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Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project, East Lothian (Phase 2)

Data Structure Report No. 1569

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of archaeological fieldwork undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) and the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (PCAP) from April 2007 to September 2008 (Phase 2) at Prestongrange Museum, East Lothian. A Project Design for the fieldwork was produced by CFA in consultation with the East Lothian Council Heritage Officer and Prestongrange Project Co-ordinator, Biddy Simpson.

The East Lothian Museums Service and the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS) developed the concept of PCAP and secured Heritage Lottery Funding for Phase 2. A prerequisite of the project was to foster local community participation in order that local groups could obtain a better understanding of the history and archaeological importance of the study area. At the same time a fundamental component of the project has been the promotion of informal archaeological training so that a good grounding in practical archaeology could be attained. These aims were set alongside a research agenda developed to investigate the pre-colliery remains.

The interim results of the 2004 season and the 2005-6 season PCAP work have been described elsewhere (Cressey 2005 and Cressey 2006). These reports discussed the archaeological findings of the first and second years and recommended that more extensive work be carried out on the former pottery site. The results from the Phase 1 programme provided unexpected and exceptional results with the discovery of the upstanding remains of a glass kiln air flue which was some 15m in length extending eastwards from a WW2 air-raid shelter. The latter feature had made use of the remains of the vaulted flue that had survived since the kiln's construction probably in the early 18th or late 17th century. Two assemblages of late 18th century locally made pottery, found inside the flue, are attributed to a very narrow date range and are as yet unparalleled anywhere in Scotland. Both the flue and the pottery assemblages are considered to be of National Importance owing to their uniqueness within the Scottish archaeological record.

1.2 PCAP Phase 2 Objectives

The underlying principal objectives of the second phase are the same as for the first phase of the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project and these were:

- To explore and investigate the pre-colliery industrial heritage traditions of Prestongrange and its environs through desk-based assessment and excavation;

- To provide information which will contribute to the existing and future interpretation of the site in addition to feeding into the long-term conservation and interpretation objectives of Prestongrange Industrial Museum as a whole;

- To offer an opportunity for interested individuals and local communities to become actively involved in a long-term archaeological project with opportunities to work alongside qualified archaeologists, learn archaeological techniques and develop a

more comprehensive understanding of a part of their local landscape and the objectives behind archaeology.

1.3 PCAP Phase 2 Fieldwork Objectives, 2007-2008

The specific aims of Phase 2 included the following areas of research:

Desk-based research (Chapter 3)

- To conduct further historical desk-based assessment that will build on the historical research undertaken in Phase 1 and develop a more comprehensive picture of the historical development of the site.

Fieldwork (Chapters 4 and 5)

- To open up a much larger area to investigate the known glassworks remains and try and locate any structures that may survive (Trench 1, Fig. 1).

- To evaluate the area subjected to GPR survey to locate the 19th century pottery (Trenches 3 & 4 in Area 1, Fig. 1).

- To further investigate by trial excavation the Salt Girnal (watching brief area, Fig. 1).

- To carry out a Historic Building Survey on the former 18th century Customs House (Fig. 1).

Post-excavation

- To catalogue the pottery assemblages recovered from Phases 1 and 2.

1.4 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to all the volunteer members of the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project, for all their hard work and commitment throughout the entire project. Thanks are also due to Peter Ross for his continued support and film making expertise. Thanks are also extended to George Haggarty for his specialist advice on local pottery manufacturing and ceramic finds processing. All the staff at the Prestongrange Industrial Museum are once again warmly thanked for technical support and refreshments. Biddy Simpson, East Lothian Council, is thanked for advice and support throughout the project. PCAP is extremely grateful for the financial support provided by the Heritage Lottery Fund, without which the project would not have been possible. Dr Alasdair Ross, Dr James Smyth and Fay Oliver are thanked for the training of the volunteers and their continued support of the project .

George Haggarty would like to thank the volunteers who assisted in cataloguing the Morrison's Haven ceramic assemblage: David Doxey, Jim Gray, Sheila Forbes, Ian Patterson and Robert Stenhouse, and without their magnificent effort it would have been impossible to get the sherds washed, marked, sorted and, where possible, vessels assembled.

Shingle

Mean Low Water Springs

Mean High Water Springs

2005 Investigations

Grass bank

Path

C3

C2

C1

MORRISON'S HAVEN

AREA 3

TR1

Coast Road

TR3

TR2

AREA 2

The Grange

Morrison's Haven

5.8m

Mining Museum

Salt Girnal

Modern Cottages

GLASSWORKS SITE

Tr 1

Fig 6

CUSTOMS HOUSE
(Standing building survey)

Path

Fig 4

Tr 3

Fig 3

Tr 4

AREA 1

BM 10.74m

Tanks

8.8m

2007 Investigations

Key:

- Customs House Standing Building Survey
- 2007 Excavations
- Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Area
- Percussion Core Sites
- Location of Excavated Trenches
- Salt Girnel Watching Brief Area

IFA-registered archaeological organisation

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Fig. No: 1	Revision: A

Title: Site Location Map

Project: Prestongrange Community Project

Scale: 1:1000 @ A3

Client: East Lothian Council & Heritage Lottery Fund

Drawn by: LW	Page No: 5

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

Summary

The methods employed during the PCAP project have been wide-ranging and varied and have allowed the project members to gain valuable experience in the different archaeological techniques commonly employed in archaeological investigations. From the outset, PCAP members were encouraged to take an active role in all aspects of the archaeological fieldwork. Regular workshops and on-site 'tool-box talks' were provided during the course of the project. Instruction was given in excavation techniques such as use of trowels and other hand tools, half-sectioning, safe manual handling, and context recognition. All members were encouraged to enter descriptive notes in the site daybook and to fill in context sheets to record the significant details of a given archaeological feature. They were given the opportunity to take their own photographs, and were also shown how to draw in both plan and section using standard drawing conventions. All finds generated during the fieldwork were washed and sorted by the PCAP volunteers.

Field reconnaissance survey was also undertaken by PCAP members, both on the foreshore and within the Colliery site, with training provided in the completion of monument recording forms, map reading skills, and the use of GPS survey equipment.

Training in Oral Reminiscence and desk-based Historical Research - specifically palaeography (reading historical texts) - was provided allowing the formation of volunteer task-groups in these areas. The formation of these volunteer task-groups allowed PCAP members to take the lead in aspects of research at Prestongrange.

A Historic Standing Building Survey was carried out on the remains of the 18th century Customs House. PCAP members were encouraged to take part in all aspects of the survey. They were given the opportunity to use the electronic survey equipment, record architectural features, interpret phases of construction, and photograph the significant features of the building.

In 2005, PCAP developed a website to provide updates on the work and any new and exciting archaeological finds. This was updated and refreshed in 2007. The site is still active and can be viewed at www.prestongrange.org/pcap. A PCAP Project video for 2007-8 is still to be completed by the project video diarist, Peter Ross.

As part of our outreach policy, in 2007-8 PCAP carried out site open-days in which members of the general public were invited to participate in various activities and displays.

2.1 Archaeological Standards

CFA follows the principles, standards and guidelines established by the Institute for Archaeologists. Excavation was carried out by hand according to established CFA practice and was recorded by photography, scale drawing and written records using standard record sheets.

2.2 Project Photographic and Film Recording

During the 2007-8 fieldwork seasons, PCAP was filmed and photographed as part of the project archive. This aspect of the project was designed to provide an archive documenting the various stages of archaeological activity throughout the year and complement what had been achieved in Phase 1. All members of PCAP were additionally encouraged to present their findings and thoughts on the project at a given stage. This input was supplemented by a questionnaire at the end of the project in order to obtain the maximum amount of feedback on the relative success of the project to date.

2.3 Site Excavation Strategy

Archaeological Trenching

Following removal of modern overburden by mechanical excavator, all further excavation work was carried out by hand. Where possible all trenches were dug down to natural sand. The locations of the trenches were surveyed using industry-standard electronic surveying equipment and backfilled on completion.

Site Recording

Single context recording was carried out within areas subjected to archaeological trenching. Drawings were produced at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate. Scaled sketches and notes were taken and recorded in the Site Daybook. This was undertaken by all members of PCAP under the direction of the site supervisor.

Archaeological Photography

All areas archaeologically examined were photographed using 35mm colour slide and digital photography. Where possible the PCAP members carried out their own photography in order to learn how to maintain the photographic record.

Finds Processing

Finds processing was undertaken by PCAP members. All ceramics were processed under the guidance of George Haggarty (PCAP Pottery Advisor).

2.4 Specialist Desk-based Historical Research

Phase 1 of work at Prestongrange/Morrison's Haven revealed the wealth of surviving documentary records relating to the historical development of the lands which came to form the medieval estate of Prestongrange, the post-medieval development of the

harbour and subsequent proto-industrial complex, and the post-18th-century establishment of the large-scale industrial and mining community around Morrison's Haven. Whilst a significant amount of documentation in Latin and Scots was noted but not analysed in the previous phases of work, the bulk of the material still awaiting interrogation was post-17th century and was, accordingly, more accessible to the non-specialist researcher (see Section 2.5). Thus, the specialist documentary research was targeted at the pre-1700 material identified in Phase 1, relating principally to the development of the 12th- to 17th-century coal-mining and salt-panning operations, examining in particular the nature of the communities employed in these industries and their place in the wider context of the Firth of Forth regional economy.

Throughout this phase of the work, the aim was to humanise the narrative that emerged in the course of the Phase 1 research. The focus was on identifying personal and lifestyle data permitting a clearer impression to be gained of the population of the community, their modes of life, employment, welfare and material condition. This work also aimed to set the local community into its wider regional context, offering comparisons with other locations in Lothian. The research was conducted by Dr Alasdair Ross of Stirling University, and a summary is presented in Chapter 3.

2.5 Palaeographical/Document Skills Training

To ensure active community participation in the development of the historical research into Prestongrange and Morrison's Haven, training was offered in reading later 17th- to early 19th-century handwriting and in basic document interpretation skills. The aim was to train those project members who had volunteered to be part of the project's Prestongrange Historical Research Group (PHRG) to read, analyse and interpret the post-1700 record sources. Palaeographical training was provided by Dr Alasdair Ross, with further training in interpreting and contextualising the documents being provided jointly by Dr Alasdair Ross and Dr Richard Oram of Stirling University.

2.6 Oral Reminiscence Training

A vital dimension of the historical narrative that is often neglected is the oral history record that survives for the 20th century in the inhabitants of the community (both current residents and those who have moved elsewhere) and former employees of the industries once based there. They can provide a wealth of data relating to aspects of the life of the community which are otherwise invisible in the documentary record, especially to home life, schooling, personal experiences of entering and leaving employment, specialist skills, crafts and trades, on-shore and maritime activities, as well as information relating to now-lost structures and landscapes. Oral history recording is a specialist skill but one which should form the core of community-based research. Training was therefore provided to project members who had volunteered to become the project's Prestongrange Oral Reminiscence Group (PORG) and who oversaw the development of an oral history project focussed on post-World War I Prestongrange/Morrison's Haven. The training was provided by Dr James Smyth and Fay Oliver of the University of Stirling.

2.7 Historic Building Survey

An important part of the project was to conduct a standing building survey on the upstanding remains of the 18th century Customs House to the north of the air-raid shelter (Fig. 1). A comprehensive standing building survey was carried out. All elevations were recorded using a reflectorless Total Station according to normal CFA methodology. A comprehensive digital photographic record was produced for rendering the wire-frame outline which included all the major features and openings, including windows, doorways and blocking work. A phased reconstruction of the building was produced and was colour-coded to show the phases of construction. The boundary wall running south from the west gable of the Customs House also contained blocking work. According to cartographic sources, this wall dates to the 18th century and may be associated with an enclosing wall surrounding a pottery in the 19th century. All the blocked fenestration visible in the wall was recorded. The survey of the Customs House allowed the PCAP volunteers to gain first hand experience in standing building recording.

2.8 PCAP Website

In 2005, PCAP with the help of CFA and East Lothian Council created a website (www.prestongrange.org/pcap) to enable the previous results and news updates to be presented to the wider public. The website was improved over the course of 2006-7 and continues to be useful for providing a summary of the work and aspirations of PCAP.

2.9 Outreach

As part of our outreach policy in 2007-8, PCAP carried out two site open-days in which members of the general public were invited participate in various activities and displays. In 2007 there was an open day with site tours of the excavations, an exhibition on the project, and a dig box for the Young Archaeologists' Club. In 2008 the activities included an exhibition on the project and the archaeological results, pot-sticking and drawing activities, a recreation of the workshop with dig box, and presentations of the oral reminiscence videos.

CHAPTER 3: HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Summary

A large amount of documentary records relating to the historical development of Prestongrange survive in the National Archives of Scotland and the National Library of Scotland as well as in other sources. The Early Modern development of the harbour and subsequent phases of industrialisation around Morrison's Haven was identified during the first phase of the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project. During Phase 1 the material still to be assessed was found to cover two periods. Most of the more accessible material was from post-1700 records whilst the more difficult to access records related to the pre-1700 period. Accordingly the research was split into two parts, with the pre-1700 material being the target for specialist research and the post-1700 material being investigated by the Prestongrange Historical Research Group (PHRG).

A vital dimension of the historical narrative that is often neglected is the oral history record that survives for the 20th century in the inhabitants of the community (both current residents and those who have moved elsewhere) and former employees of the industries once based there. Oral History recording is a specialist skill but one which should form the core of community-based research. Training was therefore provided to a small group of PCAP project members who oversaw the development of an oral history project focussed on post-World War I Prestongrange/Morrison's Haven. The training was provided by Dr James Smyth and Fay Oliver of the University of Stirling. The Prestongrange Oral Reminiscence Group (PORG) interviewed and filmed two subjects who had direct experience of living and working at Prestongrange.

All three strands of research added valuable material to flesh out and humanise the archaeological and historical record that had already been built up and provided valuable training in new skills for PCAP members.

3.1 Introduction

Historical Research was carried out on pre-1700 records by Dr Alasdair Ross, on post-1700 records by the Historical Research Group, and via oral history by the Oral Reminiscence Group. The following sections provide summaries of these research activities conducted by PCAP during this phase of the project. These results update previous reports presented elsewhere (Cressey and Oram 2004) and are intended to answer specific issues and themes highlighted during Phase 1 of the project.

3.2 **Pre-1700 Historical Research,** by Alasdair Ross

Documentary Sources

This second report was commissioned following recommendations made in the initial Prestongrange and Morrison's Haven report, prepared by Professor Richard Oram in 2004 for CFA Archaeology. This first report was a broadly comprehensive evaluation of the surviving records relating to the barony of Prestongrange and it recommended that further specialist work should be undertaken in relation to the surviving sixteenth century series of tacks and writs issued by the Kers acting first as commendators of Newbattle Abbey and later as the earls of Lothian. In addition to reconstructing the internal organisation of Prestongrange, Oram also suggested that every effort should be made to humanise the narrative while retaining a central focus on the port of Morrison's Haven.

Unfortunately, the surviving sixteenth century documents of the Kers have proven to be disappointing in one sense since they mostly focus on the development of Salt-Preston (Prestonpans) rather than Morrison's Haven. In fact, it is now clear that a large quantity of sixteenth and early seventeenth century material relating to Morrison's Haven has been lost. This discovery came about because this second phase of work uncovered an inventory of deeds belonging to Alexander II Morison, who inherited the barony of Prestongrange from his father in 1631. This book can be dated to between 11 July 1622, when Alexander I Morison purchased the barony of Prestongrange from Robert Ker, and 1648.

This was an interesting discovery for a number of reasons. It contains references to a number of twelfth century Newbattle documents that were previously unknown and it also lists a large number of deeds relating to Prestongrange between *c*.1525 and 1648. While this chronological arrangement is useful, full descriptions of the documents are not provided and most of them are only described in a brief sentence. This is tremendously frustrating but it does at least allow a brief glimpse into the development of Prestongrange and Morrison's Haven during that period and demonstrates just how much material has been lost over time.

Perhaps one final comment should be made about this Morison inventory in relation to the lands of Prestongrange, and more particularly Morrison's Haven. Generally, there is a large chronological gap in the book between 1320 and *c*.1525. This would suggest that the documentary material relating to this time period had already been lost, either by the monks of Newbattle or by the Ker family before the purchase of the barony by Alexander I Morison in 1622. Accordingly, while the historic horizon of Morrison's Haven in this inventory is the 1526 grant to Alexander Acheson, the chronological gap

in the book means that we cannot be sure that this was the first historical record relating to the harbour.

The Grange of Preston

As an outlying component of the Newbattle estate, Prestongrange was a self-contained hub of economic activity run by lay-brothers where various types of produce were either gathered or manufactured. From these stations the produce could either be sold at market or transported back to the monastery. As Oram has previously stated, a typical grange consisted of a complex of buildings and it is likely that Prestongrange adhered to this model. It has also been suggested that the monks began the development of salt pans around Prestongrange during the twelfth century, together with associated coal workings. Given the paucity of Newbattle records for this period this suggestion is impossible to prove. Nevertheless, it is a highly-attractive solution to the problems the Newbattle community would have faced in trying to transport salt from their earliest-recorded salt pans in the Forth estuary.

Oram pointed out, however, that there were no records relating to monastic salt pans at the Morrison's Haven site and argued that the abbey pans were located at either Salt-Preston or West Pans. This theory can now be further refined: during this second period of research two references have been found which indicate the existence of old salt works immediately to the east of the current site of Morrison's Haven, at a point on the old foreshore below the customs house. Although the first of these references is relatively late in date, it clearly refers back to an earlier operation and it is also interesting to learn that the accumulated industrial waste from the old salt operations at Morrison's Haven was used to help reclaim land from the sea before the nineteenth century.[1] Presumably, this is a reference to pan-scratchings and ashes from the industrial process. The second definite reference to salt panning at Morrison's Haven is found in a royal Act of 21 January 1584, passed to prevent the slaughter of gannets on Bass Rock, that specifically refers to 'Acheson's Haven salt pans'.[2] Both references might also help explain the existence of a two-storey salt girnal on the site, which was located just to the east of the old customs house.[3]

Evidence has also been found relating to the existence of a substantial orchard located somewhere between Morrison's Haven and West Pans. In 1602 George Hamilton jnr, who possessed a tenement in West Pans, agreed to pay his father 500 apples and pears in rent from some of the fruit yards (plural) in the area, all of which bounded by hedges of thorn.[4] If these orchards formed part of the parcel of lands granted to Hamilton by Mark II Ker, lord of Newbattle, it seems logical to suggest that they also originally formed part of the same monastic grange.

More detail has also been uncovered in relation to the monastic rabbit warrens. Oram has already shown that there was a rabbit warren located in the vicinity of Morrison's haven but a study of the original charters adds more detail. From these it is clear that there were once two major rabbit warrens on the lands of Prestongrange. One was

[1] NAS, GD357/49/27. This is not 'Mot's Pan' referred to in the earlier report. Oram was correct in showing that it was located in Salt Preston.
[2] The Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707, K.M. Brown et al eds (St Andrews, 2007), date accessed: 4 February 2008, NAS, PA2/14, ff.62r-63r. Acheson's Haven being the earlier name for Morrison's Haven.
[3] NAS, GD357/49/6.
[4] NAS, GD247/113/Bundle 1.

located adjacent to the site of the grange itself, the other was described as being adjacent to Morrison's Haven.[5] It is difficult to be precise about where this latter warren may have been located, mainly because of the massive landscaping that has occurred at the site during the last 200 years. Nevertheless, a leading contender for the location of the warren must be the long low hill immediately behind the mining museum since it must once have been adjacent to both the sea and Morrison's Haven before so much of the shoreline was reclaimed.

Whatever the case, these two warrens would have been a lucrative source of both meat and fur for the Newbattle community. In Britain, rabbit fur became increasingly fashionable from the thirteenth century onwards even though the animals themselves remained relatively rare and many lived within specially created warrens. Much more work on this topic has been undertaken in England and research has shown that up to 3,000 rabbits per annum could be taken out of a typical warren though there were variations in these numbers according to breeding conditions. In addition, this same research has demonstrated that rabbit warrens were a growth industry post-1400 when landlords diversified their business interests after the collapse in grain prices.[6]

The final point to cover in this section relates to coal. In the first report Oram argued that while there was some coal extraction at Prestongrange before the sixteenth century, this was probably insignificant and larger-scale coal working was really initiated by Alexander I Morison after 1624. While it is true that there is not much surviving evidence of large-scale coal working before the sixteenth century, some of that evidence might in fact contradict the findings of the first report.

For example, on 5 February 1531, James Betoun, archbishop of St Andrews (1521-39), George Durie, abbot of Dunfermline (1526-72), and James Haswell, abbot Newbattle (1529-57) came to an agreement about the drainage of water from their respective coal mines. Essentially, the abbot of Newbattle agreed that the representatives of the archbishop and of the abbot of Dunfermline could drive a tunnel from Newbattle's Prestongrange mine westwards to their own mines at Pinkie and Inveresk. This would allow the water from these two mines to drain underground to the Prestongrange mine, and from there through the existing underground drainage channels and sluices to the sea. The only restriction placed upon this was that all six stairs (entrances) to the Prestongrange mine had to remain open.[7]

Clearly, this document indicates that there was at least one major coal mine at Prestongrange during the first three decades of the sixteenth century and it may have been much older than that since it was already sufficiently close to the mines at Pinkie and Inveresk (almost three kilometres away) for underground drainage links to be cut between the three mines in 1531. In addition, the fact that there were six differnt entrances to this mine scattered around the landscape of the parish indicates that it must have been a long-standing and extensive operation. Prestongrange drainage channels, however, were not just confined to underground.

It is becoming apparent that the entire landscape of Prestongrange has been extensively altered over time. Partly, this is because the most common defining landscape features

[5] NAS, GD247/114.
[6] Mark Bailey, 'The Rabbit and the Medieval East Anglian Economy', 1-20.
[7] Innes, *Registrum de Dunfermelyn*, no.464.

in the surviving sixteenth century documentation are three artificial drainage channels, Dunbar's shot, Foulfute shot, and Wegriehill shot, located between Salt Preston and West Preston. Often, these are defined in terms of their position in relation to the landscape feature commonly referred to as Wegrie Hill. On William Forest's map of 1802 the name of this feature has changed to Whiggery Hill.[8] On the modern OS maps the place-name has changed again to Rigley Hill (NT 376717), located just to the east of Dolphingston and the A1 now runs eastwards along the top of it.

While it is never specified why these drainage channels had been cut across as much as two kilometres of land to the sea, there must be a suspicion that they were linked to the mining of coal in the Prestonpans hinterland. Indeed, it is possible that part of the course of one of these shots has been preserved on John Thomson's 1832 map of the area where it shows an 'aqueduct' that ran from the top of Falside Hill to Prestongrange House.[9]

There is a second possible reason, at least as far as the Wegriehill shot is concerned. It is noticeable that during the seventeenth century many documents describe a large moss on the north side of Wegrie Hill, which had previously been used for the extraction of fuel, and so it is possible that the Wegrie Hill shot was constructed to drain that moss so that the land might be used for agriculture. Unfortunately, this remains supposition as no further evidence has yet been found that might support the theory.

The Achesons and later owners of Morrison's Haven

The early history of the Achesons is difficult to unravel. In the first report Professor Oram noted that there had been a Newbattle abbot of the same surname, John Acheson (1478x88), and there was also a monk called Thomas Acheson living in the monastery in 1528.[10] Whether both these men were part of the Morrison's Haven Achesons is unclear but the surname does appear to be quite rare in the primary sources of this area. What is clear is that there were two distinct family groups of Achesons settled on the lands of Prestongrange in the 1520s. While it is well known that Alexander Acheson received a grant of Morrison's Haven in 1526, one year earlier (on 5 January 1525) a Henry Acheson and his wife Katherine Clark, together with their sons Thomas and Edward, had been granted a nineteen year tak of property in Salt Preston by Abbot Edward Schewill (1520-29).[11]

It seems very unlikely that two completely unrelated families who shared a common surname would turn up on the same monastic lands one year apart so it may be better to assume that these two Acheson families and the monks were related in some manner. In any event, their respective lands were not concentrated in either Salt Preston or at Morrison's Haven but were instead scattered across the parish of Prestongrange in various smallholdings of up to seven acres in extent.[12] There may also have been outlying pendicles associated with these respective lands outwith the parish since a later owner of Morrison's haven, Alexander II Morison, owned a number

[8] http://www.nls.uk/maps/early/629.html
[9] http://www.nls.uk/maps/early/475.html
[10] Innes, *Registrum S. Marie de Neubotle*, no.309.
[11] NAS, GD247/112/ Bundle 2.
[12] Ibid., Bundles 1 and 2.

of animals which were at their shielings on the 'high grounds' (presumably somewhere in the borders) at the time of his death.[13]

The Acheson family retained the harbour and lands of Morrison's Haven until 8 July 1602 when Mark and Isobel Acheson together resigned their lands of Mill Haven, previously called Gilbert's Draught, and a half acre of green with the houses, mills, barns, yards, and kilns to Lord Mark II Ker.[14] It has been claimed that the earliest recorded name for this harbour was New haven,[15] but there is no record of this place-name in the early sixteenth century. The sequence of names in chronological order is Gilbert's Draught, Acheson's Haven, Mill Haven, New Haven, and finally Morrison's Haven.

The resignation of the haven back to the Ker earls of Lothian seems to have resulted in the lands being re-granted out though divided among different parties, possibly to try to maximise any potential financial return. Although only a small amount of records relating to this process have been found, after Alexander I Morison purchased the lands in 1624 he spent some years and large amounts of money reuniting the lands that had previously been part of the core Morrison's Haven property into his new barony so they were under his direct control.[16]

After the resignation of Morrison's Haven in his favour in 1602, Mark II Ker successfully managed to get a tak of the customs of the haven for four years. The limits of his tak were carefully specified: he only had a right to the customs on salt and coal from his own lands and these were defined as running from the Ravensheugh Burn in the west (originally situated between Morrison's haven and West Pans) to Cockenzie in the east.[17] Once again, this would indicate that there was a fair amount of coal leaving the harbour at an earlier date than hitherto supposed.

However, as Oram noted in the first report the Ker family was encountering severe financial difficulties during this period and, in 1610, Robert Ker, the earl of Lothian, complained to the Lords of Counsel in Edinburgh about his mother's liferent tenure of the lands of Prestongrange and Morphet as dowager-countess of Lothian. The contents of this document, assuming they were not exaggerated to lend effect in a court of law, give some indication of how much money Mark II Ker had expended on improving his estates and so provide a partial explanation why the family was suffering from financial constraints.

According to Earl Robert, his father, Mark II Ker, had greatly improved the lands of Prestongrange and Morphet during his lifetime by planting orchards, making enclosed parks, planting hedges, planting trees, making gardens, building new houses and offices, building yards, building and repairing Mylne Haven and New Haven, building new bulwarks in the harbour, and opening a new coal mine. Among the charges levelled at Margaret Maxwell by her son was that she had failed to maintain and upkeep all of these improvements during her tenure of these lands, she had allowed people to cut the woods, that people were allowed to pasture their horses and other

[13] NAS, CC8/8/78/304.
[14] NAS, GD40/1/653.
[15] http://www.prestoungrange.org/core-files/archive/acheson.pdf
[16] NAS, GD247/114.
[17] NAS, GD40/1/653.

animals among the new woods, thus destroying even more trees, and she had failed to maintain the general infrastructure of the estate.[18] Earl Robert won his case and his mother was ordered to find surety for the lands in her possession, surely demonstrating that there may have been some degree of truth in the charges levelled against her. Indeed, in the same document the crown even celebrated the actions of the deceased Mark Ker II because, in improving his estates in these ways, he had followed earlier environmental legislation passed by Kings James III and James V concerning the planting and protection of trees and the maintenance of estates. The scale and scope of these improvements cannot be underestimated and the financial investment required may well have had a major bearing on the Ker's later financial embarrassment.

This document is interesting for another reason: it provides three different but contemporary names for the harbour, Myln Haven, New Haven, and Acheson's haven. This surfeit of nomenclature is unusual and has not hitherto been adequately explained. In fact, the answer to seemingly possessing three different names for the same harbour may be found in a nineteenth century document that was produced as a result of a court case over turf stripping on the green of Morrison's Haven.

This categorically states that, because of an Act of Parliament, Morrison's Haven was moved westwards at some point before 1835 and that the old haven had been filled in to reclaim part of the foreshore.[19] No other documentation has appeared to have survived that would corroborate such a major event, nor has it yet been possible to trace the Act allegedly responsible for moving the harbour. Nevertheless, it should be questioned whether shifting the haven westwards could account for the continued use of three different names for the same harbour over a thirty year period and would explain why the place-name 'New Haven' appeared in the first instance. Incidentally, this shifting of the harbour might also explain why the old fort is situated in such an odd place to protect the harbour. Had the harbour not shifted westwards, the site of the fort may well have originally overlooked the old harbour entrance.

3.3 **Prestongrange Historical Research Group,** by David Sowerby

During Phase 1 the historical material still to be assessed was found to cover two periods. Most of the more accessible material was from post-1700 records whilst the more difficult to access records related to the pre-1700 period. Accordingly the research was split into two parts, with the pre-1700 material being the target for specialist research (see section 3.2 above) and the post-1700 material being investigated by the Prestongrange Historical Research Group (PHRG).

The bulk of this research was carried out by a small group (4 people) who had been trained in palaeography and began with an assessment of the primary sources held at the National Archives of Scotland (NAS) and the National Library of Scotland (NLS).

A number of important discoveries related to the development of Prestongrange and Morrison's Haven in this period were recorded.

[18] NAS, GD40/1/655.
[19] NAS, GD357/49/27.

Fig. 2: 1745 map of the Battle of Tranent showing previous orientation of the pier

For instance, the development of the harbour was able to be traced through the examination of a range of maps and plans from NLS and NAS. This map regression, together with a boundary description recorded at the time of the Gordon's Pottery v Grant-Suttie dispute, suggests that the layout and orientation of Morrison's Haven harbour has changed greatly over the centuries (NAS GD357/49). In particular, the orientation of the pier has changed from the east, as shown on a map of the Battle of Tranent (Fig. 2), to the west after 1753. All later maps and plans show that the Harbour orientation changes so that the entrance is from the west. Significant building work must have occurred after 1745 and before 1753 to re-build the north pier.

Information concerning the glassworks had previously been extracted from the Account Book of William Henderson, Chamberlain to the Laird of Prestongrange (1716-1723) (NAS CS96/4520). However, now the whole book has been transcribed and entries reinforce the suggestion that Prestongrange was 'Scotland's first industrial estate'. As well as glass and land rental information, salt, coal, specialist textile and beer production is also recorded. Additionally entries show that fishing boats owned by the estate were hired out. There is also some suggestion of lime production. David Fearn was the Baillie to Prestongrange at approximately the same time as William Henderson. His papers (NAS GD1/576/8) have also been examined. These record rebuilding works at Morrison's Haven harbour, various schemes to reinvigorate the glassworks and the financial difficulties that beset the Laird. Several of these papers relate to misuse of resources by the coal grieve.

Other work carried out so far by PHRG includes:

- Further information on salt trading from the Haven in the 16th Century was found to be detailed in NAS E71/23/1.
- NLS MS 3720 records coal working on the estate after the '45 rebellion.
- Many other items in the Grant-Suttie archive have also been examined (NAS GD357).
- 19th century shipping records have been examined (GD1/1015/2 & 3)

- Other sources examined include: Wills, Census returns, Acts of the Scottish Parliament and the East Lothian Museums accessions lists.
- Secondary sources such as the Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalist Society & the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland have been searched.
- Maps, plans and transcriptions of key documents have been uploaded onto the PCAP website.

3.4 **Prestongrange Oral Reminiscence Group,** by Annemarie Allan, Nicky Bird, Julie Forrest and Catherine Murray

The Prestongrange Oral Reminiscence Group (PORG) emerged from a series of training sessions with Dr Jim Smyth of University of Stirling, held over the summer of 2007 at Prestongrange Museum. The training sessions covered interview techniques, ethics, examples of good and bad practices, audio recording equipment, and transcription. Dr Smyth also discussed the purpose of oral history as a subject, its importance in terms of social history, and related research methods associated with both local and family histories. He also highlighted the importance of identifying objectives and outcomes for any oral history research - such as published academic papers and conference presentations - as ways to ensure that it has lasting public dissemination.

In the autumn of 2007 the first meeting of the PORG consisted of six volunteers to discuss the overall purpose of the group, including possible roles and objectives. Four volunteers became the core group with defined roles: Julie Forrest (Transcription), Nicky Bird (Technical Support), Catherine Murray and Annemarie Allan (Interview Team). The decision was also made to aim to interview four local people who offered different viewpoints from interviews recorded in previous seasons. In particular, the PORG felt that the voices and stories of women were underrepresented. Furthermore, the archaeological investigations of 2007 had developed a primary focus – the Pottery site including the Customs House and air-raid shelter: this also happened to be the site where a significant community had once lived (the miners' cottages were removed in the 1960s). Consequently this site was considered to be significant as it offered both 'domestic' and 'industrial' perspectives, happily linking any potential oral history with the work of the archaeological project. Two local women were identified as potential interviewees (one having a direct family connection to Annemarie Allan). At the same time two local men who had worked as miners were also identified as important sources. The PORG felt it was important to include working lives, and build upon the archive of former miners' voices, who by virtue of age are now becoming increasingly rare.

In February 2008, the list of four was condensed to two: Nancie Burns (whose childhood and teenage years were spent in one of the miners' houses) and Davie Edmond (who worked as a miner from leaving school at 15 until the age of 21, during the final years of Prestongrange as an active colliery). The decision to focus on two individuals was determined by a number of practical issues, not least the length of time that was necessary to devote to transcription (1 hour of interview = 7 hours of transcription).

Davie Edmond was the first interviewee, and it was clear from this experience that a purely audio recording was limited: his animated demonstration of mining tasks was completely lost. The PHOG had some discussion on how the group's work could be fed into not only the archaeological activities but also to support Peter Ross' documentation of the overall project. Audio copies of the interviews were sent to Peter. The interview with Nancie reinforced these issues as she gave a detailed description of the layout of the houses as well as a wealth of vibrant anecdotes that vividly brought out aspects of family life, and a sense of community, drawn from memories of her grandfather working as Prestongrange's Blacksmith to her swimming with working horses in Morrison's Haven. Julie's rigorous transcription provided a faithful written record of the audio recording. However, the time constraints led to a professional transcription for Davie's interview, and the PORG are currently revising this documentation as a way of addressing the significant discrepancies between the two transcriptions (for example, in the Davie transcript, this includes distinguishing between the two voices of the interview team, plus the textual richness missing when colloquial expressions are misunderstood).

In Spring 2008 Nancie and Davie were filmed on the Prestongrange site by Peter Ross, with Catherine Murray as lead interviewer, and Jackie Liehne interviewing Nancie during the initial excavations of the glass flue site. These interviews were rewarding experiences, and are best summarised by Davie's reaction to seeing the now disused 'cage' above surface by the Beam Engine. This cage was the one he used to go underground and his unsentimental views of the end of his mining days at Prestongrange are also telling. Both interviews are currently in unedited raw footage, and Peter has asked the PORG to identify themes which might be a possible rationale for editing.

To summarise, the PORG's remaining tasks are:

- Update on state of transcriptions
- Read through updated transcripts prior and identify themes of interest
- View raw video footage/identify themes of interest
- Meet with Davie/keep in touch with Nancie
- Define outcomes: including decisions on audio, video, and other possible web outlets
- Ensuring public access/visibility of results.

CHAPTER 4: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK RESULTS

Summary

Based on the results of 2004 and 2005, the 2007 research programme once again concentrated on the glassworks site. Existing PCAP members had the opportunity to refine the excavation skills they had developed since the project began whilst new members were introduced to fieldwork techniques such as half-sectioning, trowelling and recording. Within the pottery site, archaeological investigation was confined to the area to the north of the glass flue. The glass flue was fully cleared and the wall elevations and brick and flagstone floor were fully recorded. Interestingly, the badly truncated remains of a stone structure were uncovered in the north-east of the trench. In terms of construction method and materials this structure was not too dissimilar to the glass flue and may be a related store or warehouse. An earthenware shard, from the body and spout of an Italian Maiolica wet drug jar of probable 16th century date, was found in the floor layer of this structure and may confirm this theory. The eastern portion of the brick washhouse was also discovered meaning that the PCAP team recorded the entire southern extent of this building. A number of modern demolition pits and midden levelling events were also recorded. Unfortunately, asbestos was discovered at the start of the 2008 season, which effectively ended the possibility of further excavation at the pottery site and intended work at the nearby salt girnal.

In Area 1, where ground penetrating radar (GPR) had suggested possible remains of a structure at the location of the 19th century pottery, two trenches were excavated in 2007. These trenches revealed the remains of railway sleepers, which relate to a suite of tracks depicted on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. Although the GPR evidence was not supported through excavation Trenches 3 and 4 confirmed the presence of the railway lines depicted on early 20th century maps and provided evidence of construction techniques.

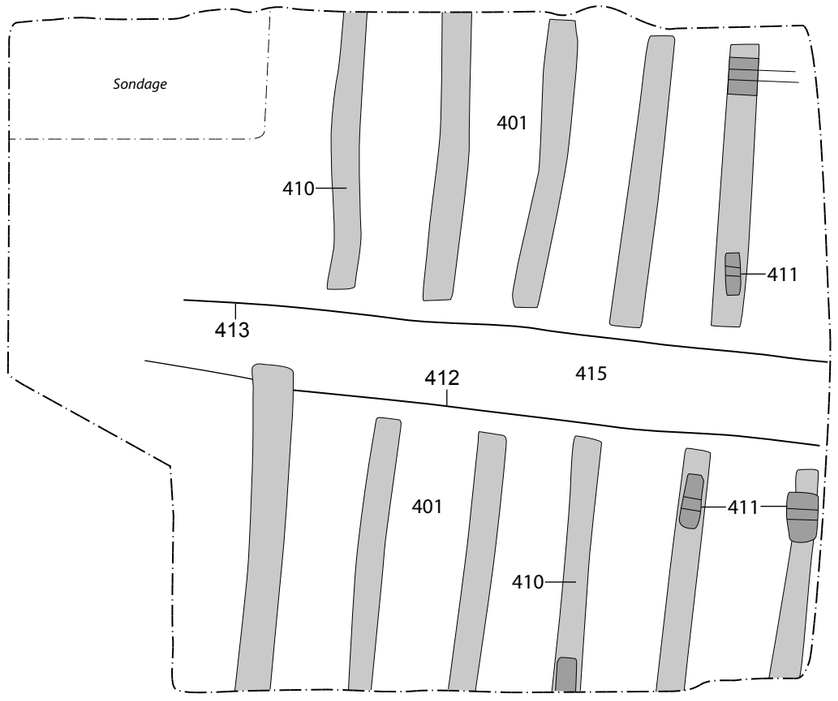


Fig 3 - Trench 4 post-excavation plan

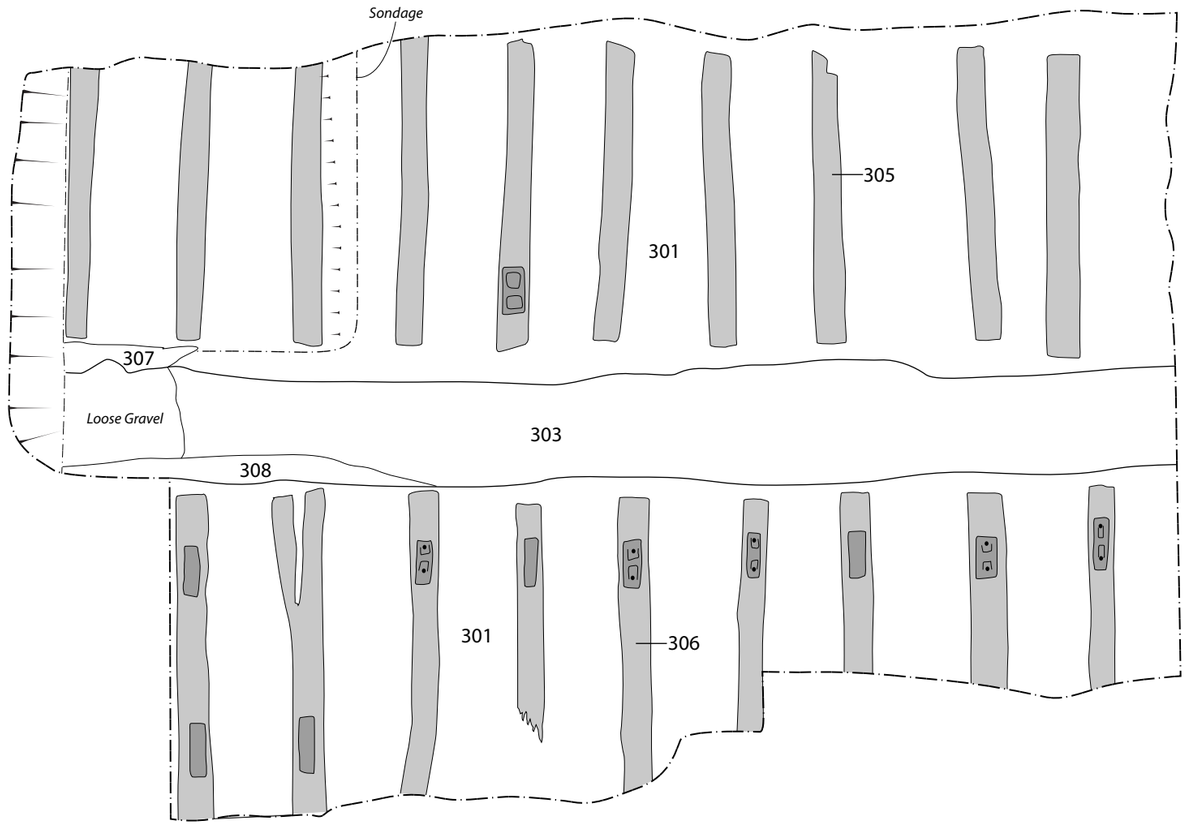
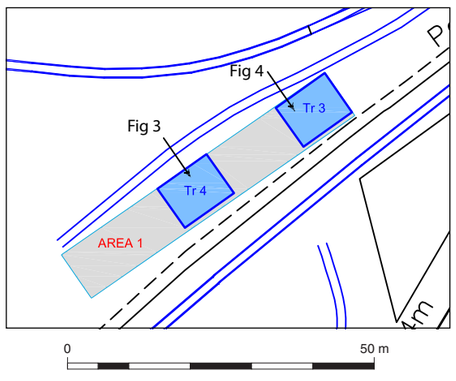


Fig 4 - Trench 3 post-excavation plan



IFA-registered archaeological organisation

Key:

Railway Sleepers

Rail Retainer Shoe

Fig. No: 3 & 4	Revision: A	Title: Trench 3 & 4 Post-Excavation Plans	Drawn by: LW / Page No: 21
			Scale: 50 cm 0 1 m
		Project: Prestongrange Community Project	Client: East Lothian Council and the Heritage Lottery Fund

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4.1 Introduction

The areas that have been examined archaeologically are shown in Fig. 1. This map also shows the previous areas investigated and the location of the Standing Building Survey at the Customs House, all of which are described below.

4.2 The 19th Century Pottery Investigation (Area 1)

In April 2006 the lawned area to the south-west of the glass works (Area 1) was subjected to GPR survey. This survey suggested that linear features identified at a depth of 1m may be the remains of a building (Cressey 2006). Two trenches, 3 and 4, were placed over this lawned area (Fig. 1) in order to investigate whether these anomalies were related to the 19th century pottery in this location. Both trenches revealed the presence of two lines of railway sleepers, which are probably the remains of the expanded suite of railway lines depicted on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map.

Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

Following the removal of turf and topsoil a layer of industrial demolition material (302), 0.5m thick, was removed by machine. This revealed a hard-packed coal-rich layer (301) into which railway sleepers were set. The sleepers were set into hollows either side of a central spine of sand plus flint nodules (303) between the lines. The southern line of sleepers (306) are large squared timbers, some of which have surviving shoes for the tracks. Not all of the shoes survive but a number of worked grooves and joints in the timber demonstrate that all of the sleepers at one time held shoes. The northern line of sleepers (305) are of poorer quality than the southern line (306). These timbers are slightly rounded and irregular in shape and not all of them bear evidence of having held shoes, although this may be the result of truncation. A sondage was excavated by machine in the north-west of the trench in order to investigate the archaeological potential below the railway sleepers. The sondage was 2.5m deep and contained six layers providing a good sequence of activity in the trench. The topsoil (300), industrial debris (302) and track bed and sleepers were removed. Below the sleepers a layer of dirty sand (309), 0.3m deep was exposed. This dirty sand overlay a layer of blaes and unconsolidated industrial debris (310). The bottom layer was a layer of clay and sand (311) which overlay natural sand (312).

Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

Trench 4 is almost a mirror of Trench 3; the results were very similar. Again topsoil (402) removal revealed a layer of industrial demolition material (403). This revealed the same hard-packed coal-rich layer (401) in which the railway sleepers were set. Again the sleepers were set into hollows either side of a central spine (415), although in this case there was some evidence that these hollows may have been cut into the surface rather than being part of the original plan. As in Trench 3 the northern line of sleepers (410) were of poor quality construction, being slightly rounded and irregular in shape. Only one of the sleepers held the remains of track shoes. The southern line of sleepers (410) were better squared timbers. Only three sleepers had track shoes or retain evidence for having held shoes. A hand excavated sondage in the north-west of the trench was excavated in order to investigate the layer immediately below the railway sleepers. The same layer of dirty sand (404) was present immediately below

the sleepers and track bed. Again this dirty sand overlay a loose layer of industrial debris and blaes. Natural sand (419) was reached at the base. A salt-glazed pipe (418), probably a sewer, cut across the trench below the level of the railway sleepers.

Fig. 5: Volunteers excavating in Trench 3

4.3 The Glassworks Site (Trench 1)

Background

The glassworks site lies within an area of woodland to the east of a row of cottages towards the eastern end of the Prestongrange Industrial Museum (Fig. 1). It is bounded on its northern and eastern side by a pedestrian footpath. A railway line runs along the southern boundary and at the western end a garden wall and the upstanding remains of a derelict building known locally as the Customs House delimit this end of the site. Early map evidence strongly suggested that the eastern part of the site was occupied by a pottery in the 18th century. In the early 20th century a row of miners cottages occupied the northern part of the pottery site. These buildings were still standing as late as the 1970s when they were demolished as part of site clearance operations.

During the later part of the 2004 season, entry was gained into the interior of a WW2 air-raid shelter which is situated on the eastern side of the Customs House. The shelter was built for the occupants of the aforementioned miners' cottages. Cursory examination of its interior showed that the air-raid shelter had a vaulted roof supported by thick rubble walls possibly from an earlier structure. At this stage it was not clear if the vaulted structure was a cellar for the Customs House or if it was connected with an earlier industrial structure.

During the 2004 season, trial trenching and test-pitting work within the wooded area provided substantial evidence to suggest that near-surface layers had been heavily

mixed as a result of ploughing and site clearance during the late 1970s (Cressey 2004). Within the areas investigated there was no conclusive evidence of in situ building remains associated with a pottery. However, sufficient residual information such as flint nodules, biscuit-fired pottery, wasters, fragments of saggers (ceramic containers) and glass cullet (waste glass) provided indirect evidence for the pottery and glassworks. Other evidence such as the single wall (1/005) found running north-south butting up against the Customs House wall (Fig. 6) showed that at least some structural archaeology had survived at the site.

Based on the results of 2004, a larger trench was opened which provided clear evidence for the depth of industrial debris and the presence of a WW2 Anderson shelter (Fig. 6). A large deposit of glass waste was found at the south side of the trench. The principal features excavated included long parallel walls, containing a brick and flagstone floor, with a preserved section containing a vaulted roof that had been converted into the WW2 air-raid shelter. During the exposure of the walls it was found that they ended abruptly after a distance of 18m to the east of the air-raid shelter. Examination of the wall ends by mechanical excavator confirmed that the walls had been truncated during the 20th century by a large pit containing demolition material including plastered brick, concrete, steel pipes and a wire waste-paper basket. Most important were two large dumps of pottery that had been deposited within the glass flue walls. These dumps contained thousands of pottery sherds which have been dated to the second half of the 18th century and include a variety of previously unseen forms. Other finds included glass waste, clay pipes, ceramic tiles, burnt flint, copper alloy and iron objects. It was these finds that led to further excavations in 2007.

The foundations of a brick structure (101) which was probably the remains of outhouses, perhaps a toilet or a washhouse, built to the rear of the miners' row were also uncovered. These buildings were demolished in the late 1960s-early 1970s and as a result the demolition material from this site is spread over a wide area.

Trial excavation was also carried out to investigate the presence of a fort and tidal mill close to the modern coastal road and within Morrison's Haven. Cartographic evidence suggested that the mill and the fort were located on the southern most edge of the present harbour. The tidal mill is depicted in Figure 2. Three trial trenches (2005 trenches 1-3, see Fig. 1) confirmed that on both sides of the modern road the land was reclaimed using demolition material from the colliery, thus obscuring any archaeological remains within this area. Another method had to be employed to get a wider picture of whether any archaeological features were present within this area, so a detailed ground penetrating radar survey was carried out. The results proved inconclusive.

GPR survey was also undertaken to the south-west of the pottery site, (Area 1) which appeared to hold the greatest potential for the survival of archaeological remains (see Section 4.2).

Footprint of
Former Customs
House (Fig 18-22)

1/005

1/007

Drain

060

062

Washhouse
Wall Foundations 101

101

116

Stone Structure 102

113

101

061

113

103

108

102

Drain

135

155

105

102

112

Entrance

A

B

105

Slot 1

105

Slot 2

C

107

104

D

Pit (Modern)129

Concrete Plinth

Slot 3/4

111

Flue wall

Spoil Tip

148

Air Raid Shelter

079

099

Glassworks Flue

091

Flue wall

Emergency
Exit

Undistinguished
Natural Sandy Clay

Disturbed
Area
(Modern)

Anderson
Shelter Floor
067

069

068

066

071

065

Corrugated
Iron 070

089

Wall Foundations

Wall Fragment

1 m 0 5 m

IFA-registered archaeological organisation

Key:

- Intrusive Pits/Disturbance 20th Century
- Air Raid Shelter 20th Century
- 20th Century Brick Wash House
- Glasshouse Flue 18th Century
- Possible 16th-18th Century Buildings

Fig. No:	Revision:	Title:	Drawn by:	Page No:
6	A	Trench 1 Post-Excavation Plan	LW	25
			Scale: 1:100	

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Project:	Client:
Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project	East Lothian Council and the Heritage Lottery Fund

The 2007 Excavations

The 2007 excavations extended the investigations of the glass flue and brick building discovered in 2005 (Figs 1 and 6).

The Glass Flue (Fig. 6-7)

Excavation of the flue was described following the 2005 season (Cressey 2006) and the present excavations were concerned with completing the work started in 2005. The walls of the flue (074 and 075) were re-exposed and all of the infilling rubble within their interior was excavated. The brick and flagstone floor (079/091) was found to be more irregular towards the east and full exposure confirmed the fact the entire floor appeared to have been subjected to heat in several places (Cressey 2006). A shallow cut (148) was discovered against the northern wall in the east of the flue (Fig. 6). It measured 1.2m by 0.8m by 0.2m deep and was filled with broken brick and debris and was probably a repair where the floor had become worn or damaged.

Fig. 7: The interior of the glassworks flue, with flagstone and brick floor visible

The Washhouse (Fig. 6 and 8)

The eastern end of the brick washhouse excavated in 2005 was further uncovered during the 2007 excavations. PCAP members uncovered a structure built of red bricks (101) which measured 3.5m in length by 1.4m wide and was aligned north-south, surviving to a height of 0.5m in four courses. The bricks of this wall were a single course in width and were built on a layer of coarse yellow sand. Three partition walls of the same type of brick, and which were aligned in the same direction as the partitions recorded in 2005, were laid at right angles to wall 101. Although no stratigraphical relationship between the walls recorded in 2005 and 2007 survived it is likely they are parts of the same structure (Fig. 6 and 7). On the eastern end of the structure a rectangular setting of bricks enclosed an area 0.7m by 1.7m and was bonded to the rest of the brick structure. Examination of the cartographic sources and old photographs (Cressey 2006) showed that these were the remains of outhouses, or a washhouse built to the rear of the miners row, and this rectangular setting of bricks was probably a store or toilet associated with the washhouse structure. These buildings were demolished in the late 1960s/early 1970s and as a result the demolition material from this site is spread over a wide area and completely covered these remains.

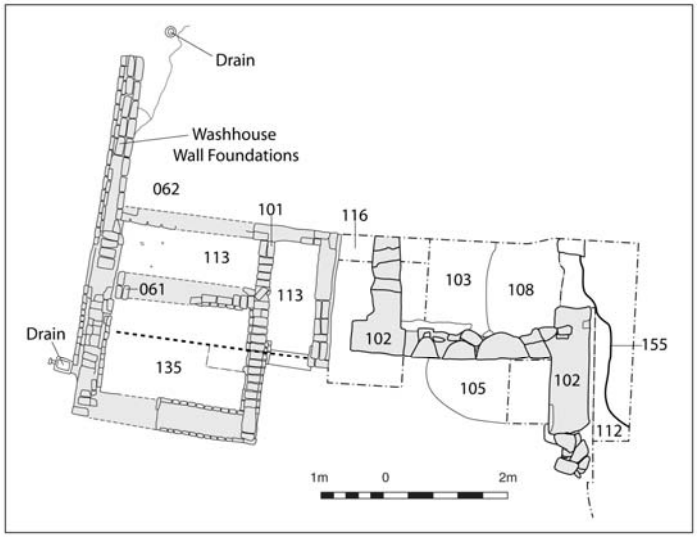

Fig. 8: Plan of Washhouse 101 and Stone Structure 102

The Stone Structure (Fig. 6, 8, 9)

Partial remains of a stone building (102) were identified immediately to the east of the brick structure (101). The structure was made up of three different fragments of interrelated stone wall (Figs 6 and 8). The longest portion of wall was aligned north-south and measured 3.8m long by 0.6m wide by 0.4m deep. The wall was constructed of randomly coursed angular and sub-angular yellow sandstone rubble laid with a crude mortar bond and survived in two courses. It was built on a thin (0.2m deep) lens of humic grey sandy material (137); below this a pink flinty gravel (134) underlay the whole structure. A compact layer of clayey sand (103) occupied the centre of the building and was probably the remains of a beaten earth floor. This material overlay a layer of mortar and stone debris (108) which was probably the foundation layer for the floor, which not only provided the solid surface for the floor but also raised its level. The pink flinty gravel underlay foundation layer 108. Modern disturbance, probably a demolition pit (155), in the north-east corner of the structure had cut away part of the

floor (103) and the northern part of the eastern wall. An earthenware shard, from the body and spout of an Italian Maiolica wet drug jar of probable 16th century date (Fig. 15), was found in this floor layer (103). The southern extent of the eastern wall probably extended a little to the south, although there was no evidence that this wall extended much further than the spread of tumble shown on Fig. 8. There was no stratigraphical relationship between this structure and the washhouse, although the gap between them is very narrow, at only 0.3m. Wall 102 is damaged on its eastern edge and it may be that the washhouse construction truncated the stone building in this area. It is unclear what this structure may have been but given its construction method, location and associated pottery it is probable that it was related to the glass flue, possibly as a store or warehouse.

Fig. 9: Stone structure 102 in the background, washhouse 101 in the foreground

Other Features (Fig. 6)

The area in-between the glass flue and washhouse/structure 102 was covered by a patchy layer of compact dirty sand up to 0.14m deep (105), and to the north of that a looser dirty sand layer (120). A large modern pit (129) had been cut through these layers. Following a thorough surface clean of the trench by the PCAP members it was initially thought that layer 105 could have been the foundation cut for the glass flue; this was subsequently found not to be the case.

The central area of the trench was excavated in three slots, two slots were placed to investigate the sequence of deposits between the structures (Slots 1 and 2) and one slot to investigate the modern pit (Slot 3/4).

Slot 1 (Fig. 11)

Slot 1 was positioned up against the air-raid shelter's eastern wall and contained an interesting sequence. The construction layers beneath the air-raid shelter entrance and stairway was visible in section (Fig. 11). The section showed that the shelter was built

on a concrete base (118 and 123). Below the entrance, rubble debris (119) and sand (121) underlay the concrete base (123); these layers of rubble and sand were probably make-up layers to increase the ground height allowing the flue to be used as the 'body' of the shelter (see Cressey 2006). A shallow rubble lens (122) was also visible between this concrete base (123) and the actual top step of the stairway. The concrete base was also recorded at the base of the steps (118). The construction of the lower part of the shelter truncated the upper layers of this part of the trench, having cut through dirty sand (120) and seven bands of overlying midden deposits and sand (117). These bands tipped from south to north and it is unclear whether they were ground levelling deposits or from actual midden use. The fact that four rich humic deposits, containing shell and animal bone fragments, were each covered by sand may indicate that these deposits were the result of successive periods of middening in the area. Natural sand was recorded at the base (116).

An overnight collapse of the section edge running at right angles to the air-raid shelter resulted in a large amount of spoil falling into the trench. This material contained several pieces of medieval pottery. This has been identified by George Haggarty. When pieced together, the sherds formed a conjoining strap handle and body from a large, white gritty ware jug with a light green glaze. George Haggarty suggests a 15th century date for the jug, which allows us to be certain that the jug fragments represent the earliest fragments of pottery found. In all probability the pot was discarded along with other organic remains into a midden located at this part of the site.

Slot 2 (Figs 12 and 13)

The midden deposits (117) recorded in Slot 1 were also present in the north of Slot 2. Here they had been truncated by a possible pit (126). This possible pit was filled with a mid grey dirty sand (125). The pit had a concave base, and measured 1.28m wide by 0.44m deep. It had cut through another layer of dirty sand (127). It was sealed by deposit 105. A second possible cut feature (130) was recorded in the east-facing section of the slot. The fill (131) was very similar to layer 127 and the cut (130) did not extend into the excavated slot. This suggests that this deposit is much more likely to be a product of undulations in layer 127 rather than an individual feature.

Slot 3/4 (Fig. 14)

A large modern pit (129), measuring 2.5m long by 2.6m wide, was recorded in the centre of the trench between structure 102 and the northern flue wall 074 (Fig. 10). The pit was cut through layer 105 and through the lower layer of dirty sand (127). Finds within the rubble-rich fill (104) contained an assortment of scrap iron, a bicycle frame and various car parts all dating to the mid-20th century. The full depth of the pit was not recorded as excavation was stopped at a depth of 1.5m on health and safety grounds. The original excavation of this pit, presumably by machine, perhaps surprisingly did not do very much damage to the flue wall. Only a handful of sandstone blocks on the lower courses were disturbed. The pit had obliterated all traces of the foundation trench for the flue wall (074).

Fig. 10: Trench 1 pre-excavation, showing the flue fully exposed. The stone structure 102 is on the right of the shot and the washhouse is behind. The dotted line marks the position of Pit 129.

Excavations in 2008

While opening up the new trench to the north of the 2007 trench, to further investigate the building footings located, we came across asbestos within the trench. As asbestos is a controlled substance, with special procedures needed for its handling and disposal, this had to be reported to East Lothian Council. The Council carried out some tests and procured some costs for cleaning up the site, and have unfortunately taken the decision that the best solution is to remove the visible asbestos and then reinstate the site. This decision meant that no excavations could take place in 2008.

4.4 **The Salt Girnal** (Fig. 1)

A girnal is a storehouse, used normally for the receipt of grain paid as rent to the landlord. They were usually located near to the coast, for ease of shipping the bulk produce out to more distant markets. The girnals at Prestongrange, however, may have been related to the local salt production. Like grain, this requires dry storage and would have been gathered in bulk before selling on. The girnal is shown on the map of 1832 (Fig. 16) and lies across the path between the trees to the east of the glassworks. The excavation of a trench was planned to take place in this location in order to identify any surviving remains. However, given the site's proximity to the pottery site in Trench 1 it was necessary to include this area as part of the asbestos clean-up operation. The Council excavated a test-pit at the location of the salt girnal in order to test whether there was any contamination there. Unfortunately, enough material was found, mainly close to the surface, to prohibit any further work.

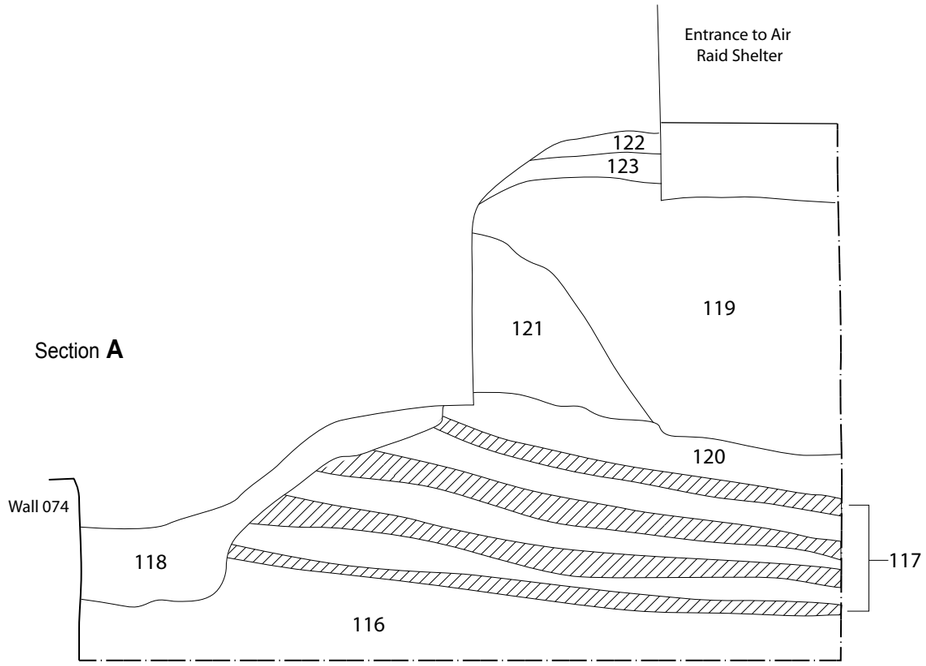

Fig 11 - East-facing section of Slot 1, Trench1

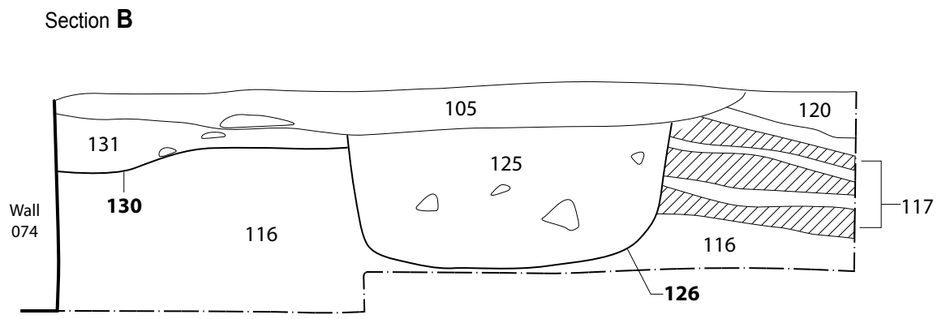

Fig 12 - East-facing section of Slot 2, Trench1

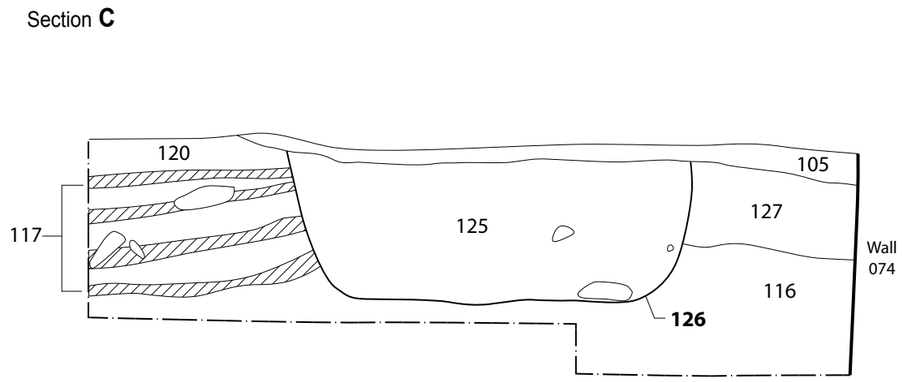

Fig 13 - West-facing section of Slot 2,Trench1

Fig 14 - South-facing section of Slot 3/4, Trench1

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Key:

Fig. No: 11-14	Revision: A	Title: Trench 1 Sections	Drawn by: LW / Page No: 31
			Scale: 50 cm 0 50 cm
		Project: Prestongrange Community Project	Client: East Lothian Council and the Heritage Lottery Fund

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CHAPTER 5: FINDS

5.1 Non-pottery finds, by Sue Anderson

Table 1 shows the quantification of finds from Area A other than pottery. A full quantification by context is included in Appendix 4.

Find type	No	Wt
Glass	30	695
Glass waste	6	136
Clay pipe	28	103
Mortar	1	3
Iron	4	56
Copper alloy	1	5
Flint	3	8
Slag	1	22
Coal	13	22
Bone	58	410
Shell	411	1629

Table 1. Finds quantities by type

The majority of glass fragments comprised pieces of uncoloured, green or brown bottles and uncoloured window glass, all of 19th/20th-century date. There were also six pieces of blue-green glass waste or cullet.

Fragments of clay pipe stem and bowl included examples of 17th- to 19th-century date, the earliest bowls being found in layer 105 and as unstratified finds.

One small fragment of lime mortar was found in 105, along with pieces of coal and a large quantity of marine molluscs. The latter included winkles, whelks, dog whelks, mussels, cockles, oysters, razors and limpets and probably represents food waste.

Metal objects comprised four handmade iron nails and a fragment of flat twisted copper alloy wire. A piece of ferrous slag or clinker was an unstratified find.

Three pieces of flint, including one which was burnt, were probably related to pottery manufacture. Large quantities of imported flints have been found on the site previously.

Fragments of bone were collected from several contexts, although the majority came from layer 105. These included fragments of cattle, sheep, pig, horse, ?bird and fish bones.

In addition to the finds from Area A, nine iron object were recovered from Trench 3 context 301. These included large bolts, washers and possible machinery parts.

Fig. 15: Complete Italian Maiolica wet drug jar and the sherd found in context 103

5.2 Summary of Pottery Results, by George Haggarty

Forty-three boxes of ceramic material were recovered during Phases 1 and 2 of the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (PCAP). The pottery has been listed, described and photographed on a ceramic resource disk to be distributed with the Journal of the Northern Ceramic Society. It was classified and divided by fabric type, form and decoration. The catalogue also incorporates both earlier[20] and later ceramic material.

Most of the ceramic assemblage recovered is extremely significant in that it seems to form a tight group of local redwares[21], including a superb collection of trailed slipwares, dating from the second half of the 18th century[22]. This was probably the product of a pottery run from c.1750-69 by Anthony Hilcoat, a potter who originally came from Newcastle but who had previously been potting near the Haven, at West Pans c.1749-50. The first mention we have of Hilcoat's presence at Morrison's Haven comes in a Protest dated 8th July 1758 for the sum of 'two pounds ten Shillings sterling' where he is designated 'Master of the Potterrwork at Morisons –haven' (NAS 032024 CC8-17-36-00000A).[23] In March 1761, Hilcoat may have extended his pottery as he rented a tack of land from Anna Brown, a widow, and the Register of Deeds records his agreement with:

> 'Anna Brown, alias Henderson, relict of Richard Brown, Shipmaster for Morrison's Haven, and Anthony Hilcott, Potter in Morrison's Haven" for the yearly tack of a Tenement of "land, high leigh back and fore with the hail office and houses, yeard and pertinents thereof lying in the town of Morrison's Haven" He had a partner in this contract ; "Anthony Hilcott and

[20] A small group of late medieval whiteware probably dating to c. 1500 suggests that a late medieval horizon may underlie the later glass and pottery producing area (Word File 238).
[21] The only non-redwares in this assemblage are two shards of White Salt Glazed Stoneware and a few of Creamware, all of which would be consistent with a date in the 1750/60s. It is just possible that a potter called Raining produced the White Salt Glazed Stoneware at a second pottery c 1767-8, owned by the Earl of Hyndford at Morrison's Haven. When Raining fled, amongst the goods he left behind was 'a parcel of hard stoneware 'valued at £1.2.6. (Haggarty 2007, 223).
[22] The Morrison's Haven slipwares are significantly different, with none of the press moulded plates recovered amongst the shards dated to c1750s, which were excavated just along the road at the West Pans ceramic production site (Haggarty 2006 Word File 17).
[23] I am grateful to Sheila Forbes for this reference.

with and for him James Watson, Saltmaker at Westpans does hereby bind and oblige themselves conjunctly and severally."

Both men were signatories to the Document.

Most of the later ceramic material probably comes from the pottery of George Gordon, who in 1772 took a 19 year lease on 'a space of ground at Morrison Haven, formerly enclosed as a glasshouse, along with house and buildings erected sometime ago, also the sea mill and a range of houses at that time possessed by Anthony Hilcote in which he carried on a pottery work' (NAS RD 2/214/1/776). The following year Gordon formed a partnership on a 19 year basis with Rowland Bagnall, a potter at Morrison's Haven (NAS CC 8/17/39). It was their intention to make 'cream coloured ware: black: tortoise shell: white, and every other kind of pottery ware' and at its inception it employed 6 workers (NAS SC 40/20/28). It seems likely that the history of Gordon's time and landholdings c.1772-1833 at Morrison's Haven is more complicated than the published literature would have us believe (McVeigh 1979, 90-1), and it would merit a programme of research. For a plan of the disputed ground[24] at Morrison's Haven, see Fig. 14 below.

It has been suggested in print that a pottery existed in the area in the 17th century at Morrison's Haven.[25] However, the excavated shard material cannot confirm this hypothesis.[26] Imported pottery is very scarce from the excavation with only four shards being recognised: three Low Countries Redwares, probably of 17th century date,[27] and a single shard from a Tin Glazed Earthenware, wet drug jar, almost certainly Italian[28] and 17th century. This possibly relates to the Italian Glass workers who worked on the site (Turnbull 2001, 95-102).

Twenty redware shards from Morrison's Haven have to date been sampled, using ICP-MS, as part of the Historic Scotland-funded Scottish redware programme. The results of this work is only now coming through the system, but at first glance the data is looking incredibly exciting as it appears to show that the pottery from Morrison's Haven can be isolated from other redware groups sampled from around the Forth littoral.[29] It is also intended to sample, using ICP-MS, the three Low Countries shards in a bid to try and identify the area from which they originated.

[24] It was a dispute over clay and the refusal to renew his lease which was instrumental in George Gordon having to vacate the pottery.
[25] McVeigh states that one of the kilns had the date 1668 inscribed on its keystone (1979, 68).
[26] The excavations only produced one base shard which might correspond with this date (Word File 38).
[27] Given the documented trade links this is no surprise (Word File 37).
[28] I have shown this shard to Celia Curnow and, although it cannot be paralleled exactly, she agrees that a 17th century date is perfectly acceptable.
[29] This research will eventually be published as a monograph of the Medieval Pottery Research Group.

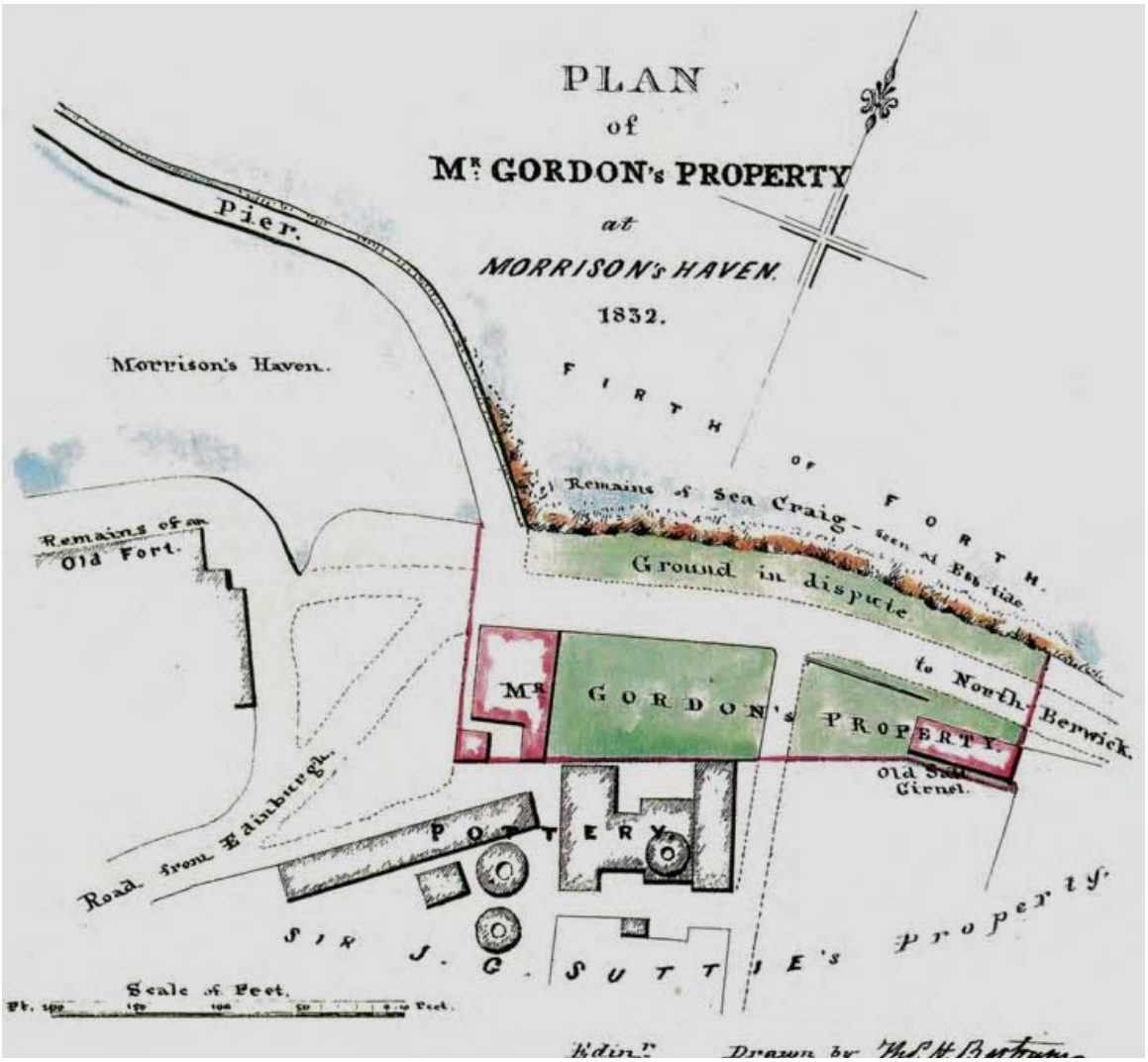


Fig. 16: The 1832 plan of Mr Gordon's Property at Morrison's Haven

5.3 **The Glassworking Waste from the Pottery Site,** by Dr Hugh Willmott

Thirty-four bags of glassmaking waste were examined. The majority came from the coal ash layer B040, whilst three bags came from Test pit 7 context 007 (Phase 1, 2005). All the material is remarkably homogeneous, and whilst it serves as a general indication that glassmaking was taking place, there are few if any more diagnostic fragments.

The waste can be broadly broken down into two categories. The first is gall or slag, and this constitutes the majority of the assemblage. Slags form in most industrial processes, and glassmaking is no exception. The raw materials used, and the sand sources in particular, contained natural impurities that were removed by the glassmaker in the early stages of manufacture. Specifically gall, a light bubbly material, full of gaseous pores, would form in the top of the glassmaking crucible and this was simply periodically scrapped off and discarded, often in the same place as the used fuel ash from the furnace. The consequence of this is that excavations on all glassmaking sites reveal a significant quantity of fused gall, fuel ash and other slags, and this is precisely what has been recovered at Prestongrange.

The second type of glass waste, which only forms a very small fraction of the assemblage, is pot metal. Pot metal is a fully formed glass, created after the first fusing of the raw materials. Although a fused glass, it still contained many impurities, and it was normally allowed to cool, broken up and then re-melted in order to purify it further. During this process it was not uncommon for some of this material to become accidentally lost, and this would account for the small quantity in this assemblage. The Prestongrange pot metal has a dark green hue and seems to be a high lime / low alkali glass, typical for the post-medieval period. Although further refining would have perhaps reduced the intensity of its green colour, it is most likely that it was intended for final manufacture into wine bottles, the most common product of most British glasshouses.

CHAPTER 6: HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY AT THE CUSTOMS HOUSE

Summary

An Historic Building Survey was carried out on the standing remains of the Customs House to the west of the glassworks site. All surviving architectural features and evidence for alteration were recorded. Only the west gable and southern wall survive to their original height with only the lower portion of the east wall surviving. No remains of the east gable survive. Four broad phases of use were noted:

- *Phase 1: Main Building: 18th century*
- *Phase 2: Late 19th century*
- *Phase 3: early 20th century*
- *Phase 4: Modern alterations*

PCAP members helped with both the electronic survey and the identification and recording of the architectural features noted. This provided a great opportunity for PCAP members to learn how the development of a building can be traced through thorough survey and observation.

Fig. 17: Volunteers removing foliage within the Customs House prior to the Building Survey

6.1 Introduction

An Historic Standing Building Survey was carried out at the former 18th century Customs House which lies immediately on the north side of the air-raid shelter roof (Fig. 1). The building is presently a roofless shell with only its southern wall and western gable surviving to their full extent. All of the upstanding remains were surveyed together with a boundary wall connected to the west gable of the Customs House. Parts of the building's interior were investigated by trial-trenching in 2005 by PCAP (Cressey 2006). This work confirmed that a brick floor survived and the position of a fire-place was recorded within a partition wall. This appears to relate to the last phase of use, probably in the early 20th century. Appendix 5 lists the context numbers of individual features identified on each elevation. The development phases are shown in colour on Figs 18-21.

6.2 External Elevations

South Elevation (Fig. 18a-b)

The south elevation contained seven blocked features and is the principal remaining wall of the Customs House. The wall measured 19.2m long by 2.7m high. The building fabric (001) was random rubble bounded with shell tempered lime mortar. Quoins (018) are visible on the west gable end, and the wall contained patches of cement rendering (002) especially on the west side of blocked doorway (003). This doorway was blocked with twenty-two courses of shale brick. Three brick-blocked windows and two blocked apertures were also visible on the elevation. Window 004 was blocked by eight courses of brick and had the possible remains of a sill (005) at its base. Feature 008 appears to be a window blocked by eight courses of brick. However, door jambs (006) to the west of the blocking and a stone lintel (007) were visible suggesting that this may have formally been a blocked door; rubble infill on the interior of the wall (Fig. 18) supports this theory. Window 009 was blocked by 15 courses of brick. It is difficult to ascertain whether feature 011 was a blocked window or a repair. Six courses of shale bricks with a cement bond were present but little evidence for this feature appeared on the wall interior (Fig. 18). A large aperture (013) was filled with a mix of brick and stone (012) and contained a discrete pocket of brick blocking (010). This feature is probably the remains of a blocked double-leaved doorway. A small scar relating to the remains of the original eastern gable end (014) was present at the top of the wall and a wall retention stub (015; see Fig. 18a), five courses high and mortared to the main build (001) was also visible.

North Elevation (Fig. 19a-b)

The north elevation is badly damaged, with a modern garage abutting the centre and only at its west end does it survive to its full height. The main build (001) is the same as the south elevation, of random sandstone rubble. A stone blocked window (016) with stone lintel and side panel and a brick blocked door (017) are present close to the western gable. Modern brick blocking (019) is present at the foot of the wall to the west of the garage. A set of modern brick and concrete slab steps (020) are present at the eastern end of the wall

6.3 Internal Elevations

West Elevation (Fig. 20a-b)

The west elevation is the only remaining gable of the building. The main build is random sandstone rubble (001). Cement render (021) is visible along the pitch of the gable but the coping stones are missing. No areas of blocking or other features were noted on the gable. A garden boundary wall (023) runs to the south of the gable wall (see below). This garden boundary wall does not appear to be keyed into the customs house.

North Elevation (Fig. 21a-b)

As small stub of the north elevation interior wall survives on the west side of the building. A wooden lintel (022) is present and is probably related to the blocked door on the exterior of this elevation but any interior blocking that may be present is well masked within the main build of the wall.

South Elevation (Fig. 22a-b)

Only four of the seven features recorded on the exterior of this wall are visible on the internal elevation (003, 008, 009, 013). Features 004 and 011 were not visible; this may suggest features 004 and 011 are external repairs rather than blocked features. Interestingly, features 003, 008 and 009 are blocked with sandstone rubble on the interior wall and this may relate to the desire to keep the interior uniform. The large aperture/doorway (013) however, is only blocked by stone at its base with brick blocking above. Possible stone quoins for the door surround are visible on the eastern edge of the doorway. The wall shows signs of having been cement rendered (002) and this appears to have happened after features 008 and 009 had been blocked.

6.4 The Boundary Wall (Fig. 20b)

A garden boundary wall runs southwards from the Customs House where it abuts the western gable end. It is constructed in a similar way to the Customs House being built of random coursed sandstone rubble (023). The wall is capped by a modern iron rail. A stone blocked window (024) with a brick surround is visible in the north of the wall, whilst to the south a stone blocked doorway is present (025). No other significant architectural features were identified.

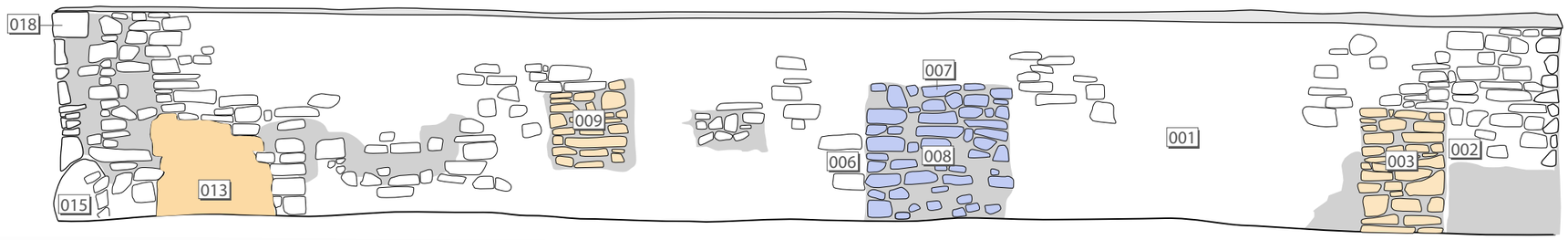


Fig 18a - South internal Elevation of Custom House

Fig 18b - Montage showing the South internal Elevation of Custom House

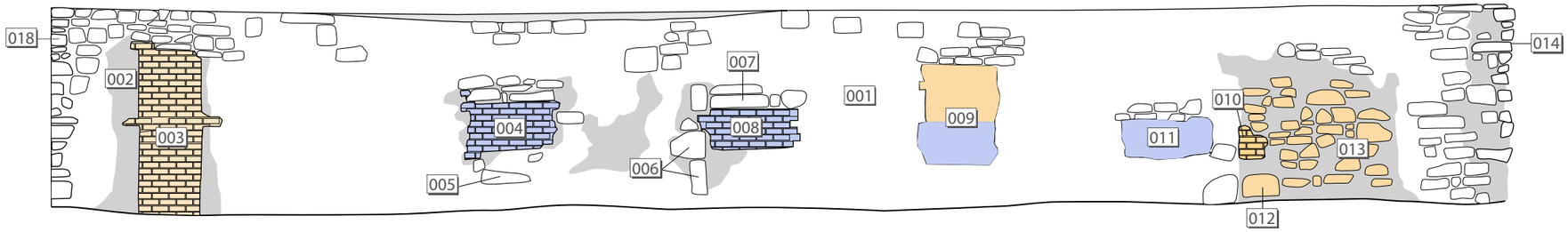
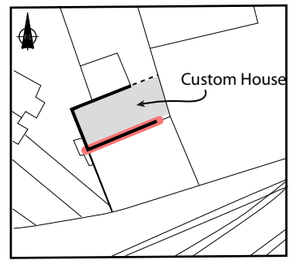


Fig 19a- South external Elevation of Custom House

Fig 19b - Montage showing the South external Elevation of Custom House

3 m

Key:



Phase 1 - 18th Century

Phase 2 - Late 19th Century

Phase 3 - Early 20th Century

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Fig. No: 18-19

Revision: A

Title: Custom House - South Elevations

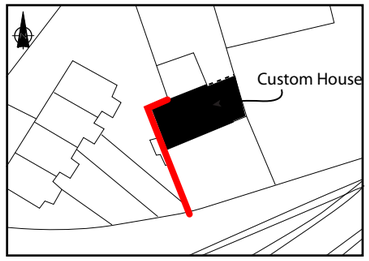
Project: Prestongrange

Scale: 1: 50 @ A3

Client: East Lothian Council

Drawn by: LW

Page No: 40



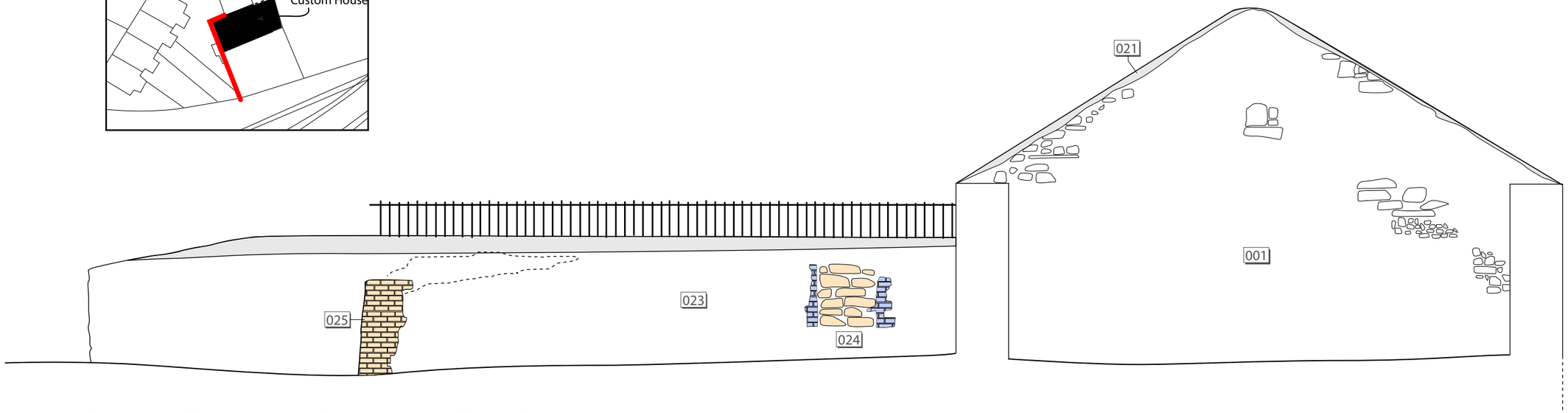


Fig 20a - West Elevation, garden wall and internal gable of Custom House

Fig 20b - West Elevation, Photo montage showing the garden wall

Fig 20c - West Elevation,Photo montage showing the internal gable end of the Custom House

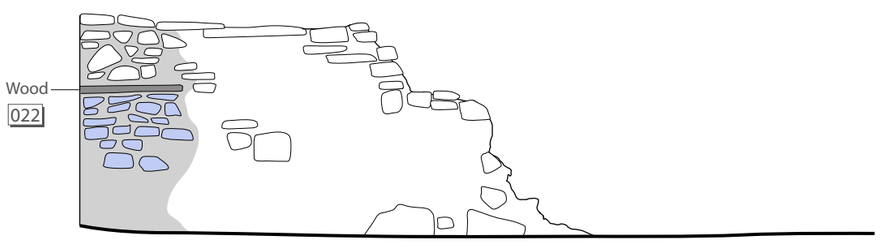


Fig 21a - North Elevation, internal wall of Custom House

Fig 21b - North Elevation, Photo montage showing the internal wall of Custom House

0 3 m

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Key:

- Phase 1 - 18th Century
- Phase 2 - Late 19th Century
- Phase 3 - Early 20th Century

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Fig. No: 20-21
Revision: A

Title: Custom House - West & North Elevations

Project: Prestongrange

Scale: 1: 50 @ A3

Client: East Lothian Council

Drawn by: LW

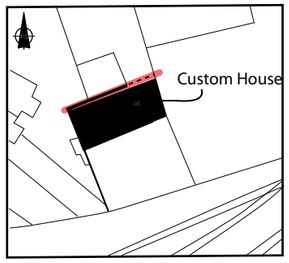

Fig 22a - North Elevation,
Photo montage showing the external wall of the Custom House

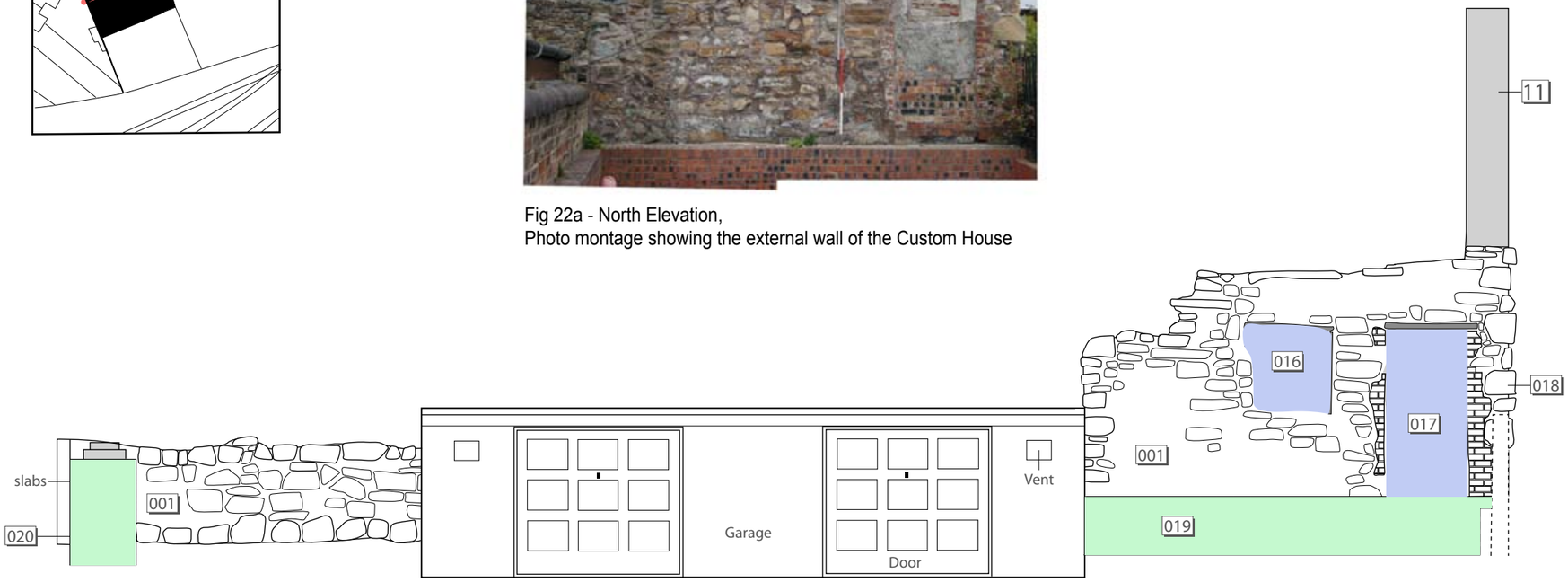

Fig 22b - North Elevation, external wall of the Custom House

Fig 22c - North Elevation, Photo montage showing the external wall of the Custom House

0 3 m

Key:

- Phase 1 - 18th Century
- Phase 2 - Late 19th Century
- Phase 3 - Early 20th Century

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Fig. No:	Revision:
22	A

Title:
Custom House -
North Elevations

Project:
Prestongrange

Scale:
1: 50 @ A3

Client:
East Lothian Council

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LW	42

Fig. 23: Photo showing the pottery site being used as a drying green in the 1930s, the east facing gable end of the Customs House is visible behind the washing lines.

6.5 Customs House: Phase Development

Given the current condition of the Customs House it has only been possible to define three broad phases of development. These phases are colour-coded and shown on the elevations (Figs 18-22).

Phase 1: Main Building: 18th Century

This is the primary construction phase established before 1793 when the building is mentioned in the *Statistical Accounts* (OSA ii: 577). The customs district of Morrison's Haven stretched from Tyne, north of Dunbar, to Figgat Burn in the west (Cressey and Oram 2005). The building is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1854 in what is likely to have been its original form, as was the garden boundary wall. It is possible much (but not all) of the internal and external rendering happened at this time as few of the more recent alterations contain any rendering. No internal divisions are known from this phase. It is possible that the building originally had a paved floor (Cressey 2005).

Phase 2: Late 19th Century

This phase witnessed a number of alterations to the Customs House. The 1894 Second Edition OS map depicts an internal division on the east side of the building. It is possible that at this time the door (017/022) and window (016) on the northern elevation were blocked with brick externally and stone internally. On the southern elevation it appears that feature 009 was either converted from a door to a window or the window aperture was made smaller. It also appears that features 004, 008 and 011 were also blocked at this time. The boundary wall remained largely unchanged at this stage, although a window or other square opening may have been inserted at its northern end. The brick floors and hearth found during excavation probably relate to this phase (Cressey 2006).

Phase 3: Early 20th Century

This phase is the final phase of use of the building and the OS Third Edition map of 1914 shows that an extra partition had been inserted in the western end of the building; effectively dividing the building into three. This dividing wall was found through excavation by PCAP in 2005 (Cressey 2006) and it is likely that it was with this insertion that the Phase 2 hearth was covered with a concrete slab. Door 003 and window 009 were probably blocked at this time, although these features may have been blocked upon abandonment of the building. The garden boundary wall was extended and turned to the east in order to fully enclose the area to the east of the Customs House. It is likely that the apertures in the boundary wall were also blocked at this time.

Phase 4: Modern Alterations

More recent modifications include the steps and brick blocking at the base of the wall on the northern elevation. It is unclear when the building became ruined but there is photographic evidence which shows that the building still stood and was roofed in the 1930s (Fig. 23).

CHAPTER 7: DISCUSSION

Summary

This chapter explores the significance of the archaeological evidence recorded at the pottery site and draws together the different strands of evidence recorded over the three seasons of excavation. Central to the excavation is the large glassworks flue which, although roofless at its east end, had a substantial section of the roof surviving owing to its re-use as an air-raid shelter in 1939. Of lesser archaeological significance, but nonetheless important for the 20th century historical development of the site, are the remains of the Miners Row washhouse. Immediately to the east of this building are the remains of a much earlier structure that is suggested to date from possibly the late 16th or early 17th century based on a single fragment of imported pottery found sealed within a floor layer.

Based on what we know of the morphology of glass flues, contemporary glassworks and from Scottish pictorial evidence, an attempt is made at reconstructing the position of the central furnace and cone. This model may change when more research is carried out as part of the final publication.

7.1 Introduction

This chapter brings together the results of the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project in a way that can be made available to the PCAP members and wider audience. The fieldwork carried out to date has provided a wealth of exciting archaeological information that confirms Prestongrange to be one of the most important early industrial sites in Scotland. Not only has it produced important evidence for 18th-century Scottish glass manufacture but the extent of the structural remains are unparalleled and are considered to be of national importance. The large pottery assemblage is also unique in providing a completely new set of evidence for a range of previously unrecorded types. The following text will assess the results of some of the various strands of information gathered from the 2007 archaeological season and relate this to features found earlier and assess their significance in terms of understanding how old these buildings are likely to be in the light of dating evidence and comparisons with other sites. The so-called pottery site was, throughout the three phases of work, the focus of much of the PCAP project. However, this is a misnomer in that we never did find any structural remains of the pottery, but we did find a massive dump of sherds from Gordon's 18th century pottery.

7.2 The 19th Century Pottery Site

Two trenches were excavated in Area 1, where ground penetrating radar (GPR) had suggested possible remains of a structure. These trenches revealed the remains of railway sleepers which relate to a suite of tracks depicted on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map and provided evidence of construction techniques. They did not, unfortunately, reveal any structural remains associated with the 19th century pottery. It would be fair to assume that extensive groundworks in the late 19th and 20th centuries were responsible for removing all structural traces of the pottery site in this location.

7.3 The Early 18th Century Glass Flue (walls 074 & 075)

The glass flue was found in 2006 and excavated fully in 2007. Attempts to determine if the glass flue could be located using resistivity profiling was also carried out as part of a student project but the results were negative owing to the amount of demolition debris across the site. After clearing all of the internal debris, the wall elevations and brick and flagstone floor were fully recorded. The excavation provided additional information on the type of flooring materials. These included red hand-made bricks, where the melting furnace (see below) would have been situated. Sandstone flags (079) gave way to a floor made of broken re-used bricks with occasional large lumps of sandstone (091). The re-use of material suggests that repair to the floor must have been constant, caused by the raking out of coal ash from the centre of the flue on a regular basis, to prevent the flue from becoming choked and preventing air flow to the furnace.

Archaeological evidence showed that the flue narrows considerably by about half a metre at its centre (Fig. 24). Here the walls are much thicker than the longer flue walls. This narrower section marks the position of what is commonly termed the *siege bench*. Below the bench is the ash pit floor which is lined with red brick laid in rows. As one might expect, the sand below the bricks was found to have been affected by the extreme temperature of hot ash falling through the glass furnace floor. Unfortunately the air-raid shelter has obliterated some of the siege bench but not by much judging by

the hint of a right-angle return below the concrete corner of the air-raid shelter. The siege itself would have straddled the bench below and would have had wrought iron bars that supported the coal used to fuel the melting furnace.

An 18th century glass-furnace of this type would most certainly have used a combination of brick and fire-clay within the furnace into which were stood the crucibles containing molten glass. For a more in-depth account of the development of glass-making during this period the reader is referred to Turnbull (2001). In her section on this subject she mentions that furnaces able to use coal instead of wood represent a crucial turning point in glassmaking technology. These changes in furnace design all revolve around the reverbatory principle by which heat is deflected down onto the object heated, the smoke and flames escaping through the working holes of the furnace. The siege carried the weight of the pots which had a low arch above. The use of wrought iron bars forming a grid over the siege bench was a late 18th century development above a large flue, typical of the one found at Prestongrange. The flue created an immense draft which increased combustion tremendously.

Surrounding the furnace was the cone which housed the furnace and provided a workshop for the glass-blowers. Outlets at the base of the cone could be closed, creating an enormous draught through the underground flues. The high temperatures generated solved the problem of melting the batch of glass in closed crucibles which were necessary to prevent contamination of the glass by the fumes and smoke from the coal.

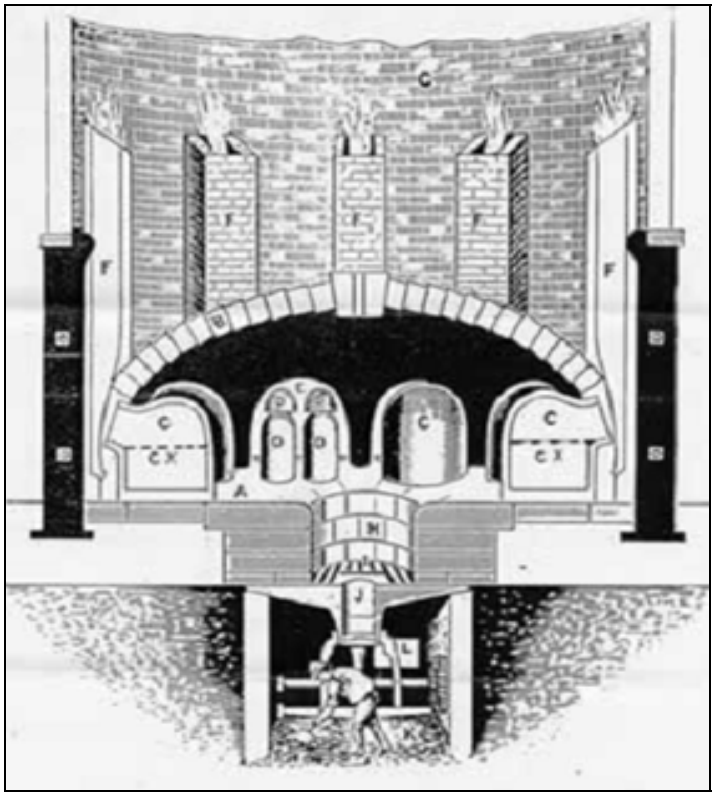
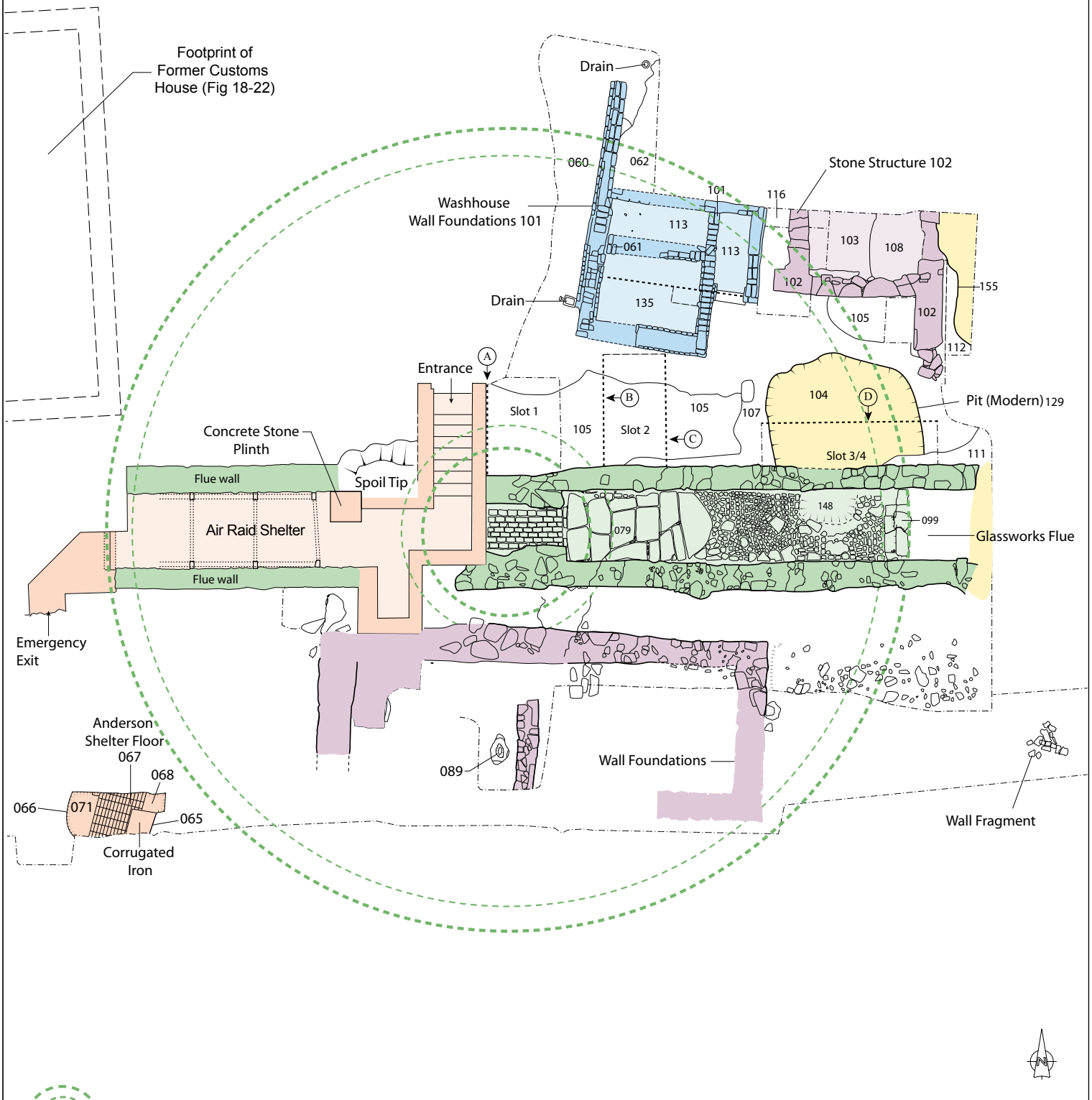


Figure 25. A glass kiln with subterranean flue and section through a furnace above (Source: Oxford Archaeology North)



Key:

- Intrusive Pits/Disturbance 20th Century
- Air Raid Shelter 20th Century
- 20th Century Wash House
- Glasshouse Flue 18th Century
- Possible 16th-18th Century Buildings

Fig. No:	Revision:	Client:
24	A	East Lothian Council and the Heritage Lottery Fund

Title:

Trench 1 Post-Excavation Plan

Project:

Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project

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LW	48

If we accept that the centre of the flue marks the position of the siege then this allows us to reconstruct the position of the cone (Fig. 24). The central inner circle represents the furnace/siege whilst the outer circle represents the approximate position of the cone enclosing the furnace. The flue found at Prestongrange fits in well with similar archaeological sites excavated in England (Wilmott, 2005 pl 81). In Scotland we are less fortunate and to date the flue at Prestongrange is the earliest recorded. Parallels for the scale of the cone at Prestongrange can be established from cartographic and pictorial evidence of the period (Fig 26)

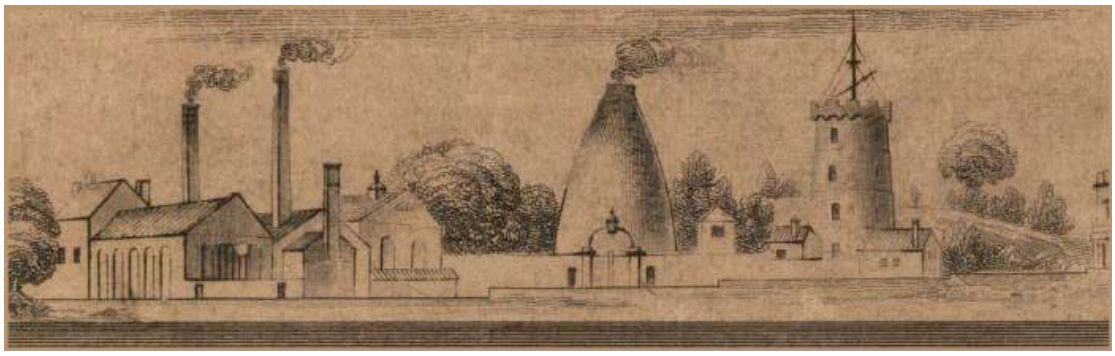

Fig 26. An enlarged extract from Moffat's 1828 map showing a glassworks cone at the South Leith Glassworks. Note the size of the cone in relation to the flanking Leith Signal Tower and Gas Works.

We know from other glass houses that ancillary buildings could often be built against the glass cone and served as workshops and stores. If we accept that the postulated position of the cone foundations were as depicted in Fig. 24 then it is possible that such buildings could lie outside the area of the cone foundations. The archaeological evidence for ancillary buildings associated with the cone is lacking. The building remains 102 and 083 are clearly earlier. Could the Customs House have once been part of the glassworks and then modified to suit the needs of its new use? If again we accept the position of the cone's foundations then the cone likely pre-dates the Customs House. We know that the Customs House was built before 1793 which strongly suggests that the glassworks cone at Prestongrange pre-dates its construction. The posited position of the cone lies under the Customs House east gable, ruling out any possibility of it being a contemporary building. It is tempting to propose an earlier 17th century date for the flue, but its morphology and close similarities with English examples, and the tight constraints of the 18th century pottery found within its interior, strongly suggest a mid-18th century date. Where then is the 17th century glassworks flue? The answer is we do not know; this was either destroyed to make way for the present flue or it lies outside the excavation area and awaits discovery.

Did the Prestongrange glassworks have a cone? The honest answer is that we do not actually know. Not all glasshouses had them and we cannot be certain on the diameter of the one at Prestongrange and we know that these could vary tremendously. If we return to the process of glassmaking briefly, there were a lot of essential ancillary buildings in a glassworks including essential subsidiary furnaces for annealing and making frit, a pot loft, clay store and warehouses. Some of the latter could be within the cone or attached externally. Blown glass vessels have to be placed immediately into the annealing oven as this work cannot be done outside. According to Jill Turnbull

(pers comm.) glass workers houses were always situated close by because they worked six hours on, six hours off in order to keep the furnace from cooling down.

7.4 The Building Remains on the Glassworks Site

The truncated remains of stone structures were uncovered, to the north (102) and south (083) of the glass flue, and also possibly to the west (1/1005). In terms of construction method and materials these structures were not too dissimilar to the glass flue and may be related stores, workshops or warehouses. A number of modern pits and midden levelling events were also recorded. Unfortunately, asbestos was discovered at the start of the 2008 season which effectively ended the possibility of further excavation at the glassworks site. It had been hoped that further excavation on the north and south sides of the flue would allow the PCAP team to investigate in more detail the building foundations relating to Phase 1 (083) and Phase 2 (102) (Fig 6) through more extensive trenching; however, the asbestos contamination prevented this work. It had been hoped that more robust dating evidence (pottery, metalwork etc) would be found to date the buildings more precisely. As it is, we can only suggest that the buildings might be 16th-19th century in date. The discovery of a Maiolica sherd in what appears to be the floor of building 102 provides a terminus post quem for the building of the 16th century.

7.5 The Customs House

The Historic Building Survey on the standing remains of the Customs House resulted in all surviving architectural features and alterations being recorded. Despite only the west gable and southern wall surviving to their original height, together with the lower portion of the east wall, four broad phases of use were noted:

- Phase 1: Main Building: 18th century
- Phase 2: Late 19th-century
- Phase 3: early 20th-century
- Phase 4: Modern alterations

When considered together with the excavation results from within the Customs House in 2005 (Cressey 2006), this demonstrates the potential of remains of even fragmentary nature to provide evidence for the building's use through time. The PCAP members were able to take part in the electronic survey and the architectural recording providing them with the chance to study the development of a building.

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSIONS

This chapter brings together the results of the two seasons work and assesses the overall success and future perspectives borne out of the work.

8.1 Historical and Oral Research Successes

The historical research undertaken by Richard Oram (Phase 1) and Alisdair Ross (Phase 2) clearly shows the intensity of industrial activity that first began as an outlying component of the Newbattle monastic estate. Prestongrange was a self-contained hub of economic activity run by lay-brothers where various types of produce (salt and crops) were produced to be sold at market. It has also been suggested that the monks began the development of salt pans around Prestongrange during the twelfth century. The work carried out by the PHRG has also increased our knowledge of the historical development of Morrison's Haven and, more importantly, that the layout of the harbour has changed greatly over the centuries. Maps and plans show that the Harbour orientation changes some time between 1745 and 1753 so that the entrance is from the west rather than the east.

The Customs Records for Morrison's Haven provide a wealth of material. The PCAP volunteers have already transcribed the more recent shipping records (1870s to 1933) from the Harbour Master's logs. These offer a fascinating insight into imports and exports but the contents of the logs also anecdotal accounts of events, personal letters, songs and poems, and sketches relative to the types of ships plying the Firth of Forth. It is planned to put this information into an interactive mapping package so that members of the public can explore the ships, their cargo and the geographical importance of Morrison's Haven during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The earlier Accounts Books (1716-1723), which record transactions made for William Morison, Chamberlain to the Laird of Prestongrange, by his factor William Henderson, are also a fascinating source of information.

The Oral Reminiscence work has resulted in the audio recording and transcription of two lengthy interviews, with additional filming work. These interviews are a significant record of oral history for a site where local traditions and memories are being lost as time passes. Fascinating insights into the lives of the people living and working at the Colliery have been recorded, with vivid accounts of childhood games, the hardships of the working life in the pits, and a real sense of community have been gained from both a male and female perspective. The material will be archived and snippets from the interviews will be used in the plans for interpretation and publication for the site.

8.2 Archaeological Research Successes

There can be little doubt that the results of the 2007 excavation have expanded our knowledge of the first 18th-century remains of a glassworks ever to be found in Scotland. We now have more evidence for the construction technique, materials used and condition of the large stone-lined glass flue. A truncated stone building to the north of the glass flue is also interesting as this may be an earlier building associated with an earlier phase of glass manufacture. The only dating evidence is a single sherd of imported pottery dating to probably the 16th century. This would place the buildings

firmly at a time when specialist Italian glass workers were actively engaged in glass manufacture at Morrison's Haven.

A common factor in Industrial Archaeology is the depth of overburden and often heavy truncation of sites by later industries. Given the protracted history of industrial use at the site it is not surprising that all of the buildings, with the exception of the deep flue walls, have been truncated, in some parts to merely a mortar stain (walls 083, the southernmost building); the structures have also been affected by 20th century disturbance, with the excavation of several large rubbish-filled pits.

A limiting factor on the extent of the proposed 2008 excavations was the exposure of sheet asbestos during the early spring in 2008. The PCAP had already felled a large area of trees to the north of the previous trench and were hoping to expose the full extent of the washhouse foundations (104) and, more importantly, the stone structure (102). Plans to fully excavate the southern buildings (083) could also not be undertaken as all excavation work was curtailed.

In the light of the above, CFA and PCAP had to devise a new set of research agendas for 2008 which excluded excavation. Work undertaken included a standing building survey of the Customs House, which allowed PCAP members to gain hands-on experience in historic building recording. This was an original aim of the project but had not been carried out in 2007. The historical background of the building was also investigated and the results have revealed four broad phases of use and interesting evidence for construction techniques. The results also provide a useful record of the current condition of the building and ultimately these results could be used in future management proposals if the building where ever to be consolidated.

Further recording and limited excavation work was undertaken on the pier end of Morrison's Haven surviving on the beach. Limited field survey work was also undertaken, on both the foreshore and the hinterland, which led to the creation of a side project involving CFA and PCAP. This was the survey of the complete industrial complex making up Prestongrange. Hitherto, only piecemeal survey work had taken place, on selected areas where excavation was carried out (Morrison's Haven, the so-called Toll Booth site and the Pottery Site). In January 2009, CFA staff completed a thorough survey of the entire Prestongrange complex, with volunteer involvement, and this is reported on separately (Jones 2009). A gazetteer of sites was compiled using maps and previous records and then ground-truthed to record condition and survival. A systematic survey was also undertaken to record new features, and the results look promising with over 50 sites and monuments listed in the gazetteer. Many of the sites were known about previously but they had never been catalogued to the extent that they have. Again, such surveys are a prerequisite for any future Conservation Management Plan that may be intended by East Lothian Council.

George Haggarty has now finalised the pottery resource disk that includes a catalogue of the major fabric types found within the large dump of sherds from the glass flue. Most of the ceramic assemblage recovered is extremely significant in that it seems to form a tight group of local redwares including a superb collection of trailed slipwares dating from the second half of the 18th century. This was probably the product of a pottery run from c.1750s – 69 by Anthony Hilcoat, a potter who originally came from Newcastle, but who had previously been potting near the Haven at West Pans c.1749-

50 (Haggarty 2009). It is noteworthy that among the thousands of sherds PCAP actually recovered a sherd stamped HP (Hilcoat Pottery?).

8.3 Active Projects in 2009

PCAP Documentary

Peter Ross, the PCAP videographer, is editing the reminiscence films as part of the Reminiscence Group's project. Peter is also making a final version of the PCAP documentary. Later in the year, Peter plans to make a short film which investigates the experiences and reflections of both the PCAP volunteers and the professionals and what they have learned about being involved in this type of project. The film is aimed at other people considering undertaking a community archaeology project and to give some guidance as to what works and what does not.

Popular Accounts of the Project

At the time of writing a series of popular accounts are being produced for East Lothian Life and Scottish Archaeological News. These will provide a succinct update on the Phase 2 work.

PCAP Booklet

A booklet is currently being written by the PCAP members charting the history of Morrison's Haven and the different industrial processes that have been examined during historical and archaeological research. The booklet will be produced with the general public in mind and it will be on general sale.

Scottish Community Archaeology Conference

A conference is planned for May 2009. East Lothian Council and Archaeology Scotland are organising Scotland's first ever Community Archaeology Conference. The two-day conference will celebrate the achievements of community projects from all over Scotland from Shetland to the Borders. This is an educational event intended to foster links between groups working in different areas of the country, bringing over 200 volunteers together with archaeological professionals. The conference will include training workshops, educational lectures and an exhibition of Scottish projects and initiatives. The conference will also produce a popular publication describing projects from across Scotland which will provide a snap shot of the diverse range of community archaeology projects happening across the country. Presentations will be given by community volunteers themselves, providing useful firsthand accounts of the realities and challenges of volunteering in heritage. Members of PCAP will present a paper outlining what they got out of the Prestongrange Project from a personal perspective, and will also exhibit a display at the conference.

Site Interpretation

A newly formed Interpretation Group of existing PCAP members is currently developing a series of new public interpretation boards which better display the history of Morrison's Haven and the Pottery/Glassworks site. The group are working on

outdoors interpretation and what can be achieved indoors within the Prestongrange Museum. They will also be exploring the possibility of updating the current audio tour.

Planting and Site Remedial Work

Based largely on a recently commissioned woodland survey at Prestongrange, a programme of re-planting of native woodland is planned, to not only replace those trees that were felled at the glassworks site but also to better manage the existing plantation. Their plans will tie in with the Interpretation Group and a low maintenance wild flower garden is planned for the heavily disturbed ground left at the excavation site.

Publication and dissemination

The results of the excavations will be brought to the attention of a world-wide audience through publication in the *Journal of Post-Medieval Archaeology*. This will include a description of the project's background and the archaeological discoveries made, concentrating on the glassworks flue, with further research into the glass flue, a historical review of the history of glass manufacture at Morrison's Haven, to be written by Jill Turnbull, the PCAP glass specialist, and a summary of the ceramics, to be written by George Haggarty.

Site Archive

Following publication and completion of the project in October 2009, the final task is ordering and depositing the Site Archive. This will be carried out by CFA, which currently holds the archive. The project has generated a large corpus of archaeological drawings, records and photographs, and finds. The site archive will be ordered and catalogued for deposition with the National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS) housed at The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). The finds have been notified to the Crown via the Treasure Trove Unit, and are anticipated to be claimed by East Lothian Council Museums Service.

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APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Trench 1

Context	Former Area	Description
001	B	Topsoil, loose and mixed with roots and modern debris
002	B	Mixed sand/soil with brick/tile inclusions. Possible ground levelling material
003	B	Burnt deposits containing ash/ charcoal. Could be remains of a burning event
004	B	Sloping cut between burnt deposit and natural sand 005
005	B	Natural sand with high percentage of gravel, raised beach deposit
006	B	Light brown sand layer with pebbles
007	B	Small cup-shaped deposit in sand (see B008)
008	B	Curved deposit of brick and pebbles
009	B	Loose deposit of burnt brick, pebbles and sand
010	B	White/grey lens flecked with charcoal pieces surrounded by 006
011	B	Cut for stepped feature
012	B	Fill of grey sand/crushed brick/pebbles
013	B	Unused context
014	B	Mixed rubble/ sandstone/ mortar/stones/ pebbles
015	B	Unused context
016	B	Loose deposit of burnt brick, pebbles and sand
017	B	Cut
018	B	Dark grey sandy layer
019	B	Light brown sand mixed with flint
020	B	Very light white/grey sand with charcoal
021	B	Coarse sand mixed with flint and charcoal
022	B	Sand lens – flint and broken shells
023	B	White/ yellow sand layer with flints and gravel
024	B	Cut
025	B	Loose rubble/sand/ soil fill
026	B	Mix of dark sand and soil with bits of flint
027	B	Cut. Shallow sloping concave sides
028	B	Loose stone misinterpreted as concrete
029	B	Cut for stone on B028
030	B	Mixed grey/brown layer
031	B	Cut (sloping from left to right)
032	B	Mixed sand layer
033	B	Cut re-cut at right angle
034	B	Layer, dark-brown mixed topsoil containing broken pottery
035	B	Layer of black cinder containing dark stones
036	B	Layer of grey/brown clay
037	B	Layer of red mixed clay and sand
038	B	Layer of re-deposited natural
039	B	Layer of loose dark grey soil with cinder
040	B	Layer of grey/black cinder containing glass slag
041	B	Layer of natural sand containing pebbles
042	B	Horizontal cut slightly sloping right to left
043		Unused
044	B	Cut
045	B	Layer of demolition material
046	B	Layer of demolition material
047	B	Light sand layer
048	B	Topsoil
049	B	Soil and light sand mixed
050	B	Light coloured sand and soil mixed with brick and rubble
051	B	Cut

Context	Former Area	Description
052	TP1	Topsoil in TP 1 Mr Flockhart's garden
053	TP1	Mixed soil layer below topsoil in Mr Flockhart's garden
054	TP1	Broken ceramic waste pipe at base of Test-pit 1
055	TP2	Topsoil in Test pit 2 same as 052
056	TP2	Mixed re-deposited layer same as 053
057	TP2	Concrete, thickness and function unknown, at base of Test-pit 2
058		Unused
059		Unused
060	A	Yellow brick foundation. Series of yellow engineering brick foundations, roughly 3 caines high and 2 bricks in breadth
061	A	Red brick foundation/dividing wall abutting 060, 2 bricks wide
062	A	Concrete floor contained within red brick (A060) at north end of building
063	A	Crushed red pot layer which seemed to a levelling event after demolition
064	A	Thick demolition layer which contains large sandstone blocks, red brick, crushed red pot etc. Up to a metre thick. Rubble from the demolition of building 101
065	B	Cut for eastern edge of Anderson shelter foundations
066	B	Cut for western edge of Anderson shelter foundations
067	B	Brick floor of Anderson shelter
068	A-B	Natural sand below 067
069	B	Natural sand with gravel spreads (general across the base of Area B)
070	B	Corrugated iron sheets from demolished Anderson shelter
071	B	Fill within cut 066, re-deposited natural sand with modern intrusive material
072		Sandstone corbelled vault. Walls aligned E-W, cut by 073 (concrete and brick air-raid shelter)
073		Concrete and brick air-raid shelter entrance
074		Possible back-wall of corbelled vault. Sandstone mortared wall. Probably continuation of structure 072
075		Sandstone wall. Wall running parallel with 074, possible continuation of corbelled vault
076		Sandstone wall one course high uncovered from N-S
077		General fill deposit within structure, demolition rich material
078		Blocking layer. Aligned N-S, contains abundant pot and pottery waste between walls 074 and 075
079		Flagstone floor, between walls 074 and 075
080		Layer of demolition material between walls 074 and 075 with massive boulders
081		Layer below 080. Loose rubble, brick, wood and modern iron
082		Natural sand below 081
083		E-W trending wall
084		Fill between 074 and 075, rich in pottery and brick
085		Stone wall. N-S trending, cut by air-raid shelter (073)
086		Wall aligned N-S, 1.9m long and 0.53m high. Earth bonded, 0.45m wide
087		Floor layer, compact earth with charcoal flecks, high clay content
088		Dressed oval-shaped stone with carved hole in its middle, 0.68m by 0.46m
089		Demolition layer overlying 086
090		Layer overlying 091
091		Brick floor between walls 074 and 075 at east end
092		Demolition material. Massive blocks of masonry and rubble between walls 074 and 075
093		Wooden post off-centre cutting into 092 Rubble layer dumped in between walls 074 and 075. Within 095 cut (modern, possibly clothes post)
094		Post hole fill. Possible post hole cut into 092, containing post 093
095		Cut for 094 containing 093 wooden post
096		Sand below brick floor 091
097		Cut for air-raid shelter wall construction containing 098 fill

Context	Former Area	Description
098		Fill within cut 097
099		Step feature/stones. Stones forming a step-like feature, overlying crude brick floor. Within east end of the flue
100		Crude brick floor with occasional vitrified kiln debris
101		Wall remains of wash house
102		Earlier sandstone wall remains
103		Mortar spread within wall 102
104		Modern pit, semi-circular
105		Dirty sand layer covering trench between flue and other structures
106		Fill within 101
107		Dirty sandy layer between 104 and 105
108		Foundation layer below 103
109		Fill or layer up against wall 102
110		Demolition layer that cuts 109 and 102?
111		Layer built up against wall 074
112		Layer up against wall 102, possibly same as 109
113		Layer of debris? Within wall 101
114		Dirty sand in 101
115		Pink sand in 101
116		Natural sand
117		Lenses of dark material in sand, runs between 101/102
118		Concrete beneath air raid shelter
119		Dumped debris plus rubble beneath air raid shelter
120		Orange dirty red sand overlying 117, also contains some midden material
121		Orange red brick sand beneath air raid shelter
122		Rubble lenses beneath air raid shelter
123		Concrete beneath 122 above 119
124		East facing brick wall of air raid shelter
125		Fill of possible cut feature 126
126		Cut of possible feature filled by 125
127		Dirty sand with charcoal inclusions in slot 3/4
128		Deposit of dirty sand in west facing section of slot 3/4
129		Cut of pit 104
130		Possible cut of feature 131 against wall 074 (slot 1)
131		Fill of possible feature 130 against wall 074 (slot 1). Same as 127?
132		Deposit of clean sand abutting wall 074
133		Layer of clean sand in west of slot 3/4
134		Pink sand underlying 101 and 102
135		Dark compact dirty sand under 106 within 101
136		Rubble in fill between wall 101 plus 102
137		Dark humic lenses in slot 6
138		Clean sand under 113 in slot 8
139		Black lenses under 138 in slot 8
140		Yellow layer under 106 in slot 8 above 134, also in slots 9 and 10
141		Dirty sand below 134 in slots 6, 8 and 10
142		Rubble layer overlying trench
143		Mid-yellow fine sand deposit under 142 and 144 and rubble
144		Blaes deposit under 142
145		Mid-grey sand under 143
146		Modern 20th century wall - same as 101
147		Mid-grey sand under 143 and overlies 106
148		Modern pit cut into floor of flue, against N wall on interior
149		Mid-grey sand lying above slot 9
150		Dark brown silty sand above slot 9
151		Light grey sand/ rubble layer same as 103
152		Light brown sandy layer

Context	Former Area	Description
153		Dark brown sand in slot 9 same as 135
154		Dark brown layer running across slot 9 same as 108
155		Cut for demolition pit filled by 109

Trenches 3 and 4

Context	Trench	Description
300	3	Turf and topsoil
301	3	Black coal-rich hard packed layer
302	3	Rubble/debris below turf
303	3	Ridge of sand plus flint nodules between lines
304	3	Looser gritty material in debris over 303
305	3	Rough rounded sleepers on N side
306	3	Squared sleepers with sloes on S side
307	3	Lens on north by sleepers, grey sand with rubble
308	3	Lens on south by sleepers, grey sand with rubble
309	3	Layer of dirty sand below 301
310	3	Layer of blaes and loose industrial debris below 309
311	3	Layer of clay and sand below 310
312	3	Natural sand
401	4	Black hard layer
402	4	Topsoil and turf
403	4	Bricks, soil and debris under 402 over 401
404	4	Buff mixed layer in sondage at SE corner under 401
405	4	Grey gritty silt in sondage under 404
406	4	Pinkish brown coal-rich gritty silt under 403
407	4	Grey-black compact coal-rich silt plus grit
408	4	Similar to 407 under 403
409	4	Rubble lens with coal under 408
410	4	Wooden sleepers
411	4	Iron ‘shoes’ attached to sleepers for rail
412	4	Cut for track bed on N side of trench
413	4	Cut for track bed on S side of trench
414	4	Oval? feature in sand 415 between 412 and 413
415	4	Creamy-yellow sand and shell fragments between tracks cut by 412-413
416	4	Cut for N-S aligned sewer
417	4	Fill of 416, coal-rich gritty silt brick and stone
418	4	Glazed pipe in 416
419	4	Natural sand

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Register

Film 1

Shot	Description	Condition	From
1-2	Trench 4, general shot after cleaning	Overcast	SE

Film 2

Shot	Description	Condition	From
1-2	Trench 4 sondage part of 401 removed	Overcast	NW
3-4	As shot 1-2 but from SW	Overcast	SW
5-6	Trench 3 slot at E end, N side cleaned	Overcast	W
7-8	As shot 5-6 but from S	Overcast	S
9-10	Trench 4, cuts 412-413 between sleepers and possible pit 414 cleaned	Bright	E
11-12	Trench 3, slot at E end S side cleaned	Overcast	S
13-14	As shot 11-12 but from E	Overcast	E
15-16	Trench 4 sondage at SE corner surface of 404 exposed	Overcast	E
17-18	Trench 1 general	Overcast	NE
19-20	Trench 1 NW facing section	Overcast	NW
22-23	Trench 4 E facing section	Overcast	E
24-25	Trench 4 N facing section	Overcast	N
26-27	Trench 3 Post-ex	Overcast	W
28-29	Void	Dull	W-E
30-31	108 foundation layer below 103	Dull	E
32-33	Waste material (bike) in pit 104	Dull	E

Film 3

Shot	Description	Condition	From
1-2	Wall 102	Fair	E
3-4	Void		-
5-6	E facing section up against air raid shelter	Bright	E
7	Void		-
8-9	E facing section slot 2	Bright	E
10-11	N facing section of wall o74 in slot 3 / 4	Bright	N
12-13	Area within 101 following excavation showing 114 plus 115	Bright	N
14-15	W facing section slot 2	Bright	W
16-17	W facing section slot 6	Bright	W
18-19	Void		-
20-21	W facing section slot 1	Bright	SW
22-23	Slot 9 post-ex E facing section	Bright	E
24-25	Slot 10, post-ex E facing section	Bright	E
26-27	Slot 10 post-ex	Bright	S
28	Slot 8 post-ex S facing section	Bright	S
29-30	Slot 3 / 4 post-ex E facing section	Bright	E
31-32	Slot 3 / 4 post-ex W facing section	Bright	W
33-34	Slot 3 / 4 pit 104 S facing section	Bright	S

Film 4

Shot	Description	Condition	From
1	Registration shot		-
2-3	E facing section slot 6	Bright	E

4-5	S facing section slot 6	Bright	S
6-7	W facing section slot 6	Bright	W
8-9	E facing section slot 5	Bright	E
10-11	Shot of 8-9 showing cut away wall	Bright	E
12-13	Slot 5 post-ex showing modern pit cut	Bright	S
14	Void	Bright	-
15-18	Kiln flue floor post-ex	Bright	W
19	Void	Bright	-
20-21	Kiln flue floor post-ex	Bright	W
22-23	Post-ex shot of 148	Sunny	W
24-25	Post-ex shot of 148	Sunny	S
26-27	Slot between slots 1 and 2 N facing	Sunny	SW
28-29	Slot between slots 1 and 2 S facing	Sunny	SW
30-31	Brick building 101	Overcast	N
32-33	Brick building 101	Overcast	S
34-35	Brick building 101	Overcast	W
36	Working shot	Overcast	-

Film 5

Shot	**Description**	**Condition**	**From**
1-2	Flue elevation in slot 2	Overcast	N
3-4	Flue elevation in slot 1	Overcast	N
6-7	Internal shot of flue showing bonds, south side	Overcast	NE
8-9	Internal shot of flue showing bonds, north side	Overcast	SE
10-11	Slot 8 W facing section	Overcast	W
12-13	Slot 5 E facing section	Overcast	E
14-15	Slot 5 S facing section of pit	Overcast	S
16	Duplicate shot of 3	Overcast	-
17-18	Mortar floor of stone structure	Overcast	N
19-20	General of structures	Overcast	E
21-23	General of structures	Overcast	W
24-26	Flue interior	Overcast	E
27-28	Flue interior	Overcast	W
29-30	Detail of paving in flue	Overcast	W
31-33	Flue interior	Overcast	W

APPENDIX 3: Drawings Register

Drawing No.	Scale	Description
1	1:20	Trench 4
2	1:20	Trench 4
3	1:20	Trench 4, S facing section 401, 402-403, 406-411
4	1:20	Trench 3 post-ex plan
5	1:20	Trench 3 post-ex plan
6	1:20	Trench 3 post-ex plan
7	1:10	Trench 1 section drawing of flue wall, S facing
8	1:20	Trench 1 wall footings
9	1:20	Trench 1, pre-ex plan of trench
10	1:20	Trench 1 post-ex slots in and around 102
11	1:10	Trench 1 Elevation N facing of wall 075
12	1:10	Section S facing of pit 104
13	1:10	W facing section of slot 3 / 4
14	1:10	E facing section of slot 3 / 4
15	1:20	E facing section of slot 1
16	1:20	E facing section slot 2
17	1:20	W facing section slot 1
18	1:20	W facing section slot 2
19	1:20	Plan of 101
20	1:10	S facing section slot 6
21	1:10	E facing section slot 6
22	1:20	S facing section slot 8
23	1:10	W facing section slot 9
24	1:10	S facing section slot 9
25	1:10	N facing elevation of flue exterior
26	1:20	East facing elevation of wall 102 in slot 5
27	1:20	South facing section of slot 10, between walls 101 and 102
28	1:20	Plan of flue floor

APPENDIX 4: Finds

Context	Find type	No	Wt	Notes
Unstrat	Clay pipe	7	23	3 bowls incl 17th-c. types
Unstrat	Glass	9	207	clear, green & brown bottles
Unstrat	Glass	1	8	window
Unstrat	Glass waste	2	64	
Unstrat	Fe	3	37	nails
Unstrat	Slag	1	22	ferrous
Unstrat	Bone	6	31	sheep mandible, MM rib, 2 lb frags
103	Glass	1	9	narrow tube blue-green glass, bottle neck?
103	Clay pipe	5	9	stems
103	Ae	1	5	twisted flat sheet wire
104	Glass	7	353	clear, light green & brown bottles
104	Glass	2	28	window
104	Glass	1	19	crystal bottle stopper
104	Clay pipe	4	16	stems
104	Bone	5	42	sheep metapodial, rib, dist humerus, unid
105	Glass	2	24	clear & brown bottle
105	Glass	1	6	clear glass with orange-coloured surfaces
105	Glass waste	1	41	
105	Clay pipe	5	21	17th c. bowl & stems
105	Fe	1	19	large nail frag
105	Bone	17	94	pig mand, MM occip, ribs, vert, unid
105	Shell	8	302	oyster
105	Shell	2	15	clam
105	Shell	1	1	limpet
105	Shell	1	2	cockle
105	Shell	3	17	dog whelk
105	Shell	11	21	winkles
105	Shell	2	3	razor
105	coal	1	2	
105 sondage 1	Shell	3	129	oyster
105 sondage 2	Bone	10	8	MM vert, ?bird, fish bones
105 sondage 2	Shell	1	31	oyster
105 sondage 2	Shell	13	5	mussel
105 sondage 2	Shell	12	5	razor
105 sondage 2	Shell	48	36	limpet
105 sondage 2	Shell	4	23	common whelk
105 sondage 2	Shell	78	396	dog whelk
105 sondage 2	Shell	1	1	cockle
105 sondage 2	Shell	14	70	clam
105 sondage 2	Shell	206	536	winkles
105 sondage 2	coal	11	7	
105 sondage 2	flint	1	5	unworked
105 sondage 2	mortar	1	3	small lime mortar lump
slot E of 105	Glass waste	2	17	
slot E of 105	Clay pipe	1	2	stem
slot E of 105	Shell	1	5	common whelk
slot E of 105	Shell	1	1	limpet
slot E of 105	coal	1	13	abraded
slot E of 105	flint	2	3	1 burnt
110	Bone	6	61	sheep mand, MM sacrum & vert (butchered)
111	Clay pipe	2	6	stems
111	Bone	4	47	cow tooth, ?worked frag, vert, unid

Context	Find type	No	Wt	Notes
112	Clay pipe	3	7	stems
112	Bone	7	82	horse phal, ribs, unid
112	Shell	1	30	oyster
113	Glass	2	12	moulded clear bottles
113	Glass	1	6	marble with blue core
136	Clay pipe	1	19	18th c. bowl
136	Bone	3	45	LM rib, ?skull and lb
148	Glass	2	11	clear & green bottles
148	Glass waste	1	14	
N facing flue wall	Glass	1	12	brown bottle
301	Fe	9	2870	large bolts, screw, ?nail, washers, machinery parts

APPENDIX 5: Historic Building Survey Contexts

Context	Component	Element	Summary description
001	All	Main Build	Random rubble build bonded with shell tempered lime mortar bond. 19.2 m long by 2.7m high.
002	South elevation	Wall	Cement render over brick on west side of blocked doorway (003) 2.1m high by 0.4m wide.
003	South elevation	Doorway	Doorway in-filled with shale brick. 22 courses of shale brick keyed into main elevation at mid height, 2.1m high by 0.88m wide.
004	South elevation	Wall	8 courses of brick, better quality than those used in 003.
005	South elevation	Wall	Elongated stones, possible remains of a sill related to 004.
006	South elevation	Door Jamb	Possible door jamb, rebated from doorway 2.05 high. Ashlar jambs.
007	South elevation	Door Jamb	2 large re-used sill or lintel stones. 10cm x 12cm.
008	South elevation	Window	Blocked with random courses of sandstone with mortar
009	South elevation	Window	Brick infilled window, 15 courses of regular brick.
010	South elevation	Wall	Discrete area of brick blocking in blocked feature 013.
011	South elevation	Wall	6 courses of brick infill or repair, cement bonded, shale bricks.
012	South elevation	Wall	Blocking including a mix of brick and stone materials.
013	South elevation	Wall	Sub-angular stones in which appears to be the original aperture of feature 11. Blocking including a mix of materials including brick and mortar and red sandstone laid in all directions, forming soft arch in shape.
014	South elevation	Wall	Scar of eastern gable.
015	South elevation	Wall	Wall retention stub. 5 courses high. Mortared main build.
016	North elevation	Window	Blocked window with random rubble, lintel on west side window.
017	North elevation	Door	Blocked door, shale brick infill. With shell tempered render over brick.
018	North elevation and South elevation	Main Build	Quoins on gable-end, west end. Large blocks of sandstone. Patches of bricks on the lower courses. Wall pointed with grey cement.
019	North elevation	Wall	Brick blocking at base of wall.
020	North elevation	Steps	Brick and concrete slab steps.
021	West elevation	Wall	Render at top of the gable wall.
022	North elevation	Lintel	Wooden lintel possibly from blocked door 017.
023	West elevation	Main Build	Random sandstone wall with lime mortar bond.
024	North elevation	Window	Stone and cement blocking of window with brick surround.
025	North elevation	Blocking	Brick blocking, 19 courses, of former door.

APPENDIX 6: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project
PROJECT CODE:	PRES3
PARISH:	Prestonpans
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Melanie Johnson, Mike Cressey
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NT37SE 271
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Industrial (pottery site)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 372 736
START DATE (this season)	April 2008
END DATE (this season)	September 2008
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. *DES*)	*DES* 2004, 46; *DES* 2005, 57; *DES* 2006, 62; *DES* 2007
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	The Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (PCAP) has completed its final season of fieldwork at the Prestongrange Industrial Museum (www.prestongrange.org/pcap). A Level 1 standing building survey was undertaken of the Customs House remains. A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a trial pit at the location of the former salt girnal; this work revealed the footings of a possible substantial stone wall but further work to explore this was not possible. Walkover survey, including the foreshore, was undertaken, and this work will be extended in 2009. Oral reminiscence work and historical research are ongoing.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Post-excavation and publication
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Heritage Lottery Fund
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)	NMRS intended archive