

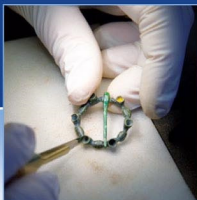
West Cowden, Dalkeith, Midlothian: Archaeological Works Data Structure Report

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Site H1, Wester Cowden, Dalkeith, Midlothian: Archaeological Works Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: Bellway Homes Ltd
(Scotland East)

National Grid Reference (NGR): NT 35455 67710 (centre)

AOC Project No: 24517

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

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken in respect of a proposed housing development at Wester Cowden, Dalkeith, Midlothian.

The evaluation required an 5% sample of the c.5.2ha site. A total of 1,200 linear metres were excavated across 20 trenches.

A single possible feature was revealed during the evaluation in the form of a large stone-filled pit or stone-hole created during field clearance or ploughing.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 A programme of archaeological works comprising an archaeological evaluation was required by Bellway Homes Ltd prior to the construction of a residential development at Wester Cowden, Dalkeith, Midlothian (Planning Reference 14/00444/PPP), (NGR: NT 35455 67710). The need for, and scope of, the archaeological works has been determined by Midlothian Council who are advised on archaeological matters by Helena Gray of the Midlothian Council Archaeology Service (MCAS).
- 1.1.2 A total of 20 trenches were excavated across the site. Numerous tile drains were uncovered, as well as a linear feature and pit, both thought to have been agricultural.

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 The proposed development covers approximately 13 acres of land and is centred on NGR: NT 35455 67710. The site is bound by residential properties to the west, woodland to the north and east and arable land to the south (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The site has a gently sloping topography with heights ranging from 180m OD in the west to 195m OD in the north-east. The geology of the site is composed of freely drained fluvio-glacial brown sands and gravel derived from Carboniferous shale deposits of the Midland Valley (Monaghan 2014).



Figure 3 Extract from the Roy Map 1747-1755



Figure 4 Extract from the Laurie Map 1786



Figure 5 Extract from the Os six inch 1st ed map 1854



Figure 6 Extract from the OS six inch 2nd ed Map 1893



Figure 7 Extract from the OS 1909 Edinburghshire Sheet VIII.NE

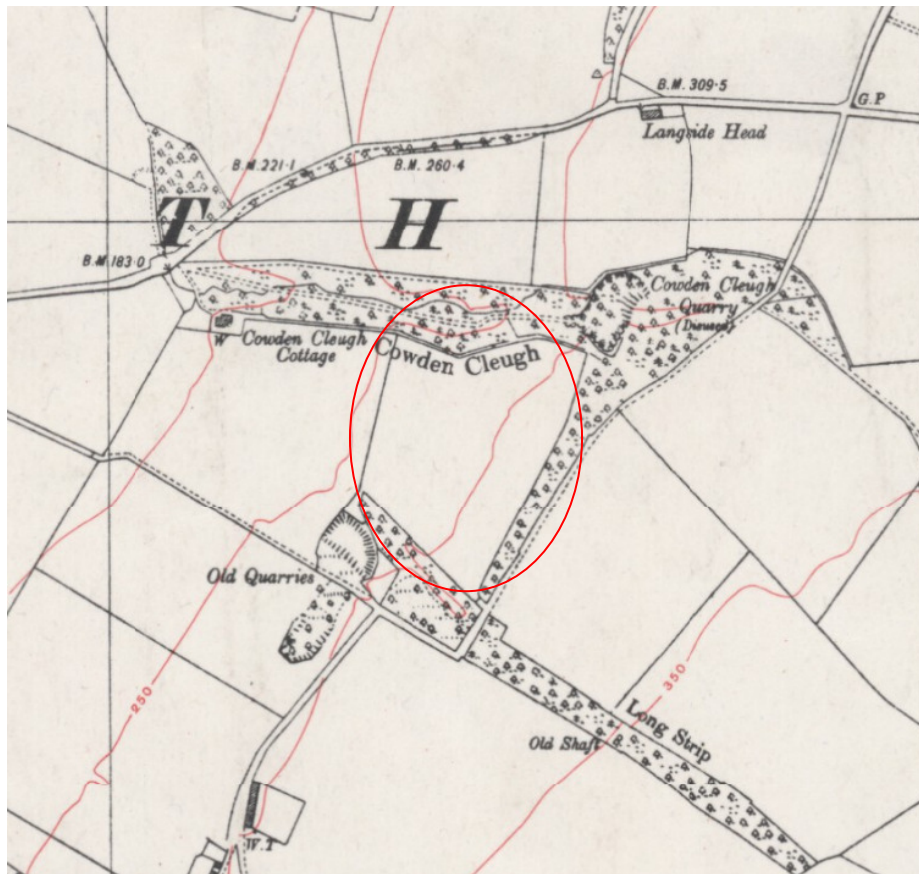


Figure 8 Extract from the OS 1944 Edinburghshire Sheet VIII.NE

1.3 Archaeological Background (Taken from EIA Report AOC Archaeology 2018)

1.3.1 Introduction

1.3.1.1 There are no known cultural heritage sites within the current application boundary. However, the site is situated within a rich archaeological landscape with numerous prehistoric and Roman sites together with evidence for 19th century mineral extraction.

1.3.1.2 The main portion of the proposed allocation has been given over to agriculture for the past 250 years and probably longer. Given the knowledge that prehistoric and Roman finds have been recovered in the vicinity in the past and the fact that a fort and earthworks are located nearby, there is the potential for discovering *in situ* or plough truncated archaeological remains of a similar nature below ground level.

1.3.2 Prehistoric (8000 BC-AD 43)

1.3.2.1 Several prehistoric sites have been identified within the vicinity of the proposed development area. Approximately 600m to the east lies the Scheduled Monument of the Easter Cowden Enclosures (**SM 6209**). The monument is comprised of the remains of two enclosed settlements of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.

1.3.2.2 The monument lies on a relatively level area of arable ground at around 120m OD. It comprises two adjacent sub-rectangular enclosures defined by ditches approximately 5-6m wide. The northern

enclosure measures some 75m NW-SE by 75m with slightly rounded corners and no indication of an entrance. Its north-eastern side is partly formed by a steep natural slope. The southern enclosure is smaller, measuring approximately 60m NE-SW by 40m with a well-defined entrance centrally positioned in its north-eastern side. The corners of this enclosure are markedly sharper than those of the northern enclosure. Both enclosures are of a type commonly ascribed to the period of Roman influence in southern Scotland.

- 1.3.2.3 Further crop-mark evidence for prehistoric settlement is provided by another enclosure at Easter Cowden (**SM 6210**) which is situated approximately 200m to the north of the previous monument. This feature lies on a slightly raised area within an arable field at around 125m OD. It is oval in shape measuring some 75m N-S by 50m, with a north-east facing entrance flanked by slightly expanded ditch terminals. The ditch has a maximum width of approximately 4-5m but is not clearly visible on the western side. There are indications of surviving internal deposits that may relate to contemporary occupation.
- 1.3.2.4 To the north-east of the site lies the Scheduled Monument enclosure of Chalkieside (**SM 6211**) again represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs. This monument lies on gently sloping ground in arable farmland at around 110m OD. It comprises an ovoid enclosure defined by a ditch some 4-5m wide, measuring some 60m N-S by 50m, with a well-defined, north facing entrance. A dark crop-mark within the enclosure may indicate the remains of deposits relating to contemporary occupation.
- 1.3.2.5 To the south of the development area at Oxenford West, oblique aerial photographs have revealed a pit alignment and an enclosure (**Canmore 53394 & 53395**).
- 1.3.2.6 A further rectilinear enclosure (**Canmore 53377**) lies to the south-east of the cottages at Wester Cowden partly obscured by the cottage gardens, the enclosure measures 100m by at least 50m within two ditches set some 5m apart. A linear cropmark extends for a distance of at least 150m towards the east from near the south-east corner of the enclosure.
- 1.3.2.7 In 2000 (Stronach) and 2002 (Duffy & Cook) a programme of trial trenching was undertaken on the site of a proposed community campus at Salters Road (**MEL 5196**) revealed the presence of enclosures, pits or posts, boundaries and ring-ditches. The remains were heavily truncated by ploughing and only the bases of deeply cut features survived. Dating evidence was retrieved in the form of later prehistoric pottery, a scraper and several flint flakes thought likely to date to the earlier Neolithic. The site is also partially within the estate incorporating Dalkeith Park, an important post-medieval designed landscape. Several features relating to this landscape were recorded.
- 1.3.2.8 Slightly further to the west at Thornybank House (**SM 6203**) lies the remains of an enclosed settlement of prehistoric date represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs.

The monument lies in arable land on a terrace some 500m east of the River South Esk at around 50m OD. The enclosure is sub-rectangular with an entrance in the centre of its north-west facing side flanked by expanded ditch terminals. The north-western side is approximately 30m long while the north-eastern and south-western sides are at least 30m in length but fade from view towards the south-east. The south-east side of the enclosure is not visible as a cropmark.

1.3.3 Roman (AD 43-410)

1.3.3.1 No remains associated with Roman occupation are known within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development. However, the surrounding area is rich in the remains of sites associated with the Roman military occupation of southern Scotland. The site lies approximately 1.6km to the west of the excavated 1st Century AD Roman fort at Elginhaugh.

1.3.4 Medieval/Post-medieval (AD 410-1900)

1.3.4.1 The development area lies in an area of intensive 19th century mining activity and quarrying, with numerous related sites and features lying in Cowden Cleugh and throughout the immediate area. To the immediate north-east of the development area lies the abandoned quarry of Cowden Cleugh which appears active in the first edition OS map of 1854 but is shown as out of use by its appearance on the 2nd edition map of 1893.

1.3.4.2 A disused mine is shown on modern mapping in the area of Cowden Cleugh to the immediate north-east of the site. However, there is no sign of this on pre 20th century mapping.

1.3.4.3 In 2002 an archaeological evaluation (Duffy & Gooder 2002) of improved farmland to the south of the proposed development revealed 19th-century industrial features (**Canmore 306471**). These included the foundation cut for a 19th-century waggon-way, measuring up to 4.4m wide and 0.3m deep, running from NT 3481 6666 to the location of the former Cowden Coal Pit (NT 3497 6705). En-route, a brick- and stone-built bridging structure provided the necessary means of crossing a small gully at NT 3486 6688. Also discovered were the basement remains of a rectangular structure at NT 3484 6716. This was interpreted as a coal shed.

1.3.4.4 The Cowden Coal Pit (**MEL9389**), part of the Buccleuch Estate, began to be worked around 1837, although estate plans show earlier minor coal workings. It was located on the southern side of the Wester Cowden farm buildings at NT 3495 6710, and the site of the pit is still visible as a depression in the ground.

1.3.4.5 An extension to the Dalkeith Branch (Canmore 192756) of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway (Canmore 192447) was built by the Duke of Buccleuch in order that the colliery at Cowden might benefit from the rail connection (J Thomas 1971). This line is clearly visible on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Edinburghshire 1854, sheet 7).

1.3.4.6 To the west of the development area lies the 'B' listed Cowden Cleugh Cottage (LB 1409). This building was created in 1829 by William Burn and is entitled "Gamekeeper's House" (SRO RHP 9714/5) on the architectural plan; the house is then renamed as Cowden Cottage on the OS Map 1852-53.

1.3.4.7 At the south west corner of the site lies a further quarry active on the OS map of 1854 (Figure 5) but disused by 1893 (Figure 6).

1.3.4.8 The Roy map (Figure 3) shows the position of an un-named collection of buildings situated partially within the north-west corner of the site. This is possibly the farm named 'Sodom' on the Laurie map of 1786 (Figure 4). No trace of this settlement/farmstead is shown on later mapping, and it is possible that the majority of the location has been quarried away.

1.3.5 Modern (1900 to present)

1.3.5.1 The modern boundaries of the site appear fixed by 1854 with very little change throughout the latter part of the 19th century and into the mid-20th century.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works are:

- i)* to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area through evaluation trenching;
- ii)* to advise and implement an appropriate form of mitigation, such excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication, given the infeasibility of preserving the archaeological material *in situ*, should significant archaeological remains be encountered.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The archaeological evaluation was designed to meet the requirements of Midlothian Council as advised by Helena Gray and agreed through the submission of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AOC 2018).

3.4 Trenches were opened by a tracked excavator equipped with 2.0 m wide bladed ditching bucket. Excavation was undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or geological deposits were reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist and undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures, and the methodology within the agreed WSI (AOC 2018).

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between 11th – 14th March 2019 with weather conditions remaining favourable and archaeological visibility generally very good. The various detailed data gathered is presented as a series of appendices:
- Appendix 1: Trench Record
 - Appendix 2: Photographic Register
 - Appendix 3: Context Register
- 4.2.2 The evaluation was initially to represent an 5% sample of 5.2ha, totalling some 1,300 linear meters of the area. However due to the presence of electrical services in the northwest corner of the area the total linear meterage was therefore reduced. Thus, a total of 20 trenches were excavated, totalling 1,200 linear meters, or 2,400 m².
- 4.2.3 Each trench was recorded according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures as detailed in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC Archaeology 2018) and CIFA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIFA 2014).
- 4.2.4 The landscape was gently sloping with heights ranging from 180m OD in the west to 195m OD in the north-east. The site consisted of a soil matrix of a mid-grey brown loam (001), 0.25-0.6m in depth, overlying the natural substratum of brown sandy clay (002) with sandstone flecks.
- 4.2.5 The field was extensively improved through the presence of mostly ceramic and occasional rubble field drains. These were present in the majority of the excavated trenches aligned east to west.
- 4.2.6 Trench 8 contained a possible pit feature [801] (Plate 4) which was D-shaped in plan, 2.3m x 1.3m x 0.25m. This contained a fill of loose, unsorted stone in dark brown, sterile silty sand (802). It is probable that this is a stone filled pit created during field clearance works or is the remains of a large stone-hole created during ploughing.
- 4.2.7 Trench 10 contained several shallow drainage ditches again running east to west-west. They were found to each be around 0.15m in depth. All of the ditches contained modern glass and ceramic material. It is likely that these features are the basal remains of former ceramic drains and are 19th century in date.



Plate 1: Trench 6 post excavation



Plate 2: Trench 1 post excavation



Plate 3: Trench 1 South facing section



Plate 4: Possible Pit/Stone-hole [801]

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed that the land parcel had undergone significant improvement and drainage during the late 18th and 19th centuries.

6 CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATIONS

- 6.1 No archaeologically significant material or features were revealed during the archaeological evaluation. No further work is therefore considered necessary. However; this recommendation will need ratification by the East Lothian County Archaeological Service on behalf of Midlothian Council.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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7.2 Cartographic references

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1747-55 *Roy, William Military Survey of Scotland*

1786 *Laurie, John A Plan of Edinburgh and the country adjacent*

1854 *Ordnance Survey Edinburghshire Os six inch 1st ed map*

- 1893 *Ordnance Survey OS six inch 2nd ed Map*
- 1909 *Ordnance Survey Edinburghshire Sheet VIII.NE (includes: Cranston; Dalkeith; Inveresk; Newbattle) Publication date: 1909 Date revised: 1906*
- 1915 *Ordnance Survey Edinburghshire*
- 1944 *Ordnance Survey Edinburghshire Sheet VIII.NE (includes: Cranston; Dalkeith; Inveresk; Newbattle) Probable Publication date: ca. 1944*

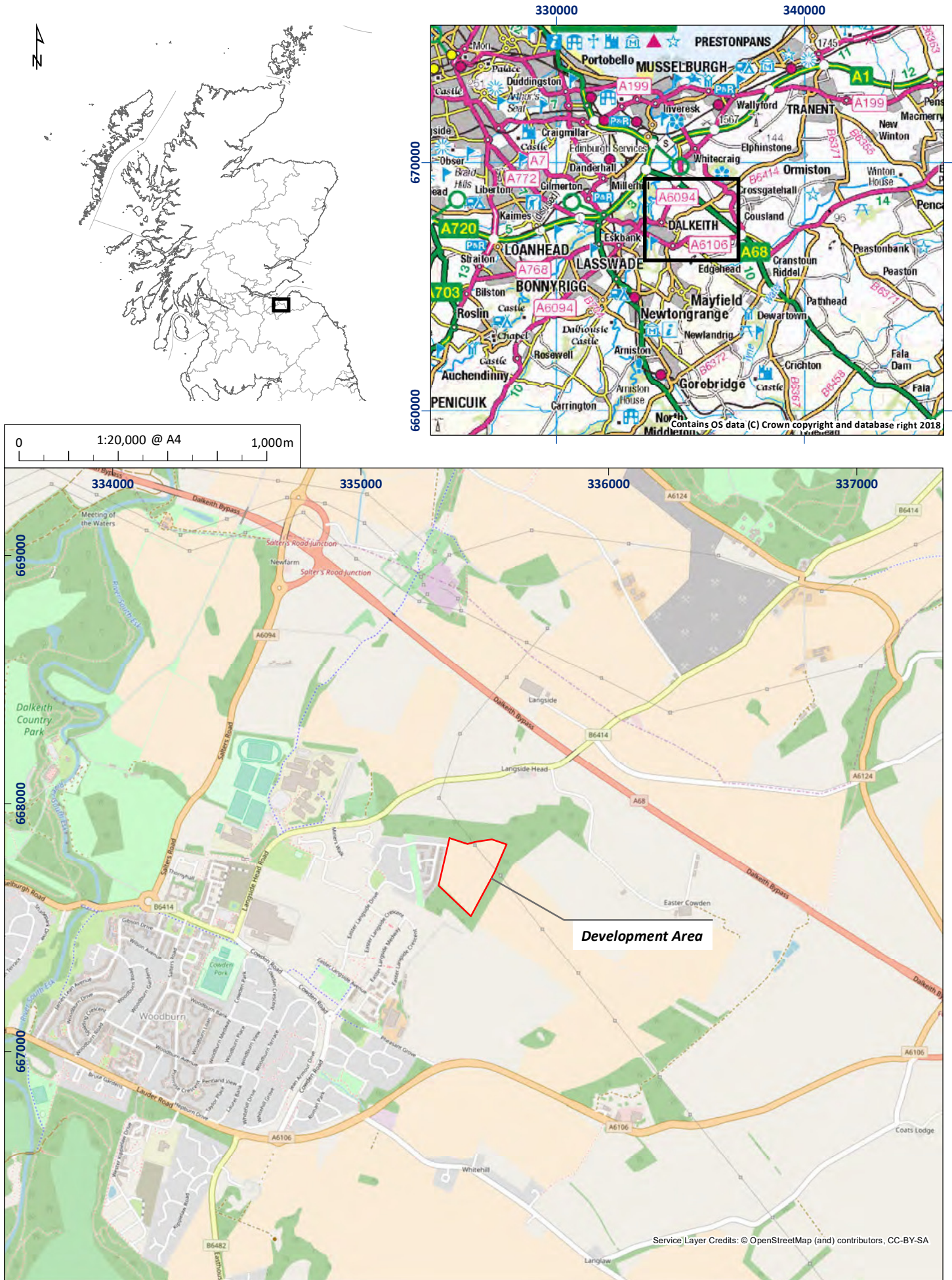


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/24517/DSR/01/01



Figure 2: Trench location plan

01/24517/DSR/02/01

Site H1, Wester Cowden, Dalkeith, Midlothian: Archaeological Works Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Trench Record

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	55m by 2m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	110m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil –Loamy mid greyish-brown, loose agricultural soil – 0.3m <i>Natural</i> Brown/ orange sandy clay with frequent white, yellow and blue sandstone patches, and localised clay inclusions
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	E – W running rubble field drain and an e- w running ceramic field drain
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	80m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	160m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	E - W
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown, loose agricultural soil – 0.3m <i>Natural</i> Brown/ orange sandy clay with frequent white, yellow and blue sandstone patches, and localised clay inclusions and rockier towards East end of trench
<i>Significant Features</i>	2.5m wide linear cut filled with redeposited natural, 20m from the West end of the trench, cut for disused watermain.
<i>Other Features</i>	ceramic drain, E- W @ 60m
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	100m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	200m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	E – W
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown, loose agricultural soil – 0.25m
<i>Natural</i>	Brown/ orange sandy clay with frequent white, yellow and blue sandstone patches and bedrock and boulders at the west edge of trench
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	E – W running field drain at west edge of trench
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	80m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	160m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	E - W
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown, loose agricultural soil – 0.3m
<i>Natural</i>	Brown/ orange sandy clay with frequent white, yellow and blue sandstone patches and bedrock and patches of solid yellow sandy clay at the west end of the trench
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	40m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	80m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	E – W
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown, loose agricultural soil – 0.35m
<i>Natural</i>	Brown/ orange sandy clay with frequent white, yellow and blue sandstone patches
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 6

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NW - SE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown, loose agricultural soil – 0.4m
<i>Natural</i>	Brown/ orange sandy clay with frequent white, yellow and blue sandstone patches becoming solid and wet at the SE end.
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 7

<i>Dimensions</i>	125m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	250m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NE - SW
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown, loose agricultural soil – 0.4m
<i>Natural</i>	Brown/ orange sandy clay with frequent white, yellow and blue sandstone patches
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	NE end of trench excavated to 1.1 m due to mottled dark grey/ blue horizon possible evidence of previous stripping, ceramic drain at SW end of trench running NE – SW as well as a rubble field drain running E – W.
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 8

<i>Dimensions</i>	60m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	120m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NE - SW
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish-brown, loose agricultural soil – 0.4m
<i>Natural</i>	Brown/ orange sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions
<i>Significant Features</i>	0.42m wide and 0.28m deep V shaped linear running E – W possible drainage ditch 19m from the NE end of trench. A 2.3m by 1.3m D shaped pit 0.25m deep fill is predominantly loose mid brown silty sand with very frequent sand stone inclusions upto 0.35m in diameter 24 m from the SW end of trench. Probable pit of buried stone from top soil.
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 9

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NE - SW
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish-black-brown silty loam – 0.35 m
<i>Natural</i>	Dark orangy brown Sandy clay with gravel and degraded stone inclusions.
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic Drains, E – W @ 10m and 25m
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 10

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish-black-brown silty loam – 0.4 m
<i>Natural</i>	Dark orangy brown Sandy clay with gravel and degraded stone inclusions.
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic Drains, E – W running @ 35m and 40m
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 11

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m,
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ² ,
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	E – W

<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish-black-brown silty loam starting at 1.1m deep though after 30 m at 0.3m deep
<i>Natural</i>	Dark orangy brown Sandy clay with gravel and degraded stone inclusions.
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic Drains, E – W running
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 12

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel and roots – 0.3-0.35 m
<i>Natural</i>	purple/orange brown sandy clay with gravel and degraded stone inclusions
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	ceramic drains, various alignments
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 13

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – dark brown silty sand – 0.35-0.5 m
<i>Natural</i>	purple/orange brown sandy clay with gravel and degraded stone inclusions
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	field drains, various alignments
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 14

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – dark brown silty sand – 0.35-0.45 m
<i>Natural</i>	purple/orange brown sandy clay with gravel and degraded stone inclusions
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	none
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 15

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – dark brown silty sand – 0.3-0.35 m
<i>Natural</i>	purple/orange brown sandy clay with gravel and degraded stone inclusions
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	none
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 16

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – mid brown silty sand with gravel inclusions, heavily rooted – 0.3-0.4 m
<i>Natural</i>	Mid orange with gravel and degraded stone
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	occasional field drains running E-W
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 17

<i>Dimensions</i>	55m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	110m ²

<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NE-SW
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – dark brown silty sand – 0.3-0.35 m
<i>Natural</i>	purple/orange brown sandy clay with gravel and degraded stone inclusions
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	none
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 18

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – dark brown silty sand – 0.3-0.35 m
<i>Natural</i>	purple/orange brown sandy clay with gravel and degraded stone inclusions
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	none
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 19

<i>Dimensions</i>	55m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	110m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NE-SW
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish-black-brown silty clay with occasional gravel and root inclusions – 0.25-0.35 m
<i>Natural</i>	purple/orange brown sandy clay with gravel and sandstone inclusions
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	occasional ceramic field drains running E-W
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 20

<i>Dimensions</i>	50m by 2.0m
<i>Excavated Area</i>	100m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	N-S
<i>Soil make-up</i>	Topsoil – Mid brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions – 0.35-0.4m
<i>Natural</i>	orangey brown sandy clay with patches of bedrock
<i>Significant Features</i>	none
<i>Other Features</i>	none
<i>Finds</i>	None

APPENDIX 2: Context Descriptions

Context	Description
001	Topsoil Mid grey brown loamy soil
002	Natural Brown/orange sandy clay, becoming more purple and orange towards the South
801	Cut of possible pit 2.3m length; 1.3m width; 0.25m depth D-shaped in plan Breaks of slope: sharp Steep sides Undulating stoney base. Possible stone filled pit or stone-hole
802	Fill of possible Pit [803] Loose, unsorted stone in dark brown silty sand Possibly buried stones from topsoil

APPENDIX 3: Photographic Record

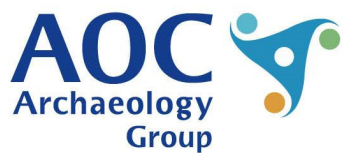
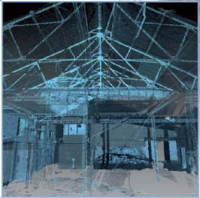
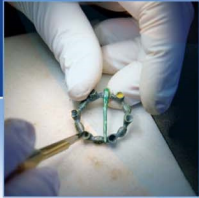
Camera 1

Frame	Description	From
1	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	E
2	Post-excavation view of Trench 1	NE
3	Field drain in Trench 1	SW
4	Post-excavation view of Trench 2	E
5-6	Field drain in Trench 2	S
7-8	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	E
9	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	E
10-11	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	W
12	South facing section of Trench 1	S
13	Field drain in Trench 1	W
14	South facing section of Trench 2	S
15	South facing section of Trench 3	S
16	South facing section of Trench 4	S
17	South facing section of Trench 5	S
18	Post-excavation view of Trench 6	SE
19-20	Post-excavation view of Trench 7	SW
21-22	Locked up digger	
23	Void	
24	South facing section of buried stone hole in Trench 8	S
25	Post-excavation shot of buried stone hole in Trench 8	S
26	East facing section of linear in Trench 8	E
27	Post-excavation shot of linear in Trench 8	E
28	Post-excavation view of Trench 8	SW
29	Post-excavation view of Trench 9	SW
30	Post-excavation view of Trench 10	NE
31	West facing section of shallow linear in Trench 10	W
32	Post-excavation view of Trench 11	E
33	Post-excavation view of Trench 12	W
34	Post-excavation view of Trench 13	E
35	Post-excavation view of Trench 14	E
36	North facing section of Trench 14	N
37	Ceramic field drain in Trench 13	W
38	Rubble field drain in Trench 13	NW
39-40	South facing section of Trench 12	S
41	Post-excavation view of Trench 15	W
42	South facing section of Trench 15	S

43	Post-excavation view of Trench 16	E
44	South facing section of Trench 16	S
45	Post-excavation view of Trench 17	SW
46	Ceramic field drain in Trench 17	W
47	Post-excavation view of Trench 18	E
48	South facing section of Trench 18	S
49	Post-excavation view of Trench 19	NE
50	South East facing section of Trench 19	SE
51	Degraded stone hole in Trench 20	W
52	Post-excavation view of Trench 20	S
53	Taken down fence	

APPENDIX 4: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Midlothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Site H1, Wester Cowden, Dalkeith, Midlothian
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 24517
PARISH:	Dalkeith
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Katie Walker
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S)	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	none
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	none
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 35455 67710
START DATE (this season)	11 th March 2019
END DATE (this season)	13 th March 2019
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken in respect of a proposed housing development at Wester Cowden, Dalkeith, Midlothian.</p> <p>The evaluation required an 5% sample of the c.5.2ha site. A total of 1,200 linear metres were excavated across 20 trenches.</p> <p>A single possible feature was revealed during the evaluation in the form of a stone filled pit or stone-hole.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	To be confirmed.
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Bellway Homes East Scotland Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Katie.walker@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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