

CFA Archaeology Ltd

archaeological consultants

Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

Interpretation, Design & Display

Finds/ Environmental Analysis

Field Evaluation & Excavation

Historic Building Recording

Site & Landscape Survey

Geophysical Survey

**Pinkie Mains (Phases 3 and 4)
Musselburgh
East Lothian
Archaeological Evaluation**

**Data Structure Report
No. 3113**

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

The Old Engine House
Eskmills Business Park
Musselburgh
East Lothian
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380
Fax: 0131 273 4381
email: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Author	Magnus Kirby MA FSA Scot AIfA
Illustrator	Shelly Werner BA MPhil PhD
Editor	Bruce Glendinning BSc PGDip MIfA
Commissioned by	Taylor Wimpey East Scotland
Date issued	January 2014
Version	0
Oasis No.	Cfaarch-167897
Planning Application No	11/00974/AMM
Grid Ref	NT 35890 72360

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

Pinkie Mains (Phases 3 and 4) Musselburgh East Lothian Archaeological Evaluation

**Data Structure Report
No. 3113**

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Working Methods	4
3.	Archaeological Results	5
4.	Conclusions	8
5.	References	9

Appendices

1.	Photographic Register	10
2.	Context Register	12
3.	Summary of Excavation Results	12
4.	Finds List	13
5.	Discovery & Excavation Entry	14

Illustrations (bound at rear)

Fig. 1 Location map and trench plan

Fig. 2 Box drain 004 in Tr17

Fig. 3 Box drain 004 in Tr18

Fig. 4 Box drain 004 in Tr19

Fig. 5 Linear ditch feature 009 in Tr25

Fig. 6 Box drain 008 in Tr29

Fig. 7 Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1854) showing line of field boundary 009.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in December 2013 at Pinkie Mains (Phase 3 and 4), Musselburgh, East Lothian (NGR: NT 35890 72360) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey East Scotland (Taylor Wimpey)

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covering this programme of works was produced by CFA on behalf of Taylor Wimpey. The WSI was designed to meet the requirements of the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS). A metal detecting survey covered by the same WSI was undertaken immediately prior to this programme of works and the results produced under separate cover (Carruthers 2014). Additional metal detecting was undertaken during the excavation of the trial trenches and the results are contained within this report.

1.2 Background

Taylor Wimpey has had a planning application (Ref. No. 11/00974/AMM) approved for a residential development at Pinkie Mains, Musselburgh. The planning approval was subject an archaeological condition for post-determination archaeological evaluation.

This report covers the trial trenching undertaken within the Phase 3 and 4 areas. Previous archaeological work associated with the Pinkie Mains development included watching briefs undertaken during ground investigation works (Curtis 2007, Mitchell and Hickman 2007), cultural heritage assessments (Neighbour 2003, Hickman 2007), a metal detecting survey of the phase 1 and 2 areas (Carruthers and Anderson 2012), the trial-trenching evaluation of the phase 1 and 2 areas (McCaig and Suddaby 2012), the excavation of a Napoleonic barracks (Suddaby and Kirby 2013), and the metal detecting survey of the phase 3 and phase 4 areas (Carruthers 2014).

Information contained within the cultural heritage assessments suggested that the proposed development area should be considered as part of the core search area for archaeological evidence associated with the Battle of Pinkie. This battle was fought on the 10th September 1547 between an English army led by Protector Somerset and a Scottish army under the Earl of Arran. The Phase 3 and 4 areas also lay within close proximity to a Napoleonic barracks, which were excavated during an earlier phase of works associated with this development (Suddaby and Kirby 2013).

The evaluation area consisted of undulating farmland, which was under crop at the time of trial trenching. It predominantly consisted of a shallow dip in the centre of the area, rising up gently towards the edges. The westernmost trenches were excavated at the top of a steep bank, which sloped downwards towards the location of the Napoleonic barracks.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the programme of works reported herein were:

- To detect and recover artefacts of archaeological or historical origins, and to identify potential areas of activity associated with the Battle of Pinkie or its aftermath
- To establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area;
- To establish the vulnerability of any archaeological features to the proposed development;
- To propose mitigation measures.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance.

2.2 Evaluation

The Phase 3 and Phase 4 areas measured 33960m² and 13636m² respectively. A total of thirty-seven trenches (1-37) (Fig. 1) were excavated amounting to 3330m² (7% of the total area).

Topsoil and modern overburden were removed by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All groundbreaking work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

Metal detecting was undertaken in spits for every trench excavated. All positive signals were investigated. Obviously modern finds were discarded.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment and all trenches were backfilled.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2. A summary of the trenches excavated is contained in Appendix 4.

3.2 Trial Trenching

On the higher ground around the edges of the area the soil deposits were very shallow, sometimes measuring as little as 0.2m in depth and consisting of grey-brown silt topsoil (**001**) directly overlying natural (**003**). However, where the ground sloped downwards into the shallow dip towards the centre of the evaluation area the deposits were considerably deeper, measuring up to 1.5m in depth. These deeper deposits consisted of up to 0.5m of grey-brown silt topsoil (**001**) and up to 1m of slopewash (**002**) overlying natural (**003**). The slopewash deposits largely consisted of orangey-brown slightly silty sandy-gravel and sandy-clay, while the natural largely consisted of more vividly orange-brown clay, sandy-clay and sandy-gravel. Within a few of the trenches, vestigial traces of rig and furrow cultivation was visible.

A large number of drainage features relating to 18th and 19th century agricultural improvements were uncovered from throughout the evaluation area. These predominantly consisted of field drains of either the stone rubble type or the ceramic horseshoe type. A variation on the usual rubble drain type was noted consisting of blocks of red sandstone end set within a cut.

In addition to the rubble and horseshoe field drains, two stone box drains (**004** and **008**) and a linear ditch feature (**009**) were identified. The linear ditch feature appears to relate to a field boundary depicted on early Ordnance Survey map editions (Fig.7). Details of the box drains, linear ditch feature and rig and furrow cultivation are contained below.

Box Drain 004

Box drain **004** (Fig.2-4) was identified within Trenches 16 to 19. It was aligned SW to NE and had been constructed from rough unmortared sandstone blocks covered over with sandstone capstones. The drain had been cut (**005**) into the natural (**003**) to a depth of 0.45m and measured 0.6m wide by 0.5m high, creating a channel measuring 0.3m wide by 0.45m high through which the water ran. Following the construction of the drain itself, the part of the cut extending above the level of the capstones had been backfilled with rubble (**006**) and then clay (**007**).

Box Drain 008

Box drain **008** (Trench 29) (Fig.6) consisted of sandstone-block sides and sandstone capstones, the upper surface of which were situated c. 0.4m below the current ground surface. The drain itself had been cut to a depth of 0.3m into the natural and measured 0.5m wide by 0.35m high, creating a channel measuring 0.3m high by 0.3m wide through which the water ran. This drain was directly overlain by topsoil deposits.

Linear Ditch Feature 009

Linear ditch feature **009** (Fig.5) was identified within Trenches 24, 25 and 27 running on a NE to SW alignment. It had sloping sides and a slightly concave base and had been cut into the natural (**003**) to a depth of 0.55m. The full width could not be determined as it had been cut along the entire length of its north-western side by a later stone filled field drain (**011**), but it survived to a width of c.0.9m and the distance from the surviving edge to the deepest point of 0.7m might suggest an original width of c. 1.4m (based on the assumption that the NW edge had the same profile as the SE edge). It contained a single fill (**010**) consisting of mid-brown gravelly silt. This feature is on the alignment of a tree-lined field boundary depicted on early Ordnance Survey map editions (Fig.7).

Rig and Furrow Cultivation

Vestigial traces of cultivation furrows were identified within Trenches 28, 32, 34 and 35. Those in Trenches 28 and 32 were aligned WNW by ESE and those in Trenches 34 and 35 were aligned NNE by SSW. They survived as shallow depressions within the natural measuring c.1m wide by 0.05m deep filled with slightly silty clay.

3.3 Finds (Christina Hills)

General

Metal detecting was carried out in spits as the trenches were being excavated and this led to the recovery of thirteen objects (SF1a-SF12, Fig.1). All of the objects were recovered from the topsoil (**001**) with none being recovered from the underlying slopewash deposits (**002**). These were all post-medieval or modern. Table 1 shows the quantities (count) of finds by find type and date. The main finds are summarised below by find category.

Category	Find type	Modern	Pmed	Total
Buildings and Services	Nail	2		2
	Nail?	1		1
Miscellaneous Fittings	End?	1		1
	Fitting	3		3
	Rod	1		1
	Strap	1		1
Military and Weaponry	Musketball		4	4
<i>Total</i>		<i>9</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>13</i>

Table 1. Finds by category and date.

Military and weaponry

Four lead musket balls were found varying in size between 16.0mm and 18.0mm. They are listed by SF No in Table 2.

SF no	Trench	Wt/g	Size
2	16	30	16 mm diam
5	17	28	16 mm diam
8	23	26	16 mm diam
11	30	30	18 mm diam

Table 2. Lead shot.

Buildings & Services

Three nails and possible nails found during the evaluation. These were of a modern date and made of Iron.

Miscellaneous fittings

The six finds in this group were all of uncertain use, many being fragments of the original object, and were made from Iron and Copper Alloy and all were of modern date.

4. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out at Pinkie Mains (Phases 3 and 4) in advance of a residential development. The trenches were metal detected in spits as they were being excavated.

Metal detecting during the trenching led to the recovery of 4 musket balls which along with the earlier phase of metal detecting (Carruthers 2014) brings the total for this evaluation area to 25. The lead musket balls need not be associated with the Battle of Pinkie and it is more likely that they were associated with later recreational hunting or the nearby Napoleonic Barracks which lay to the north-west of the area. All other finds recovered were identified as being modern in date.

Trial trenching uncovered a large number of drainage features relating to 18th/19th century agricultural improvements. The majority of these were rubble drains and ceramic horseshoe drains, but two stone box drains and a large linear ditch feature were also uncovered. The location of the linear ditch feature relates to a field boundary depicted on early Ordnance Survey map editions (Fig.7). Vestigial traces of rig and furrow were also found. There was no evidence of any features associated with the Battle of Pinkie

No further works are recommended in relation to the Phase 3 and 4 evaluations undertaken at Pinkie Mains. However, it is recognised that the final decision on any mitigation required lies with the planning authority as advised by ELCAS.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the East Lothian Council Sites and Monuments Record.

On completion of the mitigation works a summary statement will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (See Appendix 5) and will also be reported on through *OASIS Scotland*.

5. REFERENCES

Bibliographic

Carruthers, G, and Anderson, S, 2012, *Pinkie Mains, East Lothian, Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey*, CFA Data Structure Report No. 2024

Carruthers, G, and Hills, C, 2014, *Pinkie Mains, East Lothian, Archaeological Metal Detecting Survey*, CFA Data Structure Report No. 3107

Curtis, A, 2007, *Archaeological Watching Brief on Ground Investigations at Pinkie Mains Farm, Musselburgh*, CFA Data Structure Report No. 1404

Hickman, S, 2007, *Proposed Housing Development, Pinkie Mains, Musselburgh: Cultural Heritage Assessment*, CFA Data Structure Report No.1407

McCaig, A, and Suddaby, I, 2012, *Pinkie Mains, Musselburgh, East Lothian: Archaeological Evaluation*, CFA Data Structure Report No. 2032

Mitchell, S, and Hickman, S, 2007, *Archaeological Watching Brief on Ground Investigations at Pinkie Mains Farm, Musselburgh, East Lothian*, CFA Data Structure Report No. 1409

Neighbour, T, 2003, *Proposed Housing Development, Pinkie Mains, Musselburgh: Cultural Heritage*, CFA Data Structure Report No. 865

Suddaby, I, and Kirby, M, 2013, *Napoleonic Barracks at Pinkie Mains, Musselburgh, East Lothian: Archaeological Excavation*, CFA Data Structure Report No. 2183

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey First Edition map 6" to 1-mile (1854), *Edinburghshire, Sheet 3*

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

Photo Number	Contexts/Description	Taken From
1	Tr1 General	NW
2	Tr2 General	NW
3	Tr3 General	ENE
4	Tr4 General	ENE
5	Tr5 General	ENE
6	Tr6 General	ENE
7	Tr7 General	ENE
8	Tr8 General	ENE
9	Tr9 General	SW
10	Tr10 General	SW
11	Tr11 General	S
12	Tr12 General	W
13	Tr13 General	W
14	Tr14 General	S
15	Tr15 General	S
16	Tr16 General	E
17	Tr17 General	S
18 & 19	Tr17 Stone box drain 004	S
20 – 23	Tr18 Stone box drain 004	N
24	Tr18 General	E
25	Tr19 Stone box drain 004	NE
26	Tr19 General	E
27	Tr20 General	E
28	Tr21 General	W
29	Tr22 General	N
30	Tr23 General	S
31	Tr24 General	E
32	Tr25 General	E
33	Tr26 General	E
34 - 36	Tr25 Linear ditch feature 009 - NE facing section	NE
37 & 38	Tr25 Linear ditch feature 009- S facing section	S
39 & 40	Tr25 Linear ditch feature 009 – NE facing section	NE
41	Tr27 General	N
42	Tr28 General	N
43	Tr29 Stone box drain 008	NE
44	Tr29 Stone box drain 008	SE
45	Tr29 General	NE
46	Tr30 General	NE
47	Tr31 General	NE
48	Tr32 General	E
49	Tr33 General	W
50	Tr34 General	NE
51	Tr34 Field drain cut filled with end-set sandstone blocks	Above
52	Tr35 General	NE
53	Tr36 General	NE
54	Tr37 General	ENE

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context No.	Area	Trench	Description
001	Phase 3 and 4	All	Topsoil – mainly grey-brown silt, but also some grey-brown silty clay
002	Phase 3 and 4		Slopewash subsoil - orangey-brown slightly silty sandy-clay and sandy-gravel
003	Phase 3 and 4	All	Natural – orange-brown clay, sandy-clay and sandy-gravel
004	Phase 3 and 4	16, 17, 18 and 19	Stones forming box drain
005	Phase 3 and 4	16, 17, 18 and 19	Cut for box drain 004
006	Phase 3 and 4	16, 17, 18 and 19	Rubble overlying box-drain 004 within cut 005
007	Phase 3 and 4	16, 17, 18 and 19	Clay deposit overlying rubble 006 within cut 005
008	Phase 3 and 4	29	Stones forming box drain
009	Phase 3 and 4	24, 25 and 27	Cut of linear ditch feature (field boundary ditch)
010	Phase 3 and 4	24, 25 and 27	Fill of 009 (mid-brown gravelly-silt)
011	Phase 3 and 4	24, 25 and 27	Cut of rubble field drain cutting linear 009

APPENDIX 3: Summary of Excavation Results

Trench Number	Trench Size	Depth of Deposits	Features
Tr1	50x1.8m	0.5m	No finds/features
Tr2	50x1.8m	0.3m NW-end, 0.4m-SE end	No finds/features
Tr3	50x1.8m	0.6m ENE-end, 0.4m WSW-end	Two rubble field drains
Tr4	50x1.8m	0.6m ENE-end, 0.7m WSW-end	Four ceramic horseshoe field drains
Tr5	50x1.8m	0.3m ENE-end, 0.5m WSW-end	Two ceramic horseshoe field drains
Tr6	50x1.8m	0.53m ENE-end, 0.55m WSW-end	Two ceramic horseshoe field drains
Tr7	50x1.8m	0.2m ENE-end, 0.25m WSW-end	No finds/features
Tr8	50x1.8m	0.25m	No finds/features
Tr9	50x1.8m	0.43m SW-end, 0.2m NE-end	No finds/features
Tr10	50x1.8m	0.8m SW-end, 0.2m-NE end	One rubble field drain. Two ceramic horseshoe field drains.
Tr11	50x1.8m	0.4m deepening to 1.3m S-end, 0.7m N-end.	Three horseshoe field drains, one pit containing 19 th Century pottery (not recorded).
Tr12	50x1.8m	1.1m W-end, 0.2m E-end	One ceramic horseshoe field drain. Small finds 1a and 1b from NGR 335863 672324 found during metal detecting.
Tr13	50x1.8m	0.3m	No finds/features.
Tr14	50x1.8m	0.3m S-end, 0.6m in central section, 0.3m N-end	Two converging ceramic horseshoe field drains
Tr15	50x1.8m	0.4m S-end, 0.3m N-end	Three ceramic horseshoe field drains.

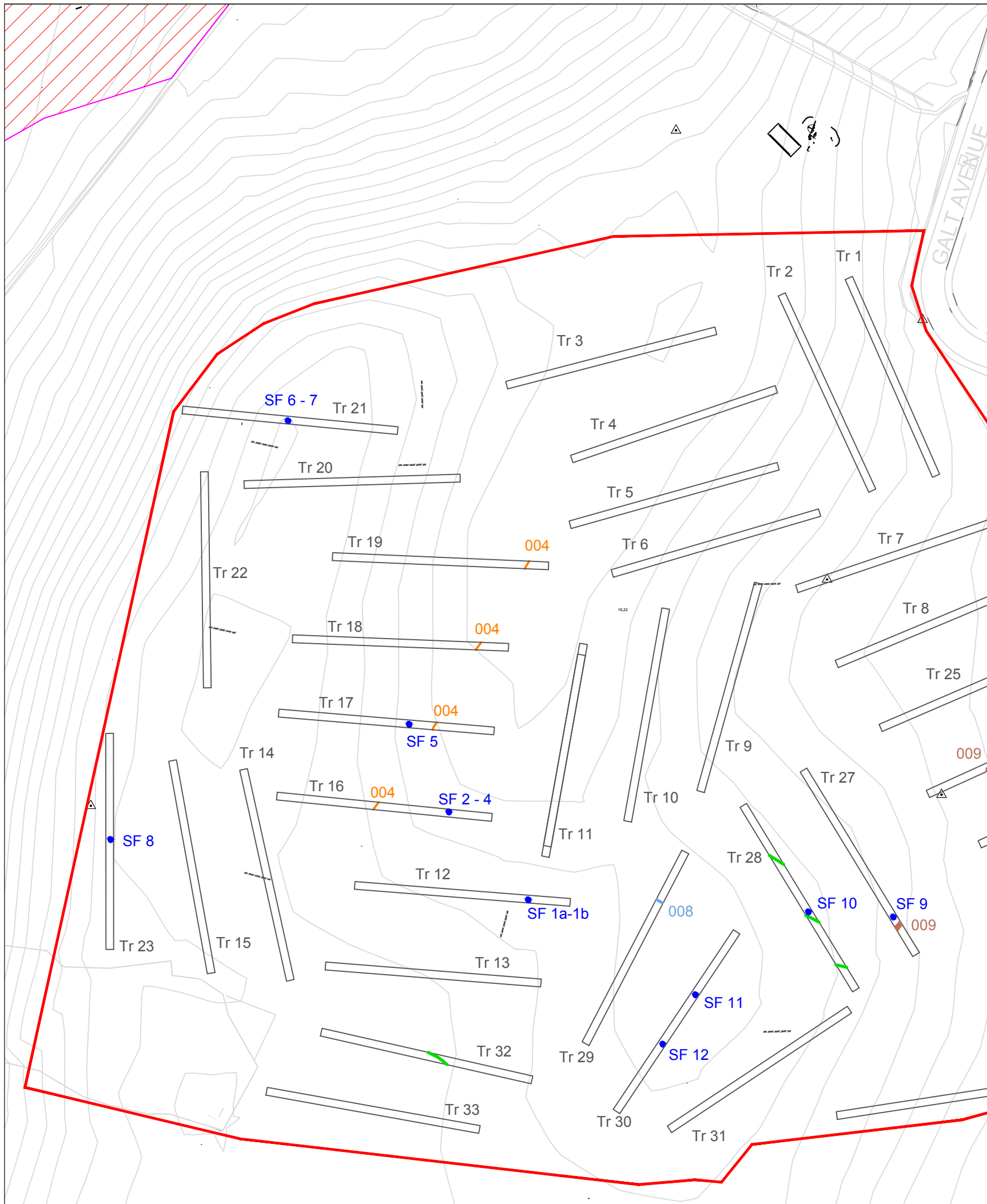
Tr16	50x1.8m	0.6m E-end, 1.2m in central section, 0.5m W-end	One large box drain (004) Small Finds 2,3 and 4 found at a depth of c. 0.2m during metal detecting at NGR 335846 672344.
Tr17	50x1.8m	0.7m E-end, 1.2m in central section, 0.3m W-end	One large box drain (004). Two ceramic horseshoe field drains. Small find 5 found during metal detecting at NGR 335835 672364.
Tr18	50x1.8m	1.0m E-end, 0.3m W-end	One large box drain (004). Two ceramic horseshoe field drains.
Tr19	50x1.8m	1.1m E-end, 0.3m W-end	One large box drain (004). Two ceramic horseshoe field drains.
Tr20	50x1.8m	1.2m E-end, 0.2m W-end	Two ceramic horseshoe field drains.
Tr21	50x1.8m	0.2m W-end, 0.3 E-end	Small finds 6 and 7 found at a depth of c. 0.2m during metal detecting at NGR 335802 672434.
Tr22	50x1.8m	0.3m N-end, 0.2m S-end	Two ceramic horseshoe field drains.
Tr23	50x1.8m	0.3m S-end, 0.2m N-end	Three ceramic horseshoe field drains. Small find 8 found during metal detecting at NGR 335767 672336.
Tr24	50x1.8m	0.6m	NE-SW running linear feature, 0.7m wide and re-filled with ceramic field drain.
Tr25	50x1.8m	0.6m	Continuation of NE-SW running linear feature and field drain in Tr24.
Tr26	50x1.8m	0.35m E-end, 0.7m W-end	Ceramic horseshoe field drain.
Tr27	50x1.8m	0.6m N-end, 0.3m S-end	One rubble field drain. One large ditch cut and later field drain cut. Small find 9 found during metal detecting at NGR 335947 672320.
Tr28	50x1.8m	0.5m	Vestigial traces of Rig and Furrow running NW to SE, roughly 1.0m wide by 0.05m deep. Small Find 10 found during metal detecting at NGR 335928 672321.
Tr29	50x1.8m	0.5m NE-end, 0.5m SW-end	One stone box drain. Two ceramic horseshoe field drains.
Tr30	50x1.8m	0.4m NE-end, 0.5m SW end	One stone field drain. Small Find 11 recovered at NGR 333902 672302, and small find 12 recovered at 335894 672291.
Tr31	50x1.8m	0.8m NE-end, 0.4m SW-end	One rubble field drain.
Tr32	50x1.8m	1.0m E-end, 0.2m W-end	One cultivation furrow 1m wide by 0.03m deep running NW to SE, containing brown/orange silty/sandy clay. One rubble field drain.
Tr33	50x1.8m	0.5m W-end, 0.2m central section, 0.3m E-end	Two rubble field drains.
Tr34	50x1.8m	0.6m NE-end, 0.4m SW end	Two rubble field drains. Two horseshoe field drains. Two cultivation furrows, 1m wide by 0.03m deep, containing slightly silty sand/clay.
Tr35	50x1.8m	0.6m NE-end, 0.3m SW-end	Two rubble field drains. One cultivation furrow c. 1m wide by 0.03m deep.
Tr36	50x1.8m	0.33m NE-end, 0.26m SW-end	Modern drainage feature backfilled with clay. One ceramic horseshoe field drain.
Tr37	50x1.8m	0.3m ENE-end, 0.6m WSW-end	Two rubble field drains.

APPENDIX 4 – Finds List

SF No	Trench	Material	Category	Find type	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
1a	12	Ae	MF	Fitting	1	21	Curved broken sheet	Modern
1b	12	Ae	MF	Rod	1	8		Modern
2	16	Pb	MW	Musketball	1	30	16 mm diam	Pmed
3	16	Fe	BS	Nail?	1	19		Modern
4	16	Fe	MF	Fitting	1	43	Circular	Modern
5	17	Pb	MW	Musketball	1	28	16 mm diam	Pmed
6	21	Fe	MF	Fitting	1	22	Hollow tapered ?spike	Modern
7	21	Fe	BS	Nail	1	31	Square in section	Modern
8	23	Pb	MW	Musketball	1	26	16 mm diam	Pmed
9	27	Fe	BS	Nail	1	22		Modern
10	28	Fe	MF	Strap	1	60		Modern
11	30	Pb	MW	Musketball	1	30	18 mm diam	Pmed
12	30	Fe	MF	End?	1	418		Modern

APPENDIX 5: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Pinkie Mains, Musselburgh, East Lothian.
PROJECT CODE:	PINK
PARISH:	Inveresk
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Magnus Kirby and Graeme Carruthers
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation and Metal Detecting Survey
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 35890 72360
START DATE (this season)	November 2013
END DATE (this season)	December 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	DES 2012
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:	<p>An archaeological trial trenching evaluation and metal detecting survey was carried out at Pinkie Mains in advance of a residential development. This area is considered to be part of the core search area for archaeological evidence associated with the Battle of Pinkie which was fought on the 10th September 1547 between an English army led by Protector Somerset and a Scottish army under the Earl of Arran</p> <p>Metal detecting led to the recovery of 25 musket balls. The lead musket balls need not be associated with the Battle of Pinkie and it is more likely that they were associated with later recreational hunting or the nearby Napoleonic Barracks which lay to the north-west of the area. All other finds recovered were identified as being modern in date.</p> <p>Trial trenching uncovered a large number of drainage features relating to 18th/19th century agricultural improvements. The majority of these were rubble drains and ceramic horseshoe drains, but two stone box drains and a large linear ditch feature were also uncovered. The location of the linear ditch feature relates to a field boundary depicted on early Ordnance Survey map editions. Vestigial traces of rig and furrow were also found. There was no evidence of any features associated with the Battle of Pinkie</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	N/A
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Taylor Wimpey East Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS and East Lothian Council SMR



- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - Trench Location
 - Box Drain 004
 - Stone Box Drain 008
 - Linear Feature 009
 - Rig and Furrow

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 The Old Engine House
 Eskmills Park
 Musselburgh
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
 t: 0131 273 4380
 f: 0131 273 4381
 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

Title:
Location map and trench plan

Project:
Pinkie Mains, Phase 3 and 4

Client:
Taylor Wimpey East Scotland

Scale at A3:
1:1000

Drawn by: SW Checked: MK Report No: 3113



Fig. 2 - Box drain 004 in Tr 17



Fig. 3 - Box drain 004 in Tr 18





Fig. 4 - Box drain 004 in Tr 19



Fig. 5 - Linear ditch feature 009 in Tr 25



Fig. 6 - Box drain 008 in Tr 29

Fig. No: 2-6	Revision: A	Project: Pinkie Mains, Phase 3 and 4		
Drawn by: SW	Checked: MK	Report No: 3113		
<small>The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.</small>				
			<small>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park, Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ T: 0131 273 4380 F: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</small>	

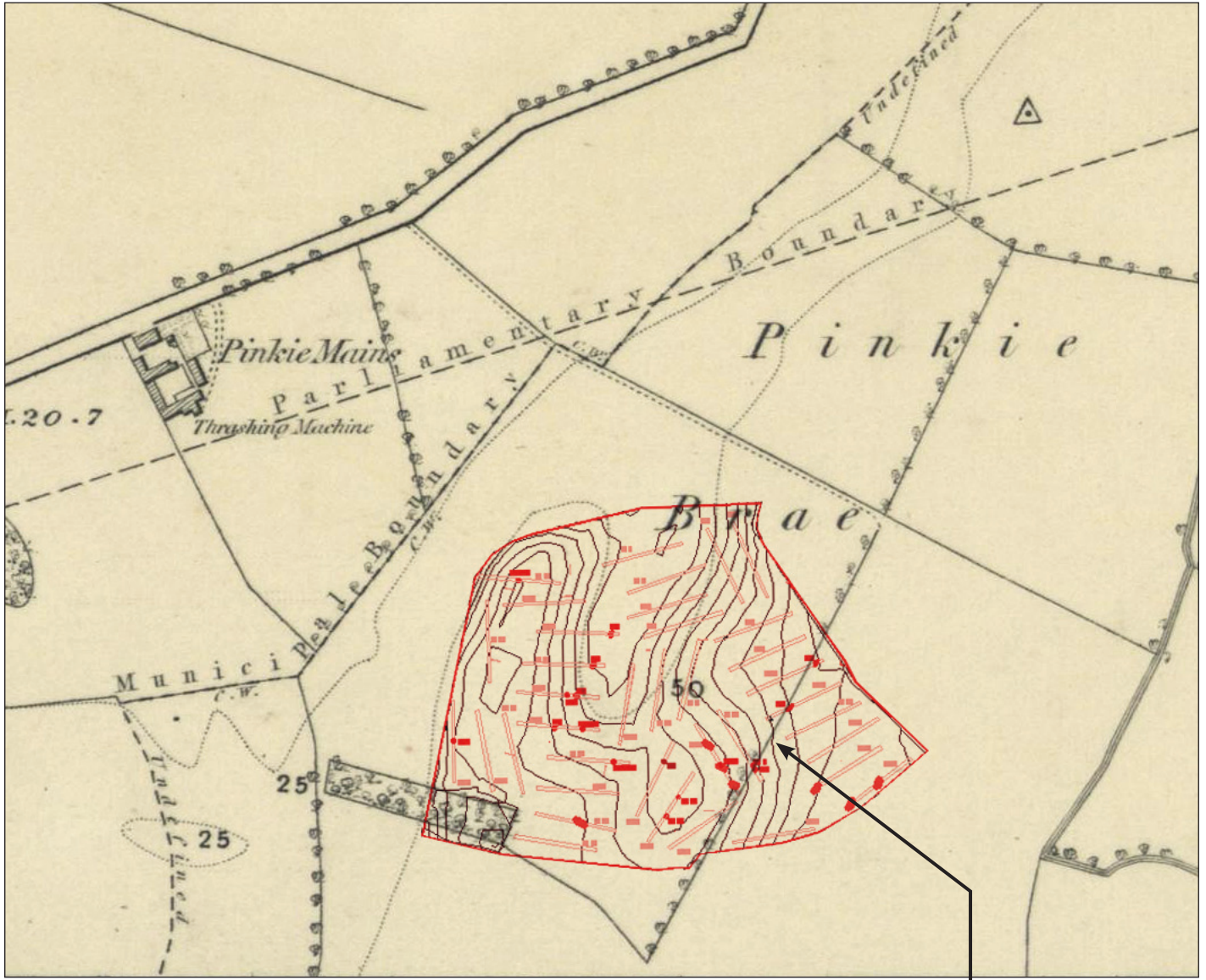




Fig. 7 - Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1854) showing line of field boundary 009

Fig. No: 7	Revision: A	Project: Pinkie Mains, Phase 3 and 4			CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park, Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ T: 0131 273 4380 F: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk
Drawn by: SW	Checked: MK	Report No: 3113			

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.