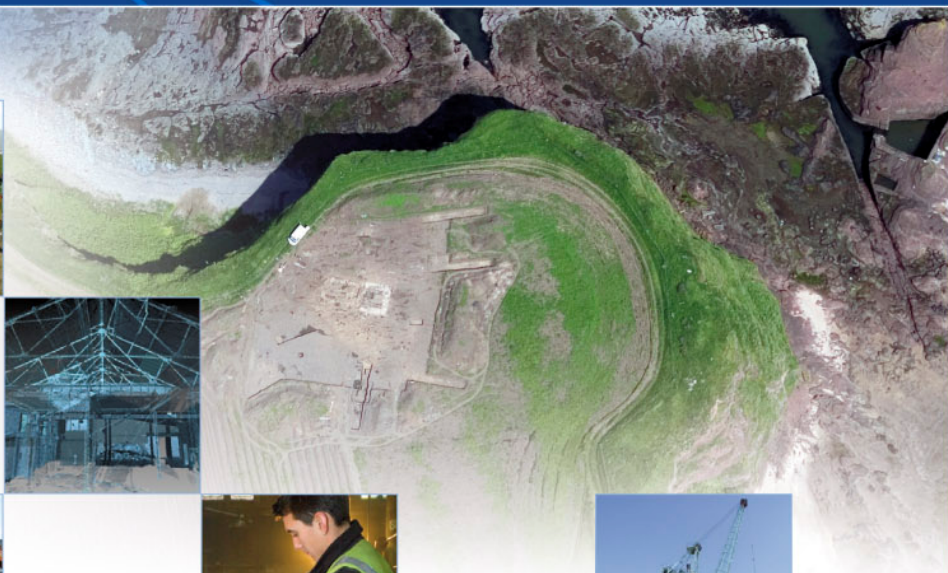


239-241 High Street, Preston Evaluation Data Structure Report

AOC 20876
MARCH 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

| HERITAGE

| CONSERVATION

239-241 High Street, Prestonpans Evaluation Data Structure Report

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Abstract

This report documents the results of an archaeological evaluation and historic building assessment carried out prior to development at 239-241 High Street, Prestonpans, East Lothian. The remains of two sandstone built walls were found during the evaluation together with a deep waster pit containing a large amount of ceramic fragments and kiln furniture. A single upstanding wall forming part of the southern boundary to the site, possibly the remains of a Victorian washhouse, was subject to a historic building assessment.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Oliver and Robb Architects to undertake a programme of archaeological works on a proposed housing development (Planning ref: 07/010117/FUL) at 239-241 High Street, Prestonpans. The archaeological works were designed to satisfy the requirements of the local planning authority, East Lothian Council who are advised on cultural heritage issues by Biddy Simpson, Heritage Officer for East Lothian Council. The works consisted of an evasive evaluation and standing building assessment and were conducted according to the terms of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2008), approved by Biddy Simpson on behalf of the Council. The works were carried out in accordance with the principles inherent in NPPG 5 (SOEnd 1994) and PAN 42 (SOEnd 1994a). The application involves the construction of a respite unit comprising six flatted units with communal facilities.

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 The development site lies at 239-241 High Street, Prestonpans, East Lothian centred on NGR: NT 3821 7424 (Figure 1) and amounts to approximately 580 m². The development area is situated on the southern side of the High Street, Ox Lane lies to the west with standing buildings to the south and east.

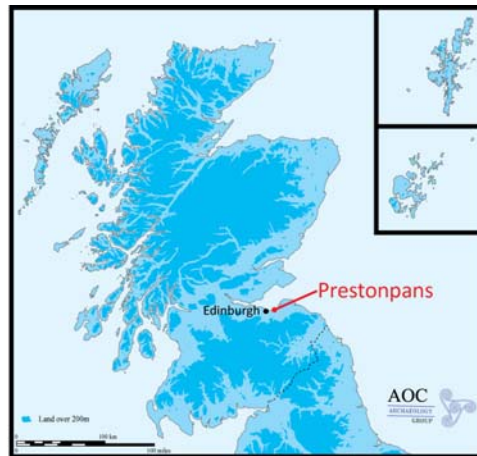


Figure 1: Site location

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1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 A settlement has existed at the coastal location of Prestonpans since at least the 12th century, when monks from Newbattle Abbey first settled there, resulting in the 'Priest-town' (Smith 2001, 783-4). The origins and growth of the town result from its access to local raw materials, specifically seawater and coal. The production of raw salt from seawater required huge amount of coal, but was clearly profitable, with the Abbot of Newbattle able to build the 'Newhaven of Prestonpans' by 1542, in which tide mills were built. The development of the industry and subsequent growth of the town in the 16th century is further evidenced by it being made a burgh of barony in 1552. The local salt industry continued to prosper until the mid 17th century, but was in decline by 1707, as a result of the importation of cheaper brine salt from Cheshire. Salt was processed locally until the early 19th century.
- 1.3.2 The decline in the salt industry was in part replaced by the development of the local ceramic industry which was in place by at least the 1790s, when tide mills were being built for grinding the flint to be used in the potteries. By this time 250 people were being employed in the industry which was by now dependant on coal imported from Devon and Cornwall (Smith 2001 783-4).
- 1.3.3 Unfortunately Prestonpans appears relatively late in the cartographic record. The late 18th century map by Taylor and Skinner's (Figure 2) reveals little in the way of annotated detail regarding the function of the various buildings.
- 1.3.4 Numerous stoneware sherds were found in March 2000 during re-development work almost opposite the site on the northern side of High Street (NMRS NT37SE 141; NGR: NT 385 744). The site lies was directly opposite 'The Pottery', a modern housing development on the site of the former Bellfield's Pottery. The assemblage included nine different types of ceramic body, and comprised 141 sherds. The great majority were of stoneware, most of them derived from a distinctive type of stoneware bottle, remarkable for its large size and elaborately turned top. The nature of the glazing was also noteworthy. All of these bottles were of the square-shouldered type, glazed in the typical stoneware colour scheme of buff body and tan-coloured upper section. No sherd bears any trace of

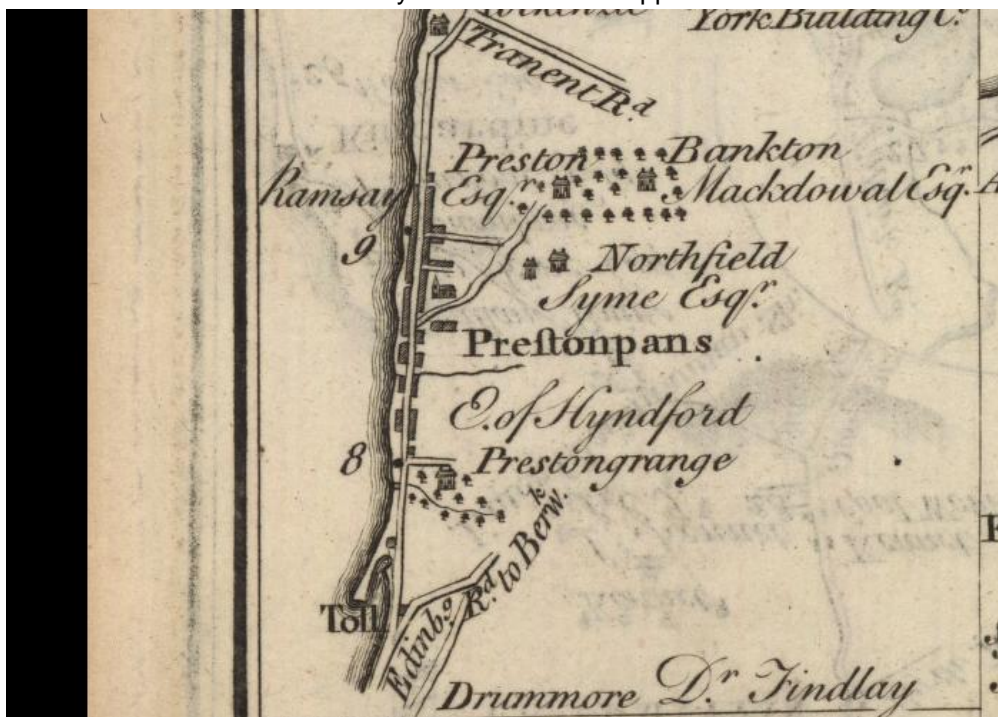


FIG 2: EXTRACT FROM TAYLOR & SKINNER 1776

a maker's mark. Predictably, the capacity of these large bottles (25 fluid ounces) was considerably more than the normal (later) bottles (10 fluid ounces). This difference can be accounted for by the nature of the intended contents; whereas the vast majority of the countless millions of ordinary bottles produced by the Scottish stoneware factories were made to hold ginger beer (as is amply testified to by their transfer-printed labels), those belonging to the larger Prestonpans variety were reputedly made for beer. There is a degree of likelihood that this was a dump site for bottles with production flaws, as many of the sherds exhibit such features. Obtaining a provenance and a date to this assemblage is not easy. Certain comparisons can be made with the products of Thomas Tough of Portobello (situated some six miles W along the coast), dated to c 1863. On the other hand, Prestonpans' connection with the brewing industry, most notably represented by the celebrated firm of John Fowler & Co, means that a more local production site for these products should not be ruled out, even though the various potteries which existed in the vicinity of Prestonpans are not noted for their stoneware production (Cruickshank 2001).

- 1.3.5 Former salts pans lay to the immediate north-east (*NMRS* NT37SE 86; *NGR*: NT 3815 7425) of the development area, composed of a late 18th to early 19th century rectangular group of one and two-storey rubble buildings with pantiled roofs) Salt pan operations carried on until 1959 (Hume 1976; Hamilton 1976).
- 1.3.6 In 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on demolition work associated with the former buildings occupying the site. The brief was restricted to monitoring the removal of the existing building foundations and associated ground-breaking works within an area of 250m² to the immediate south of the High Street. No earlier foundations were visible during the permitted work, as demolition was restricted to the depth of the present foundations, approximately 0.60 m. No significant deposits were observed, nor were any artefacts recovered (Engl 2000).

3. Objectives

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- i) to record specified upstanding architectural remains of historical significance through drawn, photographic and written record;
- ii) to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any as yet undiscovered archaeological remains within the proposed development area;
- iii) should significant archaeological deposits be discovered, to prepare a mitigation strategy compliant with NPPG 5 and PAN 42.

4. Method

4.1 Evaluation

- 4.1.1 All trenching was carried out using a JCB type mechanical excavator fitted with a 2 m wide toothless ditching bucket and was carried out under then direct supervision of an experienced field archaeologist. A total of 64 m² of trenches (Fig 3) were excavated representing a 10% sample of the development area. Excavation was carried out in shallow spits until the first archaeological horizon or drift geology was reached. All trenching was carried out according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures (AOC 2008, Appendix 7, 7.1 to 7.29).

4.2 Historic Building Assessment

- 4.1.2 A full photographic record comprising colour slide, black and white print and digital images was taken as part of the Historic building assessment along with a written description of the remains.

5. Results (Figure 3)

5.1 The evaluation was undertaken during 19th and 20th March 2008 in generally fair weather conditions which rendered good archaeological visibility. The various data gathered from the evaluation are presented as a series of appendices:

- i) Appendix 1 contains trench and context summaries;
- ii) Appendix 2 contains the Photographic Register;
- iii) Appendix 3 contains the Drawing register;
- iv) Appendix 4 contains the Finds register;
- v) Appendix 6 reproduces the *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* entry.

5.2 Evaluation General

5.2.1 All the trenches were sealed by black clay silt topsoil up to 0.15 m in depth, except Trench 6 where this deposit reached a depth of 0.5 m. Underlying the topsoil in Trenches 1 and 2 was a layer of demolition material, (102) and (202), respectively. This material comprised sandstone and brick rubble varying in depth from 0.35 m in Trench 1 to 0.6 m in Trench 2. This layer is likely to relate to the demolition of sanding buildings in 2000 (Engl 2000). Beneath the demolition layer in Trench 1 was a buried soil (103) of compact mid brown sandy clay 0.15 m in depth which lay directly above the natural sand. A similar deposit (602), 0.2 m thick, lay below the topsoil in Trench 6. Both these buried soils which remain undated. The demolition material in Trench 2 lay directly above the natural sand.

5.3 Trenches 3 and 4 (Figures 4 and 5; Plate 1)

5.3.1 Directly below topsoil in Trench 3 lay the remains of a sandstone wall (310). The exposed section of wall extended for a distance of 1.5 m from the northern end of the trench before turning through 90° toward the east into Trench 4. The remains continued in this direction for a distance of 2.5 m before becoming fragmented. Despite this fragmentation it was still possible to see that the wall extending through the whole length of this trench, approximately 5 m. These wall remains had a depth of over 0.8 m and were constructed from roughly worked sandstone blocks bonded with a lime-based mortar. The width of the wall was 0.45 m and no construction cut was seen. Directly on the southern side of the wall in Trench 3 and continuing through into Trench 4 was a drain (311/312) which was aligned east to west along the face of the wall. A spur of this drain was seen to run along the western side of the north-south extent of wall (310). This drain had in turn cut a deposit of loose mid brown clay silt with frequent ash and cinders (302). This deposit was the largest and final fill of large pit (309) and contained large quantities of pottery fragments dominated by stoneware ginger beer type bottles.

5.3.2 Deposit (302) overlay a tip of crushed, moderately compacted red sandstone (304) which in turn overlay a black tip of fine ash and cinders (305). Sealed by fill (305) of the pit (309) was a coarse mix of ash and cinders (306) which contained considerable quantities of large kiln furniture fragments. This deposit was seen to fill the base of the pit (309).

5.3.3 Only the northern edge of the pit was seen. This cut the natural sand at a depth of 0.4 m below the present ground surface and extended downward at roughly 45° to a depth of 1.7 m which was the limit of excavation. Despite stepping the sides of the trench it was not possible to find the full depth

of the pit due to the unstable character of the trench sections; but it was clear that the pit extended below this limit.



Figure 3: Trench Location

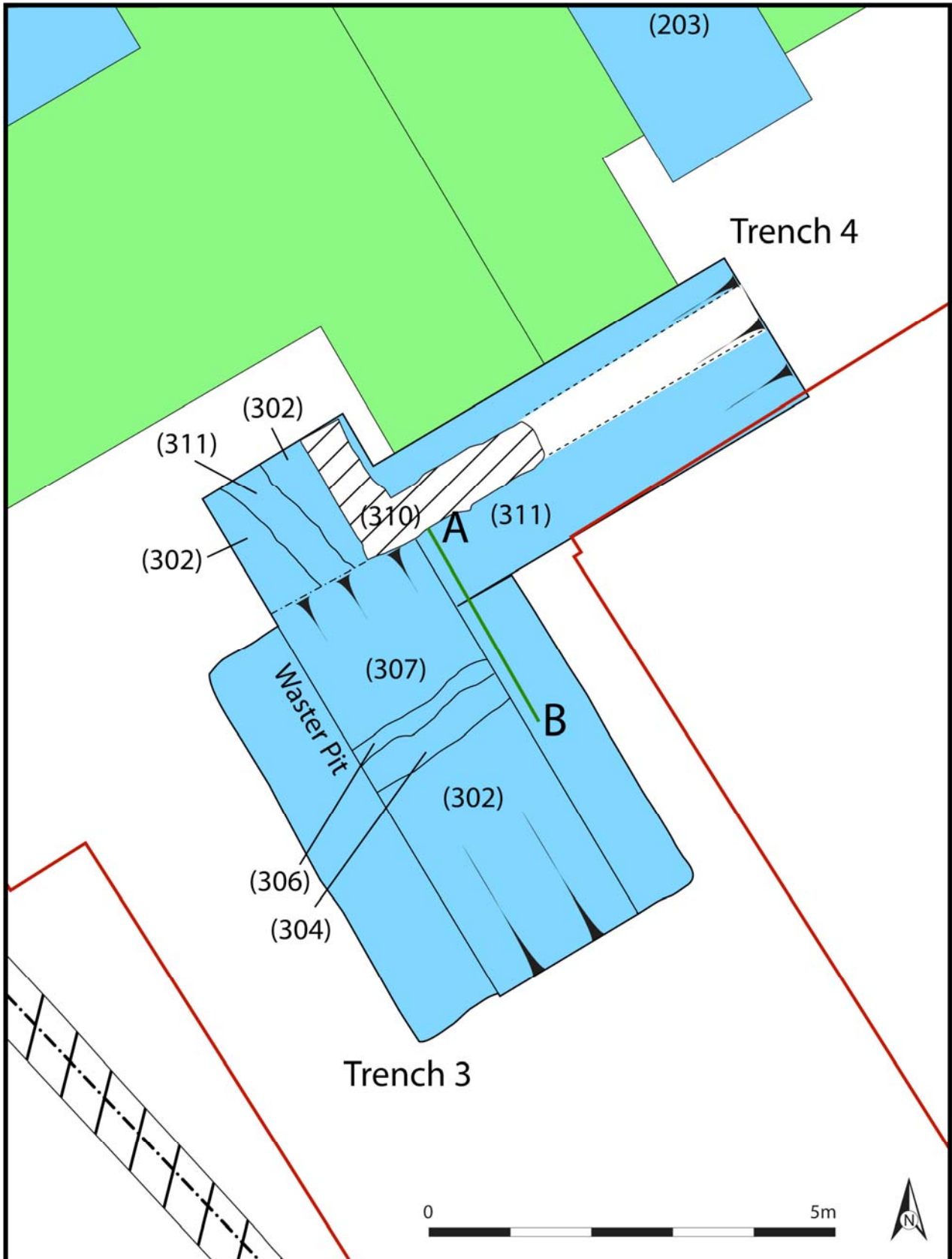


Figure 4: Detail of trenches 3 and 4

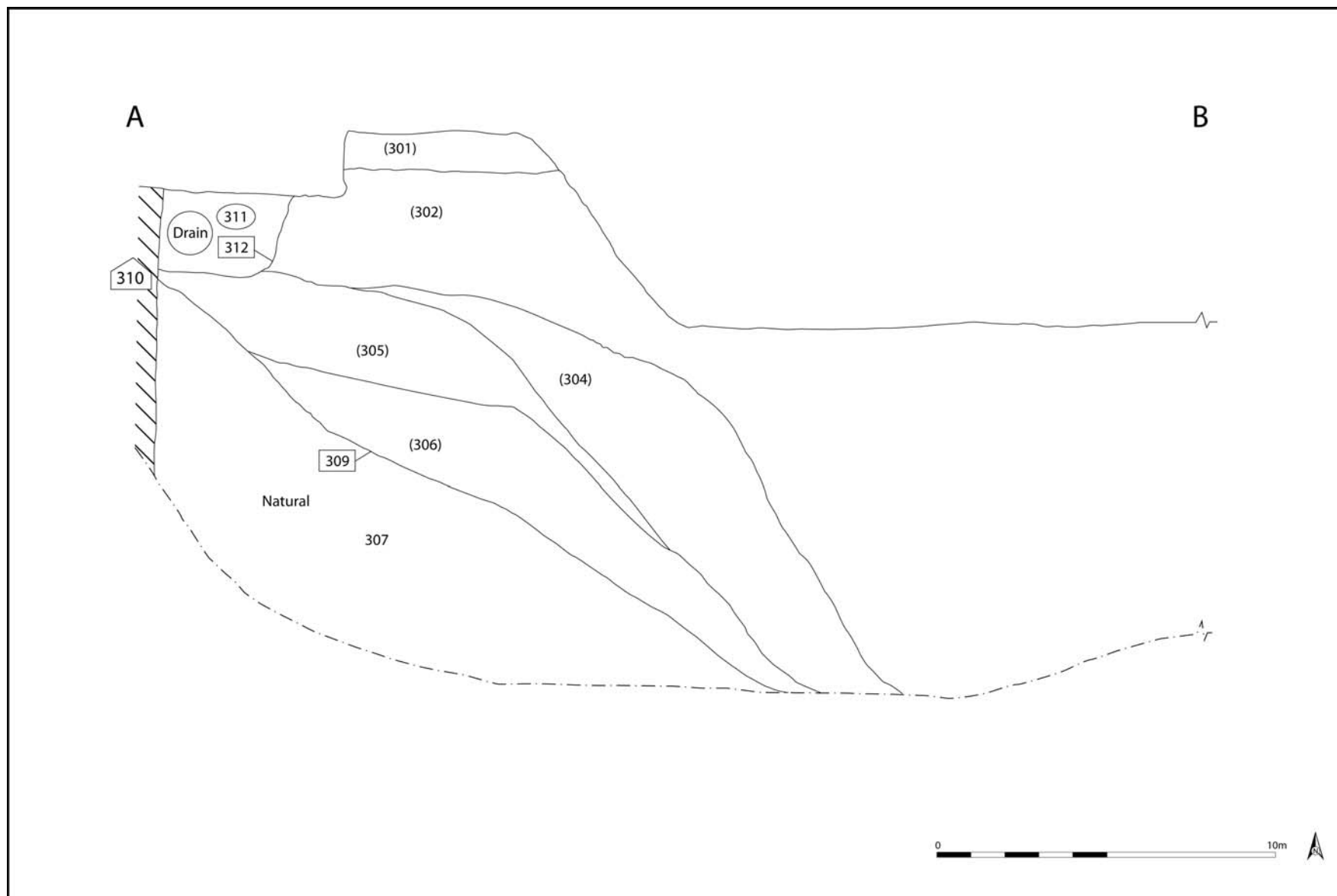


Figure 5: West facing section of trench 3, showing waster pit (309) and related fills.

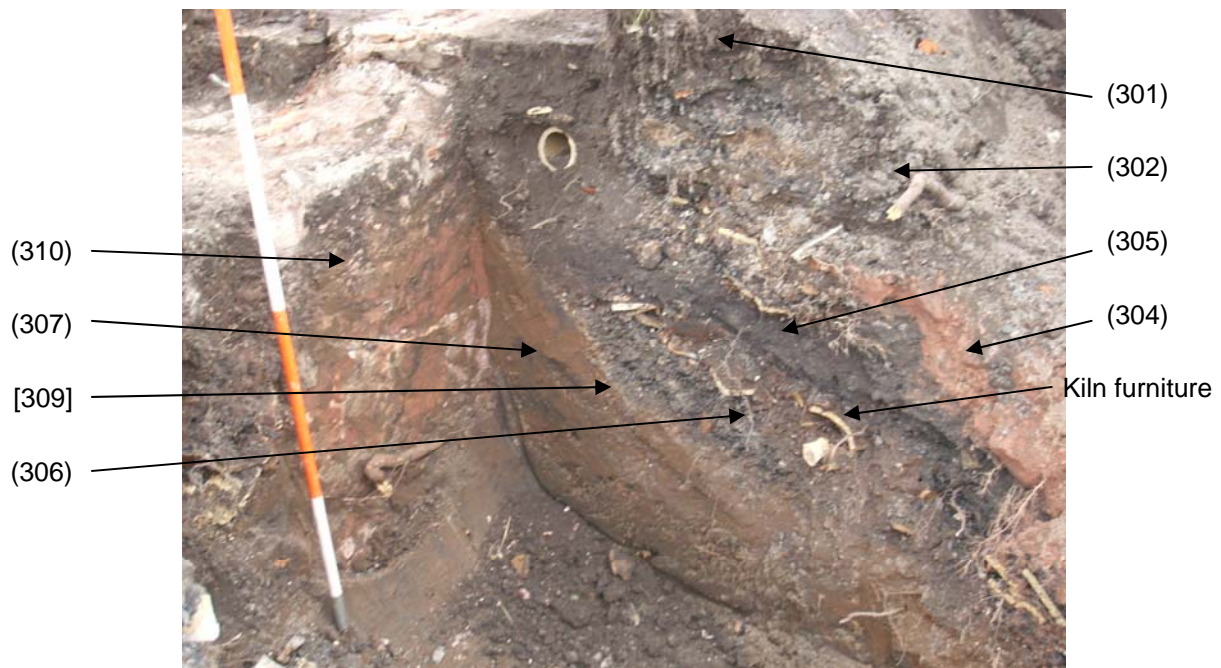


Plate 1: Northern edge of waster pit (309)

5.4 Trench 5 (Figure 6)

- 5.4.1 Trench 5 was sealed by a 0.15 deposit of topsoil. Directly below this at the northern end of the trench were the remains of a mortared sandstone wall (502). This wall was seen to extend southwards from the northern edge of the trench for a distance of 1.5 m, before turning 90° toward the west and crossing the width of the trench. Butting up to the wall was a layer of compacted crushed sandstone (503) similar to (304) in Trench 3. This deposit appeared to be in excess of 0.3 m in depth. Overlying this deposit was a dark brown silt containing frequent ash and cinders (304), similar to (302) seen in Trench 3. The natural geology was seen at the southern end of the trench below (504).

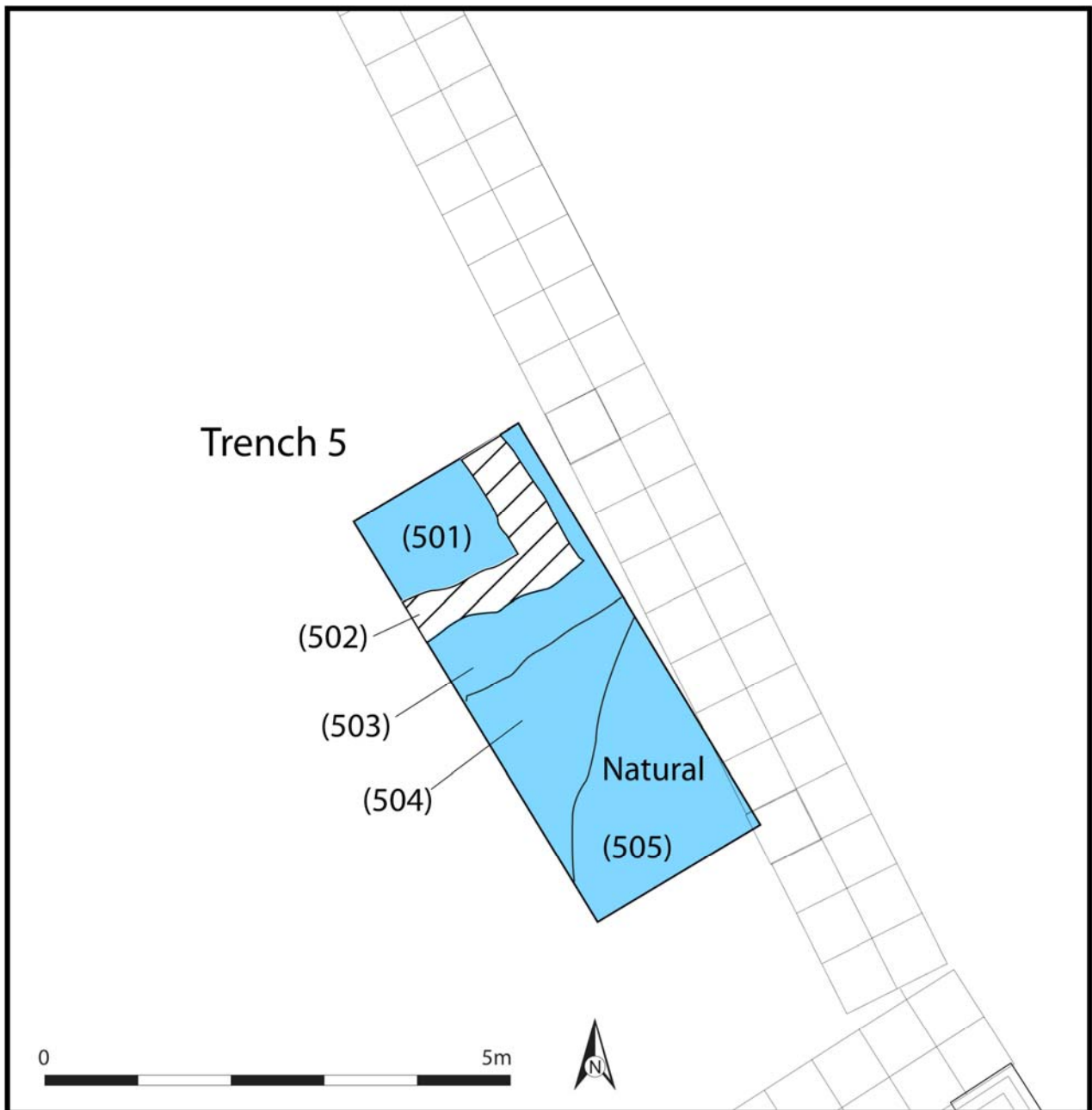


Figure 6: Detail of trench 5

5.5 Historic Building Assessment (Plates 2 - 4)

- 5.5.1 The southern end of the site was bounded by a large sandstone wall which stretched across almost the complete width of the site for a distance of 11 m. East of a point 3.9 m from the eastern edge of the wall, the wall has a height of 2 m and had a green sheen due to lichen growth suggesting long term exposure to the elements. West of this point the wall has a height of 2.5 m and is seen to have a different construction with no lichen growth. Although both sections are constructed from roughly worked, and slightly rounded sandstones, laid in a random un-coursed bonding pattern the eastern portion's stones are larger and more regular. However both parts of the wall appear to be tied together. At a point of 3.9 m from the east, scaring suggests a stone-built wall extended northwards from the main wall. Due the presence of a large tree root it was not possible to tell if any remains of this wall survived as a sub-surface feature. The wall was bonded with a lime-based mortar.



Plate 2: General shot of southern boundary wall, from the north

- 5.5.2 At 7.3 m from the eastern end the remains of a brick dividing wall were visible. This dividing wall stood to a height of 2 m above the present ground surface and was one brick width thick with bricks laid in a stretcher bonding pattern and bonded with lime mortar. Either side of the brick dividing wall were two recesses or alcoves built in to the main wall (R1-4), each pair mirroring the other. The outer two (R1 and R4) were lined on each side by thin upright sandstone slabs and capped by large sandstone lintels. Above the lintel was a single line of brick set into the wall as upright stretchers. The inner pair (R2 and R3) differed in that they had no lining stones and were capped by an arch of bricks laid as headers. All the alcoves had a height of 1.1 m and a width of 0.9 m recessed by 0.26 m. In addition each alcove had patches of blackening, although no scorching was apparent or evidence of flues. The base of R4 was lined with bricks which extended beyond the face of the wall. West of the dividing wall traces of a lime mortar render remained. Evaluation Trench 6 dug close to the face of the wall found no evidence of any structure which may survive as a sub-surface feature. The western extent of the wall had been repaired with modern brick.



Plate 3: General shot of R3, from North



Plate 4: General shot of R4, from North

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 It is not clear if the wall (310) exposed in Trenches 3 and 4 is the basement remains of the building demolished in 2000. This section of wall does correlate precisely with the footprint of the former building (Figure 3); but the watching brief carried out during the demolition (Engl 2000) states that the removed foundations had only a depth of 0.4 m and sat directly on a dark humic earth. The depth of wall (310) is in excess of 0.8 m and no deep walls or basements are mentioned within the watching brief report. Apart from the depth of the former foundations being different to wall (310), the physical appearance seems however to be similar; both being constructed from sandstone blocks bonded with a lime mortar. If (310) is part of the former building the remains may represent a small basement area confined to the back of the property. The watching brief report also mentions that despite the foundations being constructed from sandstone the upper structure was constructed from brick (Engl 2000). This may indicate that the foundations were reused and were originally part of an older structure.
- 6.2 The concentration of ceramic finds and the nature of the fills of pit (309) suggest a waster pit and may be derived from the former Belfield Pottery, which was situated directly opposite the evaluation site. During redevelopment work in 2000 (NMRS NT37SE 141) at the pottery site a quantity of ceramic fragments were found. Although the finds retained from this evaluation have not as yet been closely examined the assemblages seem similar with the majority of finds from both sites being large stoneware bottles. In addition fragments of *Rockingham glazed teapots with a bamboo moulding design were also recovered. This type of ceramic design (registered in 1872) is typical of that produced at the Belfield pottery.* The Belfield Pottery was in production from the mid 1830's and continued until the 20th century (Dalglish et al, 1990).
- 6.3 The relationship between the waster pit (309) and the wall (310) is not clear. The cut for the pit as originating on a contemporary surface was not seen. The upper pit fills simply butted up on the southern side of wall (309). It may be that the pit was dug directly against the wall making the pit the later feature, alternatively the wall may be cutting through the pit making the wall the later feature. Unfortunately, no construction trench for the wall was seen.
- 6.3 The extent of the waster pit (309) is not yet clearly defined. Only the northern edge was traced in Trench 3, but it is possible that this large pit may extend into Trench 5 as indicated by the similar deposits (302) / (504) and (304) / (503) which butt up against the southern edge of a second sandstone wall (502). No structures appear on any maps that reflect this structure and it may be that these remains represent a pre-recent structure.
- 6.4 The buried soil seen in Trenches 1 and 6 probably the same soil seen during the earlier watching brief. No trace of the buried soil was seen in Trenches 3 and 5 and it may be that the waster pit has removed this deposit. If this is the case then the buried soil pre-existed the waster pit and as such where it does survive further archaeological deposits and features may be sealed below it.
- 6.5 The symmetry of the recesses seen in the southern boundary wall indicate that the structure (Figure 3) was divided into two with the same processes were carried out each side of the brick dividing wall. At present it is not known what these activities were or how they relate to the two different designs of recess.

7. Recommendations

7.1 Evaluation

- 7.1.1 The evaluation has recorded significant archaeological material. Planning guidelines state that should the preservation of such material *in situ* by the development prove infeasible, the alternative should be '*preservation by record*' by means of archaeological recording (excavation) and analysis (post-excavation specialist examination) (NPPG 5, SOEnd 1994 and PAN 42, SOEnd 1994a).
- 7.1.2 Waster pit (309) represents a significant archaeological find capable of providing a data-set which would supplement existing knowledge of the Prestonpans pottery industry. Despite its full size having not been established, there is clearly potential for a considerable archive of pottery evidence from within its fills; both for production pieces and inferences on production methods from kiln furniture. The full character and significance of wall (502), and especially wall (310), particularly in regard to its relationship with waster pit (309), have yet to be fully established. The possibility of further features of a similar nature cannot be ignored.
- 7.1.3 Figure 3 illustrates the footprint of the proposed building as overlying waster pit (309) and wall (310). However cognizance should be taken of the proposed formation depths of the new building and whether these impact on the archaeology. It is anticipated that the local authority archaeologist will require information on both these formation depths and the feasibility of construction on '*hard spots*' like buried walls or '*soft spots*' created by archaeological fills of negative features like waster pit (309).

7.2 Historic Building Assessment

- 7.2.1 Should the development programme require alteration to this area of the southern boundary wall further limited historic building recording may be required by East Lothian Council as advised by Ms Simpson.

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Section 2: Appendices

Appendix 1

Trench and context Summaries

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	Length (m)	5.0	Width (m)	2.0	Depth (m)	1.0
<i>Total Area (m²)</i>	10.0					
<i>Orientation</i>	East to West					
<i>Description (Stratigraphically)</i>	(101) Topsoil		Loose black clay silt. Fills whole trench. 0.2 m thick			
	(102) Demolition Rubble		Compact red brick and sandstone rubble. Fills whole trench. 0.35 m thick			
	(103) Buried Soil		Compact mid brown sandy clay. Fills whole trench. 0.15 m thick.			
	(104) Natural Sand		Compact brown sand.			

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	Length (m)	5.0	Width (m)	2.0	Depth (m)	1.05
<i>Total Area (m²)</i>	10.0					
<i>Orientation</i>	North to South					
<i>Description (Stratigraphically)</i>	(201) Topsoil		Loose black clay silt. Fills whole trench. 0.15 m thick			
	(202) Demolition Rubble		Compact Red brick and sandstone rubble. Fills whole trench. 0.6 m thick			
	(302) Natural Sand		Compact brown sand			

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	Length (m)	7.0	Width (m)	4.0	Depth (m)	Stepped 1.6 (max)
<i>Total Area (m²)</i>	14.0					
<i>Orientation</i>	North to South					
<i>Description (Stratigraphically) Relationship between (309) and (310) not defined</i>	(301) Topsoil		Loose black clay silt. Fills whole trench. 0.15 m thick			
	(302) Fill of waster pit (309)		Loose mid brown clay silt. Frequent coarse ash and cinders and ceramic debris (Find 001). Cut by (312). Similar to (504) (see Trench 5). Exposed width 2.8 m. Exposed depth 1.5 m.			
	(304) Fill of waster pit (309)		Moderately compact coarsely crushed sandstone. Forms steep tip line. Width of tip line 0.5 m. Exposed Depth 1.1 m. No finds. Similar to (503) (see Trench 5).			
	(305) Fill of waster pit (309)		Compact layer/tip of fine ash and cinders. Max width of tip 0.8 m, depth 0.7m. No finds.			
	(306) Fill of waster pit (309)		Loose tip mix of coarse cinders and ash. Frequent large kiln furniture fragments find (002). Width of tip line 1.4 m. Exposed depth of tip line 0.8 m.			
	(309) Cut of waster pit		Linear cut seen at a depth of 0.5 m against wall (310) Only northern edge seen and tilts to the south at approximately 45°. Exposed depth 1.2 m. Forms waster pit and appears to respect wall (310).			

		Cuts natural sand and filled by (302), (304), (305) and (306). May extend into Trench 5.
	(310) Basement wall	Sandstone wall sealed below topsoil (301). Runs from northern edge of Trench 3 for 1.5 m before turning 90° to the east and continues into Trench 4 for 2.5 m before becoming fragmentary. Width of wall 0.45 m, depth over 0.8 m. Built from large sandstone blocks, individually up to 0.3 m by 0.2 m and bonded with a lime mortar. Relationship with waster pit not fully understood, but it appears that the pit may respect the wall making the wall earlier.
	(311) Fill of drain	Moderately compact black clay silt. 0.25 m thick. Fills (312).
	(312) Cut of Drain	Straight sided linear cut aligned east to west along south side of wall (310). Continues into Trench 4. (Cuts (302). 0.35 m wide by 0.25 m thick.

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	Length (m)	5.0	Width (m)	2.0	Depth (m)	0.2
<i>Total Area (m²)</i>	10.0					
<i>Orientation</i>	West to east					
<i>Description (Stratigraphically)</i>	(401)	Loose black clay silt. Fills whole trench. 0.15 m to 0.2 m thick				
	(311) Fill of drain	Continuation from Trench 3				
	(312) Cut of Drain	Continuation from Trench 3				
	(310) Basement wall	Continuation from Trench 3				

Trench 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	Length (m)	5.0	Width (m)	2.0	Depth (m)	0.3
<i>Total Area (m²)</i>	10.0					
<i>Orientation</i>	North to South					
<i>Description (Stratigraphically)</i>	(501) Topsoil	Loose black clay silt. Fills whole trench. 0.15 m to 0.2 m thick				
	(504)	Loose black silt with frequent inclusions of coarse ash and cinders. Depth unknown. Exposed width 2.0 m Similar to (302) in Trench 3				
	(503)	Compact crushed sandstone. Up to 0.3 m thick Exposed width 0.75 m. Similar to (304) in trench 3				
	(502)	Lime mortared sandstone wall. Runs from northern edge of trench for 1.5 m turns 90° to west and continues for 1.8 m. Depth unknown.				

Trench 6

<i>Dimensions</i>	Length (m)	5.0	Width (m)	2.0	Depth (m)	0.7
<i>Total Area (m²)</i>	10.0					
<i>Orientation</i>	North-east to south-west					
<i>Description (Stratigraphically)</i>	(601) Topsoil	Loose black clay silt. Fills whole trench. 0.5 m thick.				

	(602) Buried soil	Moderately compact mid brown sandy clay. 0.2 m thick.
	(603) Natural	Light/mid brown coarse sand with frequent shells.

Appendix 2

Photographic Register

Colour Slide Film 1

Number	Trench	Description	From
1		Registration	N
2		Pre-ex	N
3		Pre-ex	W
4		Pre-ex	W
5		Pre-ex	W
6	1	General Shot	W
7	1	General Shot	W
8	2	General Shot	W
9	2	General Shot	W
10	6	General Shot	W
11	6	General Shot	W
12	3	General shot of wall (310)	S
13	3	General shot of wall (310)	S
14	3	East section	W
15	3	East section	W
16	3	North end showing wall (310)	W
17	3	North end showing wall (310)	W
18	4	Continuation of wall (310)	W
19	4	Continuation of wall (310)	W
20	5	General Shot	S
21	5	General Shot	S
22	5	Wall (502)	S
23	5	Wall (502)	S
24	3	Wall (310)	S
25	3	Wall (310)	S
26	3	Section 1: South end	W
27	3	Section 1: South end	W
28		Junction of walls (01) and (02)	N
29		Junction of walls (01) and (02)	N
30		General Shot of Wall (02)	N
31		General Shot of Wall (02)	N
32		Close up of recess R1	N
33		Close up of recess R2	N
34		Close up of recess R3	N
35		Close up of recess R4	N

Black and White Print film 1

Number	Trench	Description	From
1		Registration	N
2		Pre-ex	N
3		Pre-ex	W
4		Pre-ex	W
5		Pre-ex	W
6	1	General Shot	W
7	1	General Shot	W
8	2	General Shot	W
9	2	General Shot	W
10	6	General Shot	W
11	6	General Shot	W
12	3	General shot of wall (310)	S
13	3	General shot of wall (310)	S
14	3	East section	W
15	3	East section	W
16	3	North end showing wall (310)	W
17	3	North end showing wall (310)	W
18	4	Continuation of wall (310)	W
19	4	Continuation of wall (310)	W
20	5	General Shot	S
21	5	General Shot	S
22	5	Wall (502)	S
23	5	Wall (502)	S
24	3	Wall (310)	S
25	3	Wall (310)	S
26	3	Section 1: South end	W
27	3	Section 1: South end	W
28		Junction of walls (01) and (02)	N
29		Junction of walls (01) and (02)	N
30		General Shot of Wall (02)	N
31		General Shot of Wall (02)	N
32		Close up of recess R1	N
33		Close up of recess R2	N
34		Close up of recess R3	N
35		Close up of recess R4	N

Digital Images

Number	Trench	Description	From
1		Pre-ex	N
2		Pre-ex	N
3	1	General shot	W
4	2	General Shot	N
5	6	General Shot	W
6	3	Wall (310)	S
7	3	Wall (310), Cut (309): Section1	SW
8	3	North end of trench showing wall (310)	W
9	4	Continuation of wall (310)	W
10	5	General Shot	S
11	5	Wall (502)	E
12	5	Wall (502)	S
13	3	Wall (310)	S

14	3	Section 1	W
15	3	Section 1	W
16	3	Section 1	W
17	3	Section 1	W
18		Junction of wall (01) and (02)	N
19		Wall (02)	N
20		Close up of recess R1	N
21		Close up of recess R2	N
22		Close up of recess R3	N
23		Close up of recess R4	N
24		Wall (02)	N
25		Wall (02)	N
26		Wall (02) West end	N
27		Wall (02) West end	N
28		R4 base	N
29		R4 base	N

Appendix 3

Drawing Register

Number	Description	Scale
1	Site plan	1:100
2	West-facing section of Trench 3 showing waster pit (309) and fills	1:10

Appendix 4

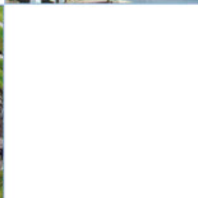
Small Finds Register

Number	Context	Description
1	302	Pottery fragments
2	306	Kiln Furniture

Appendix 5

Discovery and Excavation In Scotland Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Evaluation at 239-241 High Street, Prestonpans
PROJECT CODE:	20876
PARISH:	Prestonpans
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Hindmarch, Erlend
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPES(S) OF PROJECTS:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	NT37SE.131
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Two sandstone walls and a waster pit
NGR:	NT 3821 7424
START DATE:	26/03/2008
END DATE:	26/03/2008
PREVIOUS WORK:	Engl, R 2000 '239-241 'High Street, Prestonpans, East Lothian (Prestonpans parish), watching. Brief'. <i>Discovery Excav Scot</i> , 1, 2000, 29,
MAIN DESCRIPTION:	An evaluation prior to a housing development at 239-241 High Street, Prestonpans revealed the remains of two sandstone walls which may be associated with previously demolished building in 2000. A large waster pit containing 19 th century pottery fragments was also partially excavated. In addition to the evaluation an historic building assessment was also carried out on the southern boundary wall of the site.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING	Oliver and Robb Architects
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group Edgefield Industrial Estate Edgefield Road Loanhead Midlothian EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Erlend.Hindmarch@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION:	NMRS



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