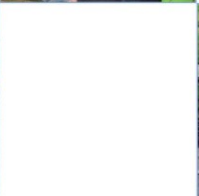
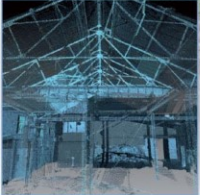


Mill Wynd, Haddington, East Lothian: Archaeological Evaluation Report

*AOC Project 22932
28th November 2014*



Mill Wynd, Haddington, East Lothian Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	CgMs Consulting, 9-10 St Andrew Square Edinburgh EH2 2AF
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT 51653 73476
AOC Project No:	22932
Planning Ref No:	13/00627/P
OASIS No:	195182
Prepared by:	Rob Engl
Illustration by:	Jamie Humble Diana Sproat
Date of Fieldwork:	10 th November 2014 – 11 th November 2014
Date of Report:	12 th November 2014

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Rob Engl

Date: 12th November 2014

Approved by: Martin Cook

Date: 12th November 2014

Draft/Final Report Stage: Final

Date: 28th November 2014

Contents

Page

List of illustrations	3
List of plates	3
List of appendices	3
Summary	4
1 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Background.....	5
1.2 Location.....	5
1.3 Archaeological background (Based on CgMs DBA Report).....	5
2 OBJECTIVES.....	6
3 METHODOLOGY	6
4 RESULTS.....	7
5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	9
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	9
APPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions	11
APPENDIX 2: Photographic Record.....	12
APPENDIX 3: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report	13

List of illustrations

Figure 1 Site Location and Trench Location Plan

List of plates

Plate 1 Trench 1 Post-excavation east facing section

Plate 2 Trench 5 Post-excavation from west

Plate 3 Trench 5 south facing section

List of appendices

Appendix 1 Trench Descriptions

Appendix 2 Photographic Record

Appendix 3 '*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*' Report

Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken in respect to a proposed development at Thomas Sheriff, Mill Wynd, Haddington, East Lothian.

The development area available for evaluation measured approximately 2,200 m² in total. A 5% (90 linear metres) sample of the available area was investigated by the evaluation.

The evaluation confirmed that the majority of the site had suffered considerable truncation with demolition deposits and hardcore infilling the area to create the present ground level. This made ground directly overlay deposits of alluvium and underlying boulder clay across the site with the exception of two trenches positioned close to the northern perimeter. These trenches revealed a poorly drained, buried top-soil capped by the demolition deposit. No significant archaeological remains were recorded within the development area and no further works are considered necessary.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology at Thomas Sheriff, Mill Wynd, Haddington, East Lothian. The works were commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy & Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd prior to the construction of house and flats (Planning Ref: 13/00637/P). The site lies within the administrative area of East Lothian Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by East Lothian Archaeology Service (ELCAS). The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with the principles set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014) and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (2011) and was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CgMs (2014) and agreed with ELCAS. The planning application had been supported by an archaeological desk based assessment (CgMs 2014), which informed the work.
- 1.1.2 Based on the results of the desk based assessment and the archaeological watching brief undertaken during the excavation of geotechnical trial pits (CgMs 2012) the southern part of the development was deemed archaeologically sterile and the current evaluation was therefore restricted to the north of the area.
- 1.1.3 No significant archaeological features or finds were revealed during the evaluation.

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 The site is approximately 0.8 hectares (2 acres) in extent with the area to be evaluated totalling 2,200 m². The site lays at around 43m OD and is bounded to the north by Mill Wynd, to the east by residential housing, to the west by leisure facilities and to the south by a former mill-lade. The site is centred at National Grid Reference NT 51653 73476 (Figure 1).

1.3 Archaeological background (Based on CgMs DBA Report)

- 1.3.1 The site is adjacent to the River Tyne. Given its location, topography and recorded events it is likely to have been prone to flooding. Two residual finds of prehistoric and Roman artefacts within 500m suggest a low potential for previously unrecorded prehistoric remains. The only evidence for early medieval activity is the place-name 'Haddington' itself, and the potential for remains from this period is also low.
- 1.3.2 The site lies to the south of what is recognised as the medieval core of Haddington. Development along Sidegate and Poldrate is likely to have occurred by the late medieval period, but map evidence makes clear that these properties are unlikely to have extended into the site. Two town mills and the lade that served them both were in existence by the late medieval period. The lade is outside, but directly adjacent to, the site's southern boundary. Mill Wynd provided access to the West Mill and forms the site's northern boundary. The potential for remains relating to medieval settlement is considered low.
- 1.3.3 During the hostilities known as the 'Rough Wooing', when Henry VIII attempted to coerce the Scots to marry their Queen Mary to his son Edward, a siege of Haddington lasted for 18 months from 1548 to 49. An English garrison of around 2000 men erected trace Italienne defences around the town and defended it against attacks from Scottish, French and German troops who attempted first to storm their position and then resorted to starving them out. The siege eventually failed, with the English being relieved by a support column who organised an orderly retreat after destroying the defences and leaving 'nothing but the plague' (according to Mary of Guise; Cooper 2009, 144).
- 1.3.4 Cooper (2009) has published a thesis concerning the location and nature of the defences. He wrote that the outer defences consisted of a square fort with a ditch 10 m wide and 4 m deep with rampart immediately behind and bastions at each corner. Behind this outer wall was a second ditch and wall surrounding the main group of buildings in the centre of the town. Cooper noted that the town ports were subsumed into this

structure but not the South Port, which was too distant. He placed the southern line of the outer defences to the north of Neilson Park, some 200 m north of the site. Cooper further noted that the parks to the south of the town may contain siege-work trenches and saps, heading toward the bastions. Presumably Cooper primarily meant Neilson Park to the north of the site (Figure 1). He also noted that there may have been French gun batteries to the south of the fort.

- 1.3.5 The site remained undeveloped until the 1960s and the desk based assessment concluded that it had moderate potential to contain remains relating to the 1548-49 siege works.
- 1.3.6 Geotechnical site investigations were archaeologically monitored in August 2012. The location of the test pits is shown on the attached indicative trench plan and the results summarised below. Test pits 1 to 7 were located in the southern, and more low lying, half of the site and exposed very similar strata. Modern concrete or tarmac and hardcore (0.2-3m) lay above dirty reddish brown sand (0.6-0.7m) that was interpreted as re-deposited geological deposits and sealed clean geological deposits of reddish brown sand.
- 1.3.7 The results from the test pits excavated in the north of the site were less consistent. Below 0.6m of tarmac and hardcore Test Pit 8 contained reddish brown silty clay with rubble and some rotten timber down to 1.2m, below this was reddish brown silty clay which may have been a naturally accumulating deposit but contained frequent charcoal flecks and some round wood; this was tentatively interpreted as the fill of a palaeo-channel. The pit was excavated to 2.3m where water was encountered together with a gravel deposit that was presumed to be geological. Test Pit 9 was only partially excavated due to the presence of either a concrete slab or a concrete and stone structure directly below the tarmac and hardcore surface. Beneath tarmac and hardcore Test Pit 10 contained a buried topsoil between 0.75m and 1.10m below the surface. This was above a re-deposited geological deposit containing charcoal flecks and stone inclusions. Reddish brown sandy clay which may have been geological was present at 1.9m below the surface. Beneath tarmac Test Pit 11 contained buried topsoil between 0.4m and 1.25m below the surface. Geological deposits of clay sand were visible at 1.25m. No archaeological artefacts of any kind were uncovered during the excavation of the test pits.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- i) to define the extent, quality and character of any archaeological remains on the site, in particular to determine if any sub-surface remains relating to the 1548-49 siege of Haddington survive within the site, in order to;
- ii) to advise and implement an appropriate form of mitigation strategy compliant with Scottish Planning Policy (2014) and Planning and Archaeology 2/2011 (2011), such as excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication, given the infeasibility of preserving the archaeological material *in situ*, should significant archaeological remains be encountered.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The details of the archaeological evaluation, laid out below, were designed to meet the requirements of East Lothian Council as advised by ELCAS and agreed through the submission of a WSI (CgMs 2014).
- 3.2 The area subject to evaluation was defined as that part of the site lying to the north of the geo-technical pits 5, 3 and 6 (Figure 1). The area to the south of these pits being considered archaeologically sterile. This area measured 2200 m² and was subject to a trenching sample of 5% (90 linear metres) consisting of six 15 m trenches. Trench locations and lengths were followed as required by the CgMs WSI (2014). After on site discussions with CgMs and ELCAS it was decided that Trench Six could be reduced in size (6.0 m) in order to reduce obstruction and avoid un-marked services.
- 3.3 The evaluation was undertaken by a single tracked excavator equipped with 2.2 m wide bladed ditching bucket. Excavation was undertaken in units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or geological deposits were reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist and undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures, and the methodology within the agreed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (CgMs 2014).

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 10th and 11th of November 2014. Overall weather conditions were dry and archaeological visibility was good.
- 4.2 The site lies at 43.0 m OD and is a consistently level surface.
- 4.3 The proposed development area lies at 43.0 m OD and consists of a works yard covered with tarmac and underlying Type 2 hardcore to a depth of 0.60 m. Trenches One and Two excavated to the south of the area revealed underlying red/brown alluvial sandy silt to a depth of 1.0 m (42.0 m OD). This in turn overlay natural gravels. Trench 3 revealed a deeper capping deposit of tarmac, hardcore and cinder to a depth of 1.20 m (42.80 m OD). This overlay a sterile alluvial silt and natural sands and gravels. Trench Four introduced a layer of demolition material 0.45 m thick which overlay the alluvial deposit. Boulder clay was reached at a depth of 2.20 m (40.80 m OD). Trenches Five and Six produced identical profiles. A poorly drained dark brown organic soil 0.30 m thick was recorded lying at a depth of 41.80 m OD between the demolition layer and the underlying alluvial deposit. The organic deposit is likely to be a former in-situ top-soil buried by a capping layer of in-filling demolition material and hardcore. Both of the trenches were excavated to natural boulder clay at a depth of 2.10 m (40.90 m OD). The possible palaeo-channel identified close to Trench Six and recorded during the ground investigation works was not observed during the evaluation.
- 4.4 No significant archaeological material was observed or recorded.



Plate 1: Trench 1 Post-excavation, east-facing section



Plate 2: Trench 5 post-excavation from west



Plate 3: Trench 5 south-facing section

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The proposed development site was subject to an archaeological evaluation as per the agreed WSI (CgMs 2014). The evaluation confirmed the findings of the former trial pit survey, revealing that the southern half of the evaluation area had been truncated with the former top-soil replaced with hardcore. The north of the site revealed the survival of an in-situ, former top-soil. This had been buried by demolition deposits in order to create a level ground surface. No significant archaeological features or artefacts pre-dating the late 19th/ early 20th century were identified.
- 5.2 No further archaeological works are considered necessary. This recommendation will need confirmation by Ms Liz Jones Archaeological Officer for East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS)

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

CgMs Consulting 2012 *Archaeological Assessment: Mill Wynd, Haddington*. Unpublished client report

CgMs Consulting 2014 *Mill Wynd, Haddington, East Lothian: Written Scheme of Investigation* Unpublished client report

CgMs Consulting 2014: *Mill Wynd, Haddington, East Lothian Archaeological Desk based Assessment* Unpublished client report

Scottish Planning Policy SPP23. Archaeology and Planning. Scottish Government April 2014.

Scottish Government 2011 *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011*

Mill Wynd, Haddington, East Lothian: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	15 m by 2.2 m
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Tarmac/Hardcore</i>	0.60 m
<i>Alluvium</i>	0.50 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1.10 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange brown sands and gravels.
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	15 m by 2.2 m
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW
<i>Tarmac/Hardcore</i>	0.60 m
<i>Alluvium</i>	0.40 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1.00 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange brown sands and gravels.
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	15 m by 2.2 m
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Tarmac/Hardcore</i>	1.20 m
<i>Alluvium</i>	0.40 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	1.60 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange brown sands and gravels.
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	15 m by 2.2 m
<i>Orientation</i>	NW-SE
<i>Tarmac/Hardcore</i>	0.45 m
<i>Demolition</i>	0.55 m
<i>Alluvium</i>	1.10 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	2.20 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Red/grey boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	15 m by 2.2 m
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Tarmac/Hardcore</i>	0.60 m
<i>Demolition Deposit</i>	0.60 m
<i>Buried Soil</i>	0.30 m
<i>Alluvium</i>	0.50 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	2.10 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Boulder clay.
<i>Finds</i>	None

Trench 6

<i>Dimensions</i>	6 m by 2.2 m
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Tarmac/Hardcore</i>	0.60 m
<i>Demolition Deposit</i>	0.60 m
<i>Buried Soil</i>	0.30 m
<i>Alluvium</i>	0.50 m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	2.10 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Boulder clay.
<i> Finds</i>	None

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Record

Digital Photographs

Frame	Description	From
1	Registration	-
2	Trench 1 east facing section	E
3	Trench 1 post-excavation	S
4-5	Trench 2 south-west facing section	SW
6-7	Trench 2 post-excavation	SW
8-9	Trench 3 south facing section	S
10-11	Trench 3 post-excavation	W
12	Trench 4 south-west facing section	SW
13-14	Trench 4 post-excavation	SE
15-16	Trench 5 south facing section	S
17	Trench 5 post-excavation	W
18	Trench 6 west facing section	W
19	Trench 6 post-excavation	N

APPENDIX 3: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Mill Wynd, Haddington, East Lothian
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 22932
PARISH:	Haddington
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Rob Engl
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S)	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 35165 67346
START DATE (this season)	10 th November 2014
END DATE (this season)	11 th November 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Watching Brief 2012
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in respect to a proposed development at Thomas Sheriff, Mill Wynd, Haddington, East Lothian (centred on NGR: NT35165 67346).</p> <p>The development area available for evaluation measured approximately 2,200m² in total. A 5% (90 linear metres) sample of the available area was investigated by the evaluation.</p> <p>The evaluation confirmed that the majority of the site had suffered considerable truncation with demolition deposits and hardcore infilling the area to create the present ground level. This made ground directly overlay deposits of alluvium and underlying boulder clay across the site with the exception of two trenches positioned close to the northern perimeter. These trenches revealed a poorly drained, buried top-soil capped by the demolition deposit. No significant archaeological remains were recorded within the development area and no further works are considered necessary.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	CgMs Consulting
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY
tel: 0131 440 3593 | fax: 0131 440 3422 | e-mail: admin@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com