

Hallhill, Dunbar, East Lothian: Archaeological Mitigation Area A

Data Structure Report



by Peter Klemen and Callum Allsop
issued 22nd April 2014
on behalf of Hallhill Developments Ltd

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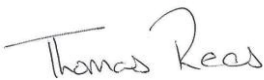
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Date 22nd April 2014.....

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Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological works was required by Hallhill Development Ltd in respect of the construction of residential properties at Hallhill, Dunbar, East Lothian. This stage of works was required to mitigate the archaeological features identified by the preceding archaeological evaluation (Gordon 2008) of the development area.
2. East Lothian Council required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken as a requirement of the issued planning application (09/00486/OUT). East Lothian Council Archaeology Service who advise East Lothian Council on archaeological matters provided guidance on the structure of archaeological works required on site during extraction works.
3. Rathmell Archaeology Limited were appointed by Ross Developments & Renewables Ltd on behalf of Hallhill Development Ltd to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works prior to the development of the site. The project works were outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Klemen & Rees 2013), which was agreed with East Lothian Council Archaeology Service.
4. This report presents the findings of the Strip, Map and Sample works undertaken from 3rd December 2013 to 10th January 2014 in Archaeologically Sensitive Area A (Figure 4) where preceding archaeological evaluation works had recovered features requiring further detailed investigation (Figure 5).

Archaeological and Historical Background

5. The name Dunbar has Brythonic roots and means approximately 'summit-fort', which gives an indication to its origins. To the north of the present High Street an area of open ground called Castle Park preserves almost exactly the hidden perimeter of an Iron Age promontory fort. The early settlement was a principal centre of the people known to the Romans as Votadini and it may have grown in importance when the great hillfort of Traprain Law was abandoned at the end of the 5th century AD.
6. Dunbar was subsumed into Anglian Northumbria as that kingdom expanded in the 6th century and, as a royal holding of the kings of Northumbria, the economy centred on the collecting of food renders and the administration of the northern (now Scottish) portion of that kingdom. It was the base of a senior royal official, a reeve (later sheriff), and, perhaps, in the 7th century a dynasty of ealdormen or sub-kings who held northern Northumbria against Pictish encroachment.
7. Danish and Norse attacks on southern Northumbria caused its power to falter and the northern portion became equally open to annexation by Scotland. Control of Dunbar was consolidated in the 10th Century when Lothian was ceded to Malcolm II after the battle of Carham in 1018 and Dunbar became an acknowledged part of Scotland.
8. The town became successively a baronial burgh and royal burgh (1370) and grew slowly under the shadow of the great Castle of the earls. Scotland and England contended often for possession of the castle and town. The castle withstood many sieges unscathed, however, the town suffered frequently through fires. The town flourished as an agricultural centre and fishing port despite difficult times in the 17th and early 18th centuries.
9. The second Battle of Dunbar (1650) was fought during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms between a Scottish Covenanter army and English Parliamentarians led by Oliver Cromwell. The Scots were routed, leading to the overthrow of the monarchy and the occupation of Scotland.

Historic Mapping and Land Use

10. The landscape around the development area appears to have been densely occupied during the medieval period with a rural settlement dating to no later than the 15th century AD identified and excavated by CFA Archaeology Ltd during 2003 to the east of the current development area (Glendinning 2003). The excavation of the site revealed three or four possible domestic structures, enclosure ditches and waste pits, as well as a

number of finds including locally produced ceramics, animal bones, metalwork and items relating to the processing of crops including grinding stones and pestles. The range of finds on the site supported an interpretation of it as a “*rural domestic settlement with a primary economy centred around farming*” (Mitchell 2004:17).

11. Bleau’s *Atlas of Scotland* (1654) (Figure 1a) depicts the now drained loch at Lochend and the area of development. The remains of the listed 17th century mansion is depicted at Lochend and situated east of the study area. This is first depicted on Adair’s *East Lothian* map in 1682 (Figure 1b) and surrounded by large wooded grounds. The house originally belonged to the Baillie family; while the old and new statistical accounts state the house as belonging to the Warrender family during the 18th and 19th centuries (Bruce 1791-99 and Jaffray 1834-45). This is supported by the 1st Ordnance Survey name book which also describes the house as being “surrounded by a wooded and well laid out domain”.
12. Lochend House clearly defined the evolution of the surrounding landscape through the post medieval and more recent history. The current field boundaries on the site appear to have been constant, visible cartographically from the 18th-19th centuries. The later phases of rural settlement in the surrounding area are illustrated by the buildings Hallhill Farm, Cottages and Lochend Kennels and Eweford and Eweford Cottages.
13. The listed building at Hallhill Farm situated just to the east of the study area dates from the 19th century and first appears cartographically on Ainslie’s *Map of the Southern Part of Scotland* of 1821 (Figure 2b), although Roy’s *Military Survey of Scotland* of 1752-55 (Figure 2a) does mark a site called “Haughhill” which is in a similar location and may point to an earlier structure. It also appears under the name of Lochend Mains and is described in the 1st Ordnance Survey name book as belonging to the Warrender family. The name book states that the steading comes with a dog kennel attached and, although this may not be the original building, the location of Lochend Kennels to the north of the development area can presumably be associated with this. The buildings known as Hallhill Cottages which sit to the northeast are also listed and date to the 19th century.
14. Just to the southwest of the study area is located the 19th century listed buildings at Eweford Cottages and also the Eweford farmstead located to the west (Figure 3a). Eweford first appears on Ainslie’s *Map of the Southern Part of Scotland* in 1821 (Figure 2b) although also appears in some form on Roy’s *Military Survey of Scotland* (1752-55) (Figure 2b) in a similar location.
15. Further historic mapping for the area in which both the evaluation works (Gordon 2008) and the strip, map and sample works were conducted demonstrate that the area has not been the focus of any development and has remained unchanged. Ainslie’s *Map of the Southern Part of Scotland* (1821) depicts the area as an open field with the north-south road forming the western boundary of the area leading to Belhaven. The 6 inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 3a) also depicts the development area as open fields with the following 2nd and 3rd edition surveys (1896 and 1908 respectively) (not shown) and the 6 inch 4th edition Ordnance Survey (1948) (Figure 3b) further depicting the development area as open fields.

Previous Archaeological Work

16. To the south of the present study area Glasgow University Archaeological Research Department (GUARD) carried out an excavation in 2003 (MacGregor & Shearer 2003). The Eweford excavation uncovered a complex of prehistoric features from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age, including curvilinear and pit features. While the lack of any datable material makes any dating of the features found in the present study area highly speculative, their form, nature and similarity to certain features uncovered during Eweford excavation suggests that they may be prehistoric in nature.
17. Two previous evaluations by CFA Archaeology Ltd (Glendinning 2003, Curtis and Johnson 2005) in the immediate ground to the east of the study area uncovered an early medieval long cist cemetery and an associated enclosure. The CFA Archaeology Ltd evaluations also considered that they had substantially found the western limit of the long cist cemetery based on the reduced density of burials in their western trenches. The

2008 evaluation (Gordon 2008) did not identify any potential funerary features and therefore supported the inference that the cemetery does not substantially extend into the current study area.

18. A preceding desk-based assessment (Rees et al 2007) had been undertaken by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd, and identified six archaeological sites and the potential for previously unknown archaeology within the development area. Three of the sites lay at the northeastern edge of the core development area: the site of a large ditched enclosure; a long cist cemetery; and a possible prehistoric settlement cropmark site.
19. Geotechnical test-pits excavated across the core development area were monitored revealing evidence for potentially significant archaeological deposits within three test-pits close to the area of the enclosure and cemetery. A possible settlement deposit was identified in the area to the WSW while two test-pits revealed cairn like material within the putative area of the enclosure.
20. During October 2008 a series of linear trenches were excavated across the site to inform an archaeological evaluation of the ground. These comprised seventy two trenches located within open farmland which were to be impacted upon by the development. These trenches totalled some 12893m², slightly exceeding the 8% sample requirement for the study (Gordon 2008).
21. The investigative works identified a series of potentially significant archaeological features across the core development area, with a concentration of features near the centre of the area (see Area A on Figure 4 reproduced from the Data Structure Report on the evaluation, Gordon 2008).
22. There were four features uncovered during the evaluation that, given their form and nature, have been provisionally dated as prehistoric: curvilinears [023], [027] and [048]; pit [021] and deposits (034), (035) and (036) (Figure 4).
23. Of the curvilinears [023] and [027] ended within the bed of an evaluation trench. [023] however appears to have been truncated rather than being a genuine terminal end. Only a metre or so of [027] was exposed within the bed of the trench, which curved to the northwest. Also noted was a possible highly ephemeral return for [023] further down the trench.
24. The deposits (034), (035) and (036) within Trench 41 have been interpreted as a possible occupation layers. They appear to have built up over time and may represent three possible phases of deposition. Each contained varying amounts of charcoal, with (036) containing the most, as well as animal bone. These layers appear to have been spared truncation by the plough due to being overlain by a hillwash deposit (032). Taken together with curvilinear [027], which is located within 3m of these deposits, they may indicate the remains of a prehistoric roundhouse.
25. The development area extends to approximately 19ha of ground at Hallhill, Dunbar. It is situated west of Hallhill House, to the north of the A1 road and bounded to the west by the C road between Eweford and Dunbar. This ground can be further divided into two portions: that which remains as arable agricultural ground (14 ha); and areas on the southern periphery of the core development that have been subject to substantial dumping and landscaping (5 ha).

Project Works

Current Condition

26. The programme of works commenced from 3rd December 2013 to 10th January 2014, with a targeted strip, map and sample evaluation and excavation in accordance with the Method Statement (Klemen & Rees 2013) previously agreed with East Lothian Council Archaeology Service.

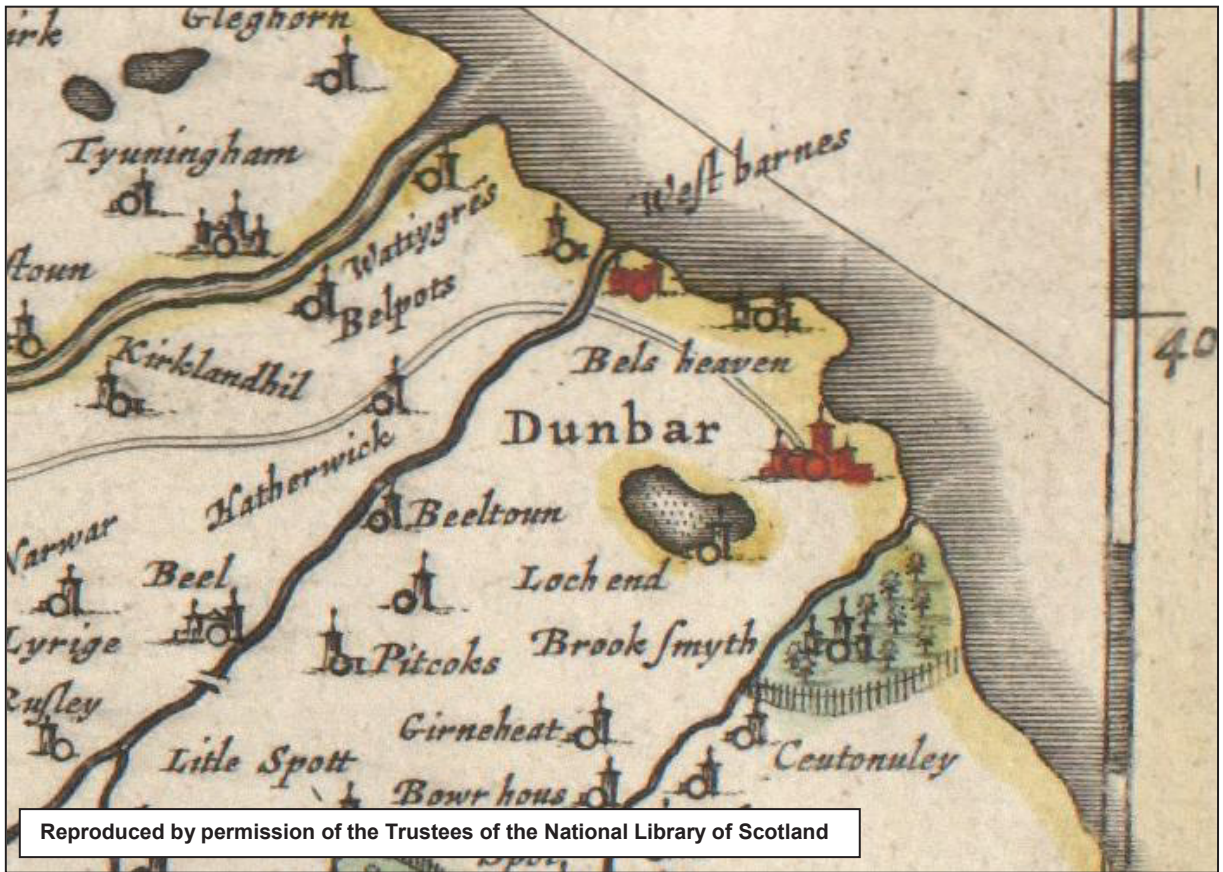


Figure 1a: Extract from Bleau's *Atlas of Scotland* (1654)



Figure 1b: Extract from Adair's *East Lothian* (1682)

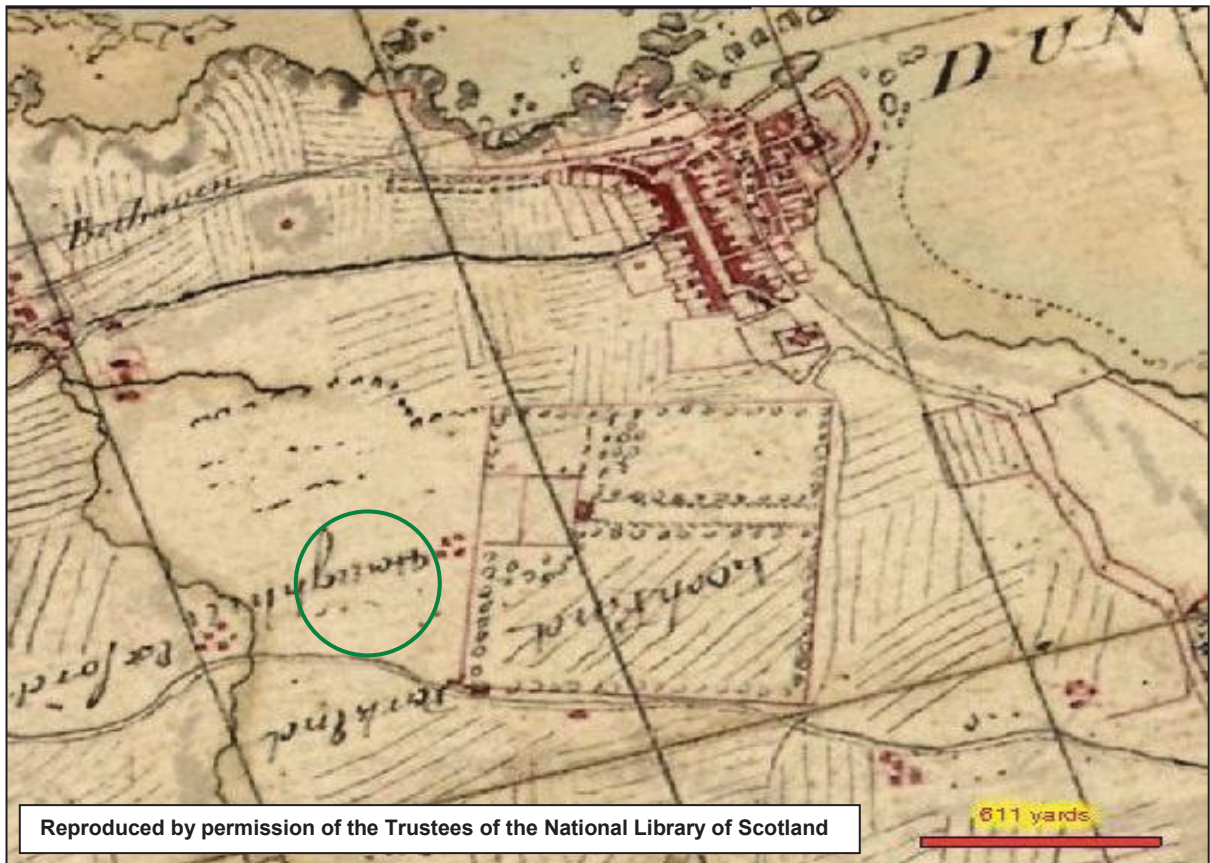


Figure 2a: Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands)* (1752-55)

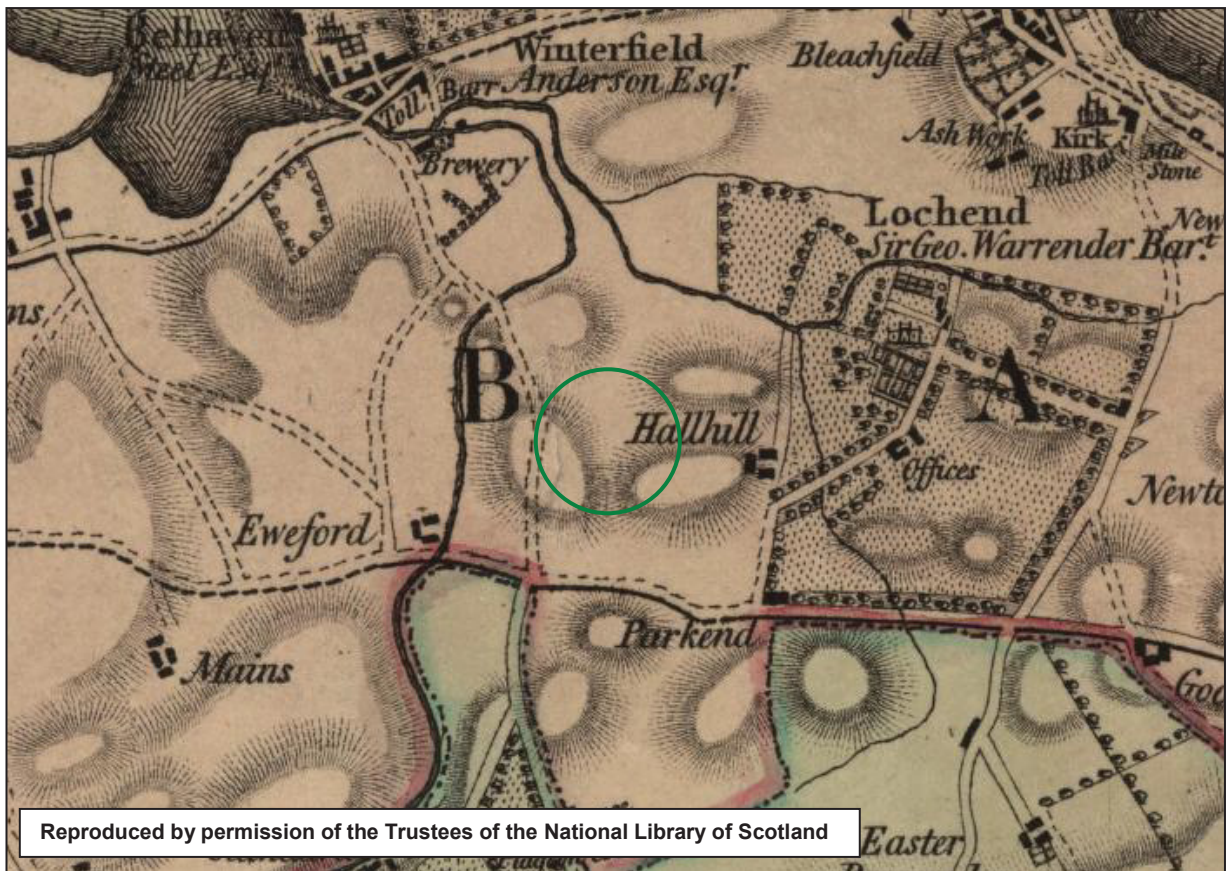


Figure 2b: Extract from Ainslie's *Map of the Southern Part of Scotland* (1821)

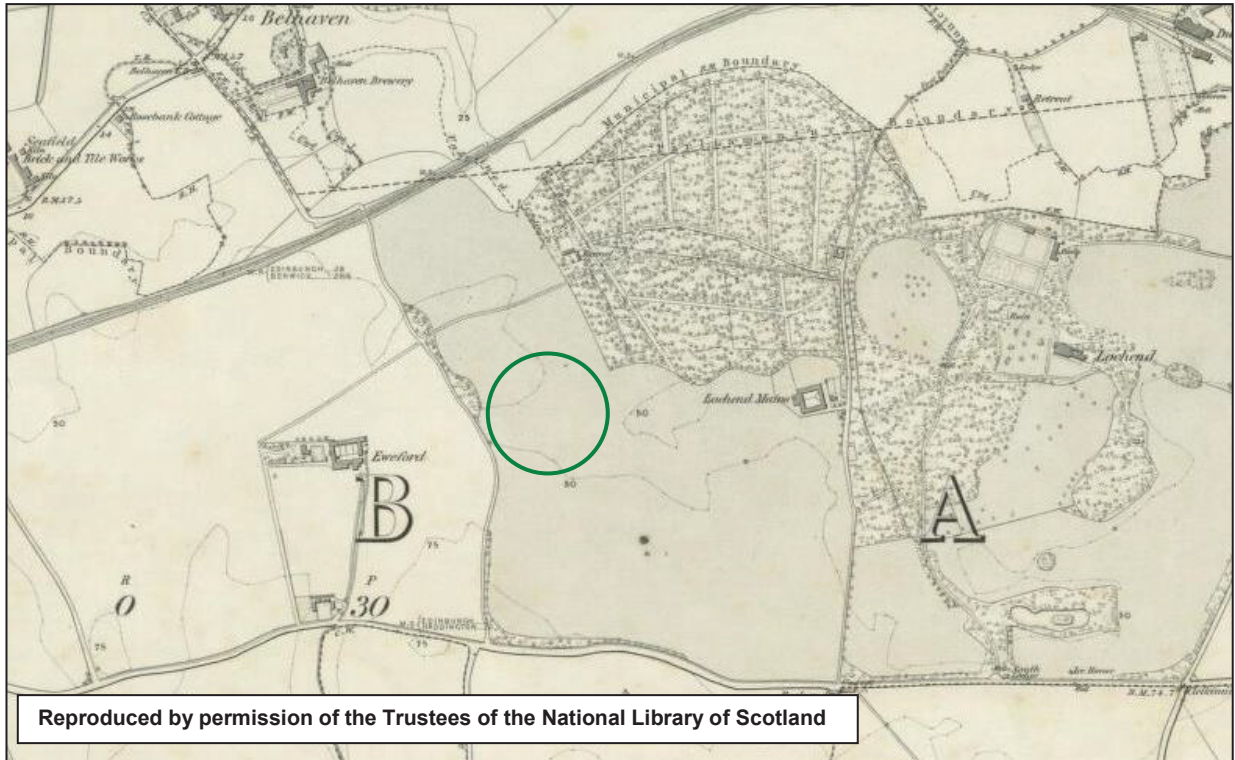


Figure 3a: Extract from the 6 inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1854). Green circle depicts Area A

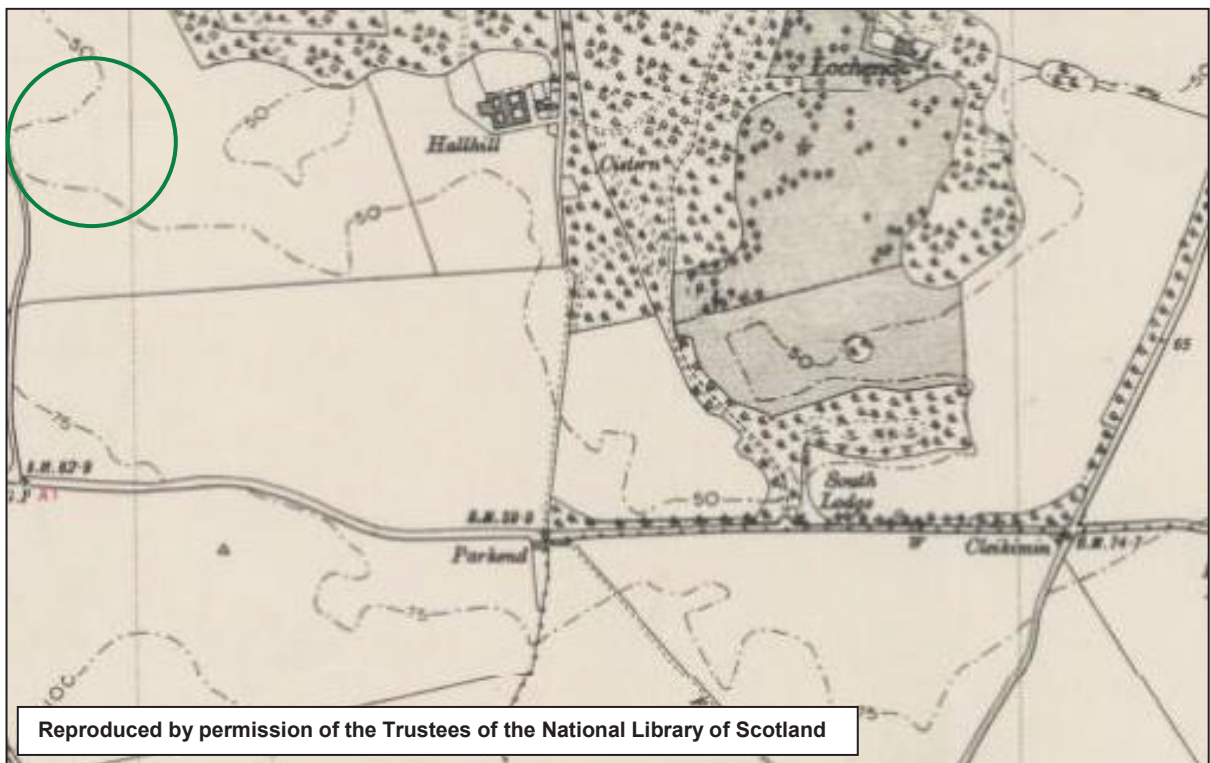


Figure 3b: Extract from the 6 inch 4th Edition Ordnance Survey (1948). Green circle depicts Area A

27. The development area presently consists of an open field which has been used for arable crop with the topography best described as rolling in character underlain by freely drained brown calcareous and brown forest soils. With specific reference to Area A, this is located in an area that has ground rising immediately to the north and south, with a slight raise in gradient to the west and open to the east with the ground sloping in this direction (Figure 6a).
28. The character and scope of the archaeological resource within the excavation area had been clarified to an extent by the archaeological evaluation undertaken during October 2008. The investigative works identified a series of potentially significant archaeological features across the core development area, with a concentration of features near the centre of the area (see Area A on Figure 4 reproduced from the Data Structure Report on the evaluation). The core objective of the strip, map sample exercise was to elucidate the extent of features within the landscape surrounding the identified feature group (Figure 5).
29. All works were conducted in accordance with East Lothian Council Archaeology Service Standard Conditions, the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Monitored Topsoil Strip

30. Two archaeologists were involved in the monitored topsoil strip. This took a total of 10 days stripping an area of 6881m² and was undertaken using a Volvo EC160C 360° excavator. The process of recovery involved one archaeologist remaining with the machine to act as both banksman and to monitor the reduction of the topsoil to a depth where any archaeology or the underlying natural horizon was uncovered (Figure 6b).
31. Topsoil reduction started along the northern edge of Area A and worked south using any areas that were sterile of archaeology to place the removed soil. It soon became apparent that the topsoil along the northern edge of Area A was at a significant depth and in areas as deep as 800-900mm. This was caused by the higher topography immediately to the north of Area A being moved downslope by a combination of colluvial deposition and ploughing.
32. As one archaeologist monitored the machine a second inspected the areas that had been cleared for any archaeological features or artefacts. When archaeological features were discovered they were hand-cleaned and marked with flags to indicate their location. These were then mapped using a Leica GS50 GPS system to produce a plan of Area A and the archaeological features (Figure 5). All features considered to be of significance were mapped and were to be the focus for further detailed investigation.
33. After the initial inspection and mapping of the exposed features, the sampling strategy was finalised. This took into account the project aims and the type, quality and quantity of remains revealed.
34. Areas that did not have any potential features were deemed sterile and plant movement and spoil bunding were kept to these locations. Once areas with potential features were sampled and fully recorded to the agreed protocols they were also deemed sterile.

Findings

35. A standardised description of each context is contained within Appendix 1: Context Register at the rear of this report. Contained within Appendix 1 are the registers for photography, drawing, sampling and finds from the project.

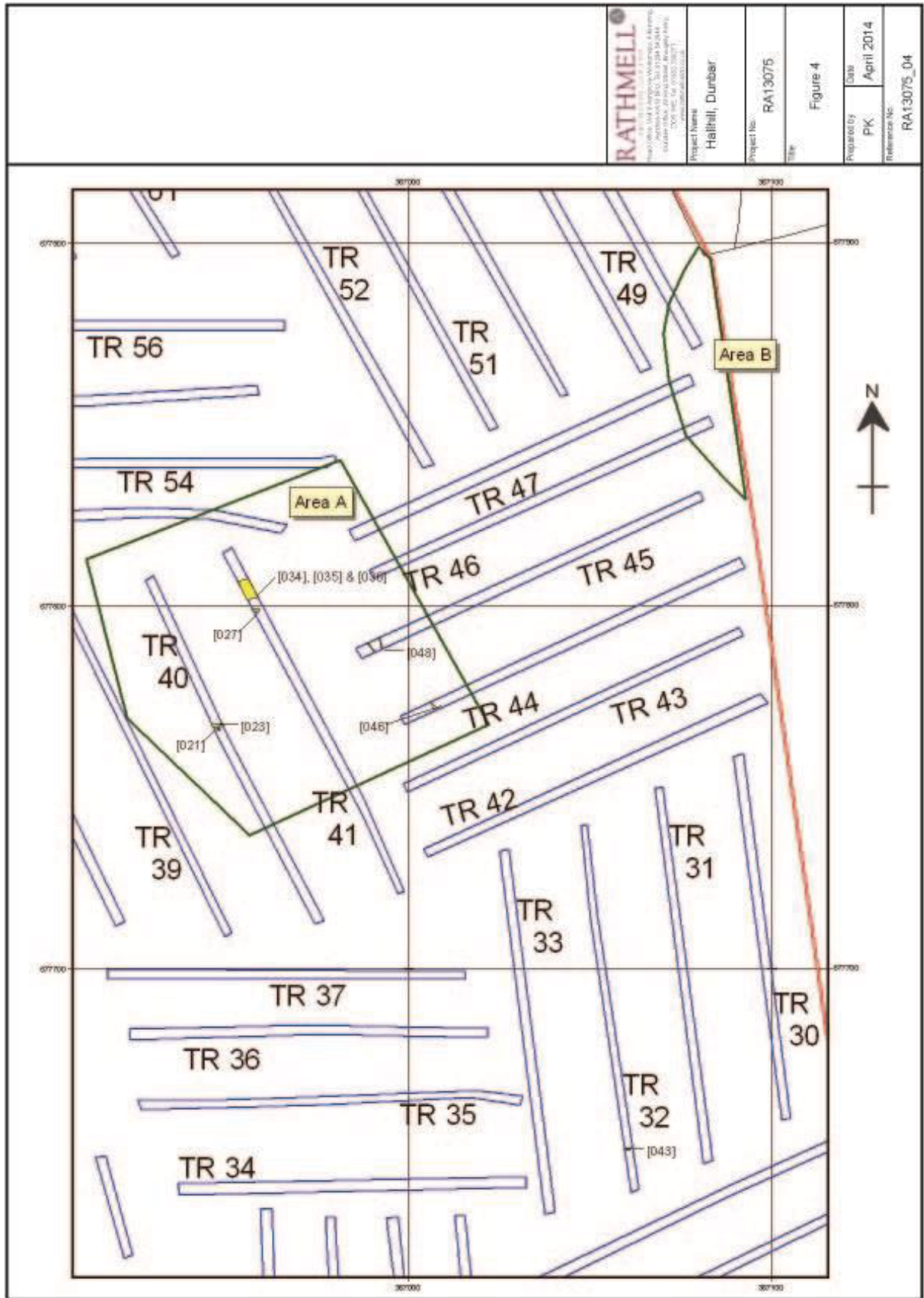


Figure 4: Plan of trenches from the 2008 and evaluation and the Strip Map Sample area labelled 'Area A' (Gordon 2008).

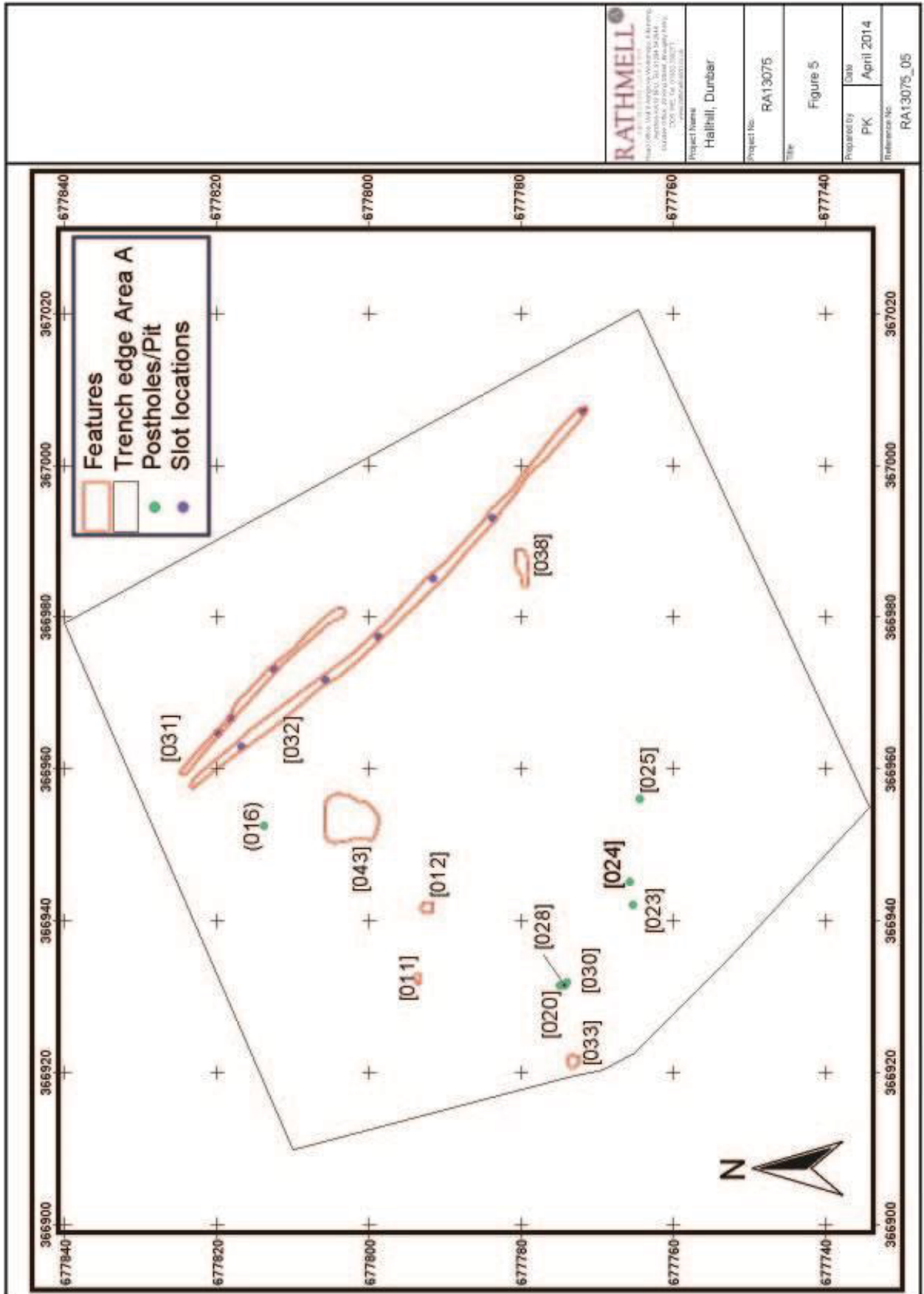


Figure 5: Post-excavation survey plan of 'Area A' and the investigated features.



Figure 6a: Showing Area A location and immediate surrounding topography



Figure 6b: Showing the commencement of the monitored topsoil strip

Conventions

36. All depths given for features are given from the top surface of the natural subsoil after the removal of topsoil and/or modern overburden unless otherwise stated. The reader should presume that a homogenised topsoil was present over the upper surface of the drift geology unless an alternative description is provided. Where a number of cut features were identified in close proximity, they have been described together as Feature Groups – while this may reflect an association between them, at the current time the only definite association is physical proximity.
37. The context is the basic archaeological unit of description relating to either a structure, cut or sediment of common characteristics. Structures (such as walls or built surfaces) and cut features (normally identified as they cut the underlying subsoil) are denoted by squared brackets (e.g. [040]). Sediments, including the fills of cut features, are denoted by rounded brackets (e.g. (041)).
38. When discussing broadly circular features in plan our general approach is to consider those features over 500mm in diameter are taken to be pits while those under 500mm are considered postholes. The difference in size is an indication of only a possible function; a posthole only requires being large enough to hold a post and may contain stones for packing around the post. While a larger pit may have been dug to extract sand & gravel, to create an obstacle or for the purpose of rubbish disposal. Where clear evidence of function is present, such as packing stones, post-pipes and ramps, then such features will be described by inferred function regardless of size.

Natural Sediment and Topography

39. The topsoil (001) consisted of a compact dark brown clayey-silt with frequent roots and bioturbation. Throughout the topsoil there were frequent finds of modern (19th to 20th century) pottery, metal, plastic and glass. The topsoil (001) covered the entire area with an average thickness of 350mm to 400mm.
40. Underlying (001) across the northern half of Area A, sat hillwash deposit (005) which was formed of moderately compacted mid-brown red silty clay with very frequent rounded and sub-rounded stone inclusions. This deposit was at its thickest to the northwest. Along the northern edge of Area A the topsoil and underlying stratum gave a depth ranging from 800mm to 900mm. Moving across the area to the south, the thickness changed to between 200mm and 600mm.
41. The higher topography immediately to the north of Area A has provided the conditions for colluviation or the creation of thicker deposits in the form of hillwash caused by a combination of natural and anthropic activities (ploughing) continuously moving the topsoil. This would account for (005) being present within this area which over time has become consolidated to form a discrete stratigraphic layer.
42. Underlying these deposits, was natural subsoil (002) which was characterised by a compact pale grey clay with frequent root inclusions and medium sized sub-rounded stones. Throughout (002) there were areas of localised change in the subsoil formed of a moderately compacted mid dark red/brown with areas of pale pink red clayey silt with some sand inclusions (003). Another differentiation noted in the subsoil was deposit (004) characterised by a loosely compacted mixed pale grey and pink orange gritty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions.
43. Predominantly located in the southern half of Area A, subsoil (014) was formed of a compact to moderately compact pink gravel with a sandy matrix. Stones were very frequent, rounded and ranged in size from <10mm to the largest at 300mm.

Significant Features

During the strip, map and sample works within Area A, a total of fourteen features were uncovered and further investigated (Figure 5). Their typology varied from post-holes, pits, linear features, structural characteristics and a find spot of pottery.



Figure 7a: Pit [033] and fill (013), pre-excavation image taken from the north.



Figure 7b: North facing half section of pit [033] and fills (013) and (034) taken from the north.



Figure 8a: SSE end of linear [032] and fill (007), taken from the SSE.



Figure 8b: Section of 'Slot 1' excavated into [031].

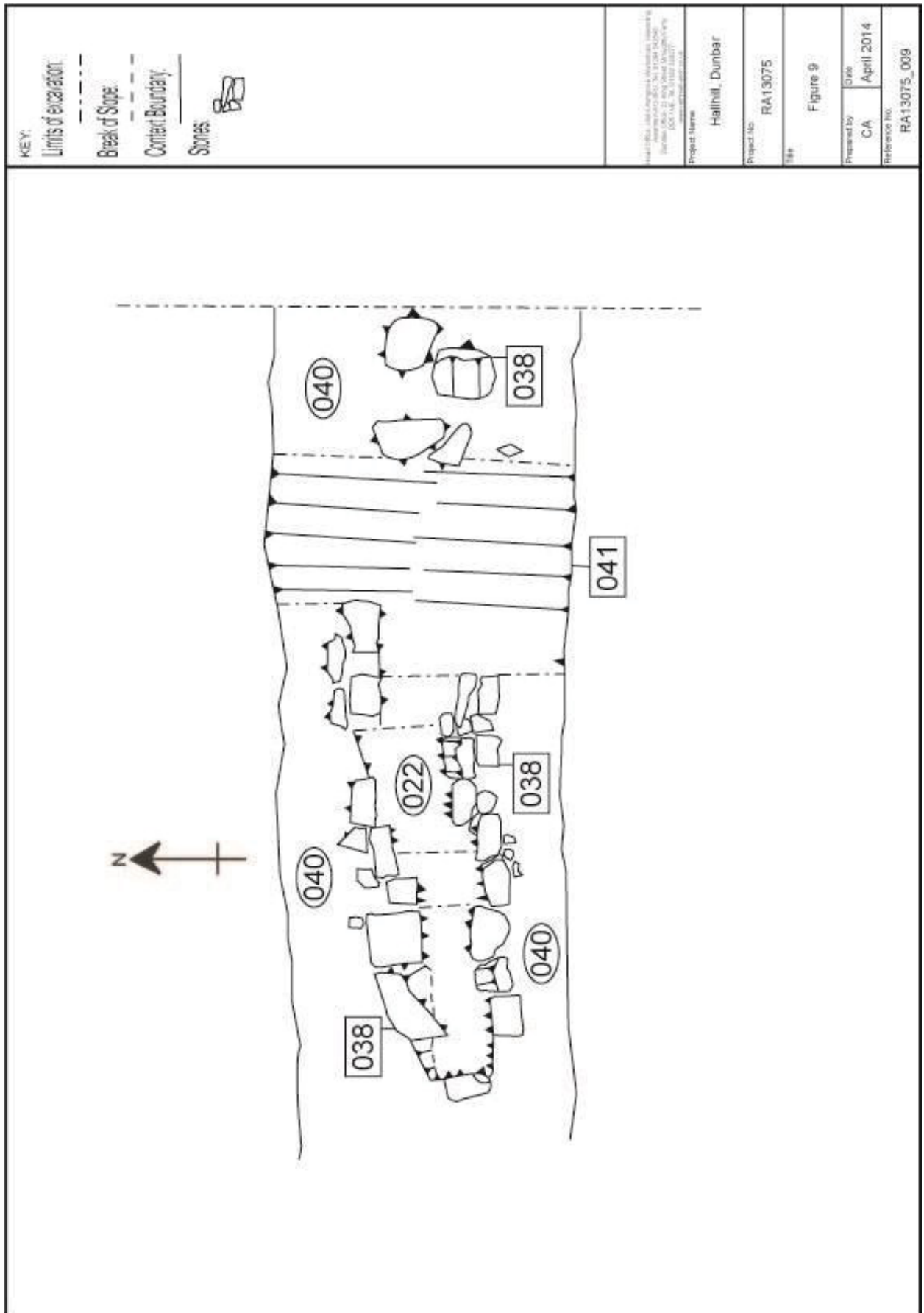


Figure 9: Post-ex plan of linear structure [038]



Figure 10a: Linear structure [038] and external cut [041] taken from the west.



Figure 10b: Pre-ex shot of (009)_[043] taken from the west.

44. Both features [011] and [012] were formed of sandstone slabs with no bonding sat into the upper surface of (002) forming a relatively flat surface. The sandstone slabs ranged in size from 300mm by 200mm to 700mm by 500mm with [011] measuring 1.6m by 1.2m and [012], 1.7m by 1.2m. A rimsherd of white gritty ware was recorded on the surface of [012]. However, it is possible that this was brought in and deposited from elsewhere by ploughing and is very unlikely to be an *in situ* find.
45. Context (016) represented a find spot comprising 40 sherds of pottery characterised by white gritty ware and some green glaze ceramic sherds. The sherds of (016) were sealed below (005) and sat pressed into the upper surface of subsoil (002).
46. Two pits [025] and [033] (Figures 7a & 7b) were recorded with [025] being fully excavated and [033] half sectioned. Pit [025] was circular in shape measuring 960mm by 860mm by 290mm deep with a sharp top break of slope and sides and a flat base. The fill (017) was formed of a moderately compacted red brown silty sand with charcoal and rounded stone inclusions. There were no dateable artefacts, although one piece of animal bone was recovered from the fill (017) that may be a tibia/femur.
47. Pit [033] was an irregular shaped sub-circle cut into (014) and measuring 1.05m by 1.45m by 450mm deep (Figure 7a) with the eastern side formed by a gradual break of slope and side with a sharp western edge break of slope and side (Figure 7b). As [033] was not fully excavated the half section recorded a rounded profile and flat base. There were two fills. Lower deposit (034) was formed by a loose dark grey loamy sand with small gravel inclusions while (013), which formed the upper deposit, was characterised by medium sized rounded stones with a mid-brown silty loam in between the stones (Figure 7a & 7b).
48. The five postholes [020], [023], [024], [028] and [030] were all in close proximity (Figure 5) located in the west of Area A, with [020], [028] and [030] forming a linear alignment (Figure 14a). Posthole [020] was rectilinear in shape measuring 350mm north-south by 440mm east-west and 190mm in depth with a 'U-shaped' profile. It contained fill (035) which was formed of a loose red brown silty sand. This deposit was suggested to be a re-deposited material that covered deposit (021) which was formed of the same material but contained charcoal flecks and possibly *in situ* decay/burning of a post. However, this differentiation may have been caused by movement from bioturbation.
49. Posthole [028] had the same shape as [020] and [030], measuring 780mm north-south by 440mm east-west and 170mm in depth with the same 'U-shaped' profile. Fill (027) was a moderately compacted red brown silty sand forming the primary deposit with (036) forming a secondary re-deposited fill similar to that of (035). Posthole [030] was rectilinear in shape measuring 320mm north-south by 480mm east-west and 150mm in depth. As with [020] and [030] the profile was 'U-shaped' filled by a moderately compacted red brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions (029). A primary fill (037) was also recorded formed of the same material as (029), however without charcoal inclusions. (037) was thought to be a back fill material used as possible packing for a post *in situ*.
50. Posthole [023] was rectilinear in shape measuring 700mm by 620mm by 120mm with a 'U-shaped' profile. It was filled by a moderately compacted black/red/brown silty sand (018) with charcoal flecks, and two sherds of pottery identified as white gritty ware and green glazed pottery, indicating a potential medieval date. The presence of charcoal may suggest a burnt *in situ* post, although it could also be re-deposited material from the surrounding area. The final posthole [024] was oval in shape and measured 420mm in width by 520mm north-south and 90mm in depth. The base was undulating but overall 'U-shaped' in profile. The fill (019) was the same as (018), formed by a moderately compacted red brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks.
51. Linear features [031] and [032] (Figure 8a) were located on the east side of Area A (Figure 5). Following protocol agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (paragraph 78b, Klemen & Rees 2013) each linear was further investigated by excavating defined areas along their length. Three slots, each 1m in length, were excavated along the length

of [031] and six along the length of [032]. From these investigations it was possible to ascertain the dimensions and character of the features.

52. Linear [031], filled by (006), measured approximately 30m in length with the first 10m from the upper NNW end measuring 540mm wide by 130mm in depth. After 10m it changed to 1m in width by 370mm in depth. [031] then narrowed again to 600mm wide by 340mm in depth for the final 10m. The upper NNW and SSE end were 'U-shaped' in profile with a flat base. The middle 10m had a sharp top break of slope and a steep side along the western edge, with the eastern edge defined by a more gradual top break of slope which formed a 'step' for approximately the upper 300mm before the side became steeper (Figure 8b).
53. Linear [032], with the fill (007), was approximately 71m in length with a slight curve along its length and measured 1.32m in width by 170mm in depth with a flat base and a 'U-shaped' profile. Both [031] and [032] contained similar fills; (006) and (007), which were characterised by a compacted red brown clay with no inclusions, possibly formed by the re-deposition of the natural subsoil (003).
54. The linear stone structure [038] was constructed of sandstone, had no bonding and measured 5m in length and was located within a linear cut [041] characterised by a 1.42m wide east-west orientated 'U-shaped' ditch, 250mm in depth. Cut [040] may well have been the primary cut to place [038] (Figures 9 & 10a). The total length of [038] is not known as it was truncated on the east side when the subsoil was removed during machine works. There was also no sign of [038] extending to the west.
55. The rounded sandstone and old red sandstone vertical slabs used in its construction had an average dimension of 300mm by 300mm and orientated east to west and sat in two discrete rows along either longitudinal edge of [040] forming in an inner channel measuring between 290mm and 320mm wide by 190mm in depth (Figure 10a).
56. The inner fill of the channel, (022), was formed from a moderately compacted red brown silty sand with occasional stones and most likely represented a redeposited fill from when the capstones were removed. This would also potentially explain how a sherd of 19th century white and blue glaze pottery was recovered from the fill. Surrounding (038) and the fill of [041] was (040) which was the same as (022). Context (042) represents an area of disturbance possibly from an animal burrow.
57. The sub-rectangular feature [043], that was sealed under hillwash (005) at the northern end of the site, and filled with a dark brown silty loam (009), measured 6m by 6m with a depth of 200mm (Figure 10b). Due to the size of [043], the very humic and dark fill (009), and in order to ascertain the feature's form and full dimensions it was fully excavated by way of quadrants (Figure 11). The feature was cut on the east side by a modern field drain running north-west to south-east.
58. Throughout the fill (009), there were a series of burnt deposits and areas of high concentrations of charcoal flecks which possibly indicated *in situ* burning (Figure 12). At the base of the cut there were several small holes running into the natural subsoil (003) that indicated evidence of rooting. In the south-west quadrant of the feature a whetstone, medieval pottery and animal bone were recovered. In the north-east quadrant, a concentration of stones [044] were uncovered lying underneath the cut [043] (Figures 13a & 13b). A flint scraper was found on the surface of these stones while a sherd of medieval pottery was found between them. One of the stones had possible evidence of working in the form of striations along its length. It is difficult to be certain if [044] is evidence of anthropic activity or represents a natural formation with the finds becoming located where they were due to bioturbation.
59. Several rubble-filled field drains (Figure 14b) were present on site that dated to the 18th-19th century. These field drains extended all across the site and cut through some of the other features; one field drain had cut through earlier linear feature [032]. The density of field drains in Area A was most likely due to the local topography.

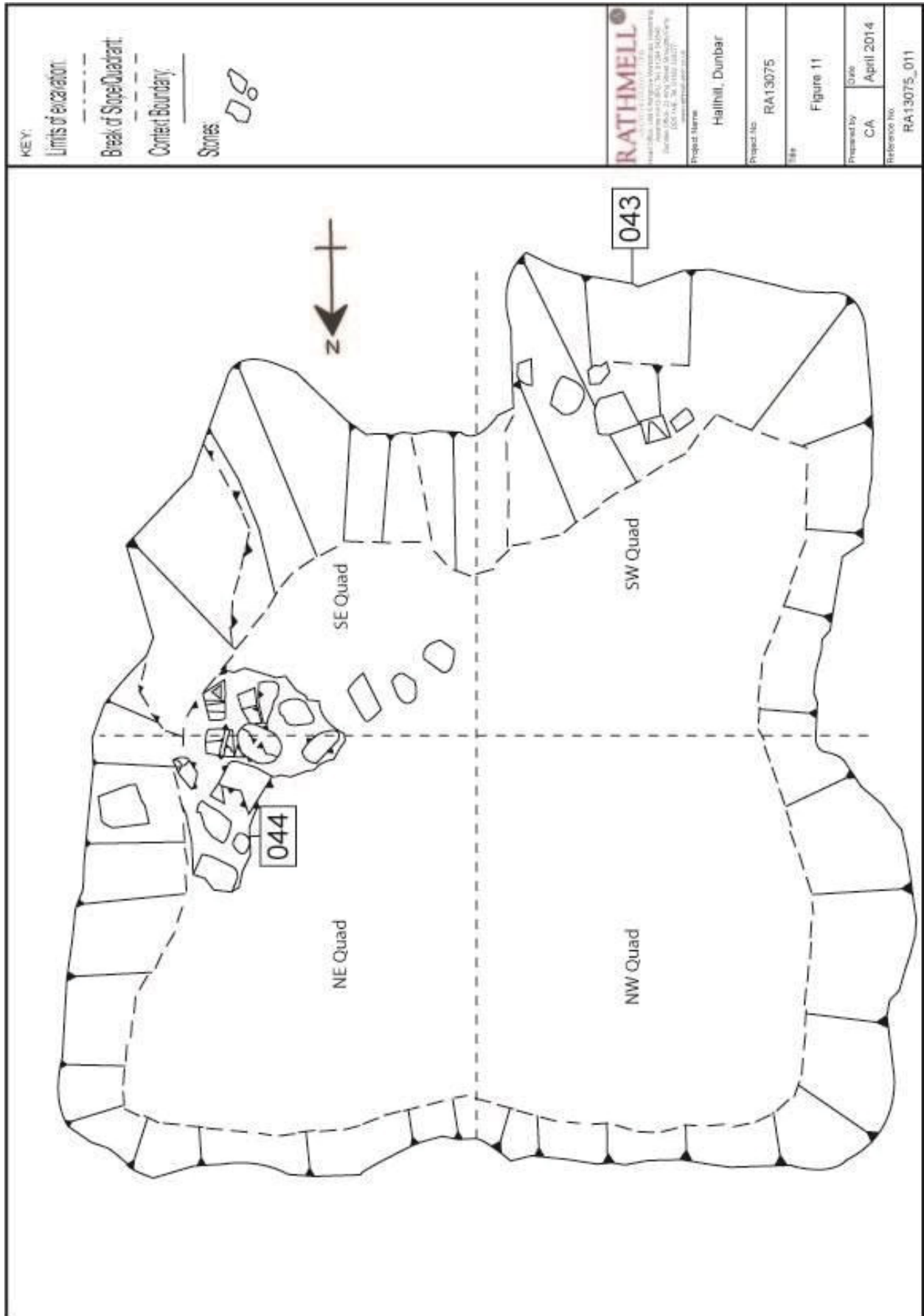


Figure 11: Post-ex plan of [043] and stone concentration [044].

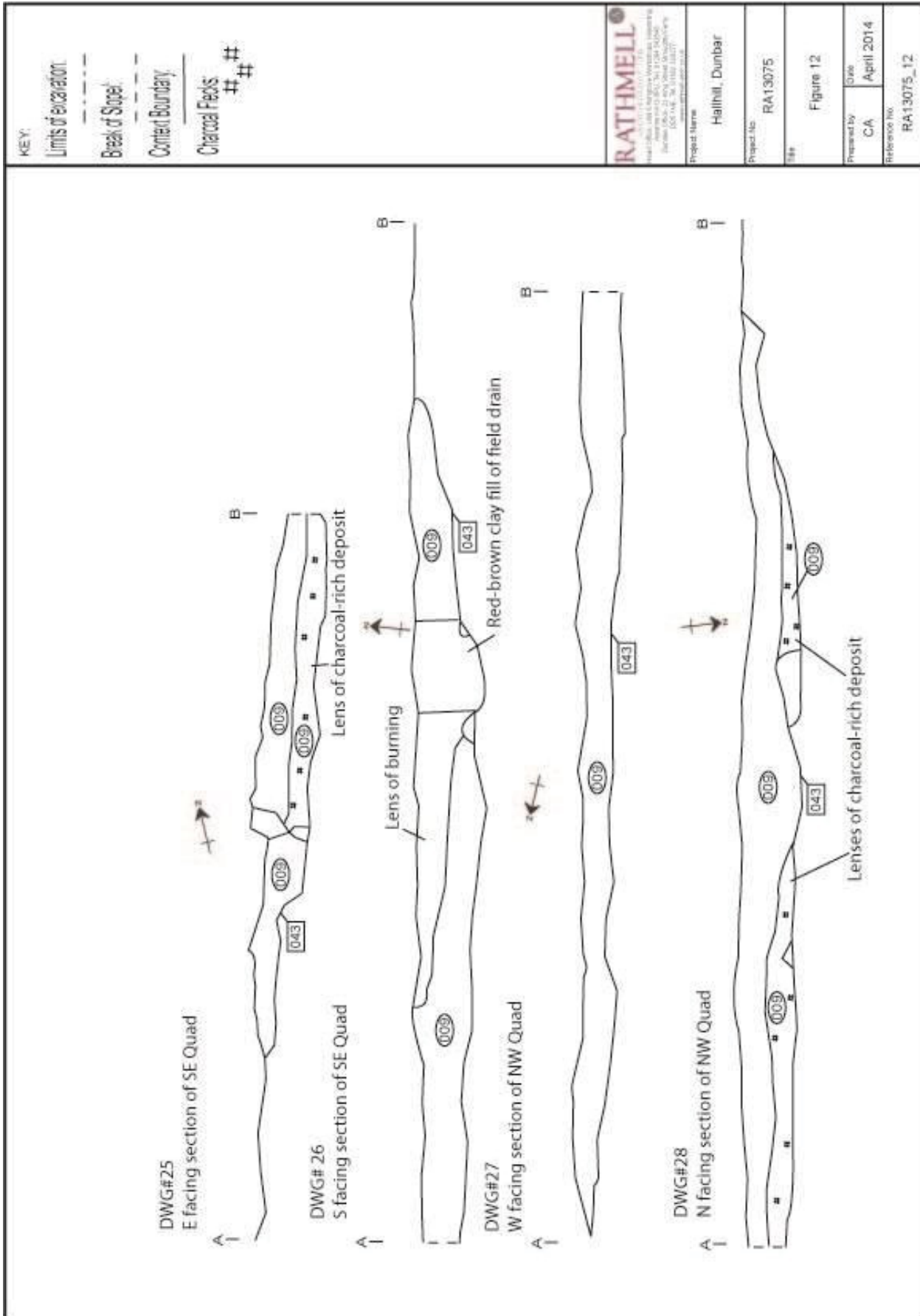


Figure 12: Sections of the SE & NW Quadrants of [043].



Figure 13a: Post-ex photo of [043] taken from the south.



Figure 13b: Post-ex of the stone concentration [044] taken from the west.



Figure 14a: Postholes [020], [023] and [030] (left-right).



Figure 14b: Rubble/French drain.

Topsoil finds

60. Small finds were recovered throughout the evaluation with nineteen of the twenty nine finds deriving from topsoil contexts (note each find can be multiple objects from a shared context / trench). As such this material will have been impacted by ploughing and is anticipated not to be at its original deposition location. Small finds associated with significant features have been described above. Only modern ceramic (i.e. 19th century and more recent) was recovered from topsoil contexts. Most modern pottery recovered from topsoil contexts were Willow pattern (or Blue Willow).

Discussion

61. The survival of the uncovered archaeological features in what appears to be an intensively ploughed field may be down to their location in the landscape. The location of Area A in the lower slopes and base of a localised 'bowl' within the surrounding topography has protected the archaeology through the downslope movement of soil from ploughing and hillwash, which has created enough of a deepening of the soil to protect those features recovered from truncation by the plough.
62. The relatively flat construction of both [011] and [012] would suggest some form of deliberate surface associated with agriculture (haystack platforms) or a lost feature associated with Hallhill House.
63. The animal bone that was recovered from (017) within [025] would suggest deliberate deposition. However, without any dateable finds from both [025] and [033] their ages and function remain inconclusive.
64. The linear features [031], [032] and [038] are most likely agricultural features with [031] and [032] possibly representing cuts for ditches or hedge lines and [038] representing a possible drain or associated with some form of agricultural function. It is difficult to date the features due to a dearth of artefacts and they could represent medieval to post medieval activity.
65. The five postholes; [020], [023], [024], [026] and [030] represented the presence of some form of structural feature. Their size and depth would indicate that this was not a substantial feature and may represent fencing or possible agricultural remains such as drying racks for crops.
66. Feature [043] was noted by the County Archaeologist, Andrew Robertson and asked for 100% excavation. The sub-rectangular shape of [043] and dark black humic and charcoal rich fill (009) produced a distinct contrast from the underlying and surrounding natural. Most likely given the high levels of charcoal and burning present, this may represent a tree bowl that had been burned *in situ*.
67. The concentration of stones [044] is inconclusive as to its function and it is not possible to ascertain whether it was natural or anthropic. It may possibly represent a structure lying underneath the cut [043] which has been truncated by the tree roots. This may also explain how the finds were recovered from within [044] with the finds of the scraper and possible whetstone coming to be in the context due to bioturbation.
68. It would appear that while the surrounding area is rich with prehistoric remains (Gordon 2008) this site has very little evidence of prehistoric activity. The evidence that has been recovered dates from the medieval through to the modern period. The presence of linear features and field drains is a definite indicator of the area's continued use for agriculture.

Chronological evidence

69. Artefactual material can remain within a landscape for a considerable period and become incorporated into the fills of later features, hence chronological inferences from single objects should be treated with caution though they will in general provide a *terminus post quem* for the sediment they are within (i.e. date after which the sediment must have been deposited).
70. The find spot of medieval pottery (016) concentrated within a small area, the recovery of sherds of medieval pottery from sealed deposits in the postholes [023] and [024], and

the concentration of stones [044] indicate that medieval activity was taking place in Area A. However, this activity is relatively marginal with possible structural remains only surviving in the form of five small postholes and [044]. Therefore, other than the suggestion of activity during the medieval period, no significant conclusions can be drawn from the evidence recovered regarding the exact nature of this activity or its significance within the wider landscape.

Agricultural Improvements

71. Also revealed across the area were a number of rubble field drains dating from 18th-19th century. This form of drain would have been part of the Age of Improvement, when works great and small were carried out to improve agricultural land across Scotland.

Recommendations

72. During the strip, map and sample works within Area A, a total of fourteen features were uncovered and further investigated. Their typology varied from post-holes, pits, linear features, structural characteristics and a find spot of pottery.
73. These were all excavated and recorded. However, due to the lack of any substantial structural features associated with the pottery and any dateable artefacts from within the linear and pit features their exact date and function remain inconclusive.
74. The very humic and charcoal rich deposit (009) would suggest anthropic activity of some form and this is further supported by the presence of a flint scraper and a sherd of pottery sealed within the bottom of the deposit. Due to the nature of the deposit and its proximity to the site recorded by CFA Archaeology (2003), we recommend post-excavation analysis of the materials (artefacts and soil samples) extracted during the excavation partly with a view to securing two radiometric determinations of date. The combined analysis of this material to be presented as a short grey literature report.
75. Due to the lack of any further archaeology within Area A that has the complexity of deposits or coherency of form to enable analysis, Rathmell Archaeology Ltd recommends that no further archaeological works be carried out relating to planning application (09/00486/OUT).
76. The appropriateness and acceptability of our recommendations rest with East Lothian Council and their advisors, East Lothian Council Archaeology Service.

Conclusion

77. A programme of archaeological works was required by Ross Developments & Renewables Ltd on behalf of Hallhill Developments Ltd in respect to the construction of residential properties at Hallhill, Dunbar, East Lothian, planning application (09/00486/OUT). The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
78. During the strip, map and sample works a total of fourteen features were recorded and excavated that represent anthropic activity. These features represented medieval activity in the form of sherds of pottery recovered from postholes [023] and [024] and a find spot of 40 sherds of medieval pottery. However, due to the lack of any substantial structural features associated with the pottery and any dateable artefacts within the linear and pit features their date and functions remain inconclusive.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank East Lothian Council Archaeology Service for their guidance on the structure of these archaeological works and Ross Developments & Renewables Ltd for there on site assistance and staff member Fraser Stewart.

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Documentary

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Cartographic

Bleau, J	1654	<i>Atlas of Scotland</i>
Adair, J	1682	<i>East Lothian</i>
Roy, W	1752-55	<i>Military Survey of Scotland (Lowlands)</i>
Anslie, J	1821	<i>Map of the Southern Part of Scotland</i>
Ordnance Survey	1854	6-inch 1 st edition Ordnance Survey Haddingtonshire Sheet VII.SW
Ordnance Survey	1896	6-inch 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey Haddingtonshire Sheet VII.SW
Ordnance Survey	1908	6-inch 3 rd edition Ordnance Survey Haddingtonshire Sheet VII.SW
Ordnance Survey	1948	6-inch 4 th edition Ordnance Survey Haddingtonshire Sheet VII.SW

Appendix 1 Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the evaluation.

Context Register

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	A	Deposit	Compact dark brown clayey-silt with frequent roots and bioturbation, frequent levels of modern pottery, metal, plastic and glass. Covers entire area with a thickness from 0.35m-0.4m	Topsoil
002	A	Deposit	Compacted pale grey clay with bioturbation (same as/similar to (014) from 2008 Evaluation. Medium-sized stone inclusions present, also sherds of white gritty ware and green glaze pottery.	Subsoil
003	A	Deposit	Pale pink-red clay with some sand inclusions (similar to (020) from 2008 Evaluation). Very frequent small stone inclusions.	Subsoil
004	A	Deposit	Loosely compacted mixed pale grey and pinky orange slightly gritty sand with frequent small stone inclusions (similar to (056) and (057) from 2008 Evaluation).	Subsoil
005	A	Deposit	Moderately compacted mid-brown red silty clay with very frequent rounded and sub-rounded stone inclusions. Thickness 0.2m-0.6m. Approximately covers N half of area and concentrated to the NW.	Colluvial (hill wash) subsoil
006	A	Deposit	NNW-SSE aligned linear with compacted red brown clay fill, width 0.92m depth 0.13m. Possibly formed by (005) (same fill as (007)).	Possible ditch/plough mark fill
007	A	Deposit	NNW-SSE aligned linear with compacted red brown clay fill, width 1.10m depth 0.08m. Possibly formed by (005) but more compacted and no silt. SSE end disappears into a grey compacted clay (002).	Possible ditch/plough mark fill
008	A	Void	Void	Void
009	A	Deposit	Sub-rectangular in plan with loosely compacted dark red brown silty sand, 6.0m width and 6.0m length. Frequent charcoal inclusions and lenses of burning featured throughout.	Tree bowl (possibly burnt in situ) fill
010	A	Void	Void	Void
011	A	Structure	A sandstone sub-square structure on top of the subsoil (004) 1.28m width and	Haystacking platform

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			1.6m length with red brown sand between the stones. Stones measure from 0.3m x 0.2m to 0.31m x 0.21m (similar to 012)	
012	A	Structure	A sandstone sub-square structure on top of the subsoil (004) 1.7m width and 1.28m length with red brown sand between the stones. Stones measure from 0.4m x 0.11m to 0.24m x 0.19m (similar to 011)	Haystacking platform
013	A	Deposit	Loosely compacted mid-brown silty loam deposit of a pit measuring 1.2m x 1.1m with medium sized rounded stones (0.4m x 0.2m - 0.2m x 0.15m).	Stone pit fill (backfill)
014	A	Deposit	Primarily in S half of area, moderately compacted pink gravel with a sandy silt matrix (same as 013) from 2008 Evaluation). Frequent stone inclusions ranging from <0.01m to 0.2m.	Subsoil
015	A	Void	Void	Void
016	A	Deposit	Find spot including 40 sherds of white gritty and green glaze pottery. Sealed below (005) and on top of (002).	Find spot
017	A	Deposit	Moderately compacted sub-square fill of pit. Red brown silty sand with gravel (0.003m - 0.02m) and charcoal flecks. Lying underneath (001) and above [025].	Pit fill
018	A	Deposit	Hard-moderate compacted black/red-brown silty sand fill of post hole. 0.63m x 0.39m x 0.12m dimensions with small fragments of charcoal, small stones and a green glaze pot sherd. Lying underneath (001) and above [023].	Post hole fill
019	A	Deposit	Moderate compacted red-brown silty sand fill of post hole. 0.66m x 0.32 dimensions with small fragments of charcoal, small stones. Very shallow. Lying underneath (001) and above [024].	Post hole fill
020	A	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut for post hole filled with (021) and (035). 0.36m x 0.44m x 0.19m dimensions orientated E-W. Associated with cuts [28] and [30].	Post hole cut
021	A	Deposit	Loose-moderate compacted red-brown silty sand fill of post hole [020] with flecks of charcoal and rounded to sub-rounded stones. Post has rotted in situ.	Post hole fill
022	A	Deposit	Moderate compacted red-brown silty sand with small stone inclusions. Redeposited when capping stones (038) were removed. Primary fill of (038).	Possible culvert?
023	A	Cut	Sub-square cut measuring 0.7m x 0.62m x 0.12m and orientated NNW-SSE.	Post hole cut

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
			Filled with (018).	
024	A	Cut	Sub-rounded/oval cut measuring 0.42mx0.52mx0.09m and orientated NNW-SSE. Filled with (019)	Post/pit cut
025	A	Cut	Sub-square cut measuring 0.96mx0.86mx0.29m. Filled with (017).	Pit cut
026	A	Void	Void	Void
027	A	Deposit	Moderately compacted red-brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Fill of [28].	Post hole fill
028	A	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut measuring 0.28mx0.44mx0.17m and orientated E-W. Filled with (27).	Post hole cut
029	A	Deposit	Moderately compacted red-brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Fill of [030].	Post hole fill
030	A	Cut	Rectangular cut measuring 0.32mx0.48mx0.15m and orientated SE-NW. Filled with (29)	Post hole cut
031	A	Cut	Cut for linear (006). Approx. 30m in length with the upper NNW end being 0.54m in width by 0.13m deep for 10m then widens to 1m for approx. 10mx0.37m deep and narrows to 0.6m width by 0.34m deep. Three slots excavated found gradual sloping sides with a flat base.	Ditch cut
032	A	Cut	Cut for linear (007). Approx. 71m in length, 1.32m wide and 0.17m deep. Six slots were excavated along its length found gradual sloping sides with a flat base.	Ditch cut
033	A	Cut	Iregular, sub-circular cut measuring 1.05mx1.45mx0.45m and orientated N-S. Filled with (034)(013). Cut is stepped on E side and not on W side.	Pit cut
034	A	Deposit	Loosely compacted dark grey loamy sand with gravel inclusions (0.005m-0.02m), measures 0.36m wide by 0.18m deep. Lies directly beneath (013).	Stone pit fill (backfill)
035	A	Deposit	Loosely compacted red-brown silty sand with one stone present (possible post packer). 0.19m deep. Redeposited material.	Post hole fill
036	A	Deposit	Moderately compacted red-brown silty sand with small rounded stones present. 0.14m deep. Redeposited material. Fill of [028].	Post hole fill

Context No.	Area/Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
037	A	Deposit	Moderately compacted red-brown silty sand with small rounded stones present. 0.12m deep. Redeposited material. Fill of [030].	Separate fill from a re-cut in [030]
038	A	Structure	Stone structure 5m in length, no bonding, laid on each side of a channel. Stones average 0.3mx0.3mx0.2m and are aligned E-W.	Linear feature (possible agricultural drainage/corn drying kiln)
039	A	Void	Void	Void
040	A	Deposit	Moderately compacted red-brown silty sand with small rounded stones present. 0.25m deep. Redeposited material exposed while excavating [034] but lost on E side by machine excavation.	Fill of a linear
041	A	Cut	Linear cut for ditch measuring 5mx1.42mx0.25m and orientated E-W. Filled with (040).	Linear cut
042	A	Deposit	Moderately compacted red-brown silty sand with small stones present. 0.15m deep. Lying underneath stone structure <038>.	Animal disturbance/redeposited material under stones <038>
043	A	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut approx. 6mx6mx0.2m truncated on E side by modern field drain. Filled with (009).	Natural cut formed by tree bowl
044	A	Deposit	Loosely compacted sub-angular stones approx. 0.4mx0.3m concentrated in the E side of the tree bowl (Quad. 4) and are resting below the cut [043].	Possible structure, more likely related to the truncation from the field drain.

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Print		Description	From	Date
		Film #	Neg. #			
001	1			Pre-ex site shot	W	03/12/13
002	2			Pre-ex site shot	SW	03/12/13
003	3			Pre-ex site shot	S	03/12/13
004	4			Pre-ex site shot	SW	03/12/13
005	5			Pre-ex site shot	NE	03/12/13
006	6			Working shot	S	03/12/13
007	7			Working shot	E	03/12/13
008	8			Section of soil profile, N edge	S	03/12/13
009	9			Showing the natural geology, central area	S	03/12/13
010	10			Showing the natural geology, strip 1	S	03/12/13
011	11			Showing the natural geology, strip 1	S	03/12/13
012	12			Mixed pale grey/pale pink/red sand and gravel, W end strip 1	S	03/12/13
013	13			Rubble field drain, strip 1	S	03/12/13
014	14			Rubble field drain, strip 1	S	03/12/13
015	15			After Machining changes in subsoil, grey clay irregular features in Yellow-brown sand patches in subsoil.	NW	04/12/13
016	16			After Machining changes in subsoil, grey clay irregular features in Yellow-brown sand patches in subsoil.	NW	04/12/13
017	17			After Machining changes in subsoil, grey clay irregular features in Yellow-brown sand patches in subsoil.	NW	04/12/13
018	18			After Machining changes in subsoil, grey clay irregular features in Yellow-brown sand patches in subsoil.	NW	04/12/13
019	19			After Machining changes in subsoil, grey clay irregular features in Yellow-brown sand patches in subsoil.	NW	04/12/13

Image No.	Digital	Print		Description	From	Date
		Film #	Neg. #			
				subsoil.		
020	20			Possible french drain	NNW	04/12/13
021	21			Area stripped on subsoil french drain and grey clay subsoil	SSE	04/12/13
022	22			Area stripped on subsoil french drain and grey clay subsoil	SE	04/12/13
023	23			Area stripped on subsoil french drain and grey clay subsoil	SE	04/12/13
024	24			Showing subsoil	SE	04/12/13
025	25			Demonstrating route/tracks that machine took to Area A	S	04/12/13
026	26			Demonstrating route/tracks that machine took to Area A	S	04/12/13
027	27			Demonstrating route/tracks that machine took to Area A	S	04/12/13
028	28			Demonstrating route/tracks that machine took to Area A	W	04/12/13
029	29			Area cleared along N edge	W	05/12/13
030	30			Topsoil stripped area	W	05/12/13
031	31			Stone feature under topsoil	SW	06/12/13
032	32			Stone feature possible structure	SW	06/12/13
033	33			Linear wall (?) under subsoil	S	06/12/13
034	34			Rubble drain, NE-SW aligned	NE	06/12/13
035	35			Rubble drain, NE-SW aligned	SW	06/12/13
036	36			Working shot	E	06/12/13
037	37			Linear (006) aligned NNW-SSE, east end/side of Area A	SE	06/12/13
038	38			Linear (007) aligned NNW-SSE, east end/side of Area A	SE	06/12/13
039	39			Above view of (006)(007)	SE	06/12/13
040	40			Feature (009) from above, feature (010) in bottom left	S	06/12/13

Image No.	Digital	Print		Description	From	Date
		Film #	Neg. #			
041	41			Feature (010)	S	06/12/13
042	42			Showing site at end of week (06/12/13)	W	06/12/13
043	43			Showing site at end of week (06/12/13)	W	06/12/13
044	44			Showing site at end of week (06/12/13)	W	06/12/13
045	45			Test pit reinstated	N	06/12/13
046	46			Test pit reinstated	N	06/12/13
047	47			Shot of site	SW	06/12/13
048	48			Area where welfare unit was moved from	N	06/12/13
049	49			Area where welfare unit was moved from	S	06/12/13
050	50			Stone haystacker (011)	S	09/12/13
051	51			Stone haystacker (012)	NW	09/12/13
052	52			Working shot	N	09/12/13
053	53			Working shot	W	09/12/13
054	54			Working shot	N	09/12/13
055	55			Feature (013), possible pit	W	10/12/13
056	56			Working shot	W	10/12/13
057	57			Working shot	SE	10/12/13
058	58			Feature (009)	W	10/12/13
059	59			Feature (009)	W	10/12/13
060	60			Feature (009)	E	10/12/13
061	61			Feature (015), charcoal spread	N	10/12/13

Image No.	Digital	Print		Description	From	Date
		Film #	Neg. #			
062	62			Feature (017), possible pit	N	10/12/13
063	63			Feature (018), possible post hole	N	10/12/13
064	64			Feature (019), possible post hole	E	10/12/13
065	65			Feature (020), possible post hole	N	11/12/13
066	66			Feature (021), possible post hole	N	11/12/13
067	67			Picture of gravel/subsoil (014)	W	11/12/13
068	68			Working shots of machine with Pete stripping topsoil NE corner of site and general shots of features	E	11/12/13
069	69			Working shots of machine with Pete stripping topsoil NE corner of site and general shots of features	E	11/12/13
070	70			Working shots of machine with Pete stripping topsoil NE corner of site and general shots of features	NW	11/12/13
071	71			Working shots of machine with Pete stripping topsoil NE corner of site and general shots of features	S	11/12/13
072	72			Working shots of machine with Pete stripping topsoil NE corner of site and general shots of features	E	11/12/13
073	73			Working shots of machine with Pete stripping topsoil NE corner of site and general shots of features	E	11/12/13
074	74			(022) Slab/vertical sided cist-like	E	12/12/13
075	75			(022) Slab/vertical sided cist-like	N	12/12/13
076	76			(022) Slab/vertical sided cist-like	W	12/12/13
077	77			Paleochannel section, machine section of SE of site showing organic material to luvial.	W	12/12/13
078	78			Paleochannel section, machine section of SE of site showing organic material to luvial.	W	12/12/13
079	79			Paleochannel section, machine section of SE of site showing organic material to luvial.	W	12/12/13
080	80			Paleochannel section, machine section of SE of site showing organic material to luvial.	W	12/12/13
081	81			Paleochannel section, machine section of SE of site showing organic material to luvial.	W	12/12/13
082	82			The sondage looking N.	S	12/12/13

Image No.	Digital	Print		Description	From	Date
		Film #	Neg. #			
083	83			SE area from S	S	12/12/13
084	84			Paleochannel material, full extent	S	12/12/13
085	85			S facing section of organic matter	S	12/12/13
086	86			W facing section of paleochannel	W	12/12/13
087	87			Possible ditch cut NE of site	W	12/12/13
088	88			Possible ditch cut	S	13/12/13
089	89			Post fill (018) without board	S	13/12/13
090	90			Feature (017), possible pit	N	13/12/13
091	91			Feature (009), showing test pit in centre and depth of deposits	W	13/12/13
092	92			Feature (009), close-up of section in test pit showing deposits	W	13/12/13
093	93			Linear (006), showing test slot	SE	13/12/13
094	94			Ditch cut	S	13/12/13
095	95			Possible ditch cut extended before backfilling SE side of site	W	13/12/13
096	96			Possible ditch cut extended before backfilling SE side of site	W	13/12/13
097	97			(007) Ditch cut/possible stake	S	13/12/13
098	98			(007) Looking N	S	13/12/13
099	99			Shot of site	SW	13/12/13
100	100			SSE end of linear (007)		13/12/13
101	101			Pre-ex pit (013)	W	13/12/13
102	102	1	1	Half section of post hole(018)	SE	16/12/13
103	103	1	2	Post hole(019)	SE	16/12/13

Image No.	Digital	Print		Description	From	Date
		Film #	Neg. #			
104	104	1	3	(017) NW facing section of pit [025]	NW	16/12/13
105	105	1	4	Post-ex. pit (017)	NW	16/12/13
106	106	1	5	W facing sections of three post holes (021)(027)(029)	W	16/12/13
107	107	1	6	Pre-ex of feature (013)	S	16/12/13
108	108	1	7	N facing section of pit (013)(034)[033]	N	17/12/13
109	109	1	8	SSE end of linear (007)[032]	SSE	17/12/13
110	110	1	9	Central area of (007)[032], looking NNW	SE	17/12/13
111	111	1	10	Central area of (007)[032], looking SSE	NW	17/12/13
112	112	1	11	NNW end of (007)[032]	NNW	17/12/13
113	113	1	12	Plan photo of slot 1 (007)[032]	W	17/12/13
114	114	1	13	SE facing section of slot 1 (007)[032]	SE	17/12/13
115	115	1	14	NW facing section of slot 1 (007)[032]	NW	17/12/13
116	116	1	15	NW facing section of slot 2 (007)[032]	NW	17/12/13
117	117	1	16	SE facing section of slot 2 (007)[032]	SE	17/12/13
118	118	1	17	Plan photo of slot 2 (007)[032]	W	17/12/13
119	119	1	18	(022), looking W	E	17/12/13
120	120	1	19	(022), looking S full view	N	17/12/13
121	121	1	20	Excavated post hole cuts [020][028][030]	W	17/12/13
122	122	1	21	Linear (007) slot 3, plan	NE	17/12/13
123	123	1	22	Linear (007) slot 3, SE facing section	SE	17/12/13
124	124	1	23	Linear (007) slot 3, NW facing section	NW	17/12/13

Image No.	Digital	Print		Description	From	Date
		Film #	Neg. #			
125	125	1	24	Linear (007) slot 4, plan	W	18/12/13
126	126	1	25	Linear (007) slot 4, NW facing section	NW	18/12/13
127	127	2	1	Linear (007) slot 4, SE facing section	SE	18/12/13
128	128	2	2	Linear (007) slot 5, plan	W	18/12/13
129	129	2	3	Linear (007) slot 5, NW facing section	NW	18/12/13
130	130	2	4	Linear (007) slot 5, SE facing section	SE	18/12/13
131	131	2	5	Cut [041] linear (022) looking W	E	18/12/13
132	132	2	6	Cut [041] linear (022) looking E	W	18/12/13
133	133	2	7	Cut [041] linear (022) close up E	W	18/12/13
134	134			Cut [041] linear (022) better picture E	W	18/12/13
135	135	2	8	Cut [041] linear (022) looking SW	SW	18/12/13
136	136			Cut [041] linear (022) looking SW	SW	18/12/13
137	137			Cut [041] linear (022) looking SW	SW	18/12/13
138	138	2	9	Terminus of linear (007) NW end	NW	18/12/13
139	139	2	10	Terminus of linear (007) SE end	SE	18/12/13
140	140	2	11	Linear (007) slot 6, plan	W	18/12/13
141	141	2	12	Linear (007) slot 6, SE facing section	SE	18/12/13
142	142	2	13	Linear (007) slot 5, NW facing section	NW	18/12/13
143	143	2	14	Linear (007) slot 1, plan	NE	19/12/13
144	144	2	15	Linear (007) slot 1, SE facing section	SE	19/12/13
145	145	2	16	Linear (007) slot 1, NW facing section	NW	19/12/13
146	146	2	17	Linear (007) slot 2, plan	W	19/12/13
147	147	2	18	Linear (007) slot 2, NW facing section	NW	19/12/13

Image No.	Digital	Print		Description	From	Date
		Film #	Neg. #			
148	148	2	19	Linear (007) slot 2, SE facing section	SE	19/12/13
149	149	2	20	Linear (006) from S	SE	19/12/13
150	150			Linear (006) from S, closer with details on board	SE	20/12/13
151	151	2	21	Linear (006) close shot of extent from NW	NW	20/12/13
152	152			Linear (006) slot 1 looking SE	NW	20/12/13
153	153	2	22	Linear (006) slot 3, plan	NE	20/12/13
154	154	2	23	Linear (006) slot 3, SE facing section	SE	20/12/13
155	155	2	24	Linear (006) slot 3, NW facing section	NW	20/12/13
156	156			Photo of (009) with teram covering	S	20/12/13
157	157			General site shot	SE	20/12/13
158	158			General site shot	NE	20/12/13
159	159			General site shot	W	20/12/13
160	160			General site shot	SW	20/12/13
161	161			General site shot	W	20/12/13
162	162			General site shot	SW	20/12/13
163	163	2	25	Pre-ex (009)	W	06/01/14
164	164	3	1	Pre-ex (009)	NW	06/01/14
165	165	3	2	N facing section Quad 2 (009)	N	07/01/14
166	166	3	3	W facing section Quad 2 (009)	W	07/01/14
167	167	3	4	Plan of Quad 2 (009)	NW	07/01/14
168	168	3	5	E facing section Quad 1 (009)	E	07/01/14
169	169	3	6	S facing section Quad 1 (009)	S	07/01/14
170	170	3	7	Same as above taken again due to shadow	S	07/01/14

Image No.	Digital	Print		Description	From	Date
		Film #	Neg. #			
171	171	3	8	Plan of Quad 1 (009)	SE	07/01/14
172	172	3	9	Post-ex (009)	NW	07/01/14
173	173	3	10	Post-ex (009)	S	07/01/14
174	174	3	11	Shot of (044) on E side of [043]	W	07/01/14
175	175			General site shot	S	07/01/14
176	176			General site shot	SE	07/01/14
177	177			General site shot	E	07/01/14
178	178			General site shot	NW	07/01/14

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
01	01	A	S	1:10	NW facing section. Post hole cut [023]	FS	16/12/13
02	01	A	P	1:20	Plan of cut [023]	FS	16/12/13
03	01	A	S	1:10	Section of cut [024]	FS	16/12/13
04	01	A	P	1:20	Plan of cut [024]	FS	16/12/13
05	02	A	S	1:10	NW facing section of cut [025]	CA	16/12/13
06	02	A	P	1:20	Plan of pit [025] (017)	CA	16/12/13
07	01	A	S	1:10	Section of (021)(027)	FS	16/12/13
08	01	A	P	1:20	Plan of post holes (021)(027)(029)	FS	16/12/13
09	01	A	S	1:10	Section of post hole (029)	FS	16/12/13
10	01	A	S	1:10	N facing section of cut [033]	CA	17/12/13
11	02	A	S	1:10	SE facing section of linear (007) slot 5	CA	18/12/13

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
12	02	A	S	1:10	NW facing section of linear (007) slot 1	CA	18/12/13
13	02	A	S	1:10	NW facing section of linear (007) slot 6	CA	18/12/13
14	02	A	S	1:10	SE facing section of linear (007) slot 2	CA	18/12/13
15	03	A	S	1:10	E facing section of cut [041]	FS	18/12/13
16	03	A	S	1:10	W facing section of cut [041]	FS	18/12/13
17	03	A	S	1:10	W facing section of cut [041]	FS	18/12/13
18	04	A	P	1:20	Plan of cut [041]	FS	19/12/13
19	05	A	S	1:10	SE facing section of linear (006) slot 2	PK	19/12/13
20	02	A	S	1:10	SE facing section of linear (006) slot 1	CA	19/12/13
21	05	A	S	1:10	NW facing section of linear (006) slot 2	PK	19/12/13
22	05	A	P	1:20	Plan of linear (006) slot 2	PK	19/12/13
23	02	A	P	1:20	Plan of linear (006) slot 1	CA	19/12/13
24	05	A	S	1:10	NW facing section of linear (006) slot 3	CA	20/12/13
25	06	A	S	1:10	E facing section of Quad 1 (009)	CA	07/01/14
26	06	A	S	1:10	S facing section of Quad 1 (009)	CA	07/01/14
27	06	A	S	1:10	W facing section of Quad 1 (009)	CA	07/01/14
28	06	A	S	1:10	N facing section of Quad 1 (009)	CA	07/01/14
29	07	A	P	1:20	Plan of feature (009) Quad 1 and 2	FS	07/01/14
30	08	A	P	1:20	Plan of feature (009) Quad 1-4	FS	09/01/14

Sample Register

Sample No.	Area / Trench	Context	Sample Type	Description / Quantity	Excavator	Date
01	A	(017)	Bulk x4 bags	Pit fill. Flecks of charcoal throughout and animal bone. Dating.	PK	13/12/13
02	A	(018)	Bulk x4 bags	Post hole fill. High concentration of charcoal. Dating.	FS	13/12/13
03	A	(019)	Bulk x2 bags	Post hole fill. High concentration of charcoal. Dating.	FS	13/12/13
04	A	(013)	Bulk x2 bags	Stone pit fill. High concentration of charcoal. Dating.	CA	16/12/13
05	A	(021)	Bulk x2 bags	Post hole fill. Some charcoal. Dating.	FS	17/12/13
06	A	(027)	Bulk x2 bags	Post hole fill. Some charcoal. Dating.	FS	17/12/13
07	A	(029)	Bulk x2 bags	Post hole fill. Dating.	FS	17/12/13
08	A	(007)	Bulk x4 bags	Fill of linear [032]. Dating	PK	17/12/13
09	A	(006)	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of linear [031], slot 1. Dating	CA	19/12/13
10	A	(006)	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of linear [031], slot 2. Dating	PK	19/12/13
11	A	(022)	Bulk x1 bag	Fill of possible culvert. Dating	FS	19/12/13
12	A	(009)	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of Quad 1-SE. Dating	CA	06/01/14
13	A	(009)	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of Quad 1-NW. Dating	FS	06/01/14
14	A	(009)	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of Quad 1-SW. Dating	CA	08/01/14
15	A	(009)	Bulk x2 bags	Fill of Quad 1-NE. Dating	FS	08/01/14

Finds Register

Find No.	Area/Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
01	A	(002)	Ceramic	White grit ware, green glaze. Multiple sherds.	FS	05/12/13
02	A	(001)	Ceramic	White grit ware sherds. x4	FS	05/12/13
03	A	(009)	Stone	Possible whetstone, sub-rectangular shape 0.02mx0.1m.	FS	06/12/13
04	A	(010)	Metal (?)	Possible metal handle/utensil.	FS	06/12/13
05	A	(010)	Bone/Ceramic	Unidentified bone/pottery.	FS	06/12/13
06	A	(003)	Stone	Possible whetstone, triangular shape with worn edges.	FS	09/12/13
07	A	(012)	Ceramic	White grit ware rimsherd.	FS	09/12/13
08	A	U/S	Flint	Possible scraper.	FS	10/12/13
09	A	(003)	Flint	Worked flint/nodule. x1	FS	12/12/13
10	A	(003)	Flint	Worked flint/small blade and nodule. x2	FS	12/12/13
11	A	(018)	Ceramic	Green glaze pottery. x1 White grit ware. x1	FS	13/12/13
12	A	(018)	Ceramic	Green glaze pottery.	FS	16/12/13
13	A	(019)	Ceramic	Possible daub of early pot.	FS	16/12/13
14	A	(017)	Bone	Animal bone (possible tibia/femur).	CA	16/12/13
15	A	(009)	Stone	Possible worked stone.	FS	07/01/14
16	A	U/S	Ceramic	Medieval pot sherds. x2	FS	07/01/14
17	A	(009)	Bone	Animal bone (unidentified).	CA	07/01/14
18	A	(009)	Metal (?)	Degraded metal or charcoal with iron oxide leaked on to it.	FS	07/01/14
19	A	(009)	Bone	Degraded burnt bone.	FS	07/01/14
20	A	(005)	Bone	Fragments from old field drain put in (005). x6	PK	07/01/14
21	A	(009)	Coal	Fragments from (009) and [043]; Quad 3. x2	FS	07/01/14

Find No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Material Type	Description	Excavator	Date
22	A	(009)	Ceramic	Pottery from (009) and [043]; Quad 3. x2	FS	07/01/14
23	A	(009)	Stone	Flint (possibly worked).	FS	07/01/14
24	A	(009)	Stone	Flint scraper found NE edge of (009).	FS	07/01/14
25	A	(044)	Ceramic	White grit ware rim found at base of (044). x1	FS	07/01/14
26	A	(009)	Bone	Cremated fragment. x1 Animal bone. x1	FS	07/01/14
27	A	(044)	Stone	Sub-rectangular stone with worked markings. x1	FS	09/01/14

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Hallhill, Dunbar
PROJECT CODE:	RA13075
PARISH:	Dunbar
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Peter Klemen & Callum Allsop
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Strip, Map and Sample
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 66955 77802 (Centred)
START DATE (this season)	3 rd December 2013
END DATE (this season)	10 th January 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Rees, T., Williamson, C., & Sludden, K. 2008. <i>Desk.based Assessment and Watching Brief – Hallhill, Dunbar</i> . DES Vol 9, p61 Gordon, D. 2008 Hallhill, Dunbar, East Lothian: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report. Unpublished commercial report by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	A programme of archaeological works was required by Ross Developments & Renewables Ltd on behalf of Hallhill Developments Ltd in respect to the construction of residential properties at Hallhill, Dunbar, East Lothian, planning application (09/00486/OUT). The archaeological works were designed to mitigate the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area. During the strip, map and sample works a total of fourteen features were recorded and excavated that represent anthropic activity. These features represented medieval activity in the form of sherds of pottery recovered from postholes [023] and [024] and a find spot of 40 sherds of medieval pottery. However, due to the lack of any substantial structural features associated with the pottery and any dateable artefacts within the linear and pit features their date and functions remain inconclusive.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Post-excavation works
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Hallhill Developments Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to East Lothian Council Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

Contact Details

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