

Date: August 2006
Client: Bourne Leisure
Project Code: SSD06

Seton Sands, East Lothian:

**Results of an Archaeological Desk-based Study and
Evaluation**

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (SSD06)

Client	Bourne Leisure
National grid reference	Map Sheet <i>NT 47NW</i> centred on <i>NT42127 75300</i>
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Schedule	
Fieldwork	3rd - 9th May 2006
Report	August 2006

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Summary

This report describes the results of an archaeological desk-based study and field evaluation undertaken on land adjacent to Seton Mains, East Lothian in advance of a planning application by the landowners Bourne Leisure, to develop the area as both an extension to an existing caravan park and as a golf course.

The results are intended to provide further information concerning the nature of three archaeological cropmark sites that have been identified in the area, in order to allow an informed decision by the planning authority.

The proposed development site and its environs contain a high concentration of features of cultural heritage interest. The key archaeological feature within the site boundary is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 6191), a substantial and complex cropmark enclosure adjacent to Seton Mains on the east side of the study area (Site 1). Two other non-scheduled areas of archaeological cropmarks have been recorded within the study area (Sites 2 & 3) and together these locations provided the focus for the intrusive field evaluation.

Evaluation of Site 2 yielded no archaeological features and it is concluded that this cropmark does not reflect the presence of an archaeological site. A small number of probable archaeological features of unknown date and significance were encountered in Site 3 and adjacent to Site 1.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based study and field evaluation undertaken by Headland Archaeology carried out at three discrete locations (Sites 1 – 3) within a larger study area on land adjacent to Seton Mains and Seton Chapel, East Lothian during May 2006. The study area comprises open, formerly improved and cultivated fields lying between the 25m and 10m contours.

The work was carried out on behalf of Bourne Leisure who own and control the land; a Written Scheme of Investigation was submitted to East Lothian Council Archaeology Service and Historic Scotland.

2. DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

This section contains the results of a desk-based appraisal of the known cultural heritage sites within and immediately adjacent to the study area. These sites are shown in Figure 1 and are listed in the gazetteer below. The NMRS and SMR were checked for previously recorded archaeological sites within the study area. All vertical aerial photographs were checked for previously unidentified cropmarks. Historic maps covering the study area held by the National Library of Scotland were consulted, and a check carried out on the catalogue of the National Archives of Scotland. A full list of sources is included in Appendix 2. Three sites were identified within the evaluation area and were subject to trial trenching. These were Site 1 (around the margins of the Scheduled Area), Site 2 (a possible cropmark) and Site 3 (possible cropmarks). The desk based assessment did not identify any previously unidentified sites.

Historic maps, dating back to the 17th century do not show any settlement located within the evaluation area. As soon as the area was depicted in any detail (Roy's plan of 1747-55) it appears that the site was divided into arable fields.

Site No.	Site Name	Period	Description	Source (NMRS No.)	Designation
1	Seton Mains	Prehistoric	Enclosure – Fort; Settlement; Cropmarks; Rig	NT47NW 19	SAM 6191
2	Seton Mains	Prehistoric	Enclosure	NT47NW 58	
3	Seton Chapel	Prehistoric	Ring-Ditch; Pits; Cropmarks	NT47NW 63	
4	Seton Collegiate Kirk	Medieval / Post Medieval	Funerary; Religion/ Collegiate Church; Burial-Vault	NT47NW 4.00	SAM 90275 HB 19077 (Listed: Category A)
5	Seton House & Gardens	Post Medieval	Residential/ Country House & Gardens (with associated features/structures)	NT47NW 3.00 NT47NW 3.01 NT47NW 3.02 NT47NW 3.03 NT47NW	HB 19080 (Listed: Category A) HB 19079 (Listed: Category C (S)) HG&DL Site 205

				3.04	
				NT47NW	
				4.01	
				NT47NW 23	
				NT47SW 72	
6	Seton Mill Kiln & Granary	Post Medieval	Mill Kiln & Granary	NT47SW 90	HB19081 (Listed: Category C(S))

2.1 Site Descriptions and Previous Archaeological Work

Site 1: Aerial photographs show cropmarks of a substantial ditched enclosure, which has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The principal features are two lengths of wide ditch cutting off access from the south and west with a possible entrance gap in the western side between these two lengths of ditch. The circuit of the ditch on the eastern side is not visible and partially obscured by modern buildings. The northwest side and terminal of the ditch appears to be flanked both internally and externally by a palisade ditch and a number of curvilinear and other irregular features are visible within the enclosure. The form of the enclosure, which measures some 44m by 37m, and the range of other features suggest that the cropmarks represent a fort or enclosed settlement of prehistoric date.

In 1993 CFA Archaeology produced a survey of all topographic and modern features and combined them with a rectified plot of the cropmarks for Historic Scotland for scheduling purposes. An evaluation in advance of new drainage was carried out by CFA in 1994 within the south-east quadrant of the enclosure during which a segment of ditch was recorded that may relate to activity associated with the prehistoric enclosure.

Site 2: Cropmark of a possible sub circular enclosure of unknown period revealed on a vertical aerial photograph (OS 75/102/139).

Site 3: An area of cropmarks to the north of Seton Chapel including a possible ring-ditch and 10 or more pit-type cropmarks of indeterminate age or purpose.

Site 4: Seton Collegiate Church, one of the finest surviving collegiate churches in Scotland and a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 90275) and Category 'A' listed building. Originally dedicated in 1242, in the names of St. Mary and the Holy Cross, it has a complex building history with the remains of the original 13th century nave to west and amendments throughout the 16th century. By the mid-19th century it had ceased to be used as a church and was used as a burial ground.

An archaeological evaluation carried out in 1988 in advance of a new drainage system revealed a number of disturbed graves and two intact burials, one aligned 180 degrees from the norm (Lewis 1988). Further archaeological monitoring during ground works undertaken in 2003 and 2004 revealed no other features or finds of archaeological significance (Stewart 2004).

Site 5: Seton House and the associated gardens are also Category 'A' listed structures. The present building, designed by Robert Adam, was constructed in 1790 and is an outstanding example of a large castellated mansion. It occupies the site of Seton Palace, a late 16th century house, built on an L-plan with a tall square tower. During clearance work by the Department of the Environment in the grounds of Seton Collegiate Church the ruins of a complex of rooms was found, which were presumably associated with the earlier palace. The 17th century garden walls, with round corner towers, associated with the palace still survive. The gardens of Seton House have been registered in the Inventory of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Site No 205).

Site 6: Buildings comprising the former Seton Mill Kiln & Granary, a Category C(S) listed building.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the evaluation were:

- to determine the character, extent and quality of any buried remains related to the areas of non-scheduled cropmarks recorded in the NMRS/SMR or identified during the desk-based assessment within the proposed development area.
- to provide additional information in order to allow the planning authority to make an informed decision regarding the planning application relating to the site as a whole.

4. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation entailed trial trenching by mechanical excavator under direct archaeological supervision to investigate a 5% sample of three areas containing cropmarks recorded from aerial photographs outside of the Scheduled Area.

Site 1 comprised a 30 m wide corridor outside a 10 m wide buffer around the Scheduled Area of the cropmark enclosure. The limits of the Scheduled Area were marked out in advance to ensure that no accidental damage was caused during the evaluation. A 10 m buffer zone was used to allow for any imprecision in the marking out exercise.

Site 2 lay immediately to the south of Site 1 and encompassed the possible cropmark enclosure. Site 3 was located further down slope on the northwest side of the site and extended over a range of discrete cropmarks provisionally identified as being a ring ditch and a number of pits.

Site 3 was an area of cropmarks of unknown archaeological significance to the northwest of the Collegiate Church.

Trenching was carried out using a CAT 360° tracked 16 ton excavator equipped with a 2.0 m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. A total of 17 trenches were excavated, located in such a way as to maximise the archaeological potential presented by aerial photograph transcription and topographical features. All turf and topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator and the exposed natural subsoil was examined for archaeological features and deposits.

Identified linear features were sample excavated if their function was not apparent whereas discrete features were fully excavated in order to recover any potential dating evidence. Stratigraphy and features within the trenches were recorded using Headland Archaeology pro-forma sheets. Both digital and archive quality colour transparency photographs were taken. Trenches were set out and features within them recorded using a field computer running Penmap version 5.10d controlling a Leica TCRA 1105 total station.

5. RESULTS

General

A walkover survey was carried out prior to any trial trenching being undertaken to assess the potential and suitability of the ground for trenching.

There was no visible evidence of any field monuments within the study area other than relict field boundaries (former banks and ditches) that had previously subdivided the site into smaller field units.

A total of 17 trenches (Figure 1) varying in length between 15m and 100 m were excavated (full descriptions are provided in Appendix 1). Ploughsoil varied from 0.35 - 0.80 m deep depending on the topography of the sub-stratum, although it was generally evenly distributed to a depth of around 0.4 m and directly overlay a subsoil of sandy clays, sands and gravels. Diffuse spreads of carbon were encountered in most trenches. These are a natural component of the subsoil and comprise highly fragmented particles of coal and carbonaceous shale.

Field Drains

Drainage features, typically pertaining to late eighteenth/early nineteenth century field improvements, comprised the majority of manmade features recorded during the evaluation. These features occurred in a number of the trenches, only their location and alignment was recorded. They are not illustrated in this report

Archaeological Features

Site 1, Trench 6 contained a deep elongated cut into subsoil [6.4]. As exposed in the trench this could be interpreted either as a ditch terminus or an elongated pit (Figure 2; Plate 1 & 2). The trench was extended to the edge of the 10 m buffer around the Scheduled Area to reveal more of the feature in plan. A machine-excavated section across the feature revealed the cut to be in excess of 1m deep with a broad 'U' shaped profile. It contained dark sandy loam [6.3] with few stones interspersed with lenses or tip lines of carbonised (coal and charcoal) material. The base of the cut was not excavated below 1.0m for Health & Safety reasons, but it was noted as containing a concentration of large stones. Adjacent and just west of [6.3] was a shallow sub oval pit [6.1] (0.55m diameter <0.2m deep with an irregular profile) containing a sterile sandy gravel fill [6.2]. No other features of potential antiquity were revealed in any of the other trenches excavated in Site 1.

Site 2, the site of a potential sub-circular enclosure, did not reveal any features other than relatively modern field drains.

Site 3 produced a few small pit-type features in two of the trenches (Figure 2). Trench 12 contained two sub oval pits [12.1; Plate 4] and [12.3; Plate 3 & 5] of similar size and appearance some 16m apart. Pit [12.1] was 0.9m in diameter and 0.23m deep whilst pit [12.3] was 1.05m in diameter and 0.30m deep. Both had a steep sided bowl profile and contained a homogenous mid brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks, a few small stones but no other inclusions. Trench 13 contained a 1.4m long segment of an irregular elongate pit or possibly a shallow curvilinear ditch [13.1; Plate 6] with steep sloping sides and a flat base containing a similar fill [13.2] to that recorded in the pits in adjacent Trench 12. Immediately to the north were the vestiges of a low bank [13.3] that may be remnants of rig cultivation or part of a much-denuded early boundary. The orientation matches the cultivation traces seen on air photos elsewhere in the field.

There is a slight knoll within the area of Site 3, the level surface of which would normally have been targeted during the evaluation. Due to the presence of overhead cables it could not be targeted during this phase of work.

No finds were recovered from any of the contexts investigated although bulk soil samples were taken from a number of locations for the recovery of palaeo-environmental remains or microscopic small finds.

Sample Assessment

Bulk samples were taken from all probable archaeological features and processed by wet sieving. The retents and flots have been retained and a full report is included in the site archive. A summary is provided here. The samples contained a low concentration of wood charcoal, some charred cereal grains, a possible chip of worked stone and some fragments of burnt bone. All the inclusions were very small and do not provide dating evidence for the features.

6. Discussion

Site 1. The evaluation encountered one substantial negative feature. Although just outside the buffer zone left around the Scheduled Area, the feature is some 25m west of the ditches associated with the known cropmark enclosure. The limited area of the feature exposed during the evaluation did not allow confirmation of whether this was an elongated, isolated feature or the terminus of a ditch. However, if it were the terminus of an outer ditch associated with the Scheduled enclosure it would be expected that a corresponding cropmark would be visible on aerial photographs, as this is an area where cropmarks have been shown to closely reflect archaeological features. There are a number of poorly defined cropmark 'patches' visible on the aerial photographs in the vicinity of the feature, and it seems more likely to correspond to one of these rather than a ditch terminal. Unfortunately no artefacts were recovered from the feature and it remains undated. Its profile does not appear to resemble that of a machine-dug feature and it may be pre-modern in date.

The area to the southeast of the Scheduled Ancient Monument that was identified as the location of cropmarks (yellow area on Figure 1) did not appear to contain significant archaeological features excepting those identified in the north of Trench 6 (the large feature mentioned above and a small pit close by). The area of cropmarks to the north (yellow area on Figure 1) did not extend significantly outside the buffer area and was not tested; trenches located immediately to the north did not locate any archaeological features.

Site 2. No features of archaeological interest other than field drains were revealed at Site 2. The cropmark features identified as a possible site on aerial photographs did not correspond to any sub-surface archaeological features and it is concluded that the cropmarks do not represent an archaeological site.

Site 3. Trenching revealed a few features of possible archaeological interest. They can be classified as relating to cultivation (rig) and a low-density scatter of small pits. The depth of topsoil on this site, 0.8m above subsoil, was greater than that encountered on Sites 1 and 2 where the average depth was only 0.4m or less and this may have protected the underlying archaeological features. The reason for the greater depth of soil here is unclear but may be due to a number of factors including natural migration or perhaps a build-up of soil against a pre-existing boundary. These features remain undated but do not appear to be related to a well-preserved archaeological site. The level surface of a slight knoll was not evaluated during this phase of work because of the presence of overhead cables.

APPENDIX 1. SITE REGISTERS**1.1 Trench Statistics****TRENCH:** 1 **Orientation:** NE-SW

Length (m): 100
Width (m): 2
Max. Depth: 0.6
Ave. Depth: 0.6

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.4
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.2
1	Ceramic field drain	
2	Field drain	
3	Ceramic field drain	
4	Rubble field drain	
5	Diffuse carbon spreads throughout trench (non-archaeological)	
6	Field drain	
7	Metal water pipe (redundant)	
8	Ceramic field drain	
9	Ceramic field drain	
10	Rubble field drain	
11	Ceramic field drain	

TRENCH: 2 **Orientation:** E-W

Length (m): 65
Width (m): 2
Max. Depth: 0.6
Ave. Depth: 0.6

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.4
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.2
1	Ceramic field drain	
2	Field drain	
3	Ceramic/rubble field drain	
4	Diffuse carbon spreads (non-archaeological)	
5	Rubble field drain	
6	Field drain	
7	Field drain	
8	Field drain	
9	Field drain	
10	Natural manganese panning	

TRENCH: 3 **Orientation: SE-NW**

Length (m): 56
 Width (m): 2
 Max. Depth: 0.7
 Ave. Depth: 0.7

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.3
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.4
1	Field drain	
2	Field drain	
3	Field drain	

TRENCH: 4 **Orientation: NW-SE**

Length (m): 65
 Width (m): 2
 Max. Depth: 0.6
 Ave. Depth: 0.6

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.35
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.25
1	Ceramic field drain	
2	Field drain	
3	Diffuse carbon spreads (non-archaeological)	
4	Ceramic field drain	

TRENCH: 5 **Orientation: NE-SW**

Length (m): 38
 Width (m): 2
 Max. Depth: 0.8
 Ave. Depth: 0.8

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.4
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.4

ARCHAEOLOGICALLY STERILE

TRENCH: 6 **Orientation: SW-NE**

Length (m): 57
 Width (m): 2
 Max. Depth: 1.6
 Ave. Depth: 0.7

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.4
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.3 – 1.2
1	Circular feature	
2	Cut of pit diameter: 0.55	
3	Fill of cut [2]	<0.2
4	Cut of large pit	
5	Fill of large pit [4]	>0.8

TRENCH: 7 **Orientation: SW-NE**

Length (m): 15
 Width (m): 2
 Max. Depth: 0.75
 Ave. Depth: 0.75

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.4
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.35

ARCHAEOLOGICALLY STERILE

TRENCH: 8 **Orientation: SW-NE**

Length (m): 49
 Width (m): 2
 Max. Depth: 0.8
 Ave. Depth: 0.8

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.4
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.4
1	Diffuse carbon spread (non-archaeological)	

TRENCH: 9 **Orientation: SE-NW**

Length (m): 83
 Width (m): 2
 Max. Depth: 1
 Ave. Depth: 0.8

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.3
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.5 – 0.7
1	Field drain	
2	Field Drain	
3	Field Drain	
4	Field Drain	
5	Ceramic field drain	
6	Diffuse carbon spreads (non-archaeological)	
7	Ceramic field drain	

TRENCH: 10 **Orientation: W-E**

Length (m): 38
 Width (m): 2
 Max. Depth: 0.55
 Ave. Depth: 0.55

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.4
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.15
1	Field drain	
2	Field drain	

TRENCH: 11 **Orientation: E-W**

Length (m): 33
 Width (m): 2
 Max. Depth: 0.5
 Ave. Depth: 0.5

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.35
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.15

ARCHAEOLOGICALLY STERILE

TRENCH: 12 **Orientation:** W-E

Length (m): 49
Width (m): 2
Max. Depth: 1.0
Ave. Depth: 0.7

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.3
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.4 – 0.7
1	Cut of pit diameter: 0.9	
2	Fill of pit [1]	0.23
3	Cut of pit diameter: 1.05	
4	Fill of pit [3]	0.3

TRENCH: 13 **Orientation:** E-W

Length (m): 22.5
Width (m): 2
Max. Depth: 1.2
Ave. Depth: 0.8

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.35
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.45 – 0.85
1	Cut of pit/ditch terminal	
2	Fill of feature [1]	0.4 – 0.8
3	Rig	
4	Field drain	
5	Field drain	
6	Plough marks	

TRENCH: 14 **Orientation:** NW-SE

Length (m): 64
Width (m): 2
Max. Depth: 0.6
Ave. Depth: 0.6

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.3
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.3

ARCHAEOLOGICALLY STERILE**TRENCH:** 15 **Orientation:** S-N

Length (m): 60
Width (m): 2
Max. Depth: 0.6
Ave. Depth: 0.6

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.4
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.2

ARCHAEOLOGICALLY STERILE**TRENCH:** 16 **Orientation:** W-E

Length (m): 72
Width (m): 2
Max. Depth: 0.7
Ave. Depth: 0.7

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.4
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.3
1	Cut	
2	Area of diffuse carbon spreads (non-archaeological)	
3	Cut	
4	Ceramic field drain	
5	Plough mark	
6	Diffuse carbon spreads (non-archaeological)	
7	Possible plough marks	
8	Ceramic field drain	
9	Diffuse carbon spread (non-archaeological)	
10	Plough mark	
11	Ceramic field drain	
12	Ceramic field drain	
13	Diffuse carbon spreads (non-archaeological)	
14	Plough marks	
15	Field drain	
16	Field drain	
17	Plough marks	

TRENCH: 17 **Orientation:** NW-SE

Length (m): 51
Width (m): 2
Max. Depth: 0.8
Ave. Depth: 0.8

Context no.	Description	Depth of deposit (m)
	<i>Ploughsoil</i>	0.4
	<i>Subsoil</i>	0.4
1	Diffuse carbon spreads (non-archaeological)	
2	Plough marks	
3	Diffuse carbon spread (non-archaeological)	
4	Ceramic field drain	
5	Plough marks	
6	Field drain	
7	Field drain	
8	Field drain	
9	Plough marks	

1.2 Sample Register

Sample no.	Context	Description	
1	Trench 6 (5)	Fill of ditch / pit	[4]
2	Trench 6 (3)	Fill of pit/posthole	[2]
3	Trench 12 (2)	Fill of posthole	[1]
4	Trench 12 (4)	Fill of posthole	[3]
5	Trench 13 (2)	Fill of ditch / pit	[1]

Photographic Register

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Facing</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	N	General shot of site from SW corner of scheduled area
2	NE	General shot of site from SW corner of scheduled area
3	E	General shot of site from SW corner of scheduled area
4	SSE	General shot of site from SW corner of scheduled area
5	W	General shot of site from SW corner of scheduled area
6	SW	Trench 6, plan of ditch [4] (5)
7	SW	Trench 6, NE facing section of ditch [4] (5)
8	SW	Trench 6, NE facing section of ditch [4] (5)
9	E	Trench 6, edge of ditch [4] (5) on SW side
10	SE	Trench 6, edge of ditch [4] (5) on NE side
13	SW	Trench 6, view to SW
14	NE	Trench 6, view to NE
15	NW	Trench 6, SE facing section at ditch [4] (5)
16	W	Trench 1, view to W
17	E	Trench 1, view to E
18	NW	Trench 3, view to NW
19	SE	Trench 3, view to SE
20	SE	Trench 4, view to SE
21	NW	Trench 4, view to NW
22	W	Trench 2, view to W
23	E	Trench 2, view to E
24	E	Trench 5, view to E
25	W	Trench 5, view to W
26	NW	Trench 7, view to NW
27	SE	Trench 7, view to SE
28	NE	Trench 8, view to NE
29	SW	Trench 8, view to SW
30	NE	Trench 9, view to NE
31	SW	Trench 9, view to SW
32	E	Trench 10, view to E
33	W	Trench 10, view to W
34	E	Trench 11, view to E
35	W	Trench 11, view to W
36	NE	Trench 12, view to NE
37	N	Trench 12, unexcavated posthole/pit [1] (2)
38	N	Trench 12, unexcavated posthole/pit [3] (4)
39	W	Trench 12, E facing section of posthole [1] (2)
40	W	Trench 12, E facing section of posthole [1] (2)
41	W	Trench 12, E facing section of posthole [3] (4)
42	W	Trench 12, E facing section of posthole [3] (4)
43	S	Trench 12, post-ex of posthole [1], from N baulk
44	S	Trench 12, post-ex of posthole [3], from N baulk
45	NE	Trench 13, view to NE showing unexcavated pit [1] (2) and linear features (pit cutting linear)
46	SE	Trench 13, view to SE showing unexcavated pit [1] (2) and linear features.
47	S	Trench 15, view to S
48	NW	Trench 14, view to NW

49	W	Trench 16, view to W
50	NW	Trench 17, view to NW
51	SE	Trench 17, plough marks from NW baulk
52	SE	Trench 17, plough marks from NW baulk
53	SE	Trench 17, plough marks from NW baulk
54	SE	Trench 17, black marks from NW baulk
55	W	Trench 13, distance shot including E facing baulk with ditch [1] (2)
56	W	Trench 13, detail of ditch [1] (2)

APPENDIX 2. LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED**Vertical Aerial Photographs (RCAHMS)**

<i>Sortie</i>	<i>Frames</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Library Ref</i>
CPE/Scot/UK265A	5331-5333	14/8/47	1:10000	B169
58/RAF/1097	F ₂₁ :0005-0003	22/4/53	1:10000	B355
58/RAF/3932	F ₂₁ :0058-0056	14/11/60	1:10000	B492
Meridian 112/71	035-034	10/7/71	1:24000	C305
05/75/102	137-139	18/5/75	1:7800	-
05/79/150	014-015	18/10/79	1:7800	-
51988	154-153	7/6/88	1:24000	C779

Maps (National Library of Scotland)

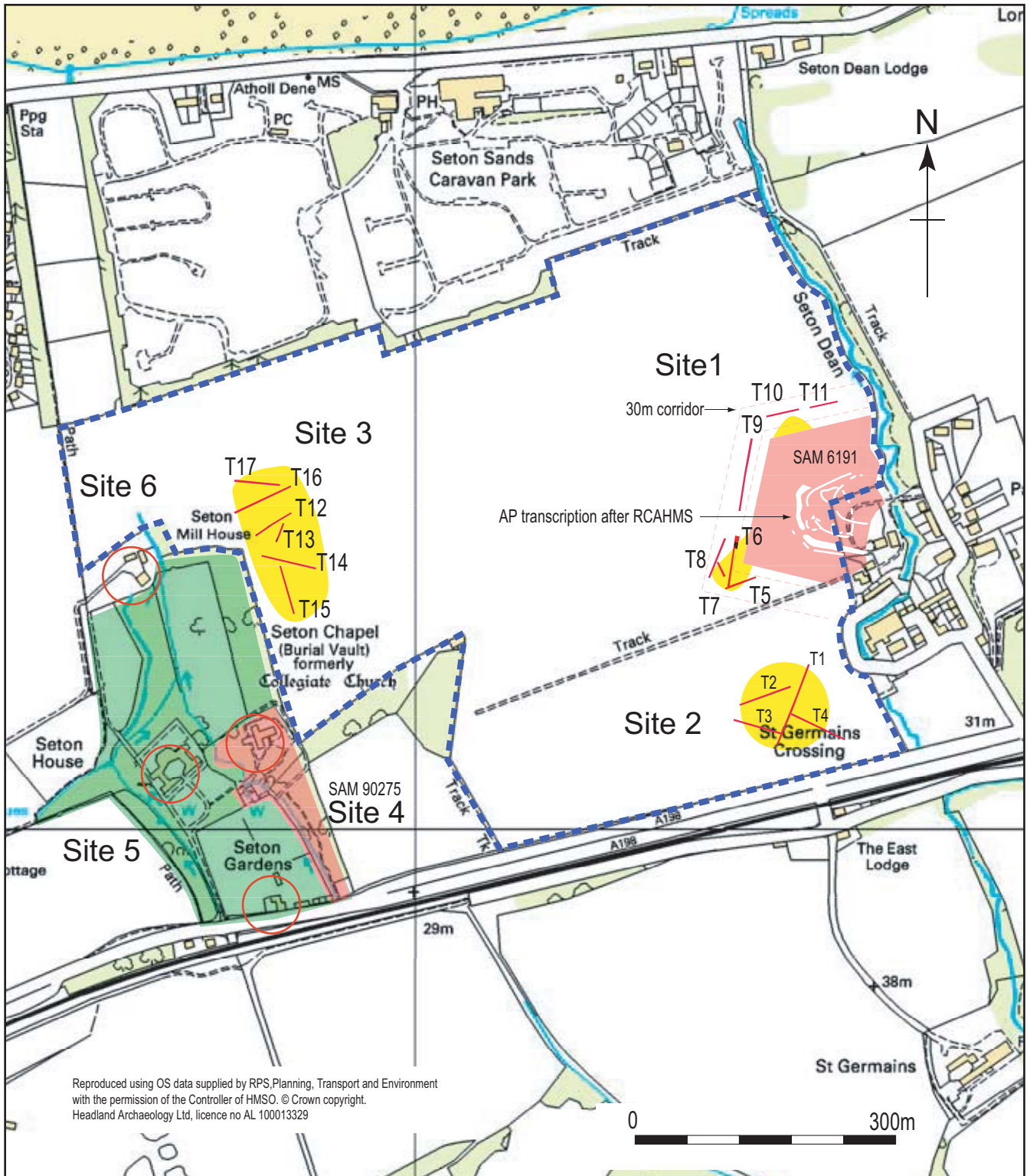
T Pont 1630 *A new description of the shires Lothian and Linlithgow*
 J Adair 1682 *East Lothian*
 J Adair c.1736 *A map of East Lothian*
 J Elphinstone 1744 *A new and correct map of the Lothians from Mr Adair's observations*
 H Moll 1745 *Lothian*
 W Roy 1747-55 *Area around Prestonpans in Haddingtonshire and Edinburgh* Map 08/5a
 A Armstrong 1773 *Map of the Three Lothians*
 Taylor & Skinner 1776 *Survey and map of Roads, Plate 36 Road from Prestonpans to North Berwick*
 W Forrest 1802 *Map of Haddingtonshire*
 J Ainslie 1821 *Map of Southern Part of Scotland*
 J Thomsons 1820 *Atlas of Scotland – Haddington*
 Greenwood, Fowler & Sharp 1844 *Map of the County of Haddington*
 Ordnance Survey County Series Maps, 1854-75 *Index to the OS of Haddingtonshire*
 Ordnance Survey One Inch 2nd Edition, Scotland 1898-1904 *Haddington Sheet 33.*

Copy of Plan held in NMRS

NMRS NT47SW 74 & 75 Archive no. A33523 *Plans of the Lands in East Lothian: Seton Castle East and West Mains* Copy of original in possession of the Earl of Weymss & March (Copied 1986). Date of original unknown.

APPENDIX 3. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Seton Sands
PROJECT CODE:	SSD06
PARISH:	Tranent
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Andrew Dutton
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NT47NW 19, 58 & 63
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Undated features
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 421 753
START DATE (this season)	May 2006
END DATE (this season)	May 2006
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Headland Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk-based study and field evaluation on land adjacent to Seton Mains, East Lothian in advance of a planning application. The key archaeological feature within the site boundary is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 6191), comprising a cropmark enclosure adjacent to Seton Mains. Two other non-scheduled areas of cropmarks have been recorded within the study area. Test trenches were excavated in the area surrounding the Scheduled cropmark and over the locations of the non-scheduled cropmarks. One of the latter yielded no archaeological features and it was concluded that this cropmark did not reflect the presence of an archaeological site. A small number of probable archaeological features of unknown date and significance were encountered at the other non-scheduled cropmark and adjacent to the Scheduled cropmark.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Bourne Leisure
CAPTION FOR ILLUSTRATION	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Headland Archaeology Ltd 13 Jane Street Edinburgh EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	office@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



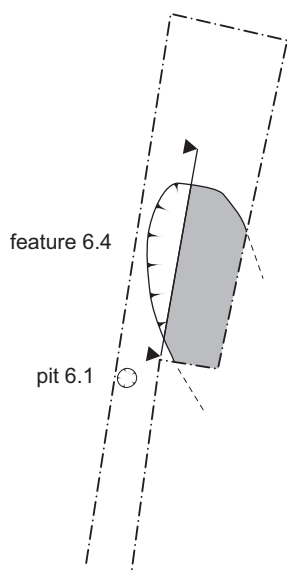
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes
- Listed Buildings
- Other sites of cultural heritage interest
- Study Area

- Site 1. Seton Mains, cropmark, enclosure
- Site 2. Seton Mains, cropmark, enclosure
- Site 3. Seton Chapel, cropmark, ring-ditch; pits
- Site 4. Seton Collegiate Kirk
- Site 5. Seton House and Gardens
- Site 6. Seton Mill Kiln & Granary

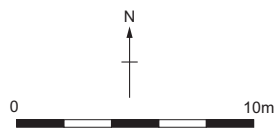
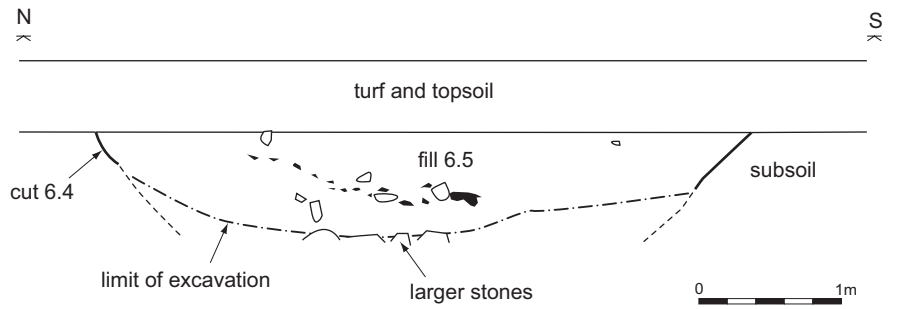
Figure 1 : Seton Sands, East Lothian: Trench Location Plan

Site 1

Trench 6
(north end)



Section across feature 6.4



feature 12.1



feature 12.3



feature 13.1



Site 3

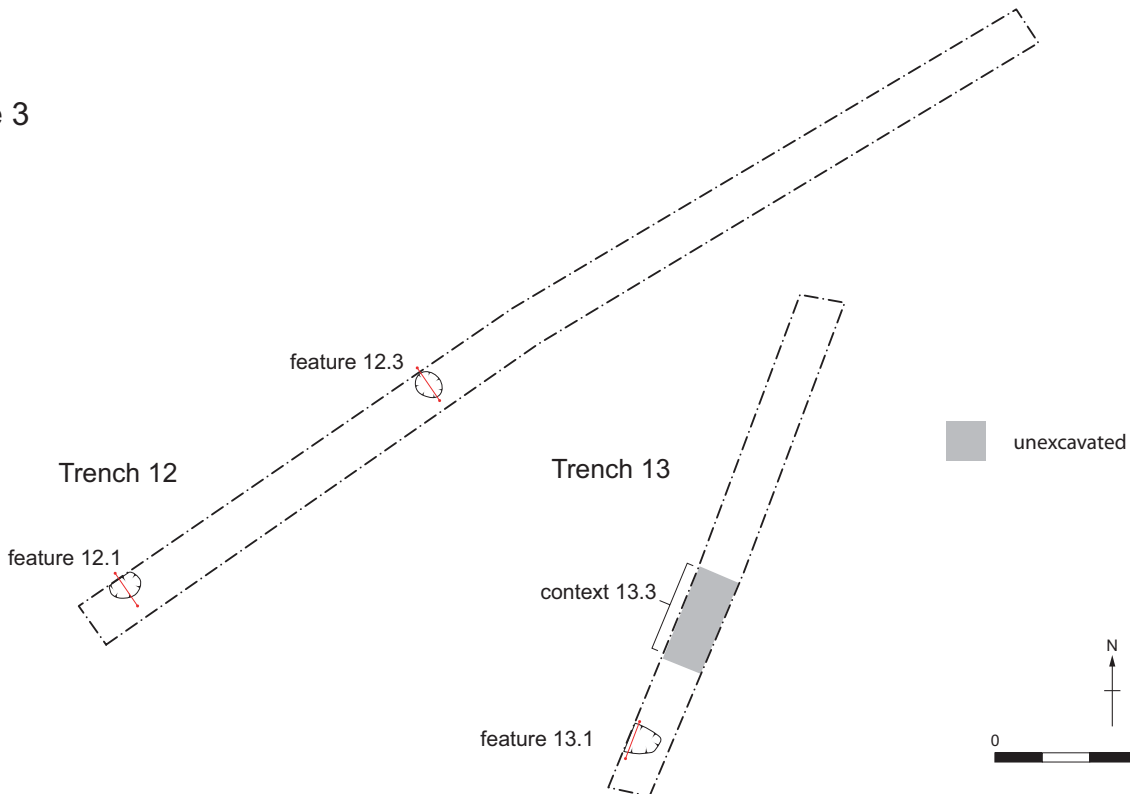


Figure 2 : Seton Sands, East Lothian. Feature plans, sections and profiles.



Plate 1: Trench 6, NE facing section of feature 6.4



Plate 2: Trench 6, View to SW



Plate 3: Trench 12, pre-excitation feature 12.3/4



Plate 4: Trench 12, E facing section of feature 12.1/2



Plate 5: Trench 12, post-ex of feature 12.3



Plate 6: Trench 13, view to NE showing pre-excitation feature 13.1/2