

Eskmills, Musselburgh

Monitored Topsoil Strip and Watching Brief

Data Structure Report

AOC Project 21861

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ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Eskmills, Musselburgh:

Monitored Topsoil Strip and Watching Brief Data Structure Report

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeologically monitored topsoil strip and watching brief conducted in relation to the construction of a residential development next to Inveravon Terrace, Musselburgh, East Lothian.

The monitored topsoil strip was undertaken on the eastern end of the building footprint, close to a waster pit found in an earlier evaluation. The watching brief was undertaken on the remainder of the building footprint and all other ground breaking works within a predetermined area.

The works identified two undated linear features and 14th century ceramics.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Hackland & Dore Architects Ltd on behalf of Dunedin Canmore Housing Association to undertake a programme of archaeological works ahead of the construction of a residential development within a land parcel in Musselburgh, East Lothian. The need for and scope of archaeological works had been determined by the East Lothian Council who are advised on archaeological matters by East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS). The work required was in accordance with *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government 2010) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning & Archaeology* (Scottish Government 2011) in order to determine the nature, extent, condition, date and significance of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. An *Addendum to Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2012) was agreed with ELCAS in advance of the monitored topsoil strip and watching brief being undertaken.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The proposed development area is located to the west of Inveravon Terrace, Musselburgh, East Lothian (Figure 1). The site is currently derelict ground centred at NGR NT 3394 7230 and is bounded by a bowling green to the north and rising ground to industrial units to the south. A new supermarket development lies to the east.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The proposed development lies within a setting of high archaeological potential (Dennison and Coleman, 1996). Several known sites of archaeological interest ranging from Prehistoric burials through to modern industrial remains have been identified in the near vicinity. Given the richness of Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and post-Medieval remains in the area, the proximity of the Roman centre of Inveresk and the significant remains uncovered by recent archaeological works in the wider vicinity there is a possibility of encountering similar remains during ground-breaking works within the proposed development area.

1.3.2 Prehistoric

The remains of a Bronze Age cemetery were unearthed within ground previously occupied by the Brunton Wireworks, now the immediately adjacent Tesco supermarket site, in the 19th century (Anderson 1894, 66).

1.3.3 Roman

The northern defensive line of the scheduled Roman fort at Inveresk, as determined by Richmond (1980, 294), lies to the south-east of the development area. The fort has produced abundant evidence of two phases of occupation during the middle of the 2nd century AD and was closely associated with a large civil settlement and wider rural hinterland. Excavations and chance finds confirm that the civil settlement was occupied for a similar period. The available evidence, although limited, suggests that an approach road to the fort may have traversed the development area, notionally running up from 'Old Bridge', which tradition recalls as being Roman, but appears in fact to be early 16th century. This need not necessarily mean that the actual crossing place was not originally Roman.

The Roman fort and civil settlement at Inveresk lies near the end of a ridge overlooking the mouth of the River Esk. It is generally held by scholars to have been known as "Coria" in Roman times (Rivet

& Smith 1979). The fort was situated at the point of convergence of the two main north/south Roman roads in Scotland and was therefore of strategic importance to the Roman occupation of Scotland.

Current evidence indicates clearly that the fort was contemporary with the Antonine Wall although an isolated find of a Bronze Coin of Vespasian (AD 77-78) is known from Inveresk House. The first occupation of the Antonine Wall is traditionally dated between the governorship of Lollius Urbicus (AD 139-42) and the latter part of that of Julius Verus (AD 154-8). There followed a brief hiatus until a shorter secondary occupation for a few years from the late 150s to just before the middle of the 160s (Hanson & Maxwell 1983).

The fort Inveresk was ideally located to act as a supply base and port for the Wall and its hinterland (Hanson & Maxwell 1983). The fort would thus have been a focus for both military and civil activity in the region. It was perhaps for this reason that it attracted the presence of the chief provincial financial official, the procurator Quintus Lusius Sabinianus, who dedicated at least two altars at Inveresk, one of them to Apollo Grannus (Hassall & Tomlin 1977).

1.3.4 Roman (the civil settlement) activity

In 1565 a hypocaust (raised-floor heating system) and altar (dedicated by Sabinianus) were discovered in the grounds of Eskgrove, to the east of the fort. No further discoveries were recorded until the middle of the 18th century, when masonry remains were uncovered between Inveresk House and the church. This was followed by more discoveries nearby in 1783, when a substantial part of a bath-house ('one hundred yards in length by twenty-three feet in width' - with another hypocaust - was uncovered (Wedderburn, cited in Moir 1860, 11). The remains of this hypocaust were planned by Richmond (1980) and cleared out prior to consolidation by Thomas (1988). More buildings were found extending up to three hundred yards further to the east, beyond the Inveresk/Musselburgh road (Moir 1860).

In 1827, workmen excavating an area of ground at the eastern end of Inveresk Gate (NT 344 719) revealed 'a circle of curiously shaped stones', apparently burnt, together with two funerary urns, burnt bones, boars' tusks, some deer horn, and a gold coin of the 1st century AD (Moir 1860). Further east, close by Inveresk Gate itself, a 'conduit' of brick and tile was found. Further south in the grounds, a wooden water channel and adjacent well were found when a gravel path subsided.

In July 1985, workmen excavating a trench through the factory floor at Brunton's Wireworks discovered quantities of human and animal bone (Clarke & Kemp, 1985). The factory floor lay directly over a layer of brown sand which included five U-shaped features one of which contained fragments of bone, pottery and oyster shell and a red matrix suggesting the presence of a body stain. The similar appearance of the five features visible in section, along with their regular spacing, suggests orderly burial in a cemetery. The pottery was all of a 2nd century AD date and as such it is probable that the burial dates from that time. The site of the burials lies NNE of the fort at Inveresk.

Elsewhere, aerial photographs of cropmarks in the vicinity have produced evidence for the wider landscape within which the fort and its civil settlement were situated. To the east of Eskgrove, enclosures and a possible aqueduct have been identified in this way. In 1995, excavations at Park Lane hospital revealed traces of what may have been part of a timber amphitheatre (Neighbour 1995).

1.3.5 Medieval

Although abandoned by the Romans comparatively shortly after its construction, the site of the fort at Inveresk appears to have been re-used by the first church of St Michael's (Moir 1860). The church evidently incorporated Roman building material; such a circumstance is paralleled at a number of places, such as Chester-le-Street (Rainbird 1971).

A papal bull of 1184, included in the *Registrum de Dumfermlyn*, refers to the 'burgus et portus de Muskilburgum' (the burgh and port of Musselburgh) revealing its status as a burgh, and suggesting that at least a township was present by the late 11th century. However, there is no clear evidence that Musselburgh was a burgh until the time of Robert I, 1315 - 1328, when it was dependent on Dunfermline Abbey. It became a burgh of regality in 1562. The exact location of the early burgh of Musselburgh is uncertain but 'very probably the first Medieval settlement clustered around the old bridge' (Dennison & Coleman 1996, 52).

Evidence of Medieval activity was unearthed during a programme of archaeological survey and excavation in January 1993 on the site of a proposed food market development (Ewart & Triscott 1993). The results of this brief exercise demonstrated that the Brunton Wireworks were erected on a greenfield site, which in turn sealed Medieval deposits. Artefactual evidence suggests a hiatus between the 15th/16th century and 19th century, which may be connected with the presence of the French fort built in 1548 by Desse. The excavated Medieval deposits appear to be agriculturally derived, covering a period from the 13th to 15th century and probably relate to the backlands associated with the river frontage occupation (Ewart & Triscott 1993). Subsequent investigation in 2001, albeit of limited scale again but spread over a wider area at the Wire Works site, predominantly exposed reworked mixed sediments incorporating industrial waste material overlying a natural sand and gravel. The material recovered was almost exclusively post-Medieval in origin.

The Battle of Pinkie was fought on the fields in and around Musselburgh and Inveresk in 1547. In preparation, 'the village of Inveresk was surrounded by turf walls a yard high, along which ranges of small cannon were placed' (NSA 1845, 277).

To the east of the development area and on higher ground, a French fort was constructed immediately after the Battle of Pinkie, under Desse (who was also responsible for fortifying Leith). Also, the Old Bridge was of strategic importance and particularly so during events such as the Battle of Pinkie when it may have become a focus of fighting.

1.3.6 Post Medieval

The settlement of 'MuScle Bru', church at 'Innervjysk' and 'Old Bridge' are featured on one of the earliest maps available from archive sources, *Lothian and Linlithquo* (Blaeu 1654). Musselburgh is situated on the north side of the main Edinburgh road and there is no indication of any habitation in the area of the proposed development. Adair's map of 1682 similarly marks Inveresk and Musselburgh and shows the meander of the River Esk, in which the proposed development is located, to be unoccupied.

The early 18th century map evidence is almost identical (Adair 1735) and it is only by the mid-18th century that the first signs of nearby industrial activity are depicted with a mill lead shown on Roy's map of 1747-55. John Laurie's map of 1763 shows the first buildings associated with the mill lade. The line of this mill lade is now covered by Olive Bank Road.

Maps of the late 18th century show expanding development of buildings around the mill lade. Thomson's map of 1821 provides further indication of industrial development in the vicinity of the proposed development area. Land south and east of the proposed development area is marked as a bleachfield associated with two small buildings and a Waulk Mill. Hunter & Anderson's map of 1834 shows the area between the Wauk mill and Inveresk church to comprise of two enclosed fields with three buildings shown to the immediate south-west of the development area.

Early Ordnance Survey maps (1853 & 1893) show the proposed development area as enclosed fields. The development area is crossed by a track (location unknown) associated with the Esk Net Mills by the time of the Ordnance Survey (1908) map with a large rectangular building to the east of the track on the Ordnance Survey (1914) plan. Until the late 19th century the majority of the development area remained as unoccupied agricultural land. The mid-late 19th century witnessed the development of small scale industry along the banks of the Esk. An archaeological watching brief undertaken during the excavation of site investigation pits to the east in 2001 revealed saggars and wasters of 19th century date relating to the Newbigging Pottery and suggested that the area may have been a dump for the waste from the pottery (Rankin & Rees 2001). Newbigging Pottery was located in what is now known as Manse Lane. The watching brief recovered both saggars and stoneware jar wasters, some stamped with the letters GRAY & SONS PORTOBELLO. Gray operated part of the Newbigging Pottery from 1869 and the whole pottery from 1893 until it closed in 1928. The area (and wider locale including the current development area) may have been a dump for the waste from the pottery. Recent works within the adjacent Tesco site recovered further dumped material related to Newbigging Pottery together with sub-surface remains of the former Brunton Wireworks (established 1876, demolished 2000) (Cook 2009).

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- i. the identification, excavation, sampling and recording of all significant archaeological features within the development area;
- ii. the retrieval of a representative artefact assemblage;
- iii. upon conclusion of the excavation, the preparation and execution of a post-excavation programme

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The archaeological works on site involved a monitored topsoil strip and a watching brief. The topsoil strip encompassed an area approximately 300m² to the eastern end of the development (Figure 2). This initial phase was carried out using a 14.5 tonne tracked 360° excavator utilising a bladed ditching bucket. The watching brief comprised the area surrounding the monitored topsoil strip (Figure 2) and was carried out using a 14.5 tonne tracked 360° excavator utilising a bladed ditching bucket and toothed bucket where modern foundations and hard standing were encountered. All excavation was monitored by an experienced field archaeologist and all recording was carried out according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard practices.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The monitored topsoil strip took place from the 20th to the 25th June 2012. Overall weather conditions were good; overcast but mainly dry yielding good archaeological visibility. The initial area to be stripped was reduced in size as a section of it was no longer within the building footprint, leaving an area 132m² (Figure 2). This reduction in size was approved by Mr Andrew Robertson of ELCAS. The watching brief took place intermittently from the 16th July 2012 to the 8th September 2012 and involved monitoring the remainder of the building footprint strip, the foundations for two retaining walls and the drainage required for the development (Figure 2).

4.2 Monitored Topsoil Strip

4.2.1 The area of monitored topsoil strip comprised a thin layer of topsoil [001], overlying an imported topsoil [002] up to 0.40 m in depth, that was previously identified during the watching brief (Gooder 2011). A large pit feature [010] containing modern ceramics and glass was cut into this soil [002] along the northern edge of the stripped area. No other features were revealed at this level.



Plate 1 – North facing section of modern pit [010]

4.2.2 While machining the layer [002] a fragment of a Medieval Yorkshire white ware jug was recovered. The ceramic has been provisionally dated to the 14th century (George Haggerty pers comms). The natural subsoil, a light yellowish brown coarse sandy soil with occasional patches of black and orange manganese, was revealed at depths between 1.1m and 1.4m below the current ground level. Pit [010] continued to cut this natural subsoil as well and was unable to be bottomed due to the loose sandy fill within it collapsing.

4.2.3 Three other features were also revealed cutting the natural sand (Figure 2). Two possible ditch terminals [004] and [008] were revealed and fully excavated. The ditches, lying in close proximity to each other, were aligned north-south. A possible third ditch terminus or pit [006] was also revealed and recorded as such. All three features were filled with a similar mid reddish brown clayey sand: [005], [007], and [009].



Plate 2 – South facing section of ditch [004]

4.3 Watching Brief

- 4.3.1 The watching brief included the stripping of the remainder of the building footprint to the west of the monitored topsoil area, the excavation of a retaining wall to the SE of the building footprint and the excavation of the service trench to the north of the building footprint. In most areas within the building footprint the depth of excavation did not exceed the depth of the layer [002] and only modern features were revealed cutting this soil horizon.
- 4.3.2 The excavation of the retaining wall to the south and east of the building footprints, identified further evidence for the ditches [006] and [008]. Ditch [008] continued to run south totalling 8m in length while possible ditch [006] was revealed to be a large sub-rectangular pit measuring 1.96m by 1m by 0.2m. This pit appeared to have a narrower deposit within it in plan that may indicate it was a foundation cut for a structural feature. No artefactual evidence was found within any of the features.



Plate 3 - Ditch [008] and pit [006]

- 4.3.3 A modern deposit of dumped waster pottery and plaster [012] was also revealed within the service trench to the north of the building footprint. This deposit is the same as deposits [304], [305] and

[306] found in the earlier evaluation and can be approximately dated to the late 19th and early 20th century.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The archaeological works completed across the site have been hugely successful, identifying further evidence for the post-Medieval use of the area, as well as probable earlier activity.

- 5.2 The general lack of in situ diagnostic material associated with any of the features means that none could be dated by the on site works alone. Analogy with other work completed across the area records the presence of Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval activity in close proximity to the site (See Section 1.3). Although 14th century pottery was recovered from the layer [002], the ceramic may simply represent a piece of unstratified material and should not be used to provide a date for the underlying features. However, the possibility remains that the features represent the remnants of either Prehistoric or Roman activity on site.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 All ground breaking works related to the residential development at Eskmills were completed according to the objectives set out previously. No other features relating to the evaluation finds were encountered.

- 6.2 The archaeological features identified on site have been fully excavated and removed, and no further on site works are necessary. However, as per the recommendations made in evaluation report (AOC 2011), the ceramic material recovered from Pit [607/608] and the 14th century handle recovered from [002], if deemed necessary by ELCAS / East Lothian Council, should be catalogued and subject to further analysis.

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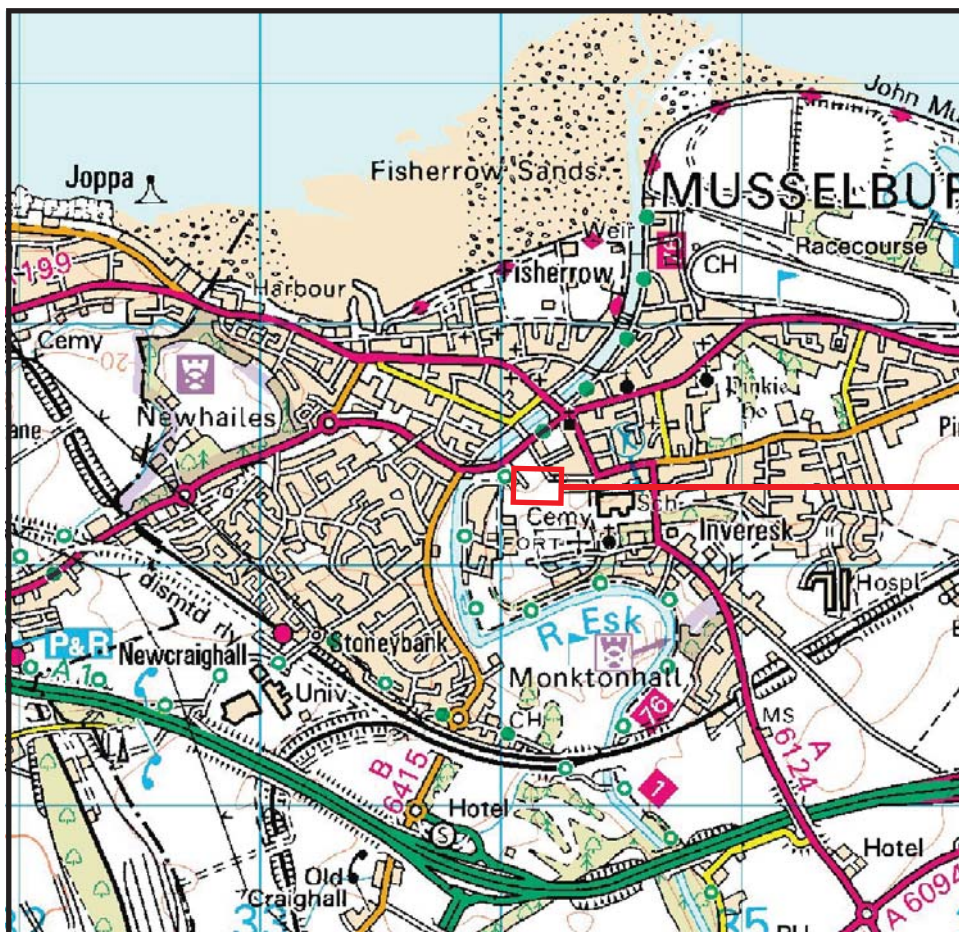
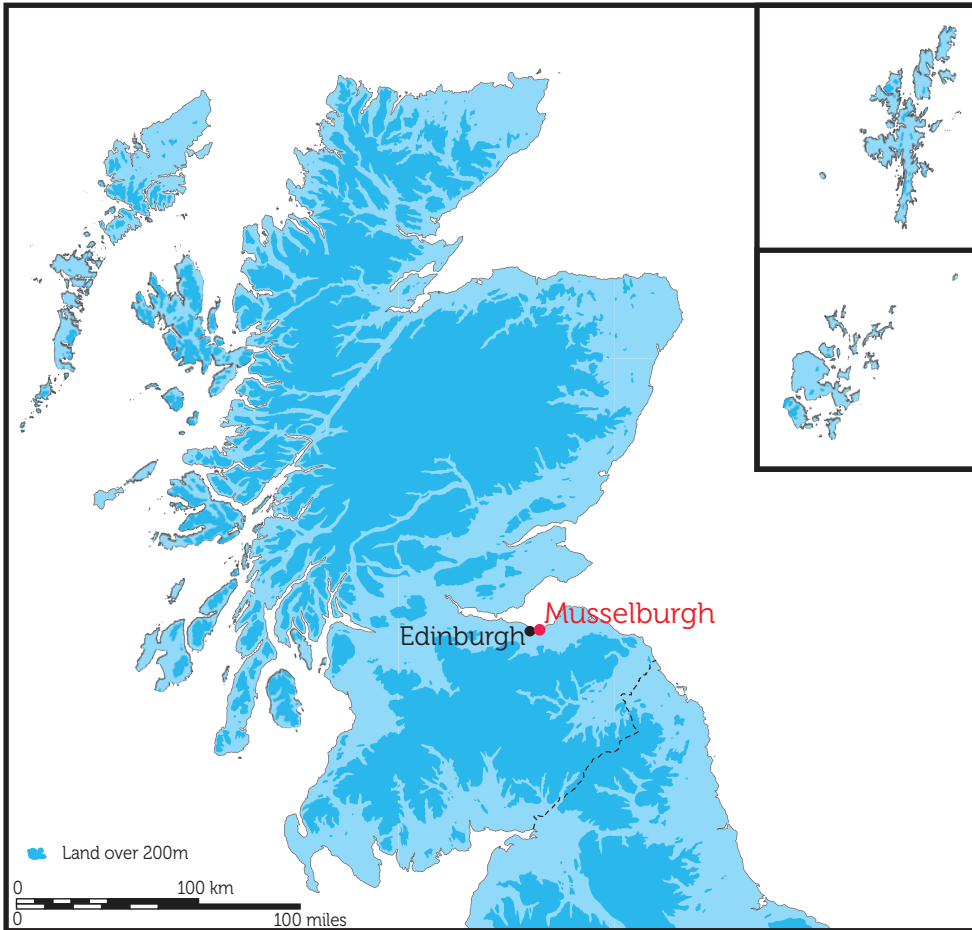
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- 1914 Ordnance Survey *Edinburghshire Sheet 004.11, 1:2500*



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Figure 1: Location of the site at Eskmills, Musselburgh

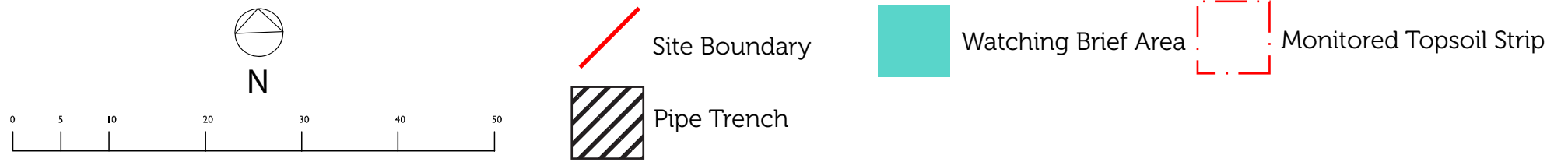
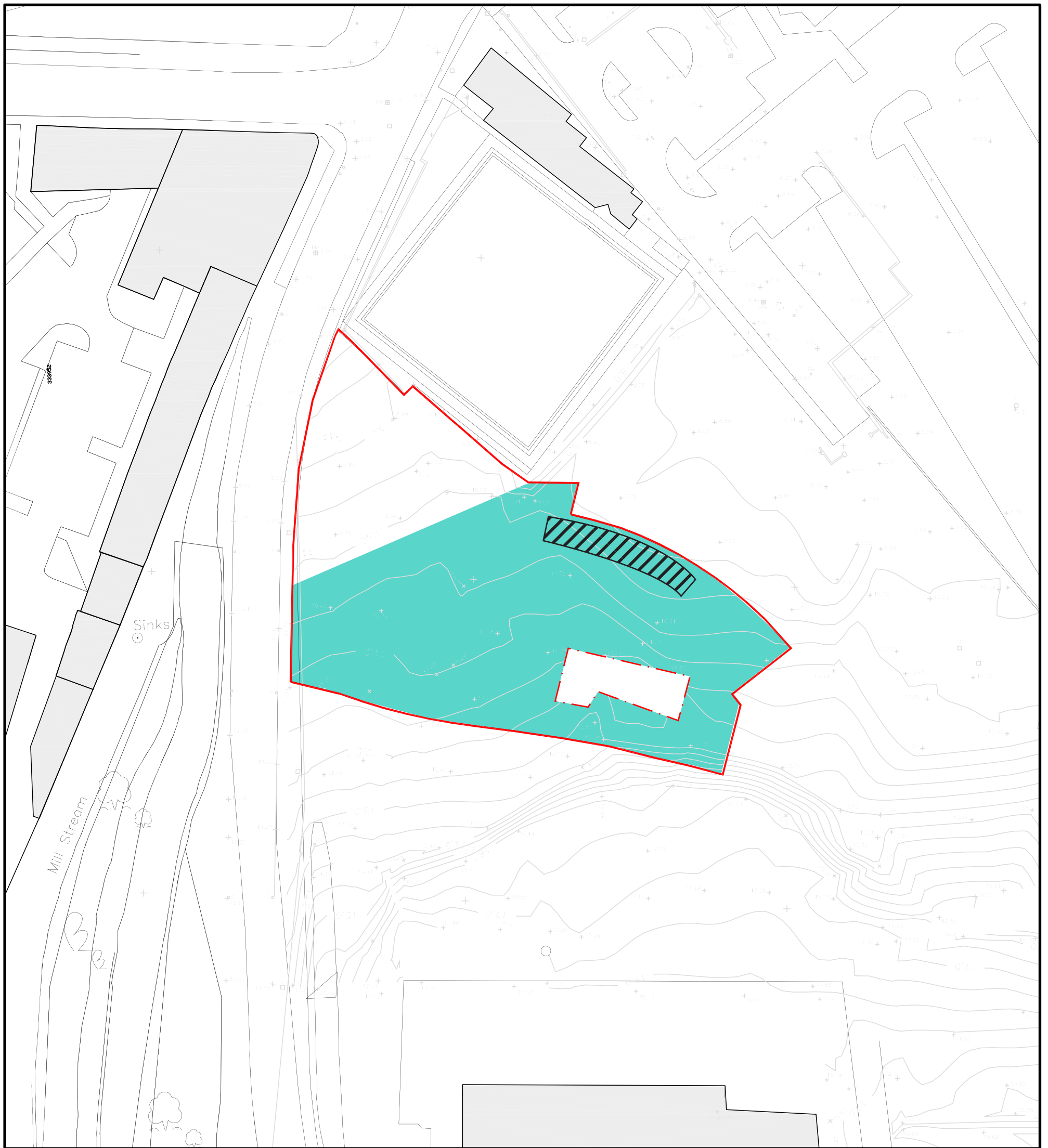


Figure 2: Location of Watching Brief and Monitored Topsoil Strip

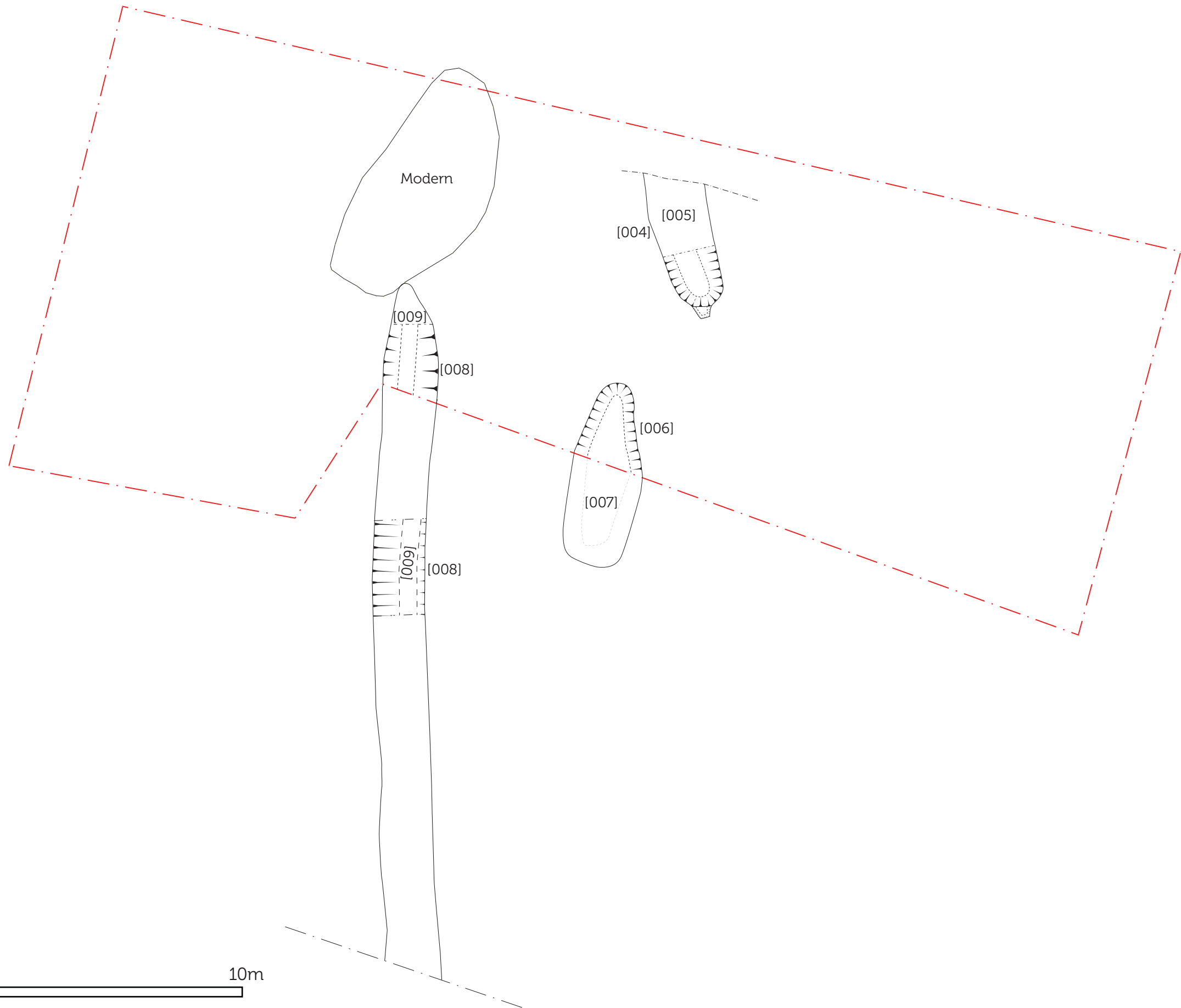


Figure 3: Detailed plan of features from monitored topsoil strip area

**Eskmills, Inveresk:
Monitored Topsoil Strip and Watching Brief
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Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Description and Interpretation
001	Dark grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and some modern ash and other modern dumped material. Measures between 0.2m and 0.4m. Topsoil (under concrete flooring in places)
002	Mid reddish brown clayey sand with frequent stone inclusions and occasional coal/charcoal flecks and lumps. Measures between 0.7m and 1.1m. Sits under topsoil and on top of natural sand (003) Probable Medieval soil horizon
003	Coarse, light yellowish brown sand Natural
004	Terminal of a linear cut running south from the limit of excavation. Filled by deposit [005]. Sits to the east of pit [010] and is north of ditch [008] with a similar fill. Measures 2.6m by 0.95m by 0.29m. Possible field boundary ditch
005	Moderately compact mid reddish brown clayey sand with abundant small stone inclusions and rare coal/charcoal lumps. Measures 2.6m by 0.95m by 0.29m. Similar in colour and texture to deposits [007] and [009]. Fill of ditch [004]
006	Rectangular shaped cut with vertical sides and a flat base aligned N-S. Lies to the east of ditch [008] and to the south of ditch [004]. Measures 1.96m by 1m by 0.2m. Filled by deposit [007]. Lenses within the fill may indicate a slot within the cut that may have held a large stone or timber. No dating or other evidence found. Possible pit related to boundary ditches [004] and [008]
007	Moderately compact mid reddish brown clayey sand with abundant small stone inclusions and rare coal/charcoal lumps. Measures 1.96m by 1m by 0.2m. Similar in colour and texture to deposits [005] and [009]. Fill of pit [006]
008	Terminal of a linear cut running north from the limit of excavation, with moderate sides and a concave base. Filled by deposit [009]. Sits to the immediate south of pit [010]. Measures 7.98m by 0.6m by 0.29m. Possible field boundary ditch
009	Moderately compact mid reddish brown clayey sand with abundant small stone inclusions and rare coal/charcoal lumps. Measures 7.98m by 0.6m by 0.29m. Similar in colour and texture to deposits [005] and [007]. Fill of ditch [008]
010	Cut for large oval shaped pit with vertical to inverted sides. Base was not reached due to the water table flooding the bottom at 1.4m. Filled by [011]. Cuts deposit [002] as well as the natural sand [003]. Measures 4.2m by 2.2m by 1.4m (+). 19th/20th Century pit
011	Mixture of reddish brown clayey sand, light brown sand, and dark grey ashy silt and ash. Measures 4.2m by 2.2m by 1.4m (+). Fill of pit [010]
012	Dark grey silty sand with gypsum and ash inclusions containing 19 th century and 20 th century pottery waste material and modern CBM. Revealed within the sewer and waste water pipe trench within a modern cut through the natural sand with ??m exposed. Deposit was 0.5m deep. 19th/20th Century dump
013	Dark red brown silty sand with occasional small sub rounded stone inclusions and modern glass and CBM. Underlies deposit (012) and sits on top of natural sand in places.

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Digital Photographs

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From	Date
1	MTS	004	Mid ex of ditch [004]	W	22/6/12
2	MTS	006	Pre-ex of ditch [006]	N	22/6/12
3	MTS	004	S-facing section of ditch [004]	S	22/6/12
4	MTS	010	S-facing section of pit [010] collapsed	S	22/6/12
5	MTS	006	N-facing section of ditch [006]	N	25/6/12
6	MTS	008	N-facing section of ditch [008]	N	25/6/12
7	MTS	010	N-facing section of pit [010]	N	25/6/12
8	MTS	008-010	General shot showing ditch [008] and pit [010]	W	25/6/12
9	MTS	004-006	General shot showing ditch [004] and ditch [006]	E	25/6/12
10-14	BF		Pre-ex of Watching Brief Area	Var	16/7/12
15	BF		Working shot	N	16/7/12
16	BF		End of day progress	N	16/7/12
17	BF		Robbed out wall foundation	N	17/7/12
18	BF		East-facing section showing tarmac	E	17/7/12
19	BF		N-facing section showing wall and tarmac	N	17/7/12
20	BF		End of day progress	E	17/7/12
21	BF		N-facing section showing end of rubble	N	18/7/12
22	BF	006	Pre-ex of pit [006]	N	19/7/12
23	BF	006	N-facing section of pit [006]	N	19/7/12
24	BF	006	N-facing section of pit [006]	N	19/7/12
25	BF	008	General shot of ditch [008]	S	19/7/12
26	BF	008	N-facing section of ditch [008]	N	19/7/12
27	BF	008	S-facing section of ditch [008]	S	19/7/12
28	BF	006-008	General shot post-ex	W	19/7/12
29	BF	006-008	General shot post-ex	S	19/7/12
30	BF	006	Post-ex of pit [006]	N	19/7/12
31	BF		End of day progress	W	19/7/12
32	BF		Working shot	W	23/7/12
33	RW		Revetted slope showing topsoil	N	23/7/12
34-35	PT	012	View of W part of deposit 012	SE	5/9/12
36-37	PT	012-013	NW facing section 012 and 013	NW	5/9/12
38-39	PT	012	View of working in pipe trench showing 012	NW	5/9/12
40	PT	012	Shot of 012 extents	S	6/9/12
41	PT		Sandstone rubble surface above 012	SW	8/9/12
42	PT		End of 012 cutting natural sand	SW	8/9/12
43	PT		Modern pit in sand	SW	8/9/12
44	PT		Natural sand just under made ground	SW	8/9/12

Black & White Film 1

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From	Date
1-2			Registration	-	22/6/12
3-4	MTS	004	Mid ex of ditch [004]	W	22/6/12
5-6	MTS	006	Pre-ex of ditch [006]	N	22/6/12
7-8	MTS	004	S-facing section of ditch [004]	S	22/6/12
9-10	MTS	010	S-facing section of pit [010] collapsed	S	22/6/12
11-12	MTS	006	N-facing section of ditch [006]	N	25/6/12
13-14	MTS	008	N-facing section of ditch [008]	N	25/6/12
15-16	MTS	010	N-facing section of pit [010]	N	25/6/12
17-18	MTS	008-010	General shot showing ditch [008] and pit [010]	W	25/6/12
19-20	MTS	004-006	General shot showing ditch [004] and ditch [006]	E	25/6/12

Black & White Film 2

Frame	Area	F. No	Description	From	Date
1-2	BF	006	Pre-ex of pit [006]	N	19/7/12
3-4	BF	006	N-facing section of pit [006]	N	19/7/12
5-6	BF	006	N-facing section of pit [006]	N	19/7/12
7-8	BF	008	General shot of ditch [008]	S	19/7/12
9-10	BF	008	N-facing section of ditch [008]	N	19/7/12
11-12	BF	008	S-facing section of ditch [008]	S	19/7/12
13-14	BF	-	Registration shot	-	19/7/12
15-16	BF	006-008	General shot post-ex	W	19/7/12
17-18	BF	006-008	General shot post-ex	S	19/7/12
19-20	BF	006	Post-ex of pit [006]	N	19/7/12

APPENDIX 3: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No.	Area	Feature No.	Details	Scale
1	MTS	[004]	S facing section of ditch [004]	1:10
2	MTS	[004]	Plan of ditch [004]	1:20
3	MTS	[006]	N facing section of ditch [006]	1:10
4	MTS	[006]	Plan of ditch [006]	1:20
5	MTS	[008]	N facing section of ditch [008]	1:10
6	MTS	[008]	Plan of ditch [008]	1:20
7	MTS	[010]	SW facing section of pit [010]	1:10
8	MTS	[010]	NE facing section of ditch [010]	1:10
9	BF	006-008	Plan of ditch [008] and pit [006]	1:20
10	BF	008	N-facing section of ditch [008]	1:10
11	BF	006	N-facing section of pit [006]	1:10

APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER

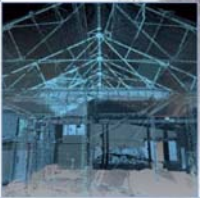
Finds No.	Context No.	Description
1	002	1 x 14 th century pot handle fragment
2	011	Several shards of white ceramic

APPENDIX 5: SAMPLES REGISTER

Context No.	Quantity (litres)
005	20
007	20
009	20
011	20

APPENDIX 6: 'DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND' REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Eskmills, Inveresk
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 21861
PARISH:	Inveresk
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Kevin Paton
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Monitored Topsoil Strip and Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S)	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Two possible boundary ditches and a pit related to them – Pre-Medieval
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 3394 7230
START DATE (this season)	20 th June 2012
END DATE (this season)	8 th September 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Archaeological Evaluation (AOC 2012)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>This report presents the results of an archaeologically monitored topsoil strip and watching brief in relation to the construction of a residential development next to Inveravon Terrace, Musselburgh, East Lothian.</p> <p>The monitored topsoil strip was undertaken on the eastern end of the building footprint, close to a waster pit found in an earlier evaluation. The watching brief was undertaken on the remainder of the building footprint and all other ground breaking works within a predetermined area.</p> <p>Two linear features and a large pit of a similar date were revealed during the archaeological works.</p> <p>Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation and watching brief phase of works may require further analysis.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Hackland & Dore Architects
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	kevin.paton@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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