

WSTE18



WINDYGOUL SOUTH, TRANENT, EAST LoTHIAN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PLANNING REF. 18/00937/PPM

commissioned by Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd

February 2019

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PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **WSTE18** / NGR **NT 4058 7145** / Parish **Tranent** / Local Authority **East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS)** / OASIS Ref. **headland1-340899** / Archive Repository **Historic Environment Scotland**

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological trial trenching works on land north of Carlaverock Farm, Tranent. The work was required to help inform decisions regarding the future land use and the submitted planning applications.

A total of 154 trenches were excavated across site, including several targeted trenches, to achieve a 5% evaluation of site. The targeted trenches were placed to investigate a curvilinear cropmark. These established that the cropmark related to a ditch, most probably representing an Iron Age enclosure. No finds were recovered from the ditch. The ditch had been truncated by modern mining activity and no internal features were identified. Several post-medieval field boundaries were also identified across site, some of which appear on historic mapping. 20th Century mineshafts were also present, and disturbance across site reflected the associated industrial works.

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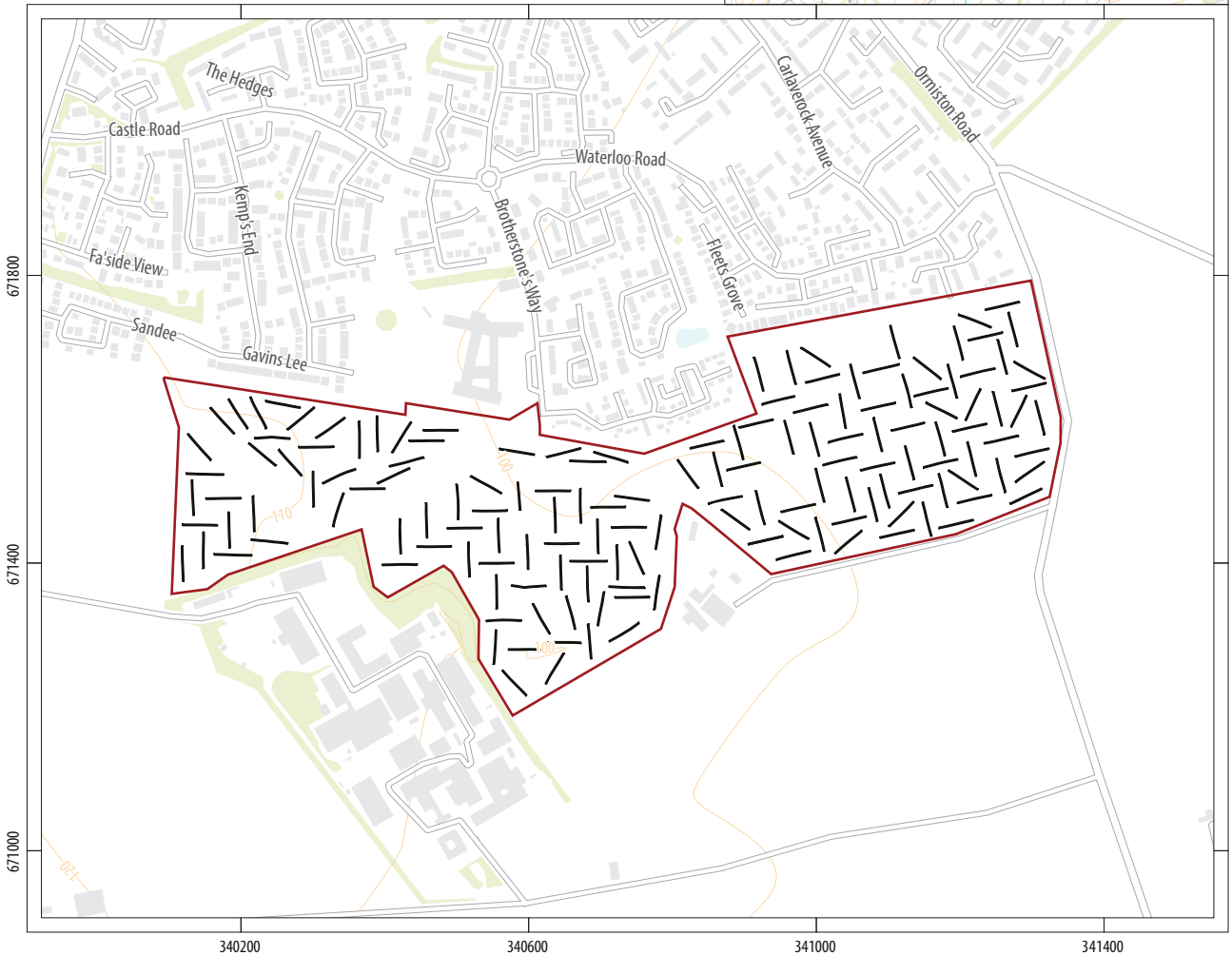
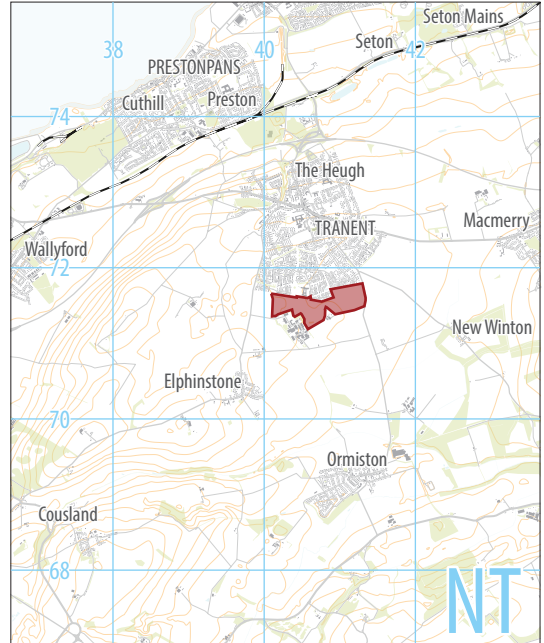
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Land south of Windygoul School
 Tranent
 East Lothian



0 200km
 1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 200m
 1:10,000 @ A4

— development boundary
 - - - trench location

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ILLUS 1 Site location

WINDYGOUL SOUTH, TRANENT, EAST LoTHIAN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by CgMs Heritage, on behalf of Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd commissioned a series of trial trenches at a site located on land to the north of Carlaverock Farm, Tranent. The results of this work will help inform the current planning applications submitted for this site (18/00937/PPM). The trial trenching works were carried out between 7th – 25th January 2019 and this report outlines the results.

Age date, identified on the knoll towards the centre of site (MEL11213) is present, identified from aerial photography.

Post-medieval and modern mapping indicates coal mining sites throughout the development area, which ceased function by 1934 (Conolly 2018).

No previous archaeological works have been undertaken on the development area. Archaeological evaluations of neighbouring developments identified no features of archaeological interest.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located to the south of Tranent (NGR NT 4058 7145; Illus 1 and 2) between the B6371 and B6414. The site itself is formed of undulating agricultural land, with a pronounced knoll located towards the centre of site. It is bounded to the north by modern housing forming the southern fringe of Tranent. To the east, south and west are fields. To the south-west is the Elphinstone Research Centre.

The site lies between 95m and 115m AOD and is underlain by Sandstone with Subordinate Argillaceous Rocks and Limestone in the western part of the Site and Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type of the Limestone Coal Formation in the east, separated by a band of limestone, overlain by Diamicton Till (NERC).

2.1 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

There are no designated heritage assets within the boundaries of site. A single HER entry comprising an enclosure, of probable Iron

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the evaluation was to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the archaeological significance and potential of the proposed development site.

More specific aims of the evaluation included:

- › to establish whether the curvilinear cropmark was archaeological in origin and to establish its extents, level of preservation and, if possible, date and function;
- › to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains that could be subject to disturbance during proposed development; and
- › if present, to determine the nature, extent and significance of any remains in order to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy (likely to be preservation by record, i.e. excavation, analysis and dissemination of results)

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited in the National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 SITE WORKS

Trenches were opened with mechanical excavators equipped with toothless ditching buckets. All trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision to remove deposits of modern make-up and were excavated in controlled spits. Machine excavation terminated at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stored beside the trenches. The trenches were backfilled after excavation and recording.

A trench plan was overlain onto these maps and a dGPS used to locate and mark out trenches on site.

Excavation of archaeological deposits and features required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The stratigraphic sequence was recorded in full in each of the trenches.

All identified features in the trenches were investigated and recorded. All aspects of the work were undertaken in accordance with the current relevant Standards and Guidance for the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

A site plan including all identified features, areas of excavation and other pertinent information was recorded digitally and accurately linked to the National Grid and heights to AOD. Digital recording was undertaken using a dGPS.

4.2 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (Appendix 2) and the OASIS database (headland1-340899).

The complete project archive will be deposited with the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) within six months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum.

5 RESULTS

Of the 154 trenches excavated 133 found no remains of significance (Illus 4 and 5). Of the 21 trenches remaining: three contained features of archaeological significance; seven contained historic field

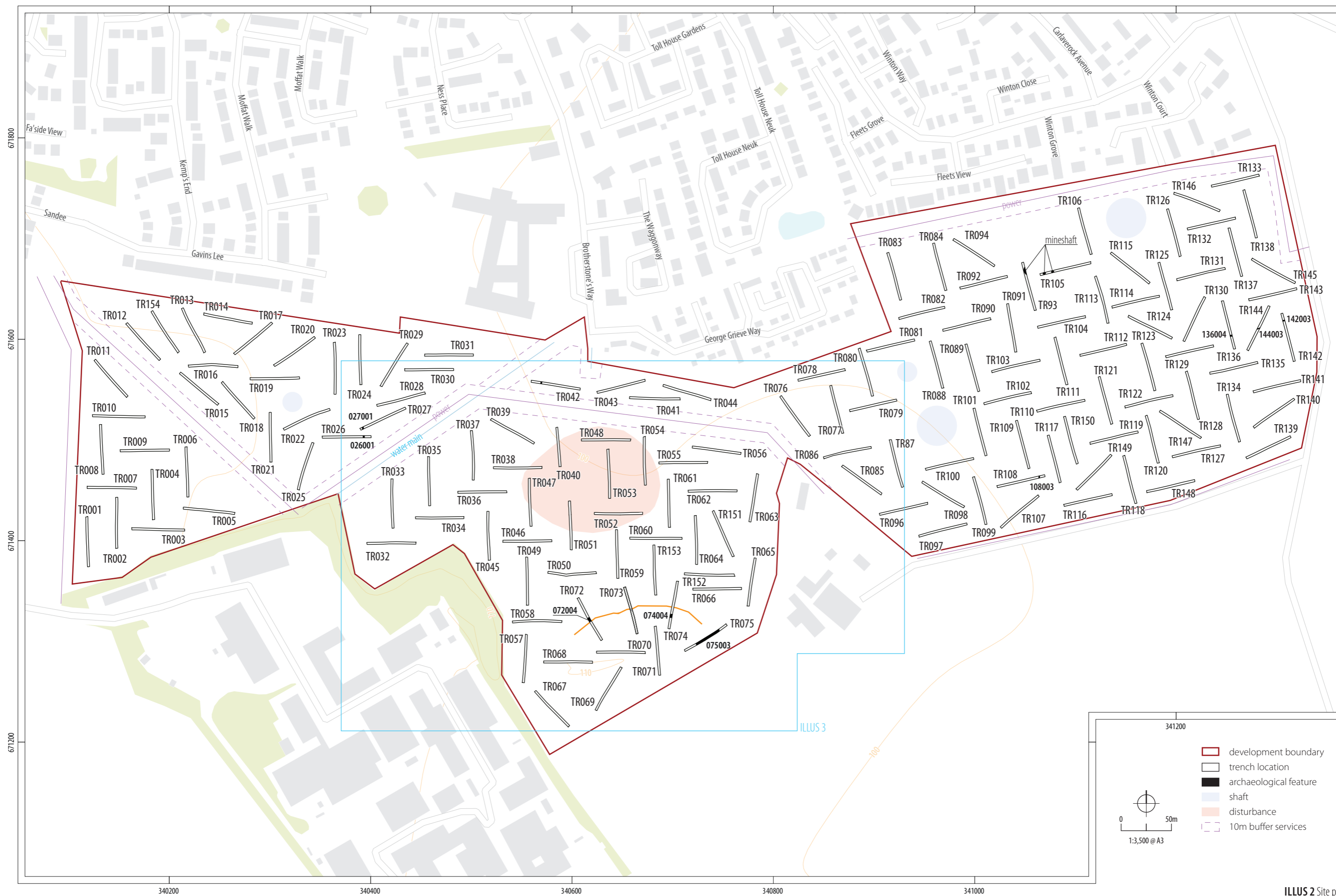
boundaries; nine contained mining related disturbance; and two contained previously unidentified mine shafts.

A full trench record is included within Appendix 1. A summary table of trenches containing notable features is below:

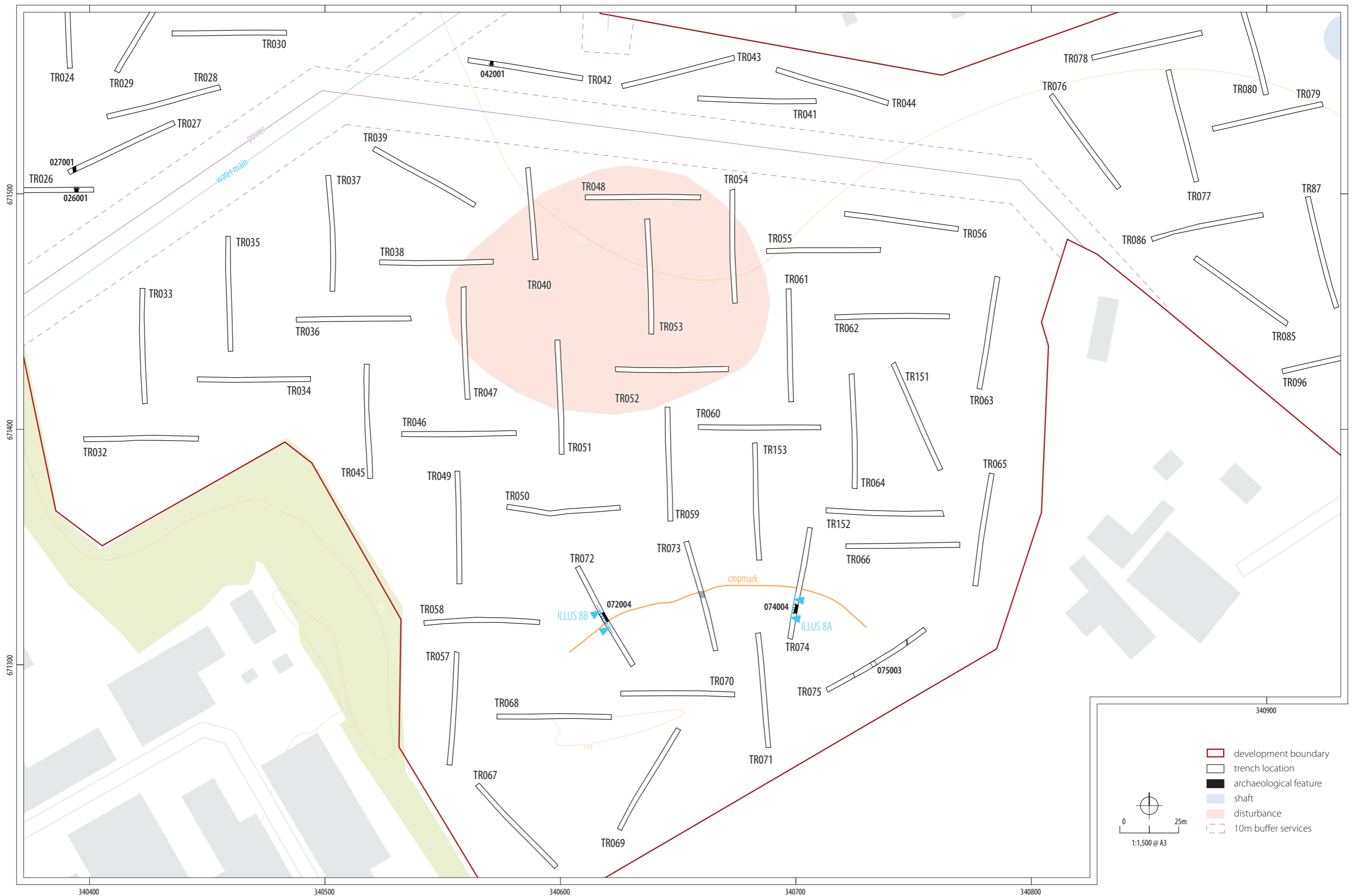
TR	ALIGNMENT	DIMENSIONS		FEATURES
		Min. D (m)	Max. D (m)	
026	E-W	0.30	0.37	Field boundary
027	NE-SW	0.32	0.36	Field boundary
038	E-W	0.55	0.88	Mining disturbance
040	N-S	0.42	1.10	Mining disturbance
042	E-W	0.29	0.52	Field boundary
047	N-S	0.71	0.88	Mining disturbance
048	E-W	0.37	0.92	Mining disturbance
051	N-S	0.48	1.02	Mining disturbance
052	E-W	0.81	1.00	Mining disturbance
053	N-S	0.30	1.30	Mining disturbance
054	N-S	0.40	1.00	Mining disturbance
072	NW-SE	0.29	0.62	Iron Age ditch
073	NW-SE	0.30	0.71	Iron Age ditch
074	NE-SW	0.41	0.73	Iron Age ditch
075	NE-SW	0.39	0.46	Mining disturbance
093	N-S	0.37	0.62	Mine shaft
105	E-W	0.32	0.49	Mine shaft
108	NE-SW	0.30	0.60	Field boundary
136	NW-SE	0.34	0.48	Field boundary
142	NW-SE	0.33	0.42	Field boundary
144	NE-SW	0.30	0.39	Field boundary

Topsoil (001) across site consisted of mid to dark brown clayish silts with a depth of up to 0.39m. Colluvial subsoil deposits (002) were identified within the majority of trenches across site, primarily consisting of light brown silts with a depth of up to 0.40m. Natural deposits (003) across site varied in type, from red clays, to brownish orange silty clays and gravels, with significant variation across site.

Trenches 72, 73 and 74 were targeted on a known cropmark identified from aerial photography (Illus 3). Within each of these three trenches a ditch was identified (Illus 6–8), although in Trench 74 the ditch was 8m to the south of its predicted location. Two slots [072004 and 074004] were excavated through the ditch within Trenches 72 and 74 (Illus 8). These confirmed that they were part of the same ditch, with a width between 3.6m and 4.1m, and depth between 0.65m and 0.81m. The deposits within the slots had similar basal fills of sandy-clay (072005 and 074007), slot 74006 had a secondary fill (074004) of mottled blackish brown silty clay overlain by an upper fill of grey brown silty clay (074005). The upper fill of



ILLUS 2 Site plan





ILLUS 4 North facing shot of Trench 1 **ILLUS 5** East facing shot of Trench 104 **ILLUS 6** South-east facing shot of ditch slot [072004]

[072004] comprised orange brown sandy clay (072006). No finds were recovered from the ditch.

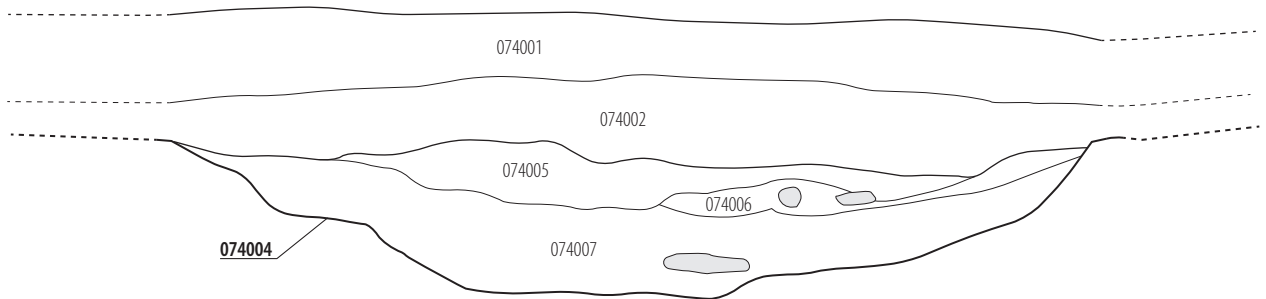
The ditch was not identified within trenches to the south-west beyond Trench 72, suggesting it terminated in this vicinity. Within Trench 75 the continuation of the ditch was not identified. This was due to an area of heavy disturbance [075003] relating to modern mining (Illus 9) which truncated any earlier evidence. The disturbance reached a depth of up to 1.3m, which would have removed the ditch entirely if present. Heavy ploughing of the top of the hill was evident in Trenches 69-75, with plough scarring seen throughout, and as such no features were identified within the area enclosed by the ditch. However, the location and shape of the ditch was indicative of an Iron Age date.

Within two trenches (042 and 108) two field boundaries [042001 and 108003] measuring 0.9–1.18m in width and 0.22m in depth were identified (Illus 10). These boundaries match those seen on historic mapping dating from 1854 to 1934. Two further ditches similar in shape, depth and fills were identified: ditch [026001] identified in Trenches 26 and 27; and ditch [136004] identified in Trenches 136, 142 and 144. Though not apparent on historic maps, these two ditches likely formed post-medieval field boundaries.

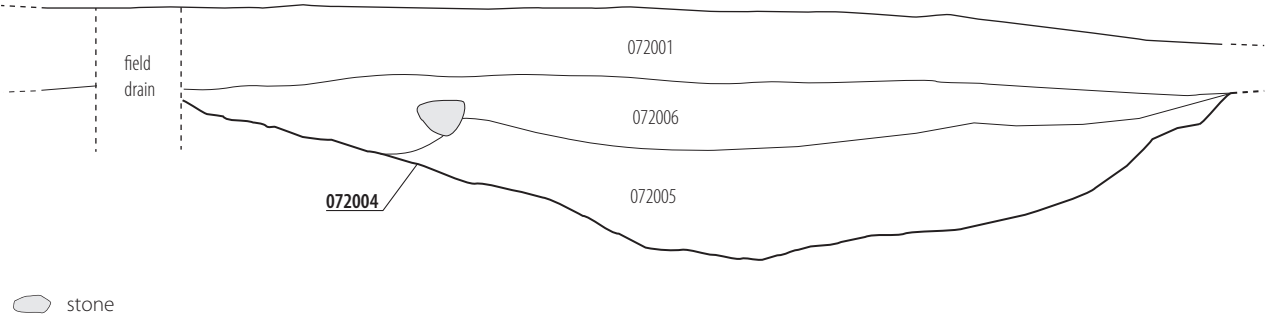
Mining disturbance across site was widespread. A significant levelling deposit consisting of coal waste was identified across the centre of site measuring up to 0.74m in depth. This was seen in Trenches 40, 47, 48 and 51–54 (Illus 2 and 11). Due to rapid water ingress when removing these deposits, excavation stopped at this material (Illus 12). Sondages were excavated through this material to establish its depth and characteristics, stopping at the natural deposits directly



8A 0 1:30 @ A4 0.5m 108.00m
 S N



8B 0 1:30 @ A4 0.5m 108.98m
 SE NW



ILLUS 7 East facing section of ditch slot [074004] **ILLUS 8A** East facing section of ditch slot [074004] **ILLUS 8B** North-east facing section of ditch slot [072004]



ILLUS 9 South-west facing section of slot through deposits [075004 and 075005]

ILLUS 10 North facing shot of boundary ditch [142003] **ILLUS 11** North facing shot of deposit [040003] within Trench 40 **ILLUS 12** North facing shot of Trench 54

below. Additional ground disturbance near known mine shafts was also apparent, though on a much smaller scale. Three previously unknown mine shafts were identified within Trenches 93 and 105.

5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Introduction

Three samples taken during the archaeological evaluation were received for environmental assessment. The samples were taken from fill (72005) of ditch [72004] and a coal deposit (75004). The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material for indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

Method

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250µm sieve and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006) and Zohary et al (2012); nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix 2 (Environmental sample results).

Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in small amounts in all features. The charcoal was heavily fragmented. Charred heather stems (*Calluna vulgaris*) and oak (*Quercus* sp) charcoal were identified in fill (72005) of ditch [72004]. Small, indeterminate charcoal flecks were present in deposit (75004).

Scientific dating potential of the remains

No material of a suitable size for AMS radiocarbon dating was recovered from the samples.

Discussion and recommendations

The paucity of remains precludes further analysis.

5.2 FINDS

Less than 0.5g of undiagnostic slag was retrieved from fill (074005) of ditch [074004] and likely only indicates burning activity on site.

6 DISCUSSION

The lack of features identified on site are indicative of a fairly active recent past on site relating to mining and agriculture. Heavy truncation has occurred on the knoll in the centre of site, and as such the lack of archaeological features in the vicinity of this area is unsurprising. Furthermore, due to modern plough truncation ditch [072004/074004] would originally have been significantly deeper.

The only archaeologically significant feature being the ditch, previously identified by aerial photography, located on the knoll at the centre of site. No archaeologically significant features were identified across the rest of site. The area of made ground towards the centre of site is not thought to have compromised the effectiveness of the evaluation, as natural deposits lie below the water table and no archaeology was located in close proximity. It is likely that the results of this evaluation reflect the true pattern of activity and preservation of archaeological remains on site.

7 REFERENCES

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8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

TR	ALIGNMENT	DIMENSIONS			ARCHAEOLOGY PRESENT
		Min D (m)	Max D (m)	Subsoil Th (m)	
001	N-S	0.18	0.36	-	N
002	N-S	0.36	0.38	-	N
003	E-W	0.38	0.41	-	N
004	N-S	0.30	0.38	-	N
005	E-W	0.22	0.45	-	N
006	N-S	0.38	0.47	-	N
007	E-W	0.35	0.50	-	N
008	N-S	0.28	0.53	-	N
009	E-W	0.39	0.42	0.11	N
010	E-W	0.40	0.57	0.17	N
011	NW-SE	0.33	0.37	-	N
012	NW-SE	0.30	0.48	-	N
013	NW-SE	0.32	0.69	0.37	N
014	E-W	0.32	0.48	0.20	N
015	NW-SE	0.32	0.34	-	N
016	E-W	0.35	0.37	-	N
017	NE-SW	0.47	0.65	0.25	N
018	NW-SE	0.37	0.47	0.10	N
019	E-W	0.34	0.37	-	N
020	NE-SW	0.33	0.44	0.14	N
021	N-S	0.34	0.60	0.21	N
022	NE-SW	0.40	0.47	-	N
023	N-S	0.32	0.37	-	N
024	N-S	0.33	0.45	0.12	N
025	N-S	0.34	0.49	0.24	N
026	E-W	0.30	0.37	-	Y
027	NE-SW	0.32	0.36	-	Y
028	E-W	0.33	0.46	-	N
029	NE-SW	0.33	0.41	0.09	N
030	E-W	0.35	0.42	0.11	N
031	E-W	0.36	0.44	0.14	N
032	E-W	0.32	0.97	0.59	N
033	N-S	0.30	0.81	0.43	N

TR	ALIGNMENT	DIMENSIONS			ARCHAEOLOGY PRESENT
		Min D (m)	Max D (m)	Subsoil Th (m)	
034	E-W	0.32	0.73	0.41	N
035	N-S	0.35	0.52	0.18	N
036	E-W	0.37	0.81	0.50	N
037	N-S	0.39	0.91	0.50	N
038	E-W	0.55	0.88	0.37	N
039	NW-SE	0.29	0.82	0.38	N
040	N-S	0.42	1.10	0.17	N
041	E-W	0.38	0.44	-	N
042	E-W	0.29	0.52	0.17	Y
043	E-W	0.33	0.38	-	N
044	E-W	0.33	0.39	-	N
045	N-S	0.29	0.58	0.24	N
046	E-W	0.35	1	0.75	N
047	N-S	0.71	0.88	0.56	N
048	E-W	0.37	0.92	0.11	N
049	N-S	0.59	0.88	0.42	N
050	E-W	0.50	0.75	0.41	N
051	N-S	0.48	1.02	0.47	N
052	E-W	0.81	1	0.52	N
053	N-S	0.30	1.30	-	N
054	N-S	0.40	1	0.43	N
055	E-W	0.44	0.69	0.24	N
056	NW-SE	0.32	0.61	0.18	N
057	N-S	0.31	0.51	0.11	N
058	E-W	0.29	0.50	0.11	N
059	N-S	0.25	0.85	0.50	N
060	E-W	0.30	0.69	0.17	N
061	N-S	0.30	0.60	-	N
062	E-W	0.30	0.55	-	N
063	NE-SW	0.33	0.54	0.15	N
064	N-S	0.42	0.63	0.40	N
065	NE-SW	0.29	0.52	0.15	N
066	E-W	0.32	0.58	-	N
067	NW-SE	0.33	0.61	0.28	N
068	W-E	0.30	0.55	0.19	N
069	NE-SW	0.29	0.33	-	N
070	W-E	0.28	0.61	-	N
071	NW-SE	0.25	0.72	0.41	N

WINDYGOUL SOUTH, TRANENT, EAST LOTHIAN WSTE18

TR	ALIGNMENT	DIMENSIONS			ARCHAEOLOGY PRESENT
		Min D (m)	Max D (m)	Subsoil Th (m)	
072	NW-SE	0.29	0.62	0.29	Y
073	NW-SE	0.30	0.71	0.03	Y
074	NE-SW	0.41	0.73	0.29	Y
075	NE-SW	0.39	0.46	–	Y
076	NW-SE	0.33	0.38	–	N
077	N-S	0.34	0.43	0.14	N
078	E-W	0.37	0.48	0.18	N
079	E-W	0.38	0.55	0.23	N
080	N-S	0.33	0.46	0.11	N
081	E-W	0.40	0.46	0.12	N
082	E-W	0.37	0.73	0.40	N
083	N-S	0.39	0.43	0.15	N
084	N-S	0.37	0.46	0.16	N
085	NW-SE	0.32	0.58	–	N
086	NE-SW	0.36	0.41	–	N
087	NW-SE	0.40	0.43	0.05	N
088	N-S	0.34	0.56	0.22	N
089	N-S	0.36	0.67	0.21	N
090	E-W	0.37	0.40	–	N
091	N-S	0.33	0.67	0.29	N
092	E-W	0.37	0.40	–	N
093	N-S	0.37	0.62	0.31	N
094	NW-SE	0.38	0.42	–	N
095	E-W	0.36	0.52	0.21	N
096	NE-SW	0.32	0.56	0.14	N
097	NE-SW	0.29	0.41	0.09	N
098	NW-SE	0.28	0.48	0.10	N
099	NNW-SSE	0.24	0.38	–	N
100	NE-SW	0.34	0.45	0.12	N
101	NW-SE	0.32	1.1	0.05	N
102	SW-NE	0.37	0.98	0.2	N
103	E-W	0.40	0.42	0.11	N
104	E-W	0.36	0.39	–	N
105	E-W	0.32	0.49	0.22	N
106	N-S	0.42	0.73	0.44	N
107	NE-SW	0.38	0.61	0.19	N
108	NE-SW	0.30	0.60	–	Y
109	NNW-SSE	0.33	0.55	–	N

TR	ALIGNMENT	DIMENSIONS			ARCHAEOLOGY PRESENT
		Min D (m)	Max D (m)	Subsoil Th (m)	
110	SW-NE	0.36	0.55	0.16	N
111	N-S	0.34	0.59	0.27	N
112	E-W	0.39	1.02	0.29	N
113	N-S	0.35	0.44	–	N
114	E-W	0.32	0.39	0.07	N
115	NW-SE	0.36	0.48	0.19	N
116	SW-NE	0.41	0.50	0.15	N
117	NW-SE	0.40	0.65	0.25	N
118	NNW-SSE	0.43	0.64	0.23	N
119	SW-NE	0.33	2.6	0.25	N
120	NNW-SSE	0.43	0.71	0.12	N
121	NNW-SSE	0.39	1.26	0.1	N
122	SW-NE	0.33	0.40	–	N
123	NNW-SSE	0.28	0.89	0.43	N
124	NW-SE	0.30	0.72	0.40	N
125	N-S	0.35	0.38	–	N
126	NNW-SSE	0.32	0.63	0.20	N
127	SW-NE	0.36	0.53	0.10	N
128	NW-SE	0.25	0.43	–	N
129	SW-NE	0.38	0.54	0.12	N
130	NE-SW	0.34	0.38	–	N
131	SW-NE	0.31	0.54	0.15	N
132	SE-NW	0.26	0.46	–	N
133	SW-NE	0.33	0.75	0.35	N
134	NW-SE	0.26	0.67	0.30	N
135	SW-NE	0.34	0.38	0.10	N
136	NW-SE	0.34	0.48	0.15	Y
137	NNW-SSE	0.26	0.59	0.15	N
138	NNW-SSE	0.32	1.70	–	N
139	NE-SW	0.27	0.50	–	N
140	NE-SW	0.29	0.40	–	N
141	NE-SW	0.33	0.51	0.05	N
142	NNW-SSE	0.33	0.42	–	Y
143	NE-SW	0.29	0.41	–	N
144	NE-SW	0.30	0.39	–	Y
145	NW-SE	0.29	0.35	–	N
146	NW-SE	0.32	0.48	–	N
147	NW-SE	0.24	0.53	–	N

TR	ALIGNMENT	DIMENSIONS			ARCHAEOLOGY PRESENT
		Min D (m)	Max D (m)	Subsoil Th (m)	
148	SSW	0.27	0.34	-	N
149	NE-SW	0.39	0.67	0.2	N
150	NW-SE	0.30	0.69	0.12	N
151	NW-SE	0.26	0.71	0.36	N
152	E-W	0.36	0.90	-	N
153	NW-SE	0.29	0.55	0.22	N
154	NW-SE	0.35	1.10	0.75	N

CONTEXT	AREA	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSIONS		
			Max L (m)	Max W (m)	Max D (m)
072006	TR072	Upper fill of ditch [072004] comprised plastic mid orangish-brown fine sandy clay with a clear deposit interface and rare small sub-angular stone inclusions.	1.8	4.1	0.7
074004	TR074	Cut of ditch with gently sloping sides, a rounded base and gradual breaks of slope. Same as ditch [072004].	2	3.62	0.65

074005	TR074	Upper fill of ditch [074004] comprised plastic mid greyish-brown silty clay with an abrupt deposit interface and rare large well sorted stone inclusions.	2	2.56	0.24
074006	TR074	Secondary fill of ditch [074004] comprised mottled blackish brown silty clay with an abrupt deposit interface and rare small well sorted stone inclusions.	2	1.72	0.2

Appendix 1.2 Context register

CONTEXT	AREA	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSIONS		
			Max L (m)	Max W (m)	Max D (m)
001	-	Topsoil	-	-	0.39
002	-	Subsoil	-	-	0.4
003	-	Natural	-	-	-
026001	TR026	Cut N-S running field boundary with gently sloping sides, a rounded base and gradual breaks of slope.	1	1.27	0.31
026002	TR026	Fill of field boundary [026001] comprised light brown clayey silt with a clear deposit interface with rare large poorly sorted stone inclusions.	1	1.27	0.31
042001	TR042	Cut of N-S running field boundary with gently sloping sides, a rounded base and gradual breaks of slope.	2.2	1.18	0.22
042002	TR042	Fill of field boundary [042001] comprised light greyish-brown silt with clear breaks of slope. Material ploughed into the field boundary. Similar to [026002].	2.2	1.18	0.22
072004	TR072	Cut of Ditch with gently sloping sides, a rounded base and gradual breaks of slope. Same as ditch [074004].	1.8	4.1	0.81
072005	TR072	Basal fill of ditch [072004] comprised plastic mid orangish-blue fine sandy clay with a diffuse deposit interface and rare poorly sorted stone inclusions.	1.8	4.1	0.4

074007	TR074	Basal fill of ditch [074004] comprised mid orangish-brown fine sandy clay with a clear deposit interface and rare large well sorted stone inclusions.	2	3.62	0.35
075003	TR075	Cut of large mining disturbance with irregular sides and base	30	-	1.3

075004	TR075	Primary fill of mining disturbance cut [075003] comprised blue clays and coal waste/fragments	30	-	1
075005	TR075	Mixed upper fill of redeposited natural brown and yellow clayey silts	30	-	0.3

108003	TR108	Cut of field boundary with gently sloping sides, a rounded base and gradual breaks of slope. Same as [136003].	1	0.9	0.22
108004	TR108	Fill of field boundary [108003] comprised plastic mid greyish-brown clayey silt with a clear deposit interface and occasional very small well sorted stone inclusions.	1	0.9	0.22

CONTEXT	AREA	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSIONS		
			Max L (m)	Max W (m)	Max D (m)
136004	TR136	Cut of field boundary with steep sides, a flat base and gradual breaks of slope. Same as [142003].	1.09	1.31	0.24
136005	TR136	Fill of field boundary [136004] comprised plastic mid greyish-brown clayey silt with a gradual deposit interface and frequent medium poorly sorted stone inclusions.	1.09	1.31	0.24
142003	TR142	Cut of field boundary with gently sloping sides a flat base and gradual breaks of slope. Same as [136004].	1.8	0.97	0.28
142004	TR142	Fill of field boundary [142003] comprised compact mid brownish grey silty fine sand with a clear deposit interface and rare small sub-angular stone inclusions.	1.8	0.97	0.28

Appendix 1.3 Drawing register

DRAWING	PLAN	SECTION	DESCRIPTION
001	S	01:10	NE facing section of ditch [074004]
002	S	01:10	E facing section of ditch [072004]

Appendix 1.4 Sample register

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
001	072005	Basal fill of ditch [072004]
002	074005	Basal fill of ditch [074004]
003	075004	Possible coal deposit.

APPENDIX 2 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE RESULTS

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

ch = charred, w/l = waterlogged, u = uncharred

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

CONTEXT			72005	74005	75004
SAMPLE			1	2	3
CONTEXTTYPE			Fill of ditch [72004]	Fill of ditch [72004]	Coal deposit
SAMPLE VOL (L)			20	20	10
RETENT VOL (L)			0.2	0.6	3
FLOT VOL (ML)			0.1	0.1	0.1
SUFFICIENT FOR AMS?			N	N	N
CHARCOAL					
Charcoal	Qty	ch	++	+	+
	Max size (mm)	ch	5	6	1
	Oak	ch	-	+	-
	Non-oak	ch	++	+	-
COAL			-	-	++++

APPENDIX 3 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS)
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Windygoul South, Tranent, East Lothian
PROJECT CODE:	WSTE18-TT
PARISH:	Tranent
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Josh Gaunt
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Iron Age hillfort
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Iron Age enclosure ditch
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 4058 7145
START DATE (this season)	7th January 2019
END DATE (this season)	25th January 2019
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological trial trenching works on land north of Carlaverock Farm, Tranent. The work was required to help inform decisions regarding the future land use and the submitted planning applications.</p> <p>A total of 154 trenches were excavated across site, including several targeted trenches, to achieve a 5% evaluation of site. The targeted trenches were placed to investigate a curvilinear cropmark. These established that the cropmark related to a ditch, most probably representing an Iron Age enclosure. No finds were recovered from the ditch. The ditch had been truncated by modern mining activity and no internal features were identified. Several post-medieval field boundaries were also identified across site, some of which appear on historic mapping. 20th Century mineshafts were also present, and disturbance across site reflected the associated industrial works.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	–
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	–
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh, EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Josh.gaunt@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NRHE



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