copper ring
1019	Percussion cap
1020	Copper pin
1021	Lead weight
1022	Coin
1023	Sprigged pistol shot
1024	Copper coin/disc

1025	Button
1026	Coin
1027	Impacted lead shot
1028	Coin
1029	Lead counter
1030	Iron object
1031	Coin
1032	Iron nail
1033	Iron object
1034	Stamped lead object
1035	Lead weight
1036	Lead object
1037	Iron nail
1038	Iron hook
1039	Copper alloy object
1040	Lead nail
1041	Copper alloy object
1042	Lead object
1043	Copper alloy object
1044	Lead object
1045	Copper alloy object
1046	Lead musket ball
1047	Copper button
1048	Copper alloy object
1049	Lead object
1050	Impacted musket ball
1051	Copper alloy object

Excavation

SF No.	Context	Description
1	136	Fired clay ball
2	136	Prehistoric ceramic body sherd
3	136	Burnt bone fragments
4	136	Burnt bone fragments
5	136	Prehistoric ceramics
6	136	Prehistoric ceramics
7	121	Saddle quern rubber
8	136	Agate chunk

APPENDIX 5: Drawing Register

Number	Scale	Description
1	1:50	Plan of Ditches [003-006-008] & stone platform [011]
2	1:50	Plan of Ditches [003-006-008] & stone platform [011] continuation
3	1:10	North-west facing section through [011]
4	1:10	East facing section Slot A through ditches [003-006]
5	1:10	North-east facing section Slot B through ditches [003-006]
6	1:10	South-east facing section through Ditch [008] Slot C
7	1:10	North-east facing section Slot D through ditches [003-006]
8	1:10	South-west facing section Slot B through ditches [003-006]
9	1:50	Plan of stone track-way Site ID 1 Area 1
10	1:50	South-west facing section through Track-way []
11	1:10	East facing section Slot C through [120]
12	1:10	South-east facing section Slot B through [120]
13	1:10	South facing section Slot B through [120]

Number	Scale	Description
14	1:10	North-west facing section through Pit [102]
15	1:10	North-west facing section through Pit [104]
16	1:10	North-west facing section through Pit [106]
17	1:10	North-west facing section through Pit [108]
18	1:10	North-west facing section through Pit [110]
19	1:10	South-east facing section through Pit [114]
20	1:10	West facing section through Pit [112]
21	1:10	North facing section through Pit [116]
22	1:10	South facing section through Pit [118]
23	1:10	South-east facing section through Ditch [122] Slot A
24	1:10	South-east facing section through Ditch [122] Slot B
25	1:10	South-east facing section through Ditch [122] Slot C
26	1:10	South-east facing section through Ditch [122] Slot D
27	1:50	Plan of Ring-groove [120] & Pits [102-118]
28	1:50	Pre-excavation plan Structure [127]
29	1:50	Post-excavation plan Structure [127]
30	1:20	East facing section across Structure [127]
31	1:20	South facing section across Structure [127]
32	1:20	East facing section through [140]
33	1:20	East facing section through [124]

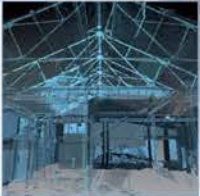
APPENDIX 6: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' (DES) Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Wallyford expansion
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 22817
PARISH:	Musselburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Rob Engl
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Excavation
NMRS NO(S)	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Prehistoric settlement, 19 th century industrial, Historic Battlefield (Pinkie 1547)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Ring groove roundhouse, revetted roundhouse/byre, ditches, stone platform with enclosure ditch, 19 th century mine-workings, prehistoric ceramics, saddle quern, metal detection finds.
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 365 716, NT 369 714 & NT 371 727
START DATE (this season)	17-11-2014
END DATE (this season)	10-12-2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Archaeological Evaluations 2008/2009 and associated metal detecting surveys
MAIN DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>(NARRATIVE) This report presents the results of archaeological works including excavation and a metal detecting survey undertaken in respect to a proposed residential development on land situated at Wallyford, East Lothian</p> <p>Following the results of previous archaeological evaluations undertaken by CFA Archaeology in 2008 & 2009, three sites (Site ID 1, 8 & 9) (NGR: NT 365 716, NT 369 714 & NT 371 727) within Areas (1 & 4) were identified as having substantial archaeological remains. The areas of investigation measuring 50.0 m by 50.0 m were top-soil stripped under archaeological supervision and the exposed archaeological remains then excavated and recorded.</p> <p>The excavation of Site ID 1 revealed more of the 19th century mine workings exposed by the previous evaluation in 2009. This site was until 2012 a Scheduled Monument marked as a supposed prehistoric crop-mark. The current archaeological works and associated map regression identified the site as the remains of a 19th century machine stalk associated with structures exposed in 2009.</p> <p>Site ID 9 revealed a truncated stone platform measuring 12.0 m by 9.0 m and enclosed to the west and south-west by a 'V' shaped ditch. Though of probable prehistoric date, no associated artefacts were obtained during excavation and the date and function of the site remains as yet unknown.</p> <p>The earlier evaluation of Site ID 8 (Mitchell 2008a) revealed three sites of archaeological interest. The easternmost of these sites Site ID 8 was described as a sunken floored feature. A 50.0 m by 50.0 m area was stripped revealing the substantial remains of a stone built prehistoric roundhouse structure measuring 9.0 m by 12.0 m and partially revetted into the slope. The roundhouse revealed two phases of construction with the original circular wall construction undergoing significant alteration with a realignment of the inner face of the outer wall helping to create a more sub-rectangular structure. This contained a partially metalled floor of small sub-rounded stone cobbles set into the natural. A possible threshold was located within the south-east corner of the structure. The building was filled by a dark brown organic clay silt. This</p>

	<p>produced ceramics of probable Iron Age date together with 19th century ceramics.</p> <p>A substantial integral drainage ditch was also associated with the structure channelling water from the eastern ground-slope away from the building to the north-west.</p> <p>It is possible that the sub-rectangular phase of the structure represents the later re-use of the roundhouse as a byre.</p> <p>The top-soil strip also revealed the truncated remains of a prehistoric ring-groove roundhouse measuring 9.0 m in diameter. This was located to the south-west of the revetted structure and consisted of a substantial curvilinear ring-groove feature and several internal pit/post-holes. A saddle quern rubber or top-stone was recovered from the fill of the ring-groove.</p> <p>Two other features were recorded within the area of the top-soil strip. The first of these was a linear ditch aligned east to west and probably associated with the ring-groove structure. The second was a large roughly oval erosional hollow located to the south of the revetted structure. This feature measured 15.0 m east to west by 13.0 m north to south with a depth of 0.30 m. No cut was observed. A small area of stone metalling was present within the south-eastern corner of the feature. The hollow was filled by an organic deposit of sandy clay silt. It is probable that the hollow represents the remains of a stock enclosure possibly associated with the revetted structure to the immediate north.</p> <p>A metal detecting survey was also undertaken within Area 4. This produced 51 objects including a musket ball, a sprigged pistol shot, and two impacted musket balls which are possibly related to the battle of Pinkie (1547).</p> <p>Further post-excavation analyses and reporting will be required.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	East Lothian Developments Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

APPENDIX 7: 2009 ‘Wallyford Environmental Statement’ prepared by Derek Scott Planning: Chapter 13.0 ‘Archaeology & Cultural Heritage’

APPENDIX 8: 2013 'Wallyford Environmental Statement' prepared by Derek Scott Planning: 'Supplementary Environmental Statement'



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