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Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project, East Lothian

Archaeological Field Survey

Report No. 1593

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Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project, East Lothian

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Plate 1 – A Prestongrange brick

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological field survey undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) and Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (PCAP) in January and March 2009 at Prestongrange Industrial 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 Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS) and Museums Service developed the concept of PCAP and secured Heritage Lottery Funding for this phase of the project. As part of Phase 2 of the PCAP project, walkover surveys were undertaken in summer 2008, the results of which suggested that there was a potential for further, unrecorded cultural heritage remains to survive in previously unmapped areas, particularly in large areas of dense woodland. It was therefore felt that a more detailed field reconnaissance survey would be beneficial to further understanding of the industrial landscape within the Prestongrange Industrial Museum boundaries and in the area known as Morrison's Haven. In addition to this was the continued archaeological training (a main aim of PCAP) of the volunteers. Previous seasons had promoted training in practical archaeology (excavation, building recording): this study aimed to teach the volunteers another aspect of practical archaeology, field survey, a technique which can easily be transferred to other projects when PCAP ends. This study would also place work from previous seasons within the context of the wider landscape. It is also hoped that this study will help inform any conservation plans for the site which may be drawn up in the future.

This study focuses on the main industrial museum area and Morrison's Haven. Through cartographic regression, the development of the Prestongrange site is seen as complex and multi-phased, with a long chronology of land use. As part of this study, the field survey revealed previously unrecorded cultural heritage features within the study area, in particular within areas of dense woodland. The study has highlighted how these features are at risk from the ever increasing vegetation.

No attempt has been made within the remit of this study to conduct full historical research as this has been completed as part of previous elements of the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project.

1.2 Field Survey objectives

The principal objectives of this phase of the Prestongrange Community Archaeological Project were:

- To compile a sites and monument gazetteer which bring together previous historical and cartographic studies, together with information from new desk based sources.
- To undertake a systematic field and topographical survey to re-map the existing upstanding industrial and landscape remains.
- To produce a plan of the site as it stands today which can be used to underpin the final publication.
- To include volunteers over a weekend to participate in and learn about the topographic and archaeological recording process, alongside qualified archaeologists, in order to gain skills transferable to future projects when the PCAP comes to an end.
- To produce a succinct report outlining the results of the work and where required make recommendations for any further work.

Figure 1 depicts the study area boundary, together with all cultural heritage sites identified during this study. Appendix 1 provides a gazetteer of all cultural heritage sites and features within the study area.

1.3 Acknowledgements

A big thank you to all the members of the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project, who gave up their weekend to help with the field survey and EDM survey of the reservoirs.



Plate 2 - Volunteers conducting the Reconnaissance Field Survey

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

1.1 General

This study was conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (IFA 2006) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IFA 2001). The principal methods employed were archival and documentary research and reconnaissance field survey. Field survey was carried out by CFA personnel and PCAP volunteers, and within best practice guidelines (CSA 2005; English Heritage 2007).

1.2 Desk based Assessment

Up- to-date information was obtained from appropriate sources, as detailed below, on the locations of cultural heritage sites within the study area.

- Information was gathered from the NMRS and East Lothian SMR for all sites within the study area. Information was gathered to provide background information on the character of the wider cultural heritage resource and on the archaeological potential of the study area.
- Cartographic sources held in National Library of Scotland were examined and assessed. The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 2nd Edition and 1914 six inch to one mile were examined, along with other readily available cartographic sources. These included maps held by the coal board and those already collated by PCAP.

- An assessment was made of the vertical aerial photograph collections held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Sorties dating from 1946, 1953, 1960, 1971, 1988 and 1996 were examined.
- Bibliography references and documentary sources were consulted to provide background and historical information. The SCRAN (www.scran.ac.uk) website was also visited to assess the available images linked to the Prestongrange area.
- The desk-based assessment was further enhanced by the previous reports produced from the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (Cressey 2005, 2006; Cressey and Oram 2005; Richardson et al 2009).

1.3 Reconnaissance Field Survey

A reconnaissance field survey was carried out in January and March 2009 by CFA Archaeology Ltd and volunteers from the Prestongrange Community Group (PCAP). The aims were to record the condition of those sites identified from the desk-based assessment, in addition to those sites previously unknown.

Sites were recorded by a beacon guided GPS unit (accurate to within 1m). Each site was photographed, and a basic description was written to assess the baseline condition of each cultural heritage feature. The recorded current baseline condition will help inform any future visits, in particular assessments of change in condition in the cultural heritage feature. The results of the field survey are presented within Appendix 1, which provides tabulated gazetteer information on the character and condition of each site.



Plate 3 - Margaret, a PCAP volunteer, using the GPS equipment

1.4 Total Station Survey

Due to extensive tree cover (which can affect the accuracy of survey with a GPS unit) it was decided that a more precise survey of the reservoirs should be completed. The reservoirs consist of several built structures. They were surveyed with a Total Station by CFA personnel and members of PCAP.

The harbour remains at Morrison's Haven were also surveyed with a Total Station. The remains were also photographed and described. The harbour was not fully surveyed in previous PCAP seasons and therefore, given the feature's position within the active tidal zone, it was felt a more detailed survey would be beneficial for future assessment of the harbour's baseline condition and rate of erosion. The survey was completed around the Spring Equinox to ensure the lowest tide possible, which also made it possible to check for as many surviving features as possible situated within the tidal zone.

1.5 Report format

The discussion section of this report is organised by the information presented on each figure accompanying the report (Figures 1–7). The desk-based assessment revealed that the study area changed rapidly from the 1850s to the 1970s and features depicted against the historical base maps clearly highlight this rapid change. Cartographic sources selected are roughly dated 50 years apart from one another. The discussion detail briefly the information depicted on the cartographic sources and present the baseline condition of each site. Further information on each site is presented in Appendix 1. No attempt has been made to do a full cartographic regression as this element of the project has already been completed (Cressey and Oram 2005).

CHAPTER 3: HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND TO THE SITE

3.1 General

What follows is a brief overview of previous archaeological and historic investigations of the study area, together with references to the reports of the investigations.

Through cartographic regression, the development of the Prestongrange site is seen as complex and multi-phased, with a long chronology of land use. Detailed historical studies (Cressey and Oram 2005) have shown that the study area has been intricately connected to the Preston Grange, although the industrial development of the site seems to be strongly associated with the exploitation of local resources, mainly coal. A previous cartographic study (Cressey et al 2005) has identified rapid changes in land utilisation within the study area. Map sources from the 19th and 20th centuries depict the Brick and Fire Clay works and the Prestongrange Colliery, industries which closed in the 1960s. In the early 1970s the land was partly reclaimed and transformed into an Industrial Museum, owned and maintained by East Lothian Council.

The area is first noted (through historical records) in the 12th century, under the ownership of Newbattle Abbey and monastic grange features, such as medieval rabbit warrens, probably existed within the Prestongrange monastic site, although no upstanding remains were visible at the time of field survey. The harbour (6) was constructed in the early 16th century (Richardson et al 2009) probably in connection to the salt trade. The harbour remained in use until the 20th century, first in connection with the pottery and glass industries, and later with the colliery. Coal extraction at Prestongrange is recorded from as early as the 12th century (Richardson et al 2009), although it is not until the late 19th century that coal extraction at the site becomes more intensively industrialised, albeit on a small scale. The 20th century saw the industrial activity on a larger scale, with the original tile works razed to make way for a larger (and therefore bigger production output) infrastructure.

3.2 Previous archaeological investigations

Phase One (2004 – 2005) of the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (PCAP) saw archaeological evaluations of the former glassworks and pottery site, a possible building associated with Ravensheugh House, the tollbooth site and the fort, as well as geophysical investigation and historical desk-based assessments to put the sites into context.

Phase Two (2007 – 2009) of PCAP saw the continued investigation of the glassworks. The excavations identified the remains of a vaulted structure, thought to be an 18th century flue associated with the glassworks. The vaulted structure was reused as part of a World War Two air raid shelter. No remains of the 19th century pottery site were identified during the excavations, suggesting that the extensive groundworks during the 19th and 20th century removed all trace of the pottery (Richardson et al 2009). A tree survey, commissioned by PCAP, highlighted the age of the trees along the boundary wall, suggesting they are part of a designed landscape connected with Prestongrange House, perhaps screening off the industrial activities

within the main study area. The tree survey also highlighted the age of the trees within the possible quarry (23), indicating that the quarry was not as extensive as first realised.

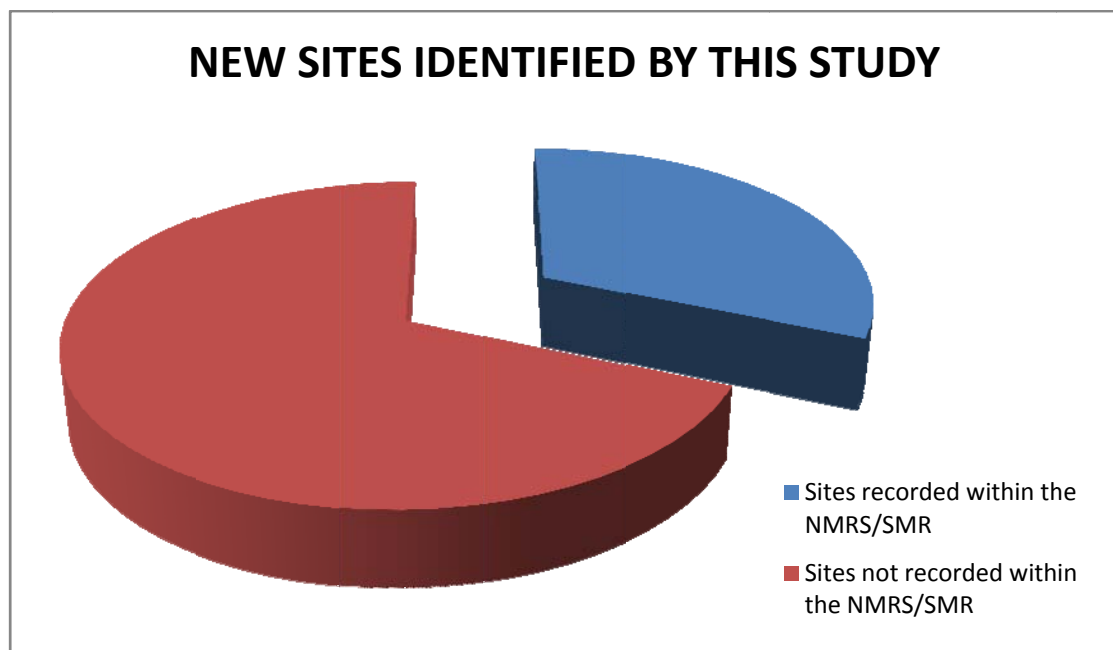
Both seasons included historical and oral reminiscence studies, conducted by professionals and volunteers, and are detailed in Richardson et al 2009.

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS OF THE FIELD SURVEY

4.1 General

Field survey took place in January and March 2009. The results of the desk-based assessment highlight how many buildings and structures have been lost due to the extensive landscaping within the study area: first with the initial industrial stage, then with the later 19th and 20th century modifications, and finally when the site was transformed into a museum in the 1970s. Fig. 1 details the substantial change occurring within the study area.

Fifty-one features of cultural heritage significance were identified within the study area, thirty-six (71%) of which were previously unrecorded within the NMRS and SMR. The cultural heritage features identified by the desk-based assessment display the multi-phased and long chronology of use of the study area, with features dating from prehistory to the late 20th century. The field survey also revealed (and as stated in previous reports) how artificially altered the study area is, with many of the features depicted on cartographic sources now gone: destroyed either by the industrial phases of the site or when the area was transformed into a museum. The field survey did, however, show the potential for further remains to survive within wooded areas, features which are already becoming obscured by the ever increasing vegetation cover. Despite the field survey taking place in January, vegetation cover still made it difficult to locate cultural heritage features, and it is possible that further features still survive unrecorded within the undergrowth.



In the sections below, the features on each figure (attached to this report) are discussed with specific sites highlighted. The discussions give a brief background to each figure, highlighting the changes in the built environment within the study area as depicted on cartographic sources. A more detailed account of each site is presented in Appendix 1.

4.2 Features recorded by the NMRS and SMR (Fig. 2)

The NMRS and SMR record fifteen sites within the study area, which include PCAP field seasons (13, 14). A cist (2) was recorded in the 19th century, reputed to contain human remains, although there appears to be confusion as to the exact location. The description in the Name Book states that the cist was identified within the harbour mouth although the grid reference cited is further inland. No upstanding remains of the cist were identified at the cited grid reference location or within the harbour area, suggesting that the remains have been removed or destroyed.

A 16th century Cromwellian Fort (1) is recorded by the NMRS and depicted on early cartographic sources. There is now no upstanding trace of the fort, the location of which now stands within reclaimed land.

Other features recorded by the NMRS include elements of the Industrial Museum, such as the Hoffman Kiln (12), the Scheduled Cornish Beam Engine (3), the power station (10) and a pump house (9). Features which are no longer visible as upstanding remains include sites 6 and 11.



Plate 4 - Cornish beam engine

Morrison's Haven (5), a village and harbour, dates to the 16th century and at one point was referred to as the safest harbour within the Firth of Forth (Graham 1962). The Harbour fell into disuse after World War One and was infilled in the 1960s. No upstanding remains of the buildings survive today, with the area now reclaimed land. Elements of the harbour, however, still survive: the main quay is still discernible, although part of it now lies within the tidal zone. Also surviving are the remains of two flanking walls (discernible by horizontal stone slabs), upright wooden posts (possible buffers for boats docked at the quay) and rubble infill (between the outside flanking walls). Graham theorises that what survives today is probably part of the modifications documented in the late 18th century (Graham 1962). Photographs taken as part of this study compared with photographs taken by Graham in the 1960s highlight how much of the quay has now been lost. Today, most of the wooden infrastructure had gone although some upright posts survive, albeit in a degraded state. The NE beacon stance, discernible in 1960, is almost unrecognisable today, with only a few courses of brick surviving. The SW beacon stance, recorded within the NMRS as a WW2 defensive structure, still survives, although it is now isolated from any other harbour features. A notch is discernible on top of the feature, although no fixtures survive associated with the structure.

The NMRS also records Prestongrange Brick and Tile Works (4), the Prestongrange Colliery (7), a pump house recorded during a 1996 coastal survey (9), the colliery power station (10), the Hoffmann Kiln (12), a boiler room (33) and the Prestongrange Welfare Institution (11), of which there are now no upstanding remains.



Plate 5 - The surviving remains of the pier and beacon stance

4.3 Features depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1854 map (Fig. 3)

A Brick and Tile Works (28) and associated clay pits and enclosures are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1854 First Edition map. A shaft is also depicted and annotated, suggesting that mining was taking place. There is also a rectangular structure depicted on the north-facing hill in the area later utilised by the reservoirs (23).

A small enclosure or reservoir is depicted south of the brick and tile works, within the woods, as are several features annotated as clay pits (40). No surface traces were visible of the small enclosure or clay pits; the enclosure was probably destroyed by the early 20th century reservoirs (23) and the location of the clay pits (40) has been heavily landscaped during the late 20th century.

Morrison's Haven harbour (6) is also depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1854 Edition map, together with a saw mill and four other associated buildings. All are shown depicted as roofed. No upstanding remains survive of the buildings or saw mill, the area of which was used as a spoil heap during the 20th century.

4.4 Features depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1914 map (Fig. 4)

By the Ordnance Survey 1914 map the earlier brick and tile works (28) has been built over by elements of the Prestongrange Colliery (7) and the Prestongrange Brick and Tile Works (4). The colliery is depicted as several buildings, connected by a network of rail tracks for the coal trucks or hutches. Cressey (2005) notes that the increase in mineral extraction is not only discernible in the expansion of the colliery, but also seen in changes to the shoreline, which was being significantly altered by the dumping of colliery waste (Fig. 1). Several beehive tile kilns are depicted, along with a larger brick and tile works, signalling an increase in production of ceramic tiles and bricks on a larger scale. There are now no upstanding remains of the earlier brick and tile works. A school is annotated in association with the Brick and Tile works, which seems to have been demolished around the same time.

Two large reservoirs (23) lie to the south of the colliery, as well as small buildings (37) and a larger enclosure (41). There are no upstanding remains of the enclosure (41), the location of which was (at the time of field survey) wooded and overgrown. The reservoirs (23) still survive but are now covered in established trees. A second enclosure (42) is depicted north of the colliery. The enclosure no longer survives, mostly probably destroyed by a route change of the coast road in the later part of the 20th century.

A row of terraced housing (5a) is now also depicted directly NE of the main colliery area, workers cottages built in response to the expansion of the colliery (Cressey 2005). The terraced housing was demolished in the 1970s. Site (37) is also depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1914 map (later annotated as a detonator store), as well as the Prestongrange power station (10) and the Cornish Beam pumping engine (3), now designated a Scheduled Monument.



Plate 6 - Reservoir 23a, highlighting the extensive tree growth in the area

4.5 Features depicted on the Coal Board 1956 site plan (Fig. 5)

The 1956 Coal Board site plan depicts the main area of the colliery (4), showing how densely packed the area was with buildings and associated features, such as railway lines. The 1956 plan also annotates the buildings, providing us with the functions of various structures, such as the weight station (34), the lamp room, machine house, workshops, canteen, and the pithead baths. The site of old kilns (32) are depicted and annotated near a machine house, suggesting that older remnants of the industrial past were visible amongst the modern features of the colliery. The Hoffman Kiln (12) was built in 1937, and is now designated a Category A Listed building, which survives today as part of the Prestongrange Museum.

Two pumps (9) are depicted on the 1956 map, one of which still survives, the other has been destroyed by the modern coast road.

Three further buildings (22) are depicted east of the reservoirs (23) and annotated as a magazine and detonator store. A concrete path (21) was recorded by field survey running past the buildings. An additional magazine (38) is depicted beside an earlier enclosure (41) shown on the Ordnance Survey 1854 map.

The 1954 map presents to us the site in its most recognisable form: many of the features depicted still survive today, retained as part of the museum. For example, the canteen is currently used for the museum and the pithead baths building is now mainly used for storage of steam engines (although the individual cubicles still survive in some of the rooms). The outline position of the beehive kilns has been marked out on the ground, but no upstanding remains survive of the associated machine house. Although smaller, outlying buildings have disappeared, the museum area has still retained the 'essence' of the colliery.



Plate 7 - Remains of the detonator store (37)

4.6 Features depicted on the East Lothian Council 1972 site plan (Fig. 6)

The 1970s saw the redesign of the site, transformed into an industrial museum by East Lothian Council. Most of the buildings associated with the colliery were razed, but features such as the Hoffmann Kiln, the pit baths and canteen, the Cornish beam engine and pit entrance were retained as features of the museum. The footprint of the tile and fire clay works also survives. The terraced row of cottages is annotated as derelict and the main coast road has now been diverted so it no longer runs through the site.

Fig. 6 depicts additional features visible on the 1972 plan, produced by East Lothian Council. The site is now 'abandoned' (date of the colliery closing) but the 1972 plan provides useful annotations of the features. For example, site **23b**, a reservoir, is annotated as 'empty but overgrown' suggesting it went out of use before **23a**.

A group of 'rubbish mounds' (**30**) is depicted and it was hoped that these would prove to be waste mounds associated with the 18th and 19th century pottery. Field survey recorded several overgrown mounds, but these appeared to contain 20th century waste material associated with the colliery. Three features, annotated as air raid shelters (**29**), are also depicted associated with the terraced houses (**5b**). Two of these no longer survive as upstanding features, but one (which utilised the 18th century glass flue) is still present. A section of wall (**17**) is depicted on the 1972 site plan and was recorded by field survey; it may relate to the terraced housing (**5b**).

4.7 Upstanding features which survive today (Fig. 7)

Fig. 7 depicts features which were identified as upstanding features at the time of field survey. Despite the extensive landscaping that has taken place within the study area, features (such as the reservoirs) still survive within the woodland and other overgrown areas. Elements of the colliery were preserved as part of the museum

complex, although features such as the Hoffman Kiln (12) are now fenced off and are falling into disrepair. Additional fixtures and fittings have been re-located around the site, such as the A-frame pit winding gear (48), the railway bridge remains (46), wagons and a pit cage (39), all outdoor museum exhibits.

A possible quarry (25) is situated on the eastern edge of the study area. Today it appears as a substantial feature although this is because of the railway track running to the north. The tree survey confirmed that trees within the majority of the feature are at least 150 years old suggesting that the quarry was perhaps associated with the excavation of material for the pier.

Within the coal tip area (to the north of the Colliery), field survey identified concrete slabs (44 and 45), possibly covering old shaft entrances. A large area of concrete rubble was also identified by field survey and this may relate to the 'concrete works' (lying outwith the study area) annotated on the 1956 Coal Board plan. Within the same area, field survey also recorded two stone rubble mounds (47), possibly relating to now destroyed buildings. Other features, such as 49-51, most probably relate to 20th century industrial activities.

4.8 Changing coastline (Fig. 1)

Fig. 1 (in addition to the recorded cultural heritage features) highlights the changing coastline of the land around Prestongrange, largely from the amount of overburden (coal waste from the colliery) which has been dumped around the sea shore.



Plate 8 – Examples of features re-located from their original positions

CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION

5.1 General

This study has revealed a large number of new sites, previously unrecorded within the NMRS and SMR. This study has given further information on the landscape characterisation of the Prestongrange Museum area and provided a baseline record of existing upstanding remains.

While completing the field survey the wealth of knowledge retained by the local community became apparent, a resource already demonstrated by the PCAP Oral Reminiscence Group (Richardson 2009). The study area is used extensively by local dog walkers, many of whom either knew someone who had worked at or themselves worked at the Prestongrange Colliery. For example, a chance conversation with one lady revealed the location of the ash dump (43), associated with the kilns, which used to scorch her feet when she walked over them as a child. Another gentleman talked of the McGinty Brothers, who lived beside the bing associated with the colliery and whose house may be associated with the stone rubble heaps (47) identified by the field survey. While this has already been recognised by the oral reminiscence aspect of PCAP, this was still an unexpected result of the field survey.

As stated in Richardson et al 2009, the study area has been much altered through the long history of industrial land use and subsequent landscaping. Many of the early features identified through the desk-based assessment and the historical research are now lost or, at best, severely truncated. Some of the identified sites have been preserved as part of the museum, but the field survey recorded that some of these features are decaying and show signs of little upkeep. For example, photographs taken of the harbour 50 years ago compared with photographs taken today clearly highlight the change in the baseline condition of the pier.

When assessing the potential for the survival of further buried archaeology, it is considered likely that many of the earlier remains present on the site have been destroyed by the various phases of development. As mentioned above, test pitting and evaluation trenches conducted by PCAP have demonstrated the great depth of overburden over much of the site. For example, the 1956 map shows the location of old kilns, showing that there were probably elements of previous industry evident throughout the site, elements which were perhaps demolished after the site was turned into a museum. That said, the success of the PCAP field seasons, in particular, the identification of the glass flue, demonstrates the potential for further buried remains to survive in pockets of preservation.

5.2 Recommendation for future work

While many of the sites within the museum complex need to receive conservation work, the sites identified below have been highlighted and are considered to be ‘at risk’. Work recommended would include conservation and consolidation of upstanding features, as well as preservation by record.

- The surviving pier associated with the harbour (6) is being gradually eroded away by intertidal action.

- The surviving pit bath cubicles (7) are being damaged by an unstable and leaking roof.
- The reservoirs (23) are at risk from the extensive and ever increasing vegetation.
- The Hoffmann Kiln (12) is at risk from general disrepair.
- The Cornish Beam Engine House (3) is at risk from general disrepair.



Plate 9 - The pier of Morrison's Haven in 2009 and in the 1960s

While it is recognised that there are limited resources to spend on the museum site, features such as the pit baths are possibly a unique survival of a site type which was once abundant, but is now becoming increasingly scarce.



Plate 10 - The surviving pit baths

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS

This study has attempted to gather information on the historic landscape in and around the focal study area of the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project. Fifty-one sites were identified by the desk-based assessment, thirty-six of which were not recorded within the NMRS/SMR.

Members of the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project, together with personnel from CFA Archaeology Ltf, conducted a field reconnaissance survey, identifying upstanding features and recording the baseline condition of each identified site. While a range of upstanding features were identified within the study area, it also became clear that the museum site at Prestongrange and its immediately surrounding area is a complex multi-phased landscape, with many buildings and features of earlier industries now destroyed.

It is hoped that this study will feed into any future conservation plans for the Prestongrange museum area.

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Cartographic

Anon c.1745 *A Plan of the Battle of Tranent fought Sept[embe]r 1745*

Ordnance Survey First Edition 1854 Haddingtonshire Sheet 8

Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1894 Haddingtonshire Sheet 8

Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1907

Ordnance Survey 1914 Edition IV NE Edinburgh & VIII Haddingtonshire

National Coal Board 1956 *Prestongrange Colliery Surface Layout*

Tindall F, P 1972 *Prestongrange Industrial Historic Site*

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES & MONUMENTS

ID	Name	NMRS/SAM no.	NGR ref.	Status	Source	Description
1	Morrison's Haven, Fort	NT37SE 23 (Fort) NT37SE 279 (GPR Survey)	NT 3722 7376		NMRS	<p>The NMRS records that the remains of an ancient Fort or fortification the foundations of which could still be seen in 1853. A programme of ground-penetrating radar survey (GPR) was carried out in April 2006 by the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Group (PCAP) within the area, but the survey failed to find anything conclusive that could be attributed to the remains of the fort.</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1853) annotates the position of the Fort and states it is of 16th century date.</p> <p>Field survey found no trace of the fort, the location of which is now a modern road (the B 1348),</p>
2	Morrison's Haven; Cist	NT37SE 24	NT 3712 7360		NMRS	<p>The NMRS records that a Cist was found in 1875. The authority for the above publication is unknown as the relevant Ordnance Survey Name Book has since been destroyed. Although there is a discrepancy in the date, Sir Wm Turner may be describing the find, noting that a short cist, measuring about 3ft 6ins by 2ft by 1ft 8ins deep, was exposed in May 1887 in the sand near the mouth of the harbour at Morrison's Haven. It contained a crouched male skeleton, but no grave goods. Field survey recorded that there were no upstanding remains at the location cited by the NMRS, the location of which has been heavily landscaped after the closure of Prestongrange Colliery. A thorough search of the harbour area also failed to identify any upstanding remains of a possible cist.</p>
3	Prestongrange Colliery, Pumping Engine	NT37SE 78.01	NT 3730 7365	SAM 2813 A Listed	NMRS	<p>The NMRS records a Cornish type beam engine, used to pump water from the mine. The door bears the inscription MH (Harvey & Co. of Hayle, Cornwall), 1874. The beam engine continued working till the closure of the colliery in 1952.</p> <p>The SCRAN website states that was built in 1872 and modified in 1895 to cope with larger shaft-pumps.</p> <p>The pump house was designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument in in1969.</p> <p>Field survey records that the building is still upstanding and the pump is still in situ. The building is rectangular and made from hewn sand stone blocks, with mortar bonding and Ashlar blocks on the corners. Further related fixtures and fittings have been fenced off to the north of the building.</p>
4	Prestongrange Brickworks	NT37SE 79	NT 3718 7361	B Listed	NMRS	<p>The NMRS records Prestongrange Brick, Tile and Fireclay Works in use from 1890's to 1970's. The brickworks originally had eleven round downdraught kilns, but is now partly demolished and partly incorporated into museum. One Hoffmann-type kiln (12) still survives.</p>

ID	Name	NMRS/SAM no.	NGR ref.	Status	Source	Description
						<p>The remains of Prestongrange Brick, Tile and Fireclay works and associated buildings are visible on a vertical air photograph</p> <p>Visible on the 1946 and 1955 aerial photograph</p> <p>The Brickworks postdates earlier brickworks (28) visible on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition. Eleven circular kilns are depicted on the 1956 Coal Board plan of the Prestongrange Colliery. A large square building, annotated as ‘Machine House’ is also depicted, along with two smaller buildings – one along the W wall of the Machine House, and the other between two kilns on the outer E edge.</p> <p>The 1972 plan annotates that these are the remains of Prestongrange Brickworks. It also notes that the small square building (between two kilns) is a chimney.</p> <p>Field survey records that there are now no upstanding remains of the tile and fireclay works although the footprint of the tile and fireclay still survives as part of the Prestongrange Industrial Museum.</p>
5	Morrison’s Haven; village	NT37SE 83	NT 3720 7376		NMRS AP’s Richardson 2008	<p>The NMRS records the village at Morrison’s Haven is marked on Adair’s map of 1682, and a weekly market and yearly fair were authorized in 1701. By 1853 a saw mill (6) at the harbour (7), a school and brick and tile works inland survives. The NMRS also records a two storey crow stepped gabled house described in 1964 is no longer visible, although the ruins of a substantial stone built building do exist in the gardens of the modern bungalows to the south of the new road (NT 37 73). All four walls survive and the west wall survives to gable height but is not crow stepped.</p> <p>A school is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1853), associated with the Brick and Tile works, but has disappeared by 1914.</p> <p>Two rows of the terraced housing (5a) are depicted on the 1914 Ordnance Survey map, but annotated as derelict by 1972 (1972 Plan).</p> <p>Three rows of terraced housing (5a) are visible on the 1946 and the 1955 aerial photograph. The houses are still visible on the 1971 aerial photograph. Two rows of the bungalows have disappeared by the 1996 aerial photograph.</p> <p>Field survey records that no upstanding remains of the cottages survive in the area cited by the NMRS, the location of which is now woodland coppice. The stone building, visible in the garden of the modern bungalows is the old Customs House (5b) dating to the 18th century. The Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project completed a standing building survey on the remains in 2008 (Richardson 2008).</p>
6	Morrison’s Haven, Harbour Saw Mill	NT37SE 12	NT 3715 7381		NMRS	<p>The NMRS records the site of Morrison’s Haven’s harbour, saw mill and associated now lies almost wholly under reclaimed land. Two sections of the harbour wall are however still visible. One section lies within a hollow in the reclaimed land and</p>

ID	Name	NMRS/SAM no.	NGR ref.	Status	Source	Description
	Buildings					<p>consists of a 30m section of walling running approximately NW-SE. The pier has dressed facing stones with pale grey mortar. The visible section stands 0.70m high and is 2.20m wide. Both ends and the northern side are obscured by earth banks. A second section is visible within the tidal zone and consists of rounded boulders standing approximately 1m high and 2m wide and 15m long. There is extensive damage by the sea and the north end of the pier is little more than a line of tumbled boulders. These remains appear to be the west breakwater of Morrison's Haven as they correspond to the location on the 1853 Ordnance Survey Map. A programme of ground-penetrating radar survey (GPR) was carried out in April 2006 to identify remains of the Tidal Mill. The GPR failed to find anything conclusive that could be attributed to the remains of the tidal mill, due to the depth of demolition material within the target area.</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition depicts the harbour and North pier, together with a small southern pier or jetty. A small square building is depicted on the southern jetty/pier. A saw mill is depicted and annotated on the edge of the harbour, and the footprint of three further buildings is depicted to the S. All are shown as roofed. A lagoon is also depicted.</p> <p>Field Survey recorded the harbour remains inland were as described by the NMRS. Coastal erosion has revealed more of the harbour remains within the tidal zone, with the two flanking or outside walls (of horizontal stone slabs) now visible. Brickwork is also visible on the NE end of the Northern pier and shows bedrock has been utilised for foundations of the pier. At 337110 673845, a wooden post was recorded in situ, on the edge of the harbour wall (descending into the sea). The post was 0.3m by 0.3m and 0.5m high and may have originally acted as a buffer between the ships and the harbour wall, to prevent damage to ships hulls. No upstanding remains of the buildings were identified in the location depicted on cartographic sources, the area is now reclaimed land. It is likely that the buildings were destroyed either when the area was utilised as a coal tip or landscaped in the 1970's. A beacon stance (8) survives on the southern pier.</p>
7	Prestongrange Colliery	NT37SE 78.00	NT 3734 7368		NMRS	<p>The NMRS records Prestongrange Colliery, which opened in 1820 and closed in 1962. After closure, the colliery became the Prestongrange Industrial Heritage Museum and is still open to the public.</p> <p>The 1946 aerial photograph shows the colliery is still in use, but the 1971 aerial photograph shows the colliery is disused. The 1996 aerial photograph shows most of the structures have been destroyed, although the beam house is still visible.</p> <p>The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1853) depicts and annotates a shaft. The lack of associated features suggests that mining was on a relatively small scale.</p>

ID	Name	NMRS/SAM no.	NGR ref.	Status	Source	Description
						<p>The Ordnance Survey 1914 Edition depicts the colliery has now expanded, now connected with numerous railway tracks,</p> <p>The 1956 Coal Board map depicts and annotates buildings associated with Prestongrange Colliery. These include a the Canteen, the Pithead Baths, a Machine House, a Crusher, a Smithy, a Loco shed, a dismantled boiler, an Ambulance House and a weigh station. Several other buildings are also depicted but are not annotated, including one north of the Pithead Baths.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that the majority of the buildings have now been demolished, possibly during the 1970's when the area was turned into a museum.</p> <p>Field survey recorded that several fixtures and fittings, associated with the colliery have been re-located around the museum, including a pit cage and wagons. The pithead baths and canteen still survive, with the canteen now used as the museum visitor centre.</p>
8	Prestongrange Colliery; Building	NT37SE 78.03	NT 37101 73823		NMRS GUARD 1996 Cressey 2005	<p>The NMRS records a solid circular concrete structure 6m in diameter at the site of Morrison's Haven (situated 15m West of the Harbour wall), believed to be a WW2 defensive structure.</p> <p>Field survey recorded a circular concrete structure within the shoreline, measuring 5.5m in diameter and 1.5m high. The structure appears to be made in horizontal sections. The structure is related to the Morrison Haven harbour (7), constructed as a plinth for the starboard harbour light (Cressey 2005).</p>
9	Prestongrange; Structure	NT37SE 106	NT 37293 73847		NMRS	<p>The NMRS records a circular domed building at 33709 67382, constructed from concrete approximately 200m north-east of the mining museum on the north side of the B 1348. Standing 3m above ground and at least the same below, the concrete walls are 0.70m thick and the building is 5m in diameter. The doorway is to the south west and is fitted with an iron gate. Internal fittings include an iron pulley system hanging from the roof and a metal floor. There are external iron fittings on the roof. The building may be associated with the mine workings and is no longer in use. Within the same NMRS entry is a description a solid circular concrete structure 6m in diameter and 1m high sits on the beach at the site of Morrison's Haven. It is likely that this description refers NT37SE 78.03 (8) rather than the colliery building.</p> <p>Two structures, annotated as pumps are depicted in the 1956 Coal board plan of the Prestongrange Colliery.</p> <p>Field survey recorded a domed building (at 337293 673847) N of the modern road and found it as described by the NMRS. The second pump (depicted on the 1956 coal board map) appears to have demolished by the road or the adjacent grass verge. A</p>

ID	Name	NMRS/SAM no.	NGR ref.	Status	Source	Description
						large drainage channel, 6m to 1m wide and 1m to 3m deep is immediately to the East of the structure, and runs underneath the road down to the shoreline.
10	Prestongrange Colliery, Power Station	NT37SE 78.04 HB number 17535	NT 3736 7367	B Listed	NMRS	The NMRS records Prestongrange colliery power station but provides no detail on the site. The Historic Scotland Statutory listed records that the building of mid 19 th century date rectangular former generating house constructed of red brick, with contrasting brickwork banding. The power house was built to produce electricity for Prestongrange Colliery. The building is now part of the Prestongrange Industrial Museum and utilized as an exhibition hall. MAPS Field survey recorded the building and found it as described by the NMRS and Historic Scotland. Attach on the NE corner of the building is stone lined channel
11	Prestongrange, Welfare Institution	NT37SE 255	NT 3717 7358		NMRS	The NMRS records Prestongrange welfare institute and note the architect was Alex. Murray Hardie. Field survey records that there are no upstanding features in the vicinity of the location cited by the NMRS. The actual location cited by the NMRS is a steep slope created by landscaping initiatives when the site was turned into a museum.
12	Prestongrange Colliery (Hoffman Kiln) (Chimney)	NT37SE 78.05 NT37SE 78.06	NT 3709 7359	B Listed (47020)	NMRS	The NMRS record a Hoffman Kiln and chimney but provides no detail on the site. Within the description for Prestongrange Brickworks (4), the NMRS record one Hoffmann type kiln with 24 chambers. The Statutory List describes a late 19 th century single storey red brick kiln, with associated free standing chimney. The Ordnance Survey 1914 Edition depicts a chimney at the same location of the existing chimney, but not the kiln. A building (on a NW-SE orientation) is depicted at the location of the current kiln. Field survey recorded that kiln and chimney is as described by the Statutory List. The area has now been fenced off and forms part of the Prestongrange Industrial Museum.
13	Morrison's Haven Glassworks Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project	NT37SE 271 NT37SE 139 (glass works)	NT 3720 7376 NT 371 737 (glass works)		NMRS	The NMRS records a glass-factory, which proved unsuccessful, was operating at Morrison's Haven in 1698. The NMRS records the several phases of the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (PCAP) completed at the Prestongrange Industrial Museum. Volunteer projects included the partial excavation of two stone breakwaters at Morrison's Haven, investigations at the site of a former 18th-century pottery and 17th-century glassworks which identified a vaulted structure reused as a WW2 air-raid shelter.
14	Prestongrange (glassworks)	NT37SE 279	NT 372 736		NMRS	The NMRS records the results of the 2005 excavation by the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (PCAP) which identified the first 18th-century

ID	Name	NMRS/SAM no.	NGR ref.	Status	Source	Description
						remains of a glassworks to be found in Scotland. A ground-penetrating radar survey (GPR) was carried out in April 2006 to identify the remains of the pottery. Towards an area, near the site of a glass works, the results revealed possible building remains and enclosure walls, perhaps associated with the late 19th-century Gordon's Pottery.
15	Salt giral		NT 3741 7380		Maps Richardson 2008	A giral is depicted on the 1832 map, lying across the path, between the trees to the east of the glassworks. Traditionally used to store grain, it is likely that in this instance, the giral was used to store salt, collected as rent by the landlord. A trench was excavated in 2008 in the general location of the salt giral, but work was halted due to the presence of asbestos.
16	Building		NT 37233 74062		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a masonry building, made of brick, with iron and iron slag with pottery in the concentration
17	Wall		NT 37425 73798 to NT 37423 73777		Field Survey	A wall is marked on the 1972 plan. Field survey recorded the denuded remains of a stone wall on an N-S alignment. The wall was approximately 15m long, 0.6m wide and 0.3m high. Although the remains are within a recent woodland plantation (where furrows are visible) the remains run at a different angle to the furrows suggesting that it might be the remains of an old boundary wall, possibly connected to the terraced houses (5a).
18	Signal post		NT 37449 73790		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a disused signal post along the line of the old railway. The post is made from wrought iron and is coloured white and red. The post is c.7m tall and 0.3m high
19	Wall		NT 376 738 to NT 374 737		Maps Field survey	A boundary wall is depicted on the 1972 plan. Field survey recorded a wall, on an E-W alignment and of random coursed square cut sandstone blocks, with rough bonding. A possible lime rendering is visible in places. Height varies, but is 2m in places. A second wall 337557 673817 , running on a N-S alignment, 15m long, 0.8m high and 0.6m wide.
20	Wall (possible enclosure)		NT 37232 73588		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a three-sided stone wall, which may be the remains of a possible enclosure, modified over time. The N and W walls stand to a height of 1.3m and are made of hewn stones, capped with rounded hewn stones. The south wall (also made of hewn stone) is built against a North facing slope, part of the land modifications from the 1970's. The North Wall appears to be the earliest, with the West abutting it. The South wall abuts the West wall. It is possible that the south wall is a retaining wall built, to hold back the built up bank.
21	Path (possible)		NT 37362 73643		Field survey	Field Survey recorded a linear feature, 1.5m wide and 50m long – possibly the remains of path. The feature was flanked by on both sides by re-enforced concrete rectangular

ID	Name	NMRS/SAM no.	NGR ref.	Status	Source	Description
						slabs.
22	Buildings		NT 37382 73635 NT 37363 73654		Maps Field Survey	<p>A magazine (22b) is depicted on the depicted on the 1956 Coal Board plan of the Prestongrange Colliery.</p> <p>The 1972 plan shows two buildings (22c) in close proximity (but not in the same location) to the magazine and detonator (on the 1954 map). The buildings are annotated as 'Brick surrounds'.</p> <p>Field Survey recorded two buildings (22d), of red brick construction, in close proximity to each other. The first (at 337382 673635) was 2m long and 1.5m wide and 0.5m high, and had three pipes in the centre going down into the ground. The bricks within the wall are printed 'Prestongrange'. The second building (at 337368 673654) is also 2m by 1.5m and 0.5m high and has a large metal pipe fitting protruding outwards.</p>
23	Reservoirs		NT 3734 7360		Maps Field Survey	<p>A rectangular structure is depicted on the Ordnance survey 1st edition (1853).</p> <p>Two reservoirs are depicted on the Ordnance survey 2nd Edition (1914), the 1954 Coal board map, and the 1972 plan.</p> <p>The structures are not visible on the 1946 and 1955 aerial photograph as the area is covered by dense woodland. Two large reservoirs were recorded by field survey above the main area of the colliery, built into the hill slope.</p> <p>East reservoir (23a) – lower course of the reservoir is made from hewn cut stone with lime harling. Upper course of the structure is made from red brick. Iron fittings are visible in lower sections, possibly the remains of pipes. No sign of the steps that are depicted in the map, although there is a possibly sluice attached on the NE corner of the reservoir. Immediately North of the reservoirs are several spoil heaps, although these are probably associated with the 1970</p> <p>2m west of the reservoir are the remains of three further structures made of red brick. 3.5m by 2.5m by 1.3m deep. Metal pipes connect it to the East reservoir.</p> <p>West reservoir (23b) – 60m by 20m and is much larger but more overgrown than the east reservoir. On the North wall a circular structure is attached to the inside wall of the reservoir. On the NE corner is a stone and brick lined channel (0.7m wide externally) which may be the original steps into the structure. Two the NNE, there is a stone line 'hole' 1m square and 2m deep. To the NW corner is a stone manhole, 0.6m in diameter. A large of spoil is visible in the inside NW corner of the reservoir, which may be obscuring steps leading into the reservoir.</p>
24	Wall/buttress		NT 3760 7386		Maps Field survey	<p>A tunnel or buttress is depicted on the 1956 Coal Board plan of the Prestongrange Colliery and the 1972 map.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the remains of a buttress 7m by 5m and 3.5m high, consisting of</p>

ID	Name	NMRS/SAM no.	NGR ref.	Status	Source	Description
						an earthen mound reinforced with a stone buttress. Although there are traces of mortar, there is no sign of the cement, as annotated on the 1972 map.
25	Quarry (possible)		NT 3763 7385		Maps Tree Survey	<p>A quarry is depicted on Stevenson's 1825 map. A small, square structure is depicted on the NE edge of the quarry</p> <p>A large cleared space is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition. A Tree survey, undertaken in autumn 2008 noted that there are trees of at least 250 years old within what was previously believed to be a quarry.</p> <p>The feature is visible on the 1946 and the 1955 aerial photograph but covered in dense and established woodland.</p> <p>Field survey recorded a substantial hollow in the Western area of Prestongrange Industrial museum complex. What at first appears as a large quarry, may actually be a natural feature that has been partly quarried and that has been distorted by surrounding artificial land alterations (the railway embankment and the golf course development). It's possible that the Western part of the quarry has been subjected to be quarrying – the ground is deeper and there are no established trees within that area.</p> <p>The Boundary wall has been built along the Southern edge (on an E-W alignment) and returns (on a N-S alignment)</p>
26	Not used					
27	Not used					
28	Brick and Tile works (site of)		NT 3733 7370			<p>A Brick and Tile works is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1854). A U-shaped building is depicted which two buildings and kiln depicted within. Two further rectangular buildings are depicted to the North, one of which is annotated a school. Three further buildings are depicted to the W. A T-shaped building is depicted SW of the Brickworks on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition. By 1914 the tile and bricks work have been amalgamated or demolished by the later colliery and/or the later brickworks. by the Ordnance Survey 1914 Edition. A second building is depicted to the north of the building – linked by a fence line. The fence line links the two buildings to the main brickwork complex. Field survey records that there are no upstanding remains of these features, which were probably destroyed with the construction of the later colliery.</p>
29	Air raid shelters		NT 3737 7375			<p>A site survey map from 1972 depicts three rectangular buildings annotated as air raid shelters.</p> <p>Three rectangular buildings are visible in the back garden of the terrace houses (which are now demolished) on the 1946 aerial photograph and are possibly roofed. It's possible they may be sheds or air raid shelters or the remains of the buildings described</p>

ID	Name	NMRS/SAM no.	NGR ref.	Status	Source	Description
						by the NMRS. The buildings are still visible on the 1953 aerial photograph, but appear to be unroofed. The buildings disappear by the 1996 aerial photograph. Field survey records that one entrance is still visible. The Prestongrange Community Project identified that the air raid shelter utilised
30	Rubbish mounds		NT 3743 7370		Maps	Five rubbish mounds and one stone mound are depicted and annotated on the 1972 plan. Two rubbish mounds are depicted in the SE corner of the Prestongrange Industrial museum complex,
31	Hutch repairs (Building)		NT 3705 7353		Maps	A building is depicted on the 1956 Coal Board plan of the Prestongrange Colliery and annotated as 'Hutch repairs', relating to repairs on small 'hutches' or wagons which run on the internal train track. The internal track layout is shown leading up to the building. At NT 37058 73533, field survey recorded an L-shaped grass and bramble bank 2m wide and 0.6m high. There is no evidence of stone or brick, but upright iron rods were visible in the NE corner. The feature may be the remnants of building material associated with the hutch repair building, the location of which has been much altered by modern landscaping.
32	Kilns (Site of)		NT 37150 73586		Maps	The site of two circular kilns are depicted on the 1956 Coal Board plan of the Prestongrange Colliery, but are annotated 'site of' suggesting that they were destroyed by 1956. A building, annotated as a 'Machine House' partially covers one of the kilns. Field survey recorded that there are no upstanding remains of the kilns.
33	Boiler building	NT37SE 78.02	NT 373 736		Maps	The NMRS records an egg-end boiler. A small rectangular building is depicted on the 1956 Coal Board plan of the Prestongrange Colliery, and annotated 'Boiler'. A smaller building is attached on the E side, and a linear feature is attached to the S wall, which extends out to the E, to a circular feature, possible the boiler. A building, annotated as 'dismantled boiler' is depicted to the SE of the power station. Field survey recorded that there are no upstanding remains of the boiler, or building depicted on cartographic sources. A boiler 'tank' is positioned next to the power house (10), but it is probable that this was been moved when the site became Prestongrange Industrial museum.
34	Not used					
35	Weighs building		NT 3749 7380		Maps	A small rectangular building is depicted on the 1956 Coal Board plan of the Prestongrange Colliery and annotated as 'Weighs'. A small square building was

ID	Name	NMRS/SAM no.	NGR ref.	Status	Source	Description
						attached to the W wall of the building. Field survey records there are no upstanding remains of the weighs building depicted on cartographic sources.
36	Building rubble		NT 3740 7415		Field survey Maps	In 2008, the Prestongrange Community group encountered an area of building debris on the coastline, including concrete blocks. The 1956 Coal Board plan of the Prestongrange Colliery depicts and annotates a concrete block works to the SE of area recorded by the PCG. Field survey recorded two stone mounds, which were probably one mound, but are now segmented by the public footpath. At 337253 673943 is an irregular grass and bramble covered mound 30m by 15m and 1.5m high. Concrete blocks are visible in places. There are possible structural elements on the North side, with two possible compartments visible. The grassed compartments are 5m by 1.5m and 0.5m deep. The possible walls are 0.8m wide and 0.3m high. A second grassed over mound is visible to the North (at 337250 674016) measuring 12m by 5m and 1.5m high. Brick work and concrete blocks are visible in places but appear to be out of situ. It's possible that these either relate a concrete block works, (the general location of which is depicted on the 1954 coal map) or they relate to WW2 costal defences.
37	Detonator Store magazine				Maps Field survey	The 1914 Ordnance Survey Edition map depicts a small rectangular building on the North facing slope above Prestongrange Colliery. A detonator store and magazine is marked on the 1956 Coal Board plan of the Prestongrange Colliery, E of the Reservoirs.
38	Magazine				Maps Field survey	A Magazine is marked on the 1956 Coal Board plan of the Prestongrange Colliery in the SE corner of the site. The 1972 plan states that the area contains stagnant water and marshy ground. Field survey recorded a stone structure (2m by 3m and 0.4m high), covered in vegetation.
39	Concrete footings Wagons Pit cage		NT 37245 73604		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a concrete base, possibly the remains of footings for a former building, 20m by 14m , E of the shaft heads associated with the colliery. Two large wagons and an old pit cage are now also situated here, probably displaced when the site was converted into what is now Prestongrange Industrial museum.
40	Clay pits		NT 3740 7364			Two clay pits are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition, S of the tile and brick works. Not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition (1914). Field survey recorded that there is no trace of the clay pits, but noted the area has been

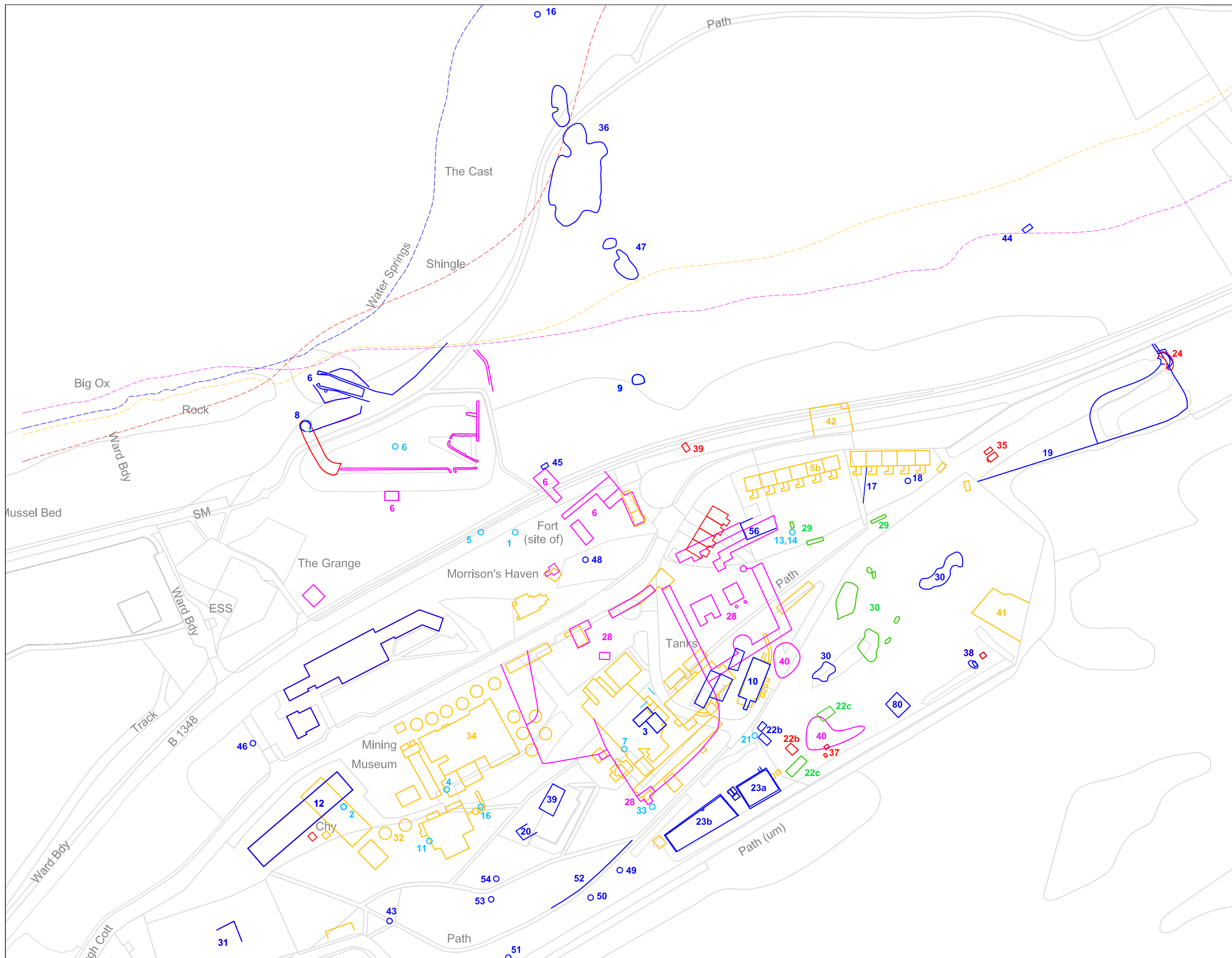
ID	Name	NMRS/SAM no.	NGR ref.	Status	Source	Description
						extensively landscaped.
41	Enclosure		NT 3731 7364		Maps	An enclosure is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition (1914) in the SE corner of the site. Field survey recorded no upstanding remains of the enclosure, but noted the area has been extensively landscaped.
42	Enclosure		NT 3751 7370		Map	An enclosure is marked on the Ordnance survey 1914 map, N of the terraced housing. Field survey recorded no upstanding remains of the enclosure were visible at the location marked on the Ordnance Survey 1914 map.
43	Ash burning		NT 3711 7354			Field survey recorded that a local resident (whose father use to work at the colliery) remembered ash burning took place at this location, circa 60 years ago.
44	Concrete structure		NT 375 739		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a rectangular concrete plinth, of relatively recent date, 8m by 2.5m and 0.4m high. Lying horizontally across the structure were thirteen concrete slabs, each with two machine cut holes, suggesting the slabs could be removed. It is possible that the structure may be covering an old air shaft, associated with Prestongrange Colliery.
45	Concrete structure		NT 37239 73799		Field survey	Field survey recorded a rectangular concrete plinth, of relatively recent date, 3.2m by 2.2m and 0.3m high. Lying horizontally across the structure are six concrete slab each with two machine cut holes, suggesting the slabs can be removed. It is possible that the structure may be covering an old air shaft, associated with Prestongrange Colliery.
46	Bridge remains (re-deposited)		NT 37067 73637		Field Survey	Field survey recorded the remains of an early 20 th century railway footbridge, re-deposited on a footpath within the Prestongrange Museum complex. The main bridge part was 12m by 1.5m, with wrought iron lattice side panels and a plaque with “danger electric cables” on it. Close by were the ornate columns cast iron bridge supports, and the original stair rails. The bridge’s original location was not discernible.
47	Stone rubble mounds		NT 37276 73931		Field Survey	Field survey recorded two grassed over stone rubble mound, within the reclaimed land, previously the location of the coal bing for Prestongrange Colliery. Mound one (at 337276 673931) is 6m by 3m and 1.2m high and covered in grass and brambles. Worked stone is visible in places. Mound two (at 337284 673919) is 10m by 5m and 1m and also covered in grass and brambles. A local dog walker said c .1940s the ‘Mcginty brothers’ built a house by the coal bing and salvage coal from the spoil tip. It’s possible that these stone mounds relate to building material associated with the Mcginty house.
48	Prestongrange Colliery		NT 37261 73744		Field Survey	Field survey recorded an A-frame pit head winding gear, which has probably been moved from the original location. It is now situated close to the main coastal road. The

ID	Name	NMRS/SAM no.	NGR ref.	Status	Source	Description
	A-frame pit head winding gear					winch is on top of a concrete base, possibly the location of a building, now demolished. The oval plinth measures 7m by 4m.
49	Square cut cavity and iron fittings		NT 37281 73563		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a square cut cavity 4m by 3m and 1.5m deep, within which are industrial iron fittings. The feature may be a disused structure, associated with the colliery or may just be a dumping area for rubbish.
50	Brick Structure		NT 37264 73547		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a two sided red brick (with lime mortar bonding) structure built into the hill slope, now within woodland. The structure is 2.5m by 1.3m with the south and east wall are 1.2m high and the north wall 0.4m high.
51	Quarry scoop (possible)		NT 37216 73512		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a possible quarry scoop cut into a north facing hill slope, now within woodland. The quarry was 5m by 7m and 2m deep and covered in vegetation.
52	Wall		NT 37250 73547		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a length of lime rendered stone wall adjacent to a woodland path. The wall runs on a E-W alignment and 1m to 1.3m high and 0.4m wide. The West end of the wall appears to return North into the built up mound, suggesting that it was a structure rather than a retaining wall built to contain the built up land from spilling over on the woodland path.
53	Rubbish Mounds		NT 37206 73546		Field survey	Field survey recorded two rubbish mounds on the North facing artificial slopes, built up as part of Prestongrange Industrial Museum. Mound one (at 337206 673546) contains shale and brick fragments and is 4m by 3m and 1m high. A large established tree has grown on top of the mound. Mound two (at 337209 673572) contains shale fragments and is 6m by 5m and 1.5m high. There was no vegetation cover on the mound, but an established tree is growing on the East corner of the mound. It is uncertain to what phase of the colliery these mounds relate to. Their position on the artificially built up ground and lack of vegetation cover suggests that they are of mid to late 20 th century date. However, the close proximity of established trees (relatively older than the surrounding planted birch) may suggest an older date.
54	Wall (possible)		NT 37209 73558		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a line of hewn stone, on an E-W alignment, 5m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m high. The feature may be the remains of a denuded wall, although the feature is within built up land and may just be displaced building rubble.



Cultural Heritage Features

- OS 1st Edition Features
- 1914 Features
- 1956 Features
- 1972 Features
- Present day
- NMRS Sites



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Fig. No: **1** Revision: **A**

Title:
Changing coastline

Project:
 Archaeological Field Survey at
 Prestongrange Industrial Museum
 Prestongrange Community Archaeology
 Project

Scale:
1:2000 @ A3

Client:
 East Lothian Council and Heritage Lottery
 Fund

Drawn by: **LW** Report No: **1593**



Cultural Heritage Features




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Fig. No: **2** Revision: **A**

Title:
Features recorded by the NMRS

Project:
 Archaeological Field Survey at
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 Project

Scale:
1:2000 @ A3



Client:
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Cultural Heritage Features

OS 1st Edition Features



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Fig. No: **3** Revision: **A**

Title:
Features from the Ordnance Survey 1854 Edition map

Project:
Archaeological Field Survey at
Prestongrange Industrial Museum
Prestongrange Community Archaeology
Project

Scale:
1:2000 @ A3

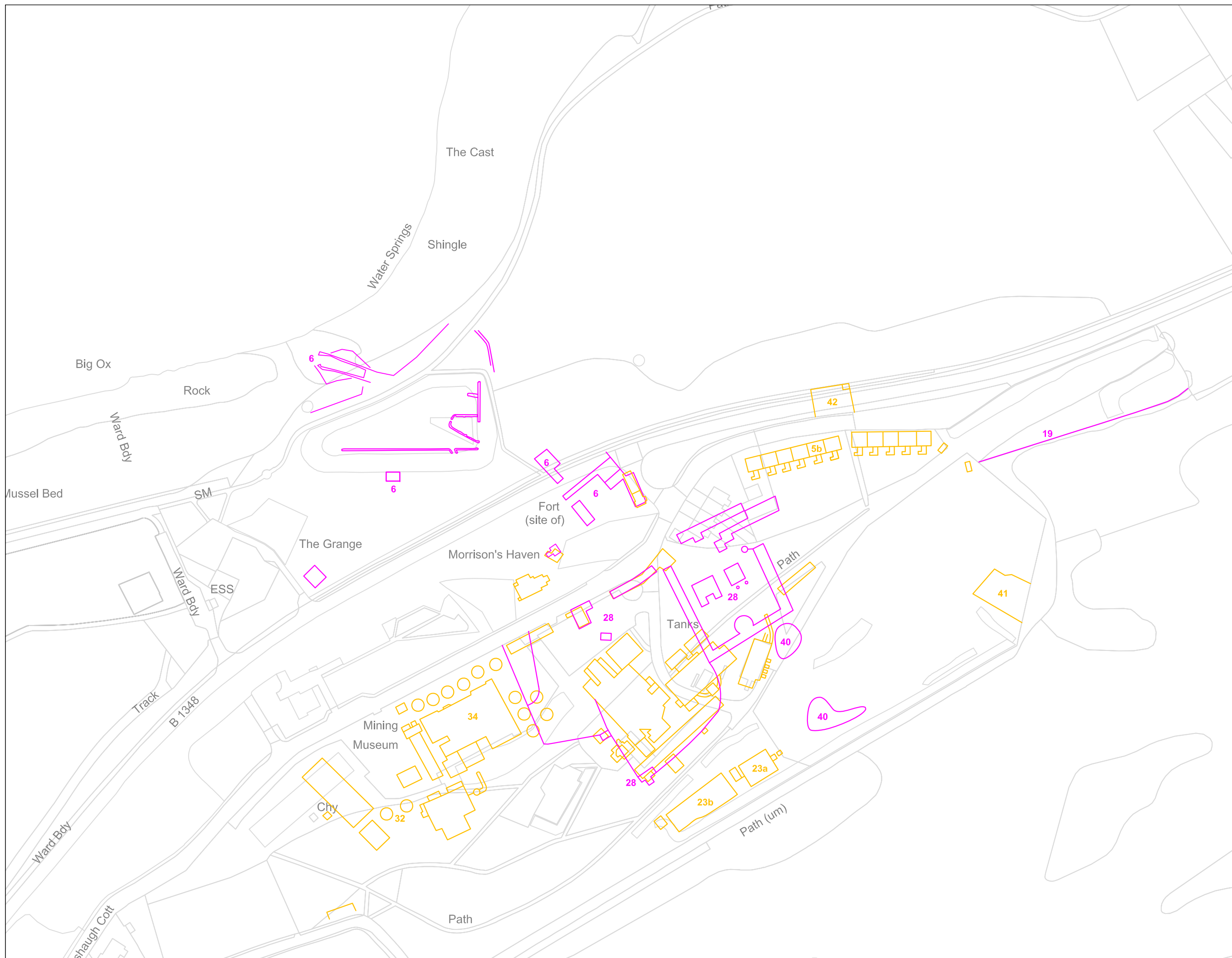
Client:
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Drawn by: **LW** Report No: **1593**



Cultural Heritage Features

- 1914 Features
- OS 1st Edition Features




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Fig. No: **4** Revision: **A**

Title:
Features from the Ordnance Survey 1914 Edition map

Project:
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 Project

Scale:
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Client:
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Cultural Heritage Features

- 1914 Features
- 1956 Features



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Fig. No: 5 Revision: A

Title:
Features from the 1956 coal board site plan

Project:
Archaeological Field Survey at
Prestongrange Industrial Museum
Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project

Scale:
1:2000 @ A3

Client:
East Lothian Council and Heritage Lottery Fund



Cultural Heritage Features

- 1914 Features
- 1956 Features
- 1972 Features



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Fig. No: **6** Revision: **A**

Title:
Features from the 1972 East Lothian Museum Board site plan



Project:
 Archaeological Field Survey at
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 Prestongrange Community Archaeology
 Project

Scale:
1:2000 @ A3

Client:
 East Lothian Council and Heritage Lottery
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Cultural Heritage Features

-  Upstanding remains
-  Remains now destroyed



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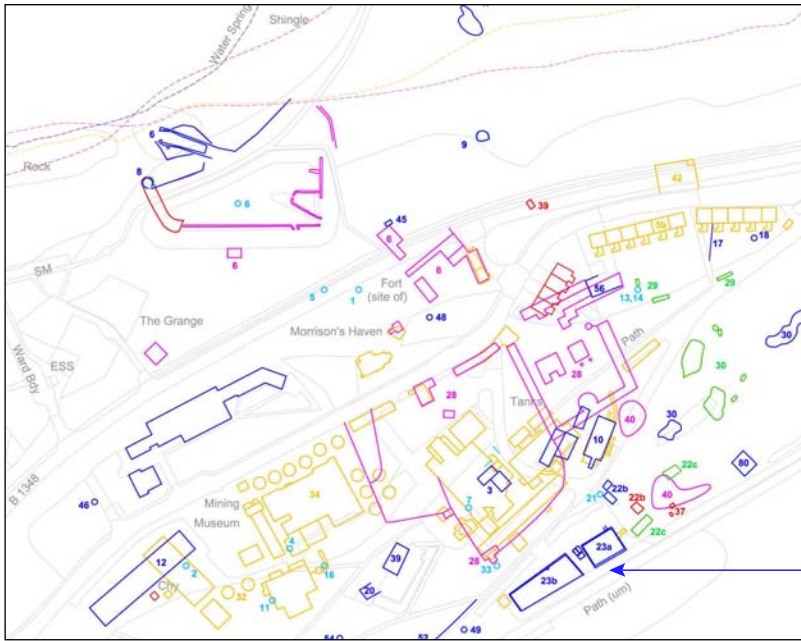
Fig. No: **7** Revision: **A**

Title:
Site as of today

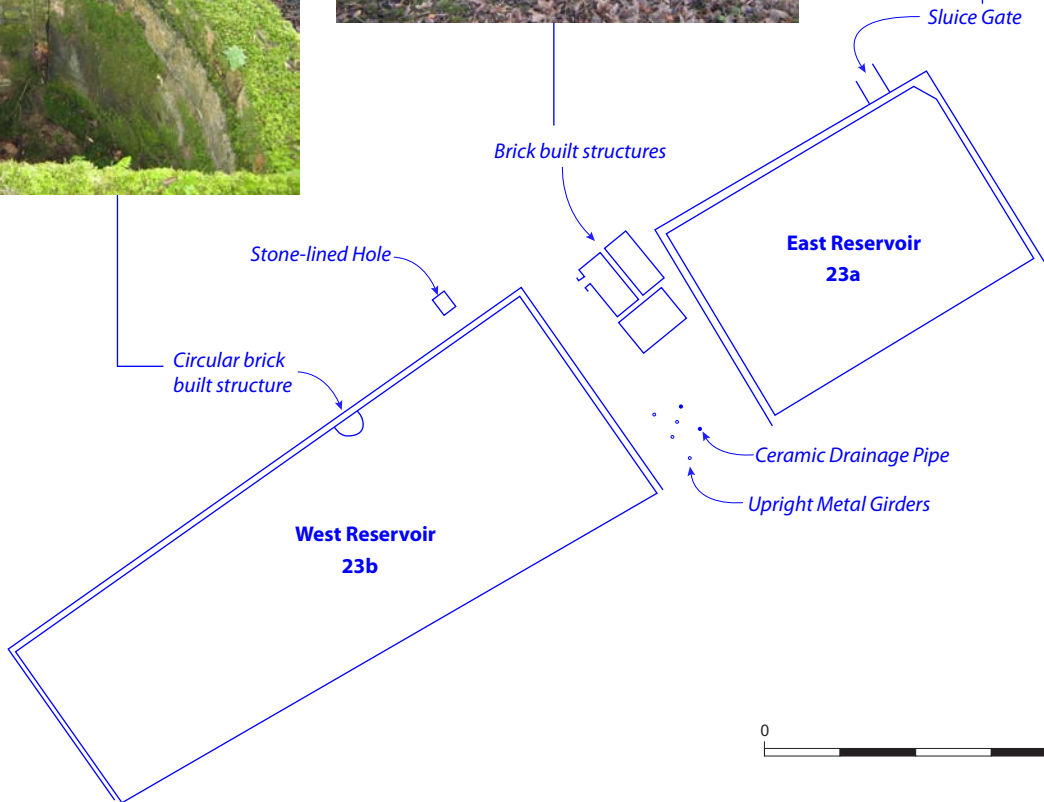
Project:
Archaeological Field Survey at
Prestongrange Industrial Museum
Prestongrange Community Archaeology
Project

Scale:
1:2000 @ A3

Client:
East Lothian Council and Heritage Lottery
Fund



Site 23 - Reservoir Survey



Key:



Fig. No:	8	Revision:	A	Client:	East Lothian Council and Heritage Lottery Fund
Title:	Reservoir Survey				
Project:	Archaeological Field Survey at Prestongrange Industrial Museum. Prestongrange Community Archaeological Project				

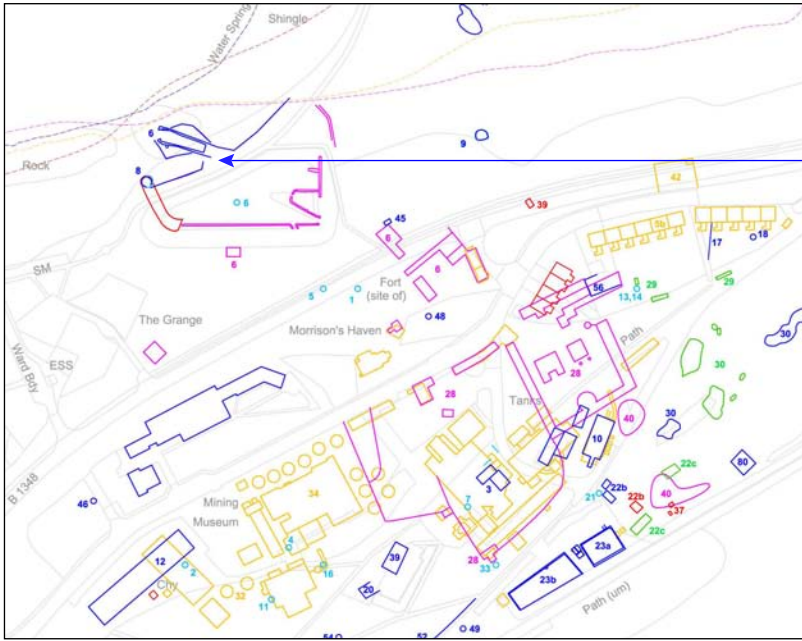


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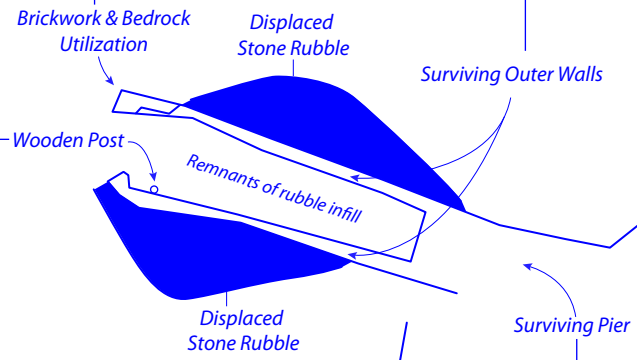
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Page No:



Site 6 - Harbour Survey



Modern Coastal Erosion Defenses



Key:



Fig. No: 9 Revision: A Client: East Lothian Council and Heritage Lottery Fund
 Title: Harbour Survey
 Project: Archaeological Field Survey at Prestongrange Industrial Museum.
 Prestongrange Community Archaeological Project

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