Prestongrange Park

Development Study 2006
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Preface

In November 2005 East Lothian Council commissioned a study team led by Campbell & Co. Design Consultants to prepare an appropriate vision for the development of Prestongrange. This report presents the information, consultation and analysis that has been compiled in developing that vision.

The study considered many aspects of Prestongrange and the elements that contribute to the significance of the site. This has included the landscape qualities of the site and the scope for the further enhancement and protection of the key features. The built structures have also been examined and considered. This has balanced their historic importance, current condition and the likely future uses. The archaeology of the site has also been considered, based on much of the recent work that predated the study and has encouraged new interest in the site and its history. All of these aspects have contributed to the development of a plan of interpretation for the site. This has considered how the varied associations of the site could be presented to the visiting public to ensure that these are both understood and enjoyed.

The study could not have been developed without the input of local people. The study team has had the benefit of meeting with local community councils, and a particularly well attended public meeting. These forums have provided a valuable mechanism to understand how local people currently use the site, the value they place on that use, and how the site could be enhanced to become an even more important community asset. Consultation has also included other stakeholders within East Lothian and further afield, and included public and private sector organisations with an interest and/or a role in supporting the development of Prestongrange.

A key aspect of the commission was to prepare an initial submission to the Big Lottery Fund under its Living Landmarks Programme. That submission was prepared and submitted in December 2005. Prestongrange was one of 300 such applications and while the submission was of a high quality the project was not successful in being selected as one of the 75 projects for further consideration. The failure of the Living Landmark application does not invalidate the
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development of the vision. Without the Living Landmark funding there must be a recognition that the vision will be more difficult and take longer to achieve.

It may be appropriate for the vision that has emerged to be revisited with a view to identifying a series of appropriate early phase developments that would enable Prestongrange to continue the development of the site and the implementation of the vision, albeit in phases.
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Audience Development

Prestongrange is currently used as a community asset by the adjacent communities but is currently under appreciated and little known beyond East Lothian. The wards of Tranent North, Prestonpans East, Prestonpans West and Carberry (including Wallyford, Whitecraig and Elphinstone) all lie within 5 miles of the Prestongrange site and are some of the most disadvantaged communities in East Lothian. There is an opportunity to extend the impact of Prestongrange both within and outwith East Lothian and reveal the historical significance of the site to a wider audience and extend the provision of arts and other leisure and recreation activities on the site.

The aims and objectives of East Lothian Council, as expressed through the Community Plan, are focused on improving quality of life in relation to three key themes - social, economic and environmental. The community planning process is now focused on 'bottom up' approaches to planning for local areas and the community research and development phase for Prestongrange is exemplary in this respect. The project has the potential to achieve outcomes for both formal and informal education in line with the aims and objectives of the East Lothian Education Plan and the work of the East Lothian Learning Partnership. The East Lothian Heritage Strategy 2001 - 2004 identified the development of Prestongrange as a priority project and the newly formed Heritage Forum was a key driver for the establishment of the community research and development phase of the project involving artists, natural heritage and transport heritage. East Lothian Council’s Cultural Strategy 2006 - 2009, its Parks & Open Space Strategy 2001 and Museums Access Policy 2006 all recognise the significance of Prestongrange. The East Lothian Tourism Action Plan 2004-2007 identifies the potential to improve the visibility of the East Lothian brand and Prestongrange is well positioned to play a major role in progressing this marketing objective. The economic renewal that the Prestongrange project can achieve is in line with the objectives of the East Lothian Community Economic Development Delivery Plan and the Regeneration Outcome Agreement.
Introduction

Heritage - Environment - Art: the unity of these themes makes Prestongrange unique. Creating a park in the European tradition of reclaiming industrial land for leisure and learning will be extra special at Prestongrange where layer upon layer of history has established its position in the hearts and imagination of the local community. Picture a place alive with people learning, exploring, enjoying - a unique place where Scotland’s heritage and environment can be understood and reinterpreted through community activity, through vocational learning, through pleasure, leisure and creativity. Facilities on site will include a residential learning centre, an interpretation centre and arts workshops all focusing on the interplay between the three themes of the site. A programme of events and activities for the casual visitor, the volunteer, the school child, the adult learner, the artist and the arts participant will capture the imagination of all who come to this inspiring environment. It will communicate visually and through stories - it will be distinctive and arresting and be continually shaped by the people who use and develop it.

The historic site of Prestongrange includes Morrison’s Haven and occupies a 68.5 acre coastal position with the richest and most varied industrial heritage to be found in Scotland. It has within it the potential to become a learning hub that will support the local community and provide a resource for the whole of the region. The site has a fascinating story to reveal: the story of industrial endeavour dating back to the 13th Century and the response of the people and the natural environment to constant change and innovation (see Appendix 2). Glass, ceramics, salt and coal have all been produced here and the legacy of this industry is in evidence - memories, stories, remains on site, a scheduled ancient monument (the beam engine), a power house, the remains of the 17th Century glass works, one of the last remaining Hoffman kilns in Scotland, woodland walks, a train network and a key position on the international north sea coastal path network. Historically industry at Prestongrange was largely reliant on coal as its main power source for the making of glass, soap, pottery, ropes and a variety of ceramic goods.
This energy was provided through local coalmining including, significantly, the Prestongrange mine itself. Water was a positive provider of energy but also a problem in flooding the mineshafts. The still standing Cornish beam engine was constructed to alleviate this problem. The dynamic relationship between sea and land, nature and industry, new and old defines Prestongrange. The Prestongrange site as a whole is within the Edinburgh Greenbelt and the site is highly valued both as an amenity for local people and a site for nature conservation. Morrison's Haven is a site of Special Scientific Interest, a Special Protection Area under Natura 2000 and a RAMSAR site for its wildfowl and wetlands. It is part of the wider Firth of Forth coastline which makes the site important to nature conservation in a national and international context.
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Aims & Objectives

The vision for Prestongrange is focused on one central aim which informs a range of objectives delivering significant outcomes and benefits.

Aim:
- To create a dynamic and living landscape that can be enjoyed by old and young alike through a wide range of activities focused on learning, the environment, community, participation, recreation and stewardship.

The Prestongrange project links together the vision for the site with the track record of community involvement in its development to date. It links the ambition of the local communities with the broader aims and objectives of East Lothian Council to create a dynamic and innovative project of national significance.

The local community has been actively involved in the planning and development of the Prestongrange project to date. The Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (PCAP) has been an exemplar project involving a team of 20 volunteers to uncover more about the history of the site through historical research, excavation, artifact analysis and reminiscence work. Local interest in the project has been extensive and the response of the community to this project has demonstrated the value of the site in historical terms and as a community asset. PCAP began in 2003 and has attracted funding for two phases of work from the Heritage Lottery Fund. Alongside this project there have been a number of craft artist residencies at Prestongrange funded by the Scottish Arts Council. These awards have enabled 13 professional craft artists to work on the Prestongrange site and to develop community arts activities with groups of children, young people, people with learning disabilities and adult learners. The response of the artists to the site and their view on its further aesthetic and community potential has been an important factor in shaping the inspirational vision for Prestongrange.
Further exploration of the environment theme has been possible through the development of a John Muir citizenship project. This project has involved the Council’s museums, arts and landscape & countryside services working in partnership with schools and the voluntary sector to develop greater understanding about heritage and environmental issues using the arts as the main means of exploring and developing ideas with young people.

The community research and development phase of the Prestongrange project resulted in the focus on three themes: heritage - environment - arts. This on site work also informed the appointment of the creative team to work with the Council and the community to further develop the potential of the site in relation to these themes. Through the extensive consultation process the following objectives have been identified to achieve the aim of the project.

Objectives:

- In conjunction with the local community, provide a unique and visually stunning landscape that unites and inspires diverse local communities and visitors to the area.
- To excite and inform through a range of stimuli uniting the heritage-environment-arts activities and events, the programme of the interpretation centre and the residential centre and the volunteering and participatory activities.
- To support the local community drive to explore, improve and develop the site through partnership working.
- To establish a major learning resource with residential accommodation to support informal and formal groups from across Scotland to engage with the dynamic qualities and intrinsic landscape and heritage assets at Prestongrange.
- To provide a visitor experience that is particularly attractive for people in the locality and for tourists from the rest of UK and overseas who will find a visit to Prestongrange engaging and inspiring.
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Outcomes

- Increased cohesion and connectivity of community groups
- Enhanced community identity and pride in the local area
- Increased confidence for individuals through programmes involving active participation and volunteering
- Economic renewal for the local area including an increase in the tourism economy
- Increased knowledge and awareness of the rich and varied industrial past of Scotland and the interplay of heritage-environment-arts
- Recognition of Prestongrange as a resource of national significance
- A range of responses from visitors of all types including delight, surprise, intrigue, inspiration.

The Prestongrange project will provide local communities and other communities across East Lothian with new learning opportunities involving, but not restricted to heritage, arts and the environment. These learning opportunities will take inspiration from the industrial heritage of the site and the location of the site by the sea. The learning provision envisaged will be an extension and enhancement of the workshops that have been successfully piloted on the site in recent years and involve a series of non-vocational short courses. These will be designed to build both confidence and skills in the disadvantaged communities. The learning opportunities will provide a ‘stepping stone’ to other learning and training opportunities in East Lothian and adjacent authorities.

In addition, the site will provide a major leisure and recreation resource for communities from East Lothian and wider afield. What is envisaged is the UK’s first park developed from former industrial land, similar to those operated successfully in mainland Europe. This form of leisure resource will utilise and interpret the history of the site, including all of the industrial processes that have been undertaken there. The remaining built heritage of the site will be integrated into the park. The park will be accessible to all and will act as a significant feature for the local and visiting communities.
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East Lothian has been developed as a visitor destination with major attractions including the Scottish Seabird Centre, Concorde at the Museum of Flight, John Muir’s Birthplace in Dunbar, Tantallon Castle and the existing Prestongrange Museum. The enhanced museum and site at Prestongrange will provide an opportunity to support and consolidate the visitor activity and capture some of the benefit for the local communities of Prestonpans and the surrounding area. The physical regeneration will ensure that the site remains in use as a community asset in the long term. The investment in the site will create high quality landscapes and buildings to act as a signal that the local area and community is benefiting from regeneration.

The local community has been and will continue to be involved in the site planning and development and in its eventual operation.

Deliverability and Sustainability

The deliverability of the project requires considerable funding support from many partner organisations. However, the project can progress in a phased manner and does not necessarily require a single one-off investment of the scale envisaged had the Living Landmark application had been successful. The precise phasing of the project has not been determined but there is both a requirement and an opportunity for large-scale investment in the landscape and the buildings.

The sustainability of the project will initially be determined by the combination of revenue and project funding from East Lothian Council and other external funding bodies, in a manner similar to that achieved in recent years. Scope exists to attract more visitors to the site and to provide an increased range of services. In time these will generate additional revenue. However, such income is likely to be sufficient only to support some of the visitor activities on site. The site will continue to require revenue and project funding, but in return for an enhanced set of activities, outputs and outcomes.
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The new park, with its environmentally sensitive approach to new buildings and its desire to educate such principles, would become a thriving, sustainable organisation run on renewable energy generated on-site and would serve as a valuable lesson for future generations.

Any capital or revenue investment in the development of Prestongrange must be viewed in terms of the wider regeneration of the Prestonpans, Musselburgh, Tranent, Carberry, Wallyford and Whitecraig areas.
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Landscape Architecture

Over the last decade, particularly in Europe, post-industrial landscapes have become locations for a new kind of park that exhibit the remaining structures and redundant equipment in imaginative ways, breathing new life into often-forgotten, derelict sites.

Despite having played such an important role in the industrial revolution, Scotland does not currently have such a park. A contemporary park at Prestongrange would be a significant addition to the primarily historic repertoire of attractions in the wider East of Scotland area. It would also provide a focal point for local communities and become an important node on the coastal walkway between Musselburgh and Prestonpans.

With a contemporary feel, modern elements and interventions would be inserted between existing features to form contrasting yet complementary layers in the landscape. Within specific themes these layers would have a clearly defined order and structure whilst remaining connected and interactive. The existing features would effectively provide a framework for the new layers, each of which would be sensitively introduced to the existing landscape to create a unique, single entity.

Elevated routes through the site would promote direct movement between main features, which could also be accessed by passive meandering paths at ground level. At key points the site’s wider coastal and Edinburgh context would be dramatically revealed to orientate and contextualise the visitor’s experience.

Creative planting, screens and walling would work with the existing topography to create a range of specific environments; from large, open event-spaces to enclosed, tranquil sanctuaries. The night-time character would be defined by dramatic lighting opportunities, which coupled with areas of utility white-lighting, will ensure a safe, twenty-four hour environment.
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The park should be versatile, accommodating a variety of users and activities without discrimination. People should be encouraged to use and enjoy the park’s features according to their own inclination and imagination, the landscape providing the setting and props - skateboarders should happily co-exist with dog walkers or a family picnic.

The drama of the existing landscape lends itself to a new dynamic environment that would develop through the seasons. Interactive elements such as art installations or events would encourage visitors to return and experience something new each time. The site would excite because of the flexibility and interactivity of its contrasting elements; old and new, constructed and raw, natural and industrial.

The site’s existing activities should be conserved and enhanced with new opportunities for both passive and physical activity. Children’s play, walking trails and arts events should be incorporated as an integral part of interpretation.

Seemingly disparate features would gain strength and relevance by their contrast with each other. Prestongrange’s contemporary landscape park would provide a layered but cohesive environment binding together the old and modern. Though historically responsive it would be a fresh, modern setting where people can relax, engage, and create.
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Prestongrange Landscape Proposals

Sensitivity and appropriateness of response has been the philosophy underlying landscape proposals for Prestongrange. Each proposal responds to the character and conditions of its location, as well as the character of the site as a whole. The specific attributes and nature of each zone or element are thereby reinforced and enhanced by the interventions. This is demonstrated most markedly by the different treatments of the two distinct sides of the site: Morrison’s Haven and Prestongrange.

The landscape concept for Prestongrange considers three main aspects: circulation, landscape character and connectivity. These aspects underline the spatial/elemental designation ideas as well as the more general landscape concepts shown on the concept plan. Each is described in more detail below with illustrative examples.

Circulation

An appropriate starting point for pedestrian circulation at Prestongrange is on its perimeter. This provides a commencing point for a range of circuits through the site, and should be a location, which orientates the visitor, and provides something of an overview of the various elements and characters. We propose this location to the west of the site, which is conveniently proximate to a potential car park location, and connects to an arrival plaza and site icon. This location also affords views across the site, into the Forth, to the Cockenzie Power Station and wider Lothian and Edinburgh areas.

From this introduction point, visitors can choose from routes through the site, all of which tap into and reinforce different characters. These routes provide a range of lengths and depths of experience. The path through the woodland to the south of the site meanders through forest of varying character and is punctuated with more intimate spaces, allowing visitors to linger within the mysterious ambiance of this zone. In contrast, the axial routes across the site take visitors on direct routes between key elements, providing a kind of site overview along the way. This route is the most prominent connection between the Morrison’s Haven and
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Prestongrange sides of the site. The axial routes are of grand character, broad and elevated in places. They could possibly be punctuated with follies, each of which demonstrates a concept of sustainability and/or energy. Coastal routes are to be defined but unrestricted, allowing visitors free flow across this half of the site. Coastal routes tie in with the John Muir Way coastal path, not only providing a physical connection to areas outwith the site, but also providing symbolic connection with Muir and the environmental movement, reinforcing the sustainability and energy themes of the site. Flow around the heritage core of the landscape is also to be loosely defined. Visitors are to be able to engage with the various historic relics on site either up close or from a distance.

Landscape Character

Interventions across the whole site aim to provide the appropriate response to each element/zone in order to accentuate its character. The wild, natural area to the south of the site is to be maintained as a forest wilderness. It will be punctuated with subspaces, and have a focal point where the human hand is more visible and interventions more vivid by contrast with their untamed forest context. The focal points are the reservoirs, and the quarry tucked away at the eastern tip of the site. One reservoir could be filled with water, another planted more formally, or they could be left as tangled, mossy pits outlined with brick, with a host of steel paths crossing over them and winding steps down. The quarry’s depth and steep sides lend themselves to adventure play and exciting activities.

Landscape interventions in Prestongrange’s heritage core emphasise the relics’ functions and adapt them to new uses as suggested by their forms and industrial purpose. For example, the vertical motion of the Beam Engine could be accentuated by providing either an elevated or submerged location for experiencing it. Similarly, the winding engine foundations lend themselves to multi-level experience, possibly with water features. Such elevations and submersions interpret the site’s historical strata, and provide scope for exposing elements uncovered by archaeological excavations.
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The events and arrival plaza is proposed as the hub and focus. It is adjacent to the Hoffmann Kiln, possibly the most dramatic and evocative building on site, as well as the site’s tallest feature, the tower, which could also become a Prestongrange icon. The terracing adjacent lends itself to an amphitheatre function, and the generous plaza below an events space. The beehive kiln outlines illustrate the groundplane, potentially providing imaginative stimulation to happenings on site.

The character of the Morrison’s Haven side of the site is to be maintained and accentuated by providing routes, which guide visitors through its key aspects. The beauty of this area lies in its wildness, exposure, and its outlook to the coast. It is mind-expanding zone, orientating and contextualising; we see the best intervention as that which allows it to breathe and showcase its fierce splendour. Morrison’s Haven is a shelter in this wild zone, and also its focus reinforcing the area’s history. A kinetic, energy-generating element is proposed for the end of the axis adjacent to Morrison’s Haven. This feature will interpret the area’s original tidal mill in a modern context, marrying past and future. Although there are many climactic moments with the range of experiences at Prestongrange, the climax reached when looking out over the Forth powerfully reinforces that nothing exists in isolation a fundamental concept in sustainability.
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Connectivity & Cohesion

A major factor in the Prestongrange/Morrison’s Haven landscape is that it is a divided site. As the landscape approach is based upon reinforcing and enhancing the character and features on site, the contrasting natures of these two sides were left unreconciled. Connections are provided by visitor movements across the site. These crossings are proposed to occur at a variety of elevations/submersions and at different levels of formality, from the key axis, to simple road crossings, and via a combination of varied road surface, heightened landform and sunken road. Landscaped bands will further reinforce connectivity between sides of the site. The bands will be of characters, which make them entities unto themselves. Non-referential to their contexts, and experiences of a nature outwith their immediate locations, they will form a landscape block which binds the sides of the site without bias towards either.

Landscape proposals for Prestongrange/Morrison’s Haven not only set up experiences for users and visitors based upon existing aspects, but also facilitate the development of new experiences that, in their essence, connect with the site’s key themes of energy and sustainability. The Prestongrange/Morrison’s Haven landscape provides a setting where past, present and future are visible and entwined; a rich, vivid, elemental and essentially timeless landscape.
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Architectural Development

Bath House Education Centre

The requirement for an “iconic” building, to introduce new activities proposed for Prestongrange and provide a hub to centralise them, led to an options appraisal to determine suitable sites. The area occupied by the existing bathhouse was identified as the best location for a new orientation and education centre due to its prominent position between the colliery site and Morrison’s Haven and its closeness to the main road.

Re-using the existing bathhouse as part of the new allows its significance both to Prestongrange and national mining heritage to be enhanced and re-presented:

Built in 1954, following the nationalisation of the country’s coalmines by the Attle Government immediately after WWII, the bathhouse helped the National Coal Board achieve one of its earliest welfare goals: to provide Pithead Bath Houses at British Collieries. It stood as a showpiece at the time of its completion being exemplified by the NCB as a “Standard-type installation for long life collieries”.

Design aspirations for this building aim to enhance its significance, utilise its functional qualities and address its current poor condition by acknowledging the building’s value as an interpretive element within the site while recognising the need for it to develop and support new functions.

The building’s large internal spaces will be adapted to provide studios, classrooms and exhibition spaces allowing the basic form of the building to remain, while new-build elements would provide the additional accommodation required. The original building would effectively become “encased” by new construction which, having its own distinct presence and language, would solve current fabric problems and allow the existing building to be interpreted separately and its historic relationship and significance to the site maintained.
Internally, new and refurbished spaces will be arranged along a continuous circulation route that gradually rises through the building and terminates at a café and open roof terrace above, affording an overview of the whole site. Utilising the exiting tower as an observation point offers further views to Edinburgh and Cockenzie, allowing the site to be read in its wider context. The building therefore becomes an instrument to assist in the interpretation of the site.

Once the route through the building is completed, the site had been viewed and its layout understood, it can be explored by leaving the building via walkways from the upper levels: bridging either northwards to Morrison’s Haven (avoiding the road), or to the park to the south, following a route that is reminiscent of the original high level gantry that linked the bath house to the former brick-making plant.

Sustainable aspirations for the whole site are promoted by the approach taken to reuse the bathhouse fabric. New spaces will be arranged to minimise energy consumption and sustainable materials will be utilised as far as is possible.
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Hoffmann Kiln Workshops

Part of the project brief was to provide workshops to facilitate the increasing activity of artist’s working at the site, either independently or with community groups.

The “sense of place” created by the Hoffmann Kiln’s dark vaults has become the inspiration behind various arts projects that continue to take place on the site. The spaces created by the open vaults have become an informal venue for various art displays and performances and have always been a central attraction to the visitor.

Since it ceased being a working kiln, the building has gradually deteriorated due to water ingress and in its current state of dereliction is now considered dangerous, with the site temporarily fenced off to prevent access.

Repairing the kiln and retaining it as an industrial relic would do little to protect it against ongoing problems. The proposal addresses this by adding a new floor on top of the existing kiln which would protect it and provide the accommodation for artists to work at the site.

When the kiln was in operation, colliery workers would access the building from the side openings, loading the kiln with green bricks for firing before blocking the openings to retain the heat. The intense heat required for firing was sustained at a constant level by workers loading in fuel from above. The new proposals would evoke this past activity: with visitors passing through and within the vaults and re-animating the top of the kiln within the studios above.

The historic processes of glass-making and ceramics are again becoming activities on the site, although in an artistic context, with objects being made and fired on-site in portable kilns. The feasibility of re-using part of the Hoffmann Kiln for this process presents another valuable interpretive opportunity.

Increasingly, industrial buildings such as this are becoming the canvas for installation art, the TATE Modern being a prime example. The building’s form, when artistically lit up or used to support an artistic creation, can become a dynamic landmark and advertisement for the site.
The Powerhouse

The Powerhouse is currently being used as a venue for temporary exhibitions and community projects, activities that are to be housed either within the new Education Centre or the Hoffmann Kiln workshops. This change in arrangements means that a new purpose needs to be considered for this building.

While being a significant interpretive element on the site, the buildings empty interior, stripped of machinery and industrial devices, does little to express its role as a power centre for the former colliery site. There is therefore a need to identify a new role for the building, without compromising either its external form or remaining internal qualities. As with many industrial shells, once divorced from their interior components, their scale and open-plan arrangements offer new opportunities for adaption.

It has been identified that the site would require space to accommodate school groups who are carrying out prolonged study visits to the site. The open plan of the powerhouse would lend itself to straightforward adaption into a dormitory arrangement. We have proposed the insertion of a new lightweight frame to provide accommodation on three levels making full use of the double-height space of the powerhouse hall and utilising the basement level below.

The frame would stop short of the existing wallhead allowing the existing pulley system and its rails to remain uninterrupted as an element of historic value within the building. The opportunity for reusing the mechanism associated with the activities of the new frame structure also presents itself.

Dormitory accommodation and individual staff suites would occupy the basement and first floor levels, allowing more social functions (meeting spaces, classrooms, dining area, etc) to be sandwiched in between to maximise their accessibility from each level and outside. The Powerhouse has the potential to provide a new base for East Lothian’s outdoor education service through the creation of a new countryside centre.
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The Train Shed

The collection at Prestongrange currently includes three steam engines (one of which is in working order), five diesel trains (two of which still work) in addition to various coal wagons and guards vans. Parts of this collection have been donated from other collections and are not part of this site’s history.

One of the objectives for the site is to establish a new location for storing the collection of colliery engines and rolling stock currently dispersed randomly over the site or sheltered within the Bathhouse. Any new facility should also accommodate the Railway Society who continue to restore the steam locomotives and maintain the existing tracks to allow the use of the trains by the public.

The proposed train shed combines these three functions by providing three zones: A display area to provide shelter to significant parts of the collection, a maintenance area to facilitate any maintenance and restoration programmes and a covered platform for visitors to wait for the arrival of working locomotives. These three functions once combined allow for full interaction with the visitor and create an interesting interplay between decayed, restored and working trains.

The new shelter would be simply designed and distinctively contemporary to avoid being mis-interpreted, while making reference to the site with the use of industrial forms and materials.
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Landscape pavilions

The methods used to interpret the industrial landscape should highlight the impact decades of coal mining has had on our environment and fuel the current debate on the future use of our natural resources. Within such a context, a programme of new activities could be explored to demonstrate what can be done to reduce the impact we are having on our planet.

Learning from the examples set by organisations such as The Centre of Alternative Technology, we have proposed a landscape of pavilions that can use some of the natural energy resources that are available on this site, and in doing so become working examples of environmentally responsible building and tools to educate the visitor on methods of energy conservation.

The pavilions would be powered by wind, tidal, solar and geothermal energy sources, and be positioned in locations where such resources are available. They would be designed with components that require full participation by the visitor; to orientate them to a point where they can harness these elements, generate power and communicate the process to the visitor.

The pavilions would feature as part of the new landscape of the park sitting either amongst the industrial monuments; reusing geothermal energy stored within old coal seams, or be positioned in exposed locations where the use of wind, tidal and solar energy can be maximised. Monuments that have never been part of this site’s history, for example the Winding Engine, could be reused as new pavilions to change their role and avoid misinterpretation.
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Interpretation

Creative approaches will be used to interpret the site’s unique social, industrial and natural heritage:

Social Heritage:

There are people living in the local area of Prestonpans and Musselburgh who have a direct relationship with the site. From those who worked there in the mining industry, to those who have personal memories of Morrison’s Haven and those who will use the site today for recreational activities. There is therefore a strong local community attachment and fondness for the site. East Lothian Council have been carrying out an oral history project over the last few years to record the memories of these people and they will form part of the story of Prestongrange. Records also exist of some of the earliest workers on the site, including Italian glassmakers from the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

These records and memories will be subject to further research to create an interactive archive, which will form part of an on-line dynamic database.

Volunteers from the local community have also been keen participants in the 2004-2006 ‘Prestongrange Community Archaeological Project’ co-ordinated by East Lothian Council Archaeological Service and Museum Service. It is intended that this work will continue as part of the interpretive strategy and educational objectives for the site, with volunteers involved in ongoing investigative work and assisting in the development of exhibitions to interpret the social significance of the site’s heritage. These exhibitions will inhabit various areas of Prestongrange both indoors and in dedicated outdoor locations built into the landscape design.
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Industrial Heritage

Some of the sites industrial heritage is buried and subject to ongoing archaeological investigation, while some is still evident on the surface such as the beam engine, the brick kilns, the mine’s bath house, the storage reservoirs and the museum’s collection of objects relating to the site’s mining heritage including railway carriages and other associated industrial machinery and artifacts.

The redevelopment of the site as a contemporary park will assimilate the heritage structures on the site and provide them with a stronger sense of place and context. The future of the bathhouse (currently used in part to facilitate train restoration) will be determined during the architectural analysis of the site.

The museum’s collection will be considered as part of the new landscaping scheme and some of the components re-sited to allow better interpretive access. Currently The Prestongrange Industrial Heritage Museum is pioneering the delivery of site and object interpretation using mobile phone technology. It is anticipated that this method of discreet interpretation will be developed, as an integral part of the interpretive delivery methodology, exploiting whatever technology is available and considered to be most appropriate at the time.
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Natural Heritage

Since the site’s demise as a working environment it has largely been left to nature to recolonise the landscape. The site was replanted in the mid-80s as restoration project and there has also been an element of natural regeneration. The new landscape design will recognise this feature and respect this natural evolution. The ‘Park’ will be a dynamic landscape with seasonal developments involving volunteers to assist in shaping its ongoing form.

The interpretation of the natural heritage will be woven into the landscaping scheme wherever possible so as not to appear as an imposed component or to replicate the character of many outdoor interpretive centres. Therefore the selection of landscaping and construction materials will be informed as much for their interpretive value as their relevance to the site.

The ‘John Muir Way’ runs through the site on its coastal front attracting walkers and cyclists. Interpretive provision is currently included to promote this pathway and link it to the natural heritage of Prestongrange and its wider industrial and social heritage.

The seafront edge of the site, Morrison’s Haven is an important part of the interpretive story and contains the excavated remains of a portion of the old harbour. While it will be important to unite the two areas from an interpretive viewpoint, each has its own natural character which will be treated to allow this to be expressed. This will be in keeping with the SSSI and RAMSAR status of the site within a Special Protection Area.
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Arts

Prestongrange has hosted a wide range of artist residencies in recent years which has allowed the potential of the site as a focus for creative expression to be developed by both artists and community participants. The role of art as an interpretative and learning tool in relation to the other two themes - environment and heritage - has been explored and the further potential to continue this dynamic interplay has clearly been identified. Prestongrange has also demonstrated its value as a site capable of providing artists with inspiration through its structures and stories and the future development of the site as a home for artists workshops and an education centre will allow this unique resource to continue to inspire and enrich on the basis of continual renewal. Establishing a permanent suite of artist studio spaces as part of the Hub building will ensure that the work of artists can continually inform learning programmes, events and activity planning for the site. Exhibition space will also be incorporated into the Hub building which will allow all those who have created artwork on the site - professional artists and community participants - to display their work to a wider audience.
Appendix One: Consultation event February 2006

Working in partnership with the consultants, East Lothian Council organised a community participation event in February 2006. The event was publicised in the local paper and direct mail was sent to a wide range of community organisations based in the Prestopans area. Over 100 people attended the event and they were invited to contribute to the development of the Prestongrange project by describing the value of the site and making suggestions about its future. Below is a list of the comments and suggestions made.

**Arts Activity**

- Glass making (stained glass and mosaic) and pottery
- Living museum and local entertainment area, theatre space
- A permanent exhibition centre in the Pithead baths?
- Working artists in residence all year round and helping young people to create works of art, such as “Junk Sculpture.”
- Sculpture park project (blind/disabled)
- Make a huge maze
- Artists Workshops
- Shop - Crafts, Gifts and Arts.

**Leisure and Recreation**

- Recreation for young persons.
- A restaurant /cafe
- Cycle trails (including North Shore)
- Walking trails for families all year round with historical points of interest.
- Skateboard Park (recreation, provision for young people and visitor attraction).
- An adventure playground where kids could build dens and make things exciting to them, encouraging inventiveness.
- Extend the Steam Railway as far as Prestonpans.
- Miniature railway around the site.
- Disabled persons easy access to all parts of the site.
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- Sport activity trails near housing areas.
- Play area using “industrial” materials is a great idea - don’t lose the risky element, which exists in the machinery present at the moment.
- The location just beyond the lagoons is significant. It makes an ideal destination for a walk from Musselburgh - a walk with a purpose. It needs to be promoted as part of a wider leisure experience.
- Some form of cycle trails taking in points of interest along a signed route.
- Footbridge over to Morrison’s Haven?
- In the summer school holidays a ‘busy week’ could be organised during which a range of organised activities could be staged for kids on site.
- Nature area picnic’s and walks.
- Open visitor centre all year so you can use the café!
- Cycle Park (tunnel to link sites)

Learning and Education

- Drama workshops based on local history.
- Sensory garden, raised gardens and maintenance of.
- Facilities to ensure people with disabilities can be included
- Theme days depicting the working lives of the workforce.
- Projects to enable people with disabilities to be involved in the development of the site.
- Teach children to make and decorate some type of pottery.
- Get the children involved in the industry or the past, e.g. getting involved in making soap, planning for salt rope making link history with industry.
- A residential centre for learning about arts/environment
- Make a room of pottery and paintings, and you could get school kids to paint them.
- Important to educate people about Prestongrange's place in Scotland ‘when coal was king’.
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Environment Natural Heritage

- Consider the addition of an island with moat to encourage nesting birds include vantage points and educational materials.
- Nature trails.
- More for the natural habitat. Information boards showing wildlife such as birds, animals, type of wild flowers, trees etc. Open up a walk-way from Prestonpans into the museum.
- Stronger links with John Muir Way
- The development of Prestongrange must be viewed in the context of the whole area - links, beach etc.
- Re-open Morrison Haven harbour for recreational boat trips small marina perhaps, glass bottom boats.
- Fishing trips from Morrison’s Haven for visitors.
- The beach at Prestongrange is a great source of fascination -
- The history of farming and the geology of the area are fantastic.
- Retail the wildness of Prestongrange - overgrown weeds/wild flowers and open spaces.
- Morrison’s Haven should be re-instated in some form -a tidal mill be recreated in this age of finding alternative energy sources?

Industrial Heritage

- An engineering workshop where young people could design and make things
- Traditional Boat Building project to engage young people in traditional skills learning
- The history of Prestongrange as a ‘grange’ - a grain storage location should not be overlooked. Together with the industrial activities of the Cistercian monks of Newbattle is very significant in a Scottish context of the middle ages. This of course should link to the use of the haven (Gilbert’s) for importing and exporting throughout the North Sea.
- Restore traditional Oyster fields.
- Steam Heritage Training: - a centre of training for
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Steam Heritage - where apprentices could come and gain work experience - formal training on steam engine refurbishment. Help members of the public gain employment opportunities through apprenticeships.
- What makes the area special is the presence of different aspects of industrial and social heritage.
- Get the beam engine working to power a fountain/water ‘feature’/art work.
- Heritage centre - Showing how industry developed in Prestonpans over the centuries and how they interlinked:
  - Salt
  - Coal
  - Bricks
  - Pottery
  - Glass
  - Chemical works
  - Brewery etc.
- History of soap making and rope making
- A community archaeology training centre where members of the public/students can come and gain experience.
- Brick making for visitors. Salt panning for visitors.
- Restore the mill and use it to generate power to be used in the running of the site.
- In addition to mining and the brickworks it would be interesting to see historians recreating such crafts as soap making and the type of work undertaken in the salt factory

Social Heritage

- Heritage - small village on the lines of Beamish Co-op, fishing, brewery, chemical works etc.
- Miners' memorial monument to memory of mining industry, also replica of miners' welfare institutes.
- Literature - visits of Walter Scott, Bonnie Prince Charlie connection.
- Local Activities - Strong community involvement
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- A Living history library - memoirs from individuals which can be added to throughout life (stated at whatever age you are at the time). Such memoirs could then be accessed by friends/family during and after the subject’s life.
- A miner’s row house with paraffin lamps. No inside toilets and middens outside and washhouse externally.
- The history of Witchcraft which was practiced in this area
- There is a section of the old Port Seton to Edinburgh Tramway on the site- disused since 1928 but intact. The tramway is an important part of the area’s social history. An exhibition about it could feature in the proposals alongside the track (which could be relocated in absolutely necessary).
- Transport- Buses from Prestonpans Railway Station to site for easy access.
- Heritage- A small working pit with kids dressed up with mining clothes, a man’s pub. Female involvement with women who worked at the brickyard.
- Re-open Morrison’s Haven link with history or Prestonpans being a major port in 16th century.
Appendix Two: Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project

The Archaeology of Prestongrange: Past, Present and Future

Dr Mike Cressey, CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Business Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ

Introduction

This report presents the results of two years of local community involvement in the investigation of the industrial past at Prestongrange, East Lothian. Section 1 will briefly examine the industrial legacy at Prestongrange, Section 2 discusses the implications and success of the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (hereafter PCAP), and Section 3 examines the future role of PCAP in continuing to study the industrial remains at Prestongrange.

The industrial past of Prestongrange has been the focus of local research owing to the wealth of information that survives in historical documents held in both private estates and the National Archive of Scotland. The monuments that still stand are indeed rare survivors, now sadly standing in isolation, but all at one time inextricably linked. Prestongrange is therefore unique in having such a detailed history of industrial and commercial use combined with large industrial monuments.
Section 1: The Past

The industrial history of Prestongrange can be dated from the year 1526, when the ecclesiastical community of Newbattle Abbey was granted a charter to build a harbour. This harbour underwent several changes and by the 18th century was known as Morrison’s Haven. Throughout its early use, the harbour provided a convenient route for the export of both coal and salt; the latter commodity was widely produced along the local coastline. The salt industry gave its name to Prestonpans, pans being associated with salt pans or basins that were widely used in the process of seawater boiling to produce salt. The abundant near-surface coal was locally exploited in the 16th century, this giving further impetus to early industrial development.

Prestongrange should be seen as one of Scotland’s earliest industrial estates owing to the range of industries (salt making and brewing) that emerged alongside a developing coal industry. By the 17th century (c.1620), Prestongrange was home to an industrial glass making facility, the first of its kind in Scotland. The significance of the early glass making industry was in the manufacture of fine drinking vessels made by Italian craftsmen brought to Scotland from Venice. The glass blowers were under the management of Sir Philibert Vernatti (d.1643). Historical documents associated with glass manufacturing at Prestongrange have been examined extensively by Jill Turnbull, a local glass expert who has shown that glass making continued until the 1720s, and by this time window glass was being manufactured (Turnbull 2001).

In the mid-18th century pottery manufacture also became locally important and various owners at Prestongrange (then called Achesons’ Haven) are named in the historical accounts. At some point in the last decade of the 18th century, the Gordon family purchased a pottery at Achesons’ Haven. Until the recent excavations carried out by the Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (PCAP) very little was known about the range and types of
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pottery being manufactured (see below). The pottery required coal and a ready supply of clay and we know that this material was imported via the haven. We also know that flint was being imported from Gravesend in England. The flint was crushed in a local tidal mill and used as a binding medium in the slips and glazes that were used to decorate the pottery.

The local coal industry is known to have developed in fits and starts throughout the 17th century as different owners came and went. The estate of Prestongrange was revitalised by the sinking of Scotland’s first deep (70 fathom, c. 140m) shaft close to the site of the pottery in 1829. Today the present Cornish beam engine stands as a testimony to this period of mining. The new shaft required large volumes of water to be pumped out round the clock. The mine became what is known as a ‘wet mine’, as the various mine galleries extended well beyond the present shoreline and out under the River Forth.

As was common alongside 19th century collieries of that period, a new refractory industry emerged making use of various types of fire clays extracted from the mine. By 1874 a large area of Prestongrange was developed into a series of kilns and workshops to produce bricks and tiles and other ceramic goods, including drainage pipes. We know from the haven masters shipping ledgers that vast quantities of bricks, tiles and drainage pipes were being exported to London, the Low Countries and many Baltic ports.

A legacy of this industry is the still upstanding Hoffman Kiln which used the then innovative continuous down draft method. There were twenty-four open chambers and the raw clay bricks would be placed in each. Once the kiln entrances and chamber divisions had been bricked up and sealed with clay paste, the firing would begin. During the firing, coal was added through vents in the roof. A firing lasted fifty hours or more. The brickworks was one of the most successful operations at Prestongrange and outlasted the colliery by more than a decade. The works continued by importing clay and coal by rail right up to the 1970s.
Section 2: The Present: (PCAP)

The Prestongrange Community Archaeological Project (www.prestongrange.org/pcap) is a heritage project developed and co-ordinated by East Lothian Council Archaeological Service and Museums Service and grant aided by the Heritage Lottery Fund. CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) based in Musselburgh was commissioned by East Lothian Council to direct the project. in the field, the first phase of which commenced in Spring 2004. East Lothian Council Archaeology Service co-ordinates the overall archaeological project.

The main aims of the project were to

- explore and investigate the pre-colliery industrial heritage traditions of Prestongrange and its environs through a desk-based assessment of the site;
- provide information which will contribute to the existing and future interpretation of the site in addition to feeding into 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.

Archaeological training was provided in both historical research and archaeological investigation. All aspects of the project were documented by Peter Ross, a professional photographer, who has produced a video diary as the work progressed. The video diary formed part of an exhibition at the September 2004 and 2005 open days and is now available through the county in local libraries and the Local History Centre in Haddington. The attendance of over three hundred visitors at each open day and over 100 people at an open seminar in February 2006, has demonstrated the level of local interest in the project. It was during the latter event that another 30+ volunteers signed up for a second phase of the project. The PCAP project involved a structured and phased programme of research and this is summarised as below:
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Phase One - 2004 Season

- historical research; site walk-over; topographical survey of Morrison's Haven;
- exploratory evaluation of a former glassworks and pottery site;
- exploratory evaluation of a possible building associated with Ravenshaugh House;
- construction of a website and dissemination of the 2004 results through a series of public lectures presented as part of the PCAP Weekend and East Lothian Archaeology Week;
- compilation of a desk based assessment;
- compilation of an interim data structure report;
- the maintenance of a photographic and video record of the project.

Phase Two - 2005 Season

- archaeological evaluation of the former glassworks and pottery site;
- archaeological evaluation of a possible tollhouse site;
- archaeological investigation for the remains of a fort;
- possible geophysical investigation for the remains of a fort;
- further historical research by co-ordinated task groups;
- maintenance of the website;
- maintenance of a photographic and video record of the project;
- site open day and exhibition.

Phase Three - 2006 Season

- a public lecture in the locality to disseminate the results from 2004-5;
- post-excavation analysis;
- final data structure report;
- further archaeological research depending on the results of further funding applications.
In summary, the results of Phase 1 of the project have been outstanding. Morrison’s harbour has been re-discovered and partly re-exposed to the public; the site of the 18th century pottery works has been found and the remains of the underground 17th century glassworks have been identified. The results of the project and the site of Prestongrange are making history once again. It was always known that there used to be a pottery on this site and that it was part of an important chain of east coast potteries in the 18th century. But what was not known was the types of pottery it produced and this is now becoming clearer. Historical references intimated that there was a 17th century glassworks on the site but is was not previously known what this would have looked like. To date, the glassworks at Prestongrange is the earliest to have been identified in Scotland and the first of its kind to be excavated.

During the summer of 2004, work mainly focused on the remains of Morrison’s Haven and the site of the former glassworks and pottery site. All the archaeological remains uncovered by the volunteers were recorded and surveyed as part of a larger topographical survey Cresssey and Oram (2004). The investigations carried at Morrison’s Haven have provided a better understanding of what survives on the ground today, including a substantial proportion of the east and west harbour walls. The team exposed and hand-cleaned about 30m of the eastern harbour wall, but sadly the rest of this feature still lies buried under tons of mine refuse which was used to fill in the harbour during the late 1960s. The northern end terminus of the eastern harbour wall is now suffering from coastal erosion, but the footprint of its large sandstone foundation stones can still be identified on the beach today. The western harbour wall was exposed for more or less its full length (c.75m) and during the excavation The remains the remains of a sluice gate were uncovered.
This feature is fairly recent, constructed of timber piles and brickwork, and probably dates to the late 19th century. The sluice drained a tidal lagoon situated on the west side of the haven. The lagoon is also buried under tons of refuse but its position is shown on several historical maps. The 18th century maps show that the lagoon supplied water to a watermill. The chances of excavating the watermill are sadly remote due to the sheer depth of the mining refuse that was used to reclaim the harbour. During the early stages of the project, historical research on the development of the harbour showed that during the late 18th and early 19th centuries Morrison’s Haven made a substantial contribution to the industrial development of the area, but being a tidal harbour, it was unlikely ever to develop into a major port. Sadly it was the development of the Prestongrange Colliery railway that saw the abandonment and eventual demise of the harbour. Local residents visiting the site during 2004 recalled swimming in the haven as children and also using the wreck of the Topaz as a diving platform; the Topaz was a small fishing vessel and it still lies buried with the harbour.

Following on from a desk-based historical assessment, a programme of hand test-pitting and trial trenching was carried out at the former pottery site. The site of the former glassworks and pottery lies now within an area of woodland and only test-pits and small trenches could be investigated. Within the area investigated, only the fragmentary remains of a building were found, and these remains could not easily be resolved in terms of whether they were related to pottery buildings shown on the historical maps. These sources show that at least three kilns and a large H-shaped building was present in 1832. The preliminary evaluation work did not recover positive evidence for the kilns themselves, but a substantial amount of highly fired material, including wasters (poorly or part fired pottery) and fragments of saggars (large ceramic buckets used to protect pottery during firing). Some fragments of glass waste were also recovered. The depth of demolition material, including bricks and rubble, at up to 1.20m made digging very difficult in places and the lack of in situ remains tended to suggest that a substantial part of the site had been cleared following site-clean up operations in the early 1980s.
The results, though slightly negative in terms of structural remains, did provide indirect evidence that we were at least in the vicinity of buried deposits rich in pottery waste. This fact helped shape the excavation strategy proposed for 2005.

**PCAP Results in Detail: 2005**

In April 2005, following clear felling of a discrete area of the woodland, two machine-dug trenches were opened up. The first (Area A) was aligned north-south and placed alongside the entrance to an air-raid shelter. The second area (Area B) was situated on the south side of a building known as the Customs House. Both trenches intersected at a single point in order to allow site access as the baulks (trench sections) were in excess of 1.5m high and had to be stepped and fenced off for safety reasons. Both trenches were positioned to investigate the H-shaped building shown on an 1832 plan of Gordon’s Pottery. This plan also depicted a circular feature interpreted as a pottery kiln close to the position of the air-raid shelter. Excavation in this area revealed the position of two massive walls that ran beyond the confines of the trench. It was clear that they were part of a structure pre-dating the air-raid shelter and further work would be required to establish precisely what the walls represented.

A larger area of woodland approximately 25m by 5m was felled and excavated by a mechanical excavator to reveal the full extent of the newly discovered walls. At the same time, the WW2 air-raid shelter was also fully exposed in order to determine the nature of its construction. The walls were excavated completely but attempts to remove the rubble infilling the interior were confined to the ends of the features owing to the sheer volume of rubble. The walls were c.1.50m deep. During the exposure of the walls it was found that they ended abruptly c.20m from the air-raid shelter. The walls appeared to have been cut by a large pit feature, the extent of which could not be determined at that stage. The excavation confirmed that the walls were originally vaulted and certainly predated the air-raid shelter. The air-raid shelter had reused part of the vault. Structural support was added to the surviving vault by addition of an
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iron cage that was introduced during the construction of its main exit (Plate 1).

At each end of wall-lined feature were two large dumps of pottery waste (Plate 2). The pottery dates between 1760-1790 and includes pot sherds from a variety of vessels, most of which were in previously unrecorded forms. Among the sherds were fragments of a large bowl or plate of Sgraffito ware which has the incised pattern of a sailing ship (Plate 3). Another shard from a small plate is inscribed with HP and may relate to Hillcocks Pottery. Hillcock was a potter from England who leased the pottery around 1760. These are important and exciting finds. Most of the pots produced were exported, so there are few examples of them in Scotland.

The significance of the vaulted structure lies in its parallels with structural remains found at other glass factories. Similar kiln flues are known from Glasgow and Manchester but these types were 19th century in date and made of brick. To date the glass flue found by PCAP is the earliest recorded glass working flue in Scotland.

The typical glasshouse of the 18th and early 19th centuries was a tall brick cone with a chimney opening at the top, and a partially enclosed furnace in the centre. Air was drawn into the furnace through large underground tunnels. The fire was in a firebox below the floor, and flames passed into the furnace through the eye in the centre of the floor (Fig 1). The pots that contained the glass were arranged in a circle around the furnace floor. The flames from the fire were deflected down onto the pots, and then passed via small flues into the outer dome and the chimney.

Other off-site investigations included a ground penetrating survey (GPR) by a University of Edinburgh student and geotechnical coring carried out by members of the PCAP in the harbour basin (Plates 4 & 5). The results of both projects will be included in the 2006 data structure report.
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Section 3: The Future

In 2006 a Data Structure Report outlining the results of the 2005 season was finalised and placed on the PCAP website. The large volume of pottery recovered from the site is currently being examined by the project pottery expert George Haggarty. The glass waste recovered from both season’s fieldwork is being subjected to analysis at Sheffield University and examined by project glass specialist Jill Turnbull. This work addresses issues such as its chemical composition and melting temperature. Glass fragments and cullet (glass waste) from other sites may be present and issues such as the proportion at which glass was recycled and its purity at the time of blowing will be examined. This type of study has never been carried out in Scotland.

Following the submission of a further Heritage Lottery Fund application, the next further phase of the project has now been secured to commence Spring 2007. Phase 2 of PCAP will now carry out further GPR survey work in order to extend the search for the exact location of the 18th-century pottery kilns and any surviving remains of the Cromwellian fort. Other buildings such as a tidal mill and other structures known to have once stood close to Morrison’s Haven will also be targeted.

More lectures and talks in the local community are planned in order to maintain local interest in the project. New PCAP members are likely to be recruited to replace the members who have left to take up studies or employment.

The value of PCAP and its benefit in terms of providing archaeological training to members of the community who would otherwise not have had the opportunity to take part in an archaeological project is immense. Phase 2 of the project aims to build on the success of the first phase by creating more opportunities for people to get involved, through reminiscence projects, young person’s projects and trans-generational projects.
Appendix three: Consultants

Jura Consultants
7 Straiton View
Straiton Business Park
Loanhead
Midlothian
EH20 9QZ
Tel: 0131 440 6750
Fax: 0131 440 6751

The Paul Hogarth Company
17 Viewforthbank
The Loan
South Queensferry
Edinburgh
EH30 9SD
Tel: 0131 319 3968
FAX: 0131 331 4812

LDN Architects
16 Dublin Street
Edinburgh
EH1 3RE
Tel: 0131 556 8631
Fax: 0131 556 8945

Campbell & Co - Design Consultants
1-2 Sciennes Gardens
Edinburgh
EH9 1NR
Tel: 0131 667 4444
Fax: 0131 667 4331

CFA Archaeology Ltd
Old Engine House
Eskmills Business Park
Musselburgh
EH21 7PQ
Tel: 0131 273 4380
Fax: 0131 273 4381
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Bibliography


Plate 1 Interior photography of the vaulted air-flue and supporting steel work placed constructed during WW2 when a section of the surviving flue was reused as an air-raid shelter.

Figure 1 A diagram of a cross section through a typical 18th and 19th century glass house.
Plate 2 Frank a PCAP member sampling a large dump of pottery waste found between walls 074-075

Plate 3 Scraffito Ware incised with a sailing ship motive. The sherds date from between c. 1760-1790 and were recovered from the pottery dump.
Plate 4 PCAP members excavating the remains of Morrison’s Haven

Plate 5 PCAP members receiving training in topographical survey using a Total Station Theodolite linked to mapping software.