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Commissioned by	<i>Dunalastair Estates</i>
Date issued	July 2009
Version	1
OASIS Reference	cfaarcha1-
Planning Application No	-
Grid Ref	-

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standard operating procedures.

**Wallyford Settlement Expansion Project,
Wallyford, East Lothian.**

**Archaeological Evaluation
of SAM No. 5658, Area 1.**

Report No. 1635

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) within an area of unauthorised topsoil stripping within and close to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Wallyford Toll (SM No. 5658; NMRS No. NT37SE 63; NGR: NT 37195 72553; Fig 1). The area within which the stripping occurred is shown on Fig 1. The work was undertaken during April and May 2009 and was commissioned by Dunalastair Estates.

A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by CFA and approved by Historic Scotland. CFA applied for and was granted Scheduled Monument Consent for the work.

1.2 Background

The entry in the Schedule of Monuments describes the monument known as Wallyford Toll as ‘the remains of an enclosure of prehistoric data represented by cropmarks visible on oblique aerial photographs’. The NMRS records that ‘The cropmarks of a sub-circular settlement were recorded during aerial survey on near-level ground to the SE of the roundabout at Wallyford Toll. The enclosure measures about 40m N and S by 35m E and W within a ditch the cropmark of which varies between 3m wide on the NW and 6m on the SE. There is no visible break in the line of the ditch that might indicate the site of an entrance. The irregular width of the ditch and the lack of an apparent entrance may indicate that it has been re-cut. Within the enclosure at least two sub-circular markings may indicate the site of internal roundhouses. A positive crescentic cropmark about 4m long on the E side of the enclosure and visible in photographs taken in 1970, 1976 and 1994 might indicate the site of a roofed souterrain, although the mark lacks the precise edges of examples identified in Angus. A sinuous linear cropmark is visible about 35m to the S of the settlement running from E to W for about 100m. There is evidence from maps for coalmining in the same field.’

In 2005, a trial trenching evaluation was conducted around the outside of the scheduled area to test for the survival of features that may be associated with the scheduled site (O’Connell 2005). Vestigial traces of possible rig and furrow cultivation were discovered to the east and south of the scheduled area; and a coursed brick wall, a sandstone wall and a foundation plinth with a central socket were discovered to its east. The same evaluation programme demonstrated that a nearby putative prehistoric enclosure (NT37SE 103), recorded as a cropmark on aerial photographs, was probably a backfilled mineshaft with the remains of associated sandstone structures. The dimensions of the shaft (28m by 23m) equate with the dimensions of the cropmarks as seen on the aerial photographs, and subsidence has left a notable depression on the surface.

An evaluation of the entire field (Mitchell 2008) within which the scheduled site lies revealed a partially surviving sandstone wall footing, two possible post-medieval field boundary ditches, a linear ditch of unclear purpose, seventeen isolated pits and several series of cultivation furrows. Both evaluations demonstrated the survival of deeply stratified deposits derived from mining activity in the trenches excavated on the east and west sides of the Scheduled Monument

There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the Scheduled Monument at Wallyford Toll.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the project were:

- to assess the full nature and extent of the damage caused to the Scheduled Monument by the unauthorised topsoil stripping;
- to assess the unscheduled area within which topsoil stripping has taken place in the immediate vicinity of the Scheduled Monument;
- to restore the ground surface to its original level with soil imported to the site.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

Work was conducted in accordance with the terms of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that was approved by Historic Scotland and East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS), and with the conditions attached to the Scheduled Monument Consent, granted on 2 April 2009.

2.2 Overburden removal

There were several sizeable piles of topsoil and red blaes within the area of the unauthorised topsoil strip. These were moved using a wheeled back-acting excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Bog mats were used to provide access for the machine within the stripped part of the Scheduled Monument, to ensure that the wheels of the machine did not cause damage.

Plant travel across an area of stripped surface was not permitted without the use of bog mats. Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in ground disturbance other than that authorised for the removal of piles of topsoil and red blaes. All plant movements took place under the supervision of a responsible person to ensure that all safety precautions were adhered to.

2.3 Archaeological evaluation

Following removal of the overburden, all further cleaning and excavation required to fulfil the objectives was carried out by hand. The trench surface was cleaned by hand to aid in the identification of features. All exposed features were numbered, planned and tagged. A series of test pits were excavated out with the scheduled area, but within the stripped area, in order to determine the depth of the natural sub surface. No further excavation was carried out beyond what was required to delineate exposed features within the stripped area. The following paragraphs describe standard procedures that would be adopted as necessary, within the limited scope of excavation required to fulfil the project objectives.

Sampling and finds retrieval followed procedures outlined in the WSI.

2.4 Recording

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. All contexts were recorded using context forms, and features were drawn in plan and in section.

A photographic record was taken in colour transparency and digital imagery and includes a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs was kept.

CFA uses the Museum of London's single context recording system, with minor adaptations. Full details of CFA's on site recording strategy are contained within the document *CFA Archaeology Ltd – On Site Recording*. All CFA staff are issued with this document. Details of CFA's recording system have previously been submitted to Historic Scotland.

The locations of features and trenches were recorded using industry standard Total Station electronic surveying equipment. CFA uses standard Leica Total Station electronic surveying equipment attached to a ruggedised laptop running PenMap for Windows to produce digital survey data, to allow on-site recording of trench locations, features and the 3D locating of small finds during the excavation. The survey data and any hand-drawn plans were accurately tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum. Control points, such as fence lines, walls, buildings or other fixed features, were surveyed to allow the plan to be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

The topsoiled area covered approximately 6600m² (Fig. 1). The site surface was partially covered in loose, dried topsoil scatters, blaes and several spoil heaps. The surface was deeply rutted in places from wheeltracks and was dried and cracked, with new vegetation beginning to appear (Plates 1 & 2).

Four deep sondages and 24 test pits were excavated outside the scheduled area in order to better understand the nature and stratification of the subsoil and natural deposits (Plate 3; Figs 3 and 6). Full descriptions of the results of the sondages and test-pits are presented as Appendices 4 and 5. They revealed a series of mixed deposits, most likely made ground deposits, that ranged in thickness between 0.1m and 0.7m. The depth to natural subsoil was greater on the east side of the site.

Several features were revealed by the excavation. Within the scheduled area a curvilinear feature which corresponded to the character and location of the ditch visible on the aerial photographs was revealed, along with other associated features and deposits. Outside the scheduled area, the remains of a building and associated features were discovered on the north-east side of the site. Context numbers are in bold and parentheses (Appendix 1).

Topsoil (**001**) on the site was originally c.0.25m to 0.35m in depth, thinning out towards the north. It overlay firm mid-brown silty subsoil (**002**) which was extant over much of the southern half of the site. It lay up to 0.2m thick along the southern edge of the site and thinned out towards the north. Much of it had been previously disturbed, and had possibly been redeposited by either mining or farming activity. It contained occasional pieces of coal, fragments of tile and sherds of modern glazed pottery. Large spreads of crushed sandstone rubble (**053**) were extant across the site surface, possibly reflecting the preparation of the land for agriculture. Natural (**000**) comprised a variety of clayey sands and gravels with occasional clay wedges.

3.2 Features within the Scheduled Area

Ditch (Fig 4)

A curvilinear ditch (**010**) was exposed (Plates 4 & 5). Its location closely corresponded to the circular cropmark visible on aerial photographs (Fig 3). The ditch was 3.5m wide and was cut into subsoil (**002**). Its edges were defined by loose unworked boulders (**049**) and two rough-hewn rectangular volcanic kerbstones (**051**) (Plate 6). Both kerbstones had ploughscores and were solidly set. The upper fill of the ditch was a mix of shattered rock, sandstone and soil, compacted to form a hard level surface (**050**), similar in character to the large spreads of crushed sandstone and rubble (**053**). Several fragments of modern pottery and glass were recovered from the upper ditch fill (**050**).

Coal rich spreads

A spread of coal and ash rich soil (008) overlay the ditch. It was exposed for c.12m by 3m and had a well defined edge to the west, and thinned out towards the east. It contained occasional sherds of modern glazed pottery and fragments of glass and tile.

Another coal and ash rich spread (003) was exposed at the south-west corner of the site (Plate 7). It had a well defined east edge, and continued beyond the limits of the topsoiled area (Fig. 3).

Mineshaft

A circular mineshaft (004) cut the spread (008) and the ditch (010) in the west corner of the site (Plate 8). It was 2.2m in diameter and filled with black coal rich soil (005) which contained frequent fragments of modern glazed pottery and glass. The fill had a distinct pale 'halo' around the edge; a feature noted in several other mineshafts of similar size revealed during a previous evaluation (Mitchell 2008).

Concentration of stones

A sub-rectangular spread of stones (006), measuring 4.5m by 2m, was located adjacent to the mineshaft (004). The unworked angular and sub-angular stones were between c.0.05m and 0.3m in width, length and breadth, and were contained within a matrix of silty subsoil and coal rich soil. Several fragments of glass and sherds of modern glazed pottery were contained with the soil matrix. The stones spread may be the remains of a structure associated with the mineshaft, or upcast from the mineshaft.

Small pit

A small circular pit (011) was located c.3m from the ditch. It was 0.65m in diameter and had a very firm black coal rich fill (012).

Ash deposit

A discrete wedge-shaped deposit of grey ash (007) was located at the south-east of the site. It measured 4.3m by 1.3m and extended beyond the limit of excavation. It was cut through the subsoil (002) surface.

3.3 Features outwith the Scheduled Area

Building foundations (Fig 5)

The footings of a rectangular building (Plate 9) were revealed at the east of the site (Plate 9). The building had two identifiable internal units (013, 017) with an internal brick structure (016). Externally, a large square plinth (014), the remains of exterior stone built structures (022, 025, 026), two possible chimneys (018, 021) and the remains of associated structures (019, 020, 027,

031, 032) and deposits (037, 043) were present. All the walls were of random rubble coursed sandstone and mortar bonded. The building was aligned roughly north to south and measured 9.5m by 5m.

In the following paragraphs the structure of the building is described first, followed in sequence by internal features and deposits, and then external features.

The structures

The south unit was 7.1m by 4.5m wide and was defined by three wall footings (013). The south wall was 1.3m thick and 5m long; the west and east walls were 1.1m thick and 7.1m long. All were keyed into each other. They survived to a maximum height of 0.2m above the cleaned surface. The walls were built of pale orange sandstone with rough hewn outer faces. The wall footings were set within foundation trenches (023) which were 0.2m wide on one side and 0.6m wide on the other. Probing under the wall footings suggested the foundations were not of great depth, however the substantial build suggests a requirement for a very strong, possibly load bearing structure.

The north unit was 2.55m long and 5m wide and was keyed into the wall footing (013) to the south (Plate 10). The wall footings (017) were 0.4m thick and built of pale grey sandstone, with roughly dressed outer faces. The north wall had a 1.25m wide gap (042) which may represent a doorway or vent.

The remains of a three-sided brick structure (016) survived inside the building, measuring 3m long with an internal width of 1.4m. It occupied the north half of the south unit and opened into the north unit, forming a 'T' shaped internal compartment. An integral 0.35m wide slot, with a brick floor, was formed by a gap between three-sided brick structure (016) and the west wall of the south unit (013). The gap may have been for a flywheel or governor pulley; however, it may also have been a vent or rectangular chimney.

Internal features and deposits

The interior of the south unit was 2.8m by 2.2m and was surfaced with firm clayey silt subsoil. A discrete spread (036) of red blaes, ash and mortar measuring 1.1m by 0.4m was located at the north end of the south unit, abutting 016.

The interior of the north unit was entirely filled with coarse black coal ash (037) which had a small patch of redeposited clay (048) in the south-west corner.

A square plinth or setting (014) was situated at the south-east corner of the building (Plate 11). It was of the same build as 013 and keyed into it. It measured 2.4m by 2.4m and survived to 0.1m high, and was set within a 0.2m wide foundation cut (024). A wall fragment (022) extended 2.5m towards the east from the south-east corner of 014. It was 0.7m wide and was built from grey sandstone with a slightly convex outer face and was in poor condition.

External features

Two grey sandstone walls extended from the north of the building. One (025) abutted 017 and measured 1.8m long by 0.3m wide. The other (026) was curvilinear and measured 1.3m long by 0.3m wide. It did not visibly connect with 017 although it is likely to have been damaged prior to excavation.

The remains of a chimney base and possible tunnel vent were located on the west side of 013.

The chimney base (018) abutted the west side of 013 and was formed by a circle of mortar bonded bricks, which contained ash (Plate 12). It had an exterior diameter of 1.8m and an interior diameter of 0.85m. It was set over a linear cut (020) which extended west from 013 for 4.1m.

The cut was 1m wide and was filled with a firm ash and clay matrix (041). The west end of the cut (020) contained the remains of a mortar bonded sandstone and brick structure (028) measuring 0.9m by 0.5m (Plate 13). These features most likely represent a robbed out tunnel vent. A sub-rectangular cut (029) continued west from 028. It was 6m long and was exposed for a width of 2m, although it extended northwards beyond the limit of excavation. It was filled with blaes, ash, brick and redeposited clay (030). It may represent a continuation of 020.

A grey sandstone wall (021) ran for 3m along the east side of the building exterior, abutting 013. It was 0.35m wide and survived to 0.1m above site surface. It incorporated part of a curved setting which is likely to represent the remains of a chimney. The setting was located directly opposite the chimney base (018) to the west.

Two linear cuts (019, 031) ran east to west from the south end of 013. Only one (019) was fully exposed (Plate 14). It ran from the south-west corner of 013 and was parallel to 020 and measured 6.4m by 1.55m. It was filled with sand, clay, coal and ash (040). The second cut (031) ran from the south-east corner of 013 and was exposed for an extent of 1m to the limit of excavation. It was 1m wide and was filled with firm sand, clay, coal and ash (034). 031 cut the foundation trench (023) of 013. There was no evidence in the fabric of 013 for a robbed or demolished structure, so 031 may be a robbed out foundation trench. The interior foundation trench (015) of the south wall of 013 is aligned with both 019 and 031, suggesting a possible association, although it is equally likely that it is simply the edge of the foundation cut for 013. Neither possibility can be verified at present.

A further linear cut (032), aligned north-west to south-east extended from the east edge of 013 and the south end of 021. It was exposed for 1.2m although it extended beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 1.1m wide with irregular sides and filled with firm dark soil (033) which contained ash, mortar, rubble and iron. It cut 023 although its relationship with 013 and 021 is not clear.

An area of hard standing (027) was located to the north-west of the building, abutting 017 and 026. It comprised crushed sandstone rubble and measured c.5m by 4m (Plate 15). It may have been reduced in size by farming and topsoiling, although the west and south edges were reasonably defined. A large circular deposit of black coal ash (045) was located on the edge of 027. Another possible area of hard standing (052) abutted the east side of 025 of which c.2m by 0.8m was exposed.

Linear ditch (Fig. 3)

A linear ditch (046) was exposed in the west corner of the site, aligned north to south. It extended c.9m from the trench edge before thinning out towards the north. It was cut through the subsoil (002) and was c.1.8m wide with very vague edges, and was filled with compact mid grey silt (047).

3.4 Finds, by Sue Anderson

Table 1 shows the quantities of artefacts recovered by find type. A full list by context is included in Appendix 6.

Find type	No.	Wt (g)
pot	170	1260
CBM	10	831
mortar	2	31
clay pipe	5	13
glass	12	106
flint	2	47
copper alloy	1	6
lead	1	74
iron	6	401
slag	4	585
shell	2	2
bone	6	35

Table 1 Finds quantities

Pottery was the largest group of finds and included refined whitewares, porcelain, slipped and black-glazed redwares, and stoneware, all of 19th-century or later date and representing domestic waste. Much of this was collected from topsoil, and contexts 004 and 008.

Fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) included both pantile and brick pieces, and other building material comprised fragments of abraded lime mortar, structural ironwork (nails, staples) and window glass.

Other post-medieval objects included fragments of clay pipe stems, bottle glass, vessel glass, a copper alloy tube, a coiled lead strip, and fragments of ferrous slag or clinker. Pieces of animal rib and shell were probably also of late date.

Two flints were collected from topsoil 001. One piece was retouched around the bulb end and may be a snapped tool such as a knife. The other fragment was a chunk with no clear signs of working, although it may have had a flake

removed from one side. The retouched fragment is probably of early prehistoric date.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation of the area of topsoil stripping at Wallyford Toll revealed the following features:

- Part of a circular ditch corresponding to the location of the cropmark visible in the aerial photographs; several spreads of coal rich soil; a mineshaft; and a small pit within the scheduled area;
- The foundations of a building to the north of the scheduled area;
- Widespread modern debris and disturbance associated with the former mine workings.

The Scheduled Area

Part of the circular ditch visible on aerial photographs was revealed. No finds or features that could provide a firm indication of the date of the ditch (010) were present. The upper deposits within the ditch are of recent date, as indicated by the presence of dressed kerbstones (051) and the hard crushed sandstone surface (050). As the primary deposits were not revealed, no material with which to attempt to date the ditch cut is available.

The circular ditch lies slightly to the south and west of the rectified cropmark of the ditch (Figs. 3 and 4). If the rectified positions of the other cropmark features that were recorded by NMRS were corrected by moving them a similar distance in the same direction, most would not lie within the stripped area. The corrected position of the cropmark of the putative souterrain lies within the stripped area. No trace of a souterrain was revealed.

The spreads of coal and ash rich soil (003, 007, 008) and the mineshaft (004), date from the mid 18th century or later.

Features outside the Scheduled Area

The building to the north of the scheduled area appears to have been a furnace driven engine house, possibly to power a lifting or winching machine. The 'T' shaped north unit filled with black coal ash and the interior brick structure (016) are possibly the remains of a furnace which provided power for a machine set in or on the substantially built south unit. The purpose of the large plinth (014) and its functional relationship with the rest of the building are unclear but it seems to have been a structure for bearing a significant load. Associated exterior structures such as the probable robbed out tunnel vent (020, 028) and chimney (018) further support the interpretation of the building as a furnace. The full extent of the building's external features was not fully revealed during the excavation and its purpose and relationship to any further surviving remains outwith the limit of excavation is not yet fully understood.

Conclusion

The nature and extent of the damage caused to the Scheduled Monument by the unauthorised topsoil stripping has been assessed and the archaeological potential of the unscheduled area has been explored. The stripped area has been backfilled.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS). A summary statement of the results of the evaluation will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2009* and OASIS.

5. REFERENCES

Mitchell, S 2008 *Wallyford Settlement Expansion Project, Wallyford, East Lothian. Area 1: Archaeological Evaluation* CFA Report No. 1469

O'Connell, C 2005 *Wallyford Settlement Expansion Project, Wallyford, East Lothian. Archaeological Evaluation*. CFA Report No. 1076.

Appendix 1: Context Register

Context no.	Description
000	Natural subsoil
001	Topsoil
002	Subsoil
003	Overburden
004	Circular cut of probable mine shaft
005	Fill of mine shaft [004]
006	Spread of stones and loose soil close to [004]
007	Spread of ash
008	Spread of dark soil/overburden
009	Outer deposit within [004]
010	Curvilinear feature
011	Possible coal and soil filled pit
012	Fill of pit [011]
013	Sandstone foundation of structure
014	Sandstone plinth
015	Cut of probable foundation ditch/robber trench, possibly same as [019]
016	Brick structure within building
017	Sandstone walls of North end of structure
018	Chimney remains
019	Cut of robber trench, maybe same as [015]
020	Cut of possible robber trench/tunnel vent
021	Sandstone wall footing on East side of structure
022	Sandstone spur
023	Foundation cut for [013]
024	Foundation cut for [014]
025	Sandstone spur/wall
026	Curvilinear wall
027	Sandstone spread/hard standing
028	Sandstone and brick structure, possible tunnel vent
029	Sub-rectangular pit
030	Burnt and shattered bricks and ash
031	Foundation cut/robber trench, possibly same as [015] & [019]
032	Cut of foundation trench
033	Fill of [032]
034	Fill of [031]
035	Surface within Southern room formed by (013)
036	Blaise and mortar spread
037	Black coal-rich spread inside northern room of building
038	Fill of [023]
039	Fill of [024]
040	Fill of [019]
041	Fill of [020]

Context no.	Description
042	Bricked up gap in northern wall of (017)
043	Coal-rich spread
044	Fill of (015)
045	Coal ash deposit within (027)
046	Linear ditch
047	Fill of (046)
048	Clay deposit within (037)
049	Boundary stones within (010)
050	Crushed sandstone fill or surface within (010)
051	Kerbstones within (010)
052	Area of crushed sandstone hard standing
053	Large spreads of crushed sandstone and rubble

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Colour Slides

Shot	Description	Taken from
Film 1		
1	Registration shot	
2-8	Panorama of site prior to evaluation, left-right	S
9-10	Sondage 1, S facing section	N
11-12	Sondage 1, S facing section	
13-14	Detail of tractor or rubber tracked 360° damage within SAM (possibly occurred prior to stripping)	
15-16	Detail of ground surface within SAM showing damage by vehicles, weather and vegetation	
17-18	Detail of ground surface within SAM showing damage by vehicles, weather and vegetation	
19-20	Detail of ground surface within SAM showing damage by vehicles, weather and vegetation	
21-22	Detail of ground surface within SAM showing damage by vehicles, weather and vegetation	
23-24	General view of S part of site after cleaning	E
25-26	General working shot	S
27-28	(006) & [004] in background	N
29-30	(006) & [004] in background	N
31-32	[004]	W
33-34	Detail of disturbed natural within SAM	
35-36	General working shot	W
Film 2		
1	Registration shot	
2-3	Sondage 2, S facing section	S
4-5	S	S
6-7	Sondage 3, S facing section	S
8-9	Sondage 4, N facing section	N

Shot	Description	Taken from
10-11	General view of (010)	N
12-13	General view of (010)	NE
14-15	General view of (013)	S
16-17	General view of (013)	N
18-19	General view of (013)	N
20-21	General view of (013)	S
22-23	General view of (013)	E
24-25	Detail of foundation cuts of (013)	W
26-27	Detail of foundation cuts of (013)	S
28-29	Detail of foundation cuts of (013)	S
30-31	(013) general shot	N
32-33	Chimney detail	W
34-35	Detail of (013)	S
36-37	Detail of (013)	S
Film 3		
1	Registration shot	
2-3	S	W
4-5	(020) & (018)	W
6-7	(031/032) interface	S
8-9	(045), (017) & (025)	E
10-11	(026)	NE
12-13	(025)	NE
14-15	(025), (043), (026)	NE
16-17	(032)	NE
18-19	(036)	S
20-21	(032), (037), (023), (013)	E
22-23	(020), (018)	W
24-25	(029), (0303), (020)	S
26-27	(029), (0303), (020)	W
28-29	(029)	W
30-31	(027)	W
32-33	Interior of (016)	NW
34-35	Interior of (016)	N
36-37	(017), (037)	W
Film 4		
1	Registration shot	
2-3	(017) & (037)	W
4-5	(016) & (037)	N
6-7	(013) E wall	N
8-9	(021)	N
10-11	(022)	S
12-13	(022)	SE
14-15	(014)	E

Shot	Description	Taken from
16-17	(013) W wall	N
18-19	(015) & (013) S wall	N
20-21	(042)	S

Digital Photographs

Shot	Description	Taken from
1-10	Panorama of site prior to evaluation	
11	General shot showing blaize spread	S
12	General shot of disturbed ground in NE part of site	SW
10	General shot of disturbed ground in S area of site	N
11-12	General shot showing blaize spread	E
13-15	General shot showing blaize spread	SE
16	General shot towards E of site	W
17	General shot towards W of site	E
18	General shot of redeposited topsoil in SW part of site	NE
19	General shot towards E of site	W
20	General shot towards S of site	N
21	General shot towards SW of site	NW
22	General shot towards WSW of site	WNW
23	General shot towards WSW of site	NW
24	Topsoil dump in NE corner of site	SW
25	General shot of topsoil dump in E of site	NW
26	General shot of topsoil dump in N area of site	SE
27-28	General work shots	
29	Sondage 1, S facing section	S
30	Sondage 1, N facing section	N
31	Detail of tractor /360° tracks with SAM area	
32	View of S part of site after cleaning	E
33-34	General working shot	
35	(006) & [004] in background	N
36	(006) & [004] in background	N
37	[004]	W
38	[004]	W
39	Detail of disturbed area natural within SAM	
40	General working shot	W
41	Sondage 2, S facing section	S
42	Sondage 2, W facing section	W
43	Sondage 3, S facing section	S
44	Sondage 4, S facing section	S
45	General view of (010)	N
46	General view of (010)	NE
47-51	General view of building	S
48	General view of building	N

Shot	Description	Taken from
49	General view of building	N
50	General view of building	S
51	General view of building	E
52	Detail of foundation cuts of (013) and (019)	W
53	Detail of (013) & (023)	S
54	South-east corner of (013) general shot	S
55	General view of building	N
56	Chimney detail	W
57	Detail of (016) and (037)	S
58	(016) detail	S
59	(019)	W
60	Possible tunnel vent (30), (020) & (018)	W
61	(031/023) interface	S
62	(045), (017) & (025)	E
63	(026)	N
64	(025)	N
65	(025), (043), (026)	N
66	(032)	N
67	(036)	S
68	(032), (031), (023) & (013)	E
69	(020), (018)	W
70	(029), (030), (020)	S
71	(029), (030), (020)	W
72	(029)	W
73	(027)	W
74	Interior of (016)	W
75	Interior of (016)	N
76	(017) & (037)	W
77	(017) & (037)	W
78	(013) , E wall	N
79	(021) showing possibly chimney setting	N
80	(022)	S
81	(022)	SE
82	(014)	E
83	(013) W wall	N
84	(013) S wall	N
85	(042)	S
86	General view of site	E
87	Detail of in-situ kerbs within (010)	N
88	Detail of in-situ kerbs within (010)	W
89	Detail of in-situ kerbs within (010)	S
90	Detail of in-situ kerbs within (010)	E
91	Detail of in-situ kerbs within (010)	E

Shot	Description	Taken from
92	Detail of in-situ kerbs within (010)	E
93	Detail of in-situ kerbs within (010)	
94	Detail of in-situ kerbs within (010)	
95	Detail of in-situ kerbs within (010)	
96	Detail of in-situ kerbs within (010)	
96-97	Detail of in-situ kerbs within (010)	E
98-100	Detail of in-situ kerbs within (010)	N
101	General view of (046)	S
102	TP1 NW Facing Section	NW
103	TP2 WNW Facing Section	WNW
104	TP3 NW Facing Section	NW
105	TP4 NW Facing Section	NW
106	TP5 NE Facing Section	NE
107	TP6 WSW Facing Section	WSW
108	TP7 N Facing Section	N
109	TP8 N Facing Section	N
110	TP9 NE Facing Section	NE
111	TP10 NE Facing Section	NE
112	TP11 NE Facing Section	NE
113	TP12 NE Facing Section	NE
114	TP13 SE Facing Section	SE
115	TP14 NE Facing Section	NE
116	TP16 NE Facing Section	NE
117	TP15 NE Facing Section	NE
118	TP17 NE Facing Section	NE
119	TP19 N Facing Section	N
120	TP20 N Facing Section	N
121	TP18 E Facing Section	E
122	TP21 NW Facing Section	NW
123	TP22 NW Facing Section	NW
124	TP23 NW Facing Section	NW
125	TP24 NW Facing Section	NW

Appendix 3: Drawings Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Description	Section/Plan	Scale
1	1	N facing section of Sondage 1	S	1:10
2	2	Plan of [004] & (006)	P	1:20
3	3-7	Plan of curvilinear feature (010)	P	1:20
4	8	Plan of building/structure	P	1:50
5	9-15	Plan of building/structure	P	1:20
6	1	Plan of 011	P	1:20
7	8	S facing section of Sondage 2	S	1:10

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Description	Section/Plan	Scale
8	8	S facing section of Sondage 3	S	1:10
9	8	S facing section of Sondage 4	S	1:10

Appendix 4: Sondage Summary

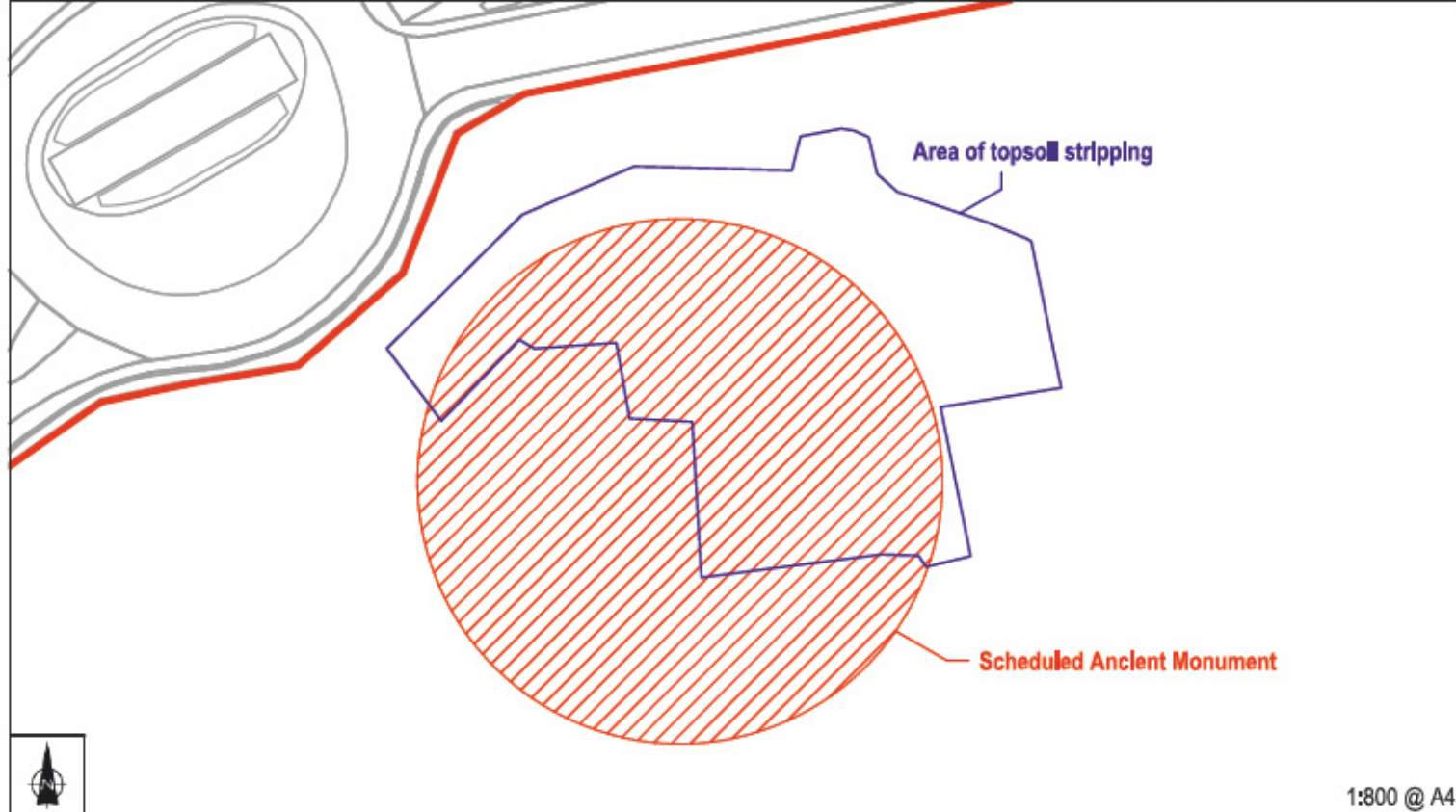
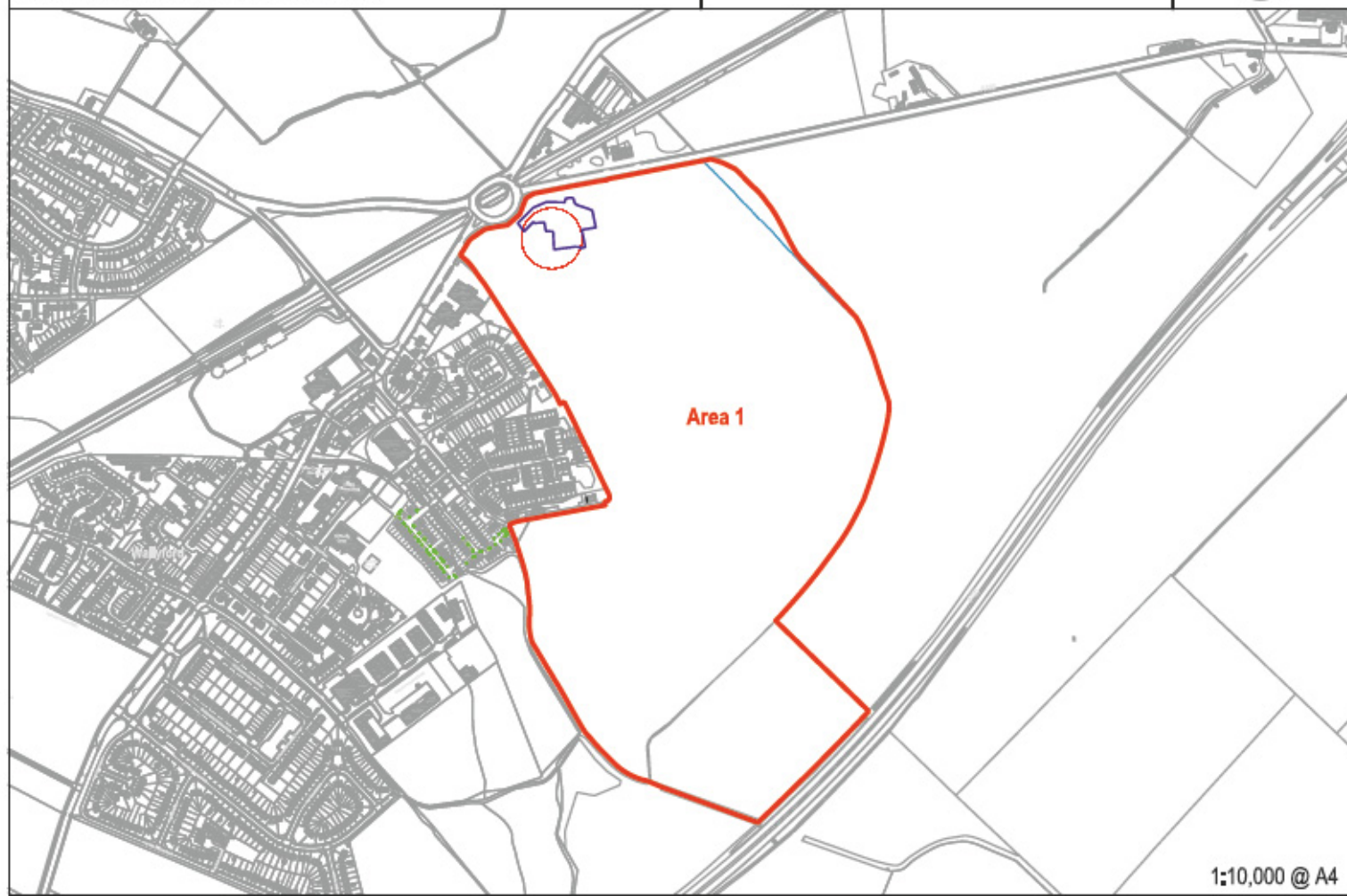
Sondage	Dimensions (m)	Description
1	2.6 x 1.8 x 0.5	Consists of 0.3m of topsoil (001) already removed, onto 0.2m of subsoil (002), a firm, brown clayey silt with occasional small stones and modern finds, onto natural subsoil (000), a beige-orange boulder clay possibly previously disturbed.
2	2.5 x 1.8 x 1.5	Consists of 1.5m of mixed brown-orange boulder clay, poorly sorted with frequent shattered angular to sub-angular sandstone fragments and shale fragments. Presumed natural (000).
3	2.1 x 1.8 x 0.28	Consists of mixed, possibly re-deposited natural boulder clay with frequent shattered angular sandstone fragments, coal flecks, and occasional sub-rounded cobbles.
4	2.6 x 1.8 x 0.34	Consists of 0.17m of residual subsoil (002) from initial topsoil strip, onto 0.17m of fine mid orange sand with frequent fine black mineral lenses. Presumed natural (000).

Appendix 5: Test Pit Summary

Test Pit No.	Depth from stripped surface to Natural (m)
1	0.35
2	0.25
3	0.12
4	0.1
5	0.1
6	0.2
7	0.12
8	0.3
9	0.25
10	0.35
11	0.45
12	0.3
13	N/A
14	0.1
15	0.65
16	0.7
17	0.1
18	0.4
19	0.2
20	0.12
21	0.25
22	0.15
23	0.25
24	0.25

Appendix 6: Finds Quantification

Context	Find	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
001 cleaning structure	pot	16	192	REFW - blue TP cups, HP base, undec sherds	19+
	pot	7	39	LSRW	19+
	pot	5	111	LBW	19+
	clay pipe	1	3	stem	pmed
	CBM	2	416	pantile	pmed
	Fe	5	377	nails, large U-shaped staple, unident	pmed
	Pb	1	74	square-section rod with curled end - poss solder	pmed
	bone	2	9	ribs, one cut	
001 topsoil	pot	2	1	PORC	19+
	pot	1	3	LSRW	19+
	pot	9	14	REFW	19+
	mortar	2	31	lime	pmed
	flint	2	47	retouched frag & chunk	preh
001 around 010	pot	18	70	REFW (2 poss PORC)	19+
	clay pipe	2	5	stem & bowl frag	19+
	CBM	3	145	2 pantile, 1 brick	pmed
	glass	5	47	bottles etc	pmed
	bone	1	3	sheep tooth	
001 around wall 2	Fe	1	24	nail	pmed
002	pot	1	24	LSRW base	19+
	slag	1	235	ferrous	pmed
	bone	2	22	cow tooth & unident	
002 sond. 1	pot	1	24	LSRW base	19+
	glass	1	1	v thin, prob modern wine glass bowl	20?
003	pot	5	11	REFW	19+
	CBM	1	96		pmed
004	pot	18	77	REFW including brown-glazed base	19+
	pot	2	30	BRSW	19+
	pot	2	34	LSRW	19+
	pot	1	1	LBW	19+
	CBM	1	2	pantile?	pmed
	glass	4	54	thick green lump, 19th/20th c. bottle, window	19+
006	pot	2	10	REFW	19+
	glass	1	2	bottle	19+
008	pot	42	85	REFW	19+
	pot	1	7	LSRW	19+
	pot	1	44	LBW	19+
	CBM	3	172	2 brick, 1 pantile	pmed
	clay pipe	2	5	stems	pmed
	copper alloy	1	6	flattened sheet tube	pmed
	shell	2	2	winkles	
	bone	1	1	rib	
010	pot	5	9	REFW	19+
029/030	slag	3	350	or clinker	19+
040	pot	2	6	REFW transfer-printed	19+
	pot	4	6	PORC	19+
	glass	1	2	bottle	19+
049	pot	25	462	LSRW mainly 1 bowl with trailed dec	19+



Key:



Scheduled Ancient Monument, Wallyford Toll



Area of topsoil stripping

Fig No:

1

Revision:

Client:

Dunalastair Estates

Title:

Location Plan showing area of topsoil stripping

Project:

Wallyford Settlement Expansion Project, Wallyford, East Lothian.
Archaeological Evaluation of SAM No. 5658, Area 1.



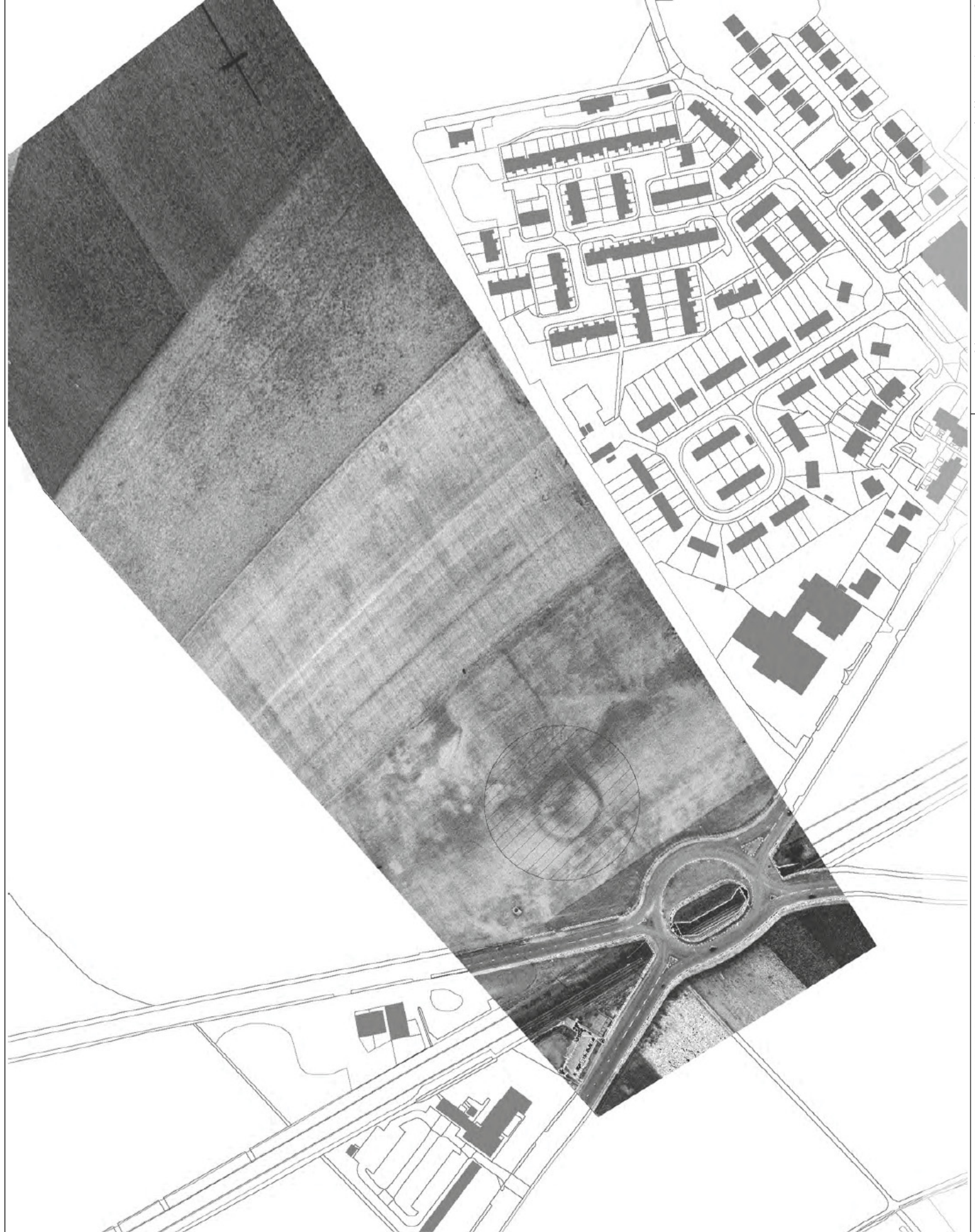
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		Project: Wallyford Settlement Expansion Project	
		Scale: 1:2000 @ A3	
		Client: Dunalastair Estates	
		Drawn by: LW	Page No:

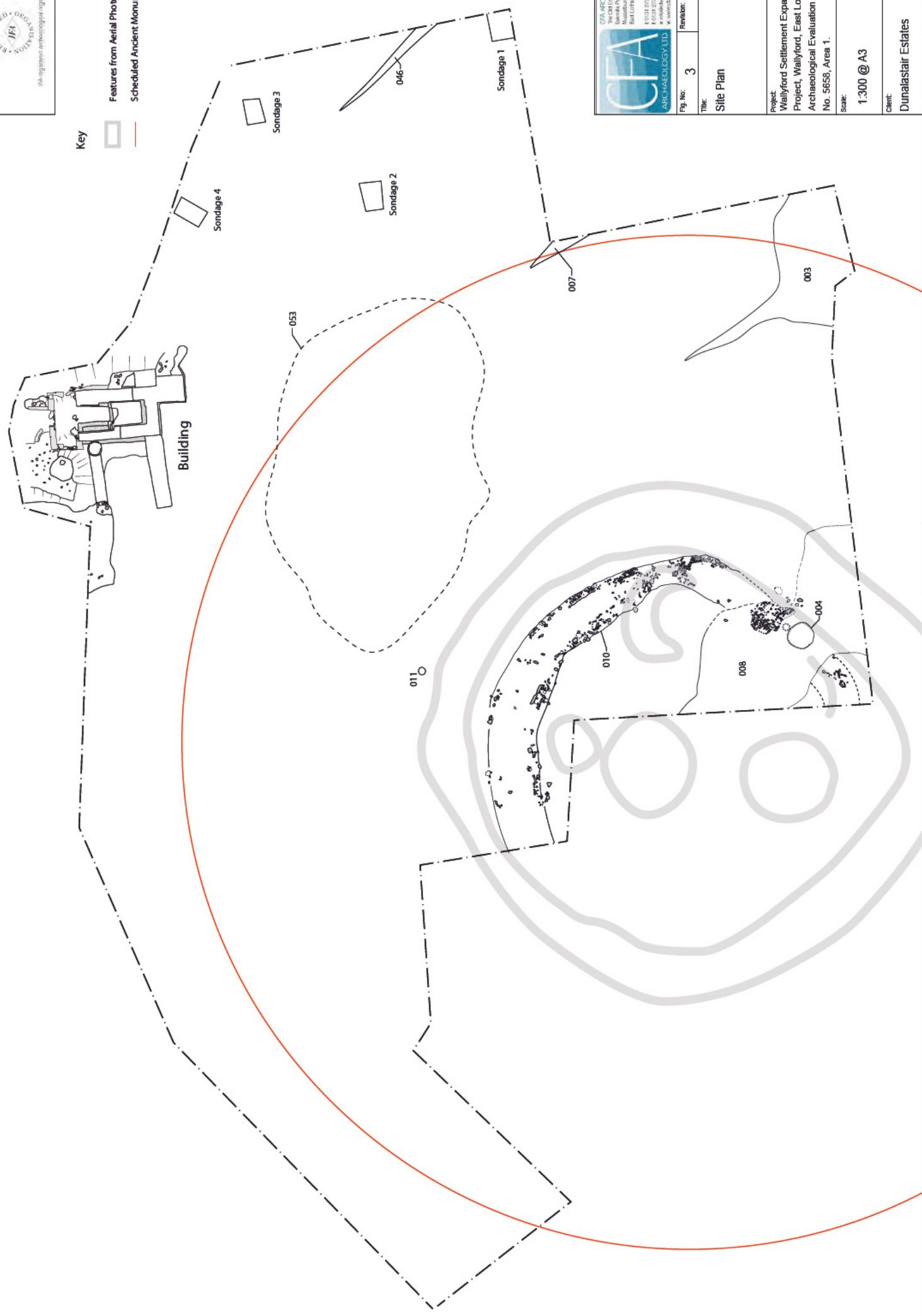
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Key



Features from Aerial Photographs
Scheduled Ancient Monument



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Scale:	1:300 @ A3		
Client:	Dunalastair Estates		
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Key:



Features from Aerial Photographs

Scale: 5 m 0 5 m

Fig. No:

4

Revision:

A

Client:

Dunalastair Estates

Title:

Plan of enclosure within SAM

Project:

Wallyford Settlement Expansion Project, Wallyford, East Lothian.
Archaeological Evaluation of SAM No. 5658, Area 1.



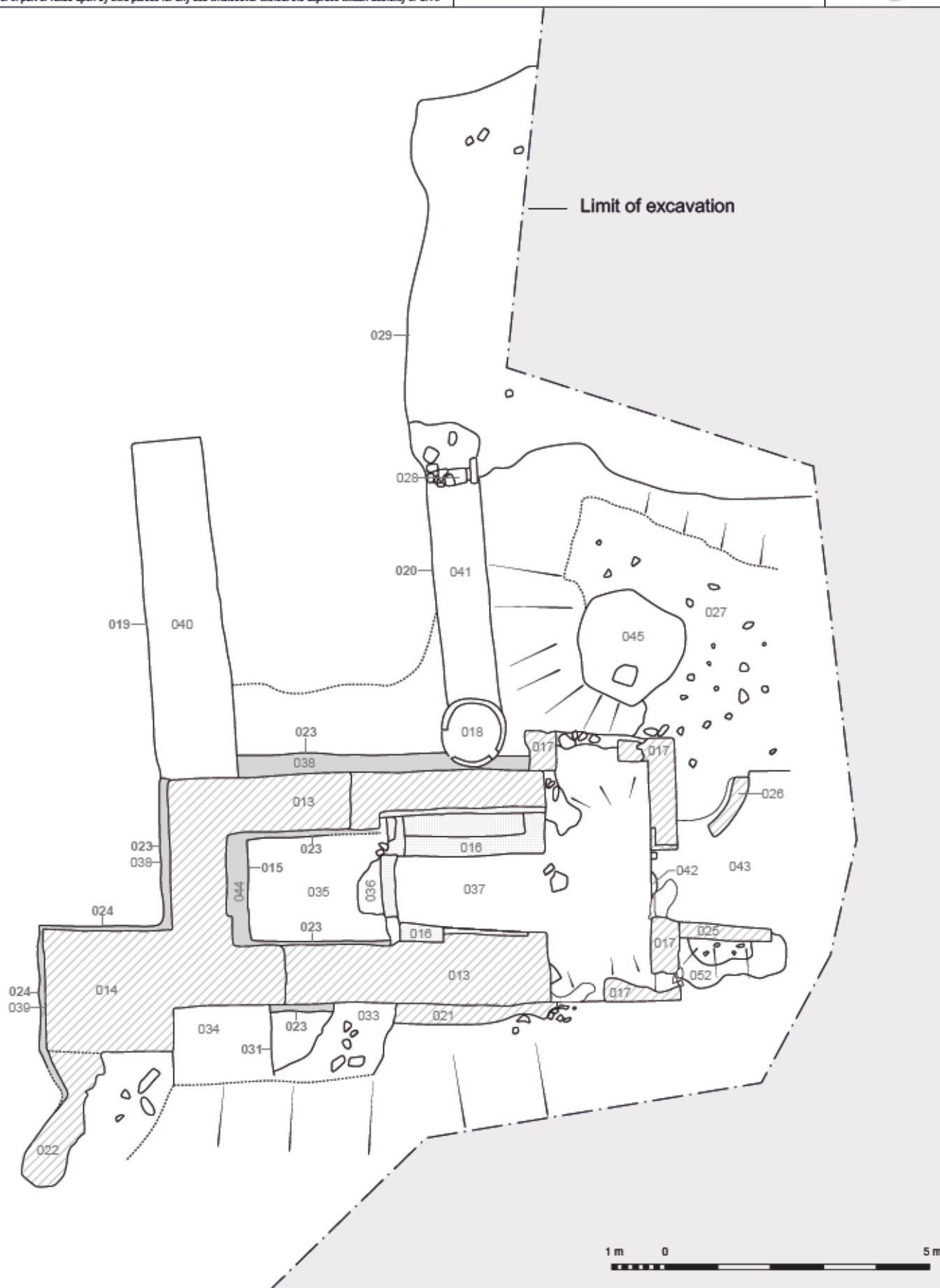
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Key:



Fig. No:

5

Revision:

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Plan of building

Project:

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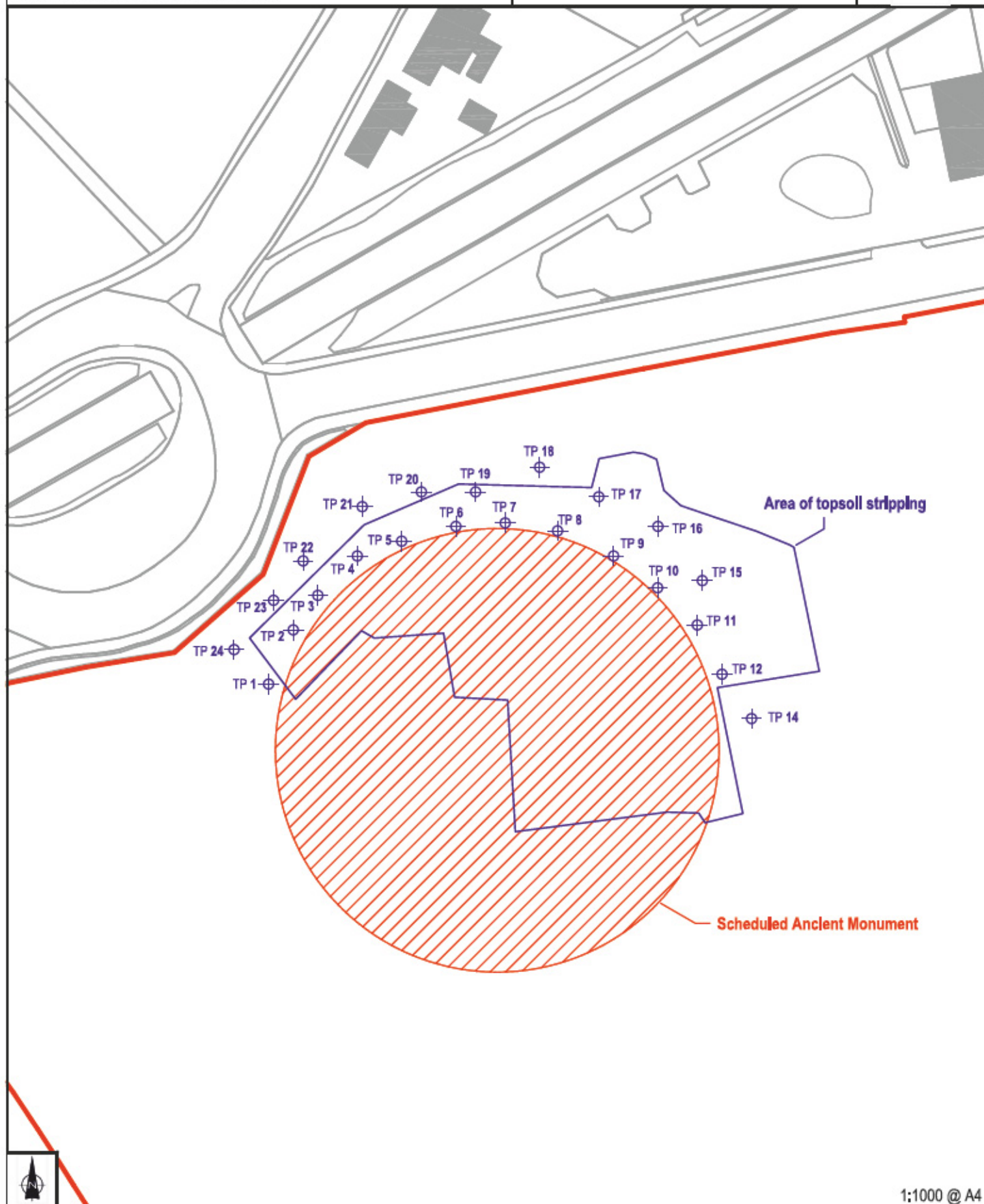
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1:1000 @ A4

Key:

-  Scheduled Ancient Monument, Wallyford Toll
-  Area of topsoil stripping
-  Test Pits

Fig No:

6

Revision:

Client:

Dunalastair Estates

Title:

Test Pit Locations

Scale:

Wallyford Settlement Expansion Project, Wallyford, East Lothian.
Archaeological Evaluation of SAM No. 5658, Area 1.



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Plate 1 - General view of site pre-excitation




Plate 2 - General view of site pre-excitation



Plate 3 - Section of sondage 1

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Plate 4 - General aerial view of 010 (stitched)



Plate 5 - General view of 010 from the south-west



Plate 6 - Detail of in situ kerbs 051


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Plate 7 - General view of south end of site showing 003



Plate 8 - 004 with 006 visible in background



Plate 9 - Aerial view of building



Plate 10 - Detail of north end of building




Plate 11 - Detail of 014



Plate 12 - Detail of 018

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Plate 14 - Detail of 019



Plate 13 - Detail of 028



Plate 15 - Detail of 027

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