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Castlemains, Dirleton Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment And Evaluation Data Structure Report Project 4059

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Castlemains, Dirleton
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment And Evaluation
Data Structure Report

On behalf of: WJ Simpson and Son

NGR: NT 5168 8405

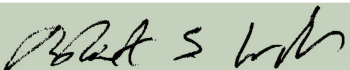
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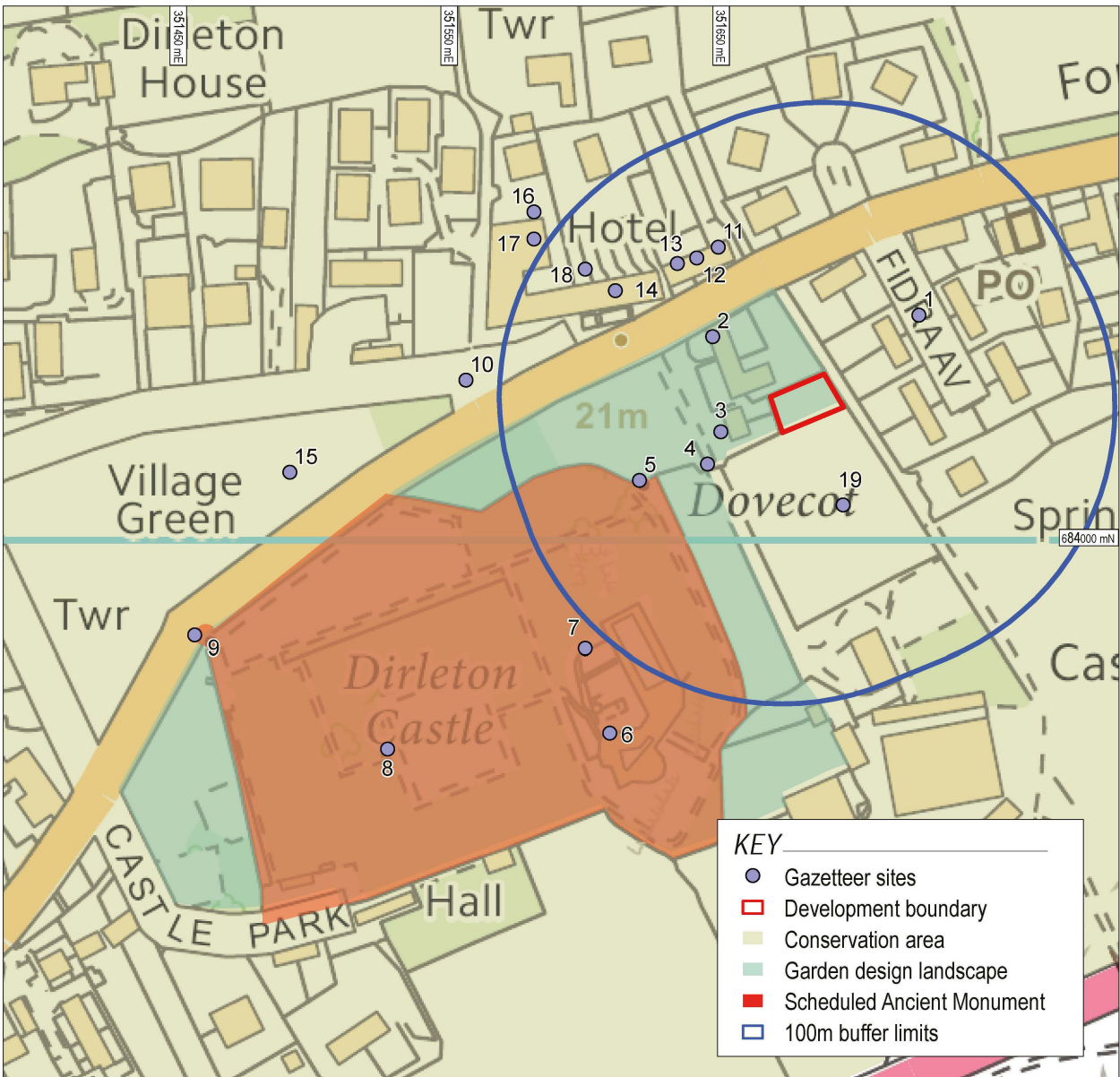


Figure 1:
Site location.

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Non-technical Summary

- 1.1 The archaeological investigations at Castlemains consisted of a desk-based assessment that summarises the history of the site and the immediate area and an evaluation that comprised three machine excavated trenches located across the proposed development site. The evaluation uncovered a limited number of features; a series of stone settings of undetermined date and function and a pit were found in the northernmost trench. Agricultural soils were excavated to a depth of up to 1.2 m deep in the trenches along the eastern and western parts of the site. A visual setting assessment was also undertaken for the site and the immediate surrounding area.

Introduction

- 2.1 This data structure report sets out the results for the archaeological investigations of a small plot of land, on the southern fringes of Dirleton village, on which it is proposed to build a single dwelling house. The investigations were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the local authority archaeologist Andy Robertson of East Lothian Council Archaeology Service

Site Location

- 3.1 The development area at Castlemains is centred on NT 5168 8405 (Figure 1). The application area is located on the southern edge of Dirleton village in East Lothian and lies to the east and down slope from Dirleton Castle. The site comprises an area of grassland at the north end of a small paddock in front of Castlemains farmhouse. The application area is bounded to the west by the rear gardens of numbers 1 and 2 Castlemains and the boundary to the castle, to the north by the garden wall and garage building associated with Vine cottage and neighbouring cottages. To the east a farm track separates the field from the rear gardens of the houses on Fidra Avenue.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The proposed development site lies within the boundary of Dirleton village, a conservation area and is surrounded by a number of listed buildings including Dirleton Castle with a sixteenth century circular beehive dovecot with attached wall and gateway (see desk-based assessment below for full details).

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works was to provide further information on:
- The impact of the proposed development upon the setting of the surrounding listed buildings, Scheduled Monument and the character of the designed landscape.
 - The nature and significance of any buried archaeological remains.
- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:
- Undertake a desk-based assessment of the known history of the site and the immediate area
 - Assess the visual impact of the proposed development on the surrounding designated sites and monuments
 - Conduct an archaeological evaluation to evaluate the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
 - Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to ELCAS, on completion of the evaluation;

- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Methodology for the Desk Based Assessment

- 6.1 The desk-based assessment examined the area proposed for development and a radius of approximately 100 m beyond its boundary. Study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, in order to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the area proposed for development and the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains within that area.
- 6.2 The desk-based assessment aimed to ascertain the level of indirect impact that the proposed development would create on the surrounding designated assets and their setting.
- 6.3 The desk-based assessment of the study area employed the following methodology:
- Information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from PASTMAP (a map-enabled query system for Scottish National and Regional Archaeological and Architectural Datasets, maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS));
 - The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), maintained by RCAHMS, and the local Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), maintained by East Lothian Council, were also consulted through PASTMAP and the East Lothian Council Website;
 - Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the proposed development area, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS), were identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps range in date from the 17th to the 19th century;
 - First, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, were examined online via NLS website;
 - Relevant aerial photographs were viewed at RCAHMS in Edinburgh in order to identify any unknown sites or features of archaeological interest
 - Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;
 - A walkover survey of the proposed development area was also undertaken.

Methodology for the Visual Setting Assessment

- 7.1 In the context of the current assessment, potential effects on the settings of cultural heritage features are visual in nature. The assessment of such effects involves the determination of the sensitivity of each feature to setting effects and of the magnitude of the effect on the relationship between that feature and its setting. Sensitivity and magnitude are, in each case, combined to determine the significance of the potential effect. The assessment of potential effects on setting is based on professional judgements concerning the sensitivity, magnitude and significance of the effect in each case. These professional judgements were made in the context of the following structure.
- 7.2 The sensitivity of a feature in this context relates to the degree to which change can be accommodated without detrimental effects on the relationship between the feature and its setting. The sensitivity of each feature subject to assessment is defined as high, medium, low or not sensitive. Unless otherwise justified by specific factors in an individual case, the sensitivity of each feature was determined as shown on Table 1.

Table 1: Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Features to Setting Effects

Sensitivity	Feature Designation Categories
High	Scheduled Monuments; A-listed buildings; Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes; Inventory Battlefields, some Conservation Areas
Medium	B-listed buildings; some Conservation Areas
Low	C-listed buildings

7.3 The magnitude of the effect is determined with reference to the scale and type of the potential change to the feature:

Table 2: Definitions of Magnitude of Effect

Magnitude	Definition
Substantial	Total loss of or major alteration to key elements or features of the pre-project conditions, such that the post-project character or composition of the feature would be fundamentally changed.
Moderate	Loss of or alteration to key elements or features of the pre-project conditions, such that the post-project character of the feature would be partially changed.
Slight	Minor alteration from pre-project conditions.
Negligible/ No change	No or slight change to pre-project conditions.

7.4 The magnitude of effect arising from the proposed development in relation to a given feature and its setting is described as substantial, moderate, slight or negligible/no change based on the interpretation of largely quantifiable parameters.

7.5 The significance of any potential effect on the setting of a feature is assessed as major, moderate, minor, negligible or none. The professional judgement of the significance of an effect was made with reference to the assessment matrix in Table 3.

Table 3: Matrix for the Assessment of the Significance of Potential Indirect Effects

		Sensitivity of Feature			
		Not sensitive	Low	Medium	High
Magnitude of Effect	Substantial	None	Minor/ Moderate	Moderate/ Major	Major
	Moderate	None	Minor	Moderate	Moderate/ Major
	Slight	None	Negligible	Minor	Minor/ Moderate
	Negligible/ No change	None	None	None	None

7.6 Where the effect on the relationship of a feature to its setting is classified as major or moderate, this is considered to be equivalent to likely significant effects.

Methodology for the Evaluation

8.1 A GUARD Archaeologist photographed the development area and made a brief written description prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.

8.2 The machine excavation of trenches amounting to 10% of the 300 m² of the development area was subject to ground-breaking works and was supervised at all times by an experienced GUARD Archaeologist. The evaluation trenches comprise three trenches each 8.5 m long and 1.2 m wide and, amounting to 30 m² in total (Figure 1).

8.3 The back-acting machine excavator was used fitted with a c 1.2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.

- 8.4 The topsoil at each trench location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.

Desk-Based Assessment (Figure 1)

- 9.1 A total of 19 cultural heritage sites including four sites that relate to buried archaeological remains were recorded within the immediate vicinity of the development site, although none are located within the Site. Eleven of these, mainly listed buildings are located within 100 m of the development boundary (Figure 1; Appendix B).
- 9.2 The proposed development site located within Dirleton village (Site 10) is surrounded by a number of listed buildings. To the east category B-listed houses 1-12 in Fidra Avenue (Site 1,) comprise a small District Council housing estate comprise pairs of semi-detached houses on two floors built in the later Arts and Crafts style. Vine cottage (Site 2,) to the immediate north-west of the development is another B-listed building on two floors and features Gothick details, to the south of Vine cottage two dwelling houses 1 and 2 Castle Mains (Site 3) are located to the east of the Dirleton Castle gateway (Site 4). This sixteenth century round arched gateway to Castle Mains farm is a category A-listed structure that was listed alongside the castle and the dovecot but does not form part of the scheduled ancient monument of Dirleton Castle. The scheduled Ancient Monument comprises the castle, a sixteenth century, 4 tier, circular beehive dovecot (Site 5), Piper's hole a curious subterranean structure (Site 7) which all lie within the castle grounds. The castle (Site 6) founded in the thirteenth century and developed during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries until it fell into disrepair in the mid-seventeenth century after Cromwell's siege. The castle gardens (Site 8) which were largely re-planted in late 19th and early 20th centuries were originally laid out in the sixteenth century. A nineteenth century tower (Site 9) is incorporated into the western end of the castle boundary wall also of nineteenth century date, that now encloses the gardens. To the north of the development site on the east side of the village green (Site 15) there is a row of three category B listed buildings, Fidra, Rockery and Woodside cottages (Sites 11, 12 and 13 respectively). These houses date to the early to mid-nineteenth century and the shape and form of the gable dates from Lady Elgin's period of 'the beautification of Dirleton'. Directly west of these cottages a further row of five B-listed cottages are located and comprise the numbers 3-7 Castle Mains (Site 14) these are contemporary with the properties at Castle Mains 1 and 2 which form a simpler pair.
- 9.3 Archaeological investigations were undertaken within the gardens of Dirleton Castle in 1992-3 by Kirkdale Archaeology. These investigations uncovered residual elements (plants and earthworks) from the probable late 16th-century formal garden that had then been used to dictate the style and layout of the 19th-century garden design.
- 9.4 Further work in 1997 by Kirkdale Archaeology during the excavation of service pipe trenches noted the pipe trenches cut through well-worked humic soil, with a distinctive brown (clay-rich) character. This deposit was clearly introduced, and may well reflect the terraces thought to have been created during the 16th-century formal privy garden phase, still in evidence within the parterre and yew-tree planting within the garden. This was confirmed by the fact that the deposit underlay the 18th-century estate/garden wall (part of Archerfield House estate). The depth of the earthwork was uncertain, but it clearly projected beyond the limits of the garden area as defined by the 18th-century wall. Recent excavations in the north and west gardens confirmed the presence of a complex post-medieval layout beneath the landscaping of the 18th and 19th centuries. The landscaping had served to reduce the originally steeper earthworks of the earlier layout.
- 9.5 In July 2003 Kirkdale Archaeology maintained a watching brief within the castle grounds during the excavation of a series of small shallow pits for a new fence line to run along the north and west sides of the High Green area, to the west of the Great Hall. There were no features or finds of archaeological significance
- 9.6 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2005 by Kirkdale Archaeology during the excavation

of two substantial pits in the terraced areas to the north and west of the castle rock. These pits were to be used for the replanting of trees. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

- 9.7 Kirkdale returned again in July 2011 and a watching brief was maintained during the excavation of two small trenches for new interpretation boards. One trench was located within the castle compound while the other was positioned adjacent to the present footbridge. The trench within the castle revealed bedrock with no sign of weathering and was too uneven to represent the courtyard surface. The other trench appeared to be cut against an artificial terrace. The terrace presently defines the south edge of the main defensive ditch and also provides a platform for formal planting. The terrace may form part of the elaborate gardens associated with the 16th-century occupation of the site, which included a central parterre (presently a bowling green and a series of other compartments defined by low earthworks to the east and south). The terrace also serves to provide an access point to the bridge. Whether the rocky outcrop was complemented by a ditch in the 13th century is unknown. However, it is possible that the present terrace represents a rationalisation of a route leading up to an earlier bridge point, perhaps at a lower level.
- 9.8 Archaeological investigations outside the castle and within the village consist an evaluation conducted by CFA Archaeology in September 2004 at the rear of the Open Arms Hotel (Sites 16-18) in advance of an extension to the building. Trenches covering 15m² were excavated by machine. Several sherds of medieval pottery were uncovered from a mixed layer in one of the trenches. No associated features of archaeological significance were found.
- 9.9 More recently a community excavation was carried out on Dirleton Green in 2014. This was carried out by East Lothian Council Archaeology Service in conjunction with the Gullane and Dirleton History Society and followed on from a geophysical survey which identified two sub-surface structures. The excavation concluded a single substantial building had once been sited on the green until at least the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, medieval pottery and other interesting finds were recovered during the course of the project.
- 9.10 A brief examination of historical Ordnance Survey and other readily accessible maps indicates that the proposed development site has only had agricultural use since at least the mid-eighteenth century, with ground disturbance most probably limited to topsoil. The site appears to have been enclosed by 1894 and the area subject to development appears to have been enclosed in the past by a wall along approximately the southern development site boundary as depicted on the second edition Ordnance Survey map, (Plate 3) there is no trace on the ground of this boundary today.



Plate 1: Dirleton as depicted on an extract from Adair's map published in 1682. Reproduced with the permission of the trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

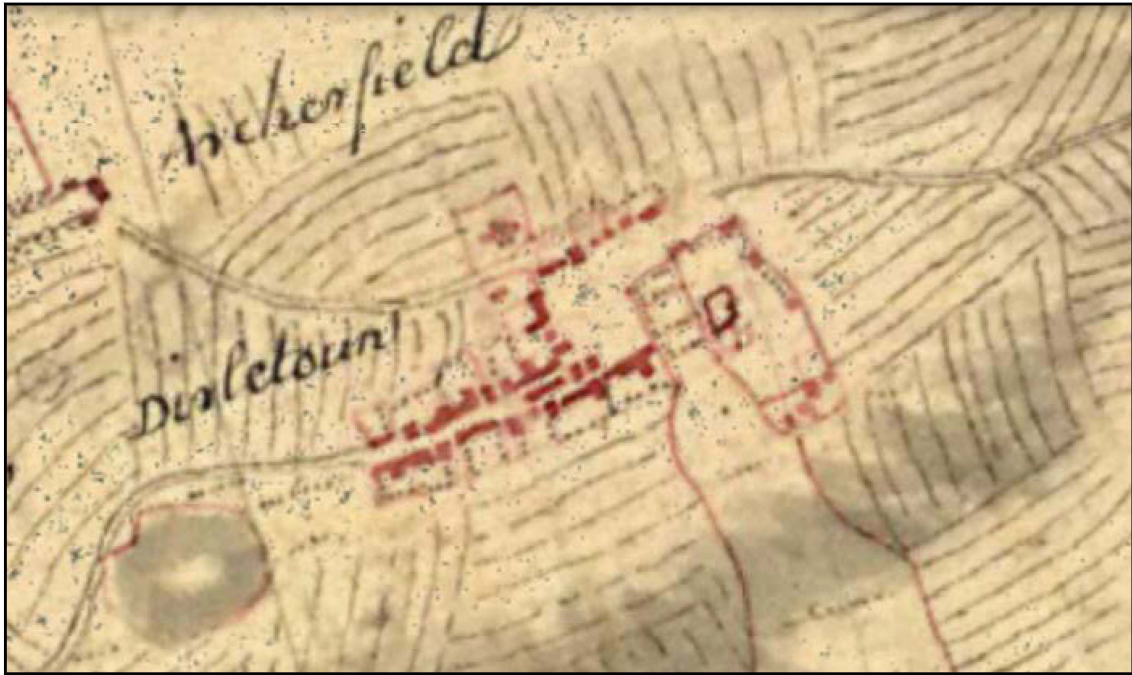


Plate 2: Dirleton as depicted on an extract from Roy's map published in 1776. Reproduced with the permission of the trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

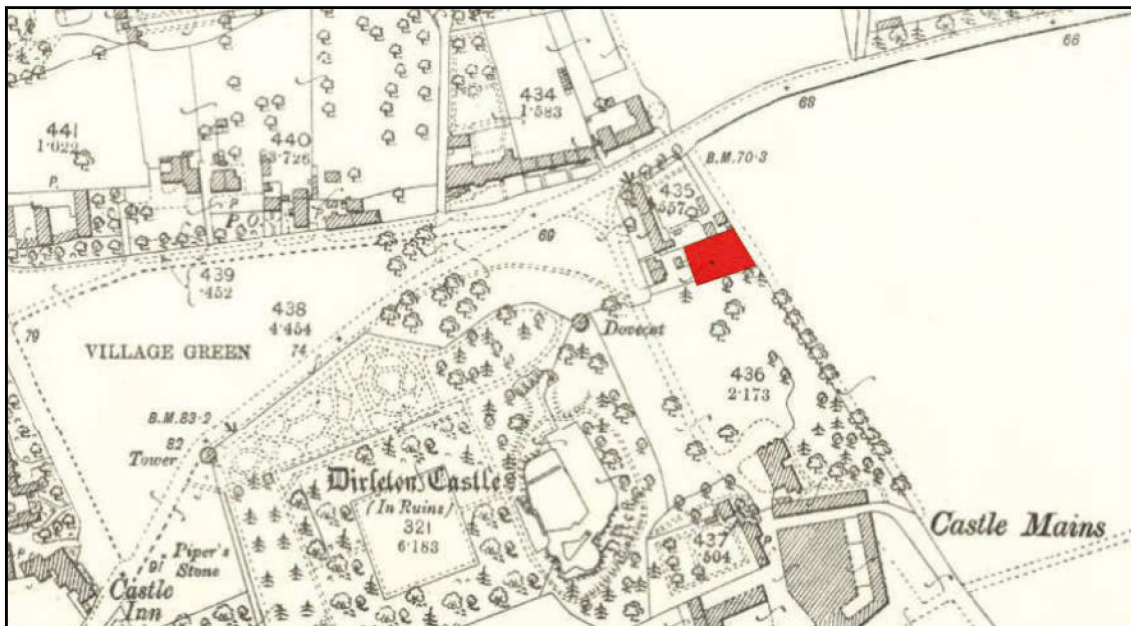


Plate 3: The development site, outlined in red, at Dirleton as depicted on an extract from the second edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1894. Reproduced with the permission of the trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

- 9.11 A site visit was undertaken on 3rd of February and general views of the proposed development site and the environs were recorded photographically.
- 9.12 There is the possibility of a former curtain wall associated with the sixteenth century Castle Mains gateway (Site 4) lying within the proposed development area. The alignment of the gateway suggests that any remains of an associated wall would pass to the south of the development site; the existing walls extending to the east and west of the gateway have probably been rebuilt during the nineteenth century. However an unrecorded well (Site 19), the upper courses of which are now visible above ground having been rebuilt by the farmer is sited in the paddock to the north of Castle Mains farmhouse and to the south of the proposed development.



Plate 4: General view showing alignment of Castle Mains gate (Site 4), from the west.



Plate 5: General view towards Castle Mains from the proposed development site, the partially rebuilt well (Site 19) is visible at the base of the tree to the left of house, taken from the north.

Indirect Effects (Setting) Assessment

- 9.13 Potential indirect effects comprise potential effects on the settings of cultural heritage sites that have statutory or non-statutory designation. These include Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, and Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- 9.14 While the potential effects are primarily visual in nature, there are instances where the setting of a cultural heritage feature may be affected even when important views to or from that feature are not affected, for example, where the development affects the curtilage of a listed building but is not visible in important views from or to that building.
- 9.15 Potential setting effects include:
- Effects on the inter-relationships between features;
 - Effects on the relationship of a feature to the wider landscape within which it sits;
 - Effects on other significant views from or to features.
- 9.16 The desk-based assessment identified 14 cultural heritage sites that could potentially be indirectly adversely impacted by the proposed development. The following indirect impact assessment is based on the methodology outlined in Tables 1-3.

Table 4: Indirect Impact Assessment

Site #	Site Name	Site Designation	Site Sensitivity	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
1	1-12 Fidra Avenue	B Listed	Medium	Slight	Minor
2	Vine Cottage	B Listed	Medium	Slight	Minor
3	1,2, Castlemains	SMR	Low	Moderate	Minor
4	Gateway	A listed & SAM	Medium	Slight	Minor
5	Beehive dovecot	A Listed & SAM	High	Slight	Minor
6	Dirleton Castle	A Listed & SAM	High	Slight	Minor
7	Piper's Hole (in Castle grounds)	A Listed & SAM	High	Negligible /no change	None
8	Dirleton Castle Garden	A Listed, SAM & garden and designed landscape	High	Negligible /no change	None
9	Dirleton Castle tower	A Listed	High	Negligible /no change	None
10	Dirleton Village	Conservation area	Low	Negligible	None
11	Fidra Cottage	B Listed	Medium	Slight	Minor
12	Rockery Cottage	B Listed	Medium	Slight	Minor

Site #	Site Name	Site Designation	Site Sensitivity	Magnitude of Effect	Significance of Effect
13	Woodside Cottage	B Listed	Medium	Slight	Minor
14	3-7 Castle Mains cottages	B Listed	Medium	Slight	Minor

Mitigation of Indirect Effects

- 9.17 Where possible the settings of any statutorily and non-statutorily designated cultural heritage sites should be preserved through the avoidance or mitigation of indirect effects.
- 9.18 The proposed development will have an indirect impact on the settings of the 14 of the cultural heritage assets identified during this assessment that have statutory or non-statutory designation.
- 9.19 The assessment of designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area found that there will be a minor indirect impact on the settings of six Listed Buildings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) as these are in view of the site. In addition the proposed development could have a minor adverse indirect impact upon another four listed buildings (11, 12, 13 and 14) although view of the site from these buildings is restricted by other houses, high garden walls and a garage. Other cultural heritage assets that relate to the Castle (7, 8, 9) are not visible from the site due to the high castle boundary walls and mature trees within the castle grounds. The well (site 19) within the field in front of the development site was recently found and built up by the farmer and has no statutory designation.

Results of the Evaluation

- 10.1 These results should be read in conjunction with the fuller context descriptions found in Appendix D.

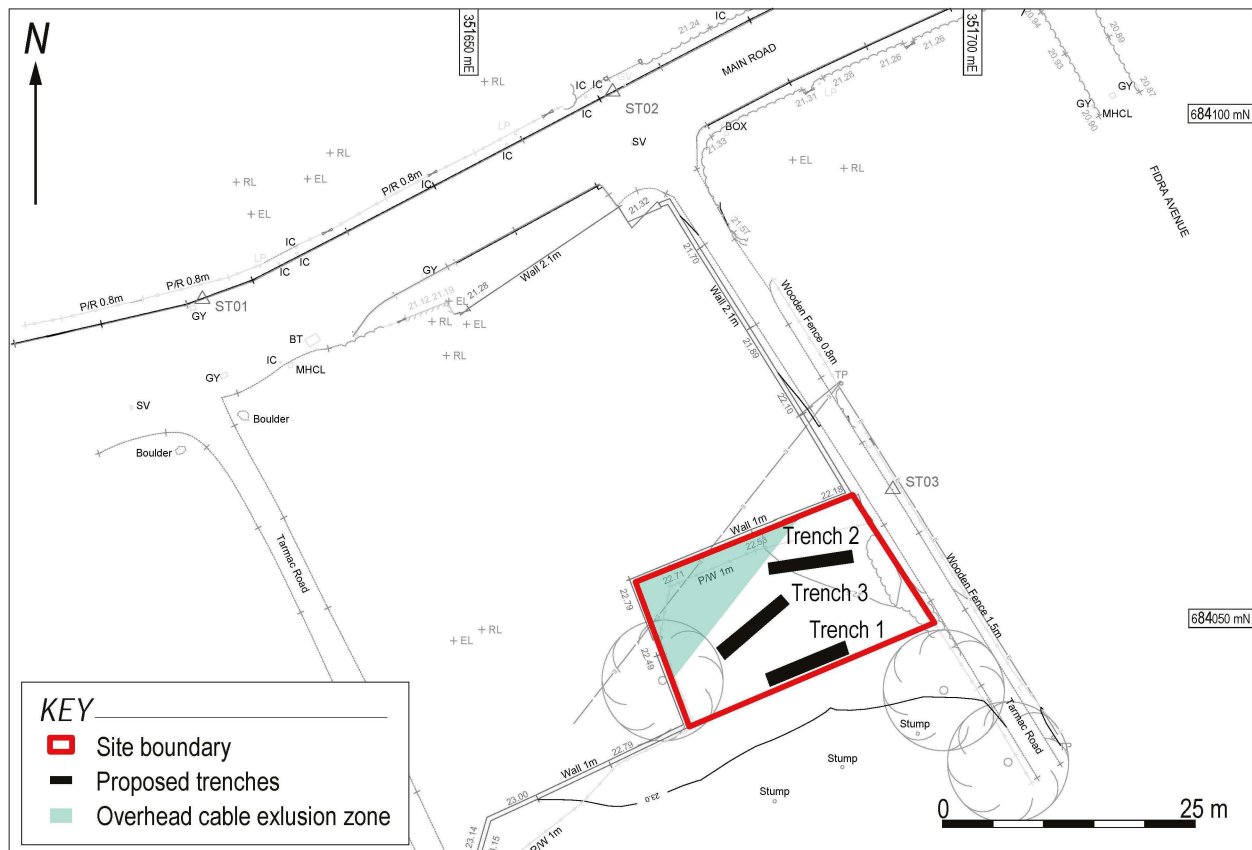


Figure 2: Trench locations.

Trench 1 (Figure 2, Plates 6 and 7)

10.2 Trench 1 was the southernmost trench and was located to investigate a probable field boundary depicted on the Ordnance Survey map published 1894 (Plate 3). The trench measured 8.5 m long by 1.2 m wide and was excavated through 0.4 m of topsoil (001). This overlay a pale brown subsoil (002) which contained pantile fragments, animal bone and occasional oyster shell fragments this layer measured 0.8 m deep. Sand and gravel (003) formed the natural geology below the subsoil horizon (002); no archaeological features were encountered in this trench.



Plate 6: General view during excavation of trench 1.



Plate 7: Trench 1, from the south-west.

Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 3, Plates 8-10)

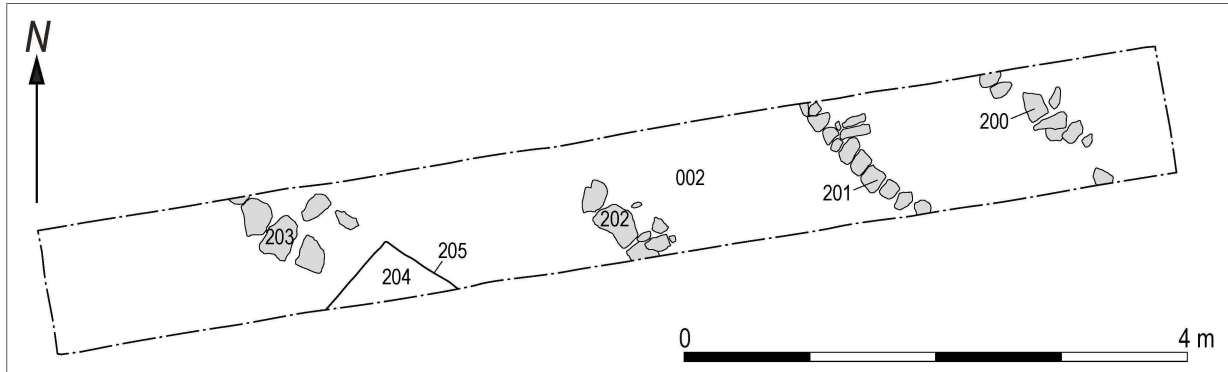


Figure 3: Plan of stone settings 200-203 and pit cut 205 in trench 2.

10.3 Trench 2 was located at the north end of the site, aligned east to west and measured 9 m long by 1.2 m wide. Topsoil (001) was excavated to a depth of 0.4 m and again was found overlying subsoil horizon (002). A series of stone settings were recorded in this trench, all were seemingly aligned north-west to south-east and were spaced equidistant apart at around 1.4 m. The westernmost of these may have been truncated by a partially exposed pit (205). The first of these stone settings located at the east end of trench 2 comprised: A linear arrangement of random rubble (200), formed with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones aligned NW-SE, apparently drystone construction but earth-fast within subsoil horizon (002). The second setting (201) was similarly built but more uniform in its construction this was located to the west of stone setting (200). Perhaps these represent the stone edges revetting a wall with an earthen core, this is a necessarily very tentative interpretation.

10.4 A less continuous setting (202) was visible at the base of the topsoil (001) protruding through the surface of subsoil horizon (002) located to the west of setting (201). This occupied only the southern half of the trench and appeared to continue below the southern trench edge, it too was formed from random rubble stone.

- 10.5 The remaining stone setting (203) differed to the others in so far as, as well as being broader, around twice the width of the other settings two of the stones were found with lime mortar adhering to them, the southern extent of the setting may have been truncated by a partially exposed pit (205). A void was visible at the surface of the material (204) filling the pit suggesting that some subsidence or settlement of this material has taken place after the initial in-filling of the pit.



Plate 8: Stone settings 200 and 201 at the east end of trench 2, from the east.



Plate 9: Stone setting 202, from the north-west.



Plate 10: Stone setting 203 with pit cut 205 towards the western end of trench 2, from the west.



Plate 11: Trench 3, from the south-west.

Trench 3 (Figure 2, Plate 11)

- 10.6 Trench 3 measured 9 m long by 1.2 m wide and was excavated through 0.4 m of topsoil (001). This again overlay a pale brown subsoil (002) which contained occasional pantile fragments, animal bone and occasional oyster shell fragments towards the base of the layer which measured 0.7 m deep. Sand and gravel (003) formed the natural geology below the subsoil horizon (002); no archaeological features were encountered in this trench.



Plate 12: General view of trenches, from the south-west. Plate 13: General view of trenches, from the south-east.

Discussion

- 11.1 The trial trench evaluation recorded a limited number of undated features comprising stone setting that could relate to earlier use of the site. A number of buildings are depicted to the north-west of Dirleton Castle on Roy's Military map abutting the western side of an enclosure wall on a north-west to south-east alignment although the exact position of these is hard to place on the ground today. Other possible features may be scattered rubble perhaps deriving from demolition of these structures or demolished walls associated with the sixteenth century gateway or the demolished field boundary depicted on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map but no longer visible today. The pit towards the western end of trench 2 could possibly be an animal burial although this is a tentative interpretation. Finds recovered but not retained to date from the nineteenth and twentieth century's and consisted of transfer printed white earthenware. No medieval pottery or artefacts were seen in any of the trenches.
- 11.2 The desk based assessment and visual setting assessments identified a number of listed buildings in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. The majority of these have a limited view of the site and in most cases the site lies to the rear of the listed buildings rather than facing them and in some cases have recent extensions added to the rear of the building. The development site will have little effect on the neighbouring buildings.
- 11.3 A summary of the project results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of this is included in Appendix G. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 11.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-203527) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service archaeologist will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 12.1 GUARD would like to thank Bob Simpson of Castle Mains for his assistance and Andy Robertson of East Lothian Council Archaeology Services. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson and Alan Hunter Blair. The project was directed by Alan Hunter Blair and managed for GUARD Archaeology by Bob Will.

**Castlemains, Dirleton
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
And Evaluation
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

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Vertical aerial photograph sources

Sortie	Frames	Date
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OS-83-08	008-010	12/4/83
OS-89-422	108-110	15/9/89
58-2525	F22001-22002	27/4/58

Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites

Site No: 1
Name: 1-12 Fidra Avenue, Dirleton
NGR: NT 51723 84083 (Centered)
NMRS No: NT58SW 87- NT58SW 127
HER No: MEL6968
HS No: 1529
Significance: Category B listed buildings
Description: Later Arts and Crafts style District Council houses

Site No: 2
Name: Vine Cottage, Main Road Dirleton
NGR: NT 51647 84075
NMRS No: NT58SW 114
HER No: MEL6968
HS No: 1500
Significance: Category B listed building
Description: Early to mid-nineteenth century cottage

Site No: 3
Name: 1, 2 Castle Mains, Dirleton
NGR: NT 51647 84075
NMRS No: NT58SW 114
HER No: MEL1371
HS No:
Significance:
Description: Dwelling Houses

Site No: 4
Name: Dirleton Castle Gateway
NGR: NT 51645 84028
NMRS No: NT58SW 40
HER No: MEL1370
HS No: SAM Index No. 90096 Listed building No.1525
Significance: Category A listed building
Description: stone built arched gateway

Site No: 5
Name: Dirleton Castle Dovecote

NGR: NT 51620 84022
 NMRS No: NT58SW 1.03
 HER No: MEL1332
 HS No: SAM Index No. 90096 Listed building No.1525
 Significance: Category A listed building
 Description: 16th century dovecote

Site No: 6
 Name: Dirleton Castle
 NGR: NT 51609 83929
 NMRS No: NT58SW 1
 HER No: MEL1329
 HS No: SAM Index No. 90096 Listed building No.1525
 Significance: Category A listed building
 Description: Castle, 13th to 17th century

Site No: 7
 Name: Piper's hole
 NGR: NT 5160 8396
 NMRS No: NT58SW 1.01
 HER No: MEL1330
 HS No: SAM Index No. 90096 Listed building No.1525
 Significance: Category A listed building
 Description: Underground structure

Site No: 8
 Name: Walled garden
 NGR: NT 51527 83923
 NMRS No: NT58SW 1.04
 HER No: MEL2056
 HS No: SAM Index No. 90096 Listed building No.1525
 Significance: Inventory of Gardens and designed landscapes
 Description: Walled garden

Site No: 9
 Name: Tower House
 NGR: NT 51456 83965
 NMRS No: NT58SW 1.02
 HER No: MEL1331
 HS No: SAM Index No. 90096 Listed building No.1525

Significance: Category A listed building
Description: 19th century tower

Site No: 10
Name: Dirleton Village
NGR: NT 51556 84059
NMRS No: NT58SW 52
HER No: MEL1383
HS No:

Significance: Village formed around Dirleton Castle and gardens
Description: Burgh

Site No: 11
Name: Fidra Cottage, Main Road, Dirleton
NGR: NT 51649 84108
NMRS No: NT58SW 123
HER No: MEL3736
HS No: 1373

Significance: Category B listed building
Description: Early to mid-nineteenth century cottage

Site No: 12
Name: Rockery Cottage, Main Road, Dirleton
NGR: NT 51641 84104
NMRS No: NT58SW 124
HER No: MEL3737
HS No: 1373

Significance: Category B listed building
Description: Early to mid-nineteenth century cottage

Site No: 13
Name: Woodside Cottage, Main Road, Dirleton
NGR: NT 51634 84102
NMRS No: NT58SW 167
HER No: MEL6978
HS No: 1373

Significance: Category B listed building
Description: Early to mid-nineteenth century cottage

Site No: 14

Name: 3-7 Castle Mains Cottages
 NGR: NT 51611 84092 (Centered)
 NMRS No: NT58SW 113-NT58SW 171
 HER No: MEL3726
 HS No: 1531
 Significance: 5 Category B listed buildings
 Description: A row of 5 early to mid-nineteenth century cottages

Site No: 15
 Name: Archaeological Excavation on Dirleton Green 2013
 NGR: NT 51491 84025
 NMRS No:
 HER No: EEL796
 HS No:
 Significance: Medieval building remains
 Description: Part of a substantial stone building that was demolished in about the 15th or 16th century.

Site No: 16
 Name: Archaeological Evaluation at The Open Arms Hotel, Dirleton
 NGR: NT 51491 84025
 NMRS No:
 HER No: EEL796
 HS No:
 Significance: Medieval deposits
 Description: Evaluation to the rear of the Open Arms Hotel, Dirleton revealed deposits containing medieval pottery.

Site No: 17
 Name: Watching Brief at The Open Arms Hotel, Dirleton
 NGR: NT 51581 84111
 NMRS No:
 HER No: EEL37
 HS No:
 Significance: Medieval deposits
 Description: Deposits identified as Medieval during the evaluation were also encountered during the watching brief. A few fragments of animal bone were recovered from the interface between this layer and the topsoil.

Site No: 18
 Name: Open Arms Hotel, Dirleton

NGR: NT 51600 84100

NMRS No: NT58SW 199

HER No: MEL8751

HS No:

Significance: Medieval deposits

Description: Trenches covering 15m² were excavated by machine. Several sherds of medieval pottery were uncovered from a mixed layer in one of the trenches. No features of archaeological significance were found.

Site No: 19

Name: Well

NGR: NT 51600 84100

NMRS No:

HER No:

HS No:

Significance: Possibly associated with sixteenth century occupation of Dirleton Castle

Description: Sandstone built well, upper courses rebuilt by the Simpson's of Castle Mains

Appendix C: Trench Details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	8.5	1.2	1.2	001 topsoil	003 gravel	None
2	9	1.2	up to 0.7	001 topsoil	002 subsoil	200 stone setting, 201 stone setting, 202 stone setting, 203, stone setting, 204 pit fill, filling pit cut 205
3	9	1.2	1.1	001 topsoil	003 gravel	None

Appendix D: List of Contexts

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Site	Deposit: A moist, firm dark grey/brown sand with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones 60 mm<, very occasional larger sub angular stones 300 mm x 150 mm x 100 mm and occasional small fragments of mortar. Measured 0.4 m deep. Overlies subsoil horizon 002.	Topsoil. Modern ceramic and fragments of pantile were visible in this layer but not retained.
002	Site	Deposit: A moist, pale brown sand with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional small coal fragments and charcoal flecks. Measured up to 0.8 m deep. Below topsoil 001 and above natural gravel 003.	Subsoil horizon. A series of stone settings in trench 2 were found lying within this layer. Pantile fragments, animal bone and oyster shell were also visible in this layer but not retained.
003	Site	Deposit: A moist, firm orange/brown gravel. Unexcavated	Natural gravel below subsoil horizon 002
200	Trench 2	Structure: A linear arrangement of random rubble, aligned NW-SE, apparently drystone construction but earthfast within subsoil horizon 002. Formed with sub-angular and sub-rounded random rubble, stone size 240 mm x 150 mm x 50 mm <>. Measured 1.1 m long x up to 0.3 m wide and up to 0.14 m in height (excavated) continued below trench edges to the north-west and south-east.	Stone setting period and function undetermined.
201	Trench 2	Structure: A linear arrangement of random rubble, aligned NW-SE, apparently drystone construction but earthfast within subsoil horizon 002. Formed with sub-angular and sub-rounded random rubble, stone size 200 mm x 130 mm x 80 mm <>. Measured 1.2 m long x up to 0.37 m wide and up to 0.37 m in height (excavated) continued below trench edges to the north-west and south-east.	Stone setting period and function undetermined.

Context No.	Area	Description	Interpretation
202	Trench 2	Structure: A linear arrangement of random rubble, aligned NW-SE, apparently drystone construction but earthfast within subsoil horizon 002. Formed with sub-angular and sub-rounded random rubble, stone size 200 mm x 130 mm x 80 mm <>. Measured 0.72 m long x 0.38 m wide and 0.12 m in height (excavated) continued below trench edges to the south-east.	Stone setting period and function undetermined.
203	Trench 2	Structure: A linear arrangement of random rubble, aligned NW-SE, apparently drystone construction but earthfast within subsoil horizon 002. Formed with sub-angular and sub-rounded random rubble, lime mortar was visible adhering to two of the stones, stone size 280 mm x 230 mm<. Measured 0.8 m long x 0.64 m wide continued below trench edges to the north-west and was truncated by pit cut 205 to the south-east.	Stone setting period and function undetermined.
204	Trench 2	Deposit: A moist, firm dark grey/brown sand with small sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks, a void was visible at the top of this layer suggesting the fill may have subsided after initial in-filling of the cut the material was deposited into. Unexcavated.	Fill of pit cut 205
205	Trench 2	Cut: Sub-square in plan (continued below trench edge to south). Measured 0.8 m long (visible) x 0.75 m wide (visible). Unexcavated.	Pit cut, possible animal burial.

Appendix E: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	Tr 2		Plan of stone settings 200-203 and pit cut 205 in trench 2	1:20

Appendix F: List of Photographs

Shot No.	Description	Taken from
1	Registration	-
2	General view of trench 1 during machining.	NE
3	General view showing ground level to west of development area	W
4	General view showing contrasting ground level within the development area.	E
5	General view showing depth of animal bone within subsoil horizon 002 in trench 3	E
6	General view showing depth of animal bone within subsoil horizon 002 in trench 3	W
7	General view of evaluation trenches	SW
8	General view of evaluation trenches	SE
9	South facing section of deposits in trench 1	S
10	General view of trench 3	SW
11	General view of trench 2	W
12	General view of stone settings 200 and 201 in trench 2	SE
13	Stone setting 201 in trench 2	E
14	Stone setting 200 in trench 2	E
15	Stone setting 201 in trench 2	NE
16	Stone setting 202 in trench 2	NE
17	Stone setting 202 in trench 2	SW
18	Stone setting 203 and pit cut 205 in trench 2	NE
19	Stone setting 203 and pit cut 205 in trench 2	W
20	Stone setting 203 and pit cut 205 in trench 2	S
21	General view of trench 2	E
22	Stone settings 200 and 201 in trench 2	E
23	Stone setting 202 in trench 2	NE
24	Stone setting 203 and pit cut 205 in trench 2	W
25	General view of trench 3	SW
26	General view of trench 1	SW

Appendix G: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Castle Mains, Dirleton
PROJECT CODE:	4059
PARISH:	Dirleton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Alan Hunter Blair
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	--
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 5168 8405
START DATE (this season)	9 th February 2015
END DATE (this season)	9 th February 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	--
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A trial trench evaluation at Castle Mains, Dirleton recorded a limited number of features; comprising stone settings and an unexcavated pit. Some of the features may be of some antiquity, a range of buildings are depicted to the north-west of Dirleton castle on Roy's Military map although the exact position of these is hard to place on the ground today. Other settings may be scattered rubble perhaps deriving from the demolition of these structures or demolished walls associated with the sixteenth century gateway or the field boundary depicted on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map but no longer extant today. The pit towards the western end of trench 2 could possibly be an animal burial although this is a tentative interpretation. Finds recovered but not retained appeared, in terms of pottery, to date from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries no medieval pottery or artefacts were seen in any of the trenches.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	--
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	WJ Simpson and Son, Castle Mains, Dirleton
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Appendix H: Written Scheme of Investigation

CASTLEMAINS, DIRLETON, EAST LOTHIAN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROJECT 4059

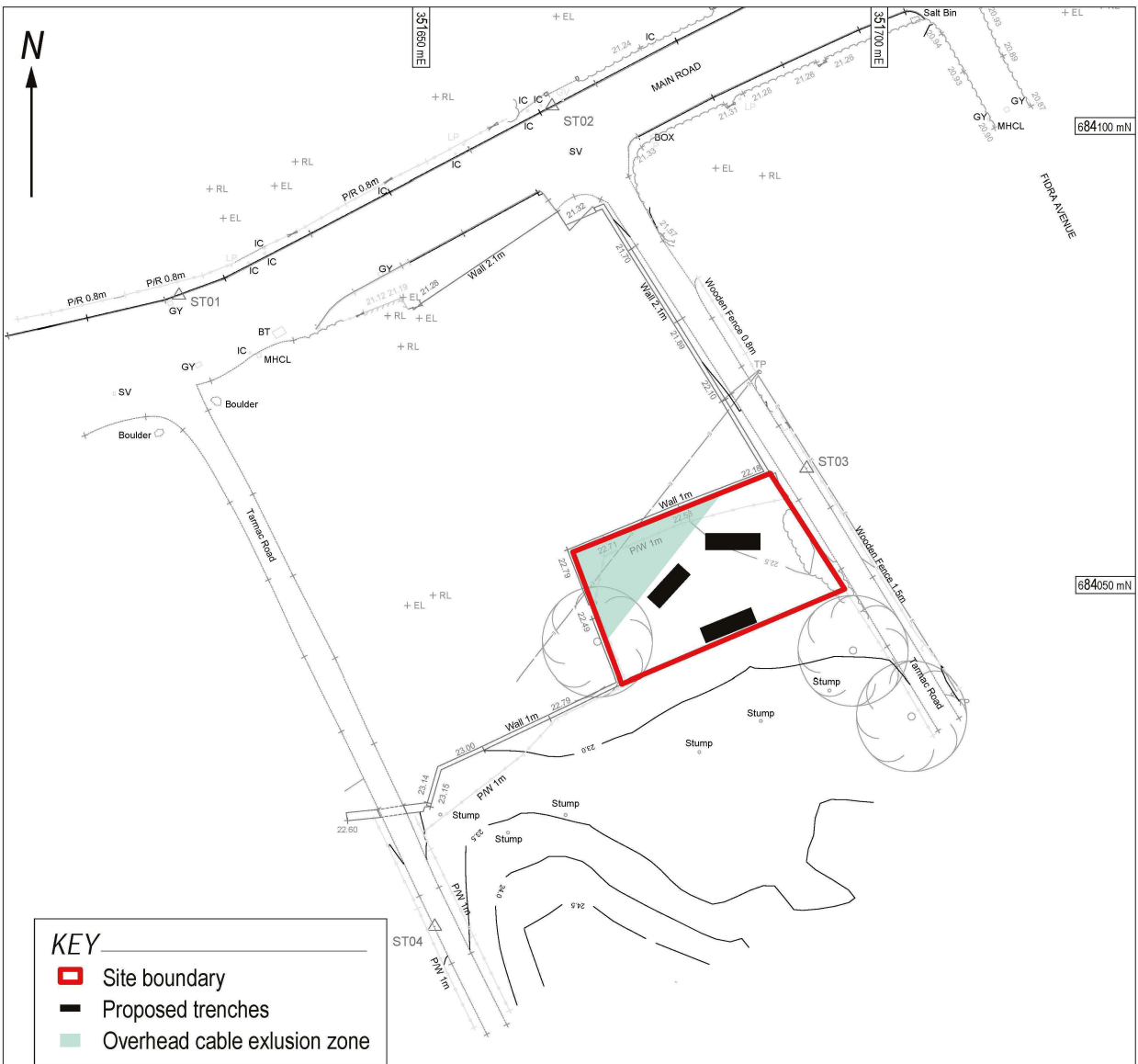


Figure 1:
Site location.

Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation forms the archaeological method statement for the proposed Castlemains development at Dirleton, East Lothian. This Written Scheme of Investigation will require to be approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required for the proposed Castlemains development. The scope of work is an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation, required in order to evaluate the presence, nature, significance and extent of any archaeological features within the development area.
- 2.2 This WSI outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed development. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post-excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further WSI addendums. These WSI addendums, if required, will be submitted for the agreement of the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS), prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer as required by the Planning Authority.

Site Location

- 3.1 The development area at Castlemains is centred on NT 5168 8405 (Figure 1). The application area is located on the southern edge of Dirleton village in East Lothian and is adjacent to Dirleton Castle and comprises an area of grassland. The application area is bounded to the west by buildings, to the north by a farm track and by Dirleton Castle boundary to the south and east.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The location of the proposed development is within an area of considerable archaeological importance lying in close proximity to Dirleton Castle a Scheduled Monument, a number of Listed buildings and within the designed landscape associated with the castle. Dirleton Castle was originally founded in the 12th century, although the first stone castle probably dates to the 13th Century. The gateway which lies to the west of the development area seems to date to the early 16th century and it is noted that James IV gave money for the construction of a rectangular structure thought to lie partially under the proposed development area. Surrounding the proposed development area are a number of buildings and structures which are either A or B listed. The proposed development area lies within the area defined on the National Inventory of designed Gardens and Landscapes as being associated with Dirleton Castle. In addition a number of undesignated archaeological remains have also been identified in the vicinity, mostly relating to the castle and its various stages of occupancy.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological works is to provide further information on:
- The impact of the proposed development upon the setting of the surrounding listed buildings, Scheduled Monument and the character of the designed landscape.
 - The nature and significance of any buried archaeological remains.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Undertake a desk-based assessment of the known history of the site and the immediate area
 - Assess the visual impact of the proposed development on the surrounding designated sites and monuments

- Conduct an archaeological evaluation to evaluate the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- Submit a report to data structure level for agreement to ELCAS, on completion of the evaluation;
- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post-excavation works.

Methodology for the Desk Based Assessment

- 6.1 The desk-based assessment will examine the area proposed for development and a radius of approximately 100 m beyond its boundary. Study of the surrounding landscape will be necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, in order to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the area proposed for development and the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains within that area.
- 6.2 The desk-based assessment will also ascertain the level of indirect impact that the proposed development will create on the surrounding designated assets and their setting.
- 6.3 The desk-based assessment of the study area will employ the following methodology:
 - Information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings will be obtained from PASTMAP (a map-enabled query system for Scottish National and Regional Archaeological and Architectural Datasets, maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS));
 - The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), maintained by RCAHMS, and the local Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), maintained by East Lothian Council, will also be consulted through PASTMAP and the East Lothian Council Website;
 - Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the proposed development area, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS), will be identified and consulted on-line. Relevant maps range in date from the 17th to the 19th century;
 - First, second and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, will be identified and examined online via NLS website;
 - Relevant aerial photographs will be viewed at RCAHMS in Edinburgh in order to identify any unknown sites or features of archaeological interest
 - Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources will be consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including details relating to earlier land-use;
 - A walkover survey of the proposed development area will also be undertaken.

Methodology for the Evaluation

- 7.1 A GUARD Archaeologist will photograph the development area and make a brief written description prior to the commencement of ground-breaking works.
- 7.2 The machine excavation of trenches amounting to 10% of the 300 m² of the development area that will be subject to ground-breaking works and will be supervised at all times by an experienced GUARD Archaeologist. The evaluation trenches will comprise three trenches each 8.5 m long and 1.2 m wide and, amounting to 30 m² in total (Figure 1).
- 7.3 The back-acting machine excavator will be fitted with a c 1.2 m wide flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket.
- 7.4 The topsoil at each trench location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.

- 7.5 All potential archaeological features encountered during the trenching will be investigated by the on-site Archaeologist. All significant features including negative-cut features will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context planning system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and the trenches accurately located with the National Grid.
- 7.6 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to specialist assessment. Palaeo-environmental samples will also be taken where appropriate. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 7.7 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence (samples will be a minimum of 20 litres where sediment volume allows).
- 7.8 A representative section will be recorded for each trench denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 7.9 Each trench will be accurately surveyed using a Total Station or GPS and will be related to the Ordnance Survey Grid. A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made, either digitally or by hand, and related to the OS grid. In addition to archaeological features this will include recent agricultural features and changes in the subsoil. Where digital planning is used, the project archaeologist will ensure that a sufficient number of points are taken on each feature to ensure an accurate representation of the site. A plan of each trench will be made and included in the report where appropriate.
- 7.10 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation, requiring more than the limited sampling outlined above, the remains will be largely left *in situ* pending the agreement of the client and ELCAS on an appropriate excavation project design.
- 7.11 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the local police, the client and ELCAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the police, the client and ELCAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 7.12 On completion of the recording of the evaluation trenches, the backfilling of trenches will be undertaken by machine. No specialist backfilling is proposed, nor will the backfilling of trenches be supervised by the GUARD Archaeologist, unless the trenches contain archaeological remains. In these cases, the archaeological remains will be covered with terram sheets prior to backfilling operations.
- 7.13 All elements of the fieldwork and any subsequent post-excavation work will be undertaken in line with the policies and guidelines of the *CIfA* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 8.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological evaluation will be submitted to the client and, subject to client approval, then submitted to ELCAS for agreement. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the archaeological evaluation. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise any archaeological features encountered. It will also include plans and photographs at an appropriate scale showing the evaluation trenches and archiving lists of all drawings and photographs.
- 8.2 The report will include the following:
 - executive summary
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code

- Planning application number
 - contractor's details including date work carried out
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details
 - description of the site history, location and geology
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated
 - context & feature descriptions
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
 - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate
 - discussion of the results of the archaeological evaluation
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work, such as excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication
 - bibliography
- 8.3 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client.
- 8.4 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.
- 8.5 Once the report has been finalised, 3 hard copies and a disk containing a pdf and word doc of the report, as well as some unembedded photos, will be submitted to ELCAS.

Copyright

- 9.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Limited.

Publication

- 10.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the work, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the final publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 11.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 11.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 1 month of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, ELCAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 12.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified.

This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 13.1 The GUARD Archaeology team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Alan Hunter Blair
 - Additional field staff, if required, will be drawn from our team of experienced field staff
 - Technical Support: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Ms Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Ms Fiona Jackson
 - Project Manager: Mr Bob Will
- 13.2 The GUARD Archaeology Project Manager, Mr Bob Will, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 14.1 Once the proposed start date for the archaeological works has been confirmed, ELCAS will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged. It is envisaged that the archaeological evaluation will take one day to complete, the backfilling of the trenches will not be supervised.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 15.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 15.2 GUARD Archaeology Limited also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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