

**East Saltoun Farm
East Saltoun, East Lothian**

**Historic building recording;
archaeological evaluation and
watching brief**

Data Structure Report

On behalf of:

Whitekirk Developments
Whitekirk Country Club
East Lothian
EH39 5PR

National Grid Reference (NGR):

NT 4751 6791

AOC Archaeology project no:

4886

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**East Saltoun Farm, East Lothian: Archaeological Evaluation, Watching Brief
& Historic Building Recording:
Data Structure Report**

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1 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 A programme of archaeological works and historic building recording work was required as a condition of planning consent by Whitekirk Developments on the site of East Saltoun Farm in East Saltoun, near Pentcaitland in East Lothian. These works were required as a condition on the planning application by East Lothian Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Ms Biddy Simpson, Heritage Officer for East Lothian Council. Ms Simpson had recommended a programme of archaeological works in accordance with NPPG 5 (SOEnd 1994) and PAN 42 (SOEnd 1994a) in order to determine the nature, extent, condition, date and significance of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- 1.2 AOC Archaeology were commissioned to undertake the evaluation and historic building recording works by Whitekirk Developments and the work was undertaken in January 2006.
- 1.3 The historic building recording exercise identified a number of phases of build in the two existing steading ranges on the site dating to the mid-19th century. The buildings consisted of one long north-west/south-east range and another L-shaped range to the north-east. Both these buildings were incorporated into a much wider steading by the late 19th century when another cattle range was added to the north-west of the site. This was subsequently demolished, although the westernmost wall still survived to create a boundary wall. In the late 20th century, a large modern steel shed was erected in the centre of the site.
- 1.4 The archaeological evaluation identified a small piece of walling related to a demolished steading to the north-west. However, post-medieval pits were also identified to the north of the site. The eastern area of the site revealed no archaeological remains.
- 1.5 No further historic building recording works were recommended, but due to the presence of post-medieval remains, an archaeological watching brief was recommended on ground-breaking works in the north of the site (as identified on Figure 1). The majority of works, including the erection of new housing, had been completed, unfortunately, before a comprehensive watching brief could be undertaken. This watching brief covered an area of service trenches (Figure 18).
- 1.6 This watching brief was undertaken on groundbreaking works in March 2007 and identified a single pit of probable late medieval or post-medieval date.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The proposed development area comprises the existing steading buildings at East Saltoun Farm, near Pentcaitland in East Lothian and is located at National Grid Reference: NT 4751 6791 (Figure 1).

- 2.2 There have been no recorded sites of archaeological interest in or around the immediate vicinity of East Saltoun Farm, as can be identified within the scope of this study. However, in 1999 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the nearby East Saltoun Primary School which revealed no archaeological remains (Speed 1999).
- 2.3 This report will first outline the objectives of the report (Section 3), then move on to the methodology of the work undertaken (Section 4). A basic history of the site (Section 5) will then be represented based on the archive assessment and map regression exercise. Section 6 will give an architectural appraisal of the buildings and Section 7 a detailed description of the results of the archaeological evaluation and watching brief. Finally, Section 8 will present a discussion of the programme of works with basic interpretation of the history, phasing and function of the buildings.

3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of this programme of works were:
- i) to record the upstanding architectural remains;
 - ii) to determine the character, condition, extent, quality and date of any archaeologically significant remains in the proposed development area;
 - ii) to prepare and implement a mitigation strategy compliant with NPPG 5 and PAN 42 should significant archaeological deposits be discovered.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Historic building recording

- 4.1.1 A Level 3 historic building survey was undertaken on the remaining 19th century buildings within the development area. A comprehensive description of what comprises a Level 3 survey is described below.

4.1.2 *Photographic record*

A general black and white photographic record was undertaken of the exterior and the interior (on a room-by-room basis) of the two remaining stone buildings and the stone boundary walls. Views were taken of the elevations as straight as possible in line with the elevation, as well as general views of the exterior in its setting. In addition, detailed photography was undertaken of those features of interest such as examples of doors, windows, blocked openings, bearing boxes, phase breaks, etc. Each photograph was accompanied by a 2 m or 1m graduated scale where possible.

In addition to the photographic record, a selection of colour slides were taken. A description of all those photographs taken can be found in Appendix 1.

4.1.3 *Written record*

A written architectural appraisal and analysis of the exterior and interior of the remaining structures was undertaken using *pro forma* recording sheets with comment on condition, construction, architectural detail, graffiti, fixtures and fittings, phasing and function. Each building was attributed a unique identifying letter (A & B, identified on Figure 1) and each room within each building was also given a unique identifier (such as A1, A2, etc). These are cross-referenced with the individual floor plans in Figures 13 & 15. In addition to the room numbers, features numbers (F01, F02, etc) were assigned to provide clearer cross-referencing between the text and the illustrations. These are also identified on the elevations and floor plans in Figures 12 – 15.

4.1.4 *Drawn record*

Exterior elevations and floor plans had already been supplied by Whitekirk Developments via their agent, Norman Gray & Partners. These drawings were used on-site to amend and annotate any necessary historical and architectural detail pertinent to the history and development of the buildings. These have been reproduced as illustrations for this report in Figures 12 - 15. Where complicated relationships or blocked areas existed (namely the central area of the north-west wall of Building A) these were drawn by hand on-site at a scale of 1:20.

4.2 **Archaeological evaluation**

4.2.1 The area of the development was estimated as 3,750 m². The programme of machine trenching aimed to investigate a 10% (375 m²) sample of the proposed development area. Due to the location of services and structures, however, only 318 m² of trenches (8%) were opened. This was agreed with Ms Biddy Simpson during the evaluation.

4.2.2 The trial trenching aimed to establish the extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features present. The trenches (five in all) were of varying lengths and set on varying orientations (Figure 1).

4.2.3 *Stripping*

Stripping of the overburden was undertaken by means of a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket with a 2 m width. Excavation was then undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist.

All trial trenching was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures.

4.2.5 *Recording*

All significant archaeological features were cleaned and fully defined. These were then excavated, sampled and recorded in order to determine their character, function, nature, date and significance. A general photographic record was made in black and white print and colour slide of all the trenches

with detail shots of the individual features identified. A record of those photographs taken can be found in Appendix 1.

Finds or archaeological features readily demonstrable as being of 19th or 20th century date were not considered archaeologically significant.

4.2.7 Reinstatement

No specialised re-instatement was undertaken. Trenches were backfilled with spoil and then compacted by driving over using the mechanical excavator. Trial trenches were backfilled under archaeological supervision only in areas of significant archaeological findings.

4.3 Archaeological watching brief

4.3.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on groundbreaking works in the north of the site (Figure 1), in the vicinity of features identified during the evaluation. However, the majority of groundbreaking works had been completed before the commencement of the watching brief, and only the excavation of a service trench was monitored (Figure 18). An experienced field archaeologist recorded archaeological deposits and features disturbed during the excavation of this 1 m-wide service trenches by a tracked excavator equipped with a toothed bucket.

4.3.2 Recording

All significant archaeological features were cleaned and fully defined. These were then excavated, sampled and recorded in order to determine their character, function, nature, date and significance. A general photographic record was made in black and white print; colour slide and digital photography of all archaeological deposits and features. A record of those photographs taken can be found in Appendix 1.

Finds or archaeological features readily demonstrable as being of 19th or 20th century date were not considered archaeologically significant.

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The former parish of Saltoun, which consists of East and West Saltoun, is thought to originate from an ancient manor dating back to the 13th century by Nicolas de Soulis or Soukles (Hamilton 1834). However, there is some evidence that the settlement dates back to the 12th century when it was owned by the Morvilles family (*ibid*).

5.2 Phase 1: 18th century – early 19th century

The first cartographic evidence for a settlement here is John Adair's map of area in 1682 (Figure 2). It is referred to as 'Salton' and a church is depicted. Roy's map dating to the mid-18th century (c. 1750) shows the village of 'Salton' in slightly more detail (Figure 3). By looking closely at the site of East Saltoun Farm, one north-east/south-west building is depicted adjacent to the road, located to the north-west of the present Building A.

The next available cartographic evidence is William Forrest's map of 1802 (Figure 4) which shows the buildings within the small village of East Saltoun much more clearly. The church (Kirk) is depicted on the map to the left of the main north-west/south-east thoroughfare (now Main Street). Opposite this is the location of East Saltoun Farm. The buildings consist of a U-shaped building immediately adjacent to the roadside with an adjacent smaller building to the north-west. To the north-east of these ranges is another north-west/south-east range.

Just over twenty years later, Greenwood's 1825 map (Figure 5) shows a different layout of buildings in the location of East Saltoun Farm. The building to the north-east has gone, although the main buildings adjacent to the roadside appear to be still in place, although they now appear to represent three separate buildings rather than the U-shaped build seen in the 1802 map.

Thomson's 1832 map (Figure 6) shows similar arrangement of buildings as the 1825 map, although the north-westernmost building has disappeared. The thumbnail in Figure 6 shows that the north-east/south-west building is located to the north-west of the present Building A.

The buildings set within the development area described above are referred to as Phase 1 in this report; that is, buildings dating from the mid-late 18th century to the early 19th century. The central north-east/south-west building identified in Figure 6 could be Building A, although in Phase 1 the building does not appear to extend fully to the top north-east end of the site. This raises problems with the dating of Building A as the earliest parts of the building appear to *be* to the north-east end of the building, with later extensions moving to the south-west. For the purposes of this report, therefore, Building A is assigned to Phase 2 described below.

5.3 *Phase 2 (1832 – 1854)*

Figure 7 (the 1854 Ordnance Survey map) shows both Buildings A and B as they are in their current position, although Building A has a north-west/south-east range to the north on the west side which is now gone. No sign of this extension (which may have been part of its original build) was discovered. Several open barns were also located to the north-west of Building A. In addition to Buildings A and B, another smaller north-east/south-west range was located to the far south-west corner. This has been labelled as Building C on Figure 7, of which nothing now remains.

The whole arrangement of the steading at this time was completely different to its later and present layout. The main access to the farm was through a dogleg path to the south. Figure 7 best shows the original layout of the Phase 2 farm, with the new farmhouse constructed to the south-west of Building B and to the south-east of Building A. This farmhouse still exists and lies outside the development area.

5.4 *Phase 3 (1854 – 1894)*

Figure 8 shows the layout of buildings in 1894 as depicted in the Ordnance Survey map of that date, which is Phase 3 (1854 – 1894). The steading has been enlarged significantly and its layout completely changed, with the addition of a cattle range to the north-west. Building C is still in place, as is the central annex to the north-west of Building A. However, it appears that the covered sheds to the north-west of Building A further to the north were

demolished some time between 1854 – 1894 to make way for the new cattle range (depicted on Figure 8 as Building D). The original Phase 2 farmhouse has been expanded, with extensions to the north-west abutting Building A. This led to the complete re-arrangement of space around the farm, with a new access road to the north of the site.

5.5 *Phase 4 (1894 - 1907)*

The 1907 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9) shows that in the following 10 years, the steading expanded even more in Phase 4 (1894 – 1907). Another building had been constructed to the north-west of Building D (Figure 9, Building E) and another to the south-east (Figure 9, Building F). The central south-east wing of Building D had also been extended (Figure 9, Building G) and another passage constructed within the central courtyard (Building H). Another range to the north-east of the site (Building I) was also constructed. This no longer exists and lies just outside the development area (now occupied by modern housing). Finally, an additional building was constructed abutting the north-east of Building B (Figure 9, Building J). The north-west extension to the farmhouse from Phase 3 has also been removed.

5.6 *Phase 5 (1907 – 1967) & Phase 6 (1967 – 1991)*

In the 1950s, the village of East Saltoun was growing rapidly (Snodgrass 1953) with new houses replacing the old buildings. A large lime factory had been built in the area in the late 1940s/early 1950s (*ibid*). By the 1960s, East Saltoun Farm had been greatly affected by the decrease in agricultural practices in the village, and many of the buildings had been demolished. The 1967 Ordnance Survey map shows that Buildings C, E (apart from the south-west wall), F, G and H had all been demolished (Figure 10). The north-west and south-west walls of Building D were retained to create a boundary wall, and where this existed to the south-west, a new stone rubble boundary wall was erected abutting it. Two small sheds (depicted as unroofed on the 1967 map) were also still in use, although by the time of the 1991 Ordnance Survey map, these had been demolished. Building I remained and this was likely demolished to make way for the new housing which now occupies the area. Building J also remained, and was still present on the 1991 Ordnance Survey map, so has only recently been demolished. This was probably demolished to create an access path between the east and west sides of the site after the erection of the modern houses at Burnett Crescent to the north-east. Buildings A and B, however, still remained. The north-west annexe to Building A was still in place in the 1960s, although by the 1991 map, this had been demolished and replaced with a circular silo. The 1960s map (Figure 10) also shows that a modern threshing shed had been constructed in the centre of the site (Building K) which also still remained on site. The foundations of this building are known to be deep, consisting for some part of subterranean tanks. The layout of the main farmhouse outside the development area to the south-east remained largely unchanged from the 1907 map.

- 5.11 The phasing of the site described above is represented more clearly on Figure 11, which shows the development of the site from the early 18th century to the present day. The buildings which had not been demolished, A & B, belong to Phase 2, although it is possible that elements of the earlier Phase 1 building

were used in the Phase 2 development, as shall be discussed in more detail below.

6 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The buildings located in the development area consisted of four structures: A, B, D and K. Building A refers to the long north-west/south-east range to the centre of the site. To the north-east of this, Building B represents the L-shaped building and Building D only survives in part to the south-west of the site and Building K refers to the modern shed (Figure 1). Buildings E – J are previous known buildings on the site that have now been demolished, although the south-west wall of Building E still remains albeit as a ruinous wall abutting Building D. Figure 11 gives a phased plan of the site showing all the present buildings and also the demolished buildings in outline.

6.1.2 The following architectural appraisal of the buildings has used these building number references with additional 'Room' numbers attributed to each space within Buildings A & B (the interior of Building K the modern shed was not investigated). 'Feature' numbers have also been allocated (F01, F02, etc) to aid cross-reference of the text to the illustrations.

6.2 Building A (Figure 12)

6.2.1 Introduction

A close visual inspection of the building clearly showed it to be of six phases of build, which is described here as Phases 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d and 2e, Phase 2a being the earliest. Their extent is shown on Figures 12 & 13. The north-easternmost stone rubble build is the earliest, a single-storey build with a pitched roof (Phase 2a). This was later abutted to the south-east by a three-bay two-storey range (Phase 2b) with a large number of access doorways on both the north-west and south-east walls in addition to small windows relating to a grain storage area to the upper floor. This was later raised to include a much larger storage area on the upper floor level (Phase 2c) which saw the blocking up in stone of many of the original Phase 2b openings and the addition of more windows at both levels. The final phases refer to the south-easternmost building which abutted the Phase 2b – 2c build. It is of course a possibility that the final Phase 2d build occurred in-between Phases 2b and 2c, although it is more likely that this was the latest addition to the main range.

The function of this range was probably for grain storage and threshing, characteristics within the build identifying it with upper storage areas below cartsheds and working areas. The most interesting feature in this range was located along the north-west internal wall of Room A3 which identified a bearing box set into the wall which would have turned a threshing wheel.

6.2.2 *The exterior: north-west elevation (Figure 12a)*

The north-west elevation is described below and has been divided into Bay numbers represented on Figure 12a.

This evidence, coupled with the much earlier architectural style and features associated with Bay 1, has led to the conclusion that the earliest phases of Building A run in sequence from Bays 1 – 8. Further support to this conclusion can be seen in the interior of Room A2, which clearly shows that the central wing (Bays 2 – 7) abutted Bay 1 and there is a definite phase line on the interior of the north-east gable depicting the original external wall of Bay 1.

Bay 1 (Plate 1) refers to the earliest phase of build, Phase 2a. It consists of a single-storey build of sandstone rubble with a pitched roof. The main entrance was through a large cart door (F01) with a pronounced roughly chisel-dressed surround. A later inserted small splayed window was located adjacent to this (F02).

Abutting Bay 1 was a later building to the south-west, Bays 1 – 7, a six-bay two-storey façade (Plate 2). This central wing build consisted of two clear phases, albeit disturbed by the modern breeze-block rebuild in the centre in Bays 5 & 6. In Bays 2 – 4, the ground floor would have had three doorways, evidenced by the stone-blocked openings (F06 & F07) flanking the main central access (F04) (Plate 3). Another stone-blocked window was also located above the blocked door (F08) (also identified in Plate 3). This façade was then heightened to accommodate a larger upper floor area and the doorways blocked and new windows created with no surrounds. The main entrance door (F04), however, which was probably part of the original build in Phase 2b here, had a dressed surround. The most obvious evidence for this later phase can be seen in the north-east gable end as it abuts Bay 1 (Plate 4). The interior gable end of this room also shows how this wall was raised again, and this will be discussed in more detail in the interior descriptions below.

The true nature of this central wing has been obscured by the modern Bay 5 & 6 breeze-block build (built to replace the original wall which had partially collapsed) and it is not known whether these mimicked the original openings. In Bay 5, this consisted of another door (F10) and adjacent cart entrance (F12) below another loading bay door (F13a).

Bay 7, however, revealed an interesting array of features which were exposed after the removal of the modern silo tank (Plates 5 - 8). This was the position of the original annexe to Building A which was part of the original build and later demolished and replaced with a modern silo in Phase 5. A series of blocked-up openings indicated that this may have been some sort of accommodation for the engine to power a threshing machine. A shaped stone (F14) to the base of the wall (Plate 9) may have been some sort of wheel mount for the power drive linking to a bearing box or gear mechanism through to the main threshing machine, located in Room A3. Whether this annexe was a horse engine house or a steam engine house is not known, although the horse was the most popular form of power for threshing machines in the late 18th century and into the early-mid 19th century (Brunskill 1999). However, the engine house annexe to Building A was square (horse power or horse 'gins' located for the most part in rounded buildings) and it is likely that this housed a steam engine with adjacent boiler. Note the small square annexe to the north-west of the engine house in Figure 8 (1894 'Phase 3' map) which may indicate

the position of a boiler house and chimney. This annexe is not present on the 1854 'Phase 2' map (Figure 7) so the use of a steam engine to power the threshing or winnowing machine in Room A3 may have been a later addition to the farmstead adopted in Phase 3.

Abutting the central wing to the south-west was another single-storey two bay range (Bay 8) (Plate 10) which was the final phases of build (2d & 2e) of Building A. A large cart door was located to the north-east (Figure 12a; F16). Adjacent to this was another wide opening (F18) and an adjacent small window (F17), both of which had been blocked with stone (Plate 11). There were also two small bricked-up original openings (F19 & F20) at the top of the wall. There were clearly two phases of build along this wall, the bottom half of the wall (Phase 2d) clearly abutted the central wing. However, above those a much larger stone was seen in the construction (Phase 2e) in a larger stone levelling course (Plate 12). Door F18 and window F17 were probably stone blocked when the building was raised.

6.2.3 *The exterior: south-west elevation*

The end south-west gable (Figure 12b; Plate 13) was located adjacent to the road. The two phases of build (2d & 2e as described above) were less discernable here due to the heavy re-mortaring on the façade. A small centrally-placed window (F21) had been inserted defined in brick with a timber lintel.

6.2.4 *The exterior: south-east elevation* (Figure 12c)

The south-east elevation could only partially be inspected as the southernmost parts of the wall were located on private grounds of the adjacent house. The earliest Phase 2a was located to the north-west (Plate 14). This was a three-bay façade with a stone-blocked door to the north-west in Bay 1 (Figure 12c; F22) (Plate 15). A centrally-placed doorway (F23) (Plate 16) was at the height of the wall and had been built up to the north-west (right) in brick. To the south-west (left) the doorway formed part of an earlier build (F24), the interpretation of which may relate to an internal partition. Adjacent to this doorway was an original window (F25) (Plate 17) with large comb-dressed surround. To the far south-west of this phase was another doorway (F26) (Plate 18). This is likely to have been an original opening as the surround stones to the right are similar to those of the original window. However, the door may have been raised later as the surround is built up in brick near the top of the wall. This may have been the replacement of an original lintel stone, however.

Abutting this was the Phase 2b & 2c build (Plates 19 & 20), a three-bay two-storey façade almost identical to that of the north-west elevation. As with the north-west wall, the central door had a dressed surround (F28; Plate 21). There is evidence (albeit clearer on the interior) that the central door was flanked by additional doorways in Phase 2b (F30 & F31) that these were blocked with stone when this portion of the building was raised and more windows created (F33a & F33b) (see Plate 20).

The remainder of this elevation was only briefly viewed from the front of the private garden of the adjacent house (Plate 22). However, it could be ascertained that the main central wing consisted of three windows to the ground floor and one single window to the upper floor level (Figure 12b). The outline of the former ground floor doorway (F17) to the south-west was also

visible (see Plate 22). The division between Phases 2c and 2d was less clear here, with no true surround stones seen on either bay. However, Bay 8 showed a large stone-blocked doorway (F41) which had also later been knocked through to create an additional window (F40) (Plate 22). The two phases of build dividing Phases 2d and 2e were also seen on this side with a distinct levelling course below a construction of larger stone rubble.

6.2.5 *The exterior: north-east elevation*

This small gable end was part of the original Phase 2a build with vertical timber boarding (Plate 23). A small stone-blocked opening (F42) was located near the top of the wall.

6.2.6 *The interior: Room A1 (Figure 13a)*

This room identified the Phase 2a building, the earliest phase represented in Building A. The room had an earthen floor, stone rubble walls and a timber-framed pitched roof. The main access was through a large cart door (F01) in the north-west wall (not original) which had been rebuilt around in brick on the south-west side (Plate 24). A window (F02) with timber lintel was located adjacent to this to the south and was a later insertion as it had been built around in brick. The central doorway (F23) along on the south-east wall was a later insertion, also built up in brick, although immediately to the south of this doorway was a break in the wall and a demolished former partition stone wall (F24) (Plate 25). The exact function of this piece of walling, which was earlier than the rest of the build, is unknown. The original entrance to this barn (F22) was a stone-blocked door with a timber lintel standing 1.01 m in height to the north of the later doorway. Another original doorway was located into the south end of the building (F26) with a dressed surround. Adjacent to this to the north was another original small splayed window (F25) (Plate 26).

The north-east gable wall was plain, although there was evidence of a former small opening which had been blocked with stone near the top of the wall (F42) (Plates 27 & 28) with evidence on the exterior wall of a long horizontal sill stone. The turn of the stonework around the blocking indicated that it was probably a splayed opening. The upper 'attic' storey of the south-west gable wall had been whitewashed and was probably used as some kind of overhead storage, probably after the later building was constructed.

6.2.7 *The interior: Room A2 (Figure 13a)*

This room, along with Room A3, belonged to Phases 2b & 2c. It had an earthen floor, stone rubble walls and a replacement modern timber-framed roof. It was a two-storey barn, with the beam slots on the north-west and south-east walls visible (Plates 29 & 30). The main access to the room was through the central doorway, F04, in the north-west wall, the beam slots for the upper level resting on the timber lintel of this doorway. It had no dressed surround to the interior and was approached from a stone step. It was flanked by two windows (F03 & F05), both splayed and timber sash-and-case and boarded-up from the exterior. To the south was another window, although this had been completely replaced in modern stone with a concrete lintel. Clearly visible on the interior stonework associated with window F05 was an earlier doorway (F07) which had been blocked with stone with roughly dressed in-out surround. This opening could be identified clearly to the exterior also and

stood 2.24 m in height and 1.29 m in width. No evidence of a blocked door could be seen to the interior of window F03, although the exterior showed signs that here, too, was another original doorway (F06) that had been blocked with stone when the building was raised. The same pattern can be seen on the south-east wall (see Figure 13b & Plate 31) of the same proportions. The doorway would have been located directly opposite that on the north-west wall. The first floor (Figure 13b) showed evidence of a now removed stone partition wall (F48a), and therefore the first floor beams must have been fairly substantial to support it (Plate 30). A discolouring of the render on the ground floor suggests that a temporary partition was erected below in the same position at some point.

The north-east gable wall showed the best evidence of the phasing of this barn. The original wall of the Phase 2a build was clearly seen here and a second raggle line indicated where this part of the building had been raised to a height of 5.60 m (Plate 32). A second raggle line could also be seen indicating where this had been raised in Phase 2c to allow more storage space in the upper level. In the centre of the ground floor of this wall was a stone-blocked opening (F48b), which mimicked a similar blocked opening on the north-east wall of Room A1. This was probably blocked when the later building (Phase 2b) was added. To the west of this nearer the base of the floor was another small opening or slot 0.15 m in width, 0.20 m in height and 0.20 m in depth, possibly used to secure a beam in place for support (F48c). A blacking of the stone at first floor level also indicates the position of another possible partition, or maybe even a king post roof.

6.2.8 *The interior: Room A3* (Figure 13a)

This room was also a large barn (Plate 33) and was probably the position of the main threshing area. The most interesting wall was the north-west wall which held a number of blocked openings and a bearing box (F45).

The main access was to the north-east of the north-west wall and this was a breeze-block replacement (F12). Adjacent to this was a bricked-up opening reaching the height of the beam slots. In the centre of the wall were two interesting features F43 & F44 (Plate 34). Feature F43 was an original window with a timber lintel (the roughly dressed surround stones are still visible to the left of Plate 34) and this was subsequently widened to the right and below. This was then stone-blocked and bricked-up to create a much smaller opening to the bottom left, itself subsequently bricked-up. The area surrounding this opening to the bottom and right has also been brought up in brick. It is speculation what this opening (and its subsequent forms) was used for, although it is possible that openings were created and knocked through as the threshing process adapted to new machinery and techniques and these openings were related to access requirements for the adjacent engine house (now gone). To the left of this feature is a small bricked-up opening (F44), itself a later insertion into the wall and may have been a support for some part of the machinery set in a timber frame. Another taking-in door (F13b), stone-blocked, was located above this (Plate 35). Set high up in the wall to the south-west was a bearing box (F45) which would have supported a transmission rod to operate the threshing machinery (Plate 36). The area surrounding and below the bearing box was built up in brick, so it is possible

this was a later insertion or a replacement of the original method of power transmission.

The south-east wall was had three windows located at ground floor level (Plates 37 & 38). The northernmost window (F35) had been built around in modern replacement stonework, the other two windows of differing sizes, but both with timber lintels. The far south-westernmost window (F38) was a later insertion into a stone-blocked doorway (F37) (Plate 40). Between these two remaining windows (set at the level of the beam slots for the first floor) was a large knocked-out piece of stonework (F46) which would have supported the main machinery for the threshing of the grain, related to the bearing box on the opposite north-west wall (Plate 39).

6.2.6 *The interior: Room A4* (Figure 13a)

Much of this room had already been developed prior to recording, so only brief access was possible to this area. The original features identified included two small bricked-up windows along the south-east wall (F47 & F48), roughly located opposite the large wagon entrance in the north-west wall (F16) (Plate 41). Another later inserted window (F21) was located along the south-west wall, known to exist from the exterior.

6.3 Building B

6.3.1 *Introduction* (Figures 14 & 15)

This L-shaped building also belonged to Phase 2 dating from between 1832 – 1854. However, a possible earlier phase of build could be seen along the south-west wall. The building was originally constructed with two smaller compartments with in-built stone partition walls, probably for the separation of cattle stalls or storage areas.

6.3.2 *The exterior* (Figure 14)

The inner courtyard, or south-east and north-east walls (Figures 14a and 14b) were located to the north-west of Building A. The south-east wall (Plate 42) possibly formed an earlier build to the north side as indicated by the fact that this side of the wall projected slightly and had definite quoin stones (Plate 43). A simple doorway with flush sandstone lintel (Figure 14a, F50, Plate 44) was located to the north. Another doorway to the south (Figure 14a, F52, Plate 45) had undergone a large amount of modern rebuilding.

The north-east facing elevation to the inner courtyard (Figure 14b) had three openings (Plates 46 & 47). Each opening had pronounced in-out droved surround stones and corresponded with the position of the original stone partition walls to the interior. The southernmost doorway (Figure 14b, F56) was stone-blocked. The north-east facing gable to the north-west (Figure 14b) had a large cart entrance (F57) (Plate 48). The entrance did not have any pronounced surrounds and may have been a later insertion, or the widening of an existing doorway. The wall to the east corner of this gable is curved and would have allowed access to this small courtyard via horses and carts as necessary without damaging to the buildings.

The north-west facing façade (Figure 14c; Plate 49) was originally an external wall which became an internal wall once Building J had been erected

(refer to the phased plan on Figure 11). The central wide doorway (Figure 15c, F58) had been blocked with stone (Plate 50). This feature was flanked by two bricked-up windows to the north-east and south-west respectively (Plate 51) with timber lintels (F59). These openings were widely splayed to the interior and may have been used as feeding chutes for animals housed within the building. The far south-west end of this wall identified an area of walling which had been removed, but formed part of the original build and once formed a north-west/south-east wall (Figure 15, F60, Plate 52). There is also evidence that this building may have been raised, as there are clear levelling courses seen on this north-west wall, the exact nature of which can be seen on Plate 53.

The south-west facing elevation was located adjacent to the area of open land to the east and was a relatively plain façade (Figure 14d, Plates 54 & 55). A small part of the south-east part of this elevation was not inspected as this fell beyond the boundary wall and was located in private grounds with buildings abutting them. The only feature was a small opening (F61) near the base of the wall to the north-west.

6.3.3 *The interior* (Figure 15)

The interior space was an open single barn and all the original stone partition walls had been knocked out leaving broken-away scars in the walls. The general condition of the interior of the barn was poor, and much of the render and mortar was degraded. It had an earthen floor, stone rubble walls and was originally separated into four distinct areas divided by stone partition walls which were part of the original build.

Figure 15 shows the original layout of the building (the stone partitions, all now removed, are represented by dashed lines). The first area (Area B1) was to the north-west and was the largest partitioned area in the barn. The north-west wall consisted of a centrally-placed door (F58), now blocked with stone, flanked by two bricked-up openings to each side (F59) (Plate 56). This arrangement was also seen to the exterior north-west facing wall. The windows were placed low to the grounds and widely splayed with a sloping sill (Plate 57). Opposite this on the south-east wall were two openings. Door F50 was located to the north-east and Door F52 to the south-west. The exterior of this wall identified that there may have been an earlier phase of building existing here. The interior gave away little in identifying any phasing, although a larger stone could be seen near the base of the wall which could have identified some part of the earlier build (Plate 58). The main entrance to the building was through a large cart shed door in the north-east gable end (F57). The brick surround identified this as a later inserted opening, or a widening of an original doorway or cart entrance.

Area B2 is evidenced by the now-removed stone partition wall to the north-east wall (F62) (Plates 59 & 60). Adjacent to this was a window with timber lintel. Area B3 was separated by partition walls which were possibly original, although not part of the main construction. The partitions created a relatively thin stall or stable with a door on the north-east wall (F53) with vertically planked timber door (Plate 61). Area B4 was also separated by now-removed partitions and was originally accessed via a stone-blocked door (F56) now stone blocked.

The south-west wall belonging to Areas B2 - B4 had only one single opening (also seen to the exterior) a bricked-up small window (F61) (Plate 62). The ground level here was clearly much deeper than that of the exterior as on the exterior wall, this opening appeared at near ground level, whereas it was set much higher to the interior. Indeed, the foundations of the building were clearly visible along this wall (F63) (Plate 63).

6.4 Building C

- 6.4.1 This building was demolished prior to this survey.

6.5 Building D

- 6.5.1 Only the west wall of Building D survived on site and this wall had formed the main boundary wall between the site and side road (Plate 64). There was an array of windows with timber lintels along the south-east facing side of the wall, all blocked with stone (Plate 65).
- 6.5.2 Along the north-east elevation was evidence of the return of the wall (Plates 66 & 67), and the later constructed boundary wall abutting it.
- 6.5.3 Externally, the wall was a plain façade with evidence of the stone-blocked windows just discernible on this side. To the main east/west Main Street, the wall had been capped with stone to protect the wallheads from collapse (Plates 68 & 69).

6.6 Building E

- 6.6.1 Building E, which was located to the north-west of Building D, had been demolished, although a small stretch of south-west wall still survived in a ruinous state (Plate 68).

6.7 Buildings F, G, H, I & J

- 6.7.1 These buildings had been demolished by the time of survey.

6.8 Building K

- 6.8.1 This was a modern steel shed erected in the late 20th century (Phase 5).

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

- 7.1 A total of five trenches, 2 m in width (totalling 318 m²) were machine excavated in January 2006. This equated to 8% of the development area. The

location of trenches was affected by the presence of services and structures in the northern part of the site amongst Buildings A, B & K.

- 7.2 Following the evaluation, a watching brief was undertaken on the opening of a service trench associated with the development in the north of the site in March 2007.
- 7.3 The following should be read together with the various data gathered from the evaluations presented in the Appendices and Figures 1, 16, 17 and 18, which shows the development area, the present buildings, a location plan of the trenches excavated and the features identified.
- 7.3 The excavation of all the evaluation trenches revealed topsoil comprising dark red brown clayey silt, generally between 0.40 m and 0.60 m in depth, up to 0.75 m in depth to the south of the site.
- 7.4 Significant archaeological features in the form of two or three medieval or post-medieval pits (Trenches 3 and 5) a 19th/20th century cobble surface (Trenches 3 and 5) and a stone wall (Trench 4) were recorded (Figure 16). Stone dumps were also identified in Trench 2.
- 7.5 Post-medieval and modern (19th/20th century) drains were identified in all the evaluation trenches. Ceramic/tile drains in Trenches 3, 4 and 5 were probably associated with the existing modern storage shed in the north of the site, while drains in Trenches 1 and 2 were field drains of probably post-medieval date.
- 7.6 *Trench 1*
Four shallow hollows, thought to be tree boles, as all had irregular sides and bases were visible in the trench. The trench also contained a number of topsoil-filled field drains. An occasional fragment of 19th/20th century ceramics was recorded in the topsoil.
- 7.7 *Trench 2*
This trench contained a rubble dump [202], possibly forming a surface made up of angular, poorly-sorted cobbles (average size <0.4 m) in a light brown silt matrix, running through the middle of the trench, 22 m from the south end. The rubble feature was 0.35 m in depth and contained 19th/20th century ceramic fragments. It lay in a roughly west/east-aligned hollow [201]. A further rubble dump lay in the north-west corner of the trench. An east/west aligned field drain lay 15 m from the south end of the trench and a tree hole at 2.5 m from the south end.
- 7.8 *Trench 3 (Plate 70)*
This trench was located in the north-west of the site and contained a shallow sub-circular pit [302] at its east end (Figures 16 & 17). The clay silt fill of the pit [301] included occasional late medieval/early post-medieval ceramic fragments and animal bone and rare oyster shell fragments. Modern (20th century) ceramic drains heavily disturbed the area immediately west of [301], which may once have contained a further pit feature. A 0.15 m-deep surface

of rounded cobbles was visible under 0.1 m of overburden in the easternmost 2 m of this trench. This continued into the north end of Trench 5 (Figure 16). It is possible that these cobbles related to the cattle range (Building D), although they were located directly beneath the topsoil and therefore may have been a much later paving of the area.

7.9 *Trench 4*

This trench was covered by modern ceramic drains. A 2.5 m long area of rubble-built structure, probably a wall foundation associated with a Building D, was located on the north-west side of the trench, running into the section. This wall was at least 0.5 m in width and 0.5 m in depth and consisted of angular and sub-angular sandstone blocks in a lime mortar bond. It lay over the subsoil and bedrock (Plate 71).

7.10 *Trench 5*

This trench lay directly to the south of the north-east end of Trench 3 and contained the southern part of pit [302]. To the south of this, in the west of the trench, lay two further pits. Pit [502] was oval in shape and measured at least 2.1 m north/south (Figures 16 & 17; Plate 72). It was 0.3 m in depth and was disturbed by a modern ceramic drain to the north-west. Its silty clay fill [501] contained occasional late medieval/early post-medieval ceramic fragments and animal bone and rare oyster shell fragments. Pit [504] was smaller, measuring 1.1 m north/south and 0.15 m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill and it was therefore not possible to date the feature; it may be a natural hollow. The 0.15 m-deep surface of rounded cobbles visible in the east end of Trench 3 (mentioned above) continued into the north end of this trench, located directly beneath the topsoil.

7.10 *Watching Brief*

The watching brief (Figures 18 and 19) monitored the excavation of a service trench, generally 1 m in width, that ran for a distance of approximately 21 m, which was aligned SW/NE across the north of the site. The area was severely disturbed by existing services. Up to 0.15 m of disturbed topsoil and hardcore overburden covered light reddish brown clay with boulders natural. Firm bedrock lay at a depth of 0.5 to 0.6 m from the existing surface. A single subcircular pit feature [1002], heavily truncated by services, lay at a distance of 7.9 m from the south-west end of the trench. This pit (Figure 18) measured 0.65 m SW/NE, was 0.3 m deep and contained a reddish brown clay with animal bone and oyster shell fragments. It was located approximately 20 m south of the features recorded during the evaluation. Unfortunately, the majority of groundworks had already been undertaken in proximity to the features identified during the evaluation before the start of the watching brief, and it is therefore possible that archaeological features were removed without record.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The following discussion will look at more in-depth the history of the site and sequence of events taking into account the results of the historic building recording and the archaeological evaluation, described above. This Section of the report is best seen in conjunction with Figure 11, the phased plan of the site.

8.2 Phase 1, late 18th century – c. 1820s

- 8.2.1 It is possible that Building A existed in Phase 1, and here the cartographic evidence is at odds with the physical evidence, which suggests that the earliest parts of the building are to the north-east. If the early map evidence has misrepresented the buildings in any way, then it is possible that Building A is of a much earlier date (late 18th century). An even earlier settlement here (15th – 17th century) is suggested by the post-medieval pottery identified in the archaeological evaluation to the north-west of the site, although no physical evidence (building foundations, cobbled or paved surfaces) relating to this date were identified.

8.3 Phase 2, 1832 - 1854

- 8.3.1 The layout and design of Building A suggests that it may have had several functions over its lifespan. The original openings to Room A2 in Phase 2b (ie, before it was raised) suggests that it may have functioned as a stables, with three stable doors adjacent on the north-west and south east walls. The room is quite spacious, which would have been perfect for the stabling of horses, and the attic storey above would have been used as storage for hay or grain. This function changed when the building was raised and it likely that it was used as a grain store.
- 8.3.2 Room A3 was possibly the threshing barn, the now-removed annexe to the north-west wall possibly identifying the original position of a engine house and chimney, leaving behind the scars on the stone wall of the relationship between this and the threshing barn.
- 8.3.3 Building B was used for storage, and all of the original partition walls had been removed. However, the original function may have been used for stabling as the three doors along the north-east facing elevation suggest the housing of horses, or perhaps cattle, within each partition, which would have been enough space for a single horse to the south side.

8.4 Phase 3, 1854 – 1892

- 8.4.1 Between 1854 and 1892 the steading was expanded greatly to the west with the addition of a large cattle range with a small square enclosure or court, only the west wall of which survived.

8.5 Phase 4, 1892 – 1907

- 8.5.1 At the beginning of the 20th century, the steading was further expanded by the addition of several buildings. Buildings E, F, G and H were further additions to the cattle range. Buildings I and J (for which no evidence survives) could well have been additional cattle ranges.

8.6 Phase 5, mid-late 20th century

- 8.6.1 The gradual move away from farming in the mid-late 20th century heralded the demolition of many of the farm buildings here, only Buildings A & B remaining, with the west wall of Building D retained to act as a boundary wall. As new modern techniques came in for the threshing of grain, less buildings were needed to produce goods, and a large steel shed (K) was erected in the centre of the site to accommodate the new methods of production. The erection of this shed must have caused a certain amount of grubbing out of the original foundations of Building D as no evidence of the remaining walls were found, bar a small foundation wall in Trench 5 discovered as part of the evaluation.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 A programme of post-excavation works will be required on the artefacts and environmental samples recovered from the site. The extent of the proposed works are described in the *Post-Excavation Research Design* that accompanies this document. The scope of these works will be dependent on the approval of Biddy Simpson, East Lothian Heritage Officer.

10 REFERENCES

10.1 Bibliographical references

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Johnston, Rev Andrew 1794 *Parish of Salton*, in First Statistical Accounts of Scotland, Volume 10, p. 251-261

McWilliam, C E 1978 *Lothian Except Edinburgh*, in *The Buildings of Scotland Series*, Hammondsworth, p 200

Snodgrass, C P 1953 *The County of East Lothian* in *The Third Statistical Account for Scotland*, Oliver & Boyd, p 268 - 275

SOEnD 1994 *National Planning Policy Guideline 5: Archaeology and Planning*. The Scottish Office Environment Department.

SOEnD 1994a *Planning Advice Note 42: Archaeology – the Planning Process and Scheduled Ancient Monument Procedures*. The Scottish Office Environment Department.

Speed, Laura 1999 *Saltoun Primary School, East Saltoun*, in *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland 1999*, p 31

10.2 Cartographic references

The following cartographic references have been listed in date order:

1682	John Adair	‘East Lothian’
c.1750	Roy	‘Military Maps of Scotland’
1802	William Forrest	‘Map of Haddingtonshire’
1832	John Thomson	‘Map of Haddingtonshire’
1854	Ordnance Survey	
1894	Ordnance Survey	
1907	Ordnance Survey	
1967	Ordnance Survey	

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Black and White print:

Black and white Film No. 1 (archaeological evaluation)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1-2		unassigned	
3-4	Tr 1	General view	SE
5-6	Tr 1	SW facing section of hollow 15 m from SE end	SW
7-8		Registration shot	
9-10	Tr 2	General view	S
11-12	Tr 2	West facing section of cut [201]	W
13-14	Tr 3	North facing section of cut [302]	N
15-16	Tr 4	Rubble wall foundations at north end of Tr 4	S
17-18	Tr 4	General view	S
19-20	Tr 5	South facing section of pit cut [502]	S
21-22	Tr 5	North facing section of pit cut [504]	N
23-24	Tr 5	General view	N
25-26	Tr 3	General view	E

Black and white Film No. 2

<i>No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	B	General view of NW facing elevation	SW
2-3	B	Detail of the stone-blocked doorway to the SW of the NW facing wall	NW
4-5	B	General of the NW facing elevation	NW
6-7	B	Detail of the door to the SE of the SW facing elevation	W
8-9	B	Detail of the centre of the walling to the SW facing elevation	SW
10-11	B	Detail of the door to the NW of the SW facing elevation	SW
12-13	B	General view of the SW facing elevation	SW
14-15	A	General view of the SE facing elevation from the side courtyard	SW
16-19	A	Detail of the doorway in the south-east facing elevation	NE
20-21	A	Detail of the window at ground floor window along the south-east facing elevation to the central wing (the NEmost opening)	SE
22-23	A	As above, wider view of the opening and the upper floor	SW
24-25	A	General view of the SE facing elevation	NE
26-27	A	Detail of the SWmost doorway to the single-storey phase to the NE of the SE facing elevation]	SW
28-29	A	Window adjacent to above shot, to the NE	SE
30-31	A	Detail of door adjacent to window in above shot, to the NE	SE
32-33	A	Detail of stone-blocked door to far NEmost bay of SE facing elevation	SW
34-35	A	General view of the SE facing elevation of the single-storey wing to the NE	NE
36		Registration shot	

Black and white Film No. 3

<i>No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1-2	A	Detail of window on the NW facing elevation to the NE	NW
3-4	B	General view of the NW facing gable	NW
5-7	A1	General view	S
8-9	A1	Detail of the window on the SE wall	NW
10-11	A1	Detail of the stone-blocked opening on the NE wall	SW
12-13	A1	Detail of the window on the NW wall	SE
14-15	A1	Detail to the SW of the main central doorway in the SE wall showing the broken away walling	NW
16-17	A1	General view	NE
18-19	A1	General view	SW
20-23	B	General view	NE
24-25	B	General view of the NE side of the SE facing elevation	SE
26-27	B	As above, detail of the small bricked-up opening along the SE facing elevation	SE
28-29	B	Detail of central stone-blocked doorway on the NE facing elevation	NE
30-31	B	Detail of small bricked-up opening along the NE facing elevation to the SE	NE
32-33	B	Detail of the broken away walling to the SE end of the NE facing elevation	NE

Black and white Film No. 4

<i>No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	A3	Detail of the bricked-up openings in the centre of the NW wall	SE
2-3	A3	General view of the SE wall	NE
4-5	A3	General view of the NW wall	E
6-7	A2	Detail of the openings along the NE side of the NW wall	SE
8-9	A2	General view of the NW wall	E
10-11	A2	Detail of the openings along the SW side of the SE wall showing the stone blocked doorway at ground floor level	NW
12-13	A2	General view of the SE wall	N
14-15	A2	General view of the NE gable wall	SW
16-17	A2	General view of the NW wall	E
18-19	A2	Detail of the central doorway along the NW wall	SE
20-21	A2	Detail of the openings to the NE of the NW wall showing the original stone-blocked doorway	SE
22-23	A2	General view of the SW gable wall and NW wall to the SW	NE
24-25	A2	General view of the room	S
(Building A exterior)			
26-27	A	Detail of window F03 in the NW facing elevation showing the stone-blocked doorway	NW
28-29	A	As above, oblique shot , also showing the blocked upper floor window	N
30-31	A	Detail of the central doorway F04 in the NW facing elevation	NW
32-33	A	General view of the north-west facing elevation central wing	N
34-35	A	Detail shot identifying the subsequent phases of building as shown on the NE facing gable of the central wing as it abuts the earlier building	N
36		Registration shot	

Black and white Film No. 5

<i>No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1-3	A	General view of the SE facing elevation to tej SW as seen from the private garden of the adjoining house	S
4-5	A	General view of the SW facing gable elevation	SW
6-7	A	General view of the SWmost bays of the NW facing elevation	W
8-9	A	Detail of the phase break between the SWmost single-storey building and the central wing in the NW facing elevation	NW
10-11	A	Detail of the central wing to the SW in the NEW facing elevation	SW
12-13	A	As above, closer detail	SW
14-15	A	As above, closer detail, showing a later blocked opening	SW
16-17	A	As shots 10-11 from the N	N
18-19	A	Detail of the wheel block to the ground floor (as above) in the NW facing elevation	NW
20-21	A	General view of the NW facing elevation to the NE	NW
22-23	A3	Detail of the central SE wall showing detail of the socket in the wall	NW
24-27	A3	Detail of the ground floor window to the SW of the SE wall	NW
28-29	A3	General view of the SE wall	N
30-31	A3	Detail of the bricked-up openings along the centre of the NW wall	SE
32-33	A3	General view of the features to the SW of the NW wall	E
34-35	A3	Detail of the bearing box and associated blocked-up features along NW wall	SE
36		Registration	

Black and white Film No. 6

<i>No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1-2	B	General view of the SE wall	NW
3	B	Detail of door to W of SW wall in Area B1	NE
4	B	Detail of the possible phase break in SW wall of Area B1	NE
5	B	General view of the SW wall in Area B1	NW
6	B	General view of NE wall in Area B1	SE
7	B	Detail of stone blocked doorway along the NE wall in Area B1SW	
8	B	Detail of small bricked-up window along the NE wall of Area B1	SW
9	B	General view of the SE wall to the S	N
10-12	B	General view of the SE wall to the S	S
13	B	Detail of bricked-up window to the SW of the NW wall in Area B4	SW
14	B	General view of building to the S	NE
15-16	B	General of NW gable (exterior)	NW
17	A4	Detail of small bricked-up window along the SE wall	NW
18-19	A4	Detail of the stone wall to the SW of the SE wall	N
20-21	A4	Detail of the small bricked-up window along the NE of the SE wall	NW
22-23	D	General view of the boundary wall to the NW of the site	SW
24-25	D	General view of the boundary wall to the NW of the site	S
26-27	-	Boundary wall to the SW of the site	N
28-29	D	The boundary wall to the SW of the site where it forms the original SW wall of Building D	N
30-31	D	As above, more detailed shot of the broken away walling	NE
32-33	D	Detail of small blocked window along the (original interior) NW wall of Building D	SE
34-35	D	General view of the original internal NW wall of Building D	NE
36		Registration shot	

Black and white Film No. 7

<i>No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1-2	WB	Registration shot	-
3-4	WB	SE-facing section of Feature [1002]	SE
5-6	WB	Service trench, post-excavation	SW

Colour Slide:**Colour Slide Film No. 1 (archaeological evaluation)**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1-3		unassigned	
3-4	Tr 1	General view	SE
5-6	Tr 1	SW facing section of hollow 15 m from SE end	SW
7-8		Registration shot	
9-10	Tr 2	General view	S
11-12	Tr 2	West facing section of cut [201]	W
13-14	Tr 3	North facing section of cut [302]	N
15-16	Tr 4	Rubble wall foundations at north end of Tr 4	S
17-18	Tr 4	General view	S
19-20	Tr 5	South facing section of pit cut [502]	S
21-22	Tr 5	North facing section of pit cut [504]	N
23-24	Tr 5	General view	N
25-26	Tr 3	General view	E

Colour Slide Film No. 2

<i>No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
0	A3	General view of the NW wall	E
1	A3	Detail of the bearing box and associated features in the NW wall to the SW	SE
2	B	Detail of the central stone-blocked doorway in the NE facing elevation	NE
3-4	B	General view	E
5	D	General view	NE
6	D	Detail of an example of the bricked-up window along the SE facing wall	SE
7	D	General view of NE facing wall to the NW	NE
8-9	A	General view into private gardens	S
10	A	General view of SW facing gable	SW
11	A	As above, wider general view	SW
12	A	General view of NW facing elevation to the SW	NW
13	A	As above, detail of the stone-blocked window	NW
14		unassigned	
15-16	A	Detail of the join between phases between the SWmost single-storey wing and the central wing	W
17	A	Detail of the stone support block on the centre of the NW facing elevation	NW
18-19	A2	Detail of the openings to the SW of the SE wall	NW
20	A2	Detail of the NE gable wall showing earlier phases	S
21		unassigned	
22	A	Detail of the central door to the central main wing (to the NEmost bays on the NW facing elevation	NW
23		unassigned	
24	A	Detail of the central wing and its NE facing gable as it abuts the earlier single-storey wing	N
25	A	General view of the NW facing elevation	N
26	A	General view of the NEmost bays of the NW facing elevation	NW
27	B	General view of the NW facing gable end	NW
28	A	General view of the SE facing elevation	NE
29	A	Detail of the stone blocked doorway in the NEmost bay of the SE facing elevation	SE
30	A	Detail of the door and windows along the single-storey NEmost side of the SE facing elevation	E
31	B	General view of the NW facing elevation	W

Colour Slide Film No. 2 (continued...)

<i>No</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
32	B	Detail of the stone-blocked doorway along the SW of the NW facing elevation	NW
33	B	General view of the SW facing elevation	W
34	B	General view of the interior of the SW wing	NE
35	B	Detail of the interior NEmost doorway along the NW wall showing the broken away walling	SE
36	B	General view of the interior SW wall to the NW wing	E
37	B	Detail of the interior bricked-up window along the NE wall of the wing	SW

Colour Slide Film No. 3

<i>No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1-2	WB	Registration shot	-
3-4	WB	SE-facing section of Feature [1002]	SE
5-6	WB	Service trench, post-excavation	SW

Digital Photographs No. 1

<i>No.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	WB	SE-facing section of Feature [1002]	SE
2	WB	Service trench, post-excavation	SW

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	35 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	70 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NNW/SSE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	NNW: 0.40 m; mid: 0.60 m; SSE: 0.60 m (mid red brown clayey silt)
<i>Depth of excavation</i>	NNW: 0.40 m; mid: 0.60 m; SSE: 0.60 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	No archaeology but NW/SE-aligned field drains at 6 and 8 m from NNW end of trench and SW/NE-aligned topsoil-filled field drains at 18 and 25 m. Also several tree hole hollows.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light red brown gravel-rich clay with sub-rounded small and large stone inclusions
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	30 m by 2-4 m
<i>Total Area</i>	82 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	N/S
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	S: 0.50 m; mid: 0.60 m; N: 0.75 m (mid red brown clayey silt)
<i>Depth of excavation</i>	S: 0.50 m; mid: 0.60 m; N: 0.75 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	19th/20 th century rubble surface/dump aligned E/W 20 m from south end. Rubble dump in NW corner of trench. W/E topsoil-filled field drain at 15 m from S end
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light red brown gravelly clay with sub-rounded small and large stone inclusions
<i>Finds</i>	19 th /20 th century pottery

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	33 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	66 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NE/SW
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	NE: 0.25 m; mid: 0.40 m; SW: 0.20 m (mid red brown clayey silt topsoil; under 0.1 m overburden in NE of trench)
<i>Depth of excavation</i>	NE: 0.35 m; mid: 0.40 m; SW: 0.20 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Cobble surface in first 2 m of trench to NE. A shallow sub-circular pit [302] recorded at the east end of the trench. Another possible pit adjacent to this to the west was heavily truncated by ceramic field drains aligned N/S, E/W and NE/SW. Another ceramic field drain crossed the trench 20 m from the east end.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light red-brown clay with boulder – bedrock outcrops from 15 m from NE end
<i>Finds</i>	Medieval/post-medieval pottery fragments from fill of pit [302].

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	16 m by 4.5 m
<i>Total Area</i>	72 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NW/SE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	NW: 0.40 m; mid: 0.20m; SE: 0.15 m (mid red brown clayey silt + cinder/gravel)
<i>Depth of excavation</i>	NW: 0.40 m; mid: 0.20m; SE: 0.15 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	At north end of the trench was a rubble-built wall foundation. Ceramic drains crossed the middle and south of the trench from 3 m from the north end
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light yellow clay with outcrops of bedrock
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	7 m by 3-5 m
<i>Total Area</i>	28 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NW/SE
<i>Depth of Topsoil</i>	NW: 0.40 m; SE: 0.40 m (cinder and rubble overburden)
<i>Depth of excavation</i>	NW: 0.40 m; SE: 0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Cobble surface in SW-facing section of trench. Two small shallow pits [502] and [504] in west of trench. Ceramic drain in north of trench.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light red brown gravel rich clay
<i>Finds</i>	Medieval/post-medieval pottery fragments and bone from pit fill [501].

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No	Area	Type	Description
201	Tr 2	Cut	Shallow cut 3 m wide and 0.35 m deep with concave sides and a flat base
202	Tr 2	Fill	Frequent angular cobbles in a light yellow clay/silt matrix. Fill of cut[201]
301	Tr 3	Fill	Dark grey-brown clay/silt with moderate small angular stones inclusions. Fill of [302]
302	Tr 3	Cut	Sub-circular cut 1.8 m east/west and 1.25 m north/south; 0.10 m deep. Badly truncated by modern services to the west.
501	Tr 5	Fill	Dark brown compact silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal fragments. Fill of cut [502]
502	Tr 5	Cut	Irregular sub-oval cut; 2.1 m N/S and 1.1 m E/W; 0.3 m deep with gentle sloping edges and flat base.
503	Tr 5	Fill	A mid yellow-brown silty clay with moderate small to medium angular stone inclusions. Fill of cut [504].
504	Tr 5	Cut	An oval cut in plan; 1.1 m N/S and 0.65 m E/W; 0.15 m deep.
1001	WB	Fill	A light to mid reddish brown clay fill with small to medium subrounded and subangular stone inclusions. Fill of cut [1002].
1002	WB	Cut	A subcircular cut into natural. Truncated by services to SE, SW and NE. Measured 0.65 m NE/SW by 0.48 m+ NW/SE. Fairly gently sloping concave sides and a flat base.

APPENDIX 4: FINDS REGISTER

Find No	Context	Description
1	301	Medieval/Post-medieval pottery fragments
2	301	Bone
3	501	Medieval/Post-medieval pottery fragments
4	501	Bone
5	501	Oyster shell
101	1001	Animal bone
102	1001	Oyster shell

APPENDIX 5: SAMPLE REGISTER

Trench No	Context	Type	Volume
Tr 3	301	Bulk	10 litres
Tr 5	501	Bulk	10 litres
Tr 5	503	Bulk	10 litres
WB	1001	Bulk	20 litres

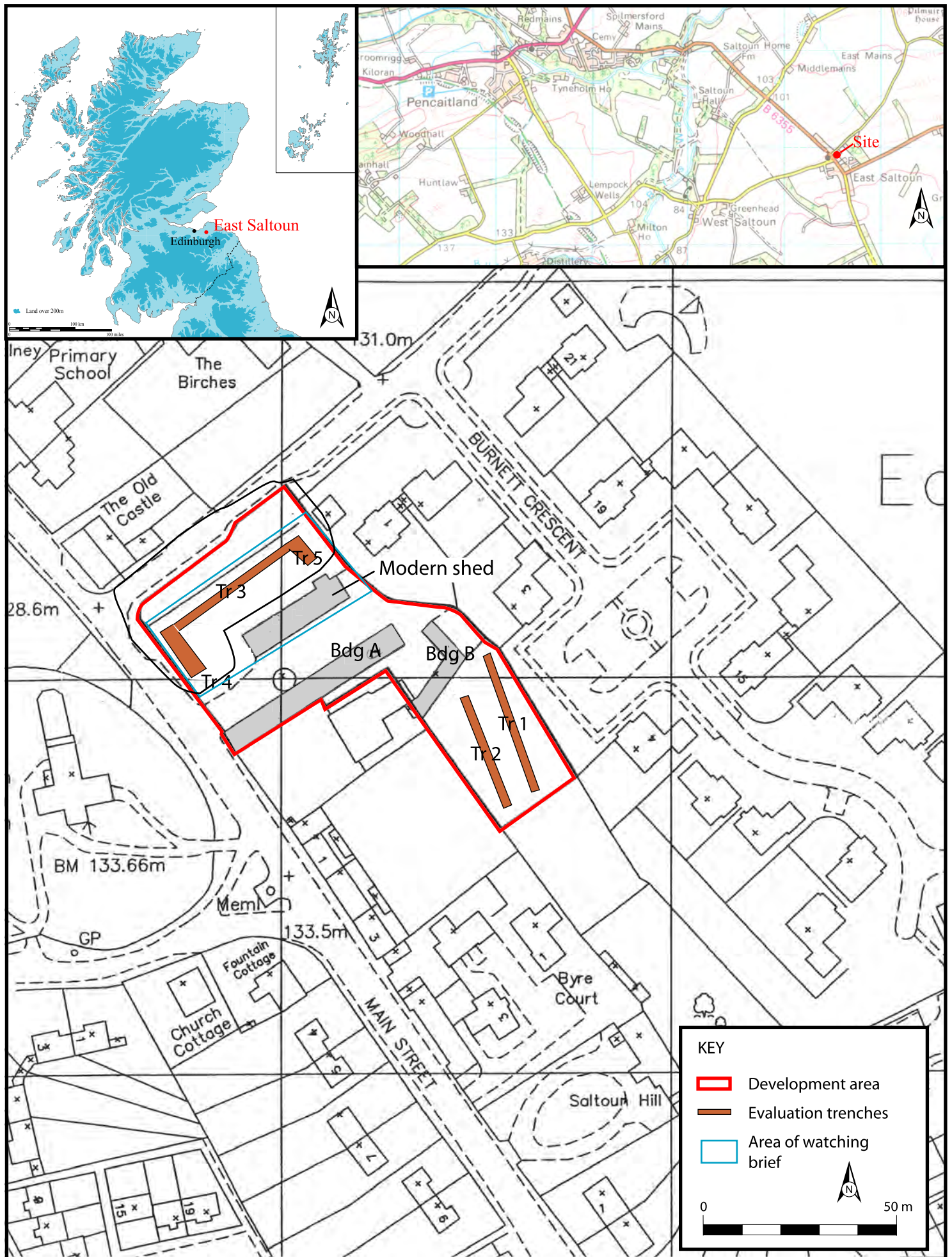
APPENDIX 6: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No	Area/Context	Scale	Description
1	201/202	1:20	West facing section of cobble feature
2	301/302	1:20	North facing section of pit feature
3	501/502	1:10	South facing section of pit feature
4	Tr 4	1:20	Plan of North end of trench 4
5	Tr 5	1:20	Plan of South end of Tr 3 and Tr 5
WB 1	WB	1:50	Plan of service trench
WB 2	WB	1:20	SE-facing section of feature [1001]

APPENDIX 7: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND REPORTS

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	East Saltoun Farm
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 4886
PARISH:	Pentcailtland
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Mike Roy
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Late med/post med pit
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Oyster and animal bone fragments
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 475 679
START DATE (this season)	12 th March 2007
END DATE (this season)	12 th March 2007
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Roy, M and Sproat, D 2006 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland: East Saltoun Farm, East Lothian: Archaeological Evaluation & Historic Building Recording
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of a service trench at the site of a residential development at East Saltoun Farm, East Saltoun near Pentcailtland. A single probable late medieval or post-medieval pit was encountered in the north of the site.</p> <p>This followed a programme of historic building recording and archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2006. The evaluation trenches had revealed a number of shallow pits containing bone, shell and late medieval/early post-medieval pottery fragments in the north-east of the site.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	N/A
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Whitekirk Developments
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	ronant@aocscot.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	East Saltoun Farm
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 4886
PARISH:	Pentcailtland
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Mike Roy/Diana Sproat
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Late med/post med pits
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Late/post med ceramic fragments
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 475 679
START DATE (this season)	17 th January 2006
END DATE (this season)	18 th January 2006
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A programme of historic building recording and archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the conversion of the buildings that comprised the steading ranges at East Saltoun Farm, East Saltoun near Pentcailtland, to residential accommodation. Five evaluation trenches covering 318 m ² (8%) of the development area were opened. A number of shallow pits containing bone, shell and late medieval/early post-medieval pottery fragments were recorded in the north-east of the site. The building recording identified at least six phases of development to the steading which dated back to the late 18 th /early 19 th century.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Watching Brief
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Whitekirk Developments
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	ronant@aocscot.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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Figure 1: Site location and evaluation trench location



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Figure 2: Extract from John Adair's map, 1682





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Figure 3: Extract from Roy's map, c. 1750
(the approximate position of the development area is outlined in red)





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Figure 4: Extract from Forrest's map, 1802
(the approximate position of the development area is outlined in red)





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Figure 5: Extract from Thomson's map, 1832
(the approximate position of the development area is outlined in red)



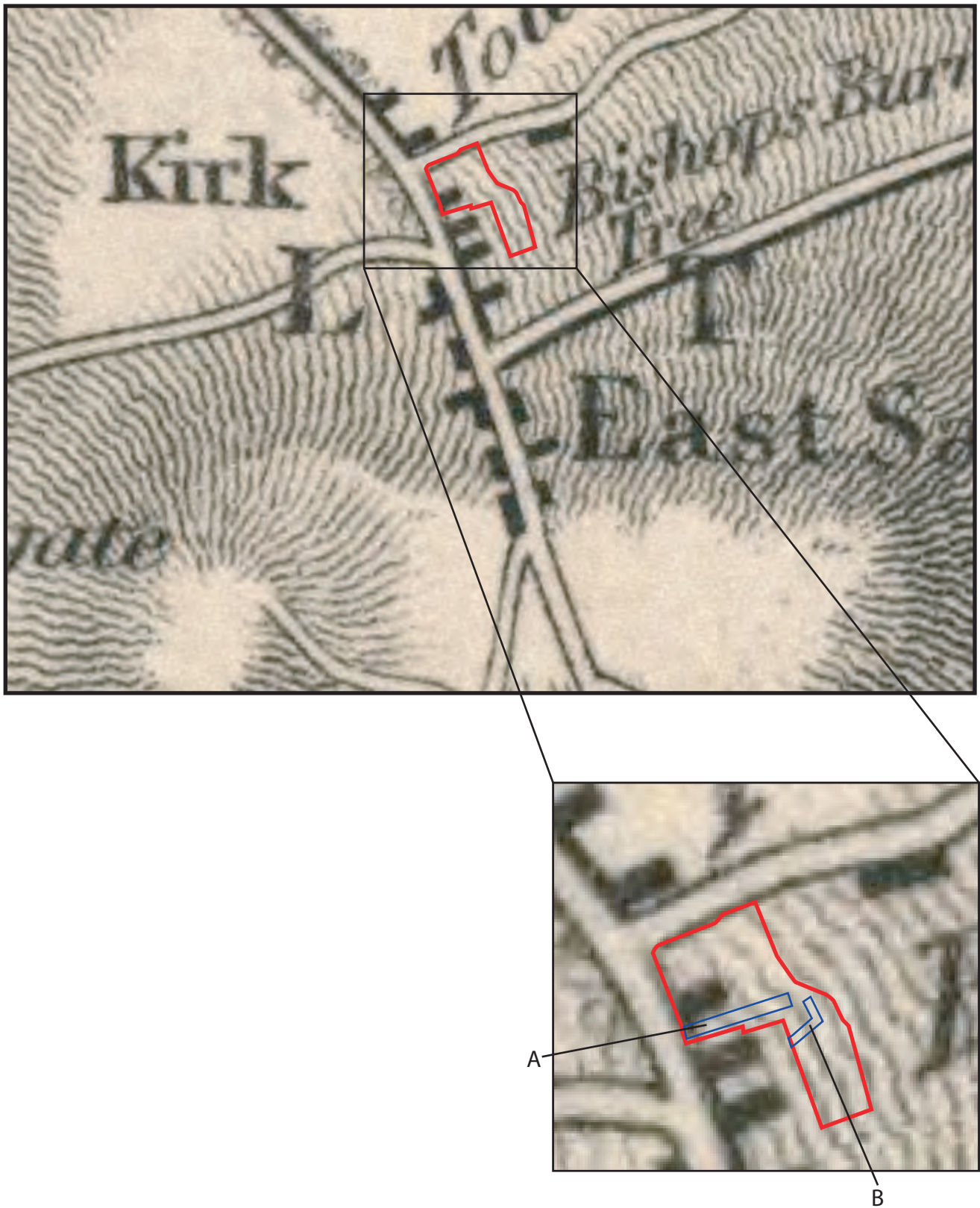
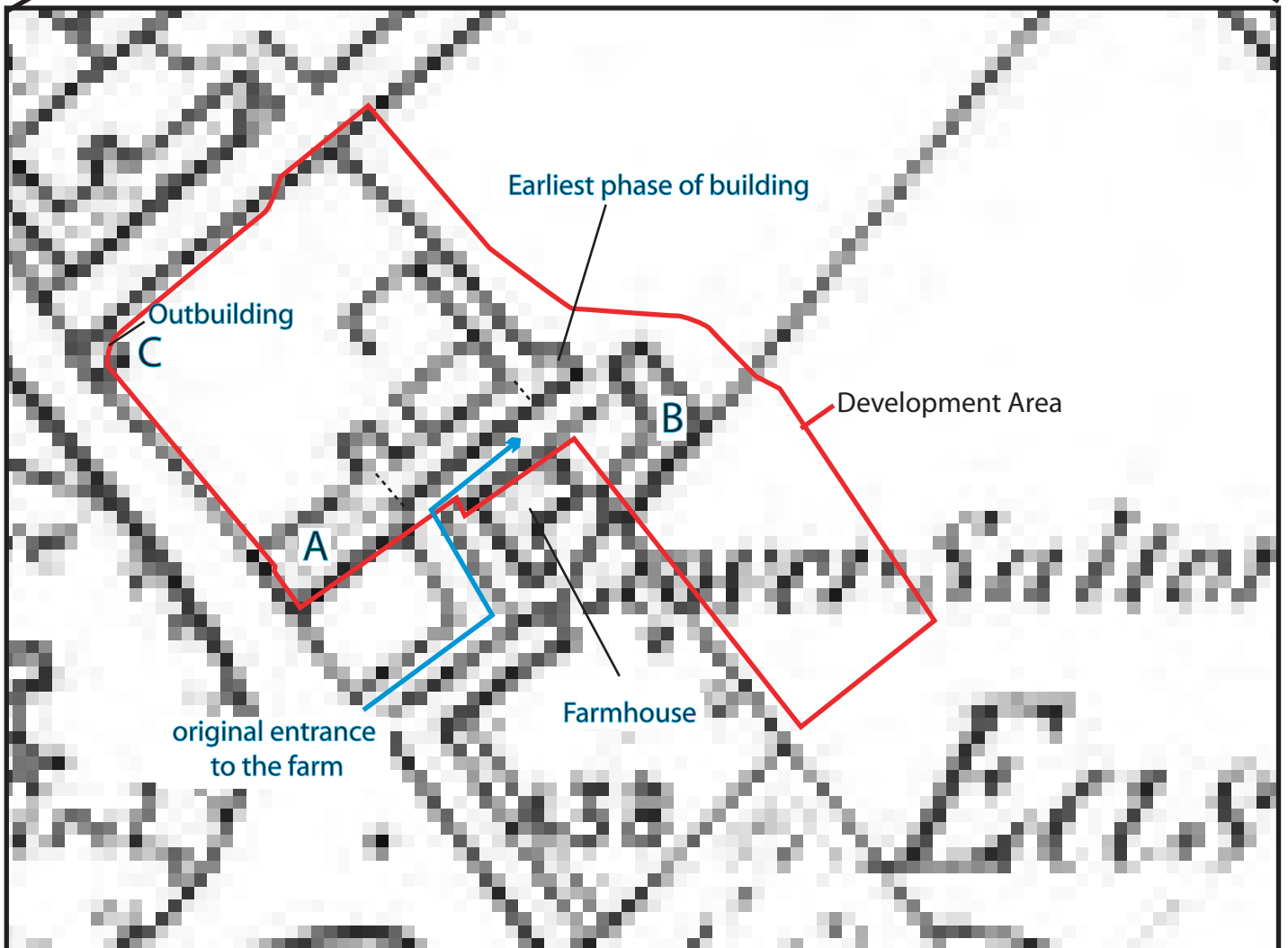
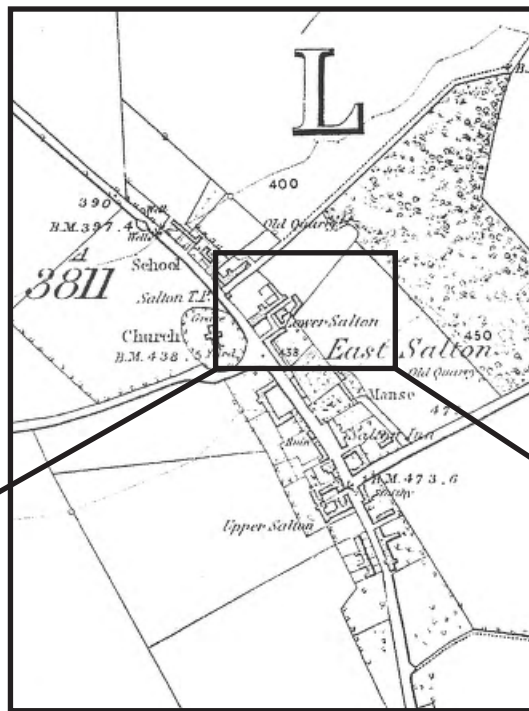


Figure 6: Extract from Thomson's map, 1832
(the approximate position of the development area is outlined in red)



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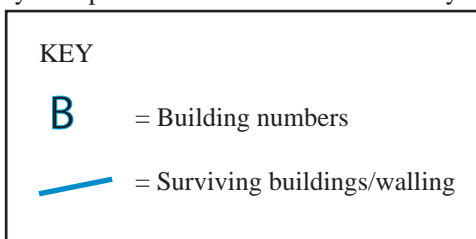
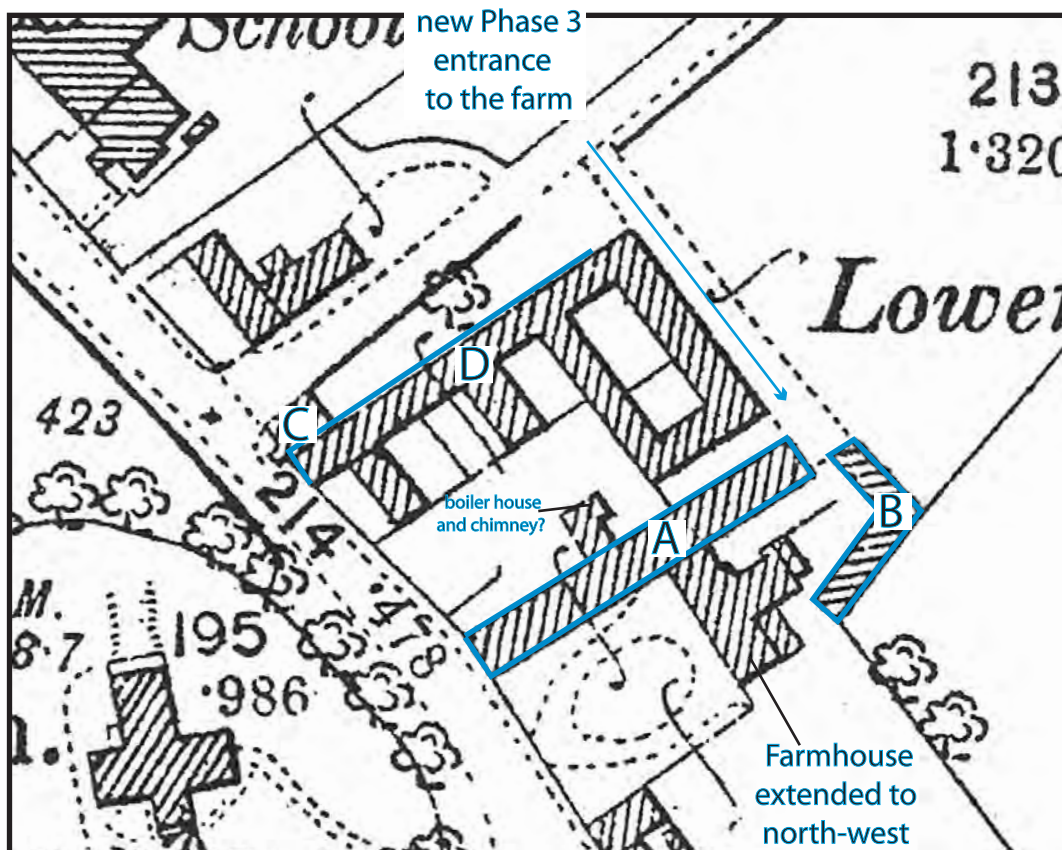


Figure 7: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1853
 Buildings A & B are represented for the first time and are outlined in blue



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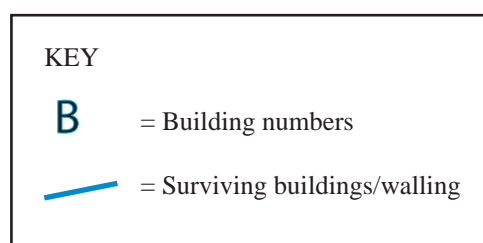
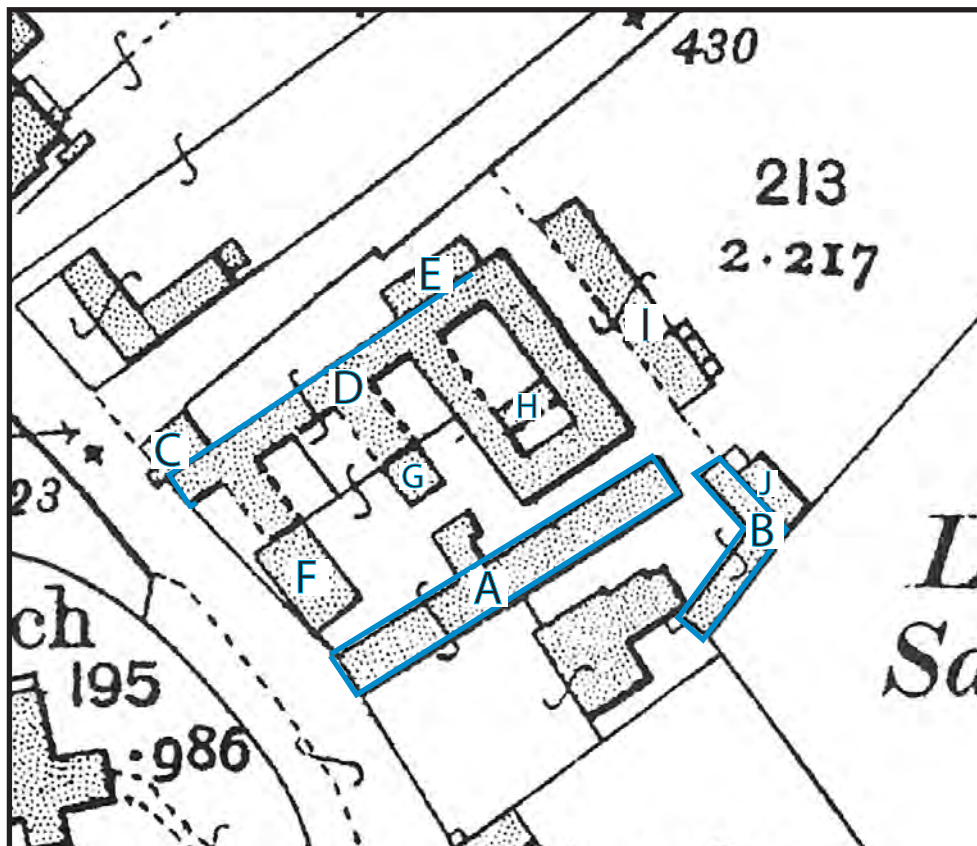


Figure 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map, 1894 showing the farm had expanded in Phase 3 (1854 - 1894) with a larger farmhouse and new access road to the north



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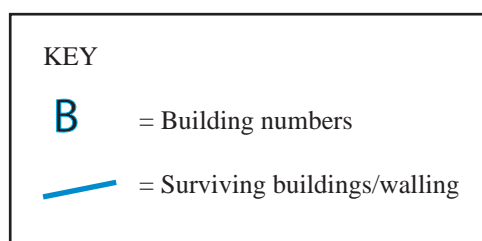
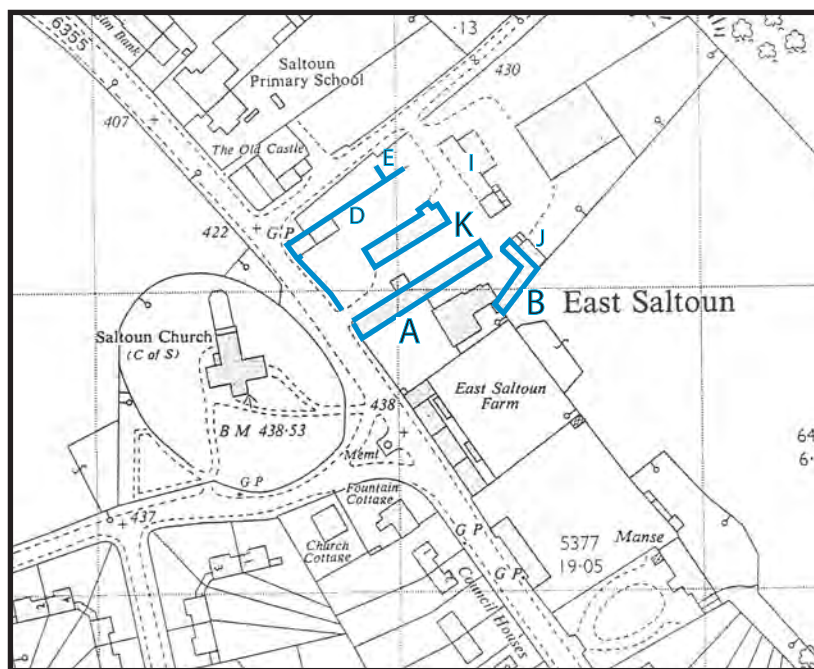


Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map, 1907



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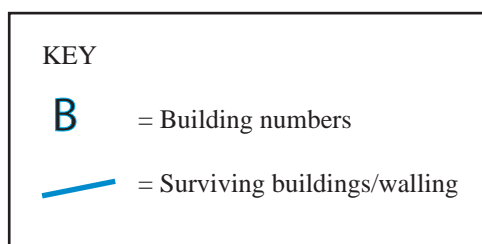
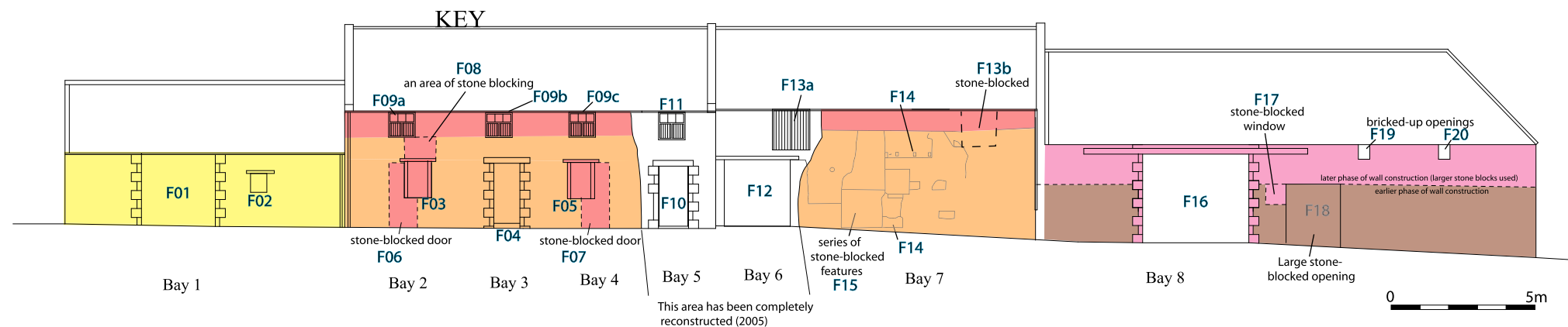
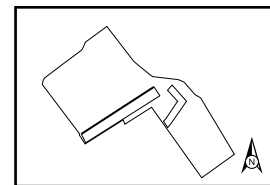


Figure 10: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map, 1967



Figure 11: Phased site plan



KEY	
	Phase 2a
	Phase 2b
	Phase 2c
	Phase 2d
	Phase 2e
	Feature number

Figure 12a: North-west elevation

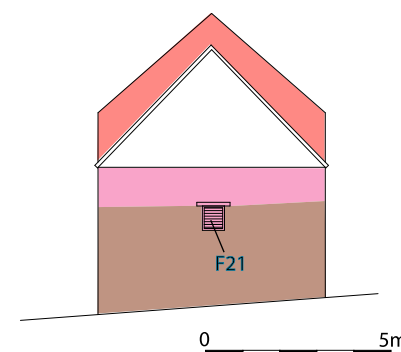
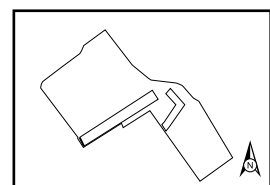


Figure 12b: South-east elevation

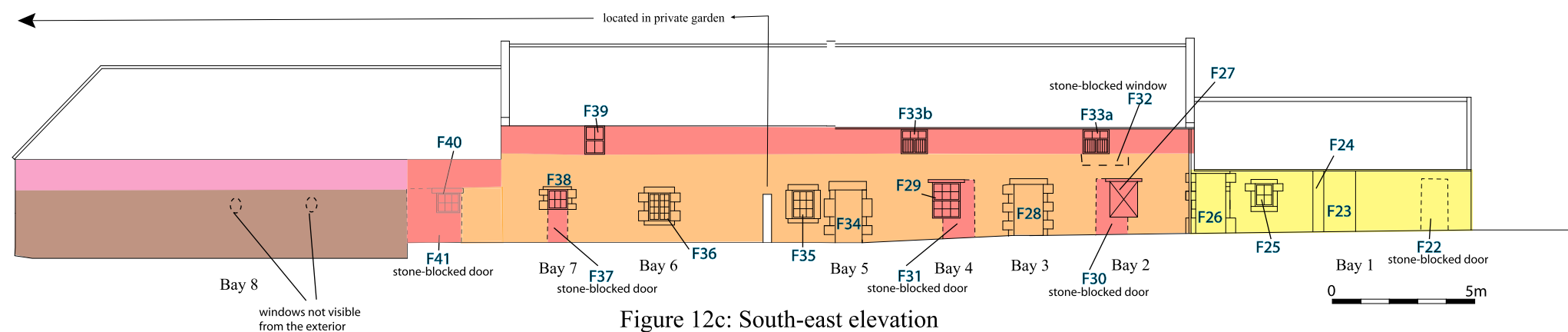
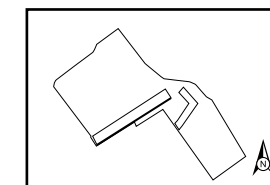


Figure 12c: South-east elevation

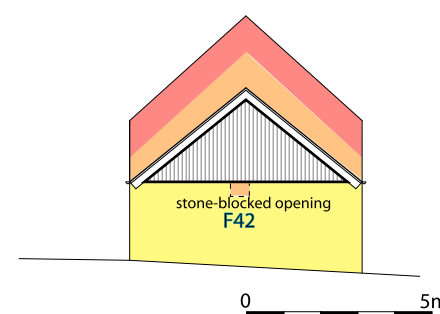
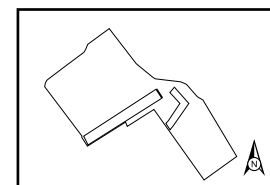
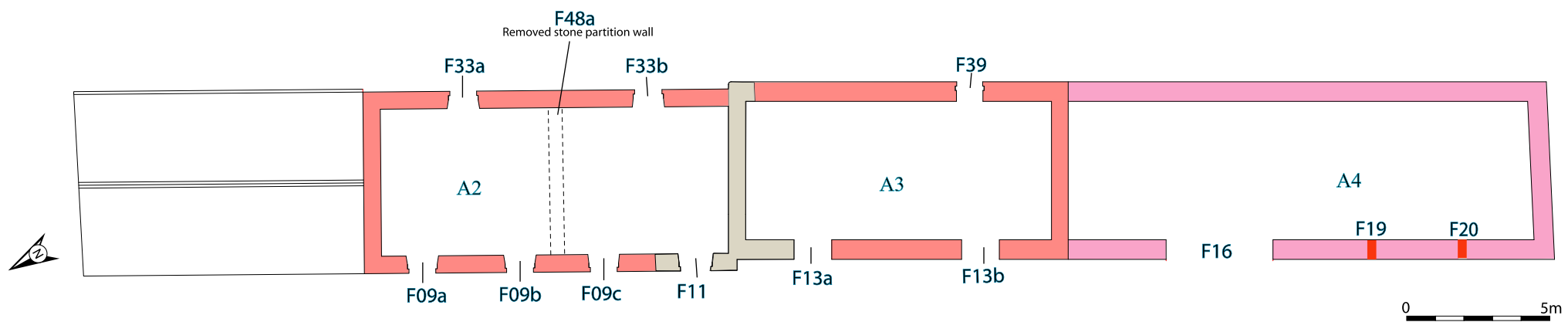
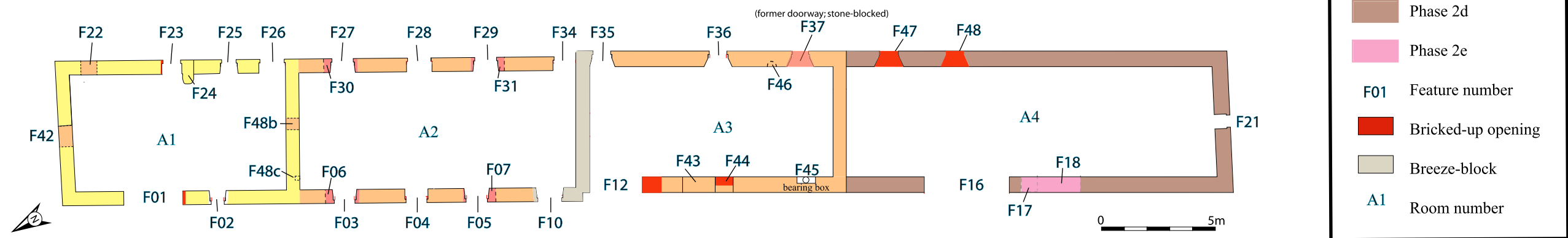


Figure 12d: North-east elevation



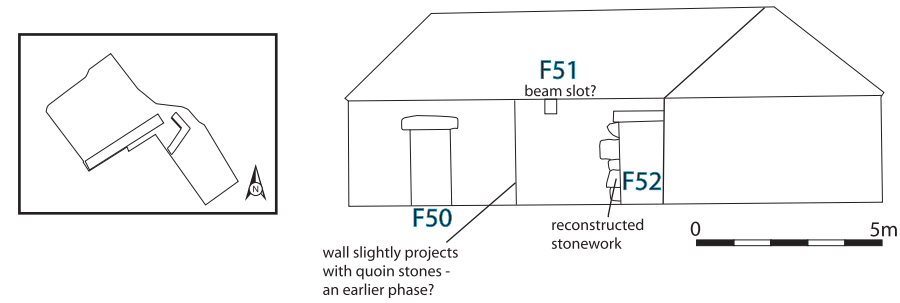


Figure 14a: South-east elevation

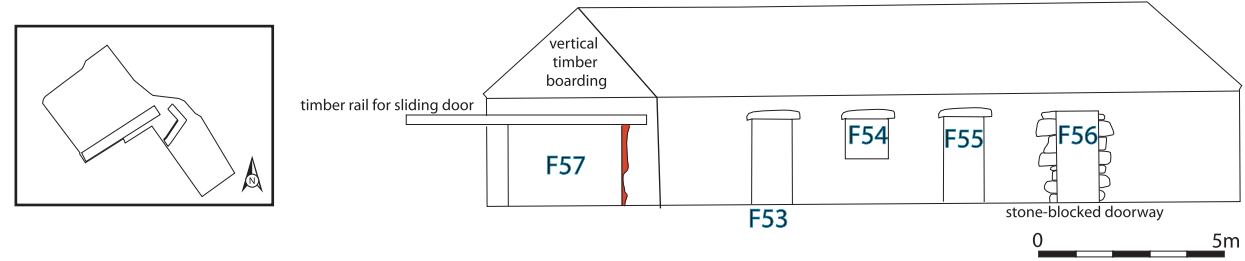


Figure 14b: South-west elevation

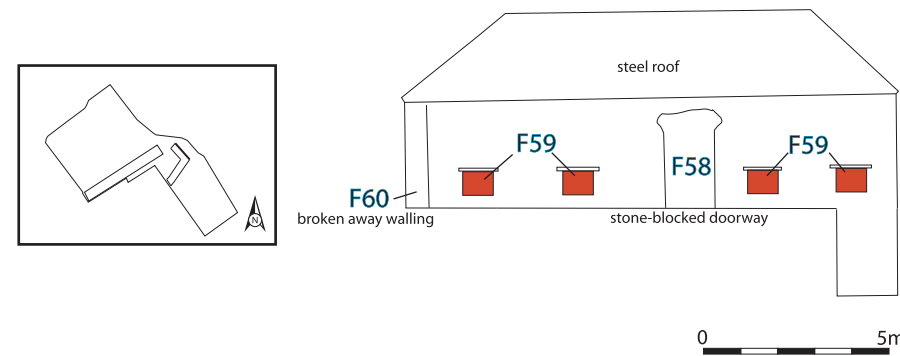


Figure 14c: North-west elevation

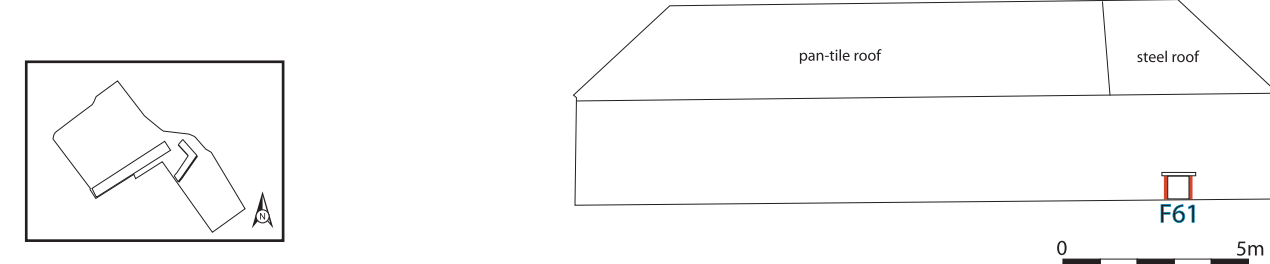


Figure 14d: North-east elevation

KEY	
	Phase 2
	A possible earlier phase of build?
F01	Feature number
	Bricked-up opening
	Breeze-block
A1	Room number

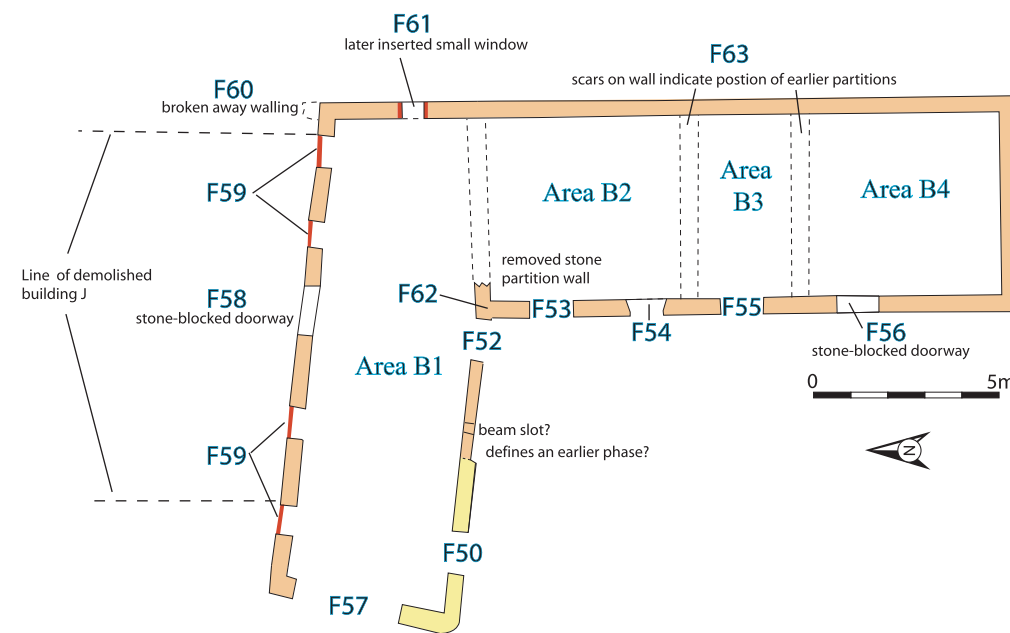


Figure 15: Building B ground floor plan

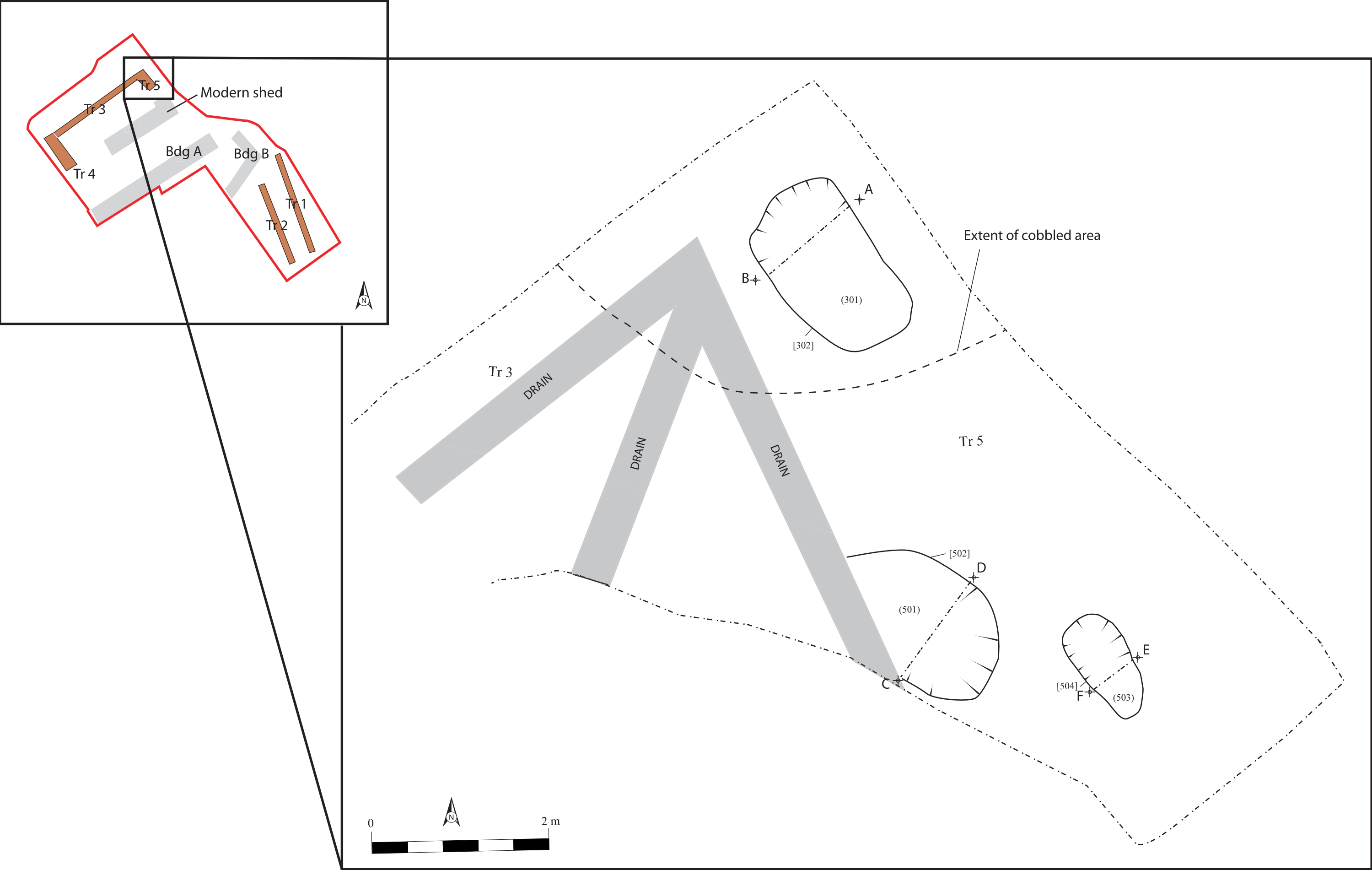


Figure 16: Location of features in Tr 3 & Tr 5

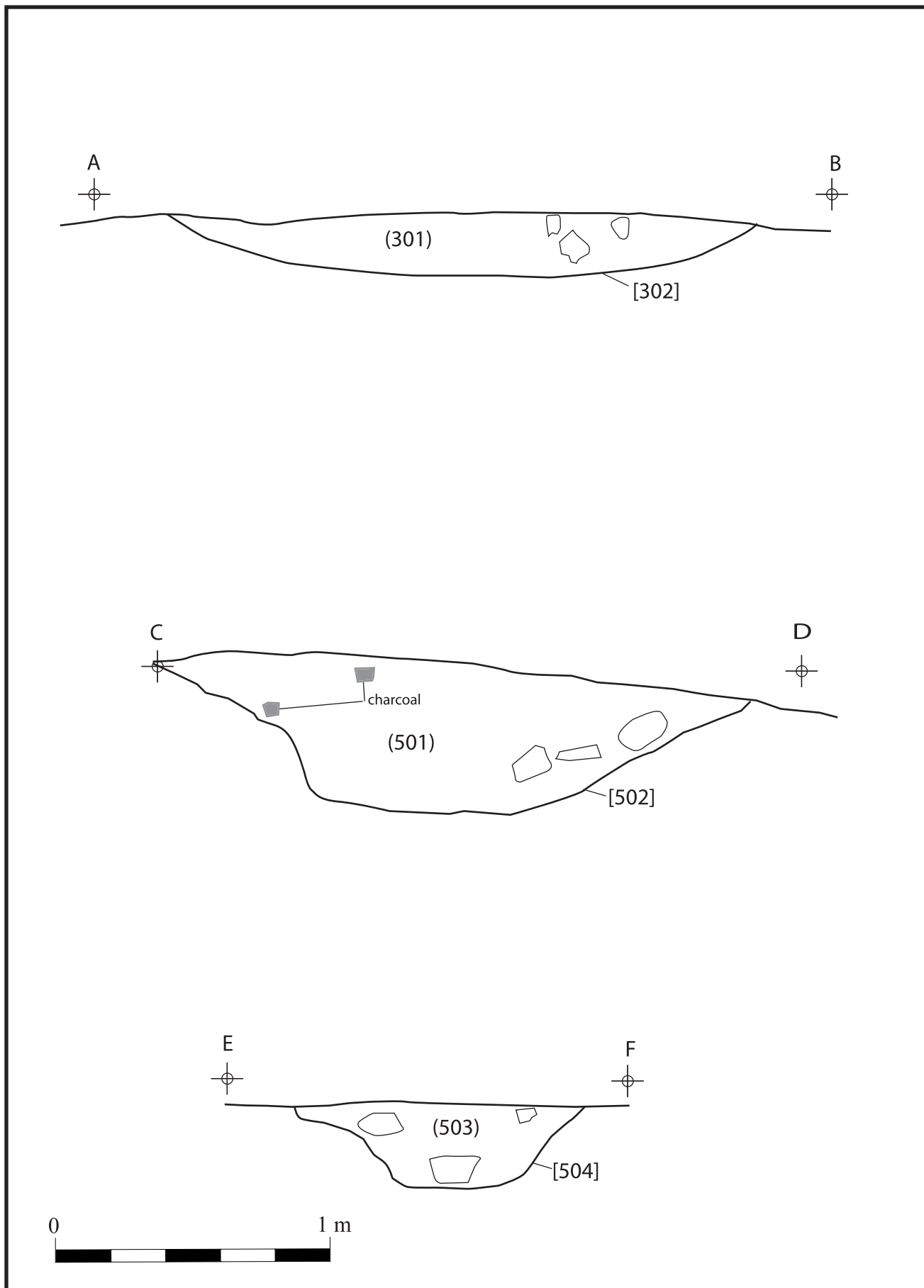
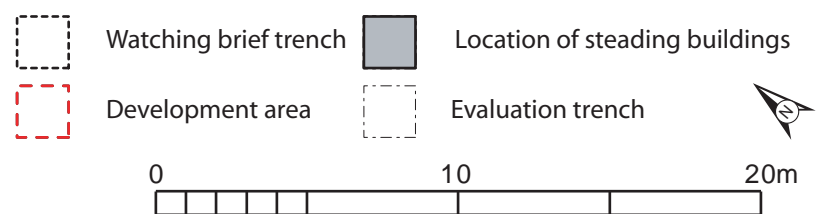


Figure 17: Sections through features shown on Figure 16



Figure 18: Location of features uncovered in watching brief



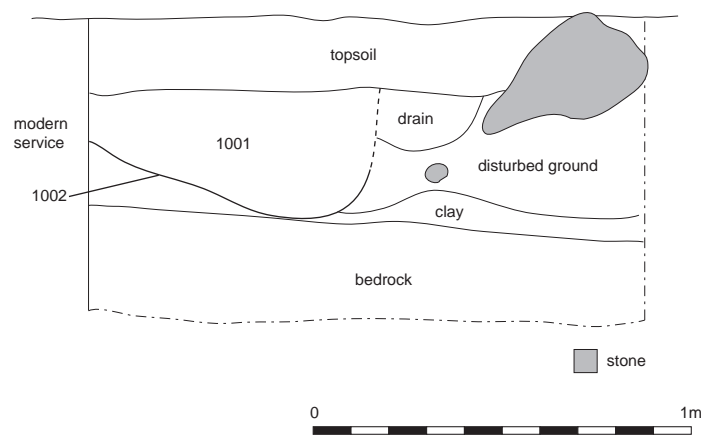


Figure 19: South east facing section through 1002



Plate 1: The north-west facing elevation of Building A to the north showing the original Phase 2a building with original cart shed door (F01) and later inserted window (F02)



Plate 2: The north-west facing elevation of the central wing of Building A

Plate 3: Detail of the ground floor window (F03) and upper floor window (F09a) in the north-west facing central wing of Building A showing the stone-blocked doorway (F06) and possible upper floor window (F08) of an earlier phase of the building (the yellow dashed line identifies the position of the blocking)

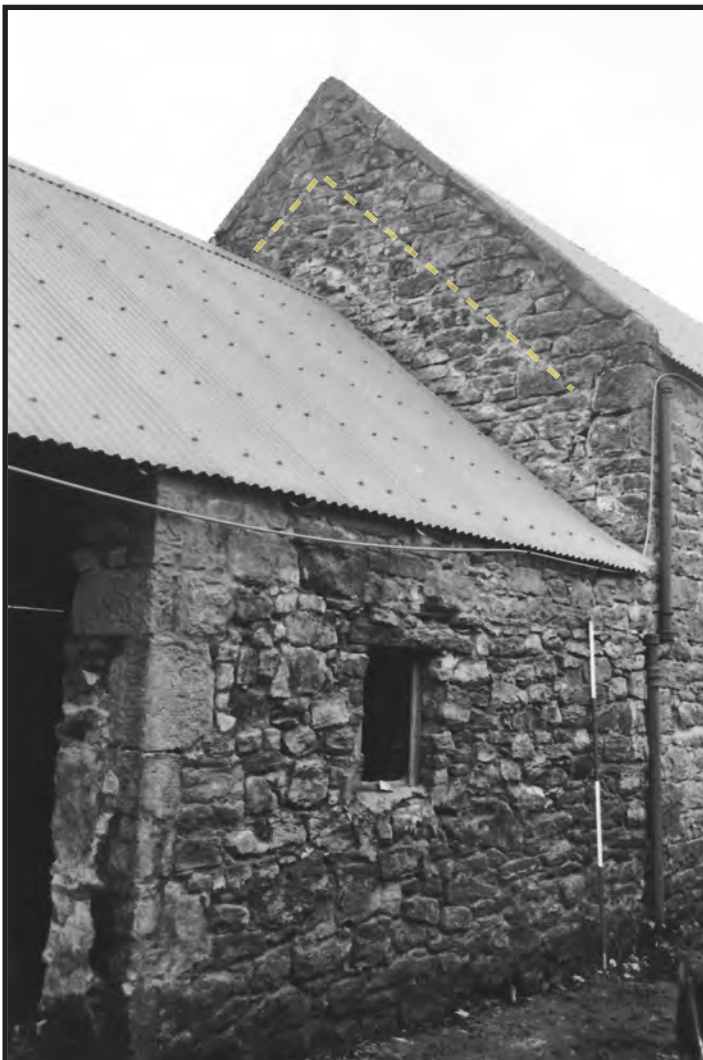
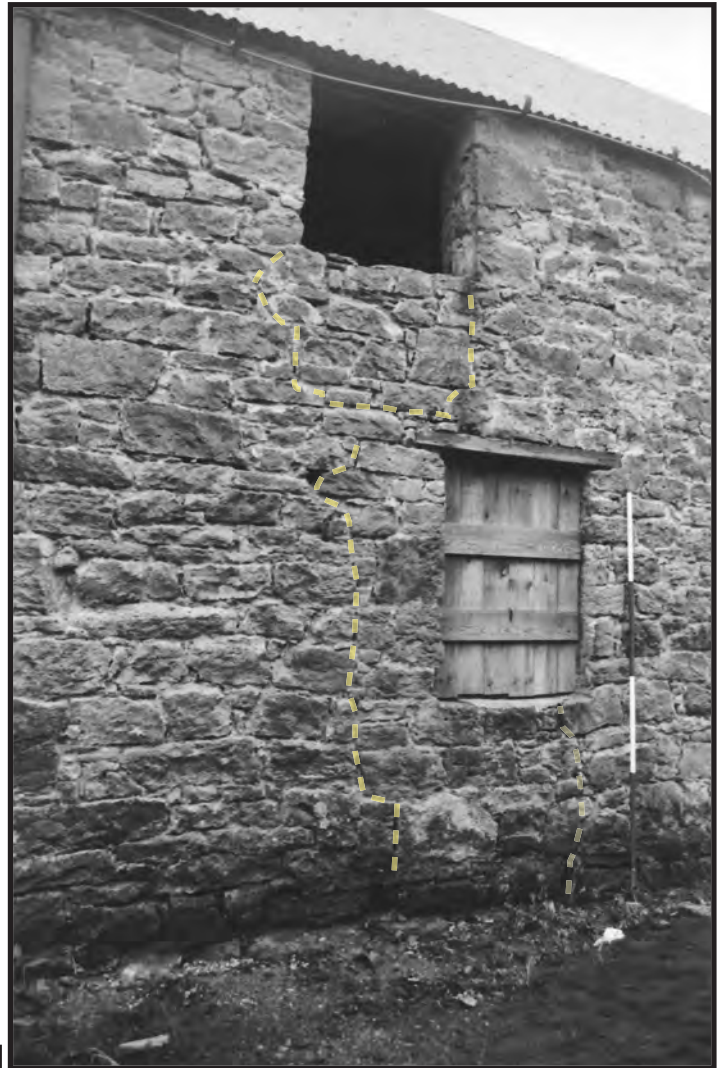


Plate 4: Detail of the north-east facing gable end of the central wing of Building A showing the evidence for the raising of the central wing (the yellow dashed line identifies the break between the phases) - note also the shadow of an earlier roof of the adjacent Phase 2a single-storey building (left)

Plate 5: Detail of the north-west facing elevation of the central wing of Building A to the south taken from the north



Plate 6: Detail of the north-west facing elevation of the central wing of Building A to the south taken from the west

Plate 7: Detail of a blocked opening (F15) along the north-west facing elevation of the central wing of Building A to the south

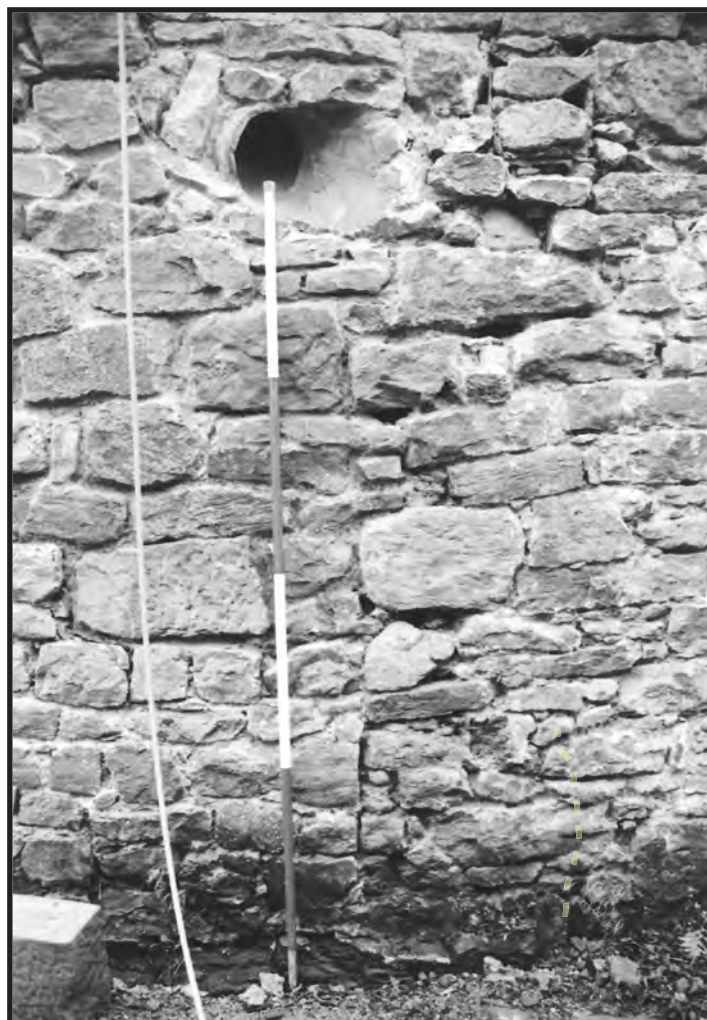


Plate 8: Detail of a blocked opening (F15) along the north-west facing elevation of the central wing of Building A to the south



Plate 9: Detail of the machine support (F14) to the base of the north-west facing elevation of the central wing of Building A to the south



Plate 10: The north-west facing elevation of the southern wing of Building A from the NWW

Plate 11: Detail of the stone-blocked doorway (F18) and window (F17) along the north-west facing elevation of the southernmost wing of Building A



Plate 12: Detail of the phase break between Phases 2b & 2c and Phases 2d & 2e - the yellow dashed line shows the levelling courses associated with the later building to the right showing Phase 2d (below) and Phase 2e (above)



Plate 13: The south-west gable elevation of Building A showing later inserted window F21



Plate 14: Detail of the south-east facing elevation of Building A to the north showing the earliest phase (2a) and features F22 - F26

Plate 15: Detail of the stone-blocked doorway F22 on the south-east facing elevation of Building A

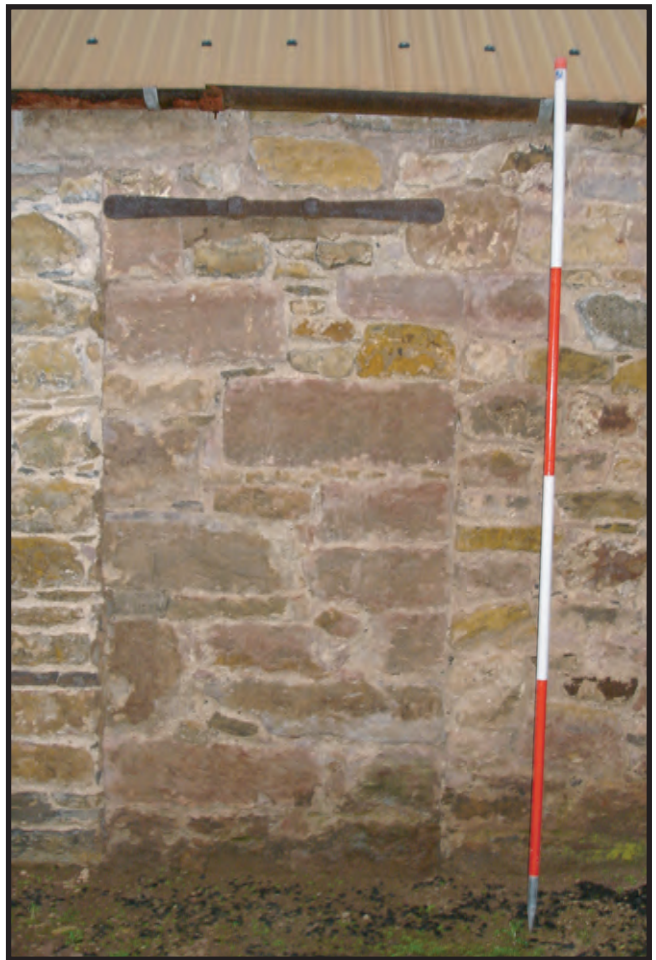


Plate 16: Detail of doorway F23 on the south-east facing elevation of Building A

Plate 17: Detail of window F25 on the south-east facing elevation of Building A



Plate 18: Detail of doorway F26 on the south-east facing elevation of Building A - note the original end of Bay 1 to the left set slightly forward of Bay 2

Plate 19: General view of the central wing of the south-east facing elevation of Building A from the north-east

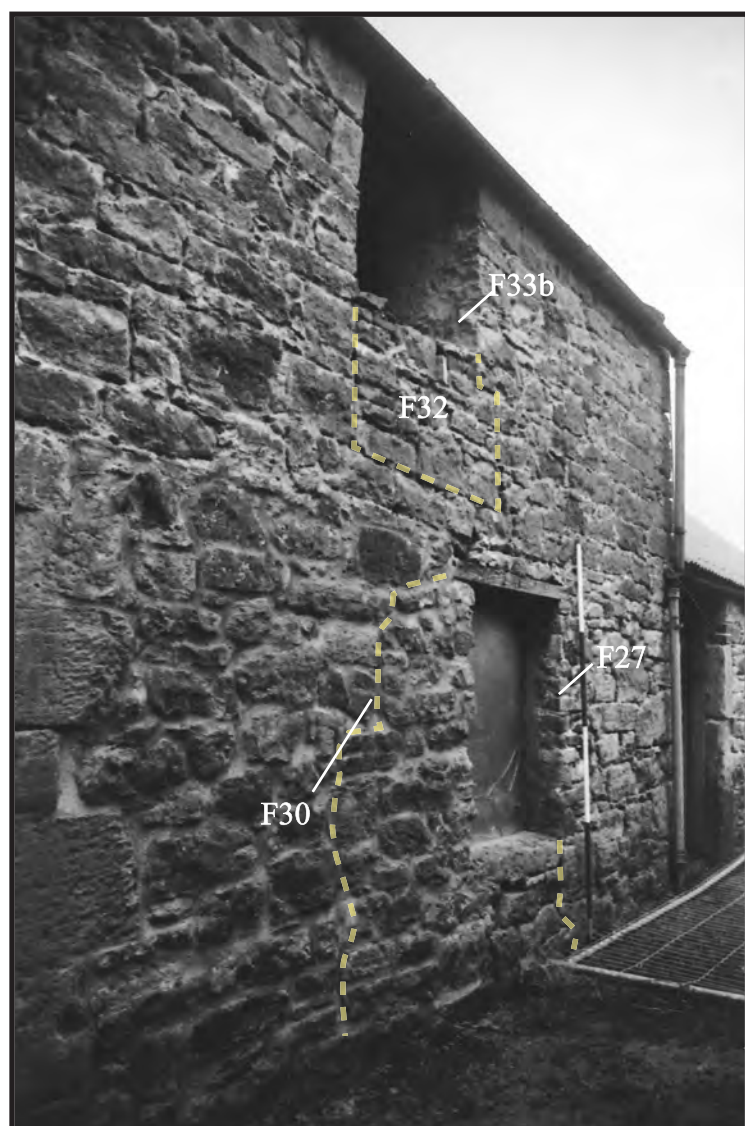


Plate 20: Detail of the ground floor window (F28) of the central wing of the south-east facing elevation of Building A - the yellow dashed line identifies the stone-blocked upper floor window (F32)

Plate 21: Detail of the doorway (F26) on the south-east facing elevation of the central wing of Building A

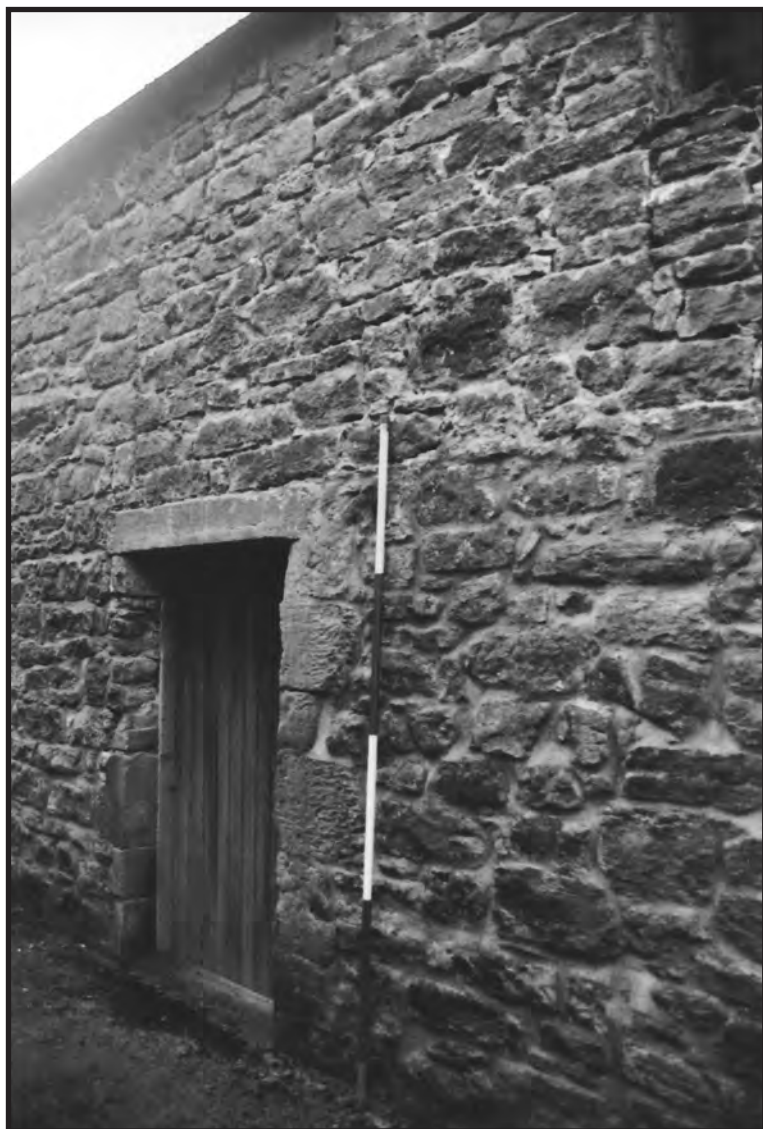


Plate 22: General view of the south-east facing elevation of Building A from the south showing (centre) window F40, a later insertion within the stone blocking of doorway F41



Plate 23: The north-east gable elevation of Building A, with stone-blocked opening (F42) highlighted



Plate 24: Room A1, detail of the cart door F01 along the north-west wall

Plate 25: Room A1, detail of the former (possible?) partition wall (F24) on the south-east wall



Plate 26: Room A1, detail of window F25 on the south-east wall



Plate 27: Room A1, general view of the north-east gable wall from the west



Plate 28: Room A1, detail of the stone-blocked opening (F42) on north-east gable wall (the yellow dashed line outlines the feature)



Plate 29: Room A2 from the west showing door F04



Plate 30: Room A2 from the east - note the now removed stone partition wall (F48a) to the first floor

Plate 31: Room A2, detail of the windows F29 in the south-east wall showing the ground floor stone blocked doorway (F31)- yellow dashed lines identify the extent of the blocked feature

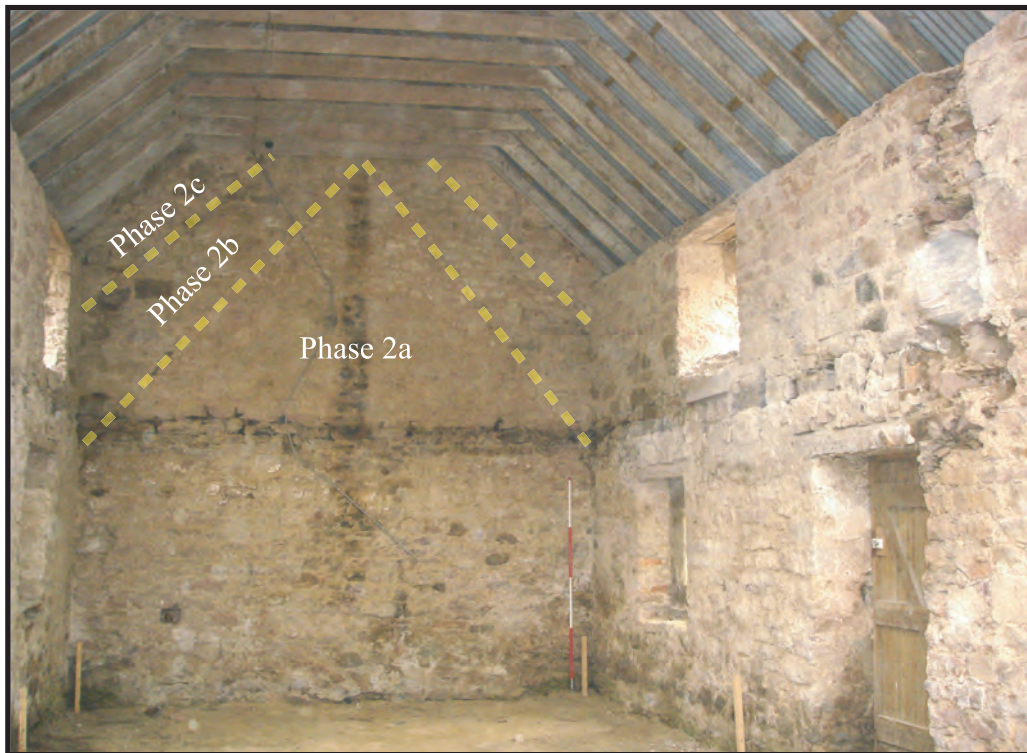


Plate 32: Room A2, detail of the north-east gable end, showing the different phases of build (yellow dashed lines)



Plate 33: Room A3, general view of the north-west wall taken from the west

Plate 34: Room A3, detail of the two blocked openings (F43 & F44) along the centre of the north-west wall

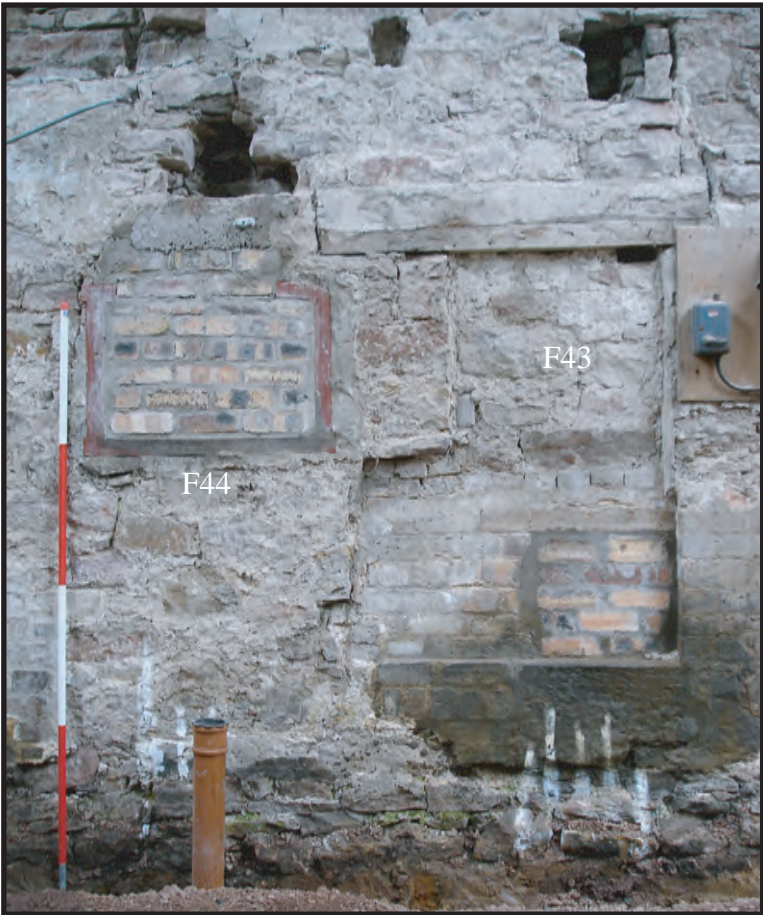


Plate 35: Room A3, detail of the southern end of the north-west wall showing the blocked openings (F44 & F13) and bearing box (F45) associated with the threshing machinery and adjacent engine house (Now demolished)



Plate 36: Room A3, detail of the bearing box F45 along the north-west wall

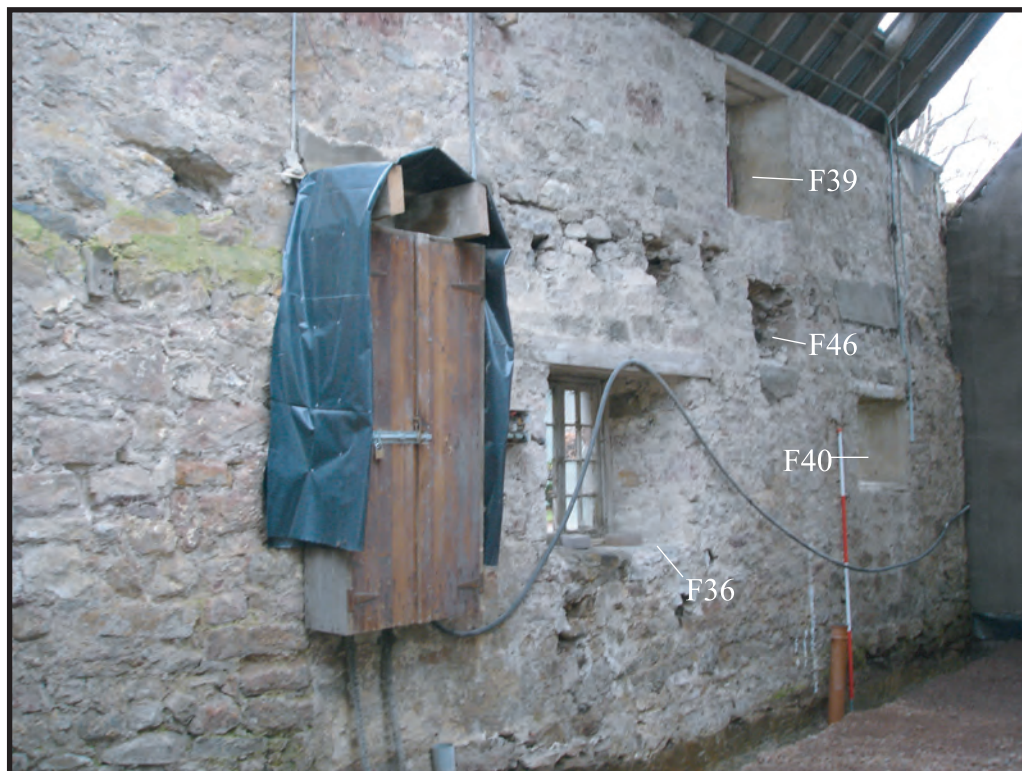


Plate 37: Room A3, general view of the south-east wall taken from the north



Plate 38: Room A3, general view from the east

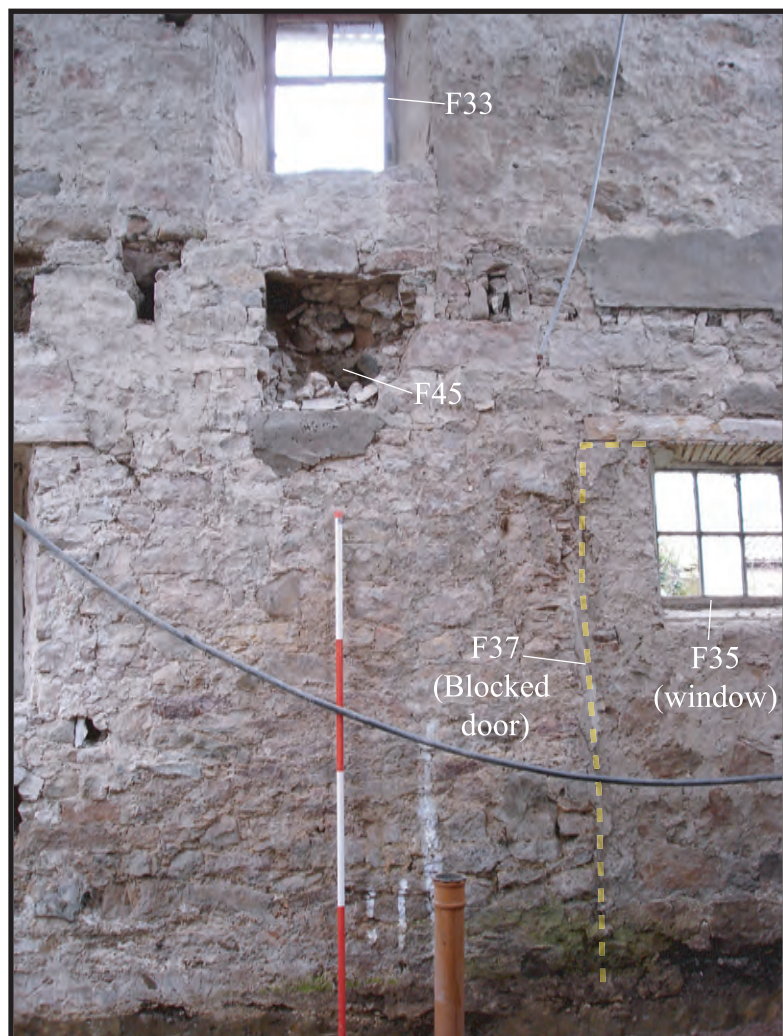


Plate 39: Room A3, detail of the south-east wall showing the recessed mount for the threshing machine (F45)

Plate 40: Room A3, detail of window F38 in stone-blocked doorway F37 along the south-east wall

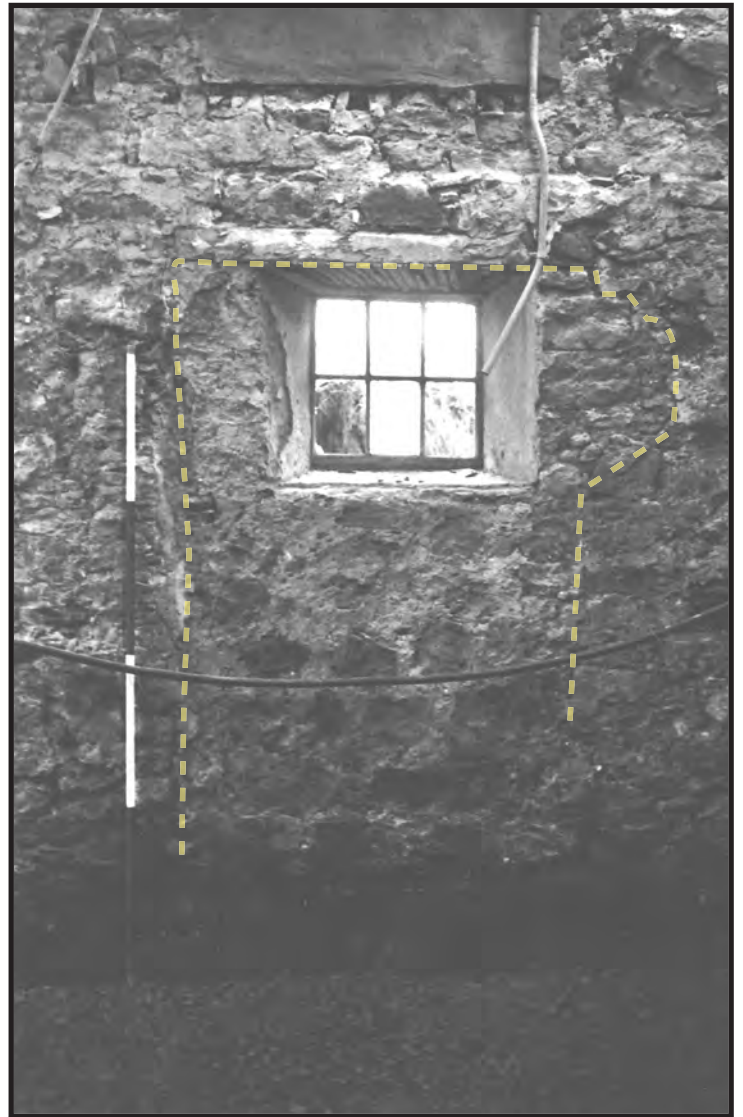


Plate 41: Room A4, detail of blocked window (F47) along the south-east wall



Plate 42: The south-west facing elevation of Building B



Plate 43: Building B, detail of the possible earlier wall (to the left) on the south-west facing elevation

Plate 44: Building B, detail of the doorway F50 to the north-west along the south-west facing wall



Plate 45: Building B, the south-east facing wall to the south-east showing the reconstructed stonework to doorway F52



Plate 46: Building B, general view of the north-west facing elevation



Plate 47: Building B, general view of the north-west facing elevation from the south-west showing (from left to right) F53 and F54 (window)



Plate 48: Building B, the north-west facing gable showing doorway F57



Plate 49: Building B, general view taken from the north-east



Plate 50: Building B, detail of the central stone-blocked door F58
on the north-east facing elevation



Plate 51: Building B, detail of one of the small bricked-up openings F59
along the north-east facing elevation

Plate 52: Building B, detail of the broken away walling F60 to the south-east on the north-east facing elevation



Plate 53: Building B, detail of the bricked-up window F59 and levelling courses along the north-west side of the north-east facing elevation identified by yellow dashed lines



Plate 54: Building B, general view of the south-east facing elevation from the north-east



Plate 55: Building B, detail of the north-east side of the south-east facing elevation showing the later inserted opening F61



Plate 56: Building B, Area B1, general view of the north-east wall from the south



Plate 57: Building B, Area B1, detail of an example of one of the bricked-up openings (F59) near the base of the north-east wall

Plate 58: Building B, Area B1, detail of the south-west wall

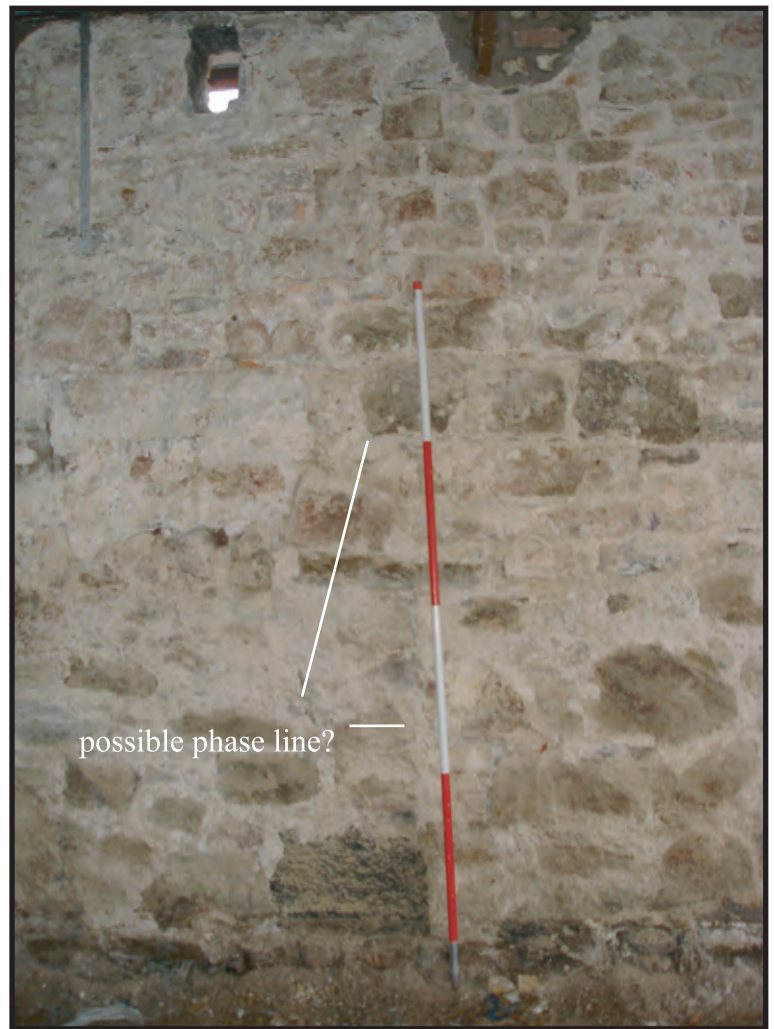


Plate 59: Building B, Area B1, detail of the south-west wall showing the broken away stone partition wall (F62) (to the left)

Plate 60: Building B, Area B2, detail of the north-west wall showing the broken away stone partition wall (F62) adjacent to door F53



Plate 61: Building B, Area B3, detail of the door F55 in the north-west wall



Plate 62: Building B, Area B1, general view of the south-east wall to the north-east



Plate 63: Building B, Areas B2 - B4, general view of south-east wall (note footing stones)



Plate 64: Building D, general view of the remains of the former south-east facing internal wall



Plate 65: Detail of former window (originally internal window) on the Building D south-east facing boundary wall



Plate 66: Detail of the south-west corner of the site showing the former internal wall of Building D and the return of the north-east/south-west wall of Building D



Plate 67: Detail of the broken-away north-east/south-west wall of Building D



Plate 68: The exterior boundary wall, north-west facing, from the west (formally the exterior wall of Building D) - note to the left the remains of Building E (marked)



Plate 69: The exterior boundary wall, south-west facing, from the SSW - the wall to the north-west (left) is originally an external wall of Building D

Plate 70: General view of Trench 3 from the north-east



Plate 71: Section through small wall foundations located in the north section of Trench 3

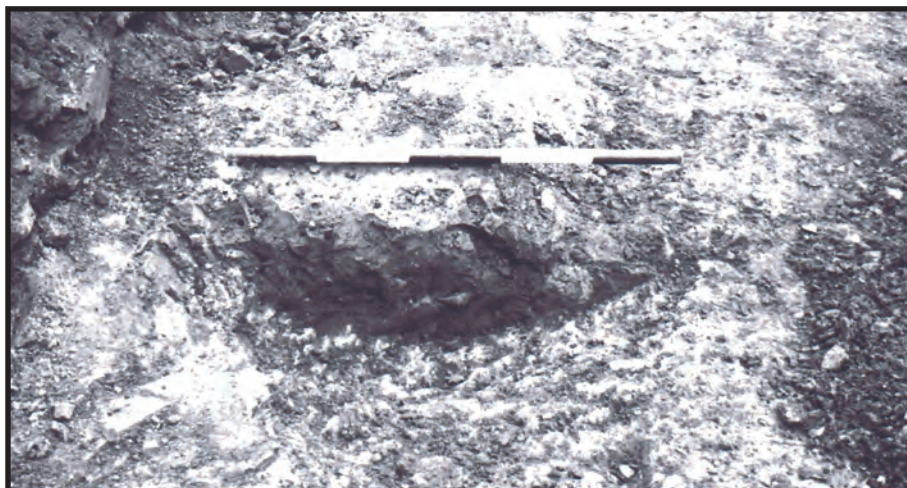


Plate 72: Section through pit [502] in Trench 5