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Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

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Geophysical Survey

22a Kings Road, Longniddry, East Lothian

**Archaeological Archive Assessment
and Monitored Strip**

Report No. 3435

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Commissioned by	Camerons Ltd <i>per</i> Mr and Mrs Robertson
Date issued	May 2016
Version	1
OASIS Reference	cfaarcha1-250707
Grid Ref	NT 43321 75946

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archive assessment and monitored strip undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd during ground breaking works for a housing development at 22a Kings Road, Longniddry, East Lothian in May 2016 (NGR: NT 43321 75946 (Fig. 1).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 31st March 2016 was produced and was agreed by the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS) on behalf of the planning authority.

1.2 Background

A short programme of site investigation works was required on ground to the east of 22a Kings Road in order to establish the ground conditions in preparation for landscaping works ahead of a further residential development due to its potential archaeological sensitivity.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the programme of archaeological works were

- To conduct an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation (monitored strip) to monitor groundbreaking works such as topsoil clearance and where necessary the excavation of foundations, service tracks and other construction features to ensure works are cleared of topsoil and other modern overburden to identify either undisturbed natural subsoil or archaeological features (whichever comes first).
- To mitigate the effects of construction on any archaeological deposits or features identified by excavation and recording and to produce a report on them.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance and Code of Conduct as appropriate.

2.2 Archive Assessment

Consultation of the Historic Environment Record as provided on the Pastmap website (www.pastmap.org.uk) was undertaken. A review of the available Ordnance Survey mapping as contained on the National Library of Scotland website (www.nls.uk) was undertaken. The statistical accounts were reviewed. Available aerial photographs were consulted.

2.3 Monitored Strip

Excavations to removed topsoil and overburden down on to natural subsoil were undertaken with a mechanical excavator fitted with smooth-bladed ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. All discoveries, including soil profiles and subsoil characteristics, were recorded using standard CFA recording forms and digital photography.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Archive Assessment

Immediately outwith the proposed development boundary, within 500m west of the site location, several sites were identified, two of which comprised the remains of a palisaded settlement, ring ditch house and associated features of prehistoric date at Seton Mains (Scheduled Monument No.: SM6287) and another prehistoric settlement to the west of this at Seton Mains Enclosure (Scheduled Monument No.: SM6191). The other sites in the vicinity include: a potential Stone Circle at Longniddry Dean (HER No.: MEL503); a potential enclosure at Longniddry Dean (HER No.: MEL507); potential Rig and a linear agricultural feature at Longniddry Dean (HER No.: MEL2677); a pit alignment and Ridge and Furrow at Seton Mains (HER No.: MEL2678); a potential settlement at Longniddry Dean (HER No.: MEL2676); a Cist at Longniddry Golf Course (HER No.: MEL499); a World War II road block at Longniddry and Seton Sands (HER No.: MEL3255); a Cist at Longniddry Golf Course / Boglehill Wood, Longniddry Dean (HER No.: MEL496); a small stone axe findspot at Longniddry (HER No.: MEL502) and a potential Roman coin findspot at Longniddry (HER No.: MEL520). Further to these sites are the remains John Knox's Kirk, a Medieval Church or Chapel at Longniddry House (HER No.: MEL506).

22a Kings Road is located 150m east of Canty Burn, within gentle sloping ground enclosed by garden hedges to the south and east with Kings Road to the north and the existing 'Conifer' house to the west. Historic Land Use mapping (HLAMap) ascribes the area around Canty Burn as managed woodland and the area immediately surrounding 22a Kings Road as Urban development.

Consultation of Ordnance Survey mapping depicts the site location as undeveloped open field until the mid-20th Century. Kings Road first appears on Aerial Photography in the 1940s and on OS mapping in 1955. Any impacts upon the archaeological survival are likely to have occurred through either agricultural activity or by the mid-20th century residential expansion of Longniddry.

Longniddry first appears on maps in 1661 and the first accounts of the village are detailed in the Statistical Account of Scotland. According to these accounts it was not uncommon for farmers in the late 1700s to rob soil from neighbouring land around the top slopes of Gladsmuir Parish and redistribute it over their own, lower slopes. The 1834 New Statistical Account gives a more comprehensive history of the Parish of Gladsmuir, being "erected in 1692" and one notable difference in the parish activities is the burgeoning coal industry during the early 19th century, a move from arable to more industrial activities in the region.

3.2 Monitored Strip

Context numbers are in bold and described in Appendix 1. General site photos are provided in Figs 2-4.

Up to 0.6m of dark greyish-brown silty topsoil (**001**) overlay a variable natural subsoil comprising a light yellowish-brown silty clay and silty sand, containing small, rounded and degraded stones (**002**). The natural subsoil was significantly disturbed by root action from Spruce trees along the entirety of the site's eastern boundary and in patches along the western edge also.

Two parallel ceramic drains (**003a**) and (**003b**) were encountered during the strip works. Both drains were cut into the natural subsoil (**002**) and orientated south to north, 5m apart, and measuring 180mm wide by 250mm deep. These ran the entirety of the strip area and contained ceramic pipe drains. These are consistent with the site's previous agricultural usage.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring.

4. CONCLUSION

No archaeological features were identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring at 22a Kings Road, Longniddry, East Lothian.

No further work is recommended as a result of this works and this was agreed with ELCAS on the completion of the site strip.

CFA recommends that this report along with the *OASIS* and *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 3) entries will be sufficient to disseminate the results of the watching brief.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with Historic Environment Scotland and copies of reports will be lodged with the East Lothian Council Historic Environmental Record.

5. REFERENCES

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey, 1890-1960, Haddingtonshire, Sheet 009.03 (includes: Gladsmuir; Prestonpans), 25 inch, Publication date: 1894 Revised: 1892

Ordnance Survey, 1890-1960, Haddingtonshire Sheet 009.03 (includes: Gladsmuir; Prestonpans 25 inch, Publication date: 1907 Revised: 1906

Ordnance Survey, 1955, 1:25,000 maps of Great Britain, 1937-1961, Sheet NT47 (includes: Cockenzie And Port Seton; Tranent)

Historic Land Use Mapping: <http://map.hlamap.org.uk>, accessed 05/05/16

Air Photo Mosaics of Scotland 1944-1950, East Lothian, Sheet NT 47 N.W. & NT 37 N.E.

Bibliographic

Ramsay, Rev. John, (1834-45) *The New Statistical Account of Scotland 1834-45*. Vol 2 p.173.

Hamilton, Rev. George, (1791-99) "Gladsmuir", County of Haddington In: *The Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-99*. Vol.7 p.316.

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

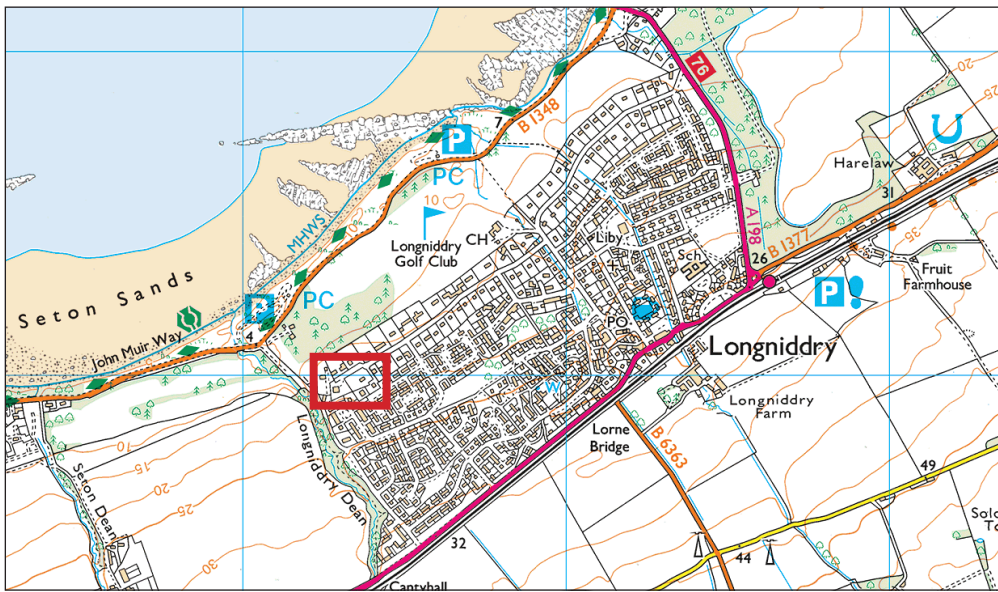
Context No.	Description
001	Topsoil, a dark greyish-brown moderately compact silty topsoil up to 600mm thick, containing occasional fragments of white-glazed ceramic, coke, and charcoal.
002	Natural subsoil. A moderately compact, light yellowish-brown silty clay and silty sand, containing clay, sandy lenses and small rounded and degraded stones. Encountered at 600mm typically. Disturbed by bioturbation (tree-roots and garden plant roots.)
003a	Field drain 180mm wide by 250mm deep, vertical sides, orientated south to north. Filled by a red-ceramic pipe field drain and grey clay with small stone inclusions.
003b	Filed drain 180mm wide orientated south to north. Parallel and 5m west of field drain 003a

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register



Number	Description	From
1	Working shot, east side of site	SSW
2	Working shot, east side of site, with [003a]	S
3	[003a] working shot	SSE
4	[003a] working shot close up of pipe	S
5	[003a] working shot close up of pipe	S
6	[003a] working shot close up of pipe	W
7	[003a] with Slot though it	S
8	[003a] slot with scale	S
9	[003a] slot with scale	S
10	Post-Ex southwest corner of site	S
11	Post- Ex southwest corner of site	SW
12	Post- Ex southwest corner of site	SW
13	Post- Ex southwest corner of site	S
14	Post- Ex southwest corner of site	SW
15	Working shot toward north end of site	SSW
16	Section / gradient at SW corner	NE
17	Post-Ex toward east end of site	W
18	Post-Ex toward north end of site	S
19	Post-Ex toward north end of site	S
20	Post-Ex toward north end of site	S
21	Post-Ex toward southeast end of site	NW
22	Post-Ex toward east end of site (roots)	S
23	Post-Ex toward east end of site (roots)	S
24	East side of site along heras fence	SSW
25	East side of site along heras fence	NNW
26	Toward SW end of site	NE
27	Working shot towards parking	ESE
28	NW corner of site	NW

APPENDIX 3: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	22a Kings Road, Longniddry, East Lothian Archaeological Watching Brief
PROJECT CODE:	KROL
PARISHES:	Gladsmuir
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Katie Sludden
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 43321 75946
START DATE (this season)	2 nd May 2016
END DATE (this season)	4 th May 2016
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological monitored strip was undertaken at 22a Kings Road, Longniddry, East Lothian during the site preparation for a new house. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr and Mrs Robertson
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in Historic Environment Scotland (HES), Reports lodged with East Lothian SMR and HES.



Key:

-  Site Boundary
-  Area owned by applicant

Title:
Site Location Plan

Client:
Camerons Ltd



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Project
22a Kings Road, Longniddry, East Lothian
Archaeological Watching Brief

Scale at A4:
1:1,250 (lower detailed plan)

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:	Report No:	Fig. No:
KH	BG	13/05/16	3435	1



Fig. 2 - Mid-excavation shot of site toward Conifer House.

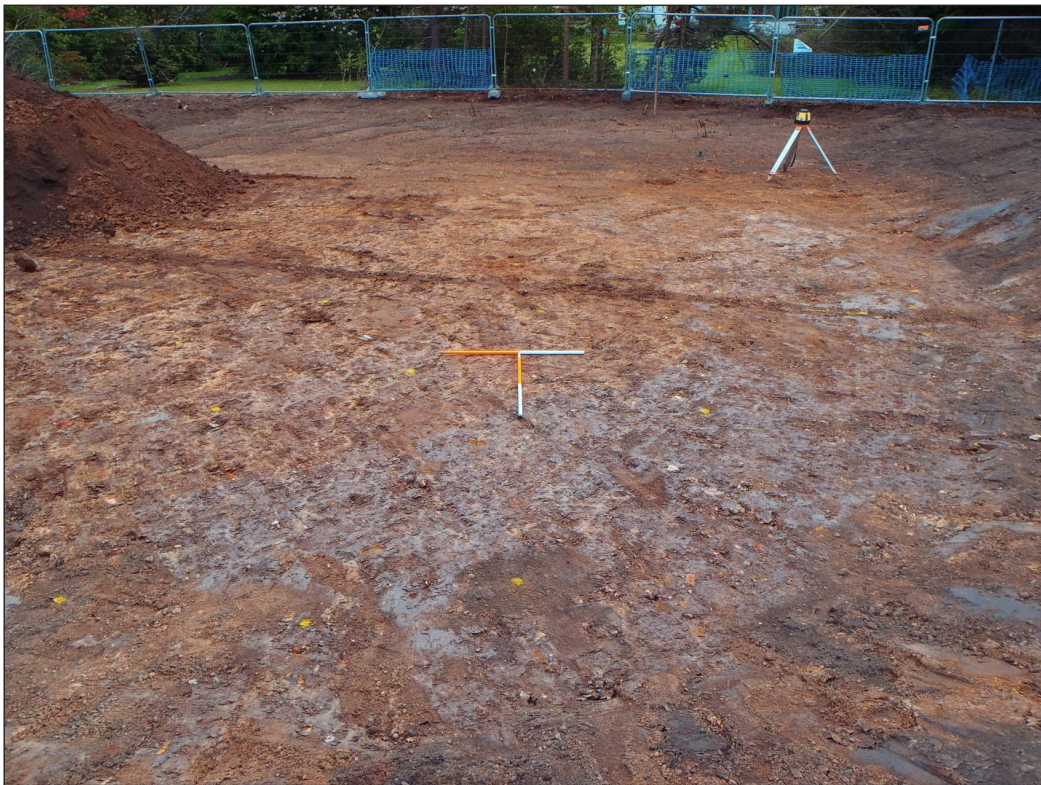


Fig. 3 - General post-excavation shot toward eastern boundary of site with [003a] drain.

Project:
22a Kings Road, Longniddry, East Lothian, Archaeological Watching Brief



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Fig. 4 - General post-excavation shot toward northern boundary of site with [003b] drain.

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Report No: 3435		Fig. No: 4